

indifferent are then packed in a box—any kind will do, if it happens to be a case that coal oil came in never mind every thing goes with B. They too are sent to the nearest, or best market where they bring little, or are perhaps refused entirely much to the disgust of our friend B, who does not hesitate to declare that the grocers and wholesale men of British Columbia are simply in league with the California or Oregon growers and that a homeman does not stand any chance at all. Again take eggs, one man gathers his every day, washes any that may require it, places them in a clean sweet place where there are no foul odors to taint and possibly in addition stamps his own name on each one as a guarantee. Every few days they are sent to market where many customers are waiting to get Mr. Blank's eggs "Because they are always fresh." The other man pursues an exactly opposite course. The eggs go to market just as they come from the nest and that is saying a great deal. If he happens to find a stray nest of eggs that some hen has been keeping warm for a couple of weeks in the hope of rearing a family those eggs go in with the rest regardless of consequences. At the market you will not find many people waiting for his eggs, they sometimes wait in hopes of catching the man who sold them. Once more take butter, sometimes it comes in sweet and fresh with every evidence of care on the part of the producer; at other times it will arrive at the store partially wrapped in an old newspaper which has imparted a peculiar flavor and at the same time left a certain amount of ink on each roll touched. In one case purchas-

ers are plenty in the other they will only buy once. These illustrations serve to show the point. Care used in the sending of farm products to market will pay every time. The ranchers who are doing the best in our Province today are the ones who consider these matters, and are willing to spend time and money in order that apples, eggs, butter, etc., may go to market in clean packages so to catch and hold custom. There is more in this than many realize. Try it and see.

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#### BELGIAN HARE RABBITS.

A cut of M<sup>rs</sup>. Franklane L. Sewell's Belgian Hare Rabbits appears in this issue. In a letter Mr. Sewell the well known poultry artist, says "We can thoroughly recommend to the British Columbia fanciers this breed of rabbits for an all purpose variety. We have found them to breed true to type and color and also remarkably hardy and easy to mature coming to six and eight pounds at about six months, some of our old ones as heavy as twelve to fourteen pounds, although these are extra heavy weights for the Belgian.

They thrive in small quarters and on very ordinary food. In fact we have found them the most economic and money making rabbit of all we ever experimented with. They cost no more to grow than a fowl the same weight and make as fine a dish as the best of housewives could desire to set before her guests. We prefer them to fowls of any kind their flesh is very white. As a fancy rabbit they are the largest class bred and shown in England and America.

#### HE IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

MR. EDITOR:—I am now out of all offices and shall devote all my time to my live stock, particularly poultry, my first and last love. The poultry business is today larger than ever before and is, I believe, the best and most interesting of them all. More journals are devoted exclusively to the poultry industry than to any other. When hard times come, as they will occasionally, and people lose their employment they generally turn to poultry raising and find in it a good living with plenty of chance to grow. After nineteen years in the poultry breeding I am now at it larger than ever. My advice to breeders and fanciers is, "stick to it" improve your houses and stock. Get the latest and best incubators, brooders and other appliances. Plan to raise three chicks this year where you only raised one last and do it for half the trouble and expense. Don't feed all the fancy foods and slops you read about. Leave out the drugs, roup pills, etc., and give plenty of good wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, clover and grass in summer, clover and hay in winter, charcoal and gravel the year round, also milk, if you have it for young and old. Show your stock at fairs and poultry shows, compare it with your brother breeders, advertise it in your poultry journals and you will succeed. I hope to raise this spring fifteen hundred chicks and three hundred sheep with the assistance of my wife, daughter, two incubators, four brooders, fifty sitting hens and one man. The chickens I shall sell at an average of five dollars during the year.

SID CONGER.

Flat Rock, Ind.