

# A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 5.

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NO. 5.

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## EDITORIAL HINTS.

Stop building.  
 Thanksgiving.  
 Mate your pens.  
 The poor turkey.  
 Gather the leaves.  
 Stick to your post.  
 Clean up the pens.  
 The rains are cold.  
 Get a move on you.  
 Don't overestimate.  
 Molting about over.  
 Market the surplus.  
 The nights are cold.  
 Have pluck and grit.  
 Aim at improvement.  
 Give the best of care.  
 Winter only the best.  
 Trap-nest the pullets.  
 Be determined to win.  
 Clover hay is in order.  
 The pullets are laying.  
 Lay in Winter supplies.  
 Get the cooker at work.  
 Put in the window sash.  
 Make the fowls exercise.  
 Again, examine the roofs.  
 Bed the scratching sheds.  
 Renew your subscription.  
 Select your Winter stock.  
 Don't overcrowd the pens.  
 Use good, sound judgment.  
 The hens in their new suits.  
 Get the bone cutter in order.  
 Put the root cutter in action.  
 Feed the evening meal earlier.

## Experimental Farm Notes.

### *The Molting Season About Over—The Pullets Have Started to Lay—General Notes and Comments.*

On A FEW HENS Experimental Farm the molting season is about over. There are still some ragged hens on the place, but the majority of them at this writing (October 23rd) are in fine feather, and look very attractive.

This coming season we will have an equal number of yearling hens and pullets in commission, and have selected stock carefully so as to have a good supply of brown eggs and yellow legs and skin.

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In our Wyandottes we make the extra effort to have attractive looking lay-down combs, and will gradually work for a more uniform white plumage. But in plumage we must go slow, as we believe to make a too radical change in this respect will not give us the opportunity of selecting the cream in the utility requirements. We want utility brought out first and strong, and then we will have the birds upon which to gradually work the lay-down combs and pure white plumage.

So far our best layers, finest skin-colored and hardiest stock, have had a more or less touch of brassiness. This is especially the case with the male birds. So as we want to retain the health and practical qualities in the highest degree, we must, necessarily, go slow on the adornment part.

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In Barred Plymouth Rocks we are gradually working for medium sized combs and clearer barring, but, like the Wyandottes, we are going slow on these points, as our present stock are more remarkable for their good records of brown eggs.

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In our Light Brahmas we have advanced the farthest. We not only have all the prominent requirements of the Standard—nice hackles, black wings, heavy leg and toe feathering—but we have stock that do remarkable laying for the breed, and which give eggs of the finest brown color.

We had a visitor some time ago who questioned our assertion that we did not have Standard-bred poultry. We told him that our stock was *thoroughbred* and not *Standard-bred*.

"Why," he said, "they look as well as any we can find in the fanciers' yards."

That may be so, but, we explained, when fowls are "Standard-bred" they are mated according to markings, or outside adornment, regardless of their egg records. We pick out our best layers and gradually add the Standard qualifications. But we always have utility in mind, and never allow our stock to take a step backward in order to gain some point of adornment. We love beauty, but at the same time beauty is more forcibly decided by good work than by fancy colors. Fowls were created for eggs and meat, and that is the foundation upon which all breeds must rest. Without it, it is but a question of time before the breed becomes extinct. Examples in that line are the White Faced Black Spanish. In their day they were wonderful layers of a very large egg. When fanciers took hold of them their first thought was to increase the white in the face. In comparatively a short time the breed lost its utility virtues—gained the fancy point—and practically died for want of patronage.

We could name other breeds which suffered equally as bad, all because they became the craze of fanciers.

We do not propose to allow such a state of affairs on A FEW HENS Experimental Farm, and therefore will make utility the foundation.

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We received our first pullet egg on the 4th of October, which is a month earlier than last year. Our pullets are doing finely, and we have bright prospects for big results the coming season. All our pullets were hatched from strictly brown eggs.

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Following are a number of questions that have been asked us regarding operations on A FEW HENS Experimental Farm, and to which we append our replies, thinking that they may be of general interest:

"What has been the average cost of keeping a hen on the farm?" Ten cents



per month for adults and five cents per month for growing stock.

"How have the yearling hens compared with the pullets in laying?" The yearling hens have laid more eggs than the pullets.

"At what age have you found hens best for breeding?" One and two years.

"What has been the average cost of constructing scratching shed houses?" Including lumber, wire for runs, posts, labor, roofing paper, nails, locks, wire for scratching shed, and paint, the cost has been an average of two dollars per running foot of house.

"What size pen of the scratching shed house have you found best for a pen of from twelve to fifteen fowls?" Roosting room, 7 x 6 feet; scratching shed, 10 x 7 feet. Larger would be even better.

"What brand of prepared meat scraps have you found best?" Of those we tried we prefer either Darling's Beef Scraps, Darling's Beef Meal, or Bowker's Animal Meal.

"What make of cooker, bone cutter and root cutter do you use, and how do you like them?" Granite State Cooker; Mann Bone Cutter, and Evans' Root Cutter. We have found them strictly first-class in every respect.

"Of the different styles of wire fencing which make do you prefer?" The Union Lock.

"What make of incubators are you using, and how do they compare with other makes on the market?" We have used Prairie State for the past ten years and see no reason for making a change. We cannot compare them with other makes, as we have only the one kind in use.

"Of the four American breeds you have tried—the Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks—name them in the order of merit as you have found them?" White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

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During September the highest price we received for eggs was 24 cts. a dozen; lowest, 23 cts.; average, 23 1-2 cts.

### Eggs and Egg Farming.

*Molting Season Being About Over, the Hens are Again at Work—Are Your Pullets Laying?*

Feed for eggs.

Eggs lose weight when cooked.

The Houdan is a white-egg layer.

The Houdans are first-class layers.

The egg branch is the most profitable. Too fat pullets will be slow at starting to lay.

Don't feed drones. The trap nest picks them out.

The early-molting hens should be laying now.

Comfortable quarters will start the hens laying again.

In marketing eggs assort according to size and color.

The shell makes about 15 per cent. of the weight of the Guinea fowls' egg. As the weather becomes colder the eggs should be gathered several times a day.

A. F. Hunter, in *Commercial Poultry*, says eggs and meat are the two sources of profit in the poultry business.

An exchange says that in the eggs that the hens lay through the year, you may find the foundation—the corner stone—the bed-rock of the poultry business.

The *Rural New-Yorker* says: "We have a subscriber in New Hampshire who keeps 7,000 hens, and is now marketing 2,000 eggs per day." Hand us that salt, please!

The *Farmer's Home Journal* says: "What we want is to produce every egg consumed in this country, and not only that, but to be able to export and get the balance on the other side of the ledger."

*Commercial Poultry* says: "At the end of her third Summer from the shell, the average hen has fulfilled her mission on earth, and should be sent to pot. The hen that has lived more than thirty months has outlived her usefulness, unless she is very valuable as a breeder.

According to the *American Agriculturist*, the largest egg farm in New England is that of C. L. E. Hayward, Southern, N. H. The place includes 800 acres, on which are quartered 6,500 hens the year round. The eggs are shipped to Boston market.

V. M. Couch, in *Commercial Poultry*, says it is plain to be seen that to secure fancy prices, pure-bred stock—or that which is very near so—must be kept, so as to have the eggs uniform in size and color. Then if the eggs are kept clean and marketed while fresh it will be an easy thing to get a premium on them, over the market price. The *Southern Cultivator* candidly admits that it does not know how many eggs a hen can lay, but guesses about twenty-five dozen. To this *Texas Farm and Ranch* adds: "The editor should attend a guessing school, or go out of the guessing business. If he had guessed twenty-five half-dozen, it would have been much nearer the mark."

"If the hens would go on a strike one year what a cry it would raise," says the *Game Fancier's Monthly*. "Eggs! Eggs! Eggs! We must have them! Oh, how the epicures would wail! No lovely Spring chickens, no poached eggs, no cake, no pudding. Oh, my! I am afraid it would hit us all,—and yet, there are some people, even in this enlightened time, who will sneer at the poultry industry."

A correspondent in the *Poultry World* says: "I have learned to use such pullets for eggs as in some respects resemble a typical dairy cow. They incline to wedge-shape, being light and narrow in front, and very wide and low-down behind. Their legs are rather short and set wide apart. These are the principal characteristics of good layers and breeders. Carefully avoid the leggy, high built, reared-up hen of the game-cock style. They may make good racers, flyers and fighters, but they are rarely good layers or profitable market birds. It is the short-legged, heavy-set, motherly-looking hen that shells out the eggs, attends strictly to business when

sitting, and is successful in raising a family. I have learned, too, that a laying hen eats little more than one not laying, and also that it is a very easy matter to reduce the profit on a flock of twenty to zero by keeping five or six chronic non-layers among them."

*Poultry Gazette* has gotten down to figures something like this: "If the annual egg product were laid in line, end to end, it would reach nearly twenty times around the world. The United States formerly imported a large number of eggs, and exported but a very few. The ratio has changed during the last ten years, and now the exports largely exceed the imports. In 1890 the total number of eggs exported was in round numbers 381,000 dozen, worth \$59,000; in 1899, 3,594,000 dozen, worth \$641,000. In 1890 this country imported 15,000,000 dozen, which were valued at \$2,000,000; and in 1899 only 225,000 dozen were imported, valued at \$21,000. Taking into account the five years up to and including 1898, sixty per cent. of the exported eggs were sent to Cuba, twenty per cent. to Canada, and eleven per cent. to Great Britain, while the remainder was distributed among many other countries. During the same period, ninety-six per cent. of the eggs imported came from Canada, three per cent. from China, and the remainder from various other countries."

It is estimated that the value of eggs annually put in cold storage in the United States is in excess of \$2,000,000. The amount is, of course, increasing from year to year. The men that have gone into the business on a large scale, have not all by any means made a success of it. Some of the large companies built costly plants for refrigeration, and before they could reap enough harvest to render the work profitable, failed. A good many mistakes were made. Some put in certain systems, but finally had to change them at great expense. One of the reasons for failure has been the necessity of running a large plant while doing a small business. Everyone that has looked through a cold storage plant knows something of the expense that must be caused by its running. The ammonia machines are not run except at considerable expense, and labor, too, is a considerable item. It is therefore necessary that the business be a large one. The profits on a small business will not pay expenses on a large investment.

"Yes," said an extensive egg man to a reporter of *Rural New Yorker*, "strictly fresh eggs are offered for sale in New York, but in reality very few have any right to that name. For twenty years I lived in the city, and did not know the taste of a really fresh egg until I moved out where I could keep hens myself. Any quantity of eggs that are put into the refrigerators in good condition, especially April receipts, are, after several months storage, taken out and sold as fresh. Even the best groceries that cater to the fancy trade, handle them, and most people don't know the difference.



There is one purpose, however, that they will not do for, and that is poaching. If at a hotel you get a poached egg that does not break and holds its shape well, you may be reasonably sure that it is fresh. Dealers often come to me for eggs that will poach, and I have to refuse them, for I know even the best of held eggs will not be satisfactory. I have been amused at moderate-priced hotels and restaurants to see a customer ask for poached eggs, and get them fried or scrambled. The waiter is very sorry, but understood the customer to give the order in that way, and in most cases the man will not care to send them back and wait for another order. The trouble was that the cook did not have any eggs that would poach properly."

#### About Broilers and Roasters.

*There is Always a More or Less Demand for Chicken Meat—It Pays Better to Raise Both Broilers and Roasters than Either Class Exclusively.*

Quality counts.

Table poultry has a ready market.

The capon season is January, February and March.

All poultry for most markets must be dry-picked.

The market is never overstocked with prime stock.

The broiler season is at its best from March to June.

As a table fowl, the Rhode Island Red is in the first class.

The legs of dressed poultry, when shipped to market, should be perfectly clean.

Cockerels sell well in all poultry markets when they are well fed, but old males seldom bring enough to pay for the feed they have consumed since breeding time ended.

*Poultry Farmer* says the all-purpose fowl is today nearer a pure-bred fowl than it was a decade ago. Utility, as applied to poultry, means that kind from which the best results may be obtained, usually measured in dollars and cents, if not dollars and sense.

The *Practical Poultryman* says the "utility cranks" are quiet. So they are, and the reason for it is that the fanciers are paying more attention to the utility qualities than they formerly did. They are acknowledging that poultry was created for meat and eggs. Verily, they have come over to our side.

W. Theo. Wittman, in *American Poultry Advocate*, says: "Squab broilers for home consumption are easiest dressed by skinning. Slit the skin along the back, and taking off both skin and feathers is the work of only a minute, while picking the feathers and pin feathers off a lot of squab broilers is the work of hours. Boiled for a few minutes in salted water, and fried in butter, gives you a dish equal to frogs' legs."

