

Poultry

Edited by John F. Hill.

Feeding of Adult Fowls.

The kind and amount of food and the time or times of feeding are very important considerations in the race for success in poultry raising.

The coarse feeds at the farmers' disposal vary very much in different sections, and the fluctuations in price of different kinds of grain in the market have much to do with the question of profit, for while no flock of fowls will do well confined to one article of diet, it will not do to feed grain that will bring a fancy price in the market.

Wheat, corn, oats, barley and buckwheat are all good feed for fowls. Rye and peas are not considered good.

For the morning feed, a mixture of corn and wheat chopped or ground together is good. This should either be boiled or mixed up with boiling water, and fed quite hot, it should be made quite crumbly and in the winter season should have the addition of any vegetables that can be spared cooked with it, potatoes, carrots, cabbage and turnips are best. All scraps of meat and table refuse should be added and once or twice a week add a tablespoon of ground black pepper or half as much of cayenne to the mixture for every 20 hens fed. The amount to be fed can only be learnt by experience, we practice feeding only twice a day and then giving all they will eat with relish.

The great point to be observed in feeding soft food is to avoid feeding it uncooked. If fed uncooked it will almost invariably cause diarrhoea and following that (if the surroundings are not of the best) cholera; in fact a great deal of the so-called chicken cholera is nothing more nor less than diarrhoea, often caused by the feeding of uncooked soft food.

For the evening meal, oats, barley or buckwheat may be used. For the winter feeding, buckwheat is undoubtedly the best, but at any time if the fowls incline to fatness, change to oat or wheat screenings and feed lightly. On no account get the fowls fat unless they are to be killed at once. Fat hens lay but few if any eggs and they are generally infertile. For the feeding of soft food, special feed boxes are needed and we will in a future article give directions for making, and cuts of some good forms of boxes.

Queries and Answers.

(Under this head answers will be given to all questions of general interest to the care of poultry. Address, "Poultry Editor.")

Query.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—As a new subscriber I avail myself of the privilege of asking for information about poultry farming.

I would like to know:

1st. What is the probable outlay required to equip and stock, say 75 acres devoted exclusively to the raising of poultry?

What returns might one reasonably expect the first, and what the second and following years?

3. Have we any Canadian establishments for the manufacture of incubators and brooders?

4. In your judgment would a joint stock company for the purpose of raising poultry pay?

I shall be glad if you or any of your correspondents can give information on these subjects. Novice.

1. This would altogether depend on whether market or fancy poultry were to be kept, and the plans to be followed in buildings, fences etc. The outlay might run anywhere from \$100 to \$1000 per acre.

2. Market and Manager have too much to do with the profits to allow us to hazard a guess even on that point.

3. There are a number of incubators made in Canada, but none of the manufacturers have faith enough in their articles to advertise them.

Several brooders are also made among which we notice that made by R. Large & Co., Toronto, which is very highly recommended.

4. No. We would advise "Novice" to start with one acre and add the 74 afterwards.

Some of the largest breeders in America have less than ten acres, and very few have any more. The yards of that famous breeder Philander Williams consist of only about five acres.

Prize.

A prize of \$5.00 cash will be given for the best essay on the "Future Farmer's Fowl." The decision will be made so as to be announced in the issue of Jan. 1st, when the selection will appear in these columns. Essays must be in by December 15th, 1884.

Fruit stains may be removed by freezing.

Have your cold tea, it is excellent for cleaning grained wood.

Chesnut burs placed in the nest will prevent hens from setting.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them with salt; it will make them smooth. Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained parts into buttermilk and putting them in the sun.

Common wheat flour made into a paste with cold water, applied dry will take out grease spots without injuring the most delicate fabric.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



ORDER IN COUNCIL.—Government House, Ottawa, Monday, 8th Sept. 1884. Present: His Excellency, THE GOV.-GENERAL in Council.

