

better care. If you would make large flocks pay, give them all the room and care possible.

I have put infertile eggs through a nine weeks' course in incubators, and found them at the end of that time completely evaporated, the remaining contents solidified and occupying about one-third their original bulk, but as far as taste and smell are concerned just as sweet as when first introduced—
James Rankin.

If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality.

WYANDOTTE TALK.

BY C.

Americans are independent of tradition; they do not stick to the old lines. Their aim has always been for improvement in what ever they do, whether it is building a new steamship or threshing machine or making a new breed of fowls. The Wyandotte like the Plymouth Rock is strictly American, and has taken a high place in the esteem of American farmers and fanciers. The Yankee idea of a perfect fowl for general purposes is embodied in this breed and national pride will prove no small factor for keeping them in the highest favor.

Aside from the practical merits we have in the Wyandotte a splendid field for the display of that skill in breeding, the study of which forms the great charm in the culture of fancy fowls.

The markings of the laced Wyandotte are intricate in the extreme; perhaps more so than in any of our Standard breeds, and naturally these markings are hard to produce uniformly. But difficulty is only an incentive to greater effort and the breed is progressing. Each year sees better and more uniform specimens at our Shows and so it will continue until the laced Wyandotte is

as well established in plumage as the thoroughbred black-red Game or the aristocratic Black Spanish.

The solid colored breeds i. e. the black and the white Wyandottes while they will be much easier bred to a correct plumage than the laced, yet present a field for the efforts of skilful breeders. Owing to the fact that they will produce chicks of more uniform quality than the laced breeds they are now reaching out for even a higher place in public favor. The golden laced Wyandotte is yet very imperfect. It will be a work of years to bring them to any degree of uniformity, but time and patience will work wonders.

In spite of the oft-expressed opinion that "Wyandottes have been bcomed to death" the breed is making a lively corpse. It is doubtful if the position they have won on their merits will be usurped by any other breed. As a combination of the beautiful and the practical they are an undoubted success.

REVIEW SERIES

OF POPULAR QUESTIONS ANSWERED
BY PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN.

There are numberless matters of importance to the poultry fraternity which need the light of practical experience and which can best be ventilated by the concisely expressed ideas of many minds. With this end in view we have opened the above series of POPULAR QUESTIONS, and to set the ball in motion had printed and distributed circulars containing a number of questions and asking for replies of a practical nature. The number who received these circulars was, of course, necessarily limited, but we trust that all interested may give us their experience in answer to our third and subsequent questions, which will be found monthly in our Notes & Comments column.

QUESTION No. 2.

How do you feed your laying hens in winter to get best egg results?

ANSWERS.

In the morning I give them a warm feed, a mixture of bran and shorts, at noon I feed whole wheat or oats and at night I give them plenty of corn. I also keep constantly in my coop plenty of cabbage, gravel and crushed bones. Beamsville, Ont. J. W. Zimmermann.

Morning meal consists of shorts and milk if milk is plentiful, if not, water, feed warm and sparingly, then wheat or small grains scattered through chaff or straw to afford exercise during the day. Corn for night meal.

Lucan, Ont. W. McLOUD.

I find I get the most eggs by feeding a large proportion of wheat, I feed scalded shorts in the morning, but not all they can eat, then I scatter wheat in chaff to keep them at work until evening when I give them a full feed of wheat, oats or barley. Sometimes I give them a sheaf of grain or a bunch of peas and let them thresh it themselves. They want gravel and lime before them all the time.

East Oro, Ont. WM. C. WILSON.

Boiled roots and vegetables mixed with wheat shorts for morning meal; oats or wheat for noon, peas or corn for night.

Acton, Ont. H. S. McDONALD.

I give for morning meal—boiled potatoes mixed with a little bran, fine chop of oats and peas mixed, occasionally giving a feast of boiled beef, offal or oil cake. Cutting a raw turnip through the middle, laying it down on its back and letting them pick it. At night always giving a good meal of screenings or sometimes corn. I keep a supply of ground bone and shells in front of them.

Ayr, Ont. W. W. REID.

Scalded mixed meals fed warm in the morning; green food (as cut cab-