A writer in *American Agriculturist* says for a table fowl the Cornish

Indian Game is one of the leading breeds. Their flesh is very sweet, juicy and free from stringy fibers. They are extremely hardy and make excellent crosses with any of the heavy breeds. They are good layers of large brown eggs. They are also good sitters and mothers: For raising young turkeys the hens of the breed are by far the best, and not excelled by the turkey hen. Cocks weigh from nine to twelve pounds, and hens from six and one-half to nine pounds.

Philip Quigley, referring to the Philadelphia market, says there is a decided advantage in straight or approximately straight breeds of poultry for market purposes. Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas and Cochins would make desirable capons, while smaller breeds would have their use for other purposes equally desirable. As a general thing, small fowl (hens) ranging in weight from three to four pounds each, will sell more readily, and at slightly higher prices, than heavy stock, and the same may be said of cockerels, commonly called roasting chickens in our market.

By the best table fowl, we mean one which has the heaviest weight of meat on those portions of the body which are favorite cuts, says P. W. Hearn, in *Commercial Poultry*. The breast and thighs must be heavy in a good table fowl in proportion to the remainder of the body. In order to have thick breast meat and big thighs, these muscles must be used by the fowl. In other words, the flyer and scratcher



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will prove to be the best table fowl, for their lively habits give the muscles of the legs and breast work that renders them firm and fine, instead of leaving them flabby and full of loose tissue in the shape of fat.

Over-production of poultry and eggs need not be feared, for awhile at least, says *Texas Farm and Ranch*. Some have been deterred from raising poultry on a large scale for fear of overdoing the thing; but in this, as in every other branch of food production, the more there is grown the more the people will consume. The average consumption of fruit in the South, for instance, is ten times, or probably twenty times what it was twenty-five years ago, and solely because ten or twenty times as much fruit is grown. The same will apply to eggs and fowls. And yet prices are as good all along the line as they were in the "gaid auld days lang syne." After awhile there will be ten times as much produced as now, and the people will eat ten times as much as now.

The editor of *Poultry Farmer* says: "It was our pleasure recently to watch the unloading of some poultry by some poultry breeders. In conversation with a couple of them, it was found that one person obtained one cent more per pound for his poultry than another. After they had gone away the buyer was asked why he had paid more for one lot of fowls than the other. He said that the lot that brought the best price were all of one kind (one of the well-known breeds) and would dress out better and sell for more when dressed. He was asked if it was because they were all of one color or plumage that made them more valuable. To this he answered that it was the feather and color that indicated the breed, and that shape and meat were indicated by the knowledge he had of that breed."

In some unexplained way there has been an opinion permitted to become quite general that breeders of poultry who are breeding for utility purposes, have but little use for pure-bred fowls, says *Poultry Farmer*. This idea or belief has become so well grounded in some localities, that very intelligent people will have nothing but the fowl of mixed breed for their purposes. All poultry breeders want health, vigor and constitution, and to this end many believe it can be obtained only in the common or mongrel fowl. At the same time, these breeders wish to try to breed fowls of the make-up of one of the pure-bred breeds for other qualifications. They want the hardihood of the common fowl, and the make-up of the best pure-bred fowl obtainable for their particular purpose, whatever that may be. They want them to be pretty much of the same color, and, in selecting those for the market, they will not take any that fill their ideal for breeding purposes. Some of them go far enough to work for a betterment in shape or laying qualities. In view of all these peculiarities, they are not willing to accept a breed that already has them to a marked degree, for fear they will lose the one important qualification of constitution.

### Our Brevity Symposium.

*Readers of A FEW HENS are Invited to Answer Queries that Monthly Appear in these Columns, as Well as Ask Questions to be Answered.*

No. 100.

Give daily bill of fare for twenty-five Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred for eggs. Give quantities in pounds and ounces.

I don't weigh food for hens. I feed mornings a mash. If they eat up clean I give a little more. If they leave some, I give less another morning. I take fifty pounds cornmeal, twenty-five pounds bran. At another time I use fifteen pounds bran, fifteen pounds middlings, to fifty pounds cornmeal. To this I add two or three pounds linseed meal, one-half pound of salt, and mix all together ready for use. I feed this with green cut bone and vegetables.—Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

We feed five quarts per day to every twenty-five fowls, made up as follows: One part each of vegetables, cornmeal, middlings, bran, ground oats and beef scraps. Two quarts of this is our morning mash the year round. At midday we feed one quart wheat, oats, barley or corn. Evening, two quarts of wheat or corn.—Geo. Hall, East Islip, N. Y.

In the morning I feed six pounds of mash (bran, ground oats, table scraps, etc.) Noon, as much wheat as they will eat. Night, four pounds of oats and corn mixed (three-fourths oats and one-fourth corn). I make them scratch for all the grain they receive.—Edwin H. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

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**ARE BUSINESS BIRDS.**  
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**Mountain View Farms White Leghorns**  
are all right, as usual. Have the finest lot of

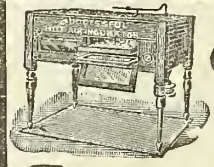
**COCKERELS**

I have ever raised, bred from heavy-laying stock. For better description see back cover October issue of this paper. As I have more than I can house I will sell cockerels that are sure to please, for 75 cents each until further notice.  
**F. L. DuBOIS, Loyd, N. Y.**

I am feeding my Buff Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, as follows: Mash in the morning, composed of cornmeal, shorts, ground oats, equal parts. Once a week give a small quantity of linseed meal. Other mornings, Bowker's Animal Meal is used. At noon and night I feed wheat, oats and corn. The fowls get their oats from unthrashed grain. When in yards the hens get a daily supply of green food. Today, October 25th, thirteen yearling hens laid six eggs, and not one of the hens was in full plumage. One month last Winter I kept strict account of all the food, and found that nine cents per hen would cover all expenses.—E. T. Perkins, Saco, Me.

1 2 3 4 5 6

**Count the Chicks**  
as they come out. Then count the eggs, and you will see why so many people are using



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No. 101.

What is the best food ration for broiler chicks? Give quantity fed in pounds and ounces for say twenty-five chickens at one week, two weeks, one month, and two months.

I feed broilers as much as they will eat—no less and no more. For chicks one week old, I feed johnnycake and cornmeal, mixed with milk. Two weeks, about the same as for one week. One month, cracked corn and whole wheat. Two months, whole corn, cornmeal, middlings and mash.—Edwin H. Hayes.

Boiled turnips, potatoes, etc., mashed up fine, the liquor taken up with cornmeal and bran. Salt to flavor. Give all they can eat. Don't neglect grit in any case.—Matt G. Robson.

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No. 102.

To make the most profit out of market poultry, how many varieties would you keep? What would they be?

I keep Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks, and intend to add White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas.—Matt G. Robson.

This question is fully answered, and to our satisfaction, on first page, third column, of A FEW HENS, October issue.—Geo. Hall.

One—White Wyandottes.—Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Two varieties are enough to keep for market purposes. I think the White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas are the best fowls. Brahmas make the best capons and roasters, and White Wyandottes make the best broilers and small-sized roasters.—Edwin H. Hayes.

If my principal object was selling dressed poultry of all ages, in the local market, I should keep nothing but Rhode Island Reds. The most of my trade calls for a medium-sized, plump, yellow-skinned bird, and the Reds fill the bill nicely. They are hardy and rapid growers, practically free from dark pin feathers, and of a color that always looks clean. October prices for dressed poultry, first-class stock, was: Chickens, 14 to 15 cts. a pound; hens, 12 cts.—E. T. Perkins.

Three—Brahmas or Cochins; Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds; Leghorns or Black Minorcas.—Geo. S. Burdick, Nantucket, Mass.

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No. 103.

What do you use for scratching litter?

Leaves or hay seed.—Geo. S. Burdick. I prefer straw. Am using unthreshed oats with satisfactory results.—E. T. Perkins.

The best scratching litter is leaves, which I use, and never anything else.—Edwin H. Hayes.

Hay, straw and leaves.—Robert Atkins. Cut straw or leaves; former preferred.—Geo. Hall.

Leaves and chaff; sometimes hay.—Matt G. Robson.

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No. 104.

How do you account for the brassy tinge so common in white fowls, and have you noticed that such fowls are usually more hardy than the "stay-white" strains?

Want of shade. Never noticed any difference in hardiness.—Matt G. Robson.

Want of shade increases brassiness, but in the majority of cases we think it is hereditary. The latter part of this question does not apply with us.—Geo. Hall.

I have not found the "stay-white" Wyandottes less hardy than the ones with the brassy tinge. It may be so with other breeds.—Robert Atkins.

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Belated Replies.

Nest eggs mean more setters, but less eggs. But they induce hens to lay in their nests.—Geo. S. Burdick.

I believe free range is the best tonic for molting hens, combined with a liberal amount of sound grain. I do not care to winter any hens that cannot grow a new covering of feathers, and come through the ordeal in good vigorous health under these conditions. I consider milk to be a valuable addition to the diet.

Start with good laying stock on both sides. To secure males for future use, save the eggs from one of the best lay-

ing and most vigorous hens mated with the best males. Save the early maturing cockerels that show a good all-round development to head the pens the following year. This is a safe way.

Select a rugged, vigorous cockerel, one that is full of life, for breeding purposes. His sire should be a getter of good laying stock, as well as his dam should be a producer of good laying pullets.—E. T. Perkins.

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New Questions.

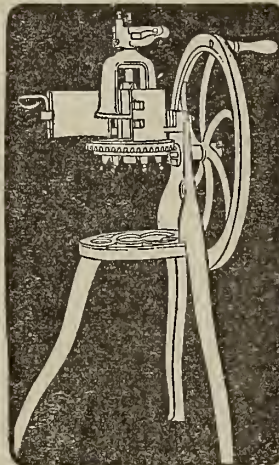
105. How much green cut bone should little chicks, half-grown chicks, and laying hens have each day? What effect does overfeeding of bone have? Is there any danger in feeding it?

106. How much food value is there in second growth clover after it is threshed, for chickens?

107. How much will an average chicken eat of grain at a feed?

108. How deep a scratching litter is preferred?

# Millions For Eggs



The American people spend millions for eggs every month in the year. Are you getting your full share of all this money? Perhaps you would like a little more of it. You can double your egg profits by putting a

## MANN'S 1902 Model BONE CUTTER

in your poultry yard. We say *Mann's* because the new *Mann's* is the cutter which will give satisfactory service in every way. **Read Our Broad Claims.** The *Mann's* runs easier than any

other machine (if not don't keep it) because it adapts itself automatically to the power operating it. A boy, a woman or a man can turn it with equal ease. You can set it to run as easy, to cut as fast or as slow, as coarse or as fine as you like. It cuts hard bones as easily as soft bones, because the self-governing feed adjusts itself to them without attention from the operator. The *Mann's* is easy to clean; just pull one latch and the working parts are all exposed. The *Mann's* makes more and better feed from a given quantity of bone than does any other make, because it cuts all the bone and all adhering meat and gristle, allowing none to escape to clog the machine, making no slivers to endanger the lives of your fowls. The *Mann's* special cylinder and cutting device do it. The *Mann's* cuts more rapidly than others, if not don't keep it. It's knives are in action all the time (not waving in the empty air half the time). The machine that never stalls. The *Mann's* has new design, open hopper, enlarged table, new device to control feed. Set it to suit any strength. Never clogs.

**10 Days Free Trial.** No money asked for until you prove our guarantee on your own premises, that our 1902 Model will cut any kind of bone, with all adhering meat and gristle, faster and easier and in better shape than any other type of bone cutter.

If you don't like it send it back at our expense. **OUR NEW CATALOGUE** explains the How and Why; it describes in detail all our late improvements. You'll be glad to get a copy—we'll be glad to send it.

**F. W. MANN COMPANY,**  
Box 67, Milford, Mass.

Also manufacturers of Clover Cutters, Corn Shellers, Granite Crystal Grit, Automatic Swinging Feed Trays, Etc.





109. Do you think oyster shell answers the purpose of grit, or is it necessary to have both grit and oyster shell? Give the use of each.
110. How many varieties are best to have as egg producers?
111. How many eggs should be received per month, per hen, during Winter, on an average, from Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes?
112. How many eggs in October would you consider good laying from thirteen yearling hens?
113. How much is an early-hatched pullet worth on a market poultry farm? Also a yearling hen and a two-year-old?

### Pointers on Food and Feeding.

*Just as You Feed During the Winter, So will be the Results—Winter Feeding is More of a Science than the Summer Bill of Fare.*

Fowls seldom tire of milk.  
Protein foods are egg foods.  
Poultry like broom corn seed.  
Feed makes a difference in any breed.  
Add green cut bone to the bill of fare.  
You cannot afford to starve the laying hen.  
Fowls like buttermilk and it is highly nutritious.  
Meat in some form should be daily fed to the stock.  
The very best green food yet discovered is well-cured, bright clover hay.  
Sweet potatoes, cut up in a root cutter, are relished by old and young stock.  
It is said that in one-half ounce of wheat there is but .06 of an ounce of protein.  
Carrots, turnips, potatoes and beets can be fed raw or cooked, but as a general thing we prefer feeding them raw.  
*Commercial Poultry* says the hen that is fed on wheat alone has a surplus of one material (carbohydrates) and a deficiency of another (protein).  
Just the best method to be followed to feeding hens has as yet not been discovered, says F. V. Chapman, in the *Prairie Farmer*. Most people have their theories.  
A chemical analysis will show that green bone contains almost every part of the egg, and in an identical proportion. The hen, when fed upon proper material, namely, yolk, albumen and shell, will attend to her business.  
Corn is a carbonaceous food, good for maintaining bodily heat in cold weather, by storing up fat, says *Texas Farm and Ranch*. It is only good for growing fowls in small quantities. Oats, wheat, and any green feed fowls will eat, suit the purposes of growth better.

