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SUMMIT LAWN POULTRY YARDS.

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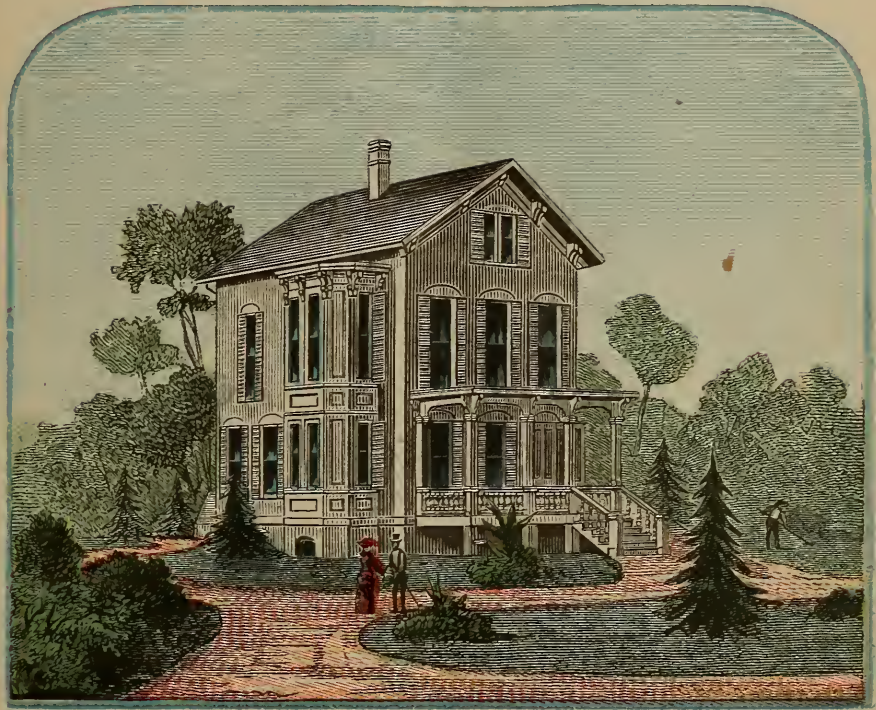
SUMMIT LAWN POULTRY YARDS.
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE.

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ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

COOK COUNTY ILLINOIS.

Twenty-two miles from Chicago, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.



RESIDENCE

-OF-

R. B. MITCHELL

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OF CONGRESS,
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APR 9 1883
No. 3723
CITY OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE:

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1883.
R. B. MITCHELL.

C. H. MANCHETT & CO., PRINTERS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.

To the Friends and Patrons of Summit Lawn Poultry Yards.

We feel as though we would like to say a few words about our poultry yards, but for fear the public may think us egotistical, and as we profess a reasonable amount of modesty, we prefer to make room for an article which appeared in the WESTERN RURAL, of August, 1881, written by one of its editors, after paying our yards a visit:

A MODEL POULTRY YARD.—Summit Lawn Poultry Yards are located in the suburban village of Arlington Heights, twenty-two miles out of Chicago, on the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern Railroad. Here the proprietor, R. B. Mitchell, Esq., has located a beautiful home, and for the last three years has been raising and caring for his favorite fowls. We think that any one visiting these yards will have impressed upon them the idea that Mr. Mitchell has made a careful study of poultry raising, which, with his experience and business habits, enables him to know the precise expense and receipts of his various coops.

In this paper we shall briefly note the summer method of handling, leaving the winter keeping to a later notice. Summit Lawn Yards are on the very summit of the elevation at Arlington Heights, and embrace some five acres of smooth, rich prairie ground, having numerous patches of vegetation suitable for feeding the fowls.

The large plat of all is the lawn, which is kept closely shaven, and yields a daily feed of tender grass eagerly devoured by the fowls. The vegetables raised, named in order of their relative quantities, are carrots, onions, Russian sunflower and lettuce, all but the last being designed to furnish winter food. The old fowls now on hand number nearly three hundred and fifty, and the young chicks about as many more. The breeds raised by Mr. Mitchell are the white and brown Leghorns, light and dark Brahmas, black, buff and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, and this season he is adding Houdans. The old birds are confined in thirty-six yards, each yard or pen being in the form of a ridge roof, sloping from the ground on each side to the top, and with vertical ends. They are about sixteen feet long by twelve feet wide, with an elevation of six feet. This pen is made of four large pieces of slat work forming the sides or roof-like shape, each piece being sixteen by four feet, and the two A shaped ends, in one of which is the door of admission, in the other an opening to a small coop about four feet square and five feet high, water-tight, and provided with nests and perches. Only ten or twelve fowls are confined in one of these yards. Each pen is so constructed that it can be easily taken apart and removed to a new location, or by means of one spare one, the fowls can be transferred to new quarters while the ground of the old run is deeply spaded, thus fitting the whole for occupancy anew. Being made of light laths, the whole pen is cheap, while it furnishes plenty of air and sun to the fowls.

