

slabs, and see that he is helped in putting up a comfortable house, and now he will be in a position to go ahead. Now as his stock increases, let him increase his yards, which should be the orchard. At the end of the first year he can sell a few chicks, and from this the thing should be self-sustaining, and will be, and this will keep things running. Now for the cultivation of independence and business habits he should, after the first year, be required to purchase his own feed, &c.; this cultivates self reliance. If he require a little time night and morning to keep things in order, this is no more than can be expected. Just think how much better it is that his spare time should be spent in this way than in lounging about the streets of the city, if nothing worse, or congregating about some tavern or grocery in the country.

Man from boyhood is not a machine. The germ of independent action is in his composition, and it can not be crushed, but it can be directed. You beautify your dwellings, your surroundings, your equipage and your persons and you are all the better and nobler by this cultivation of your admiration of the beautiful, and why will you lose sight of the fact that this love for an independent possession of the beautiful can be made a means for the ennobling of the minds of your children, and the moulding of character; and the activity of mind and body which the possession of a few beautiful fowls necessitates cannot fail to cultivate habits of industry and business capability.

Books, papers, music and plants all fill their place admirably, but something as an outdoor amusement and attraction is necessary, especially for boys. How many guardians of youth would treat with ridicule the request for a pair of fowls, pigeons, &c., and bestow the appellation of "hen-wife," or some other equally ridiculous name upon the applicant, not detecting the yearning of a divinely created admiration for the beautiful for our benefit, and therefore fail to take advantage of it for the eternal welfare of the being. The surroundings of the saved are all described as beautiful, and as we are just what the sum of our acts are—a man who practices mean acts is a mean man in spite of all the reasonings that can be resorted to—and our acts are the products of the mind, and will necessarily partake of the character of it. Therefore, if our acts are to be good and pure, our minds must be constantly filled with the good and pure or beautiful.

In conclusion I must say I admire the clear, decisive and concise manner in which "Incogitus" disposed of the scientific aspect of my little discussion on the composition of an egg shell, &c. It gives me great pleasure to have a brother take squarely hold of my ideas, necessarily imperfect at times, and complete or correct them. I must

thank him, and hope we may have the pleasure of reading something more from the same pen. I am also glad that brother Willitts has taken fairly and intelligently hold of the scoring subject. Friends, now to the rescue! If you don't like saying much, let us know what side your are on. I am well aware that the majority are in favor of this system, but recollect that as long as you are silent your silence is taken by those in power as either indifference or opposition. I am convinced that it is only necessary to convince our officers that such a thing is wanted and needed, and that a large majority are in favor of it, to have it.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, March 1st, 1834.

### Eggs.

I am almost afraid that the little word at top of this paper is about lost sight off by the fanciers of the present day. Shows, while perhaps doing much good, are responsible for this. The fancier of to-day breeds for feather, for size, for form, for fancy, for anything but for eggs; in other words he breeds for show. Well show is all very good, and I am not writing to do any injury to the cause, but I think besides show for size, for form, for feather, &c., we should breed for eggs.

I will stand on the principle that there are two reasons for a fancier or poultry-keeper raising chickens. One reason is for show, and the other for profit. Of the two the latter certainly must be the most essential, for no man, whether fancier or anyone else, will continue to raise any animal unless profit is at the bottom of it. One may keep a canary in a cage for the pleasure you derive from hearing his song, but no man would think to keep a yard full of hens year after year, that never laid an egg, no matter though their plumage was as beautiful as the Lyre Bird, of Australia.

If the reader will admit that this proposition is correct, I think I can convince him that the principle on which our shows are conducted to-day is tending rather to make fowls unprofitable than otherwise. We must remember that if one is a successful show breeder, by judicious advertising he makes his poultry yard pay well, because he obtains high prices for his stock. He is able to do this, simply because he has been successful in breeding for show, and there are always those who want to imitate him, hence they buy his prize-winning fowls, or the fowl he breeds from his prize-winners. A purchaser should remember he does not always get value for his money when he purchases chickens with this object in view. While the successful breeder may sell him as good stock as he can get anywhere, and really superior