

reading of these works has suggested to my mind the benefit that might arise to Canada were the Government to offer premiums for similar essays on each of the foregoing subjects or on any other subject tending to improve and advance the interests of the Colony. This inducement would exert a powerful influence in bringing forth the latent talent of our country.

From a perusal of Mr. Keefer's last work, I learn that Great Britain requires yearly on an average nearly 2,000,000 barrels of flour over and above her own production of bread stuffs. Let Canada West continue to increase her produce in the same ratio that she has done for the last three years, and in two years she alone will be able to supply this deficiency and if so would it not give her some claim to protection, as we now pay off 20 per cent on bread stuffs exported and consumed in the United States. The internal wealth and resources of Canada only require an increase of Capital and population to rank her the finest Colony of the crown. Let any person who travelled through Canada twenty years ago, pass through it at the present time and he cannot say that her people are destitute of that energy of character necessary for her steady and permanent advancement. Let not, however, the present opportunity pass unimproved in bringing her under the favourable notice of the British Government. The highest amount of good that will arise from the World's great Industrial Exhibition will be the extension of friendly feelings among all the civilized nations of the Earth, and the softening down of national asperities, and by a frank and free interchange of opinions it will have a sure tendency to promote prosperity and peace.

Should you think the foregoing communication entitled to a place in your columns you are at liberty to insert it.

L'Orignal, 21st August 1850.

CHS. P. TREADWELL.

*President of the Agricultural Society of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.*

**POULTRY MANAGEMENT.**—I have always considered the rearing and management of poultry a matter of much more importance to the farmer than he is generally willing to believe. My poultry are of the same sort as may be found in any of the neighbouring farm-yards; the eggs of the largest and best hens have been selected for sitting, so that the stock consists of birds capable of covering 15 eggs, which is the largest number I ever placed under a hen. The cocks are changed every two years, taking care to supply their place with fine healthy birds of the previous year. Hens are useless after the third year; my plan is, in a stock of say 30 hens, to introduce 10 young pullets every year, and part with 10 of the oldest hens. One male bird must be kept to every seven hens; but when more than 50 hens are kept, one to every six is

necessary. On the proportion of male birds I depends, I am confident, the number as we the successful fecundation of the eggs. At a month since, as an experiment, I placed eggs, which I had procured from a farm where the proportion of male to female bird about 1 to 15, under a hen, and mark the result. From 13 eggs were produced three chickens seven of the eggs, at the end of three weeks were almost as fresh as when just laid, and they were added. My chickens are fed twice a day in the morning about half past seven (later course in winter,) and at two in the afternoon. Their food consists, during the five summer months, of dry barley, and from October till April of boiled barley given warm, and 20 oz. per day each, of tallow cake or chandlers' greaves (the same as used by Mr. Huxtable for his pigs; the cost of this latter is a fraction under a penny per lb., and is, I think, the best and cheapest substitute for the animal food they are unable to procure in the form of flies and insects, at this season. I have found by experiment that fowls will lay more regularly on barley than on any other grain. Hens during the period of incubation should be fed on dry barley, as the greater heat maintained in the body of the hen the first and more numerous will be the progeny. Next turn the eggs as some do; the hen will do it herself. Leave the chicks till nestled, i.e., till the down becomes dry; feed them on soaked bread for the first two days, returning them as soon as fed to the mother, after which they may be kept on tail wheat (and curds, if you have the milk,) until they are seven or eight weeks old, when, and not till when, they may be fed on barley and barleymeal, mixed with bran and pollard. I have this year only 18 hens and three cocks, the foxes having stolen rather more than one third of my stock during the winter; these 21 fowls consume a sack of barley, which cost now 11s., in 31 days, and have laid on an average 16 eggs per day since the 1st of March. I find the expenditure for corn, tallow cake, &c. for the old stock (not for the chickens produced by them) pretty nearly balanced by the receipts from the eggs one time with another. The following is the account, Dr. and Cr., of a stock of eight hens and one cock kept by myself, in an enclosed yard, during the year 1849.

	DEBTER.	£. s. d.
Eggs sold—number unknown, but furnished all food consumed by the nine fowls mentioned.....		0 0 0
Chickens reared. — 33 couple sold at 3s 3d.....		5 7 3
13½ couple reserved for stock for present year at 3s....		2 0 6
3½ couple of ducks at 2s. 9d.....		0 9 7

£7 17 4