

## OUTLOOK FAIR

The shipments for the past week from the Boundary and from the Rossland camp are about normal, Rossland being rather in excess of its average shipments through a renewal of activity upon the Le Roi. On the other hand, the shipments from the districts east of the Columbia river are rather less than usual and are, in fact, lower than at any time for the past six months. This is entirely explicable by the state of the roads which have been either mud or which have been carried away by the snowfalls of the spring. Within a week or so the Shuswap mines will have resumed their ordinary rate of shipments and the state of the roads which have been carried away by the snowfalls of the spring. Within a week or so the Shuswap mines will have resumed their ordinary rate of shipments and the state of the roads which have been carried away by the snowfalls of the spring.

In this regard it is gratifying to those who take an interest in the progress of mining in the Kootenay to note that the Ymir mine which has been a non-shipper for months past, has again struck the lead for which the management has been careful to keep the mine open. In the same district it is also to be noted that there has been an access of American capital in the purchase of the Queen mine by Wisconsin capital. Altogether the Shuswap district is one which is commanding the attention of the mining public at the present time.

Following are the shipments for the past week and year to date:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS			
Mine	Week	Year	
Granby	13,942	354,472	
Other mines	462	462	
Total	13,942	354,472	
ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS			
Centre Star	3,382	58,422	
Le Roi	2,294	27,110	
Le Roi No. 2	490	10,515	
Other mines	500	500	
Total	6,676	96,547	
SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS			
St. Eugene	114	8,446	
Whitewater, milled	230	4,900	
Poorman, milled	250	3,970	
Queen, milled	135	1,135	
Second Relief, milled	145	1,065	
Rambler-Cariboo	23	479	
Eva	28	187	
Silver Cup	22	180	
Shuswap	21	123	
Red Eagle	8	8	
Other mines	15	15,182	
Total	1,086	33,634	
Total for the past week	20,514	448,615	
Total for the year to date	498,615	498,615	

GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS  
Grand Forks, B.C.  
CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS

Mine	Week	Year
Centre Star	3,382	58,422
Le Roi No. 2	490	10,515
St. Eugene	114	8,446
Whitewater	230	4,900
War Eagle	183	1,633
First Thought	217	1,233
Rambler-Cariboo	23	479
Eva	28	187
Silver Cup	22	180
Shuswap	21	123
Red Eagle	8	8
Other mines	15	15,182
Total	5,006	95,008

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS  
Northport, Wash.

Mine	Week	Year
Le Roi	2,294	27,110
First Thought	155	1,431
Other mines	28	28
Total	2,559	28,776

The total receipts at the various smelters for the past week were 27,007 tons and for the year to date 31,996 tons.

## PROFITABLE POULTRY

HOW TO OBTAIN BEST RETURNS  
FOR INVESTMENT MADE

From an experienced poultry keeper I learned her ways of sitting hens.

The first thing to be done is to select those who keep a small flock under simple natural conditions. To set hens in the laying compartment of the poultry house means that only clean and healthy birds will be kept. You may pencil-mark the eggs and remove those other hens will add to the clutch, but eggs are liable to be broken by the crowding of two and upon one, and there are more serious annoyances. The sitters leave their nest each forenoon, that her eggs may be aired and freshened while she has her dustbath and day's ration. Another hen, eager to add to her egg an attractive nestful, takes the sitters place. The sitters returns, does not see her eggs, and, probably, after some fussing, takes the nest; for the hen who counts eggs is yet to be bred. The broodiness of her occupation settles upon her, and not again until next morning will she stir, though the surper goes her cackling way, leaving the clutch of eggs in her nest next to grow stone cold and worthless.

Therefore, it is of the greatest advantage to have a separate room where the sitters can be isolated from the laying hens, and nothing worse than a change of nests need follow a vagrant choice.

A small extra house, preferably not too far from one's own back door, for it pays to look in often, can be made profitable for this and other uses. Sometimes the large poultry house can have an end partitioned off with netting for this purpose. In other cases, the room used for storing feed can be utilized. In my own experience, a dry, well-lighted stable in which horses are no longer kept, affords an ideal place for incubation. Here will not sit and brood in a small coop, or where it is either dark or damp. No matter how comparatively light and warm a cellar may be, I have never yet known anyone to have good results from hens there. It is a chance to make for herself a nest in an isolated place, let her sit there, trusting to luck, though rats, skunks, and

and all sorts of discomforts threaten. The chances are in her favor, and she will be there at all. But these lucky nests belong to conditions later in the season, and for the early broods one must depend upon care and enforced selection of nests.

Having a suitable room, provide it with a dust bath and see that it has always a supply of corn and water, with gravel or grit of some sort. As it is desirable to fasten the hen in for the first 36 hours, nothing answers so well for holding the nests as barrels laid upon the sides. Provide covers which can be propped before the open end, or a large box may be used to place there to close the nest. A barrel gives the degree of seclusion a hen likes, and the nest holds its shape well on the curved surface. It is, however, well to see, now and then, that the nests are in good order, especially as the time for hatching draws near. Dried lawn clippings make a soft nest lining.

Transfer the sitters to her new nest just before dark, giving her three or four hours to get used to the new place. The sitters will be there at daylight, and will prove trustworthy. Carry her gently under your arm, and place her quietly in the new nest. Close the open end of the barrel securely, and leave her to feel the egg-bath in her shell and settle herself at leisure. The quiet, semi-darkness, and the fever of incubation, will all lead her to accept the situation. Laid her unstartled all the following day, and when she is sure to be fat, and when allowed perfect liberty, will often remain on her nest 48 hours. The second morning remove her closing from the barrel and let her sit in the open. After her plenty of time for a leisurely breakfast and to look about her new quarters. The nest and china eggs being in place, the broodiness of the hen who can reach the chance to sit. It may be necessary to drive her back the first day and again block up the exit, but if a hen prove nervous and unmanageable it is as well to toss her out and wait for a more docile one. Once a sitters has of her own accord returned to the right nest she may be entrusted with a clutch of eggs and will probably remain on her nest for a week or more. Still a visit to the incubating room about noon each day will now and then discover some wrong needing to be righted. Do not despair of a nestful of eggs found apparently cold at that hour. It is another thing than an over-night chill, and a good hatch may still be had from them.

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