

This result grows out of their lack of the requisite knowledge necessary to success. They have failed to inform themselves, and to act on such knowledge, hence their experience is no experience at all, but a set of blunders and failures born of ignorance.

Then again, they fail in trying to do too much. Often do we see a beginner who starts out with the idea that if a man can make a success with one breed, by like reasoning, he can make six times as much with six breeds. Acting with this impulse, he builds houses and yards for six breeds, and stocks them with high priced fowls, and all is attended with a large outlay of money. Six yards of fowls furnish him a great many eggs, and a great many eggs produce a great many chicks, which necessarily require a corresponding outlay of time, care and feed, and before he is aware of it, he has on his hands five or ten times as many fowls, large and small, as he has conveniences for. He has other businesses in connection therewith, and that must not be neglected, but his poultry yard, which he expected to be a side-issue, a sort of pastime, demands nearly all of his time, but as he has not yet got onto a paying basis, he must pursue his regular business and leave the poultry for others to attend to. Summer approaches, vermin begin to hatch out and crawl, the runs become sour, the summer rains saturate the grounds, young chicks begin to droop and die. Diarrhœa and other bowel complaints do their work, and before the owner is aware of it, the seeds of disease have been so lavishly sown that he is unable to check its ravages until nearly all of his chicks have been laid low, while at the same time, his old stock, which have suffered neglect with the others, begin to die with diarrhœa and enteric fever, until his hopes become buried with his flock.

All of this loss grows out of a lack of experience which teaches not to overdo the thing, and good judgment which leads one to begin with one variety first, making that a success before making larger investments and trying many varieties.

That those who are careful do succeed with one variety has been proved times without number, and there is no reason why any person who has a fondness for such stock should not do equally well, after having had experience with it sufficiently long. To those of our readers, who have just commenced in the business we urge upon them not to engage too largely in the keeping of a number of breeds without experience. Even if you devote a major part of your time to it, do not hazard too much. Build up a good yard of stock and at the same time build up

your stock of knowledge on the subject, and with it a good reputation among those who may become your patrons, and by so doing you will save money, save trouble, and save that innate fondness for animals which is easily smothered by too much loss and disgust at the outset.

Still another consideration presents itself. While many embark in the business, they do so deeming it simply a side issue, one not demanding much attention. If it is worth anything it is worth being attended to as it should be, and we would recommend the reader, and would advise our readers to recommend to others the same, that it is not advisable or safe to keep fine fowls unless they intend to inform themselves of their demands, and are ready to give them all of the attention and care they may demand. If it requires two, three or four hours out of the 24 to do the work well, by all means give it. If it is necessary to expend \$30, \$40 or \$50 to secure such accommodation as they may demand, expend it, but do this after having given the whole matter due consideration.—Fanciers Gazette..

PIGKINGS.

The unblushing assurance that leads a hen of twenty summers to enter market as a spring chicken, compels the belief that nothing but the inexorable difficulties attending the exploit prevents her from appearing in the guise of a fresh-laid egg.

The fall fairs are taking more interest in poultry every year, and it is the duty of every poultryman to patronize them by their exhibits. Talk "hen" when you get there, and sow the seeds for a new crop of fanciers.

Two important points in poultry raising are often neglected by the beginner. The first is an even temperature for the young brooder chicks. This is of the utmost importance. A sudden change of temperature will chill them and bring on a variety of diseases, for which there is no cure but prevention. Another point necessary to success, is to keep the fowls tame. They should have so little fear of you that so far from fleeing at your approach, they should come when called.

A good way for farmers to make easy their settlement at the stores is to always take to town a good supply of eggs, and poultry. There is never a cold market, and the profits come in neatly when other cash revenues happen to be slack. Even supposing the fowls do not pay as large a percentage as poultry papers claim they may be made to do, the outlay is slight to the farmer, because the feed is not noticed in the