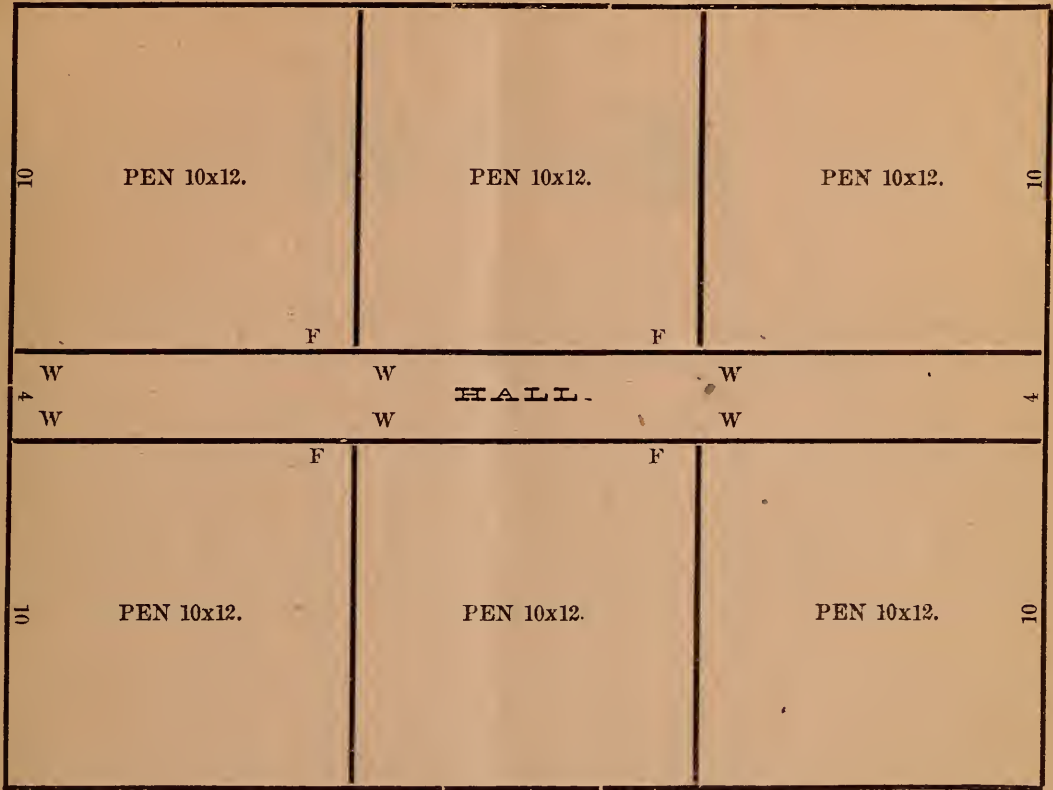
Stretched across one side of the roof, Mr. Mitchell has placed a yard wide piece of tar paper to shade a part of the inclosure if the fowls prefer shade; and on the hot afternoon when our visit was made, this shade was very agreeable to them. The lower edge of this strip of paper being a foot from the ground, gave a nice current of air below. These thirty-six yards are so arranged as to form a hollow square, and the boy starting with his barrow of feed and passing round to all the fowls, finds himself back to his starting place with no extra steps. Such an arrangement also enables one to see at a glance the entire condition of all the coops and fowls.

The feeding is done from two to six times a day, and is exceedingly liberal. Corn, oats, wheat, screenings, cracker dust, oil meal, lard scraps, bran, corn meal, with refuse from the house and offal from the meat market, are all used freely, and the high condition of the fowls, with their activity and excellent health, show how wisely he caters to their appetite. But in another way yet do they show the result of liberal feedings. Mr. Mitchell keeps a perfect egg record; each coop has every egg marked before it is taken out, and when the boy comes out of the coop it is credited with the whole number of eggs gathered in it. This daily record is then preserved and carried into a book of monthly and yearly record, and thus he can tell just how many eggs he has had laid in any day, week, month or year, and so can tell to a certainty just what food has paid in his egg factory.

From letters he showed us we found he had furnished eggs to satisfied patrons in half the States of our Union; indeed, before our visit we had had the representatives of these yards shown to us in another State.

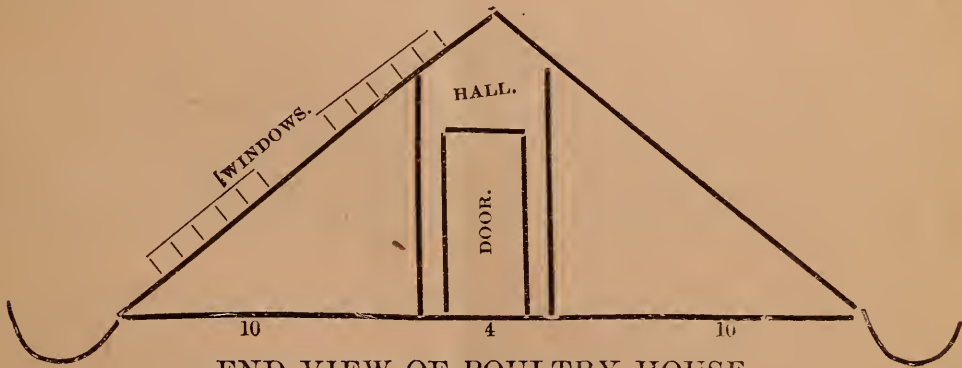
Mr. Mitchell is well pleased with the egg yield he has had so far, and thinks he has reduced the cost of coops and keeping to the minimum for numbers and breeds kept, and later will be able to show similar cheap winter results. These yards are open to the inspection of all interested visitors any day of the week, except Sunday, and Mr. Mitchell cordially invites calls.

