

Poultry.

Poultry House.

To the readers of the *Advocate* we present in this issue a cut of a poultry house—probably one of the very best in the country. Under the gables are the sheds, or what are made open sheds by the opening of the windows, which are seen and represented as being opened in the cut, while the windows in the laying room are now represented by wire netting. The building is 100 feet long, and 20 feet wide, through the entire length of which is a hall-way 3½ feet wide. As will be seen by our ground plan, the building is cut up into 12 rooms and 6 sheds for fowls, and an incubator room 8 x 16, in which is now in operation an incubator of 360 eggs capacity.

The interior finish of the house is of hard pine for the floors and hard wood for the studding or close partitions, with plastered ceilings.

The upper panels of all the doors are heavy wire

in early spring, the convenience would be very much enhanced.

This building is supplied with aqueduct water, which is so arranged as to be kept continually running by means of a faucet in each room, over a quarter globe iron basin attached to the side of partition with an escape valve to prevent the basin overflowing. This furnishes pure water all the time, the health of the fowls being very much enhanced thereby.—Abridged from *Poultry Monthly*.

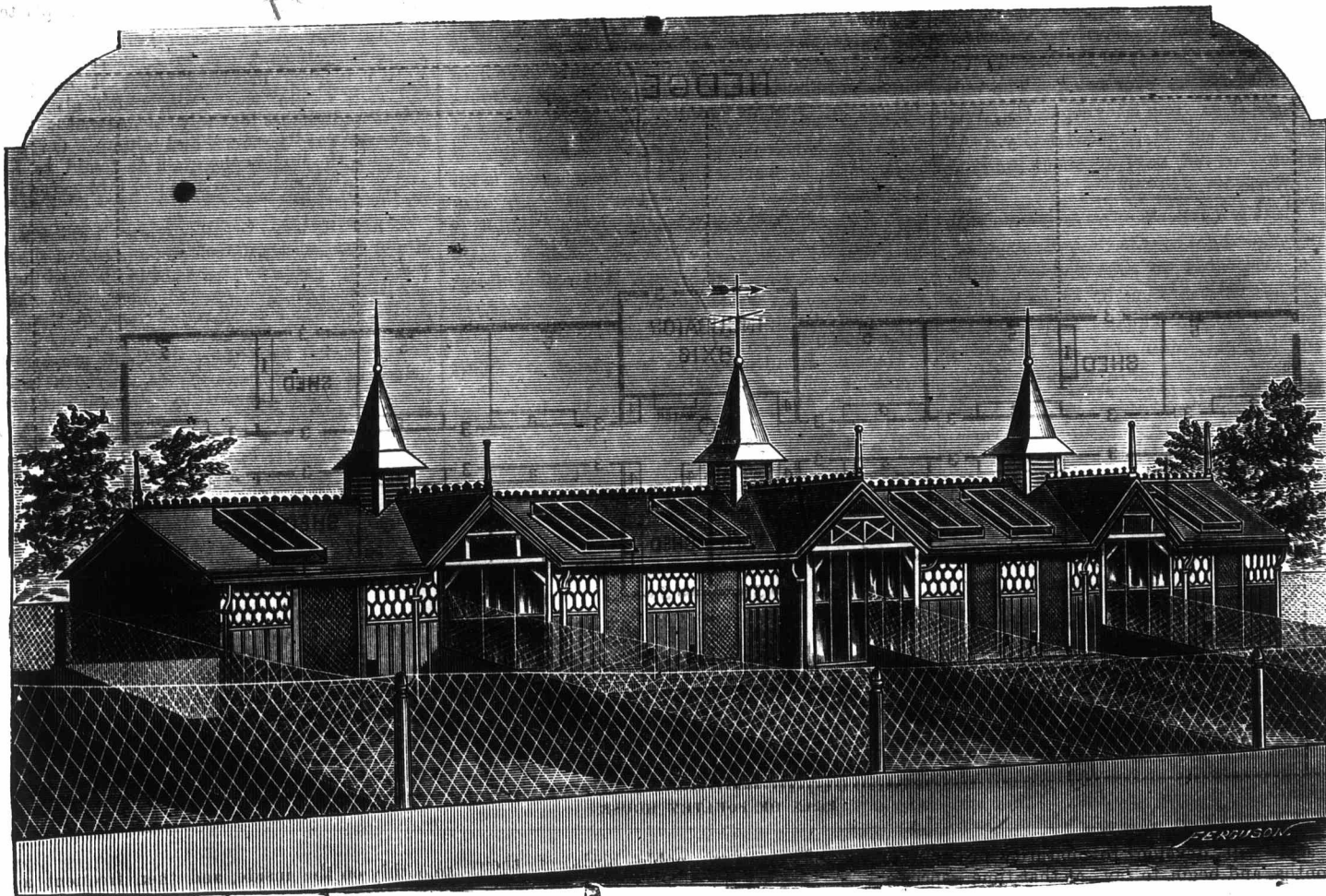
Amateurs and Different Breeds.

