

Masticatory insects are most easily killed by poisons such as Paris green, London purple or hellibore applied to the plants upon which they feed. Suctorial insects cannot be killed in this way. They are most readily destroyed by such substances as Pyrethrum or kerosene emulsion, which kill by coming in contact with their soft bodies.

The study of insecticides must go hand in hand with the study of insects. The force pump or spraying apparatus is now as necessary to the complete equipment of every fruit farm as the pruning shears or cultivator.

The time has come when the success of the agriculturist or horticulturist depends in no slight degree upon his ability to detect and repel insect enemies. And if he would escape what our Dominion Entomologist has estimated as a "direct tax of 10 per cent. on all farm products," he must give more attention to the study of practical economic entomology.

Points on Feeding Poultry.

W. R. Graham, '92.

The best way to feed soft feed is bran one morning, corn meal the next, and a mixture of bran, corn meal and middlings, scalded, and fed warm the next. Never feed quite enough in the morning. Let the hens be hungry so as to compel them to scratch. At night give all they will eat up clean. Give nothing at noon if you feed as above described.

The best food for producing eggs is chopped clover and chopped meat, mixed and scalded, with a little ground grain sprinkled over it. Feed warm early in the morning. Give nothing more until an hour before roosting time, then scatter in litter of some kind—a good litter is leaves, cut straw, or dry earth—to make the hens scratch for it. A good scratcher is a good layer. Feed corn about once a week during cold weather.

Feed sulphur sparingly, as it will cause rheumatism or leg weakness. Never give it in damp weather.

Cheap egg foods are mostly ground oyster shell, and their benefits are only imaginary. Do not buy them.

It pays in winter to feed meat fresh from the butchers, even at ten cents per pound. Use daily a pound of lean meat for twenty hens.

Drinking water must be given so that the combs and wattles cannot get wet. Place

warm water before the hens three times a day in winter. Place cool water before the hens several times a day in summer.

Feed for Chicks. Give no food to chicks for twenty-four hours after they are hatched. Then feed every two hours until one week old. After that three times a day is sufficient.

The first feeding may be of rolled oats dried slightly on the stove if the weather is damp rubbed between the hands to crumble it. The rolled (or flake) oats are ready prepared, cooked, and can be had of any grocer, being the prepared oatmeal for instantaneous preparation of oatmeal gruel. Feed it to the chicks dry. Stale bread moistened with milk may also be given.

On the third day after beginning to feed, vary the food by giving rolled oats one meal, and prepared cake the next. The prepared cake is made by using equal parts bran, ground corn and oats—corn and oats are usually ground together—and middlings which should be salted to season, thoroughly mixed, and baked. Sift the corn and oats and feed the coarser parts to the old fowls. If fresh milk can be had the food may be mixed with it before cooking. If not use water. Then crumble the cake fine when feeding. It should be fed dry.

Ground meat is some times used for chicks, but results show that too much of it causes bowel disease. If a piece of lean meat be cooked to pieces or chopped fine after cooking and fed twice a week it will be sufficient.

After the first week mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, crumbled bread of any kind, or any wholesome food will do.

When chicks are ten days old the rolled oats may be omitted and wheat and corn can be used on alternate days. Teach the chicks to eat wheat and cracked corn early. After the chicks are three weeks old the cake may be omitted, the food scalded instead, but the quantity of bran reduced one-half. Bran is indigestible if fed raw and sometimes causes bowel disease, but if cooked or well scalded to soften it, the bran makes good food, as it largely abounds in phosphates, the best bone forming element that can be given. Never feed raw cornmeal to very young chicks. Feed early in the morning as soon as the chicks come out. Never keep them waiting for breakfast.

Milk may be given, but should be fresh, and the residuum carefully removed, but do not