

when they run about in the daytime. They build their houses with any amount of glass, facing the sun and have the perch at the back or in one corner with no covering. The fowls have the sun during the day and the place is warm, then at night the sun goes down and they have actually a colder place to sleep in than they had when they were stirring about in the daytime.

On the floor of the hen house I have about eight inches of chaff. I used a different kind this year. I cut up some oat straw, the oats were not threshed out and it makes good work for the hens. I have used hay seed, dry leaves and oat hulls, but whatever you do in the winter time when the fowls are confined a great deal, do not give them a plain clean floor. Through the winter let them go outside all the fine days you can, and if the snow comes to bother you get a shovel and clean off a place outside large enough for the fowls to come out and knock around, it will pay you. A good plan for those who keep horses is to put the stable manure every morning in front of the fowl house. When they come out it is splendid for them to scratch about in and also good and warm for their feet.

Now as to feeding. There is a danger of course in some breeds getting too fat to lay well, and you must avoid that in Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, etc. I find though, that the Leghorns will stand all varieties of food and lots of it, and will give good return back in eggs. I generally feed in winter months as follows: Always see that the fowls have vegetables of some kind, either turnip chopped up fine and placed in a long trough that I have against the wall, or a cabbage suspended from the ceiling in the middle of the hen house just high enough so that fowls can stand on their tip toes or jump to pick at it. I also have oyster shells crushed and grit always on hand as already referred to. Then starting with the morning meal. One morning I give soft feed warm, say some boiled corn meal or crushed oats mixed up in bran or shorts. I never give them more than they can eat up clean and about an hour after I throw a few handfuls of grain among the chaff, mixed up as much as possible so that they have lots of exercise in scratching to find it; sometimes it is oats, especially if I think they are getting too fat, but it is generally wheat. Another morning I will crush up with the bone mill some good

bones and give a good plateful to every twenty hens. Another I mix up with stale bread or biscuit dust which can be got for $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound, and about once a week I boil meat and give it to them, cutting it up fine. Every day I give them the grain after the warm feed and grain again about noon, sufficient of it so by time night has come they will go to roost with their crops good and full. On a cold day I make the afternoon feed whole corn—I find that this is best if not fed too often. Now carry this out, and from fifty hens in December you will get eighteen to twenty dozen of eggs; January still more, and so on for February, March, April, and May. From December to April eggs bring the best price, that is the time we want them; let the people know that you have fresh eggs and there will be no trouble to dispose of them and at good figures. I could sell a dozen for every egg laid and never have to deliver them. One store-keeper alone has offered to come and take them away himself in one and two dozen lots and pay highest price if I will only keep them for him, but not having a great many hens I often have to refuse people (because the eggs are gone) who come after them for sick people and such like and would pay a very high price.

The fowl and eggs of to-day are very much superior to what they were a few years ago and this no doubt is owing somewhat to the interest our Government has taken and support they have given it, and farmers and breeders in general who have not got their fowls down to a paying basis should follow the reports and essays that are sent out by the Government from time to time, and they will very soon feel that poultry is one of the most profitable branches of farm work.

I have tried in my humble way to show how to keep fowls for procuring eggs, but having a very broad subject there may be many points I might have enlarged on only space would not allow. I might say, however, that any farmer, breeder or fancier reading this article who would like to know anything that comes to mind if they write me to Eglinton post office, I will be only too happy at any and all times to send back all information possible on the lines of questions asked.

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