

that to someone as a fine young gobbler.

Now, my readers, it is just such fraudulent tricks as these which lower and degrade all dealers in poultry. Is it any worse than putting your hand into a man's pocket? I say not. Pray remember that the above, as well as the cases previously referred to, are authentic, and I can give both the name of the dealer who furnished me with the information and showed me the stock, and also the name of the shipper.

The great majority of shippers of poultry are honest, but the dishonest ones cause remarks to be passed about the others. Pray let us take warning and buy and sell honestly.

A Poultry House for the Farmer.

The editor has just constructed a poultry house, sixty-six feet long and ten feet wide. It has been built at a very low cost indeed, considering the manner in which it is erected.

Believing that it would be highly interesting to those who contemplate building and are afraid of the cost, it is my intention, in the January number of *FARMING*, to publish a half-tone engraving of the poultry building as it looks from the outside, and to show a sketch of a section of the interior. I will also fully describe the manner in which the building has been erected, and give an exact account of the quantities of the different materials used in its construction, together with the cost of same. I am certain that many will be surprised at what a low price a really first-class building can be erected. I am quite sure that I can set at rest the oft-repeated statement that "it costs too much to build." Be sure you get the January number.

Feeding Fowls and Chicks.

The days of haphazard feeding of poultry and the lazy method of throwing out a pailful of grain once or twice a week have, I am glad to say, now gone by. It is, indeed, a poor poultry-raiser who does not feed with some fixed purpose in his mind.

The large number of poultry plants, and the demand for fresh-laid eggs, together with the low price of grain, are opening the eyes of the farmer to the fact that in poultry there is wealth. I, of course, advocate the raising of poultry for eggs, as I believe it is in this branch of the business that there is the greater profit.

In the September issue of *FARMING* I gave, in reply to a query, my idea of feeding for eggs. The following appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*, and is, I presume, the method advocated by Mr. George O. Brown, who is considered an authority upon all poultry matters:

"A recent experiment proves that green cut bones so increase the production of eggs that it would pay to feed the bone if twenty cents per pound had to be paid for it. In the face of this there are plenty of people who doubt the advantage of feeding raw cut bone.

"In feeding fowls, the best success is attained, where eggs are the object, by feeding as varied a diet as possible. During spring and summer, and until the heavy frosts of fall come, where the flock has a good range, two light meals a day are all that is necessary to give fowls. The morning feed should be ground oats and one-third the quantity of wheat bran that is used of oats, mixed with scalding water. Alternate every other day with cornmeal and the ground oats, using the bran with each. This is best for fall and spring breakfasts. In the summer, during the hot season, the cornmeal should be omitted.

"All potato and turnip parings, or the small potatoes and the whole turnips, can be boiled until they are thoroughly done, and then mash them and mix with the meal, ground oats, and bran. These cooked vegetables may be used at all times. Table scraps are always in order to add to the rations of the poultry, old and young.

"During the late fall and winter, of course, the fowls will require more liberal feeding of grain. Wheat, buckwheat, and corn can all be used, remembering that, if eggs are wanted, more will be secured by liberal feeding of good sound wheat than corn. To get eggs in the winter, animal food of some kind must be provided. Nothing has been found more available, or that provides better results, than cut green raw bone. Green food of some kind will be also essential, and turnips, cabbage, and rutabagas all answer well for this purpose. Cut clover hay, steamed, has also been found to be an excellent substitute for the green food. A portion of the food, to insure perfect health, should be of a bulky nature, and the cut clover hay answers well the purpose."

The above, of course, applies to fowls, but for chicks when first hatched the best food is hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs, rubbed up fine and moistened with a little milk. The