BY R. A. BROWN, CHERRY GROVE, ONT.

We are in receipt of so many inquiries from farmers and tradesmen, all asking similar questions, that I deem it necessary to repeat what has already been brought before the public in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* time and again; but I would like to ask are those all new subscribers, or do all read and remember what has been stated so frequently in these columns. Whichever is the cause, I hope for the future our readers will be a little more attentive.

If you have a real taste or fancy for poultry, select the breed or variety you wish to keep. I believe that is a very difficult thing to do. Probably after visiting Mr. A's yard and seeing 20 or 30 fine Light Brahmas together on a clean grass run, their plumage contrasting so nicely with the grass, one is apt to think they never saw a nicer sight, which in reality is good to behold. On seeing Mr. B's Spanish grouped together, either on the porch or in the yard, and the rich rewards gathered from them—or a yard of well fed Leghorns with their stately combs and pendulous wattles, neat white earlobes and sprightly strut; or you may have seen Mr. C's lordly Langshans, heard their powerful crow, and dazzled by their glittering feather or completely taken by their immense size; such sights as those may have come up before the young farmer or tradesman, and he is considering which of those to admire the most, or to invest his bottom dollar in.

Again I would wish to say that you must be willing to sacrifice extra time and a little money



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netting, which enables one to inspect the fowls from the hall, and doors opening on the hall enable one to collect all the eggs from the nest boxes, No. 2; while in the center chamber will be seen the grain bins, No. 4; where also the stove, a base-burner, keeps off all dampness, yet does not over-heat the house; also sink and water works, etc. From the side ventilators (No. 5), constructed 5 x 10 inches covered by net-work to exclude all rodents, comes the air pure from the outside and escapes by way of the three cupola ventilators in the roof, so the house is free from all the disagreeable scent we usually meet with in fowl houses, many of which we should call foul houses.

The dust boxes (No. 1) are special provisions in that line, while all the floors are covered to the depth of three inches with clean, sandy gravel.

It will be seen that the plan is a good one, and while this one is expensive, yet the same advantage could be derived from one built more cheaply. Any poulterer could afford the expenditure, and one such house would be of great convenience, while if the centre were carried up another story in which to construct room for artificial culture of chicks till three or four weeks old

In the first place any person who wishes to succeed in rearing poultry must be willing to give more than a passing attention to it. They must acquire a taste for the business, also study the different kinds of poultry.

To make a good poulterer one must have a natural desire to be amongst poultry and have a real liking for them; if the inclination is but half that way it can be stimulated by visiting a good yard often and chatting about them, or by procuring some books on poultry and reading about them, attending the shows, seeing the different varieties, and comparing them together.

If there is no desire to be amongst poultry, "and even more," a dislike for them, but a desire to go into the business simply because there is money in it—to such we would say, better try something else, for there would be none for you; only disappointment and vexation, besides loss of time and money.

to have good comfortable quarters and good feed and pure water to drink, and supply their wants with the greatest regularity; keep their quarters neat and clean, see that their droppings do not remain in their roosting room for weeks, or months perhaps, but regularly every week, or better, every day remove them to the manure or compost heap. If a little dry road dust, plaster, sawdust or chaff be sprinkled around the floor and beneath the perches, it will absorb nearly all the smell and make it easy to clean thereafter.

As for varieties and breeds, some do well enclosed, some do moderately well, some require a run or flight once or twice a week, some will not do at all if enclosed, and will not pay for their keep unless they get an outside run every day, and wide range at that. We cannot describe half in this article, but will resume the subject again in the future.

There are four kinds of poultry that we include as farm poultry, viz.: Turkeys, Hens, Geese and Ducks. The latter two varieties are termed water fowl, the two former land fowl. In each of these varieties there are many different breeds, and in each of those breeds some one sees every good possible perfected, and all the rest as being