WHEREAS, the disease of pleuro-pneumonia prevails among neat cattle in the Western States of Illinois, as well as in other more Eastern of the United States, and there is reason to believe that neat cattle for breeding purposes have been sent from the State of Illinois to more Western States and Territories;

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada 42 Victoria, chapter 21, entitled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," made applicable to the North-west Territories by Proclamation in 1883;

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importation of neat cattle now permitted from the United States and Territories into the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory of Canada be and the same is hereby prohibited except on the following conditions, namely:

1. At Emerson, in Manitoba, or the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod in the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or at the Province of Manitoba, the Kiamistiquia or Grinnell, to the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

2. For stock or breeding purposes neat cattle which have been brought to the Canadian frontier for incorporation may be allowed to cross, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

3. For transit, from West to East, through the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Province of Manitoba, the Kiamistiquia or Grinnell, to the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

4. At Fort Walsh, neat cattle coming from the United States shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless after inspection by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, they shall be declared free from contagious disease, and shall be provided with a certificate of health, and further, such cattle shall be subject to a quarantine of sixty days, or such other period as may appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

5. Any cattle desired to be entered at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, whether for stock or breeding purposes or for transit shall be inspected by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless they are declared by such surgeon to be free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof.

6. The owner or owners of any such cattle desired to be entered at any of the points aforesaid, shall, on making application for entry, produce a duly attested certificate, indicating the State of their origin, and a particular locality from which they have been brought.

7. The importer of such cattle shall pay a fee, graded on a scale hereto annexed, to the Customs Officer or other person duly authorized to act as such, for defraying the expense of such inspection, the cattle not being allowed to cross the Canadian frontier until such fee is paid, that is to say, for:—

One animal 1 dollar.
2 animals and under 50 cents each;
but total fee for over 5 animals
not less than \$2.50.
10 animals and under 30 cents each;
but total fee for over 10 animals
not less than \$3.00.
20 animals and under 20 cents each;
but total fee for over 20 animals
not less than \$4.00.
30 animals and under 12 cents each;
but total fee for over 30 animals
not less than \$6.00.
Over 30 animals 10 cents each.

8. No car which has been loaded with cattle in the United States and crossing the Canadian frontier shall be allowed afterwards to carry Canadian cattle.

9. No car or train carrying such United States cattle in transit from West to East between the points above named, shall be allowed to be or remain situated in close proximity to any Canadian cattle.

10. Every car containing such cattle in transit between the points above named and shall be kept as far as possible, apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

11. No car containing such United States cattle in transit between the points above named, shall form any part of a train carrying Canadian cattle.

12. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit from west to east between the points above named, shall stop at such fixed place or places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of rest, feeding and watering, and such place or places shall be declared "infected" within the terms of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," by a veterinary surgeon and all communication with them prohibited except by the officers and men in charge of such infected place or places.

13. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories, in transit through the Districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, or the Province of Manitoba, or the Kiamistiquia or Grinnell, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-entering the Province of Manitoba, in such manner as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture.

JOHN J. PAGE,
Clerk Privy Council.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 6th October, 1884.

Under arrangements recently concluded Money Orders may, on and after 1st Novem. or, 1884, be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in France and Algeria, up to the amounts and for the fees specified below.

Not exceeding	\$10.00 cts.
21. 20	
20. 30	
10. 40	
5. 50	

NOTE.—For purposes of remittance by Money Order, one dollar in Canadian money is equal to five francs and ten centimes.

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster-General.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Separate Tenders (including plans and specifications), addressed to the undersigned, on or before 1st October, 1884, at this office, until Friday, the 8th of October next.

Copies of plans of the building proposed to be erected and a memorandum of requirements will be furnished to those desiring to tender, who will be required to indicate the amount etc. of their apparatus and furnish a fully detailed specification.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed by their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract within the time specified, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
F. H. INNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 6th Nov., 1884.

CHEAP FARMS

NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 1600 miles of railroad and 1600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all well for, and no doubt its soil and climate combine to produce her crops, and it is the best fruit State in the North-west. Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a pamphlet containing a map, also descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources, which may be had free of charge by writing to the

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This book should be read by the young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no number of safety to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, invalid, instructor or clergyman.—*Argosy* writes: Address the Pathology Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Balfour Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians. HEAL a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. THYSELF