

A dry sheltered location should be the first consideration in determining on the site of a poultry plant.

The good layer is never overfat. The drones may be, not being concerned in heavy egg-production.

Taking chickens direct from the yards to the market without being primed off is poor economy.

The active bird is invariably the best layer; not activity from insufficient food, but the activity resulting from a vigorous condition.

Clean, fresh water is indispensable. It should be in reach of the birds all the time.

Kill off all chickens that are hatched with a weak constitution: they are never satisfactory.

Don't breed from an effeminate or coward looking male. The sire should exhibit before everything else a strong masculine character.

Too often a good-looking male comes from a bad strain. He will probably therefore prove a chance breeder.

Various theories have been advanced to produce sex at will, but so far as I can learn they have all failed in actual practice.

Nothing is better for growing chickens than a well-shaded good grass run where fowls have not been kept the previous year.

Don't send lean chickens to market. It is not only unprofitable, but weakens the demand for table-poultry.

There is always a market and good prices for prime poultry, while poor-quality birds go at begging prices.

The best time to market chickens is when they are about four months old.

Stick fast to your line—eggs, not meat, being the chief source of profit. Aim at encouraging egg-production. If you strive for meat as well as eggs you will probably fall below the average of either.

It is not desirable to have the faculty for egg-production and flesh-formation combined in the one bird. One character can only be developed at the expense of the other.

It is useless trying to fatten chickens unless they are free from vermin. Dust frequently with flour of sulphur and carbolic powder in order to keep the lice in check.

A frequent inquiry is, What is the best breed of fowls? There is no best breed. It is a matter of strain rather than breed. There is often as much difference between strains of the same breed as there is between the breeds themselves. Of course, I am speaking of the accepted utility breeds of poultry.