

cess, and it depends on three or four rules, by observing which I believe this old gentleman in Michigan can make a good living by hens and turkeys.

1. I give my fowls great range. Eighteen acres belong to them exclusively. Then the brood have the range of another big lot, and the turkeys go half a mile or more from the house. The 18 acres of poultry yard is rough land, and of little use for tillage. It has a pond in it and many rocks, and bushes, and weeds, and sandy places, and ash heaps, and lime, and bones, and grass, and a place which I plow up to give them worms.

2. When a hen has commenced to sit, I take her box, throw out the straw and earth, let it be out in the sun and rain for a few days, give it a good coat of whitewash on both sides. In Winter, when it is very cold, I have an old stove in their house, and keep the warmth above freezing. There is also an open fireplace where I build a fire in cool wet days. They dry themselves, and when the fire goes out there is a bed of ashes for them to wallow in. Summer and Winter my hens have all the lime, ashes, and sand they want.

3. Another reason why I have such luck is because my poultry yard receives all the scraps from the Metropolitan hotel. Egg making is no easy work, and hens will not do much of it without high feed. They need just what a man who works requires—wheat, bread, and meat. Even when wheat costs two dollars, I believe in feeding it to hens. As to breeds I prefer the Brahmas, light and dark. I change roosters every Spring, and a man on the farm has no other duty than to take care of my poultry. I often have 3,000 Spring chickens.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Treatment of colic in horses is not always such as will lead to a cure, and there is no disorder of the horse that more frequently leads to loss of the animal than an attack of colic. Dr. J. A. Hopkins, in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, refers to some simple remedies which may be used by any one with effect, in sudden attacks of this disease. He says:

There are, of course, various forms of colic, and a protracted attack will often produce complications which require skillful treatment, and the presence of a veterinary surgeon. The remedies here offered are for the most frequent and easily distinguished cases of flatulent colic.

One simple remedy frequently very effectual is, two ounces or four table-spoonfuls of saleratus in a pint of strong ginger tea; another, a pint of warm salt water, with an enema of the same; the injections will often bring away large volumes of wind; another, one ounce of camphorated spirits in a pint of sweetened water. These may be attained in town or country at almost every house, when other prescriptions requiring preparations may not be easily got. I add these drenches, all of which I have used with good result:

1. Sulphuric ether, one ounce; laudanum, two ounces; compound decoction of aloes, five ounces. Mix and give every hour until relieved.

2. Spirits of turpentine, two ounces; laudanum, one and a half ounces; one pint of sweetened water. Mix and give every hour.

3. Aromatic spirits of ammonia, one and a half

ounces; laudanum two ounces; tincture of ginger, one and half ounces; one pint of warm ale. Mix and give every hour.

The above are what might properly be termed allopathic remedies. The usual homœopathic treatment for colic is two or three doses of aconite, followed by arsenicum. After attacks of colic, great care should always be taken of the horse, in order that a relapse does not occur, proper attention being given to the food and water, warm bran mash and water from which the chill has been taken only being allowed.

LIVE STOCK GLEANINGS.

An agricultural paper recommends the shearing of geese as better for geese, pickers and fethers.

It is said if hens are huddled together in a warm corner in winter, they will lay much better than if they spend the night on roosts.

FINELY chopped onions are still much recommended as a sanitary measure for fowls. Give once a week in their food.

It is said that a mare that refuses to own her colt, can be made to do so by rubbing some of her own milk on the colt's nose and allowing her to smell it.

William Torr, of Aylesby, Lincolnshire, England, recently received for 14 heifers and calves from his herd of short-horn cattle 2,000 guineas, which, is equivalent to \$10,164.

A man in Newark, Ohio, has a large native cow, which gives daily large quantities of milk. One day last month, she gave 65 pounds—26 in the morning, 22 at noon, and 17 at night.

A MAN in Weston, Mass., writes to the *Ploughman* that he has a grade Ayrshire heifer that, when a few days less than 13 months old, gave birth to a fine heifer calf.

Mrs. Sarah A. Grant, residing in Andover, Mass., died suddenly, recently, from the sting of a bee. Immediately after she was stung she lay down on a lounge, saying, "I am dead," and going into convulsions, died in about two hours afterwards.

A drunken soldier in Detroit amused himself one hot day by cutting off canine caudalities with a sickle. He was knocked down just as he had harvested his ninety-fourth tail—that of a three-hundred dollar pointer.

The toad, which is an efficient bug hunter in the garden, is said by the *Ohio Farmer* to eat honey with an equal relish, and bee keepers are advised to arrange the lighting boards of the hives in such a manner as not to be accessible to his toadship.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* has a new use for cats. He says:—"My way to cure a sulky steer that lies down when you first yoke him, is to take a cat and let her put her paws on the end of the steer's nose, and, if necessary, hold her rather hard. My word for it, he will be on his feet quick."

The butter in England is chiefly eaten fresh, within a week, or at the farthest two weeks, of its being made, and very little salt is used, not a fourth of what is mixed with it in America. When it is patted down it is done in the same way as in this country, but it is then called salt butter, and is sold at little more than hog's lard sells for.