

also be done with advantage and profit for another period of 10 days, in all about 3 weeks. In the experiments made, some of the Plymouth-rock chicks gained over 4 lbs. in weight, although they were fed for a much longer period, they were weighed every week and also when they went in, and as stated above, more than three-fourths of the gain was made when the first start was made in feeding after they were put in the coops, and in the first 10 days of cramming.

Now comes the dressing; they must not get anything to eat for at least 36 hours before killing, they can get all the water they want to drink. Take a chick by the feet in the left hand, and the head in the right, with the crown in the hollow of the hand; place the point of the thumb on the back of the neck, a quick pressure and a pull at the same time and you dislocate the neck; commence plucking at once taking care not to tear the skin, leave say about 1½ inches of feathers around the head, about 8 large feathers in each wing at the point, the rest are all taken off when warm; leave the fine down on with the small pen feathers; they are then put on a shelf about 7 inches wide with a rise on the front edge about 3 inches, they are placed on this shelf on their backs with the heads hanging over; a narrow board is then placed on the chicks' bodies with a good weight placed on top, they are left until perfectly cold, but not frozen. They are then packed in cases 5 inches deep, 18 inches wide and 27 inches long with a partition across the middle. For large chicks, weighing, say, 6 lbs. and over, the cases should be 20 inches wide and 30 inches long. Each bird is then rolled in paper, the head is turned back, the chicks are placed with the head-ends outside, 12 birds in each case, 6 in each row. They must be all weighed so as to have them equal in size and marked as follows:

12 Fowls, r	weighing gross	lbs
	tare	"
	net	"

The shipper's name can be placed in the centre. Shipped in cold storage, in this way, a profitable trade may be worked up. The raising and feeding of turkeys may be made a profitable business as there is hardly any limit to the demand for 2 or 3 months in the year in Great Britain, not like the American market only one day, Thanksgiving, and perhaps a small demand at Christmas. I may also say that when big birds are fattened you ought not to have more than four in each compartment—although, at first, 5 can easily be kept.

PETER MACFARLANE.

Chateaugay,
November 30th, 1898.
"St. Andrews Nicht."

NOTE.—When the comb and wattles begin to turn pale, the fowl is in danger: kill it at once. Ed.

MAKE PREPARATION FOR EGGS

Those who make a business of supplying eggs for winter use prepare for the egg supply with great care. I visited some time ago a friend in the U. S. who makes a business of raising his own fowls for his egg farm. He has several houses built for winter layers. They have an aisle in the centre and the pens for the hens on either side. All feeding, watering and egg gathering is done from this aisle without going into the pens; the dropping board in also cleaned from the aisle, the only time necessary to go into the pens being when they are cleaned out.

When the breeding season is at hand, male birds are placed in the pens containing the hens that have shown the best results as egg producers, eggs from these hens are put under hens to hatch and the hens care for these young chicks. They are placed in coops on a wild rough piece of ground that is overgrown with underbrush, and here the young stock roam the whole summer. As the fowls grow, the inferior specimens of both male and female are culled out and dressed for market. Only the largest and most thrifty specimens are kept for layers; these are placed in the houses as soon as they show signs of being ready to lay and they are kept in these pens until it is thought best to kill them for market. A record is kept of the eggs laid by each hen, and if any of the hens fail to produce the proper number of eggs, the birds are closely watched and the hens that do not lay as they should are removed and others put in their places; by this method only the best egg producers are kept. White Leghorns were used mainly and some White Wyandottes were kept. This winter quite a number more of the White Wyandottes will be added from stock raised in the same way as the Leghorns, in order to fully test their laying qualities.

The yards in connection with the winter houses are of good size and well cared for. A space at the outer end is built off with a twelve inch board set on edge; this space is filled with sand and covered with straw; into this straw is thrown all their grain ration during good weather. Here, under the shade of fruit trees, they scratch and hunt for their food. When this straw is well broken and needs to be removed, it is used for litter for the floor of the duck houses, and when removed from these it is piled up with the other droppings from hen houses and barn where it can be nicely kept until the proper time comes to use it upon the farming land as manure: in this way nothing is wasted. During bad weather in winter the floors of the houses are used for a scratching place and the same rule is observed. Nothing is allowed to go waste about this plant, and the owner finds in it a good investment for his money and reasonable pay for the time and attention that he gives to his fowls.

S. J. ANDRES.