## HOME AND FARM.

"When tho spring-tine comeg, gentle Annio"-or gentle anyove elsoit is eonsonablo to discues poultry, especially chickens and their foed. First, as to practical breeds. Wo have, wo think, erowhilo descanted on Black Spanish, which aro maguificent layers and excollont table fowls, but not good sittors. The grey, or variegated Dorkinge, crossed with good barndoor fowls, but rotaining those which show the charact-ristic marksprincipally tho five tocs-are but little bred in Nova Scotia, but thoy aro aduirable in overy way, and wo havo tried thom for years. Horo lot us remark that, in our opinion, howover much high combs may be the marks of certain excollent breeds, rose combs should be cultivated in preforonco, for the simple reasou that thoy do not freezo so readity. Uf mure recont breeds wo know nono with which Nova Scutia ja familisr so good all round as the well-bred and carofully cultivated Ply south Rock. Thero is overy reason to belicvo from all the accounts wo sead, that the new Wyandulte breed is as good us any, and we aro yow told of a white varioty of this kiud which is highly spoken of. So far as cur experience goes, we do nut favor whito varieties of any kind. They are, we think, moro delicate as to standing cold, otc., than darker colors, and there is a peculiarity about thom geurrally, which is apparently much thought of, but which we do not in the lesst appreciate, viz.: yellow legs. It was our practice, when heopncg poiltry, to eliminate all yollow loge as quickly as we could out of our stuck. Su far as our experience or knowledge goes, the best breeds for our urdinary farmers are Plymuuth Rock, Wyandotto's, and Black Spanish. White Plyjuouth's and Wyandotte's are highly recommonded, but wo should in all cases profor colored varioties of those breeds. There is another great disadvantage about white poultry, one is so like another that it bocomes quite a difficulty to distinguish individuals when sitting.

With regard to food for growing chicks, wo believo in it cooked, until they aro quito old enough to assimilato a variety in raw graiu, and ting experience of those who make a business of raising spring chickons agrees with our orsn. Fowls in the wild state, it may be argued, do noi bring up their chickens on cooked food. It is well repliod that we are not ruising fowls in the wild state. No doubt tho wild hen's way of bringing up ber chickens is a very good way; at all events she probably does tho best slo cau for her family, but her ways of ferding do not answor for civilized chickens. Howover, as soon, say in a fottnight from hatching, as the chicks are old enough to assimilats grain, wheat and cracked coru are belter than cuoked food in the ovening, when, during the night, there is ample time for digestiun, while the variation is bencficial. Another point is the separation of lucks, which should be arranged in groups of not more than twonty, giving them a separato run, say a yard for each flock of 50 by 200 feot, with griss in it. Over-feading with grain is not conducivo to heavy laying. Two or three heads of cabbage nailed up in the hon-house, where the fowls can reach them, are an excellent variety. Rye sprinkled in the straw, so that lise hens have to ecratch for it, is beneficial, and sunflower seud is very gool. Rye in the morning, about a quart to twonty fowls, is good, but curn should bo used sparingly. Of courso cleanliness is indispensablo to any successful poultry raising.

Wet weather is more injurious to sheop than is the severost cold. Thoir woolly fleece protects them from cold, but when tho fleece itself becomes wet its constant evaporation of moisture chills the animal through. At this season of the year the fleece is long, and holds water a gro.t Jength of thene. Even when made into cloth, every one knows how slowly woollen cluthang will dry and how uncumfortable is tho feeling if dried un the person. Sheop should bo fed from racks under shelter, so that thoy should not go out on rainy days.

It is better to make granular buttor: and salt it with brine, than to gather it in the churn and dry salt it.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

There is still discussion about the bustle. The truth is, it is, in moderation, not without its value. It joes, as is said for it, koop the dress from encumbering beels and ankles, and from draggling in the mud. The real objection only lies in oxtremes, when the protruberance is prolonged boyond tho lines of grace.

Brauches of holly, accurately reproduced in enamel, are still in vogue as brooches.

Powder and patches begin to be worn by tho more daring damus of the great world in Paris.

Paris threatens to bring .n with uther empire fashions low necked gowns fo: all times of tho dag.

Gold color and black threatons to tako the place of the groon and black 80 long considerod the height of style.

Colorod borders to your handkerchiof are decidedly passo; so is the fashion of tucking them in the front of the corsage. The correct thing norw is a fine white kerchiof with border of embroidery, or else narrow edge of fine Valoncionnes lace, and carricd as conspicuously as possible.

Dull blue sashes are in high favor in Paris for wear with gowns of nettle groon.

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