*Texas Farm and Ranch* says: "We are convinced from one year's experience, that cotton-seed meal, fed to fowls in small quantities, mixed with soft food, will supply the place of meat to a large extent. It is a concentrated, nitrogenous food of great virtue. We have found no bad results from its use."

F. V. Chapman says: "In feeding green stuff during the Winter season, perhaps the very poorest selection that

can be made is cabbage, which at its best has very little value, or at least it has so proved with me, and to have the fowls pecking at a frozen cabbage is even worse than feeding nothing at all."

We may obtain some eggs for Winter use without feeding cut bone, but by its use we can materially increase the number. The owner of a hundred hens is losing the price of a cutter every Winter by depriving them of the material which he would be able to furnish at a very small cost, says Mrs. Ada B. F. Parsons.

All food consumed by the fowl must pass from the crop into the gizzard, where it is ground and prepared for assimilation. Unless the fowls are supplied with an abundance of good sharp grit the food thus cannot be prepared, and we find as a consequence that they suffer very much as does a person from an attack of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The natural construction of the fowls digestive organs points to a seed or grain diet. No provision other than that of assimilation is made for the moisture taken into the crop. They must have water, both to soften the food when taken into the crop, and to enable the gizzard to grind it the more easily. The hen must also be provided with water to finish the egg which she lays.

A lady writer in Iowa *Homestead* says: Remember that cut bone is food, grit and lime combined in one, and if used in connection with the grains produced on the farm, and an abundance of pure drinking water, will provide a diet which contains fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates and lime, the essential substances required in producing eggs. The cost is less than corn at twenty-five cents a bushel, considering the ingredients and the productive qualities of the two foods, hence this Winter will be an advisable time to give it a thorough trial.

**LOOK HERE!** Young stock. Best strains Buff Wyandottes, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, \$1.00 up. Write wants. Can please you. Leonard A. Waltman, Ladysburg, Bradford Co., Pa.

### S. C. White Leghorns,

Bred for eggs. Eggs and stock for sale. Large, vigorous, farm raised cockerels a specialty. W. M. VREELAND, Rocky Hill, N. J.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**, bred for size and heavy laying. Cockerels after Oct. 1, \$1 and \$1.50. Orders booked now. B. A. Pitman, Appleton, Me.

### White Wyandottes

Improve your flock with one of my farm raised, bred for business cockerels. Birds ready October 1st. NATHAN WEST, Cobalt, Conn.

**W. J. CHENEY**, Cuba, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry. 500 young birds \$1 each. 100 hens \$1 each. Write for price list.

### ADVANCE TRAP NEST

Patented. Is guaranteed to work longer in a pen, where there is litter, than any other without cleaning Circular. W. DARLING, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

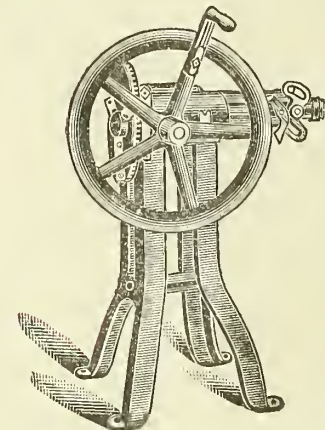
**LOCATED** within three minutes' walk of the two stations, and bounded by three fine roads, at Hammonton, N. J., an ideal spot for a poultry plant. 12 acres; very large 9-room house; splendidly sheathed and weather-boarded barn, chicken house, etc. Over 800 fruit trees, all kinds. Magnificent shade. Genuine bargain as place stood owner \$6000. Price \$3000; \$1500 cash. Gilbert & O'Callaghan, 609 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Ada B. F. Parsons says: "We have discovered that for early-hatched chicks green bone is indispensable. To raise strong, healthy, vigorous chicks, a substitute must be found to take the place of bugs, worms, etc., on which they thrive so well later in the season. A mineral substance is also necessary for hardening the frame of growing chicks, and experiments have proved that chicks fed on green cut bone are never subject to leg weakness. But it is a Winter feed for laying hens that we derive the greatest profit from it."

*Home and Farm* gives this method of feeding cow peas to poultry: "In each case the peas, after the maturity, were harvested and stored in dry lofts, and thrown to the fowls in scratching pens, where they were scratched over and searched for during the whole day. After a few days, the egg supply very visibly increased, and within a few weeks almost doubled that from an equal number of hens kept in separate quarters and fed on other grains. The hens seemed to like the small branches and leaves, and would eat every particle except the hard, stiff stems. The general health of the flock was excellent, and not a single

No. 8. PRICE \$10.50.

### OUR EXPERIENCE



of ten years has enabled us to produce the best line of bone cutters on the market. The principle is similar in all our bone cutters—automatic feed, horizontal cylinders, knives always in sight cutting across the grain, easy running and durable. We manufacture ten different sizes ranging in price from \$6.75 to \$29.50. Write for particulars on our new large power cutter. The best large power cutter made. Sent on trial. Send for catalogue.

For Hand Use.

**STANDARD GREEN BONE CUTTER CO.,**  
MILFORD, MASS., U. S. A.

**FREE.** Our new catalogue. Interests everyone. THE SPECIALTY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Md.

**BLACK LANGSHANS Cockerels,**  
**BROWN LEGHORNS \$1.00 each.**  
Eggs \$1.00. S. W. BRACKNEY, Santa Fe, Ohio.

### WHITE WYANDOTTE

AND

### B. P. ROCK COCKERELS

Brown egg strain. From heavy laying stock. \$2 each. **LIGHT BRAHMA** yearling hens, extra fine stock both in general markings and utility, \$2 each, if taken at once. M. K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.

### RABBITS

The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with **AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE** one year 40 cts. CLARENCE C. DUPUY, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.



hen showed the least symptom of ailment during the Winter season. Considering the ease with which cow peas may be raised, it seems that every one should give them a test as food for the poultry.

F. V. Chapman, in *Prairie Farmer*, says: "The natural foods for fowls of all kinds is seeds and grains, bugs, worms, herbs and grass. All grains, with the possible exception of rye, are perfect food for fowls. In my opinion corn stands at the head of the list, but in order to bring the best results it must be fed judiciously. Otherwise it does harm. Next to corn comes oats, but these should not be fed largely, unless the hulls have been removed, as the hull or husk has no value as an egg producer, and when fed freely, from its roughness, is liable to cause harm by clogging the crop and gizzard. Wheat in the hands of the less skillful feeder is perhaps the very best food that can be chosen. It contains but the smaller per cent of waste or husk, a large per cent of starch, and but little fat, with plenty of food-forming material, so that it may be fed liberally without the danger of the fowl becoming overfat that follows corn feeding."

### Poultry Notes.

*Practical Suggestions Furnished by G. H. Sammis, Centreport, L. F.*

- Oats, ground, scalded and fed warm in Winter, is one of the best foods.
- Save the gritty buckwheat for the poultry. The birds like it and it spoils the flour for cake baking.
- Save parings, cabbage leaves and potato scraps for the hens. They ought to have green food all Winter.
- Fatten turkeys with old corn fed partly in the kernel and partly in cooked meal mashed up with boiled potatoes.
- In preparing the nests for Winter, put them in as secluded a spot as possible. A hen likes quiet before the egg is laid.
- Have you provided a dust bath for the hens this Winter? It will help you greatly in keeping the flock free of vermin.
- It will pay you to try steamed cut clover for an occasional feed when the days get cold and the ground is snow-covered.
- When thinning out a flock of geese always sell the young birds; the old ones make the best breeders and bring a low price in the market.
- Renew the nests occasionally. Cut straw makes a good nest. Take out the old and burn it before it becomes filth-covered or infested with vermin.
- Rake up the old chunks, bones, etc., set fire to the pile, and when it is a nice bed of coals pour water over it and it makes good charcoal for the hens.
- If your fowls pull feathers out of one another's plumage they are not all busy enough. Make them work and scratch and they scarcely ever acquire the vice.
- While laying in a stock of mangel-wurzels for the cows, don't forget that they are just as good for the fowls. Sift them in halves and the fowls will do the rest.

Don't neglect to provide plenty of grit—the sharper the better—for the hens. Broken china and earthenware answers the purpose very well, as does also broken oyster shells.

Many a mysterious visitation of cholera comes from feeding new corn that is soft and mouldy. Be careful. For fattening, new corn that is reasonably dry and sound is all right.

To make nest eggs break a small hole in the end of the eggs, shake out the contents and pour each shell full of plaster of paris, mixed to about the consistency of thick cream. Leave the shell on.

The farmer who is equipped with an incubator and a brooder can utilize all the dark and stormy days of Winter when nothing can be done out of doors. All such days he can turn to advantage by devoting them to the indoor culture of Winter chickens.

A good morning meal.—A bucketful of warm crumbly mash should be fed every morning to thirty hens, and this should not be more than one quart of ground grain. This does not mean cornmeal, but oats, middlings and corn. Equal parts, all ground, make the bulk of the bucketful by the use of vegetables or clover, cooked. But adhere to the rule—one quart of ground feed to complete a bucketful of mash. Feed early. Feed warm, and then let the hens work over the chaff or straw for the kernels left over from the last feeding the day before. This activity will be followed by music, a cheerful sound to the egg man.

### Questions Briefly Answered.

*Replies to Inquiries from Readers of A FEW HENS.*

W. K., Brookline, Mass.—The best of White Wyandottes are apt to throw occasional black feathers, and it is no sign of impurity. Certainly we should use such for breeding, other things being equal.

W. A. F., Milford, N. H.—It is akin to inhuman to confine hens—broody or otherwise—without food or water. Keeping a broody hen from food or water is not only detrimental to the bird's health, but it does not assist one bit in breaking up the broody fever.

L. A. A., Montreal, Canada.—A cross of Houdan on Wyandotte would give hardy offspring, but the Houdan skin being white and the Wyandotte yellow, there would not be any improvement in that line. In plumpness there might be an advantage.

L. A. A., Montreal, Canada.—Chicks can stand considerable cold weather if they have a warm brooder to run under when they feel chilled.

L. A. A., Montreal, Canada.—With good feed, care and housing, hens confined in roomy houses during Winter, and kept exercising, will produce about fifty per cent of eggs. But the care, etc., must be the very best.

L. A. A., Montreal, Canada.—Cannot say what trees would do best in Canada for either shade or wind-break. Your local nurseryman could best answer that question.

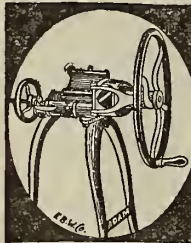
J. E. P., Round Rock, Texas.—Your chicks are either inheriting a weakness from the parent stock, or they have in some way been exposed to bad weather and caught a cold. Breeding stock should be in the best of health and vigor.

M. B. G., Kingston, Mass.—There is nothing particularly harmful to hens from eating grapes.

R. S. W., Sewickley, Pa.—It would certainly be a good idea to put the chicks out on the farm, as you suggest, providing there is no danger from some animal catching them in day time. The range would grow them nicely.

**ONLY 8 Cent** commutation fare to Phila., on Atlantic E. R., in Coniferous Zone of Jersey, high, dry, ideal building sites, \$25; payable \$1 weekly for one or four. Gilbert & O'Callaghan, 609 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

**BIG MAIL** for Poultrymen. Insert your name in our Poultry Directory and receive poultry papers, incubator catalogues, etc., every day. Only ten cts. silver. POULTRY DIRECTORY Co., Goshen, Ind.



### Why Not Buy the Best?

It costs no more than inferior styles. We claim that **Adam's Green Bone Cutter** is the best because it is the only Ball Bearing machine on the market. It works on the shear principle, turns easier, cuts faster and cleaner, and prepares the bone in better shape than any other. Write at once.

Catalogue No. 1 Is Free. **W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.**

IF  
IT'S AN  
**ADAM**  
IT'S THE  
BEST

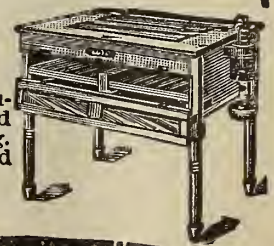
## 200-Egg Incubator for \$12.<sup>80</sup>

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

### WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

**CEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**





# A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,  
Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.  
Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,  
PUBLISHERS.

## ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There are fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL.

