

Especial care should be taken to insure healthy fowls now that the hot weather is here. Remove the droppings at least once a week, oftener is better. Thoroughly whitewash the inside of the poultry house. Spade off about three inches of the dirt floor and fill in with fresh, clean earth. Keep a large box half filled, with ashes where the fowls can have free access to it. Don't forget to change the water in the drinking vessels three or four times a day. Keep plenty of bone-meal where the fowls can get at it at will.

Did you say "chestnuts?" Well, perhaps they are; but, remember, everybody doesn't know just as much as you do! Let the fowls have a comfortable house to sleep in, free from drafts and chill winds. Eucalyptus branches make splendid roosting poles. The leaves are good to make nests with. Look out for those big head lice on the chickens. Prevention is better than cure. Grease the chicks' heads and breasts with lard. If you forgot to plant some trees in the runs, spread some old sacks over them to provide shade. *Be sure* and color the whitewash. Don't put on that nasty, glaring, white stuff. It is ruination to your eyes and also to the fowls'. Change the hay, or whatever you make the nests of, once a week at least.—*Poultry in California.*

The method of killing tame ducks for the table differs very greatly in England and the Continent. The Aylesbury ducks sent to the London markets are either killed by cutting the large vessels of the neck, or by thrusting a knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain, both of which methods allow of the escape of a large quantity of blood from the body so as to render the flesh whiter than it other-

wise would be. In France, on the contrary, where ducks are not killed at so early an age, and dark plumage breeds are generally employed, the birds are usually killed by suffocation. In this way no blood escapes from the body, the skin becomes dark coloured, and there is much more flavour of the wild duck than occurs in our Aylesbury breed when killed young.

It is well to remind duck keepers of the fact, which does not seem to be universally known, that if ducks are allowed to remain on the water during the night in place of being penned up, the eggs are dropped in the water, where they sink and remain at the bottom until they become putrid. Ducks, although night feeders, should always be shut up at night during the time of the year when they are laying.

A useful and effective drinking fountain can be made by getting a five-gallon demijohn, which, when a handle is broken, or a lip chipped, can be bought for a few pence from the wine merchant.

With a small chisel and repeated light blows, using water, and occasionally turning the chisel half round in aperture, a hole in about twenty minutes may be made in the jar about two inches from the bottom.

You next stand the jar in a wooden tray, say four inches deep, place a cork in the lower hole, then fill up jar in the usual way from the top, then tightly cork above, and remove the lower cork, and you will find the water will not rise one-quarter of an inch above the lower hole, while it gives ample space for a large number of thirsty chicks to drink. My fountain has three advantages—it is easy to

make, is inexpensive, and requires no inverting.—*Fowls.*

Grit is a mighty good thing in a chicken's crop! It doesn't hurt man to have a little.

Drooping spirits—nervousness—intense thirst—greenish droppings—dark combs—cholera!

There is good money in duck raising, but pure breeds are quite as necessary to the best success as they are in poultry raising.

Look here everybody! Don't invest \$3.00 in a sitting of eggs, expecting them to hatch 13 chicks which will sell for \$50 apiece. You can't stand so much prosperity as that!

Throwing meal dough, mashed potatoes and such like moist food on the ground where the fowls can trample it, is not very economical. Enough is saved by the use of a feed trough to pay for it in a little while.

No two things were ever better adapted to each other, (except possibly the Siamese twins), than poultry raising and fruit culture. It's a poor sort of an individual who cannot make a good living off this combination.

Anybody knows that when a piece of grass is devoted to hens and chickens, the pen should be moved every day. It is healthier for the hens and chickens, the ground does not become tainted; but in nine cases out of ten the coop is a fixture.

A writer in an exchange remarks that chickens, like pigs, should be kept growing. They are incessant grinding