

Question.—Have you anything to guide you as to what rotation to adopt?

Answer.—(a) Follow a shallow growing crop by a deeper rooted one. (b) A crop that is

hard on the land by one that is less exhaustive; as a nitrogen-consuming crop by a nitrogen-gathering one. Introduce a hoe crop whenever necessary to clean the land.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST MONEY OUT OF POULTRY ON THE FARM.

By J. E. MEYER, Kossuth.



J. E. Meyer, Kossuth.

Mr. J. E. Meyer, of Kossuth, is a well-known breeder of Silver Wyandottes, and as a prize-winner in that variety of fowls is one of the foremost in Canada. Mr. Meyer was formerly a school teacher, but that profession not being conducive to his health, he went into farming, and especially into poultry-keeping, in which last business he has been eminently successful.

The first essential to successful and profitable poultry raising is suitable quarters, which include soil, shade, water, and houses. Any dry, well-drained soil is suitable—anything but low-lying, heavy soil that lacks drainage. Abundant shade is of great importance, so that the best place to build the poultry-house is in the orchard, all other things being equal. For instance, every poultry-house on the farm should, if possible, be so situated that the fowls can have access to the barnyard during winter. The more exercise your hens get in the open air the healthier they will be, and if your barnyard has a southern exposure, as it should have, there will not be many days during parts of which the hens will not venture out to scratch.

THE POULTRY-HOUSE.

The poultry-house should be warmly built—so warm that water will not freeze much even during the coldest weather; but it need not be expensive. Wood is the best material, and it may rest either on a stone wall or on blocks, as you wish. A frame of 2x4 scantling will support it, and tarred felt should be placed both inside and outside of these scantlings, leaving a 4-inch space between and over the felt. The boards should be nailed to the scantling, matched inside and battened outside. The sheathing boards of the roof should be placed tightly together, and over them should be placed two layers of tarred felt, one across the other, over the roof, and on top of this again should be

placed the shingles, boards, or waterproof paper that you may use.

I prefer a house 15 ft. wide, with the south side not over 5 ft. high and the north side 6 ft. high. Make south side of the roof longer than north side, and have a 3-foot walk along north side. Divide your house into pens of 12 feet square, which will hold 25 hens. They have the run of the barnyard, but remember that the more room they have the better will be the results. Crowded hens, no matter how well housed and fed, will never lay as well in proportion as those kept in comparatively small flocks with plenty of room. For instance, a farmer who keeps one hundred hens should not keep them crowded together in one flock, but should divide them into three or four; but if he is keeping, say, only fifty hens in a good sized building, he need not divide them.

HOW TO GET EGGS IN WINTER.

If you are going to make the most money possible out of your hens you will have them laying in winter. With this as our aim, then, after we have provided suitable quarters, our next consideration will be to stock our house with the proper machines to make eggs in winter, or, in other words, we will choose such hens as will lay. A hen is really nothing more than a machine for turning food into eggs, as a cow is for turning food into milk or beef; but as with the cow, so with the hen, it is all important that you have the right machine. Now, I do not intend to say here what breed you should have, or, in fact, that you should have any breed; take the flock you have at the present time, and do the best you can with it.

The first thing to be done is to cull your flock over very carefully. Take out all those that are not fully through the moult by January 1st, and all those of uncertain age. Leave only those that look red about the head and that are plump and in good condition. If you have any late, half-grown pullets they will be of no use either, and, although you may not care to kill them, you are feeding them at a loss when you bring them to maturity during cold instead of warm weather, while in confinement instead of on an unlimited