

have already gone to the extreme of this belief, even to the sacrifice of money. All breeders cannot become fanciers, but every farmer can become a raiser of pure blood fowls at a profit. The best grade of cattle, the best varieties of grain and the best grafts of fruit pay highest profits. Why not give the fowls a chance? Let the boys and girls take the matter up and within the life of this generation we shall see the nation's wealth increased by poultry so greatly that the census-takers will be forced to give it a column in the reports.—A. P. Journal.

How Not To Do It.

It seems hardly necessary to state how not to do it, for very many people prove by their acts that they are extremely well informed on this point. They succeed in illustrating the subject admirably, and in an illustrated lecture would prove very effective as "terrible examples." There may be, however, some who would like to avoid the misfortunes of such people and who would be grateful for a few precepts upon how not to do it.

Don't attempt to engage in a wholesale business before you have learned the details of the retail trade. In other words, don't try to manage a poultry farm until you know how to care for a few hens successfully.

Don't begin until you are ready. The house should be built before the fowls are purchased.

Don't attempt to keep fifty hens in a house suitable for only ten.

Don't attempt to keep a hundred fowls upon a run where twenty can hardly exist.

Don't neglect the cleaning of the house at regular intervals.

Don't allow the droppings to accumulate and poison the air, breed disease and entail loss.

Don't neglect proper ventilation of the house and thus render the air unfit to breathe.

Don't neglect to keep an eye open for vermin which are sure to come sooner or later as the result of neglect.

Don't feed upon whole corn the year round and expect the fowls to lay well.

Don't neglect to furnish a variety of food, both in grains, green stuff, and

such articles as are necessary for good health.

Don't neglect to provide shade in summer, if you wish your fowls to prosper.

Don't—but there are so many don'ts that we can only sum them up by stating that you should not neglect to furnish proper food, medicine and care at all seasons of the year, to study the needs of your fowls and supply them, to master the whole art of keeping poultry successfully by beginning with a small number and increasing the size of the flock with increasing experience. Poultry-keeping, especially where large numbers are kept, is not the simple thing that many suppose, but requires a large and liberal training and a definite capacity in the right direction. Without such training failure is very easy; with it, success is reasonably sure.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

W. E. MORRISON.—Please tell me what ails my hens, and give a remedy. They appear to have dysentery; they are fouling their feathers around vent; some of them have a free run and others are in a pen. You are right! The Poultry Weekly is entering into a field where there is a great deal of ignorance and I believe it will create a great interest among bee-keepers, for poultry. Wishing you success.

Alvinston, Ont.

If it is an obstinate attack, try Squibbs Diarrhoea Mixture—a teaspoonful to a pint of water, and give as a drink. Mr. Felch says a cure will generally follow in from 24 to 48 hours. If you cannot get the mixture named above, give five drops of camphorated spirits on a long pill of meal, twice daily till cured; stop directly it takes effect, so as to prevent an opposite state of the bowels. Try boiled rice for feed once a day, and boiled sweet milk fed cold has a tendency to prevent looseness of the bowels. Perhaps you feed too much. Many thanks for the good wishes expressed for our success. We shall be pleased to hear from you occasionally re your pets.

W. T. T.—Can you tell me why some Wyandotte chicks obtain their feathers very early while others from the same pen remain almost nude for weeks longer?

Brampton, June 6th.

This is generally a symptom of poor