

is, What class of fowls will I get to inhabit it. "Many fowls of many kinds for many men of many minds," is an old and philosophical truth. Yes it is a practical fact. It is not the man's clothes which determine his value; if so, it would be true that the tailor and not God created man. Our sweetheart would still be our sweetheart in plain calico but a touch of ribbon here and a bit of color there, add to her attractiveness, but it don't change the woman one bit. So color, plumage, comb, topknots, short feathers or long feathers, a high tail or a low tail, a bit of clear penciling or cloudy shading, a pure black stripe, in the centre of the hackle, or a smoky stripe, blue undercolor, or white undercolor, blue barred to the skin, or only surface barred, red, black, white, buff, or any other color, not one of these has a particle to do with the production of eggs or with the grain of the meat. Thus it is that we can all indulge in our several fancies, as to how our favorite fowl shall be clothed or ornamented, and yet each get our breakfast eggs and fried chicken.

Fatties who are about purchasing thoroughbred poultry and are undecided which variety to select, should carefully study out which will on the whole yield them the most profit. As for myself, I feel confident there is nothing like the buff Cochins for utility as well as beauty. They are sagacious birds, very gentle and good layers. If properly treated you can train them to anything. If you want to change them to another pen there is no difficulty after the first time or two. They are something like a flock of sheep, where one goes the other will follow. Do not think that I am behind to the merits of any other fowl but the buff Cochins. Far from it. "A good hen is a good hen, all the world over, be she whatever breed she may." It is not my object to advertise my buffs, I have no need and no wish to do so in this way; it is better done in the proper channel. My sole aim is to induce people to select and keep only the best poultry of their kinds; to awaken Canadian farmers to the fact that they are not keeping up with the procession, and to show them that every year thousands of dollars which ought to go into their pockets are paid out by England to other countries' poultrymen.

They don't raise enough poultry and what they do raise is not as good as it ought to be, and there is no

excuse for this state of affairs. There is more thoroughbred stock in the country than ever before, and at lower prices. If with all these advantages, Canadians cannot put the poultry products of their country on the footing that really belongs to it, they have no one but themselves to blame. However I want no one to pin their faith to mine. Look about you and make tests and experiments, and then bring common sense to bear on the matter. Only let me warn you of one thing, carry your experiments far enough to be practically sure of your ground, otherwise you will be greatly misled. "One swallow don't make a summer," neither does one experiment prove a thing. In fact the second experiment often contradicts the first. Why is this you ask? Because experiments are so largely affected by circumstances, some of which we know nothing about, and others that we know all about but cannot control. Having determined carefully, which is the best breed for you, and which will best suit your surroundings, and pay the best for their keep, then get the very best specimens of that breed that you can possibly procure. Don't waste your money, but don't haggle about the price of a really first class bird. One dollar saved by purchasing an inferior bird is generally one hundred dollars lost before the year is out. With a convenient poultry-house and thoroughbred stock, poultry will be found not only profitable but a source of pleasure as well. If you can start with a small but choice flock of thoroughbred birds, you are fortunate and on the road to success.

For the best success in market poultry, a combination of egg growing and broiler raising is preferable. Let egg raising be the first motive and broiler raising an adjunct, and there will be less risk to run. In other words it pays better to combine egg and broiler farming than to run one branch, to the exclusion of the other. In order to run the combination no better breeds can be found than the Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, or buff Cochins, or we might name some of their crosses.

While it cannot be disputed that the Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Anconas, Andalusians, and other heavy laying breeds of the white egg family, will lay the most eggs in the year, it must be still remembered that the most of these eggs, are laid when the prices are on the decline. The reason for this is that the