**The Best Company.** A man is judged by the company he keeps. Be careful of the kind of associates you have. It is just as necessary that you should be in good company in advertising as in the walks of life. The honest, upright, practical business man advertises only in such mediums that have an influence for good. He has a reputation that he cannot afford to sacrifice.

It is therefore imperative that beginners should choose a medium that has standing—one that is known to admit only the cream into its columns. Is it necessary for us to say that A FEW HENS is one of that class?

That might sound like egotism if we did not have the proper proof to back it up. We need but point to our advertising columns to give that proof. Are there any more prominent and reliable advertisers in the country than what are represented in our columns this issue? We doubt it. They are *good* company, and it will give you a standing to come in with them.

As we have told you before, A FEW HENS is a beginners' journal. It goes to a class that need poultry and fixtures. They are prompt buyers. Come, get acquainted with them. If you don't advertise in our columns, you can hardly become known to them, for the bulk of our readers take no other poultry paper.

If you have no stock nor fixtures for sale, you will have, probably, eggs for sale in Spring. Now let us drop you a hint:

Don't wait until the egg season is at hand before you begin to advertise. It will mean a loss of orders. Buyers of eggs generally pick out the advertisers before they are ready to place the orders. You should begin to advertise *now* in order that your name may become known. Tell of your stock and give your prices. If you have a heavy-laying strain say so; if you have meat carcasses mention the fact. The mere fact that you keep a certain breed does not guarantee orders. The readers want to know just how good your stock is.

Take a small advertisement on trial. A five-line space will cost you but six dollars for six months. That makes an attractive size. Start that advertisement in the December or January number, and you will not only cover the egg season, but you will be in advance of it, which is just what you should do. Try the plan.

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Shipping Chas. A. French, Sandy-point, Me., writes:

"I submit the following article on shipping market eggs, for which you promised me space in A FEW HENS. It embodies the experience of several people in town adjoining, as well as my own. It looks easy to send off a case of eggs—large, brown and strictly fresh—and later to receive a check. You may get an earful of wind instead. The subject is airily dismissed with the advice to hunt up a retailer who has a gilt-edge trade. In trying several of that class, men of undoubted financial standing, I found they were willing to pay me just what the commission house was paying, minus one cent per dozen for commission. In other words, they were willing to pay a commission house one cent more per dozen for the same eggs than they were me. Besides, a retailer is not so apt to observe a sharp advance in the egg market as some other people. They are not apt to send quotations only on a falling market. There are a good many kinds of retailers. A beginner no sooner stencils his name on an egg case than he is deluged with letters soliciting consignments. The writers offer to pay several cents above what you are getting. Their reasons, therefor, are ingenious and varied. Generally they are suburban traders who have an exclusive trade and want eggs. They are sure of your eggs, and say that they are the best looking ones they have seen, etc. Harry W. Favor, of Malden, Mass., was one of that sort till his career was cut short by an Ellsworth (Maine) shipper. J. Waldo Barnes, Jr., of Brighton, Mass., was, and perhaps is now, another one. One man sent him five 56-dozen cases and never got a cent, nor his cases back. He offered me four cents more than I was getting. I wrote him that no commission man would refuse that price and if he would go to my men offering that price he could capture them. That closed the incident. A request for references will usually sidetrack that class, but not always. For instance, Osmer W. Roper, who was arrested in Jersey City a year or two ago for conducting a swindling scheme similar to the 'Franklin Syndicates,' once headed a gang who operated a dozen or more bogus produce commission houses in and around Boston (even imitating the names of reliable firms) and established a bank as a reference for these stores. It worked well, too. They sold about \$2,000,000 worth of stuff before the crash came. Most poultrymen cannot have a retail trade. The Summer hotel trade is not always a bonanza. Boston pays more than Bar Harbor for poultry products. Frozen stuff from the West is what they feed J. Pierpont Morgan and that sort of people. This brings us to the commission house. Pirates have

been driven from the high seas, but some of their descendants are in the commission houses. But there are as honest men in that calling as there are anywhere in the world. The men I ship to are members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has no adventurers in it. Ditto the Fruit and Produce Exchange. I get quotations regularly, but at some seasons I have gotten six cents per dozen more than the official price; never less than three above. They do well by me and I am not kicking. But some firms do so large a business that they don't care to receive small lots. Others want eggs graded or else don't want them at all. The firm I speak of also grades eggs. For instance, in the Fall, when I put old hens' eggs and pullets' eggs in the case together, in order to fill it inside the time limit, I get a good price for the one and a little less for the other."

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**Buff Rocks.** "Way Down East," where nearly all the American varieties originated, in the latter '80's, R. G. Buffington, of Fall River, Mass., and Dr. Aldrich, of the same place, started with the intention of trying to produce a fowl of, the then, is now, and as it probably will be, Plymouth Rock shape, with a surface color. This is now, and we feel safe in adding, the most popular plumage color of any domestic fowl that has ever been. That color is *Buff*.

Unquestionably, neither of these gentlemen had the least thought that their efforts would be so well appreciated, and it is probably as surprising to them as to others, the way the Buff Plymouth Rock has worked its way to the front rank as a popular variety, and one which is deserving of the patronage of poultrymen, whether they are fanciers only, or they who are wanting the variety which is adapted to the utility side as well.

In the Buff Plymouth Rock of today, we find a much different fowl than at the time they were first offered to the public; also than at the time they were admitted to the Standard in '93. At that time, shape and size varied greatly, some being of a short, chunky, compact type, which were about 1 1-2 pounds under weight, while others were long, gaunt and drawn out, and were nearly as much over weight. Today this is vastly different of the Plymouth Rock type. We find the greater majority up to the weight the Standard calls for. This insures quick growth, as it is a recognized fact that no variety or breed of fowls will average as great an equal weight at a given age, whether it be the broiler, roaster or matured fowl, as will the Plymouth Rock.

The Buff variety have always been pointed to as wonderful egg producers, especially in the Winter. This, added to the great demand for show specimens, places them as a variety that should be considered by those who intend starting with poultry.

The Buff Rock Club Catalogue contains many interesting and valuable articles relating to them, and will be sent to any address by the Secretary of the Club, W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.



Pioneering E. M. Moller, Columbia, Cuba, writes: "I wish to call A FEW HENS' readers attention to the fact that it is Columbia, *via Nuevitas*, where the American colony is located. There are other places of the name of Columbia on the Island of Cuba, mostly military camps, I believe. Many letters received recently from readers of A FEW HENS were very old, and arrived with such additions to the addresses as 'Try La Gloria,' 'Try Nuevitas,' 'Not such a person in this camp,' and so on, indicating that they must have traveled about considerably, and many letters are doubtless never received.

"Among the ones received, quite a number are from people wishing to secure employment. Now the chief attraction to us, as colonists, is the opportunity we have had to secure a piece of exceedingly fertile virgin soil out in the country, surrounding what we expect, within a very few years, to be a considerable city. We expect the quickest returns on our city lots. None of us are capitalists. We are simply people of moderate means, who, by investing what little we have in a new undeveloped country, expect to double several times the value of our property, besides having continual abundant harvest without any outlay worth mentioning, after the start is made.

"In short, we all are confident that we will improve our conditions immensely. For that very reason we are tempted to invest above our means. We buy as many lots, or as much land, as we think it possible to pay for on the installment plan, which compels a good many of us to seek employment from the company, and from people who are able to pay for the development of their property. Many of the latter are people who do not reside here, and do not intend to reside permanently in Cuba, but only spend the Winter here. They naturally turn to the companies for their supply of laborers, and the colonists are given every available chance to help themselves to keep possession of and develop what they have bought. Several of us colonists take clearing contracts, both from residents and non-residents. But, of course, our fellow colonists have always the preference when men are employed for the work.

"What has been stated on the subject should be sufficient to make it clear to the large number of people who think it would serve their interests to go to the colonies as laborers without any means to get a home with. That their position here would be very hard and undesirable, and that not only for the present, because as the prosperity of the colonies increases, and additional servants or laborers will be required, there will always be a small army of Spaniards, Cubans, and natives from the other West Indian Islands available for the services of the colonists, at a moderate recompense.

"Hence, stay North and earn the money to buy an independent position with, then invest in a new and rapidly developing location. But people who, besides their investment, have a profession or trade to turn to account, are the very ones who secure the cream—ala

cream—of the situation. Such men as carpenters, blacksmiths, store-keepers (any kind of a store run in the colonies has done well). A furniture establishment is much needed, and any man who could turn out cheap furniture of the many kinds of wood, would make money.

"As to woman's work, it has been very much in demand, more even than the work of man. Perhaps, because here, as in all new countries, there are very few ladies, hence more value is placed on the ones who work and make themselves useful. One woman states that she makes about ten dollars a week at washing. Another supported herself and six children by baking bread and pies, and taking boarders, besides paying her instalments. Other women have kept store to good advantage."

\* \* \*

Editorial Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Chit-Chat. Dryden, N. Y., a regular advertiser in A FEW HENS, and who believes that utility should be foremost in every breed, has developed the fact that utility fowls can be made prize-winners, as the following record will show: At Dryden (N. Y.) Show, September, 1901, Quillhot, judge; first cock, first cockerel, first and second

hens, first and second pullets, first and second pens. All specials. At Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., October, 1901, Zimmer, judge; third cock, fourth and seventh hens, first and fourth cockerels, first and fourth pullets, second pen. Winning a place on every bird shown.

\* \* \*

W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y., write: "We won at the Pan-American Poultry Show, 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th on Pekin ducks, and 2nd and 5th on White Wyandottes. Also special for best shaped female in the class. How is that for practical stock?"

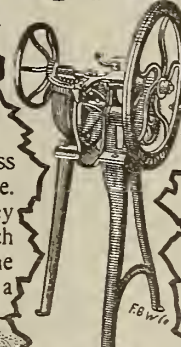
\* \* \*

Harry C. Nunan, Cape Porpoise, Me., writes: "Last month in the Symposium I told you of my birds that had, with free range, molted early and quickly, and were practically through that trying ordeal by September 20th. A flock of twenty-two yearling hens, six of them Single Combed White Leghorns, the balance my choicest S. C. Rhode Island Red breeders, laid in October 263 eggs, an average of nearly twelve eggs for each hen for the month. From the 25th to the end of the month, four of the R. I. Reds were broody. This flock had

## THE HUMPHREY

The Best Bone Cutter  
is the one you like best.

The Humphrey is sold on a positive guarantee to cut more bone, in better condition, in less time and with less labor than any other bone cutter made. If it doesn't do it, you get your money back. Try it for yourself and judge which machine you like the best. That's the only way. It beats the world as a vegetable or kraut cutter. It will pay for itself in six months.

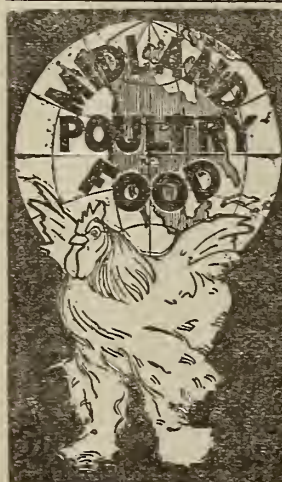


Why the Humphrey  
is Displacing others.

It has an open hopper—you don't have to chop the bone to pieces with an axe. You turn it with one hand and regulate the feed with the other. It has only three working parts—nothing to get out of order. It turns easier and is easier to keep clean. It produces bone in better shape for the fowls. Send for free book and egg record blanks for a year—the handsomest book of the season.

Humphrey & Sons,  
Box 23  
Joliet, Ills.

SALES AGENTS. JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Boston. JOHNSON & STOKES, Philadelphia. GRIFFITH & TURNER CO., Baltimore. SURE HATCH INCUB. CO., Clay Center, Neb. E. J. BOWEN, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Wash. and San Francisco. DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



The Feed . . .  
not the Breed

is responsible for results.

The Balanced Ration  
for poultry is here at last.

The 200-Egg Hen

is now a possibility.

MIDLAND  
FORMULAS

Ready Mixed.

- 1 Nursery Chick Food.
- 2 Growing Chick Food.
- 3 Fattening Chick Food.
- 4 Egg and Feather Producing Food.
- 5 Nursery Duckling Food.
- 6 Growing Duckling Food.
- 7 Fattening Duckling and Gosling Food.
- 8 Laying Duck Food.
- 9 Stock Ducks' Summer Food.
- 10 Growing Gosling Food.

