

from almost every known poultry-disease, have been palmed off on unsuspecting people who have bought generally because the birds are secured at a price at which reliable breeders cannot afford to sell.

By writing the Secretary, care of Department of Agriculture, Victoria, a list of members of the Provincial Poultry Association will be forwarded free, giving a full list of breeds kept.

FEEDS AND FEEDING.

Wheat should form the staple food, and, with all other whole grain, should be fed in deep litter to promote exercise and health. During the winter months cracked corn may be fed to advantage, feeding it in equal proportion to the wheat. Good plump outs are excellent as a change feed, and should form the majority portion of whole grain during the winter when mature hens are kept over. The amount to feed is best judged by the owner. Care should be taken to see that very few grains are left at a reasonable time from feeding. The times of feeding may be set to suit owner. Where a dry-mash is fed, it is not necessary to feed more than twice daily, morning and afternoon. It is important, however, that the feeding periods should be punctual and regular. Especially is this so during the winter months, when the birds naturally seek the roosts earlier in the afternoons.

Where it is not intended to raise chicks, a wet mash, consisting of table-scraps, dried off with ground cereals, may be profitably fed. Care should be exercised in feeding table-scraps, however. Salted meats of all kinds, pickles, mustard, or pepper, are feeds of a doubtful character. Trouble of a diarrhoeal and ovarian nature arises very frequently from feeding such material. Fat meats, potatoes, or peelings should be given sparingly. Peelings, if fed, should be cooked, and mixed with bran or shorts. A wet mash may be fed in the morning or at noon, rather than at the evening meal. The latter should be of whole grain. The wet mash may be composed of table-scraps (if large, they should be run through meat-mincer) and a sufficient quantity of bran, ground oats, or shorts, so that the mixture may not be too sticky. To provide variety, boiled whole grain may be fed occasionally instead of a wheat-mash. Oats, barley, or wheat are very palatable when treated in this way.

Clam or oyster shell and charcoal should be always before the birds.

To keep the birds in condition, to get fertile eggs, and, incidentally, to reduce the feed bill, green food should be supplied daily. This may be lawn-clippings, dandelion-leaves, cabbage, kale, rape, clover, alfalfa, chick-weed, sprouts, or mangolds. It is absolutely necessary that green food be fed regularly in some form or other.

The dry mash may consist of a mixture of any of the following, compounded to the owner's liking: Bran, shorts, white middlings, corn-meal, and ground oats, wheat, barley, or rice. Where sufficient table-scraps are not forthcoming, fine-ground leaf-scraps should be added, the latter to consist of not more than 15 per cent. of the ration. This mash can also be fed as a wet one if desired.

Unless considerable yard-room is available, and also taking the losses by cats, rats, etc., into consideration, it is much cheaper to purchase pullets or mature stock annually than to rear them.

Pullets at six or more months of age may be considered purchased at a reasonable price if secured for not more than \$2.50 or \$3 apiece. Yearling hens may be bought at from \$1 to \$2.50 each, according to quality, breed, and age.

DISEASES.

Fowls in good condition, fed and treated rationally, very seldom suffer from disease. It does not pay to doctor sick fowls, excepting on very rare occasions. This only when fowls are very valuable and needed for exhibition, or when they are suffering from slight colds or accidents.

All the contagious diseases, such as roup, colds, tuberculosis, "black-head," enteritis, cholera, chicken-pox, canker, gleet, etc., may be successfully warded off by preventing draughts, infection from other diseased fowls, supplying sunlight,