POULTRY YARD

Colony Poultry Houses

reseaseseseseseses tended to be continued over a comtended to be continued over a complete year, this was not so important as might at first sight appear. It is suggestive to note that although only two cocks have run with the pullets, that is, twenty-four females to one male, the fetility has been remarkably good. The system, however, is used more for laying than breeding stock, and, as it is undestrible to use yearlings as breeders except for the recontrolled of chickens to be killed at Colony Poultry Houses

The colony system of housing poultyr, which is little practised except
by poultrymen, might very profitably stock, and, as it is undesirable to use
adopted on the farm. The farm
yearlings as breeders except for the
system, Mesra, devices
at this system, Mesra, devices
at this system, Mesra, devices
the Theale College Poultry Farm,
the Truthy has been however, is
the long building with 5 sections, is
the long building with 5 sections, the
test should have
the test should in any sense depend
the test shoul

lows only 6 square feet to the fowl. If kept clean, good results may be got trom such quarters. Some allow as thigh as 50 hens to run together and get lots of eggs in cold weather, but their pens are very roomy, and the birds have outside scratching sheds. The ideal house for 100 or more hens is the long building with 5 sections, each section divided so that one particular of the property of the section of the cold before the

be glass, and the top part covered with cotton. sounds chilly, but perience has proved that the cotton front house is the warmest and health-The front of the jest. scratching shed may be closed with wire netting. and have a curtain to let down on stormy days. The floors in both parts should be earth or gravel, and is better if filled in a little so as to be above the level No ventilation outside. No ventilation system is required if the cotton is used, as that does the work thoroughly and correctly.

If one can get a house that is dry, free-from draughts and in which there is no smell of hens then he has obtained the ideal house.

The hopper style of feeding the growing chicks is not only a labor saver, but has many advantages. The chicks soon learn to eat only what they require and there is no waste, at the same time, the birds are never undersame time, the birds are never under-fed. A gain in growth is claimed by those who have tried it, and that is sufficient reason for its adoption. The hopper should hold from a bushel to bag of grain.

One year old hens that have hatched and reared a flock of chicks, generally wean the chicks when they again come to laying condition. After being run down thin during the incubation per-

no pond or water to swim in. How-ever, they must always have a plen-tiful supply in troughs. Have their troughs set up on platforms so they cannot puddle up the soil alongside.

Boys who find it hard to secure money enough to buy some good stock to make a start in the poultry business, can easily and quickly earn a choice pair or two of pure bred fowls, of the variety they seiect, by getting a few subscribers to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Write us and we will tell you wish, and we will send you sample copies of our paper with full instructions. Try it. It's easier than you think.



HOUSES AT MODEL FARM, BROCKVILLE, CANADA Showing flocks of Wright strain White Wyandotte chicks. This five acre plant is devoted exclusively to this breed, owned by Wright Bros.

England, tell of their experiments with colony houses as foll eas—
For the purpose of this experiment as section of one field in permanent pasture has been allocated. It conpassure has been anocated. It con-sists of 3,154 square yards, or rather less than two-thirds of an acre. It is good land with a capital belt of trees and hedgerow on the south and east sides, where is a running stream, so that the grass very seldom dries up. so that the grass very seldom dries up, even in a hot summer. The shape is uneven, almost triangular. A fence of 6 ft, wire netting encloses it com-pletely, and the birds are not allowed out on the adjoining fields. The grass kept abundant during the entire year, so that there was always plentiful sup-ply of green food, but, it may be not-ed, the summer of 1907 was cool and moist, and there was no check to the growth of herbage. Within the en-alosure are two ordinary open-fronted poultry houses, but without scratching sheds. There are no divisions of the ground, over which all the birds can roam as they think fit.

KIND OF BIRDS USED

Fifty Buff Orpingtons were select-Fifty Buff Orpingtons were selected for this experiment, namely, forty-eight pullets and two cockerels, all of which were hatched in the month of May, 1906, from purchased eggs. As records were kept from January 18th, 1907, they were at that time about eight months old. Probably a much better result would have been obtained had earlier hatched pullets been chosen, and from selected stock, but these were not available, and the experiment was intended to determine the cost rather than egg production. the cost rather than egg production.

As none of the birds had commenced to lay, and the experiment was in-

The growth of feather is not often taken into consideration in feeding young stock and moulting hens, al-though much can be done to assist old birds at a critical time by pro-viding some food of an oily character. Among the best feather-forming foods among the best realiser-forming roods are hemp-seed, linseed, and sunflow-er seeds. The last-named is not gen-erally known to be so useful, but we can strongly recommend all gardening poultry-keepers to grow a crop of sun-flowers, the heads of which are generally ripe about moulting time, and the seeds can easily be beaten out.

seeds can easily be beaten out.

A proper proportion of one-eighth part of hemp-seed, with other grains, given to young stock between the ages of four and a half and seven months, will greatly assist in growing the new feathers, and for old birds in the moult, a fourth part of hemp-seed will not be too much. Linseed meal may not be too much. Linseed meal may be given in the same proportion mixed with other meals, but it is not neces-sary to give this when hemp-seed is being provided.

Building for 120 Hens

Would you kindly answer in your col-umns what size of building is necessary to shelter about 120 hens. How would you construct such a building? — J. F., Huron Co., Ont.

Huron Co., Ont.

A rule that used to be given for the guidance of poultrymen in just such matters, was to allow ten square feet of floor space for each hen. That would mean a pen ten feet square for ten hens. One hundred and twenty hens hens. One hundred and twenty hens would require a house 129 feet long by 10 feet wide, divided into 12 pens. This is a good rule but is an expensive one. However, we think 120 hens may safely be wintered in five pens con-taining 24 hens each. Each pen to be not less than 12 feet square. This al-

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO, ONT. Aug. 29 to Sept. 14, 1908 \$50,000.00

In Prizes and Premiums

ENTRIES CLOSE: Women's and Children's Work Shatural History Agricultural Producta Horticultural Floricultural Floricultural Floricultural

For Prise Lists, Entry Blanks, and all Information, Address:

J. O. ORR, CITY BALL, TORONTO

GRAND MUSICAL TREAT Band of Royal Artillery, Woolwich, England Twice Daily Cheap Excursions and Reduced Rates from everywhere



SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A stationary engine built like an automobile motor . .

THE SIMPLEST AND LIGHTEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET

of fuel. Easy starting. Speed changeable while engine is running. Designed specially for farm and shop use.

CUSHMAN MOTOR CO. LINCOLN, NEBR., U.S.A.

Black atch

"Biggest and Best"

Plua Chewing Tobacco

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

