

expensive structures, but simply to have them warm, dry, and in the right location. The houses should always face south or a little southeast, that they may have the benefit of the morning sun in winter. The warmer the hens are in winter, the more eggs they will lay.*

CLEANING POULTRY HOUSES.

Poultry houses should be cleaned during summer and winter once or twice each week, and after each cleaning the floor should receive a thin coating of air-slaked lime. Once or twice a month during the summer, previous to placing the lime on the floor, the entire inside should receive a thorough sprinkling with kerosene emulsion,† or water containing 1 oz. liquid carbolic acid to the gallon. In addition to this, the roosts should be scrubbed regularly once a week with pure kerosene oil. The houses should also be whitewashed inside three or four times yearly. As duck houses have no roosts the floor should be covered with clean straw as often as needed, and kept free from

*NOTE—By MR. DUFF. The poultry houses described by Mr. Hege, though excellent for the climate of North Carolina, would not be suited to the climatic conditions of Canada, and so his descriptions of them are omitted.

†Kerosene emulsion can be made as follows: Bar soap, ½ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene oil, 2 gallons. Directions: Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn until thoroughly emulsified. Dilute by adding 9 parts of water to 1 part of emulsion, before using.

odors by the liberal use of disinfectants. White-wash the inside of duck-houses as often as you do the poultry houses.

PUREBRED POULTRY.

In the following paragraphs is given a brief description of a few of the eighty-four varieties of purebred poultry. While there are other breeds possibly their equals, still these are our preferences.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

This breed stands at the head of the list of purebreds. During the past forty years, while many other breeds have come and gone, they have held their ground, and are the subject of more praise now than ever. They are the largest of all our poultry, and consequently they furnish more pounds of flesh in a year from a given number of young ones raised, than any other variety. Their eggs are very large, dark brown, and highly nutritious. Being most excellent winter layers, the amount realized from the sale of eggs in a year is larger, possibly, than from any other variety. The young are very hardy, grow rapidly, though they feather slowly. With good attention (barring accidents) all the healthy hatched young ones can be reared. They are not to be recommended as sitters, as they are heavy and awkward on the nest, and are prone to break the eggs. They are suitable for fancier or for farmer, as they stand confinement well, a four-foot fence being sufficient to hold them,



A Group of Farm Poultry, Rose Comb and Single Comb White Leghorns,
The property of A. F. Dimma, Locust Hill, Ont.