

ing notices should be inserted in the papers, and posters stuck up in the vicinity of the town where the meeting is to be held. I venture to say that if this were done a large and interesting meeting would be the result. At the meeting held in Port Hope, in January, not one essay or address touching upon the practical side of the poultry question was read or delivered. It seems to me that this is a great mistake. The association certainly owes this to the government and to the country in return for the money granted to it. Not only this, but it seems to me that the members of the association would be advertising themselves, and doubtless could induce many more to take an interest in poultry than are now doing so. The result would be the purchase of fowls, and money placed in the pockets of members of the association. I sincerely trust that at the meeting in 1897, which is to be held in Guelph, this important matter will not be overlooked.

Profit in Fowls.

Editor FARMING.

On the subject of the keeping of fowls in the city I herewith send a statement which may be of interest to some, especially to those situated like myself, whose premises are limited, and who, having to pay the highest prices for food, seem to consider that poultry would not pay. On December 1st, 1894, I had three hens, four pullets, and one cock, of mixed breeds. On that day one of the pullets laid. I thought it would be a good idea to keep an account of the cost and returns for one year, which, with the help of my young son, I have done. In addition to the bought food, of course, they got the waste from the kitchen, but as we are an economical household and small family, the amount therefrom was not extensive.

The enclosure is ten feet by thirty, and is separated from the lawn by a two-inch meshed wire fence. The poultry-house is seven feet square, made of boards, battened, and lined inside with tar paper, with one window two feet square. A wide board is placed underneath the roost, about a foot lower, to catch the droppings. On this board I always spread a good layer of fresh earth after every cleaning. Occasionally I pour a little coal oil along the roost, etc., and have never seen a sign of vermin. The yard I dig up about once a week and throw the earth up in heaps, and the fowls then pitch into it with great delight. The young chickens always have the privilege of the lawn, as they can force themselves through the fence, and all the birds have an outing for about an hour each day.

I have put the prices of the eggs and young chicks under the advice of a friend who is extensively engaged in the business.

The total number of eggs for the year from the seven hens was 1,104, and chickens hatched 32. March 28, eggs to date, 16 doz. at 25 cts. \$ 4 00
Nov. 30, balance eggs to date, 76 doz. at

15 cts. 11 40
Thirty-two chickens at 20 cts. 6 40

Total return \$21 80
Feed (mixture of corn, wheat, and buckwheat) at 80 cts. per bushel. \$11 40

Net profit \$10 40

C. W. COLEMAN.

Toronto.

[I am obliged to Mr. Coleman for this. It is an object lesson. This shows a profit of \$1.48½ with each hen, in spite of the fact that all the feed had to be bought.—ED.]

FOR FARMING.

The Poor Man's Poultry House.

I lately moved to a farm where there was no poultry house, so I utilized a corner of the driving barn. I partitioned off a space 12 x 15; this had two windows, one in the south, another in the west; I lined it with tar paper, and it is comfortably warm. I keep about forty hens, and they are doing well. This hen-house cost me 75 cents for tar paper, and I had plenty of old lumber: board it up with. In this way any farmer can have a place for his hens till he feels able to put up better accommodation, and the hens will be more comfortable than roosting in sheds and trees. Everyone should keep the variety of fowl he fancies best, but keep them purebred, as I think they give better results than the mongrel lots we see in many farmyards. I have bred Silver-Laced Wyandottes for six years and recommend them highly, as they are of a quiet nature, are excellent layers, and very hardy. We had one which we called "The Tramp," and she was the worst-looking one we ever owned; she made her nest in an old bushel basket in the woodshed. She started to lay there on July 27th, and laid till November 3rd, laying in that time 72 eggs. I clean the house out every second day, and keep a dust bath always in it. I feed a light feed of grain, usually wheat, first thing in the morning; then feed a warm mash of cut hay steamed and mixed with potatoes and oat chop; then add some lard scraps, which I buy at the pork factory for very little. I find these excellent for cold weather. Rough meat of any kind is also good; this they eat greedily. At noon I give a mess of pulped roots,