

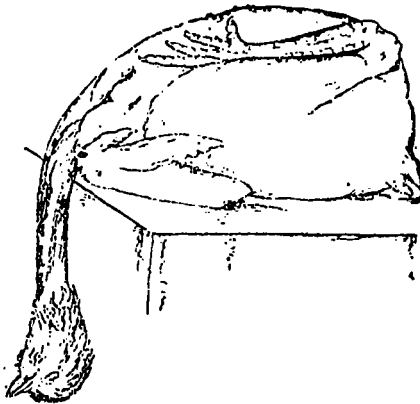
The open air roosting coop is built on legs eighteen inches high, making a shady retreat underneath, and leaving it more convenient to clean off the board floor under the roost. The roosts should be made of material quite wide, at least three inches, so as to give the growing chicks' breast bones a good bearing surface, thus, preventing, in a large measure, disfiguring crooked breast bones. The floor space of these coops is three by six feet, about three feet high at the back and four in front. They will accommodate twenty-five growing chicks or about fifteen head of old stock.

S. J. ANDRES.

SPECIALLY FATTED POULTRY.

(Continued).

He also shows what I have often stated to my farmer friends in this province, and elsewhere in print, that there was no visible limit to the demand for the best poultry. There are no indications of the supply ever exceeding the demand for the best poultry. Poor stuff will always move slowly, but the best sells itself. Anyone who will take the trouble to talk with the marketmen about it will find that this condition of



A FATTED "SUSSEX FOWL."
From "Poultry fattening."

thing exists everywhere in our markets. There is any quantity of poor stuff which sells at ten or twelve cents a pound, but of the really choice articles selling at eighteen or twenty cents a pound, the supply is very limited, and if a marketman gets hold of some of that extra quality of goods he generally keeps it hidden for his specially favored customers. What we should do here in Canada is

to produce more of the best quality of poultry, turn our ten and twelve cent chickens into eighteen and twenty cent chickens — and half fattening will do that. Finishing the process and making such a product as is shown in the illustrations, will make an article closely resembling a capon in quality and delicacy of flesh and will bring much greater profit to the producer. What I want to see done is that the ordinary poultry shall be so improved that we may get eighteen or twenty cents a pound for what is now selling for ten or twelve cents. This can be done by selecting the proper stock or breeds; they are now in the country, for the poultryman or farmer to select from. I will take up the subject of the right breed for the farmer in another article soon.

S. J. ANDRES.

WHAT TO GROW FOR POULTRY.

Variety is the spice of life. Every one who makes a study of the wants of his fowls proves that it is the little extras that make the difference between profit and loss. One may keep a flock of fowls in clean quarters, give them plenty of grain and water, and still they will fail to do their best in egg production. Give them some warm mashes containing a little red pepper, some meat scraps, chopped green stuff, a new supply of charcoal, grit and lime, and their combs will begin to redden, and the egg basket to overflow. Spring is the time to make plans for the fall and winter feed for hens, at least for farmer poultry-raisers. If one counts their labor of any value, it often costs as much to raise certain extra feeds as it does to buy out right, but I know from experience, that if one waits until fall planning to buy, the money will go for other things. "No need to buy feed for the chickens when the corn-crib is full," and so the hens grow fat, lousy, and lazy on corn and water. These are some of the things I grow for the yarded fowls, those that I depend all for eggs for hatching: lettuce, Swiss chard and kale. The latter is excellent, as it grows so rank, and is not injured by frosts. Can be had early and also after other greens are gone. Then they are given certain wild grasses which they like, and willow leaves. My fowls are especially fond of these leaves, not only when young and tender, but also when they are old and tough. So if you have no willow trees, put in a few cut-