**OUR COMPLETE FEED MEAL IS A COMBINATION OF GRAINS AND BRAINS.**

We furnish the Balanced Ration—your hens will do the rest. Give them a chance. In every bag you buy you are getting the results of many years of scientific and practical study and labor, without charge. You can't afford to be without it. Try it and prove its merits. It will shorten the molt nearly one half, and will put your birds in elegant show condition. It is not a stimulant or condiment, but a complete food. Our price is \$1.40 per two bushel bag at factory. Write your nearest agent for prices and save freight charges. It is the most economical food you can use. It requires no accessories as green bone, etc., and will produce results you cannot otherwise attain. Write for our booklet *The Science of Poultry Feeding*, to any of the following agents:

Johnson & Stokes, 217 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. C. E. White, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., 23 Vesey St., New York City. The Vail Seed Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Jos. Breck & Sons, 47 to 54 North Market St., Boston, Mass. W. A. Bours & Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Rochester Poultry Supply & Seed Co., Rochester, N. Y. A. C. Woolley & Co., Atlanta, Ga. Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal. Or MIDLAND POULTRY FOOD CO., N. E. Corner Second and Main Streets, Kansas City, Mo.



free range, good food and plenty of it. The eggs sold at from 20 cents to 28 cents per dozen, and brought \$4.82. Feed cost \$2.31, leaving a profit of \$2.51. The Rhode Island Reds laid most of these eggs and brought the average up by so doing. I am finding them very steady layers and am more in love with them every day. Can anyone show a better record for a like number of fowls?"

\* \* \*

We have just received the poultry supply catalogue of R. A. Pike & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. This is not only a complete book, but it is one of the neatest (typographically) that we have yet seen. Western poultrymen will find it a book of interest and benefit.

In this connection we might notice the catalogue of Robert A. Colt, Ltd., Waltham Cross, London, N., England, agents for the Prairie State incubators and brooders, and poultry supplies in general. Mr. Colt formerly operated a large poultry plant at Pittsfield, Mass., and had for a number of years acted as one of the judges at Madison Square Garden and other large shows.

### Diseases—Prevention and Remedy.

*Colds are More or Less Common Among Fowls in the Fall—Nip the Slight Cold in the Bud and thus Avoid Contagion.*

Isolate the sick.  
Avoid dampness.  
Cleanliness begets health.  
A good appetite shows health.  
Overcrowding leads to disease.  
Kill disease germs by fumigation.  
Keep the drinking fountains clean.  
Roup has a very disagreeable odor.  
Separate the weak from the strong.  
Is there scum on the drinking vessel?  
Clean the houses at least once a week.  
It is very important to nip the colds in the bud.  
The single diet is apt to bring on indigestion.  
Have a medicine chest, but use it only when necessary.  
Molting foods are very susceptible to weather changes.  
"Good condition" is measured by both weight and health.  
A sanitary condition is a better preventive of disease than drugs.  
A cold is not necessarily roup, but it is apt to lead to that dreaded disease.  
If you notice a peculiar odor in the hen house, use some reliable disinfectant.  
*Farm Journal* says it has never found any cure for "breakdown," except the axe.  
A small piece of sulphate of iron in the drinking water acts like a tonic, and prevents bowel trouble.  
If you notice sneezing among your flocks, add a half teaspoonful of tincture of aconite to a gallon of the drinking water. Stir well.  
*Farm-Poultry* advises, for rheumatism, to keep the fowl in a dry, comfortable place, give a one-grain quinine pill each night, and rub the legs with a good liniment.  
New York *Farmer* says: "In canker and throat troubles, akin to roup, an

effective remedy is to spray the throat with burnt alum, powdered, and dissolved in water."

Remedies for poultry diseases are useful, but there is nothing like precaution, says *Ohio Poultry Journal*. Cleanliness, proper temperature and careful feeding, are three great factors in keeping fowls healthy.

According to *Farm Journal*, an excellent stimulant for drooping fowls is made by combining one part capsicum, two parts ginger, one part copperas, and three parts oilmeal. Two tablespoonfuls will suffice for two dozen fowls.

Damaged grain, such as mouldy wheat, inferior screenings and other cheap food, possessing little or no nutritious elements, subject the fowls to conditions the averse of health, and render them more liable to diseases than when properly fed a varied diet of wholesome food.

One great cause for debilitated poultry is undue confinement at night. By "undue," we mean that they should be, to all practical purposes, the same as if outdoors, from early Spring to late Fall. Plenty of air, but no damp floors, says *Rural New Yorker*. A slight draft, when fowls have been overfed and forced, frequently results in colds.

Limberneck is a disease that is caused by worms or a bacteria. This condition is generally caused by the poultry having access to putric flesh, and attacks all kinds of fowls, good, bad and indifferent, says Wisconsin *Farmer*. Sometimes it is occasioned by other poisonous germs, which may be in the drinking water or in filth about the premises where fowls are fed. Finding and removing the cause will generally effect a cure.

When a bird becomes sick, sensibly advises the *Mirror and Farmer*, it should be placed in a coop by itself, or a number may be put together so as to permit of handling them without frightening all the others. If the bird refuses to eat it indicates that it is a serious case, but food should not be forced upon it, other than to give it something nour-

**COCKERELS and PULLETS** for sale. R. and S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes. Cockerels, 75 cents and \$1.50; pullets, 75 cents and \$1.00. Twenty-five mixed pullets, 40 cents each to close out. 110-egg Star Incubator, \$12.00. 264-egg Successful Incubator, \$15.00.  
A. H. GERMOND, Stanfordville, N. Y.

**WANTED.**  
Situation on large, up-to-date poultry farm by single man. Or will run one on shares. Seven years' experience. Reference given if required.  
W. DARLING, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
COCKERELS, Hawkins strain. Standard bred from heavy layers, from \$1.50 up. Trap nests used.  
J. S. PAIGE, Athol, Mass.

**WHITE and BUFF Wyandotte,**  
**R. I. RED Cockerels,**  
\$2.00 up. Large, vigorous, farm raised birds, bred from heavy laying brown egg strains.  
**LYONS HILL POULTRY FARM,**  
ATHOL CENTRE, MASS.

**FINE 5-ACRE FARM** in Hammonton, N. J., with pretty, well built, attractive 6-room modern house, fine cellar, elegant water, small outbuildings, some wired yards and chicken house. Lots fruit. Would make a fine poultry plant. House cost \$1650. Price \$1600.  
**Gilbert & O'Callaghan,**  
No. 609 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ishing. A tablespoonful of warm milk, with two drops of brandy, will often invigorate a sick bird and induce it to eat, and for that purpose, oatmeal boiled in milk to a thick consistency, is also beneficial; but do not force too much at a time upon them.

Roup, it is claimed, is produced from various causes, among them crowding too many fowls in the houses or coops, says *American Stock-Keeper*. Under such conditions some of the fowls become overheated and crowd out to the very edge of the group, often clear away from the others, and will frequently get in a direct dranglit. The result is a sudden checking of the extreme heated condition of the body, and severe cold is caught. Under such a condition malignant roup has been known to develop in a single night. When the hen house is in a very unsatisfactory condition, the result of leaving the droppings to accumulate for a number of days, the atmosphere becomes fairly poisoned and subjects the fowls to danger of roup much more easily than when kept in houses cleaned out daily.

**RHODE ISLAND RED** Cockerels for sale. April and May hatched. Satisfaction assured.  
Harry L. Bartholomew, Rural No. 1, Wallingford, Ct.

### My BROWN LEGHORNS

are great layers. Cockerels and pullets for sale after September 15. Also two cocks. All pure bred. Write. LEE SHORTT, Lower Cabot, Vermont.



## THE IDEAL TRAP NEST

SHOWS THE HEN

### THAT LAID THE EGG.

Reliable, convenient, simple, inexpensive.  
This is the trap nest that you have been waiting for.

### IT IS PRACTICAL.

Used in more large flocks, and endorsed by more practical users that know, than any other trap nest on earth.

Ideal Egg-Record Sheets,  
Ideal Aluminum Leg Bands.

The best of everything for the Record Keeper  
Circulars free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## F. O. WELLCOME,

YARMOUTH, MAINE.

### EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 20 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUTY, Pub. Syracuse, N. Y.

## "Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free.  
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.



### Artificial Incubating and Brooding.

*Now is the Time to Get the Incubator and Brooder into Action.*

Incubators hatch no lice.

Don't crowd the brooders.

The brooder must be kept perfectly clean.

Hen-hatched chicks placed in a brooder are apt to introduce lice.

Do not trouble the eggs in the incubator oftener than is actually necessary.

There are more poultrymen who can successfully hatch poultry than can rear them.

Geo. O. Brown says the man who undertakes to raise very early chickens without all the necessary accessories will simply wish he hadn't.

Success in incubation depends upon the eggs used and their condition at time of use. This is true whether natural or artificial means are used to incubate, says *Orange Judd Farmer*. If the hen or the incubator hatches one chick, this proves that the fault is not with them that the whole sitting did not hatch. The fault is with the eggs. Neither the hen nor the machine can hatch an egg that will not hatch.

A cheap thermometer is a dangerous dependence for incubators or brooders. Be sure the thermometer registers correctly before you depend on its use. Many apparent failures of incubators, may be traced to the freak records of a poor thermometer, says *Baltimore Sun*. Out of curiosity the writer recently examined in a store some recent thermometers, and out of twenty-three only two were within one degree of each other, and the variations were from two to eleven degrees. What the variation would be with the heat of the incubator, is a conundrum not worth while considering.

*Farm Journal* says that if an egg at the beginning of incubation weighs about two ounces, the newly-hatched chick will weigh about one and a quarter ounces; at one week old, two ounces; three weeks old, six and a quarter ounces; four weeks old, ten ounces; five weeks old, fourteen ounces; six weeks old, eighteen and a half ounces; seven weeks old, twenty-three and a half ounces; eight weeks old, twenty-eight ounces; ten weeks old, thirty-six ounces; eleven weeks old, forty-one ounces. Of course these figures will be modified by the feed and the care that the birds get, but they show the normal development under favorable conditions.

### Belated Odds and Ends.

*Here are Some Odds and Ends That Came too Late to be Classified, but Interesting, Nevertheless.*

Mary Hopkins, Wheeling, W. Va.: "I think that beginners are paying too much attention to doctoring poultry and not enough to general care. My doctrine is, when a fowl is sick, use Carrie Nation's weapon—the hatchet." John Hendrickson, Jamestown, N. Y.: "Next Summer we are promised the

seventeen-year-old locusts, and while the fruit growers are becoming scared, the poultrymen should rejoice. Seventeen years ago when we were visited by these insects, I was conducting a poultry farm, and my young chicks fairly feasted on these locusts. I never had chicks grow like they did that year, and I would advise all poultrymen to gather all they can get, and let the poultry have a harvest."

Mrs. James Lightfoot, Hamburg, Pa.: "I have been keeping poultry for profit for about ten years, and began with crossbreds. I would have nothing to do with thoroughbreds, as the fanciers were taking the life out of them by breeding them for show purposes. It is different now. Since A FEW HENS, and other influential practical papers has waged war against this destruction of our breeds, fanciers are paying more attention to breeding for hardiness, vigor and utility qualities, and now nothing but a thoroughbred for me."

Geo. W. Jones, Fairhaven, Ct.: "Why is it that poultrymen do not pay more attention to the Houdan fowl? I find

them just the breed for practical purposes—they lay large eggs, the eggs are remarkably fertile, and they will surprise you by the large quantity they will lay. Besides, as a table fowl, they beat anything I have ever tried." (The Houdan is certainly a valuable fowl, as our correspondent states, but the fact that they lay white eggs and dress a white skin does not go to show that they are popular in our general markets, which call for brown eggs and yellow skin. Merely a prejudice of the markets, but that prejudice means money to the poultryman.—EDITOR).

Wm. H. Welsh, Wayne, Pa.: "The enclosed article I copied from the *Philistine*, which goes to show how the famous Belgian hare can be turned into 'boneless turkey':

"Since the days of Horace Greely, when the editor of a city newspaper cannot think of anything else to write about, he starts in and gives advice to farmers.

"Even the astute editor of the *St. Louis Mirror* is rubbing it into the Agrarian population. In a late issue of his



**GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**FOUR MONTHLY JOURNALS FOR PRICE OF ONE.**

Green's Fruit Grower will be sent monthly for one year, together with a year's subscription to *Farm Journal*, *Vick's Family Magazine*, and *American Poultry Advocate*, all for 50 cents.

Green's Fruit Grower is authority on Garden, Vineyard, Orchard, Poultry, Health, and Home. Established 1881. Circulation 100,000. An ideal paper for the home. New presses. New styles. Regular subscription for all, \$1.75; our price 50 cents for all one year. Write for sample copy.

**Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.**

NOTHING UNDER THE SUN WILL

**MAKE HENS LAY**

and keep them in good healthy condition all the year round like

**Banner Egg Food and Tonic**

It starts the pullets laying, and will keep them at it all through the winter, when eggs are scarce. We are having our **SIXTH ANNUAL SALE FOR NOVEMBER**, and have some special inducements to offer those who have never tried it, as well as old customers, who know a good thing when they see it.

During this sale, we will sell a one pound box for 15 cts., or seven one pound boxes for \$1.00.

The regular price is one pound box 25 cts., or five one pound boxes \$1.00; so it will be to your advantage to order this at the reduced price.

