

10. Kill the non-layers, for they are only eating away the profit margin.

11. Keep no male birds with the laying fowls. They do better without them.

12. Keep a sharp watch on the layers and anticipate every want.

#### THERE MUST BE NO COMPLAINT ABOUT TROUBLE.

"Oh! all this entails a great deal of trouble," may be remarked. Of course it does, but is it as much, or any more, than that experienced by the successful dairy farmer, the market gardener, the cattle breeder, or that peculiar to any other department of the farm?

"And it requires a lot of study to learn the proper management of the farm," is the next objection heard. And so it does, but when that knowledge is acquired there is no department of the farm that will pay a larger percentage of return for the time invested. The great drawback to the poultry department heretofore has been that no systematic or intelligent efforts have been made to develop its true value. Eggs have been put on the market when the warm spring weather made everybody's hens to lay, and prices were, in consequence, at the very lowest. During the winter the fowls were non-productive and their keep was likely a loss to the farmer. And they were so kept because the farmer did not care to make them remunerative. Taken even at the lowest, the egg and poultry trade of Canada and the United States represent enormous figures. But the object is not to discuss the poultry interests at this time, but to glance at the inducements held out in different parts of the country to the farmer to produce eggs in winter.

#### INDUCEMENTS TO PRODUCE EGGS IN WINTER.

In rapidly scanning the Dominion the following are the phases presented by the different provinces. In the sections where the winters are comparatively mild, and the procuring of eggs a matter of little difficulty—prices are cheap. On the other hand in those portions where the winter season is more severe and the production of eggs attended with greater difficulty—prices are high. In Montreal new laid eggs command a high figure during December, January, February and the earlier portion of March. Mr. Thomas Hall, poultry breeder and market gardener of Outremont, a suburb of Montreal, says he has no trouble in obtaining 45 cents per dozen from choice customers for *new laid* eggs during the months mentioned, and in periods of scarcity as high as 60 cents is sometimes got, at retail. It is to be remembered that there is a great difference in the fresh egg of the grocer which may be several months old, but good enough for cooking purposes, and the new laid egg only two or three days, or even a week old. The flavor

of the first named is seriously affected, while it is perfect in the new laid article.

In Toronto, new laid eggs are quoted at 30 cents per dozen by retailers and THE POULTRY REVIEW of the same city, says there is plenty of money in eggs at that price.

From Fort William a correspondent writes "that eggs are at a good price there at any time."

A correspondent at Ashcroft, B.C., says, "The average price of eggs in this locality, all the year round, is 25 cents per dozen."

Another correspondent from the neighborhood of Calgary, N.W.T., wishes "he had a number of good laying fowls, for eggs here are 50 cents per dozen in winter and command a good price at any time."

From what can be learned there is a good market for new laid eggs at Halifax and St. John, during the winter months.

In our own locality the price obtainable at the grocers for new laid eggs during the cold season is from 30 to 35 cents per dozen according to the severity of the season; when retailed to special customers they occasionally bring as high as 50 cents per dozen.

And when and where eggs are at their very cheapest there is the British market to be taken into consideration. Speaking of that market, a bulletin issued by the Finance Department in relation thereto says, "Canadian poultry and eggs which arrived in excellent condition realized the very highest prices in the London market," and again that a leading Canadian dealer who had made a handsome profit out of a shipment of Canadian turkeys expressed himself confident, "that an unlimited, steady and profitable trade can be done in England with Canadian poultry and eggs." The complaints made about some of the shipments were small size of the egg and bad packing. The shipper can easily remedy the latter, but it is only the farmer, who can by breeding the right kind of fowls, put the large egg on the market.

#### WHEN AND HOW HE CAN DO IT.

After the farmer has taken advantage of the high prices of the winter home market, he can on the return of the warm spring weather—if he has the proper breed of fowls—allow them free range outside. After a short season of rest they will begin to lay again, and if non-sitters will continue to do so, until the moulting period begins—in the latter part of the month of September—and which will continue for the next two months. But by this time his layers will have well earned their rest. And by the end of September his early hatched pullets ought to begin to lay. Thus a large number of eggs can be had to put on the best market offering. If he has non-sitters and does not use an incubator and brooder, the farmer will have to keep a cer-