

nor touch the back, but grasp both legs at once with a firm, tight, quick hold, and then raise free from the ground or perch and hang the body down clear of any obstacle. This method does not ruffle the plumage or turn a feather, which in a fine bird must be avoided. When the web of the feathers is once broken it can never be united again, and where much handled this often occurs, giving to the bird a ragged appearance. It is the source of much annoyance to a nice, clean, smooth bird to have the plumage ruffled. Their bodily covering is regarded with the utmost care, and the luster and beauty of it indicates the health and strength of the fowl.

There are, perhaps, no breeds of our domestic poultry which pay better, if as well, as the different varieties of ducks, if properly cared for.

Ducks are generally considered gormandizers, or great eaters, though the food they consume may be of the coarsest and cheapest kind; and it does sometimes seem that the accusation is just, if we keep them in confined quarters, or feed them so fully that they will not search for food. Yet there are many places where they may be cheaply kept, and with profit, as low grounds, ditches and streams.

The only requirement is that they come home every night; for, if they remain at large after dark there is great danger that foxes and minks will destroy them. Even if they escape these dangers, their eggs may be dropped in the water, or if deposited in nests are in danger of being devoured by weasels and skunks. It is apparent, then, that they should be safely housed every night; and to insure this, their principal feed should be at sundown. They will quickly learn to put in an appearance at the right time. Ducks are much more intelligent and teachable than hens are.—*Poultry Monitor*.

At this time of the year if your fowls appear droopy without apparent cause lose no time in examining for lice. Now there are two kinds of these pests of the barnyard, viz: the small gray body louse, which never leaves the body except by foreign cause, and the red mite which hides during the day and sucks the vitality from the fowls at night.

The body louse is easily destroyed by giving the birds a nice dry dust bath (wood dust is best) into which has been sprinkled a handful of sulphur (sulphur is death to lice.) This is always a successful remedy. But to exterminate the red mite is quite a difficult undertaking. I have heard many persons say there were no lice in their chicken house, when upon examination (in the proper place) I have found thousands of these night workers.

To commence operations against them take your kerosene can and a brush and thoroughly go over the roosts (use plenty of oil) two or three times, until they are well soaked; then mix a bucket of whitewash, add a few drops of carbolic acid and wash the house thoroughly (put plenty into all corners and crevices), but before you do this remove all nests and burn their contents and oil well before returning them to the house. After you have finished washing the house get some red coals, put them in a pan (close all the windows and doors) then sprinkle a handful of sulphur and a few drops of carbolic acid on them and let it burn out, but do not open the doors for at least two hours.

Now continue the oiling process every day for a week or so, after that twice a week; sulphur fume the building once a week, and I think it will be entirely free from the tyrants and your fowls will be happy and profitable.—*Stock-keeper*.

Paste this in your hat, you may want to know it sometime:

The egg machines are—Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Spanish, Hamburgs, Andalusians, and Polands.

The table fowls are—Brahmas, Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Houdans, Games and Langshans.

The Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans lay dark colored eggs. The Houdans, Spanish, Minorcas, Leghorns, Games, Polish and Javas lay white eggs.

The Dorkings, Houdans, Malays, Silkies and Sultans have five toes on each foot.—*Fanciers' Journal*.

The following interesting letter on the Canadian egg trade, from Messrs. J. McNairn and Co., of Ingram Street, Glasgow, appeared a few evenings ago in the columns of the *Glasgow Evening News*. The writer says:—“Since the McKinley Bill was introduced in the United States a duty of five cents per dozen has been imposed on eggs crossing the border from Canada, and we, being large importers of American and Canadian cheese, our shippers of these when here this spring asked us if we would take up Canadian eggs, which after a little consideration we agreed to do, and we have much pleasure in saying that it has been a wonderful success. The breakage is exceedingly small— one per case of 300. We have received altogether close upon two millions of these eggs now in about five weeks. It promises to be a very large trade indeed, and a good deal depends on the shipping companies how they carry the goods. If they are carefully carried and kept in a cool part of the ship, free from heat, it is possible they may become a strong competitor with Irish and Continen-