

supposed to be a poor winter layer, we find the contrary in our experience. We have tested them now for three winters, and find that they have laid well the whole winter and in number and in size of egg they largely exceed any other breed. It was supposed from the size of the comb that they would easily freeze, but we find they stand as much cold as the Leghorns.

There is a large number of poultry breeders who are supported entirely by the receipts and profits derived from the cultivation of poultry, and the wages made at this business are not trifling by any means. The fowls do not need as much care and attention as many persons suppose, and for this reason, if any sort of good judgment is used, they can be raised in connection with some other business, and as nearly every farmer raises more or less poultry, the percentage of exclusive poultry raisers is necessarily very small to the numbers engaged to a greater or less extent in poultry culture.

A Bantam cock should not weigh over twenty-two ounces nor a hen over twenty ounces. They are considered only as pets, yet they lay very large eggs in proportion to their size, and really produce as much egg material, in comparison with larger hens, from the amount of food consumed as any other class of fowls. It requires about 16 Bantam eggs to weigh a pound, which is an excellent showing, when it is considered that it requires eight and sometimes ten eggs of the larger breeds to give the same weight. Estimating their cost they are as profitable, if eggs for home use are desired, as any other breed.

If you must have hired help on the place let it be your wife. She will as a rule give your poultry better care than you will yourself.

SINGLE AND ROSE-COMB LEGHORNS.

We are often asked if there is any

difference between the single and rose-comb Leghorns, in regard to laying qualities, and if both breeds are distinct from each other. We can safely claim that so far as the single comb Leghorns are concerned they have been so uniform of late years as to render them true to all the points required, but among the rose-comb varieties an occasional single comb chick will come, which shows that at some time a dash of the single comb blood must have been infused, or that the rose-combs are "sports" of the single combs. No breed is known, however, from which any breeder can secure a majority of birds fully up to every detail required, and hence an occasional "sport" may sometimes be overlooked, but it occurs very seldom among the single combs. There is no difference in the laying qualities of the white and brown Leghorns, though some are inclined to think the whites a little hardier and larger than the browns, but we doubt if the difference is sufficient to be of any advantage.

One of the best guardians in a brood of chicks is a capon. It seems to me that in those yards where incubators are used, artificial mothers could very easily be disposed of and the capons substituted and they could earn their feed by compelling them to care for the chicks. I have seen large flocks cared for by capons and the chicks could not have received better care. They take readily to them "cluck" like a hen and scratch and hunt for them until they are three months old. In large establishments the surplus cockerels could be caponised, used as brooders and then sold. At all times they bring a good price in market seldom less than 30cts a pound. As they grow large, a weight of 12 pounds can easily be attained. They are very profitable to raise.

Feed your fowls once a day and let it be steamed clover hay, with just

enough mill stuff added to make a good mess. Feed in the morning all the birds can eat, it will do them no harm as they cannot eat too much. This feed and plenty of milk gives the fowls all they need to keep them in good health, and is the best egg producing feed that can be given. Try it a while.

Save a part of the gleanings of the wheat field for the poultry to thrash out next winter. They will do the work for nothing and pay for the grain in eggs.

Poultry can be made more profitable than any other stock if it is well managed, one acre of range is the least ground for 100 hens. The acre should be divided into two yards, one is ploughed and sown with some green corn, rye, wheat, oats, peas or turnips and the fowl turned in when the crop is large enough to be eaten. The other yard is then ploughed and sown and so on one after the other, so as to keep a supply of green food and clean ground. The house should be built in the middle to that the flock can be turned into either yard by opening the right door.

It is a certainty that raising eggs is a paying business. The few fowls that a farmer keeps in his barn-yard, and on which he expends but little, pay best of all his live stock; but when attention is specially paid to fowls, when they are properly housed and fed and properly attended, to after deducting the cost of keeping, care, interest etc., from the amount for which their eggs sell, there is, in nine cases out of ten, a larger balance on the credit side of the ledger than is found in connection with any single department of farm industry.

Keep light hearted and clear headed if you want to accomplish anything. Remember the Dutch Proverb, "That when the head is sick the whole body is sick."

OUR ENGLISH PORTRAIT.

We give this month a portrait of a pair of White-booted Bantams which were exhibited at the last Crystal Palace Show, the cock winning first and the hen the cup. This is an exceedingly