

seemed like a person in consumption, there was nothing left but a frame and the least touch would cause him to fall over. His legs turned pale flesh colour, while naturally they were of a very deep yellow. I started to treat him by giving a tablespoonful of castor oil, next day I followed by giving a 3 & 6 grain pill composed of iron and ext. nuxvomica, and continued giving one pill every other day, and fed nothing but one raw egg each day mixed with coarse bran until it was quite dry and crumbly. He started to improve immediately and to-day is as well as ever and his legs have recovered their original high color. The Minorca was all right at night, the picture of health, in the morning he looked as pale as a ghost, as though every drop of blood had been taken out. I thought something had sucked the blood during the night, but could find no cuts or wounds. He was very weak and staggered all over. I gave him the same treatment as the above, and he also is the picture of health. Those pills are kept in nearly all drug stores, and every person who keeps fowl should have a few of them, and if you see a bird drooping first look for lice, then give a pill and you can save many a valuable bird. I guess it would work the same on mongrels.

QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH.

What preparation do you make for winter quarters; how many fowl to a pen, size of pen, etc.?

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

BY T. A. WILLITTS, TORONTO, ONT.

(Continued)

THE diagram in July number of REVIEW shows relative position of house and runs exactly, but is not in proportion, for instance the pens of house appear to be more than twice as long as they are wide, in reality they are 10 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep; the line running through the house is simply an imaginary continuation of the wire netting fence on the outside.

The proof reader has blundered my description of the automatic arrangement for letting out the fowls in the morning, on page 104 sixteen lines from foot of page the word "detort" is used, this is an error for detent, detort is a verb transitive meaning to wind or twist, while detent is a noun meaning a stop, two very different matters.

Our friend the Editor is fearful of the consequences to the last hen unless she jumped quick enough. I desire to

assure the Editor and our readers that the arrangement is perfectly harmless and really a most convenient thing. If the Editor desires to illustrate it I will make a drawing of it for the benefit of REVIEW readers. [Yes, send it in.—ED.] When the fowls leave the perch in the morning the free end of it relieved of their weight is forced gently upwards for about two inches and remains there, this motion is sufficient to release the detent which drops the weight and opens the door.

We will now consider the most economical and quickest way of erecting fences for our two Plymouth Rock houses. By reference to page 103 it will be noticed that the diagram represents one house with its four yards, the next half acre lot should be immediately adjoining, thus the yards will be exactly the same size and shape as the first one, and a simple sum in addition will disclose the fact that there is exactly 1496 lineal feet of fence on the two half acre lots, it will thus require ten bales of netting and I should prefer to have it six feet wide, and two inch mesh. Wire netting of all widths is put up in rolls of 150 lineal feet, it is now quoted in the United States at 40c. per 100 square feet, this would be \$3.60 per roll six feet wide, or \$36 for the ten rolls necessary to fence our houses and yards, a substantial discount is allowed on lots of five rolls and over, and I believe it can be purchased in Canada for a slight advance on the net price. In erecting the fences I would use no baseboards as in yards of this size they are unnecessary, and sound lumber is much more costly than wire, I would use pine or hemlock scantling for posts and would sink them three feet in the ground. Before planting the posts I would run a furrow with a plough about six inches in depth all along the lines where the posts were to be planted, then plant your posts setting them plumb with a spirit level to avoid offending the eye by having them point to all quarters of the compass. This being done fasten your netting to the posts with wire staples with the upper selvage five and a half feet from the level of the ground, thus the lower edge of the netting will hang down in the ploughed furrow six inches. Having secured the netting to all the posts the job can be completed by turning the furrow back with the plough thus burying the bottom six inches of wire netting, this makes the fence perfectly secure at the bottom and is much more durable than baseboards which are constantly getting loose and are much more expensive. If the posts are placed twelve feet apart you will have a good stiff fence without using a board.

(To be Continued.)