A PAIR OF ROSE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,

Owned by N. D. FORBES, Montowese, Conn.

Thoroughbreds have time and again demonstrated their ability to hold the lead in egg production, and all that is necessary for the beginner in egg farming is to enquire of a reliable breeder, whether or not his strain of birds possess that qualification. Then go ahead and do your own breeding.

There is a material difference between 150 eggs a year, which is a fair average, and 289, which is, I believe, the record of a pen of fowls which had been entered for competition in an egg producing contest. It shows what can be done by pedigree breeding, and judicious feeding, and constitues the difference between profit and loss.

There has been so much information given as to raising, housing and feeding, that anybody who reads should have no difficulty in these respects, if the directions are faithfully followed. Each breeder may have different methods, but analysed, they will be found to agree in the main. One feeds cut green bone every day, another every second day, but the amounts fed also differ, and the result is much the same. One feeds soft feed for breakfast, another for dinner. Even this is regulated by the habits of the poultrymen. The man who feeds early in the morning may with good results feed grain as a breakfast, while the one who feeds late will do better by giving the soft feed first. The hens become habituated to certain methods and will do fairly well under any, so long as they are not too radical. Still the man who gets up early and feeds his fowls regularly will get the best returns, and he deserves them.

Give little soft feed, a small but regular supply of meat, or ground green bone, and a variety of grain, not forgetting the green food in winter, and the principal requirements for egg production have been performed. The next important requisite is work. Feed the grain in litter, cover it well and make the hens work to find it. Don't be governed by false kindness, and throw down the food in heaps, but cover every grain.