

fowls being in two great numbers, and not kept busy enough. Both faults, once acquired, are very difficult to stop. Prevention in both cases is far better than any cure. The nests for the layers should be as retired as possible, and a little difficult to approach. Eggs should be gathered as soon as laid. If the habit becomes general, stop the hens from laying, by ceasing the soft food, and give nothing but oats. If convenient, move the hens to a strange pen, and that will aid in stopping the egg-production. If there is an incorrigible egg-eater in the pen she should be killed, or she will teach every companion to be as vicious as herself. In feather-pulling a "bit" is sold by dealers in poultry supplies to go into the mouth; another plan is to feed the pullers nothing but feathers, and separate them from one another. With care to have the layers kept in small numbers, with the proper variety of diet, neither of these habits should be acquired.

#### POINTS TO REMEMBER.

A few points to remember are :—

1. Make hens lay when eggs are dearest.
2. Breed stock when eggs are cheap.
3. Keep a non-sitting breed to lay when sitters are hatching, and pay expenses of latter.
4. Breed as many chickens as possible and as early as possible. They all represent so much money.
5. Keep all the pullets. They are worth \$2 each as prospective early winter layers.
6. Kill, or otherwise dispose of, all hens after three years of age.
7. Breed the best flesh-formers for market. Feed them up to as great weight as possible.
8. Well-fattened, well-dressed poultry will bring the best price from the best customers.
9. If not accustomed to poultry, begin with a small number. Learn

to make a success of the few, then go on with a larger number.

10. Do not neglect the little essentials to success, such as lime, gravel, meat, plenty of clean water, green food, dust bath, &c., &c., regularly supplied to layers.

11. Keep strict account of every cent of expenditure and receipts. Charge the poultry with all expenses and credit them with all receipts. The droppings at 75 cents per barrel will go a long way to pay feed

12. Market gardeners, and dairy-men are particularly well situated to permit of their dealing profitably in poultry. The former has spare time in winter; the latter is among the best customers in the city every day.

#### DISEASES.

Poultry like all other animals are subject to disease. But with a run such as they should have on a farm, and proper care in the cold, wet weather, of a certain portion of the fall, diseases should be rare. The disease most common to poultry in this portion of Canada is roup in its different phases of cold, catarrh and throat affections. The first symptoms are running at the nostrils and sneezing. In its more virulent form it is attended with swollen head and closed eyes, and a most offensive discharge. It is better on detecting a case to kill the bird at once and burn it. If neglected it will contaminate all the others in the pen by dipping its nostrils into the drinking water, and so disseminate the virus. It is very contagious. A simple cold if neglected will develop into roup. Treatment for a cold is to inject with a syringe a small quantity of coal oil, and if handy a few drops (5 or 6) of carbolic acid added. Two or three injections ought to effect a cure. Isolate the fowl from the others. The most frequent causes of disease are keeping too many fowls together and filthy quarters.

## Bantam Department

### BANTLINGS.

AS the hot weather advances plenty of shade becomes more and more a necessity. If you have a corn patch, set the coops in or around it and the chicks will lie under the spreading foliage during the sultry part of the day, and come out to feed and scratch when it is cool. Melon plantations are also excellent, but as the birds grow and the melons ripen the former cultivate too fond a love for the latter and it is a case of "good bye melon" if the chicks are left in that vicinity.

Sweet fresh milk given three or four times a day is excellent for young Bantams, skim milk also is good when sweet but avoid giving sour or thick milk, it is no more fit for young chicks than it is for young children.

An excellent food for hot weather is rice boiled quite soft but not "mashed" with a sprinkling of oatmeal over it to make it crumbly. It is strengthening and nourishing and counteracts any tendency to looseness of the bowels so fatal in very hot weather.

While striving for reduction in size don't lose sight of the fact that vigor of constitution is of vital importance if your show specimens are also to be used in the breeding yards, as in nine cases out of ten they are. Give all the freedom possible within a reasonable limit, nothing is so conducive to good health as plenty of exercise in the fresh open air.

MR. A. R. MCKINLAY,  
Glen Villa Poultry Yards, Deer Park,  
Ont., has just imported a choice pen of black Cochins Bantams. This pen