

\$6, will make the sum of \$20, which might be termed clear profit, for the butter and milk used in the family will repay for the trouble. This is a fair average estimate of a cow for a year, and I think the fowls are not rated too high. Some breeders will do better even than that, and others not so well.

Perhaps the cow might yield a larger percentage if the milk be sold, and the yield be forced by stimulating food, but the chances even then are not more favorable. It is a good cow that will yield 10, or even 8, quarts per day, day after day for five or even six months in succession. At the least calculation, a cow should yield milk for eight months of the year, and for this period eight quarts is the safer estimate. The cow must be milked wet or dry, cold or hot, at a certain time, and the milk removed either to the dairy or the cooler, and thence to the factory or market. The time may, in a measure, be chosen for the gathering of the eggs. The eggs can wait a few hours and not spoil if the weather be unfavorable; so, also, can the hens. Hens are valuable in orchards, and can be allowed there when it would not be prudent to admit the cow for a moment. On a farm we generally calculate to keep both, but the smaller stock is apt to be neglected and treated as a nuisance.—*C. B., in Country Gentleman.*

Notes from Waterloo.

No. 2.

The best food for domestic poultry, and the most economical method of feeding, covers a wider range than is, at first, generally supposed, as so much depends on the class of fowls, their age, amount of range, the season of the year, &c. Among the different kinds of grain which must necessarily form the largest proportion of their food, corn, either whole or crushed, is one of the best, but being of an oily and fattening nature should not be largely fed to laying hens, especially those of the large breeds, as they are inclined to fatten readily; but for the evening feed in winter there is nothing to equal whole corn. Wheat is excellent food, and is in some respects better than corn, but not so economical, as corn can be bought just now for about one cent per pound, while wheat, even at its present low figure, is about one and a half cents per pound, and the difference is usually greater than this. Wheat screenings, at one cent per pound, are good for a change, but inferior in nutrition. Some of the American breeders complain that screenings cause roup in their fowls, but I have never heard any such complaint in Canada. There may be some injurious element amongst theirs from which ours is free. Barley is first-class food; in fact in Britain it is considered the staple, but

here the price is generally too high for profit as compared with other grains; if it can be had for about one cent per pound it will pay well. Oats, especially when chopped, are good, either for growing stock or laying hens. Buckwheat is highly recommended by some, but I have had no experience in feeding it.

Every poultry keeper should, in winter especially, have a daily feed made by boiling with the water used for washing dishes, spare milk, &c., all the scraps from the table and kitchen, including bones, pieces of meat, potato and apple parings, and waste vegetables (excepting cabbage, which is better fed raw), add a small quantity of salt, and occasionally some pepper; let this be well boiled and mixed with chopped grain and bran until dry enough to crumble; cover and keep warm till morning and you will have a breakfast that will make the hens "shell out" lively, even in the coldest weather.

Adult fowls of all the large breeds should never be fed all they will eat. This is a point of the utmost importance: feed regularly, but never give all they will take. Over-fed fowls are always dull and lazy, liable to disease, lay few eggs, and those they do lay will seldom hatch. Keep them "hungry and lively;" compel them to take exercise by burying with a rake all their grain amongst the dry clean earth; this will help to keep them warm, whereas if perfectly idle they are apt to acquire bad habits, such as feather-eating and egg-eating, habits that are more easily prevented than cured.

About twice a week in winter they should have a feed of raw chopped cabbages, onions, potatoes, apples, turnips, beets, or carrots. Turnips are highly relished, but must be fed sparingly as they are too laxative.

A handful of fine cut hay, or what is still better, the sweepings of the hay-loft, containing clover heads, leaves, seeds, &c., is eagerly picked over, and a good share of it eaten with advantage.

Fresh clean water they must have always within their reach. Fasten the water dishes to the wall high enough so that they cannot scratch the dirt into them.

The true system of keeping fowls in confinement is to imitate the natural and proper conditions as nearly as possible; the closer they are confined the greater necessity there is for providing them with what they would be enabled to get in a state of freedom.

I have given you thus far my method, and trust that many of the other readers of the Review will give theirs, so that by trial and comparison we can arrive at the best plan—that which combines economy in labor and food with the highest condition of health and productiveness in the fowls.

Waterloo, Nov. 1st, 1878.

J. L.