

table, the greatest number of eggs laid on any day, in that month, was collected, viz.: five dozen and eight (68). These eggs were disposed of at the following prices:

5 dozen and 8 eggs at 35 cents per doz. - - \$1 97  
Deduct cost of rations - - - - - 0 41

Proceeds of that day - - - - \$1 56

But as that was the day of the greatest production it is but fair to give the average of the month, which was 48, or four dozen per day.

4 doz. eggs at average price of 33 cts. per doz. \$1 32  
Deduct cost of rations - - - - - 0 41

\$0 91

The eggs were strictly fresh and were sold in the City of Ottawa. In the same month eggs of the same description were worth in Montreal from ten to fifteen cents more per dozen. Had the eggs been sent to a leading grocer of that city they would probably have made the larger figure, less express charges.

**LESSONS FROM THE ABOVE.**

The lesson to the farmer is to obtain the new laid eggs in the winter season of high prices and having got the eggs to sell them—while they are strictly new laid—to leading grocers, dairymen, etc., or choice customers, who will always pay the high price for a reliable article. It may be said that the high figures named are not received by the majority of farmers. Perhaps not by farmers, who, are a distance from a high price market and who have to sell to a middleman. Certainly not by those who do not bring in a strictly new laid article. But the high figures are certainly received by farmers who cater to the requirements of a high price market, with strictly fresh eggs and a superior quality of poultry.

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS NOTED.**

The following is a summary of beneficial results noted, as following the reduction of the rations, with the care and handling of the laying stock, as described:

1. Better health of the laying stock.
2. Greater output of eggs.
3. No development of vicious habits of previous years.

4. Comparatively few eggs laid with thin shells and none with soft shells.

5. Much greater activity of the layers in searching for the grain scattered in litter on the floor.

6. Much better condition of the fowls, of all breeds, in February and March as compared with previous years.

**EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.**

The question may be asked, "Why was the disastrous results of overfeeding not discovered before?" The reply is that it requires several years of experience and careful observation before reliable data can be obtained. There were many statements made and read during the past few years but none had received confirmation by experiment. The management and feeding of his hens by the farmer, so as to obtain eggs in paying quantity from them in winter, is comparatively new and much is yet to be learned. The report of the poultry department for any year gives the experience of that year, which that of the following year may confirm or modify, and so the work goes on and all in the way of finding out cheaper and more effective rations.

**BREEDING PENS MADE UP.**

DATE	BREED.	HOW MATED.	REMARKS.
March 2—	B. P. Rocks,	- 1 cock, 9 hens	
" 2—	White "	- 1 " 8 "	
" 2—	S. L. Wyan.	- 1 ckl, 9 "	
" 2—	L. Brahmas,	- 1 cock, 7 "	
" 2—	B. Minorcas,	- 1 " 9 "	
" 2—	W. "	- 1 " 8 "	
" 2—	Andalusians	- 1 " 9 "	
" 2—	Col. Dorkings	- 1 " 8 "	
" 2—	Houdans	- 1 " 3 "	
" 2—	B. Minorcas	- 1 ckl, 4 "	Second pen
" 11—	W. Leghorns	- 1 " 11 "	
" 11—	W. Wyandottes	1 " 7 "	
" 11—	W. P. Rocks	- 1 cock, 3 pul.	Second pen
" 13—	Langshans	- 1 ckl, 9 hens	

The eggs most in demand for setting were those of barred and white Plymouth Rocks, black Minorcas, silver laced Wyandottes and white Javas, in the order named. There was a greater demand for eggs of the barred Plymouth Rocks than could be filled. It is gratifying to note that the popularity of this breed is steadily increasing. The breed is certainly good for