

having arrived, the young stock should be culled out and sold. Keep all early, active pullets, showing well up in the comb, that you have accommodation for, allowing at least six feet square of floor space for each bird. If you have only room for fifty, don't on any account keep sixty. Winter, now not far away, provide a good supply of green food, such as cabbage, sugar beet, or mangels, grit and plenty of dry earth for a dusting bath. If you can afford a bone mill to supply fresh ground bones, so much the better. The morning meal should be shorts, ground barley and ground oats, with boiled vegetables scalded with boiling water, and mixed crumbly, two ounces of this, being enough for each fowl. It is preferable to feed them on the scanty side, as it is better to give them plenty of exercise, and especially in the winter mornings, by throwing into the litter on the floor, an average of about one ounce of good wheat for each. Feed the green food, meat, etc., at noon, and don't leave these constantly before them, but give them what they will eat up clean, with a relish, the quantity of wheat for each bird independent of soft feed, green food, meat and grit being about three ounces per day, and the larger portion of it, given for the evening meal or about two hours before dark. Give them plenty of scratching for what they will get, as they will never get too fat in the laying season by this treatment. Gather the eggs regularly, clean out regularly, feed regularly, and market your eggs regularly. The first year now being over, it is necessary to mate for the breeding season. Don't fail to get a good male, as the quality of the progeny depends a great deal on that. Select what you know to be the earliest layers, and the finest and most sprightly birds, as by doing this you will be apt to increase the quality of your future laying stock by fully ten per cent. There are laying strains in poultry just as truly as we have good milking strains in cattle. Raise early chickens if you can, because, as a rule, they are the early winter layers, and early broilers command a good price. Never keep laying hens more than two or three laying seasons, always supplementing your stock by raising pullets each year sufficient to make one-third of your flock, and kill or sell one-third of the old stock after the laying season is over. Feed them well on corn for two weeks before killing, which will put them in good marketable condition. More poultry would be used in

cities if purchasers could always get choice young birds. Some farmers are continually talking about cross-breeds. Their "cross-breeds" are generally called "mongrels," and, looked upon as a flock, are distinguished for nothing, unless it be for their unsightly appearance. When living or dead, you can't see two alike; some with grizzly feathers, some with red, some with blue legs and some with green, feather legs and scaly legs; in fact all colors, all shapes, and all sorts. If you go into any market of note in November or December, you will see table after table filled with dressed fowl, some with mongrels as above described, others with thoroughbreds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Javas and Wyandottes, all having cost the same to feed, but the latter kinds sell more quickly, and at a very much higher price. If it pays better in your locality to raise poultry for table use, by all means keep Plymouth Rocks, Javas, or Wyandottes, or some other utility or useful breed for table purposes, or, if the demand be for eggs, keep Leghorns, Andalusians, or any other Mediterranean class, or egg-producing kind you may fancy.

The British market alone can take twenty million dollars worth of eggs more than her own production, and as for dressed poultry, the demand is almost unlimited.

In 1895 Great Britain received eggs from the following countries in the quantity in the order as follows:

Germany,	- - -	408,789,000	Eggs
France,	- - -	327,640,000	"
Belgium,	- - -	283,402,000	"
Russia,	- - -	267,592,000	"
Denmark,	- - -	153,482,000	"
Canada,	- - -	52,428,000	"
United States,	- - -	7,289,000	"
Morocco,	- - -	7,016,000	"
Portugal,	- - -	4,459,000	"
Spain,	- - -	4,145,000	"
Holland,	- - -	3,223,000	"
Sweden,	- - -	3,142,000	"
Channel Islands,	- - -	2,298,000	"

The following table shows the average price realized on same in 1895:

France, 19c,	United States, 18c,
Canada, 17 3-10c,	Denmark, 17c,
Belgium, 14 6-10c,	Germany, 13c,
	Russia, 13c.