

flow. Many beekeepers are too ready to postpone treatment, only to find in the spring their hives weak in bees, and consequently in poor condition for successful treatment. No half-measures should be adopted when dealing with foul-brood, and in all cases the "double shake" should be practised if the disease is to be entirely eradicated. A good plan to follow if any doubt exists as to the complete absence of the disease is to mark all infected colonies, and to leave them to be finally dealt with after the clean colonies are extracted. In any case the combs should be marked with the number of the hive to which they belong, so that when they are extracted they may be returned to the colony from which they were taken. If these precautions are taken the risk of spreading disease by means of wet combs is minimized.

—*E. A. Earp, Senior Apiary Instructor.*

POULTRY-KEEPING.

CARE OF THE PULLETS: PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COLDS.

Now that the great majority of the young stock will have attained an age when they do not require constant attention an opportunity is provided for getting the plant in good order for the winter season. Every care should be taken to make the houses where the young pullets are to be placed later fit to receive them, so that they will not have any setback. The houses should be thoroughly cleaned, sprayed with a good disinfectant, and otherwise made as sweet and comfortable as possible. Not only should they be free from vermin, but special attention should also be taken to prevent in every possible way the young birds from catching colds—the common ailment when cold autumn snaps are experienced.

It should hardly require emphasizing that in handling artificially reared chickens, which have been brought up under practically hot-house conditions, special care must be taken with them throughout all stages of their development. It is safe to say that thousands of pullets every season are either lost or fail to lay when expected by reason of colds due to improper treatment on the part of their owners. The great weakness in this connection is that the average poultry-keeper gives too much consideration to the question of curing colds rather than to preventing them. As with other troubles affecting poultry, prevention is more satisfactory than treatment. If colds are to be avoided it is imperative that the pullets be protected from extremes of weather. A necessary factor is that the house be roomy, so that the birds can be fed inside in wet weather and fed early in the evening, so that they will not be moping about with wet plumage, waiting for their evening meal thrown down in a muddy yard.

Where colds have given trouble in the past the poultry-keeper must straightway take several measures if they are to be avoided in the future. He must first of all study his local conditions. Having proper housing designed on the deep open-fronted system, the next important point is to see that the houses are free from draughts and that the birds roost in comfort. This implies no cracks in the side or back walls allowing a draught of air between the opening in the front of the house