In addition to the reduction in price, we will give you with each order for seven one pound boxes, one of **Kuhn's Egg Record and Account Books**, which retail at 25 cts. each; or to those who order \$2.00 worth, or fourteen one pound boxes, we will give a book, which every poultryman needs, entitled "**Little Chicks**," which retails for 50 cts. each. It contains special articles by M. K. Boyer, P. H. Jacobs, G. W. Nones, W. W. Kulp, A. G. Duston, A. F. Cooper, M. V. Norys, and other well known poultrymen. The information it contains is worth \$100 to any breeder.

Remember these special prices and offers are for the month of **NOVEMBER ONLY**, and no orders will be filled after **November 30th**, at the above reduced prices.

Send your orders in at once, and we will fill orders as soon as received.

N. B. If sent by mail, add 20 cts. for each box for postage, but the seven boxes are cheaper by express, purchaser paying all charges.

Our large **POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE** Mailed Free.

**EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. H.,**

W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.



paper he says: 'The farmers of America should take no stock in this Belgian hare craze. If the breeding of these animals keeps on, rabbits will be found as much of a pest here as they are in Australia today, where the Government has offered a prize of fifty thousand dollars for the best scheme for their extermination.'

"No subject is too abstruse or technical for the wily Willy. He holds the *Mirror* up to everything, from Theosophy to Rabbits.

"Let the fact be known, however, that the statement that the Government in Australia ever offered a reward for exterminating rabbits is one of the most beautiful myths ever sprung by an imaginative correspondent. It was first published in the *New York Sun* as a 'snake story,' and was taken literally by the press of the whole country.

"The rabbit is not a native to Australia, but was imported by Englishmen, who raised them for sport, just as is done in England. The rabbits multiplied rapidly, however, and about ten years ago, when steamship refrigerators became an assured fact, commission dealers in Sydney began to buy dressed rabbits and ship them, frozen, to London markets. There they sold at such good prices that many Australian farmers turned their attention to breeding them as a business, just as they do now in France. Then poaching began, and the Colonial Government, instead of passing laws for the extermination of rabbits, legislated in favor of them, and made hunting on private property a trespass.

"Rabbits only thrive, like quail, where the country is fairly well improved. In a wild and sparsely settled district the wolves, foxes and badgers make short work of the burrows. No rabbit can exist in a wild country unless he can outrun a wolf, and this the English hare cannot do. It is somewhat like raising swine down South where hogs that take on adipose tissue are not desired; the South Carolina pig is built for speed, for his success in life demands that he shall be able to outrun a nigger.

"As for the rabbit business in America, Mr. Malthus Reedy, of the St. Louis, *Mirror*, could get a pointer or two by a visit to Sullivan, Indiana, where one firm bought two hundred thousand Belgian hares last year, and shipped away as many cans of 'Boneless Turkey'—a good many boxes of which, I am told, went to St. Louis."

Extracts from a discussion by Samuel Cushman, reprinted from Report of the Maine State Board of Agriculture, 1900:


Profit on poultry is made in various ways. The production of strictly fresh eggs for market we would place first, as surest and safest in this section. Another branch, which is a little more risky, is the production of early broilers, which are sold when they weigh from three-fourths to a pound and a half each. They are sold during the Winter and Spring, and used mostly by hotels and restaurants. So far the West have not produced enough artificially raised, or Winter

broilers, to supply their own cities. We still have the market in the East. Large roasters are scarce early in the Spring and Summer, and bring high price over the cost of production before those from the West are brought on. Even then a better quality is salable at a good profit.

We used to think it did not pay to produce capons here in the East, because we could get so much for them as broilers and roasters. But as the males hatched with the pullets at the right time to make the pullets the most desirable as Fall and Winter layers, have to compete with Western natural-raised chicks if dressed at any stage, it is found best to castrate them and keep them until Spring, when soft stock is scarce and roasters high priced. As they grow large they may be kept in flocks without fighting, and, as their flesh keeps soft and tender, they sell well in the Spring, and there is money in them.

The production of early ducks for market is profitable if you do the work artificially. Get them out early, and market them before natural-raised ones are ready. Still there is a great competition now, and there are many large plants scattered about the country raising from 10,000 to 30,000 annually. There may be money in natural-raised ducks if you have a nearby market, or can sell them right from your farm to the consumer. But if you dispose of them in New York or Boston, you have to compete with the large raiser, who has the best of it. The city poultry dealers prefer to buy of the large plants. The product is so large that there is money in handling such quantities, and the supply continues from week to week throughout the season. They would not pay a small producer as much for the same thing, and probably would not want his shipments.

**TO MAKE A SUCCESS**



Of incubation and brooding you need

**PRAIRIE STATE**  
Incubators and Brooders.  
322 First Premiums. Cat. free.  
Prairie State Incubator Co.,  
Homer City, Pa.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.** Brown egg strain prolific layers and superb dressed poultry. Choice farm raised, Standard bred cockerels or pullets, \$2 each. Write.  
HARRY C. NUNAN, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

**Green Cut Clover**  
one-eighth inch lengths, no long stems. \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; \$2.60 per 200 lbs.; \$6.50 per 500 lbs. Clover Meal 30c. per 100 lbs. Higher discounts on large lots.  
**1000 HEAD CHOICE BREEDERS**

\$1.50 Each. Pure White Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Red Belgian Hares. Selected from 15,000 raised this season. Formula of our celebrated Niagara Poultry Food, \$1.00. Poultry Supplies. Circulars free. **NIAGARA FARM.**  
W. R. CURTISS & CO., Box 2, Ransomville, N. Y.

**BRICAULT'S**  
**BRED-TO-LAY**  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Are bred systematically for layers by the individual record method. **C. BRICAULT, M. D. V.,**  
(Formerly Lawrence, Mass.) **Andover, Mass.**

Send a trial shipment, all stock alike, to three different dealers. One will allow a very low price, and send word not to ship any more. Another firm may give a much better price, but will not want any more, and another will give the highest market price, and say: "Send us all you have," or "so many a week." Very likely the beginner's goods are not dressed to suit or not fattened properly. But if they are equal to the best it may be just the same. What the dealers are willing to give depends on the stock they have on hand, or have engaged right along from some one else. They may have regular shippers who have learned their needs, and can send just what they want when they need it. They may not want to take up a new man whose supply is uncertain, and who may not dress alike every time, or whose stock will vary in quality.

One not having enough producers to get all he wants from will give you more encouragement and pay you a better price. It is the dealer's business conditions more than the quality of stock you send that governs price. The new man is an uncertain factor, and they prefer the established producer. This is discouraging to the beginner who does not understand what is back of it. There are several large duck raising plants in New England that produce 10,000 or 12,000 ducks annually, and one that produces over 30,000, besides buying from Canada thousands more naturally-raised ducks, which are fattened and marketed to prolong the season. The amount of profit depends on how early they are placed upon the market.

## WANTED!

Money earns 50 per cent. if you order now. I have hundreds of young stock on free range that must be sold. Many are from my

### Choice Exhibition Matings.

Line bred since 1892, and bred to win. Also great Egg Producers, bred from best laying hens, and earliest maturing pullets, mated with proper males, line bred since 1888. Hundreds of cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Pullets, \$1.50 to \$3. Special prices on pairs, trios and pens White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas.

Elegant 32-page descriptive catalogue, free.

**ELM POULTRY YARDS,**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

### YOU'LL BE IN IT.

If you want White Wyandotte cockerels, from brown-egg strain, send to **FRANK L. DAY,**  
No. 60 Warren Street, West Medford, Mass.

**FOR SALE.** Small farm, good 7-room house, barn and poultry houses. Near depot. Fifty-five miles from New York. Terms reasonable. Address, **A. W. BREWSTER,** Hammon on, N. J.

**I. K. FELCH & SON,**  
Box K, Natick, Mass.

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,  
White Wyandottes and  
Belgian Hares.

Bred to lay eggs and to win. Write for just what you want. We can send it.



Money may be made on young geese grown quick and marketed in the same way, and at present these will probably pay better than anything else, if well managed. Turkey growing is also very profitable if the right stock is kept and you have the right sort of land, but few locations are suited for this branch. I would not compete with the raisers of Bronze turkeys of the West. A smaller breed like our Narragansett turkeys, that grow plump and quickly, will suit all markets.

There is also money in raising and improving pure bred poultry of all kinds and selling breeding stock to breeders all about the country. There is more money in this branch, if done right, and the greatest loss if done wrong, and three-fourths do it the wrong way. There are greater risks and longer chances taken and much more capital is required, and it takes longer in getting established in raising fancy poultry.

Every location is different, and every market is different, and these facts must be considered in order to do the very best in any location. Find all you can of all plans, and eventually you will be able to adopt the one or combination best adapted to your own location, market and circumstances.

It used to be the best scheme in making money from eggs to hatch early, develop them early, and keep them in warm houses so as to have eggs in plenty when the price was highest, in December and January.

Eggs were then cheap from April to November. So many tried this plan, but did not quite succeed, that eggs eventually became very cheap the latter part of the Winter. Great quantities were laid at a time when there would under ordinary circumstances be but few produced. More are now laid in the East in the last Winter months than at any other time. The price of Summer eggs is getting higher and that of the late Winter eggs lower. The cost of the Summer egg is much less for feed if stock has grass range on the farm, and it is best for farmers to work more for cheaper Summer eggs that bring almost as much as those produced in Winter.

Chicks hatched rather late lay eggs when the price is low, and they cost as much for feed as at any time in the year. The cockerels, also, when ready to dress, unless caponized and kept over, hardly pay for the feed they have eaten.

### Ducks and Ducklings.

*Duck Culture is a Profitable Branch in Poultry Farming, when it can be Combined with Some Other Branch, and the Proper Facilities are at Hand.*

All breeds of ducks have a disposition to wander more than chickens, but the Pekin as the most domesticated of ducks, lack disposition to explore and ravage, says Chas. H. Long, in *Poultry Herald*.

According to a writer in a French scientific paper, ducks fed on acorns, which

they will eat ravenously, not infrequently lay black eggs. The reason is that their egg shell is naturally rich in iron, and this combines with the tannin in the acorn to produce a good fast black. The same paper states if fowls are fed on boiled lobster shells they will lay bright red eggs.

Poultry authorities contend that water, except for drinking, is not required for ducks. The editor of the *Texas Farm and Ranch* says he has raised ducks successfully exactly that way, but had better success when the birds had free access to a large reservoir. He believes, after ducks are about ten weeks old, swimming water is good for them, that they will be healthier and will grow faster. Nature certainly has not given ducks waterproof feathers and webbed feet, under a misapprehension as to their needs. Ducks and geese can be raised without swimming water, but better with it.

### Turkey Culture.


*Why Not Make the Turkey the National Emblem Instead of the Eagle—Surely There is More Real Practical Worth in the Former than in the Latter, and Practical Worth has a Great Standing with the American People.*

Avoid relationship in breeding.

Lice is the main cause of the great losses with young turkeys.

A. R. Turner, in *New York Tribune*, writes: "I was living on a farm several years ago and made it a point to raise as many turkeys as possible, but was troubled with foxes until I tried the experiment of putting a small sleigh bell on each turkey's neck, after which no fox would come near them."

## How To Make Poultry Pay.



It depends entirely upon the feeding rations. Fresh cut green bone will produce more eggs and better fowls than any other poultry food. The easy running

# Stearns Bone Cutter

produces better cut-bone than any other machine, because it reduces the bone to granular meal, free from splinters and chunks. Better feed with less labor—isn't that worth considering?


## Our New Model No. 7 <sup>Ball-Bearing</sup>

is admitted the easiest turning, most rapid cutter made. Automatic feed; perfectly self-regulating. Don't buy until you investigate this machine. We make eight other models for hand or power.

"How to Make Poultry Pay" is a book written by our own corps of poultry experts, full of sound hen-sense. May we send you a copy? It's worth reading.

**E. C. STEARNS & CO., BOX 5, SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

"Don't keep hens—make hens keep YOU."



# THE COMBINATION THAT CURES



THIS BOTTLE MUST BE KEPT WELL CORDED.  
**JOHNSON'S**  
ESTABLISHED AMERICAN A.D. 1810.  
**ANODYNE LINIMENT.**

## EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House



**SUGAR**

Colds  
Croup  
Coughs  
Cramps  
Cholera  
Chills  
Colic.

# Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Dropped on sugar it is pleasant to take to cure many common ills, Internal and External. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



## Notes in Passing.

*News in the Market Poultry World—  
Hints that May be of Value—Para-  
graphs from Our Exchanges.*

Why has no poet turned his lyre to thee,  
O hen! producer of the tempting egg?  
Is it because thou hast not lofty flight  
And dost not cleave the clouds with tireless wing?  
Is it because thy throat, though full of sound,  
Is ever songless in the stricter sense?  
If on the score of plumage birds are hymned,  
Thou in thy various breeds hast feathers fine;  
And trim and trig thy figure is.  
But there is that within thee, luckless fowl,  
That rousest up man's ire. Brains, good hen,  
Would serve thy feathered tribe as they serve  
man.

