

than anything else. You can get no eggs in winter from a shivering hen. To lay well she must feel comfortable and the less of real winter she experiences the more eggs she will lay. Keep the inside of the hen house well white, washed and sprinkle the floor frequently with slack lime or thick white-wash. This kills the vermin and counteracts the dangerous effects of impurities arising from filth, and keeps the air sweet and pure. The careful compliance with a few simple rules and the judicious use of a little more time will pay you.

Farmers, let us give you a little advice for which we make no charge, but assure your troubled conscience that our reward is certain. Instead of investing twenty-five dollars in another cow, invest in a brood of one hundred young chicks, and if these hens are properly cared for, we promise they will lay you twelve to thirteen hundred dozen eggs in one year, which, if marketed fresh, will net you in the neighborhood of one hundred and seventy dollars. What better investment do you want? Do not try to do too much. More than three to four hundred hens on one farm will be a burden and expense.

As we write, a little boy, living in the city, the son of a wealthy merchant, comes in with three dozen and two eggs, for which we pay him eighty-eight cents. Having seen this boy of, we should say, eleven years of age, in our place of business frequently and thinking he might exemplify our point that the raising of poultry for the eggs they produce is profitable, we decide to question him. We find that he is sole owner and manager of twenty one hens, old and young, having borrowed the money of his father about eight months ago, with which to purchase them, and that at this season of the year (December 21st) he is selling from three to four dozen eggs each week and has a nice little bank account in a Dime Savings Bank of this city, of which he is justly proud.

At this point the little fellow became alarmed, and (we imagine) fearing we were trying to obtain the secrets of his success for the purpose of competing and undermining his monopoly, made a hasty retreat from the office and we were unable to obtain as complete a statement as we desired. We would have been gratified to have obtained an estimate from him as to the cost of feeding, etc., so as to have arrived at his net profits. This being impossible, we must take his bank account as evidence of his profit. If the boy can do this in this city, where all feed must be purchased at the mills or feed stores, and the chickens kept shut up nearly all the time, what should your boys, who have the advantages of the farm, do?

The profitable laying period of a good, healthy hen is about thirty months, and she should be fattened for the market during her third year. Do not sell your young hens, for they will make your best layers during the winter season when eggs are high. Let us urge you to *never sell a young hen*, but instead fatten up your old hens and roosters once each year and market them.

For an all-purposed fowl, a cross between the white Leghorn and Plymouth Rock is the best, although there are many good kinds.

Introduce new blood into your flock each year by the exchange of the male birds.

The American farmers, as a rule do not pay enough attention to their poultry for their own good. A young hen is not a worthless nuisance to be left alone to pick her own living. She is valuable property and if properly cared for will pay you larger interest on your money and labor than any other farm product.

(To be Continued.)



WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

FOR high and even excellence the exhibit of poultry was the finest ever shown in Manitoba, and the large poultry house was well filled. Winnipeg fanciers made of course a heavy exhibit, but some excellent birds came in from the country, showing that the knowledge and love for good fowls is spreading widely.

H. A. Chadwick, president of the poultry association, had the prize for largest number of successful exhibits and his silver cup offered for best breeding pen was won by a choice pen of barred Plymouth Rocks, shown by W. Rutherford Winnipeg. Langshans were very good and it is doubtful if they and the light Brahmas were ever equalled at any previous show. Rose Comb Leghorns were a very nice lot also. The poultry men nobly filled up their portion of the exhibition. Mr. Sharp Butterfield officiated as judge.

PRIZE LIST.

Poultry—Pair Brahmas, light—1. H. A. Chadwick; 2. W. Rutherford; 3. S. Ling. Brahma, dark—Chadwick. Cochins, buff—1 and 2. Chadwick; 3. A. Jones. Cochins, partridge—1 and 2. Chadwick. Dorking any breed—Chadwick. Game, black or brown and breasted