POULTRY YARD.

Game Fowls.

The Game fewl is generally conceded to bear the same relation to other fewls that the high-bred racer does to the equine species. It is the highest type of grace, beauty and courage of the race. For many years, during which other breeds have waxed and waned in popularity, the Games have held steadily on in public estimation, not in the least affected by the storms which have raged outside their own little world. Filling their own peculiar niche, they having numbered their fanciers among all classes, from the clergy down to the stable boy; and although no longer bred for the pit, as in days gone by, they seem to have lost none of the favor in which they have always been held by those who admire the graceful and beautiful in nature.

who admire the graceful and beautiful in nature.

Where they can have ample range, there are probably no fowls which rival them. They combine hardiness, eggs and flesh producing qualities, grace and beauty combined with an ability to take care of themselves in a greater degree than any other. For the table they have long been considered without rival by those who were familiar with their poculiar excellence, although they have had to dispute the honors with the white, juicy meated Dorkings and Hondans.

The cocks are very handsomely colored, having bright red necks and backs, with black breasts and tails, bright red eyes, and clean shapely heads. The shanks are willow blue, yellow or white; willow being the most popular with fanciers.

The hen is of a rich brown, beautifully and delicately pencilled with black. She should be close and hard feathered, and shows the peculiar heart, or flat-iron shaped body characteristic of the breed. Her tail should be long and narrow when folded, but when expanded, large and fanlike.—National Live Stock Journal.

Management of Ducks.

Management of Ducks.

Management of Ducks.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says:—Having raised nearly all the least or eight years, and so ducks for the last six or eight years, and so ducks for the last six or eight years, and so duck a proper the last six or eight years, and last person of the or eight years, and the follow of the last was all the least of eight years, and the follow of last person or a large pound or atream in raising duck, and the folly of keeping them with such water. It my own case I have proved it is all that is necessary to rear ducks which the follow of last the follow of last is the pair was a last the pair was a last the pair was a last that the ground or a brick mere hatched. With regard to the duck house. Many standard works on poultry devise a ground or brick floor in preference to one of plank. I have tried all three plans and din that the ground or a brick floor in a duck house will bring on paralysis, chound or brick floor in preference to one of plank. I have tried all three plans and din that the ground or a brick floor is a duck house will bring on paralysis, chound or brick floor in preference to one of plank. I have tried all three plans and din that the ground or a brick floor is a duck house will bring on paralysis, chound or brick floor in preference to one of plank at the ground or a brick floor is a duck house will bring on paralysis, chound or brick floor in preference to one of plank. I have tried all three plans and din the follow of the floor was a place of inch plank, raised plants and the floor of the floor was the will be door opening to a small "run" or "radial". In white the floor of the floor washed with a duck was a place of the floor washed with the water. I raise the floor washed with the proposed was a small was a duck and the floor washed with the proposed was a small was a duck and the floor washed with the proposed was a small was a duck and the floor washed with the proposed was a small was a duck and the floor washed with the proposed was a small was a small was a sm

and when a week old, oatmeal is excellent for them. When young they should be cooped up notil sun is up on second of the west grass which chills and ruins more young fowls of all kinds than any other cause. When three or four weeks sold they may be liberated with the mother and thay will soon learn to go with the old ducks. Ducklings should never be housed at night with the old ducks as they are liable to persecution from them. With this care I have had great success, and doubt not that others will have the same.

LATE CHICKEMS FOR SUMMES Equa.—It is quite usual for many poultry raisers to save the earliest broods for layers the next term, and early spring eggs are concerned. One of the principal reasons, howers, why farmers do not have a continuance of eggs during the summer is that they do not save late broods of chickens for successive. You will not be disappointed. Young bens do not have a continuance of eggs during the summer is that they do not save late broods of chickens for successive. You will not be disappointed. Young bens do not make see goes all through the hot weather. Try it and note the results. You will not be disappointed. Young bens do not make see goes all through the hot weather. Try it and note the results in the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat on the summer is that they do not save hat one summer is the summer is that they do not save ha

Buckwheat for Fowls.

Buckwheat for Fowls.

L. Wright has recently published the following on this topic:—I am quite purzled to tell why it is so constantly affirmed that it is not good food, and that the birds do not like it, for my experience is the direct contrary; and not only so, but I have during the last few years recommended it to many scores of persons, and in no one case have I found their experience different from my own. I always find that fowls prefer it to any grain they can have, and if a mixture be thrown down containing all grains, the buckwheat will always be picked up first, maize next, and then other corn. Fowls that have never had it will sometime stare at it the first time, but they quickly begin to pick it up. I cannot see that it is at all a stimulating or forcing diet, and the mere fact that it is the common poultry food in France, and even here for pheasants, should be enough to dispal such an idea. It requires, however, to be given with common sense, not owing to its qualities, but simply on account of its color. If it is thrown upon grass the fowls cannot thrive, for the simple reason that the buckwheat is se nearly the color of the ground that is can hardly be found by the birds, and they are really starved. It has sometimes struck me that perhaps this may be the reason of our poultry editor's ill success with it. But if it be thrown one bare place where it can be seem, there is no difficulty, and I have constantly given it to Towks which have never seen it before. Buckwheat is also capital food for chickens. They will eat it at three weeks old, when other grain except whole grits. Some years ago I fed on buckwheat meal ground up with hash and all for one season, and the chickens did well, and grew very large. I should have repeated the experiment but for the difficulty of getting the buckwheat ground. Of late, indeed, the grain itself has been very searce and dear, owing, no doubt, to the late war; hence it is not at present so relatively cheap a food as formerly, but even now I think it as cheap as bar