A single ounce of ordinary sense  
If placed within thy noodle, noodle fowl,  
Might make thee mend thy ways to such extent  
That poets would rise up in every clime  
And sing thy obvious beauties, foolish bird.  
What lack of wisdom makes thee leave thine  
eggs

When little chicks fain would pip their shells.  
What plenteous lack of sense that makes thee  
stand

Lead-footed on a vainly peeping chick,  
Quite heedless of his protestations shrill?  
Why, in thine efforts to escape the wain  
That comest in thine pathway, dost thou fly  
Almost beneath the wheels, O rattled bird?  
It is because, though instincts thou mayest have,  
They never are at hand when wanted most;  
And, having of good brains no veriest jot,  
Blind luck and that alone attends thy way  
From pip of shell unto the headman's block!  
Not lack of plumage, lack of power to fly,  
Nor lack of ear-compelling melody,  
But lack of brains has barred thee from the line  
Of birds made famous by the poet's pen.  
Wherefore, O hen! heed thou the Psalmist's  
word:

"With all thy getting understanding get!"

And, peradventure, in the years to come  
Some Bryant or some Shelly or some Hogg  
Shall shrine thee in the amber of his verse.

—Saturday Evening Post.

Be up and doing.

Be equal to all emergencies.

Dreamers die young in the business.

Have rules—and observe them yourself.

Don't think you know it all—there is  
much to learn.

Good management is what makes poul-  
try profitable.

High hats and kid gloves are unbecom-  
ing in the poultry yard.

Editor and Judge Pierce, of the *Fan-  
ciers' Gazette*, who has been on the  
sick list, is rapidly recovering.

The man who lacks both capital and ex-  
perience, or either of them, should  
stay out of the poultry business.

"That's a queer name you've chosen for  
your horse, 'Bad-Egg.'" "It's a bully  
name. A bad egg can't be beaten."—  
*Harlem Life*.

If some of those poultry editors would  
stop their wrangling and get down to  
practical poultry talk, they would do  
their readers more good.

The first fowl to bear name was created  
by intermingling Cochin, Dorking,  
Plymouth Rock and Malay blood, the  
result of which was a mongrel of little  
real value.

Men who look upon poultry as mere  
"money-getters" will never become  
serious competitors with those who  
have the inborn spirit of the true fan-  
cier, says *Baltimore Sun*.

The West Virginia Experiment Station  
made the test of warm and cold houses  
with the result that in five months  
twelve pullets in the warm house laid  
629 eggs, while twelve pullets in the  
cold house laid 486 eggs.

Prof. Gilbert, of Ottawa, says to start in  
poultry raising on the farm requires

little or no capital. Under any cir-  
cumstances, with proper management,  
poultry can be made with little cost a  
valuable adjunct to the farm.

A thoroughbred is a Standard breed and  
yet need not be Standard-bred. It  
may be as pure as any exhibition fowl  
and yet a disqualified show bird.  
Therefore, to claim that all thorough-  
breds are Standard bred fowls is a sad  
mistake which a number of our ex-  
changes have fallen into.

There are people who will place chick-  
ens in a pit and allow them to main  
and tear each other to pieces till death  
stops the fight. The heathenish prac-  
tice is called sport to those so lost to  
all sense of humane principals—and  
still we send missionaries to China,  
says the *American Poultry Journal*.

Geo. O. Brown, in *Baltimore Sun*, says:  
"Many of the heavyweight fowls at  
the poultry shows cannot be depended  
upon as breeders. In order to reach  
standard weight usefulness is too often  
sacrificed. A heavyweight fowl is an  
indolent one, and such hens will lay  
very few eggs, and but few of the eggs  
will be fertile."

Here is advice by the *American Poultry  
Journal* worth remembering: Side  
issue attention brings side issue re-  
sults. There is only one way to reach  
the top in any line of endeavor, and  
that is by mastering the subject  
through thoughtful and careful work  
and plenty of it.

Remember that all the good or desirable  
qualities of so-called scrub poultry  
are inherited from some pure bred  
ancestors, says *Baltimore Sun*. In  
reality there is no such thing as com-  
mon hens—they are all mixed, crossed

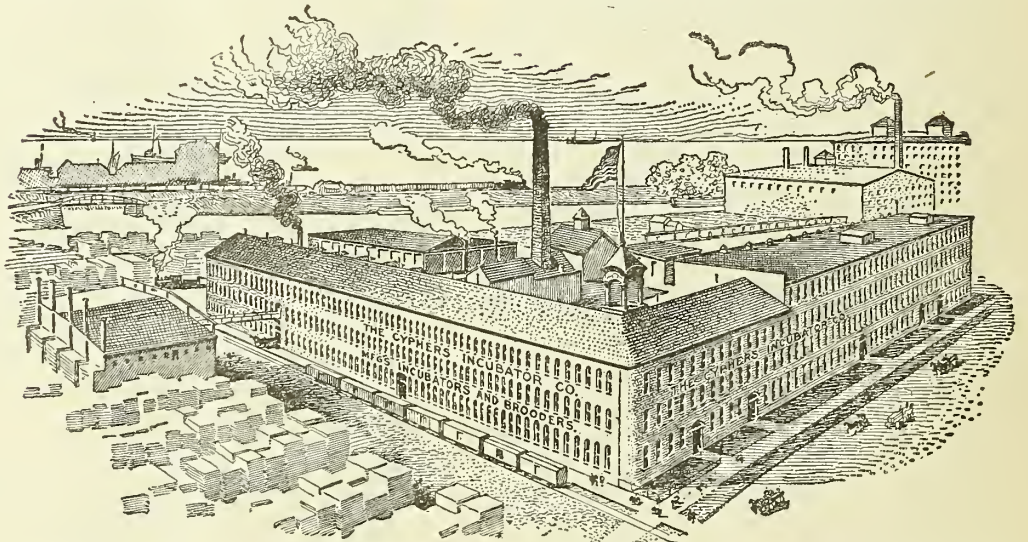
and recrossed of various breeds, which  
in the remoteness of the cross have  
lost the marking of the original pure  
bred stock.

F. H. Valentine, Ridgewood, N. J., who  
so ably controlled the editorial reins  
of the *Poultry Monthly*, has severed  
his connection with the same, and  
will in the future engage in the poul-  
try supply business. We regret to  
note Mr. Valentine's departure from  
the editorial desk, but wish him the  
best of success in his new field.

D. F. Taylor, in *American Poultry  
Journal*, says: "We have bred White  
Rocks and White Wyandottes for six-  
teen years, and are well satisfied that  
it does not pay to breed too close to  
the "dead white" line for utility. Our  
most vigorous and best laying stock  
has a tinge of yellow in undercolor.  
All weakly chicks are pure white with  
whitish legs."

A California paper tells of a freak gob-  
bler that took away from a turkey hen  
27 young turkeys, and proceeded to  
give them proper motherly attention.  
Not content with that the gobbler  
succeeded in corraling eight chicken  
orphans, and now struts around at  
the head of his regiment of 35, with  
as much style as a drum major of a  
town militia company.

*Poultry Farmer* says to know when to  
sell and where to sell is indeed a part  
of the poultry business, and, to the  
man who is in the business for profit,  
is quite a prominent part of the busi-  
ness. The age of a fowl cannot always  
be determined by the size of its spur.  
We have two-year-old Wyandotte hens  
that have no larger spurs than you  
would find on a matured pullet.



Factory and Home Offices of the  
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

On October 1st, the factory and home offices  
of the Cyphers Incubator Company were  
removed from Wayland, N. Y. to Buffalo, N. Y.,  
where the company now has ample space and  
every modern facility for manufacturing its pop-  
ular line of goods, and conducting a large busi-  
ness. The factory and home offices are located  
at the Corner of Court and Wilkeson Sts., within  
half a mile of the city hall. The Buffalo Belt  
Line and Erie Canal parallel their warehouse  
and shipping rooms on opposite sides. Their  
lumber is brought from the Michigan, Wisconsin  
and Canadian saw mills direct to the factory by  
boat, thus placing them in a position to buy the  
principal material used in their product at the  
lowest market prices. In this new location they  
have unlimited power, and their equipment of  
machinery has been added to until their plant  
is a model one. Herewith is shown a view of  
the building now occupied by this company.

Buffalo is an ideal location for the manufac-  
ture of incubators, brooders, and other poultry  
appliances. The city has unexcelled shipping  
facilities both by rail and water. Buffalo is the  
natural gateway between the East and the West,  
as much so as though an arch were built, and  
people traveling east and west passed through  
it. The Southwest and Southeast are reached  
from Buffalo by direct trunk lines, while across  
Lake Erie and Lake Ontario lies the garden  
spot of Canada. Buffalo is the principal eastern  
lumber market, and one of the leading wood-  
working cities of the Union. Skilled labor is  
available in all departments.

The progress made by the Cyphers Company  
has been rapid, and it is believed that this re-  
moval to Buffalo will prove highly beneficial to  
the company and its many customers. With its  
factory and home offices at Buffalo, and branch  
offices and salesrooms at New York City, Boston  
and Chicago, the Cyphers Company is in posi-  
tion to fill all orders entrusted to it at an im-  
portant saving to customers in time and money.



*Farm and Ranch* says: "Evaporated eggs are said to be a new product on the market. The eggs are broken, churned until the different parts are thoroughly mixed, and then dried on steam heated revolving cylinders. Salt is added, and the product is said to be very durable. It is really desiccated eggs, and we see no reason why this cannot be done as well with eggs as with other animal and vegetable substances."

Editor J. C. Ely, of the *Ohio Poultry Journal*, was a candidate for State Senator on the Democratic ticket in a Democratic county. At this writing we have not heard whether Mr. Ely was elected, which might not be the case, considering the great Republican landslide. But we hope for the best—for the honor of poultrydom we hope that the people of Mr. Ely's county have elected him. He would be the right man in the right place.

Geo. O. Brown says: "If you will give half the good treatment to the old breed that you are willing to give some new breed, you will be as greatly surprised over the results, and often more so than any of the new breeds. A man who tries a new breed looks after them in a better way, and endeavors to provide all possible favorable conditions for them. Why not give the old-established breeds the same encouragement and chance to show what they can accomplish under proper treatment?"

An exchange says that Adolph Herz, a rich Californian, has bought a place near Yankton, S. D., and will convert it into a chicken ranch. He intends to raise annually 40,000 chickens, and will ship direct to Chicago. His plans

Our Market Report.

*An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of October—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.*

NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	24	21	22 1-2
Fowls, dressed.....	13	9	11
Spring ducks, dressed....	15	14	14 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7	6	6 1-2
Fowls, live.....	10 1-2	9 1-2	10
Roosters, live.....	6 1-2	5 1-2	6
Spring Chickens, live.....	15	12	13 1-2
Turkeys, live.....	10	10	10
Ducks, live, pair.....	.60	.50	.55
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.12 1-2

PHILADELPHIA.

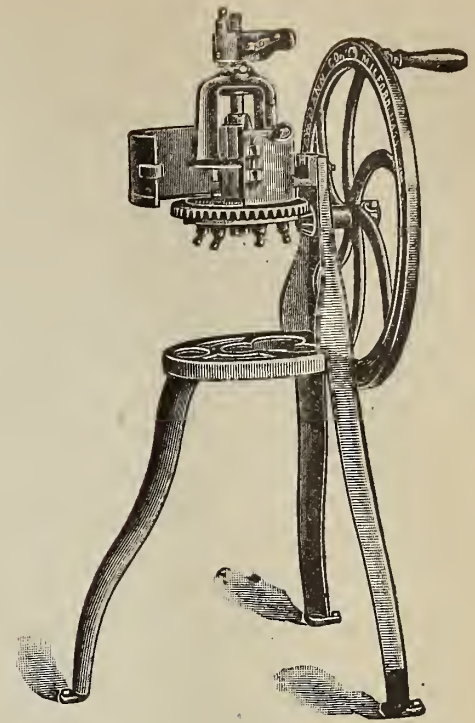
	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	23	20	21 1-2
Hens, live.....	11	10	10 1-2
Hens, dressed.....	13	10	11 1-2
Old Roosters, live.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7	7	7
Western Sp'g Chickens, live	15	12	13 1-2
Nearby broilers.....	17	16	16 1-2
Fancy roasting Chickens..	16	15	15 1-2

BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape ....	29	26	27 1-2
Chickens, dressed.....	20	18	19
Fowls, dressed.....	13	10	11 1-2
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Turkeys, old.....	10	8	9
Live Chickens.....	10	9	9 1-2
Live fowls.....	10	9	9 1-2

CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	18	16 1-2	17 1-4
Chickens, hens, alive.....	7	7	7
Spring Chickens, live, ....	10	8	9
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	8	7 1-2	7 3-4
Turkey hens, live.....	8 1-2	7 1-2	8
Turkey hens, live, young	9	9	9
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2



Mann's 1902 Model Bone Cutter, which has successfully solved the bone cutting problem. Every one who has had much of it to do, knows that bone cutting has not been easy work, and that often it has been a task to be dreaded, even by those who knew best the great value of cut bone as a food. How to reduce the labor and remove this dread, was the problem that confronted the manufacturer.

