

per day for 20 weeks, if necessary. In providing for so much winter feed the requirements of the North-Western States and Territories have been borne in mind; and I have also tried to keep in view the requirements of the immigrant who begins on a small plot of ground, either hired or bought on credit. Such a poultry farm could be worked with \$2,000 or even less. Taking the land at \$10 per acre, with the stock at \$1 per head, utensils and plant at 20 cents buildings at \$100 per acre and \$600 for a dwelling, reaches a total of \$1,610 to which add horse, wagon, implements, \$300, on a flock of 400 head. The cost of cultivation would be about \$9 to \$10 per acre, at the last figure it would be \$130; depreciation on plant buildings at ten per cent., \$160; interest at 7 per cent. on \$2,000, \$140; attendance at \$1 per day, \$300.

Dr.

Cr.

Expenses, \$730 00.	From sale of eggs at 1c.—	
	160 per head on 360	
	hens, 57.600; less 2,160	
	for incubation.....	\$554 40.
	Sixty per cent. hatch 1.296	
	chicks less 20 per cent.	
	loss, 1.036 chicks at ten	
	weeks old, 25 cents each,	
	\$259, less 200 stock,	
	\$50.....	209 00.
Balance...\$129 40.	Sale of 200 fowls two	
	years old at 50c.....	100 00.
	\$859 40.	\$859 40.

Most poultry men will think this a moderate estimate. Well, I have taken the lowest figures, and for a small flock a man and his wife could do all the work connected with the place, with perhaps some aid from the domestic help. When considered as a small farm crop, let it be remembered that there is a charge of \$300 for attendance, \$160 for repairs, one half of which will be put into the pocket of the poultryman, about three fourths of the cost of cultivation will be his earnings, and if he has not to pay out the interest charged that also will belong to him. Altogether he earns, without the \$140 interest, \$600, or a clear \$1.50 per head.

A few words as to buildings. In a country where much shelter is necessary in winter, a very liberal use should be made of window glass so as to catch all the heat and light from the sun. Although no rule can be given for everybody, at least 40 or 50 per cent of the south and east side of the houses should be glazed and the walls of the sheds used for dry runs. The plan of building should resemble all the modern dairy-houses, pens being at the sides and a passage down the middle with liberal doors everywhere. For litter nothing better than straw can be used, cut in the chaff machine into two-inch size or shorter.

Those who prefer to conduct a poultry business on the system of *Grande Culture*, either by setting up the chicken factory system or by large farming, may do so, and within fair limits will reap largely. To succeed on the large scale the conductor needs to possess a genius for organization. There are men in this country who keep poultry by the thousands, and do it well. Roughly stating it, any man may reckon on a profit of at least a dollar a head in cases where a thousand or two are kept, and stock feeding of this kind yield far greater returns for the cereals used in feeding. Sixty pounds of grain per head per year will, under fair treatment, give 20 pounds of eggs, taking 24 ounces to the dozen. Eggs have a higher nutritive value than meat, weight for weight, and are more easily digested. Pork requires 5½ pounds of grain to produce 16 ounces of meat; one pound of beef requires 7 to 8 pounds of grain.

The new settler should certainly be encouraged to devote his attention to this crop. Already too much wheat is grown in the United States. Much of our farm labor needs redistribution, so as to bring the wheat crop down to the consumer's requirements, and to check "cornering" by unscrupulous men. The American people want more eggs and chicken flesh. Let the farmers of the West, where corn is cheap, respond with a supply. Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas are fast becoming the corn States of the Union. Like hogs, poultry will follow the corn, and finds its location where grain is cheapest, and be most prosperous where intelligent industry makes the most of natural advantages.—*From the Agricultural Review and Journal, U. S. A.*

Care of Young Chickens.

From the moment the chicks come out of the shell until they are two-thirds grown, they will need constant care. After the hen is ready to come off with her brood, of which she ought not to have more than 10 or 12, the chicks will not want anything for twenty-four hours, when you can give bread crumbs soaked in milk, which is the best thing known for chicks. Feed as often as three or four times a day at first, if you want them to grow fast. After they are a little older, feed cooked meal, with wheat middlings, and as soon as they will eat it, feed cracked corn and rejected wheat; also prepared bone. When they commence to feather out is the critical period; they will want all the strength they can get. It will not do to let them get wet. The best plan is to keep them confined in runs until they are six weeks old. I had from 50 to 100 caught by hawks last year. I mean this year to be prepared for them. I shall have my chicks all in lath runs.

Rats are another nuisance; they will come in droves where there are many chicks. One year I had 65 chicks confined at night in a henhouse, and let them run out in the day-time. These chicks had all been weaned from the hen. After a week or two I counted them, and 30 were missing. I knew that they went in at night, and found that the rats got in through a hole in the underpinning. I stopped this up, and then looked to see where the rats came from. On the back side of my house is an ell, where I kept the feed. The floor was loose, and hens would get under and lay there sometimes. There I found half a dozen big holes, each one of which had no less than a bushel of earth beside it. I fixed some "medicine" and put there, and the rats left. May-hatched chicks do the best with me. I get rid of all my surplus stock before December.

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Profits and Losses of Poultry-Raising.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Writers on poultry differ about which is the best breed of fowls to keep. One has an "axe to grind"; others are influenced by their likes and dislikes. What wonder, then, that farmers and novices in the poultry business are at a loss to know which breed is best adapted to their wants? Extravagant and often misleading statements about this or that breed, or strain, frequently appear in our poultry and agricultural journals, and by referring to the advertising columns, oftentimes, a reason for these articles may be found. Seldom does a season pass but that I see, hear, or read of the same old story—of eggs failing to hatch, fowls not answering description given of them, or not being up to regulation "points" of the breed, and these are all sold at high prices by some not over-scrupulous breeder or dealer. There are honest dealers who take every pains to deal fairly with their customers, and they find their reward in it by the appreciation of their patrons, and a ready sale of surplus stock and eggs at remunerative prices.

Poultry-raising, to be profitable, requires a thorough know-