Green dismonds are variously affected. One of a dirty green tint was changed to pale yellow, with a slight increase of its transparency; but its brightness remained the name. Another, so green as to be almost black, likewise rained its brilliancy, but gained in clearness, while its color was changed to violet. A light green gem lost its color entirely, but was otherwise unaffected. Brown diamonds lost most of their color, showing under the microscope a limpid field scattered with black spots. A diamond almost colorless assumed, under the influence of heat (out of contact with air), a deep rose color, which it retained some time when kept in the dark. In the light its color field, but always returned again with heating. A naturally rose colored diamond reversed the phenomens, losing its hue with heating, and afterwards gradually regaining it.—Scientific American.

GOOD HEALTH.

Physical Education.

Physical Education.

Perhaps not the least advantage which is derived from muscular, active exercise, as opposed to passive exercise, by which we refer to a ritle in a carriage, or a sail in a vessel, in which latter case the abdominal muscles are the soily ones actively exercised—is cleanliness. We mention this, as it has been little insisted on by the advocates of gymusatics; but the two are at the present day, as we have said, happily incorporated. A microscope will show the millions of drains with which the skin is perforated, for the sake of voiding effets matter. This effet matter can only be thrown off by perspiration, produced by exercise. If it is not thrown off, it is absorbed into the system, and diseases, particularly communition, and premature death, are the result. The result is produced by the canals of the skin becoming cloged, which not only pravents the refuse matter from coming out, but also prevents oxygen, which is essential to life, from coming in.

We do not breathe with the lungs only, consuming oarbon and other matter, and renewing the blood with oxygen as it passes through them. The skin also is a resignatory organ; some animals have no lungs, and breathe entirely with the skin; others with a portion of the skin modified into gills, or radimentary langs. In animals of a higher grade, through the inner shell of the skin pecuality in the skin dangerous; but to arrest their operation, fatal. The breathing of the skin may be easily proved by the simple experiment of placing the hand in a basin of cold water, when it will be soon covered by minute bubbles of carbonic seid. But a more complete and scientific proof is afforded by inserting it in a vessel of oxygen, when the gas will, after a short interval of time, be replaced by carbonic seid. "We all know," says Dr. Bereeton, "from daily experience, the intimate sympathy which crists between the skin and lungs, and when we are walking fast, how much more easily we get along after having broken out into a perspection; if we are riding, our h

freshens up under the same conditions." In these homely words he is indirectly proving the chief sanitary characteristic of medicinal symmatics.

We have most of us heard of the story of the unfortunate child who, to add aclemnity and symbolic happiness to the inaugnation of Leo X. as Pope of Rome, was glided over at Florence, to represent the Golden Age. The career of that child so conditioned was brilliant, but brief. It, of course, died in a few hours. One of the reasons of the greater danger of extensive burns or scalds compared with others, smaller though deeper, is the fact that the former exclude a greater surface of skin from the oxygen of the sir. M. Fourcault, a distinguished French physiologist, whose admiration of science appears to have led him to care little for the infliction of torture on other animals than himself, sacrificed a great number of Guinea pigs, rabbits and cats, by varnishing over the whole of their skin, contemplating with satisfaction the invariable result—death—as a demonstrative proof that the skin breathes. One word more. It has been imagined that gymnastic exercise is exclusively profitable to to the young. It is not so; it is of advantage, of great advantage, likowise to the old. Young persons—we include, of course, women, and wish that calisthenies, which we suppose to be a species of female gymnastics, were more systematized and popular—need hitle exhortation to exercise, since, by nature, motion is their chief deare, but they standin need of advice and moderation, since, as they do everything inmoderately, so they are accustomed to take too much exercise, and of an improper character, a course of processings not without deures. Described waited and popular—need hitle exhortation to check a since, by an animal proper character, a course of processings not without describe beyond that which inclination enjoins on them. Thus they are brought within the province of the gymnatic code.—Cornhill Magazine.

New Rememes ron Cholera.—French physicians, as a rule, hold to the fungoid theory of cholera, and one of their number has been experimenting with the carbolate of ammonia in cases of cholera, so far, we learn, with encouraging success. One physician (Dr. Déclat), looks upon carbolic acid as a prophylactic, to be used in the ordinary way of diet during epidemics. It is taken in the form of syrup. When a patient is attacked with cholera, the syrup should be administered, and a dilute so-

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