

that it contains the urates and other highly nitrogenous substances, which in other animals pass away with the urine. Hen manure is superior to the ordinary barnyard manure, as the following shows, giving the number of pounds of the three most valuable elements in a ton of hen manure and a ton of well rotted barn manure:

	BARN.	HEN.
Phosphoric acid.....	6	48 60
Potash.....	10	41.05
Nitrogen.....	11	67.00

Thus it will be seen that four hundred pounds of pure hen manure contain nearly as much nitrogen as contained in a ton of common barnyard manure.

The amount and value of poultry manure are seldom taken into consideration, nor are the fowls credited therewith, with the summing up the poultry account at the end of each season. If this were regularly done, it would be found that poultry return a very satisfactory profit each year.

There are but few flocks of fowls that produce as much manure as they should, which is not the fault of the bird but of the poultry-breeder, who does not make a point of properly saving and using the manure. The floors of the hen houses should be kept liberally supplied with dry sand, or chaff, which not only helps to keep the manure from caking in large lumps, while it facilitates in cleaning the house.

S. J. ANDRES.

(To be continued)

POULTRY-RAISING FOR THE AVERAGE FARMER.

The poultry industry is fast becoming a most important one in this country. Its future development will depend largely upon the attitude of the average farmer towards it. If he takes hold of the matter as he should and as he has ample opportunity for doing, there is no question that our dressed poultry and egg trade can be enormously increased. But there are many signs that go to show that the Canadian farmer is more interested in the question than ever before. Realizing this and believing that some definite and practical information would be helping at this juncture, we submitted the following questions to a number of experienced poultrymen:

(1) How many fowls, including turkeys, geese,

ducks, etc., might be kept on the average Canadian farm without interfering very much with the other farming operations?

(2) What kind of fowl would be most profitable for the farmer to raise for egg production for fattening purposes?

(3) Can fowls be profitably kept on the farm without a proper hen-house?

(4) In fattening poultry, would the average farmer be able to produce all the feed required on his farm?

(5) What would be a fair income for a farmer to realize every year from his poultry?

(6) Will the average farmer be able to successfully fatten poultry for the British market?

To the Editor of FARMING:

I have pleasure in answering your questions as follows:

(1) A farmer should be able to keep 100 hens, besides a small flock of turkeys and a few geese. Some will make more money out of one than the other.

(2) Barred or White Plymouth Rocks, or a variety of Wyandotte, with preference for the first named.

(3) The dairy cow has to be comfortably housed in order to be profitable. So must the hen receive consideration in the same manner. A suitable poultry house is indispensable. It need not be an expensive or elaborate affair.

(4) The ordinary farmer should certainly be able to produce the feed necessary to fatten his poultry. Finely ground oatmeal is the principal agent in fattening and oats are largely grown on most farms.

(5) A farmer should realize from one to two dollars per head per annum according to management and circumstances.

(6) The average farmer is not likely to breed, fatten and ship his own birds, unless he makes the business a speciality. In the latter case he should have proper buildings, facilities, etc. In England it pays the farmer well to rear chicks to sell to the fatteners, who have establishments of their own wherein the birds are fattened. Our Canadian farmers will find it best to do the same. At present there is a demand in our home markets for the superior quality of poultry, which our farmers do not yet produce and which they cannot do until they keep Plymouth Rock, or other breeds which make early and superior chickens.