

ed in any detail; but it has been dealt with as frankly as the rest.

The actual live poultry stock on July 23rd amounted to about 5,000 head. The movable houses, described elsewhere, are moved about on the pasture on clover leys, bare fallows, and anywhere they will do no damage; and though the doors are locked every night, there are small loopholes through which the chickens can emerge first thing in the morning. This is considered a great point, as also their water troughs are filled clean every night. The water is, in fact, renewed three times daily, unless for any houses near water, where the chickens are found to do best of all.

They are first fed about 6 A. M. with barley, and meal, and toppings mixed—more barley meal with the more advanced ones. Twice a week some boiled horse flesh, boiled mangold, offal, fat, etc., is mixed in their food. Directly they are fed the man and boy go around opening and hooking back all doors for air during the day, sweeping out the droppings, and sprinkling sand or gypsum on the floors. Any bird found in the house or at all moping, is at once caught and examined, and if thought diseased in any way immediately killed; if only cold or crop-bound, taken to an isolated wagon and kept for a day or two, when it is either returned or killed. It is found best to make no scruple about this, the first loss being the best. Doctoring is therefore not attempted, and the average loss has been twenty to thirty per month. The birds are fed again at twelve o'clock with one peck of maize and one peck of barley to each house; and again at about four o'clock with about a half ration of the mixed meal. At nine (this time of the year) they are locked up, every fowl being found in its own place.

As to locating, we are surprised to find how little difficulty there is. The purchased birds are kept in the coops they are fetched in until night, when they are taken to whichever house of their size and quality wants replenishing, put in and the door locked. There is no further trouble with them. Probably this is owing to the number (300) kept together. From the classification adopted it is known which wagon or wagons each draft for killing is to come from.

In regard to the profits of such a concern, it is calculated some £400 has been sunk in buildings, houses, man's cottage, incubators and plant. On this there is allowed in the monthly balance sheet 20 per cent. for depreciation and wear and tear. After paying this and all the cost of the food from the farm at market price, wages, horses' keep, etc., the monthly balance from New Year's day represents 25 to 30 per cent. on the working capital of £500. Rent is not charged, as there is no less

stock or crop on the land than usual. On the contrary, it is found that the cows will keep if possible in the same grass field as the fowls, and it is concluded that poultry running on the pasture actually improves the grazing qualities and palatableness of the grass. This is rather surprising to us, and appears due to the small number of fowls per acre—not much over ten, reckoning the whole farm. Nothing is allowed for the manure, except that the straw used for packing is set against it. It has however, entirely taken the place of artificial manures this year. The farm laborers speak highly of it, as "beating them super fosters hollow," and report favorably of it in their own gardens upon potatoes.

This is one aspect of the matter, but a second is clearly pointed out. The owner has for several years locked up the same capital for months in bullocks, which, when sold, sometimes (this year, for example) did not pay for their food. He considers that if he can consume the same amount of food on his farm so as not to let its fertility go down, by any other means which will both turn over the money and yield some profit, he is a gainer. More time is perhaps yet needed to fully test the matter; but if further experience shall continue to bear out the results above given, he has certainly proved his case in a very satisfactory manner.—*London Livestock Journal.*

Arrangement of Yards.

It is a fact, perhaps not as well known or acted upon as it might be, that fowls do not thrive where they are kept continually on low, wet ground. As a run, it might not be objectionable; but for a roosting-place, dry, high ground, where the sun has full play about the buildings is to be preferred. Continued dampness is death to fowls. Locations should be chosen that are sunny in winter and shady in summer. A sunny south yard, where the snow melts away in winter, leaving the ground bare and exposed to the access of the fowls, is to be desired. The fowls pick up many substances which they require, they are the better for a run in the fresh air. When we undertake to supply the wants of fowls in confinement, we can never be quite exact enough. We are not sure when our fowls have sufficient for their needs, for nature requires much to keep the organs in good working order, without which great results may not be obtained.

There is a difference in southern exposures.

One may merely front the south, and be hemmed on the east and west sides by hills, trees, or a correspondingly elevated position in front. When selecting a site for a poultry-house, see