

ach entangle a quantity of putrifying milk, and speedily sets up noxious fermentation in whatever is introduced into the stomach. As already suggested, foul air, damp beds and cold exposure are prolific causes of digestive disorder in the young. Finally, the constitution has much to do with the result. Certain breeds of families, of strong constitution and rounded forms, will in the main resist these injurious influences and survive under the worst treatment, while others with narrow, shallow chests, their necks hollow, lengthy flanks and light colored skins, will bear little, but sink under slight exciting causes. Hence, to avoid losses by scouring, we must begin at the beginning, and lay the foundation of a sound constitution, derived from a strong, vigorous race, kept and bred in the most healthy conditions.

A very simple treatment will often be successful if adopted at the outset and accompanied by a removal of all the removable causes of illness, as noticed above. If the sick calf has been put on the milk of a farrow cow he must be put on that of one more recently calved; if that disagrees, still another nurse must be sought, and if from any cause the health of the cow fails, or if her bag cakes, let the calf have its supply from a more wholesome source. When the calf is given to rapid drinking this may be partially remedied by fixing an artificial teat in the pail for him to suck while drinking.

As a rule, the stomach should be cleared of its morbid accumulations by a dose of one or two ounces of castor oil and a teaspoonful of laudanum. If the skin or membranes of the mouth, nose or eyes are of a yellowish tint two grains of calomel and twenty grains of chalk may be added and repeated daily for some time. In the absence of the yellow tinge give with each meal a tablespoonful from a bottle of sherry wine in which one-eighth of the fourth stomach of a calf has been steeped for 24 hours. A tablespoonful of tincture of cinnamon, with twenty grains each of chalk and gum arabic, will be an excellent adjunct. Finally, if the abdomen is tense or tender to the touch it should be rubbed over with a thin pulp made of the best ground mustard and tepid water, and covered with a bandage to prevent drying until it has taken effect on the skin.

The Horse.

Summer Management for Horses.

Owners of horses have frequently been disappointed in the unsatisfactory results that have attended the summering of horses which have for many months been kept up at hard work, in hot stables and on highly stimulating food, whose feet and legs have become injured, and whose whole systems were more or less fevered, and which have finally been put out to pasture to alter their mode of life for awhile, and to give them more air, cooler lodgings, with a more natural and less exciting diet. The objections to the ordinary methods of thus attempting to restore the former condition of horses by simply a run of a few months in some scanty hill pasture is, first, the length of time which is required before the horse recovers from such a radical change in his mode of living; next, the probability of his coming up lame from galloping, playing and skylarking with other horses in pastures which, too frequently, the sun has burned and baked as hard and nearly as brown as a turnpike road in July. The grass at this period, in the average pasture, is apt to be poor and innutritive; frequently there is a notable lack of shade and shelter, with a plague of flies sufficient to torture a thin skinned animal almost to death. Finally, the animal often comes up in the fall poorer in flesh than when he was turned out, sunbleached, thin and dry in his coat, his hair staring, his ribs bare, presenting the opposite to what his owner expected, after supplying the means of a summer's run and rest.

Experienced horsemen are now adopting, in lieu

of the above method, especially in the case of valuable horses, the keeping the animals up a part of the time in a large, loose box, if possible, opening to a soft, moist, well-sheltered enclosure fenced off from the main field or pasture; to take off his shoes, stuff his feet with a cooling paste of tar, tallow, clay and cow-dung; to feed regularly and plentifully with rich, succulent, green feed cut fresh every day, not forgetting a few carrots and a standing supply of a few quarts of oats per diem, given part at each of two feedings. If the horse has the advantage of a good paddock or enclosure to run in, he will not need much other exercise; but, at all events, he will be better for being walked out or trotted gently daily on soft ground. The advantages of some such method, varied to suit the conditions and circumstances of the owner are manifold. The animal is not so wholly depleted and reduced; he is not exposed to hot suns, wet nights, cold storms or extraordinary changes of temperature; he is not tormented by flies, has no opportunity of galloping the flesh off his bones or battering his feet to pieces on the hard ground. In short, the horse may have all the advantages of a run at grass, with fewer drawbacks, and when the time comes that it is desired to again bring him into condition, it can be done gradually and almost imperceptibly by decreasing the supply of green food, while increasing that of grain, adding more exercise, putting on extra clothing and keeping the stable warmer. This involves care and attention it is true, but fine animals, kept in good condition, are not the result of careless indifference or shiftless management.—*Cultivator*.

Poultry Yard.

Rats and Poultry.

