

HOW TO SET A HEN.

Make a comfortable nest on floor or ground.

Place the sitter where other stock cannot annoy her.

Dust the sitter and nest with lice-destroying powder.

Put three or four imitation eggs in nest.

Allow hen to sit on these eggs for two days.

Then give her the valuable eggs.

Give a small hen nine eggs in spring.

A large hen may have eleven eggs, later in season thirteen. If possible choose a light sitter to put on early eggs.

TREATMENT OF A SITTING HEN.

Have food, drink and dust bath convenient.

In cold weather see that the sitter is not off nest more than seven to nine minutes.

In early spring Indian corn is the best food, as the crop can be quickly filled with it.

Do not disturb the sitter, particularly when the chicks are hatching out.

Choose hens that have proved reliable sitters and good mothers.

Should an egg be broken in nest, gently wash remaining ones in luke-warm water and return to nest.

TREATMENT OF CHICKENS.

After hatching leave them in the nest for twenty-four hours.

Take hen apart and feed her well and give water to drink, or she will eat all the chicken food.

On coming out of nest feed chicks on bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, or give dry bread crumbs.

After a few days give chicks all they can eat, and as often as they will eat, of bread and milk, or bread crumbs.

After second day give milk or water in shallow pans for drink.

Be careful the chicks are not stinted of food or they will become stunted.

If chicks appear sick or drooping look for lice. Dust with insect powder carefully.

After two weeks feed wheat sparingly at first, afterwards all they can eat, particularly at night. Vary with crushed corn.

Remember that a chick stunted in first five weeks of its life will never make a plump fowl.

If the hen and chicks are placed in small coops the latter should be cleaned every day, or second day. As the early chicks grow large they should be removed from the younger ones, or the latter will be crowded and make no progress.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Bronze turkeys are the largest.

Pekin ducks are the best layers of their class.

Select your best laying hens for the winter pens.

See that the layers are regularly supplied with bone, oyster shells and grit.

Kill off the non-layers or they will eat the profit of the others.

Get out as many chickens as possible in time for the early grass.

With care the Spanish family will be found excellent winter layers