

The year is dated from the beginning of November of one year to the end of October of the year following, for the reason that winter laying has usually begun in November. The figures are as follows :

November (1893)	- -	90	114	160	568
December (1893)	- -	250	538	943	1,456
January	- - -	777	819	1,469	1,540
February	- - -	791	1,080	1,411	1,351
March	- - -	1,644	1,387	1,569	1,668
April	- - -	1,939	1,823	1,934	2,139
May	- - -	1,650	1,603	1,699	1,846
June	- - -	1,066	1,134	897	1,190
July	- - -	941	456	682	859
August	- - -	386	438	395	736
September	- - -	236	246	143	655
October	- - -	161	23	150	339

8,931 9,661 11,452 14,357

The figures for the months of November and December of 1893 are estimated, as the record book could not be found, but they are not much out of the way.

The table shows a large increase in the output of eggs in the past year as compared with the three previous years. It is also an object lesson to the farmers as showing :

1. Eggs were most in supply during the period of high prices.
2. During the spring months, of comparatively low prices, there were eggs enough to sell and hatch early chickens from.
3. The male chicks would be valuable as early birds for market. The pullets would be valuable as early layers.
4. That with proper care and feeding fowls will lay well during the winter season.

EGGS LAID PER DAY IN WINTER MONTHS.

December, 1896—38, 36, 31, 39, 43, 29, 40, 41, 45, 42, 42, 42, 42, 48, 47, 46, 50, 47, 52, 54, 57, 45, 54, 55, 55, 45, 64, 60, 52, 68, 55=1466.

January, 1897—52, 61, 53, 53, 52, 54, 45, 57, 42, 51, 48, 46, 44, 50, 46, 53, 43, 49, 50, 42, 54, 50, 53, 47, 50, 54, 44, 54, 52, 40, 51=1540.

February—45, 57, 51, 42, 46, 51, 40, 52, 48, 46, 50, 43, 47, 48, 44, 44, 49, 58, 48, 45, 52, 51, 45, 52, 46, 43, 51, 56=1351.

March—15, 60, 44, 59, 47, 54, 55, 54, 58, 51, 48,

57, 64, 47, 56, 44, 50, 50, 61, 43, 59, 51, 61, 53, 59, 50, 52, 55, 65, 57, 60=1668.

WHAT THE EGGS WERE SOLD FOR.

Eggs were sold, in Ottawa, from 1st to 15th of December, at 30 cents per dozen, during the latter half of that month at 35 cents per dozen. In January at 35 cents per dozen in Ottawa. A shipment of eggs to Montreal during January brought 40 cents per dozen. The express charge for the case of 18 dozen eggs was 36 cents.

During February continued mild weather brought the price down to 25 cents. March, the prevailing price was 20 cents per dozen, declining to 18 cents per dozen.

COST OF DAILY RATIONS.

The cost of the daily rations fed to the laying stock, numbering 204, was estimated at 41 cents, as follows:

18 lbs. of cut green bone at 1 cent per lb.	- -	18
20 " wheat, buckwheat, etc., at 1c. per lb.	20	
Grit and vegetables	- - - -	3
		41cts.

To this should be added the time of the man in cutting up the bones by the machine, sometimes half or three quarters of an hour. It should also be stated that buckwheat was mostly used for cut rations during the winter months. To offset this is to be considered the worth of the manure, which a bulletin from the Raleigh, North Carolina, Experimental Station values at half the cost of the food of the hen for the year, but which we allow to go for the trouble of the farmer in looking after and feeding his fowls.

When mash was fed it was composed of ground grains, in such quantity as not to exceed the value of 18 cents.

The allowance of 1 cent per pound for the whole grain is liberal, for buckwheat sold in the fall and early part of the winter at 22 and 25 cents per bushel.

EGGS SOLD AT THE HIGHEST PRICES.

Having obtained the new-laid eggs in the season of highest prices, the aim was to dispose of them to the best possible advantage. With a little effort the best results were obtained. The following is an instance :

On the 30th of December, as shown in the above