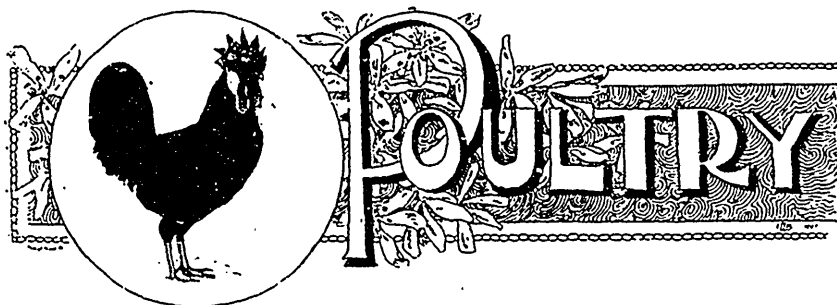




[NOTE.—The publishers of FARMING desire it to be an aid to all its readers, and, with that end in view, I cordially invite one and all to make themselves at home in these columns. I shall be happy to answer, to the best of my ability, any and all questions relating to the management, feeding, housing, or diseases of poultry, and invite all who experience any difficulty, or wish information, to write, stating what is desired, and giving all the facts in connection with the enquiry. The name of the writer will be withheld, if desired. Let us not only profit by each other's successes, but also by each other's mistakes.—EDITOR.]

Poultry Illustrations.

This month we supplement the Barred Plymouth Rock illustrations given in our last issue by a cut of Mr. Duff's cockerel, first at the last "Ontario."

We also have a cut of a Rose-Comb Brown Leghorn cock, owned by one of America's foremost breeders, Mr. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa. This certainly presents a very nice type of bird. In addition, we give a half-tone of Mr. Kulp.



Mr. W. W. Kulp. Industrial and the "Ontario."

The remaining illustration is a half-tone of probably the best Rose-Comb White Leghorn cock in America. This bird was bred by Mr. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont., and has won first at New York, Cleveland, Kansas City, and more than once at the Toronto

For FARMING.

Poultry on the Farm.

Seeing you take an interest in the hen, I thought an account of how I feed and care for my fowl might be of interest to your readers.

On January 1st, 1896, I took charge of the hens, and was anxious to know whether they could be made profitable or not. I had 66 hens and 4 roosters. I fed them daily:

2½ lbs. of cut clover at \$ 8 00 per ton = 1 c.
5 " shorts at 16 00 " = 2½ c.
5 " roots at 18 bush = 1 c.
5 " oats at 30 " = 4 c.
5 " ensilage at 2 00 ton = 2 c.
Meat scraps..... ½ c.

Total cost of feeding 70 fowls..... 11 c. per day.

I allowed full market prices for everything, and it costs exactly eleven cents a day to feed my seventy fowls.

The way I feed is as follows: I get the men to put the shortest cut on the straw-cutter, and when they are cutting feed for the cattle they cut a small quantity of clover for the hens. I take for breakfast 2½ lbs. of clover, put it in a pot with ½ gallon of water, then cover the pot and set it on the stove; let it come to a boil, then lift it off and allow it to steam for half an hour; put 5 lbs. of shorts into a large pail, empty the clover on to the shorts, and mix them together so that they will be moist, but not wet. At half-past nine I feed them 5 lbs. of roots. I prefer carrots cut into squares about the size of dice. At noon I feed them 5 lbs. of ensilage, and all the water they will take. In cold weather I warm the water. At four o'clock I give them 5 lbs. of oats. In autumn, when we kill our pigs, we boil the livers, lungs, and other refuse parts in a large kettle, using a large quantity of water; when it is well boiled we thicken it with peas, oats, and barley, ground fine. It is then put into barrels, and allowed to freeze solid; then the barrels are rolled into the poultry house. We break a few staves out of each barrel. The hens will work away all winter at it. I allow one-half cent per day for this feed. I also lay in a good supply of lime, sand, and wood ashes. I find that lime which has been exposed for a year is better than old plaster.

I have a small door on my henhouse through which the hens pass going out and in. I have a small muslin bag filled with sulphur over this door on the inside, so that the hen has to touch it with her back every time she passes out or in. This keeps her free from vermin.