

ful means. Another reason of annoyance is, that we may do an honorable man an injury by our suspicion, but this is the outcome of dishonest dealings in others. We could give numerous instances of "cheek" and deceit but this is sufficient, and the query is, Shall we give up selling sittings of eggs? We think not. For while some are unreasonable, others are satisfied, and the unreasonable ones are yet far in the minority. The honest breeder can succeed about as well in satisfy his patrons, as men in other lines of business. The great grand catch is for the party to enquire for prices, get the breeder to answer, and then telegraph to send birds or eggs as if in great haste, and we have a novel collection of these telegrams, but in every case the sender has been just 25c out in pocket without effect.

Feeding Poultry.

DEVER let too much of any kind of food be given to poultry. If so it will lay about and get foul, and partly destroy the healthy appetite of the birds. They should always be ready for their meals. I am quite sure that thousands of birds are killed by overfeeding, where one meets its death by starvation; disease too, will quickly take hold of and destroy a lot of overfed stock. Suppose the birds even escape these evils, they are but a continual annoyance and bill of expense to their owners; giving no returns in eggs in winter, and small hatches of weakly, punny chicks in spring, consequent upon the poor breeding condition that prevails in over-fed stock, not only in poultry but every kind of stock under man's control. You may ask "how much shall we feed our poultry, and still be sure that we are not giving or withholding too much of the necessities of life. How can we form a correct estimate of their needs in this question of feed?" Well, "brethren, and sistren" it is an easy matter if you really want to be informed with regard to it. For instance—How do you estimate the quantity of feed for your horses, cows, pigs, &c? I fancy you will find that it is by carefully noticing what their requirements are in this respect. You would not give your horse a barrel of oats just because his carcass looks as

if it could hold that much, or even because he would eat them all. And why? it is because you have taken the trouble to observe how much he requires, you will not let your cow go to the bran-bin and eat her till, and so on all through the course of feeding the several animals around you. But you do not guess at it, do you? You don't throw out the oats to your horse by the shovel, and say "I guess that's about a peck." No! indeed you would be ashamed to say you were not quite sure whether you gave him too much or too little to eat. And if you had never had a horse or cow under your care, you would find out by reading, observation, or inquiry, what kind of food, and in what proportion of the same you ought to give them; and it would be for the best result in health and usefulness, that you would seek the information. But poultry, oh! how different, anything, at any time, too much this week, none next week; and when you find a few dead birds you remember they have not had any feed or water for a few days, and then you are so lavish, thinking to make up for past forgetfulness, and so it is always a feast or a famine in too many poultry houses. But I desire to impress on every poultry man the fact that nothing can "make up" for these seasons of neglect; regularity in feeding is of as much importance as the food itself. The same common sense that enables you to withhold and yet give sufficient for most profitable results in other kinds of stock, will teach you to feed your poultry properly. It is simply the power of observation and a desire to be informed, brought to bear intelligently on the subject. A small handful of grain or its equivalent, for each bird, as near as you can tell to numbers, for each feed is about right. A few minutes would enable you to find out how much the amount would be, and by always using the same vessel to carry the feed you know exactly what is being given. The birds should always be looking out for feed whenever they see you if not be sure they are getting too much. Fowls require some of the coarser elements of food, such as husk, chaff, fibre; which we may know by the quantity of "trash" they pick up when allowed to roam at large such as leaves, husk from straw heads, small particles that fall from the