

get better returns for the extra care and expense and the pleasure derived. A good rule to follow is "If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well." So they who wish to thoroughly succeed should attend to their own fowls. Keep your eye on all branches of the business, let no part be neglected, have good accommodations and all things to their wants. You must be willing to work. The hen must be regarded to profit by her as a machine, you must do everything pertaining to her wants if you wish to succeed; it means she should have ample and well ventilated and healthy houses, feed her something that will strengthen and keep her in good condition, keep her from lice, disease, etc., in fact she should be made cheerful and happy. This is the "point of breeding the poultry business to success"

G. H. SAFFORD.

Troy, N.Y., June 22nd.

We regret to learn that Brother G. H. Safford has been on the sick list of late, and is only just convalescing. Accept our best wishes for a speedy return to health Friend S. "So mote it be."

#### Crowding.

THE hurrying American life leads legitimately enough to crowding, and "the weaker goes to the wall." The American poultryman is enough of an American and has enough of the spirit of his country to need to be cautioned against crowding.

Do not crowd too many fowls into the same room. Have more rooms or less fowls. Fowls crowded closely together do not do well, and are not profitable. Twenty hens in a space large enough for ten will not pay as well as the ten would. The air becomes vitiated, the proper amount of exercise cannot be taken, and sickness and death very often result.

But there is another kind of crowding almost as disastrous as the first and quite as likely to be practised. The season of eggs arrives and the poultry breeder desires to get the largest possible number for hatching or for sale. He begins a systematic crowding of his hens by an altogether too liberal feeding of condiments and special foods. The hens lay more eggs and at first he is happy. But by-and-by, when he sets them himself, or he receives the reports of those he has sold, his joy is turned into mourning. The eggs don't hatch, or the chicks hatched don't live. He has got a greater number of eggs but a smaller number of chickens. The results are unsatisfactory in the extreme. And more than that the poor crowded hens, suffering from the great drain upon their system, made by their extraordinary and long continued efforts at laying, become weak and debilitated, and some so much

so as to be rendered practically worthless, even if they live.

"DON'T CROWD," is a capital motto to have framed and hung up in every fowl-house in the land. The machine speeded up beyond the point for which it was constructed, is liable to give out, it certainly will wear out much sooner than it would otherwise. Don't crowd the fowls at this season of the year in either of the above mentioned ways.—I' World.

#### A Woman's Experience.

I HAVE two breeds, the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks the Wyandottes proving the favorite, although we like the Plymouth Rocks. We have succeeded in having winter layers. Last winter from 50 pullets we gathered from 30 to 40 eggs daily, getting an average of 30 during the coldest weather. In the morning we give them a warm mixture of ground oats and corn and a good share of bran. We also give them warm drink, and keep them confined indoors from November until the snow disappears in the spring. As it is necessary that they have exercise, we give them grain in chopped clover hay at noon. The clover hay they eat with the greatest relish, and we think it a good egg producer. At night we give them corn on the ear, which has been heated in the oven, letting them pick it off, which also gives them exercise, and this is the only corn we feed. Green food is very essential for eggs. Last year we had a Wyandotte cock, hen and three pullets, and from this hen and three pullets we hatched over 70 chickens and sold \$10 worth of eggs. We realized in this and the stock sold over \$70, and still had left for this year two old hens and 24 pullets.—Mrs. Townsend.

#### A Boy's Success with Poultry.

I HAVE a boy 12 years old who has taken considerable interest in poultry. Having a henery on the farm I made an arrangement with him last year by which I rented him the building and gave him the use of the fowls then on hand. He took the entire care of them, buying his feed, in order to ascertain if there was any profit in the business. The first year he deposited \$25 in the savings bank. The next year he had at least \$50 worth of hens, and put another \$25 in the bank. In the morning the food consists of potatoes or turkeys, cooked or chopped fine, and scraps from the kitchen, with a little meal. He also provides plenty of ground bone and oyster shells; also fresh water. In the evening he gives a feeding of corn and buckwheat, or corn and oats. He has obtained during the month of January and February from 200 hens an average of two dozen eggs a day. The henery is not warmed artificially, the hens creating sufficient warmth.—FARMER RICHARDSON, Orange Co., N.Y.