If all the losses in the poultry yard a farmer in Canada sustains were put together they would not equal the depredations committed by rats on young broods. To such an alarming extent is this destruction carried on from year to year that farmers, comparatively speaking raise no poultry at all. Instead of poultry being a source of profit to our farmers by the way they are kept they are a dead loss. About half of the broods that are hatched are prey of rats. They are generally raised about barns and houses and allowed to run at large where rats have frequent intercourse and they become their ready prey. It should be borne in mind, however, that rats do not destroy chickens, ducklings, or goslings only when they are thrown in their way, or near the rats place of resort, and this onslaught upon poultry broods is sheer necessity or to satisfy the cravings of hunger. At the season of the year when young broods are around the barn yard, the grainaries and barns are depleted of everything in the shape of feed, and rats therefore will eat anything that comes to hand. Naturally rats are not carnivorous, nor will they seek for prey like cats and other animals; so that if young broods are kept away from their haunts in coops or boxes there is no danger of rats hunting for them. A few coops at a small cost, which every farmer could make for himself, would last for years. We were informed by a farmer's wife this spring that the rats in the vicinity of a hog pen, where they had been accustomed to feed from the troughs of the pigs, had become so rapacious that they would attack all kinds of young breeds in daylight and people looking at them. The same person had lost nearly all one brood of goslings and fully one half of her chickens. This only one case in hundreds of the destruction going on in our farmers poultry yards with rats.

It is not generally known that heat is as injurious to young broods as severe cold.

Work for August.

This month August is generally taken the most leisurely by fowl keepers of any in the year. The spring chickens are now fairly upon their feet, and are growing nicely, where they have been properly attended to. The hens that have been laying vigorously since January and February, in great part, have about finished their egg-discounting for the time being, and many of them will commence their moult by the middle or last of this month.

As a rule, no more sitters will be used this season. In many breeding-yards the cocks have already been removed from farther present association with the hens, and this may be appropriately designated, among poulters, as the season "between hay and grass."

Still there is always enough to do, where fowls are kept in any considerable numbers, at any season of the year. It is a good time now to white-wash and purify the hen-house. The old nests may be cleaned out and fumigated to advantage. The roosts should be washed (above and beneath) with kerosene at this time. And by these means the lice, that increase so rapidly in hot weather, may be destroyed on the premises easily and conveniently.

A little carbolic powder strewn about the hen-house floors, or a dusting of flour of sulphur, similarly, will help to rid the old hens of vermin, as they will roll and scratch among the dry earth there, if grain be occasionally buried beneath the ground floors of their quarters. This, then, is the proper time to attend to these matters, because they can at no other period in the twelve-month to be managed so readily and handily as in the month of August.—*Poultry World*.

Cooked Meat for Fowls.

Fowls, as well as dogs, become quarrelsome if fed on raw meat. Besides, cooking makes it more nutritious. When raw, it is rather hard and crude, compared with the mild natural diet of worms and grubs, which are for the most part soft, and easily dissolved by digestion.

Occasionally, for variety, a little meat may be given raw. Fish, when plenty, is more conveniently given boiled, because in that state the fowls easily pick every morsel from bones, and no mincing is required. Chandlers' scraps have the advantage of being already cooked, and on that account, as well as many others, they are excellent.—*Poultry World*.

New Breeds of Ducks.

For many years the white Aylesbury and the rich-colored Rouen duck—colored like the mallard, "only more so"—have been the acknowledged breeds for the farmer and duck-raiser. Within the last few years, however, several new breeds have come into prominent notice which deserve attention for their proved useful qualities. The longest known of these is the Cayuga, or large black duck of America. This bird resembles in color the beautiful little black East India duck, except that the plumage is browner or less glossy; but it is larger, being nearly, if not quite, the size of the Aylesbury. These are quiet in habits and good layers. They are as yet rare in this country, but deserve notice as being hardy, maturing very early, and consuming rather less food than the other varieties. The birds occasionally moult white feathers, but this is no sign of impurity of race. The flavor of the flesh is, in our opinion, superior to that of any other domestic variety, more resembling that of the wild duck; and this makes the Cayuga worth attention. The next variety is the Pekin, a large duck of a creamy-white color, with a brilliant yellow bill. This breed was imported from Pekin. The people who selected them there took them for geese, owing to their large size, the length of neck and the large heads, but this was soon found to be an error. After they became known known it was discovered that one or two similar birds had previously reached England. The legs are set far back, and are rather short; but the greatest peculiarities are the very short wings, and the peculiar, boat-shaped outline of the body arising from the fullness of the breast and stern. We learn that the Pekin duck grows early and rapidly, and fattens well, and from the specimens already shown there is little doubt that when bred more largely it will surpass in size any other duck known. Its appearance on the water is particularly handsome, and it lays well, beside being exceedingly hardy. No breed could better suit those who would like a fine white duck of handsome appearance, but who do not care for a pink bill, which is made so much of with the Aylesbury. Lastly, several letters have lately appeared concerning what are generally known as Indian Runner ducks. The color of these birds varies, but is usually like that of the mallard. The peculiar characteristic of the breed is that the legs are set far back, and that the bird stands upright upon them, like a penguin, and in this position runs very fast indeed. Whether the variety was really imported from India is uncertain, though it appears probable. The size of this duck is not equal to that of either the Rouen or the Aylesbury; but as a layer it bears the very best of characters on all sides, and in that capacity may be recommended to many of our readers.—*Ex*.