The difficulty had been to find some way to control the power or strength required to operate a bone cutter, making it possible for a slight, frail body to use it. The F. W. Mann Co. have studied the problem for fifteen years, and have at last successfully solved it. They first tried the hand feed, one hand doing the turning, the other holding the feed. At that time, it was the best there was, but the feed hand would get tired, almost as tired as the one turning. That gave way to the automatic feed, which fed itself and left both hands free, making the work much easier. But automatic feeds had their drawbacks too, notwithstanding they were infinitely better than the hand feed. The trouble was, that the automatic feed would push the bone forward uniformly, forcing a hard bone along just as fast as a softer one, the knives cutting off as big a chip on one as the other, requiring much more strength for a hard bone, and of course, tiring the operator more.

It was necessary to overcome this unequal strain. It took months and years of experiment, but at last the F. W. Mann Co. hit upon the idea. They found that the feed must not be regular, that when cutting hard bones, they should not be forced along as fast, and that by taking a lighter chip on the hard bones, they cut just as easy as the soft ones.

Their 1902 models all have this ingenious feeding device. It can be set for a child, a little girl, and she will cut a fair quantity of fine poultry food, then by simply turning the screw which controls the governor, it can be set to suit the strength of a vigorous boy, who in five minutes may cut as much as the girl cut in a quarter of an hour. By another turn of the screw, it may be set to suit a man's strength, who will cut five times as much as the boy. By applying steam or other power, it can be multiplied again by five or more. In other words, the capacity in every case is suited to the operator's strength. You can cut as rapidly as you like, and never need overtax yourself, for whether the bones are hard or soft, the machine turns with the same ease, the governing device seeing to it that soft bones are fed up to the knives faster than the hard ones.

This device is patented. No other type has it. It places Mann's pre-eminently at the head. Mann's does not waste the meat or gristle. There are no dangerous splinters to threaten the life of your fowls. Everything is cut without waste, and remarkably easy, considering the hard nature of bone.

Space forbids mention of the many other improvements, the open hinged hopper, extra table room to catch the bone, and the many other new features introduced by The F. W. Mann Co., Milford, Mass. Their handsome new catalogue is free for the asking and explains all.

Many successful poultry raisers have learned by experience that the cause of a very bountiful supply of eggs in the fall and winter, when prices rule high, is proper care, feeding, and management, which they have learned by experience includes the use in the mash food, once daily, SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It helps to mature young pullets so they will lay when five or six months old.

# They Succeed Best

In keeping poultry for profit, who study cause and effect carefully.

No matter what kind of foods you use, SHERIDAN'S POWDER is absolutely necessary to cause the desired effect, namely, a well filled basket of eggs daily. It gets old hens over molting period quickly; it develops to laying maturity the young pullets. It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to effect growth, prevent disease, and produce eggs. Costs one mill a day per hen.

# One Hen One Day One Mill

It costs a mill a day—one cent every ten days—to make a hen a lively layer when eggs are high, with SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. Calculate the profit. It helps young pullets to laying maturity; makes the plumage glossy, makes combs bright red.

## Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

fed to fowls once daily, in a hot mash, will make all their feed doubly effective and make the flock doubly profitable. If you can't buy it we send one pack, 25 cts.; five, \$1. A two pound can, \$1.20. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.



## 700 BROWN ECC

Strain birds. Buff and Stay White Wyandottes, Red R. I. Reds, Mammoth Pekin Ducks (23 lbs. per pair). Pedigree bred by trap nests for heavy winter and all year laying. 14 years line-bred for utility points. Our birds have correct shape, size, color, vigor. Mature and lay early. Are layers bred to win. Manchester, N. H. shows, 1900-'01, my W. Wys. won 1st, 3d pens; 1st, 2d, 3d cocks; (tied 1st) won 2d, 3d, 4th hens; 1st, 2d, 3d eggs; 11 specials. Buffs, 3d pen. R. I. Reds, 2d pen; 2d eggs. P. Ducks, 1st and specials. Scored 92 to 95 each. All bred and owned by me. Stock all farm raised. Established 1887. Write.  
C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

provide for a hen house 320 x 64 feet, a brooder house 110 x 28 feet, boiler and engine house, electric light plant and a mill to grind feed. There will be incubators, each holding 800 eggs at a time. The outlay of the new industry will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and the management will be in charge of an experienced chicken raiser.

A correspondent in *Live Stock Tribune* says: "What the farmer should do is to aim to keep his best individuals. In all flocks there are one or two good hens that support the others. The farmer says: 'My hens do not lay.' He judges the flock by the results, and does not give credit to any of the individuals. He therefore condemns all when he really has as good as can be found. He should sell only those that are unprofitable and retain the best. In this manner he can gradually increase the egg average. As it is, he is ever inquiring for the 'best breed,' which can never be found, when he should be seeking the best individuals, which he may even find in his own flock."

## WYCHILD'S WYANDOTTES WHITES AND SILVERS.

YOUNG STOCK NOW READY.

WM. H. CHILD, Box 109, Hatboro, Pa.

C. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York. Grass seed, Poultry and Pigeon supplies, Millet, Hemp, Peas, Beef Scraps, Ground Bone, Charcoal, Grit, Shells, Wheat, Barley, Round Corn, Oil meal, Buckwheat, Broken Rice, Lentils and Buckwheat Feed.

## Choice CUT CLOVER

The best on the market, cut in one-eighth inch lengths and all long stems sifted out. The best and cheapest egg food you can buy. \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; \$5 per 500 lbs.; \$10.00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 per ton.

100 Red Belgian Hares, \$1 to \$2 each. 300 first-class White Wyandottes, yearlings and young stock, \$1 to \$2 each. Catalogue. Order at once.

C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 7, Wilson, N. Y.

START THAT INCUBATOR. Eggs that will hatch, from heavy laying, high class Light Brahmas, \$2.50 per 50; \$5 per 100; \$9 per 200. Trap nests used for over two years.

PHILIP H. GEORGE, Braidwood, Illinois.

## MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.

These birds lay the largest and whitest of eggs, and have been bred twelve years for heavy layers. Farm raised, vigorous, handsome.

Prompt replies to inquiries. Moderate prices. Catalogue free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. GEO. E. MONROE, Box B, Dryden, N. Y.  
Member Am. B. Minorca Club.

Wh. Wyandotte cockerels and pullets, Duston strain. Feb. hatch and later, \$2.00 each; trio \$5.00. Choice vigorous stock. E. L. HAYS, Box 93, Townville, Pa.

## People We Know.

*Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.*

F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me., is sending out some attractive advertising matter of his Ideal trap nests.

The C-u-r-a Chemical Co., Akron, Ohio, will send a sample of their roup and canker cure to all who mention that A FEW HENS told them to do so.

Winfield Darling, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y., 24 years old, and single; seven years' experience in the poultry business, would like a position on a poultry farm.

J. Mapes, Spring Valley, N. Y., has invented a scientific brooder that is guaranteed to hold an even temperature of 80 degrees in hover when outside air is 20 degrees below zero.

The Bennett & Millett Co., Gouverneur, N. Y., are again sending out circulars of their Pioneer Clover Meal. A sample and full information will be sent free to all who write and mention A FEW HENS.

Chas. W. Lange, Glen Union, Pa., 28 years old, small family, good habits, and with a knowledge of artificial incubation, would like a place on a poultry farm as manager, or on shares. Eight years' experience with chickens and ducks.

The Woods Egg Holder Co., St. Louis, Mo., are offering a new package for shipping eggs for hatching. It is known as the "Woods' Imperial Package," and possesses great strength, and is built on the spring-bottom and individual-cylinder line. They will send a sample by express prepaid for 30 cents in stamps or silver.

Dr. C. Bricault, of Andover, Mass., is one of those careful breeders who understands the value of breeding hens for layers. His strain of "Bred-to-lay" White Wyandottes are bred for eggs by an accurate system of individual records, which makes them valuable as breeders. Those of our readers who appreciate White Wyandottes bred this way will do well to write him for prices.

Chas. L. Cushman, of Auburn, Me., President of the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association, has been testing trap nests with his Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes for a long time, using them in large numbers. He regards the Ideal as the best, as the following letter will show: "I have used very many styles of trap nests, but my experience with the Ideal has been especially satisfactory. I regard it as the most compact, neatest and slickest working nest on the market."

W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y., announce that they have a large crop of clover which they raised this season, and it is bright and green. Their plant produces from five to six tons daily, cuts eighth-inch lengths, sifts and bags all by steam power. Niagara Farm is across the road from the freight station, and so situated that orders can be filled the same day as received. Curtiss & Co. also have 1000 head of White Wyandotte yearling hens and cocks, pullets and cockerels, and Pekin ducks, which they are selling at \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free.

### The Egg Subject.

We don't know when we have seen more good hard sense in a pamphlet than is found in "The Egg Subject," written by H. B. Humphrey. It deals with egg production in a practical manner, pointing out how to get eggs when eggs are bringing the highest prices. And its conclusions are based on proven facts—not on idle theories. Mr. Humphrey will send a copy to any of our readers who ask for it. Address Humphrey & Sons, Box 23, Joliet, Ills.

The Tennessee *Farmer* (published at Nashville) reaches our desk very much improved in every respect. It has a very attractive new front page head, new department heads, and is better printed than ever, and on better paper. The departments cover the entire farm, in agriculture, horticulture, live stock, dairy, apiary, and the household. It has been in existence twice as long as any other agricultural paper ever published in the State. It is now in its twenty-first year. Its recent reorganization has materially benefited it in its reading matter. It is now full of matter of interest to the farmers of this country, and being the only agricultural paper in the State, should be well patronized. It is cheap enough, too, only \$1.00 per year. The publisher, Mr. W. G. Sadler, will be glad to send you a sample copy free.

## HANAFORD'S Wachuset Strain White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds.

200 Breeding Cockerels at low prices. Correspond with me before purchasing elsewhere. Remember our pullets have records of 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days. 125 eggs five winter months.

### 219 EGGS PER YEAR.

If you wish to make money, can you improve your stock in any better way than by purchasing one of our large, vigorous, free range, farm grown cockerels?

FRED. A. HANAFORD,

Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

N. B. Two fine Buff Wyandotte Cockerels at \$2.50 and \$3.50 each. Fine shape, color and under-color. Worth more money, but can't use them without inbreeding. First money orders take them.

F. O. Groesbeck, Hartford, Conn., gives this information, showing what line-breeding from earliest maturing, fully developed pullets, and best laying yearling females has done since 1892. The first lot of pullets showed better than others by nearly a week, and from that each year, until they mature, on an average of twenty-seven days earlier than nine years ago. All this was accomplished from patience, thought and attention, and with a flock of over 3,000 breeders kept each season, and thousands of young stock. It can be easily seen that the difference in the average egg yield runs over 10 per cent ahead, which is an item on any farm. Mr. Groesbeck will be glad to send his 32-page descriptive catalogue to A FEW HENS readers.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., 26-28 Vesey St., New York City. This firm is advertising the Banner Egg Food and Tonic, an article that has gained a wonderful trade during the past few years. We have seen testimonials concerning its worth that praise it in the highest terms. It is said to be especially valuable in starting the pullets laying. In order to still further advertise the article, a Sixth Annual Sale is announced for November, when prices are practically cut in half, and in addition the purchaser can select as a premium either a copy of Kuhn's Egg Record and Account Book, or a new book now in press entitled "Little Chicks." For further particulars read the advertisement in this issue.

### The "Successful" Branching Out.

Perhaps one of the strongest arguments in favor of the use of the Incubator, is the immense success and growth of some of the more successful firms. People would not buy Incubators as they have been buying them by the thousand, if they were not as near perfect as it is possible to make them. One of the firms who are deservedly getting a large slice of this success is the Des Moines Incubator with their famous "Successful" Incubators and Brooders. This business is growing so rapidly that they have found it necessary to open a branch office at 101 and 105 Erie St., Buffalo, N. Y., to enable them to take care of the large eastern business that is coming to them. Buffalo is chosen because of its central location, facilities for shipping, and low freight rates, all of which will materially benefit purchasers of Successful machines. This office is in charge of Mr. William C. Denny, who needs very little introduction to most of our readers. A master mechanic in the hatching and raising of poultry, as well as Secretary and Treasurer and pioneer organizer of the Buff Rock Club. He is at the same time a broad "fourteen carat" business man. You eastern fellows will be taken care of in a way that will warm the cockles of your hearts when you visit the Successful plant at Buffalo, and you are invited to make this your headquarters when in Buffalo. If you are not planning to be in Buffalo in the near future, write Mr. Denny a letter. He will gladly supply any information you may want on the artificial hatching and raising of poultry. Finally let us say that the Successful machines for 1901-1902, are up to the high standards always set by this house, and are backed by an unqualified and unequivocal guarantee. Write and let them tell you their story.

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