ECONOMICAL POULTRY HOUSE.



GROUND PLAN.

Our new Poultry House is 80 feet long by 24 wide. [This plan only shows a part of it.] The hall is in the center, and runs the entire length, with pens on either side, 10x12 feet, in each of which we keep ten hens and one cock. W represents water, and F the feed dishes.



END VIEW OF POULTRY HOUSE.

The curves below the roof represent ditches, one foot deep, to carry off the water.

Entrance is on east end of hall. This house has no floor and no sides. The roof commences at the ground, and rises to an elevation of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the center; is made of one-inch common lumber, six inches wide and 14 feet long, and is covered with very heavy tar felt paper. The upper windows give plenty of sun and light to the pens on north side of hall, and the lower ones to those on the south side. In the west end is a window three feet square for ventilation, and two ventilators, sixteen inches square, in the center of the roof, at equal distances from each end. This plan gives the most room for the least amount of money of any house ever built, and is also the warmest.

We extend to our patrons the right hand of fellowship, and wish you a prosperous year.



[FROM OUR CIRCULAR OF 1881.]

TO THOSE WHO TAKE AN INTEREST IN CHOICE POULTRY, THIS CIRCULAR IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

We wish to improve this opportunity to thank the public and the poultry breeders of the Northwest for their patronage and confidence, bestowed upon us during the first year we entered the field as competitors, and hereby promise that our dealings in the future, as in the past, shall be based upon the one great, grand and broad principle, which has been handed down to us for many generations, and that is: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." With this sentiment engraved upon our pages, we enter the field of 1882, with the determination to do exact justice to all, and if fair dealing and reasonable prices will command patronage, we expect to receive a share.

Yours respectfully,

R. B. MITCHELL.

[FROM OUR CIRCULAR OF 1881.]

With us, the past two years have been years of labor, as well as pleasure. Some of our expectations have been realized and some have not. We have had success in some directions, while in others we have made failures; but, on the whole, we feel that the knowledge we have gained, amply pays us for the trouble and expense to which we have been.

We have read all the poultry literature to which we have had access, and, to sum it all up in a few words, we are disappointed with the actual information gained from this source. There is too much theory and not enough practice, but this will regulate itself in due time.

What we want, is, actual facts—experience—and not what some one has done, or what has been done with a few extra fowls, kept on extra rations, and produced an extra number of eggs. Such information is deceptive, and leads to discouragement, disappointment and abandonment, by many, of one of the most pleasant recreations we know of.

[FROM OUR CIRCULAR OF 1881.]

DOES IT PAY TO KEEP FOWLS?

Our one hundred fowls, twenty old and eighty pullets, have laid upward of eleven thousand eggs from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881. [This we do not claim is a large number, but it is a fact.] Our income for eggs sold for hatching, together with those we sold on the market, including what we used ourselves for hatching, at sixty cents for sitting of 13, was \$286.10. Deducting expenses for feeding the 100 fowls, \$70, and we have a profit of 216.10, or \$2.16 per head. This showing is satisfactory to us, yet we expect to do better this year. Our attendant has a daily egg-record card at hand, and when the eggs are gathered, they are carefully noted down, and the card placed on file in the fowl house, where we can transfer the figures to our monthly card. Thus, we are enabled to report the number of eggs laid every day in the year, by each variety and by each pen.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.

In making out your orders for eggs or fowls, be particular, and write your name, postoffice address, county and State, very plainly, so that no errors may occur.

STOCK.

Our stock now comprises eighteen varieties, and between six and seven hundred fowls.

Be particular to describe exactly what you want, and we will please you if we can, otherwise will advise you by return mail.

POULTRY RAISING.

The great secret in poultry raising is, to get strains that are good layers, and then keep them in health, so they will lay the year round. This we have attained, and this is the one great secret of our success and large profits. We watch our fowls very closely, and if we find any sterile ones, we chop their heads off and make them into a pie, and by being always vigilant, we save the expense of feeding non-laying fowls, besides always breeding from the best layers, we raise the standard for laying to the highest point attainable.

BEST LAYERS.

Of all the fowls we have kept as layers, the Brown Leghorns are the banner breed. Our other varieties have done well, and another year may excel the Brown Leghorns. If we were asked which variety we liked the best, we would not be able to answer the question to our satisfaction, as each kind has its good qualities either in size, plumage, or general make-up, and we would not discourage the keeping of any breed until we have had more experience with the different varieties.

REMITTANCES.

May be made by registered letter, postoffice order, draft on Chicago, or in one, two or three cent postage stamps.

DO NOT RECEIVE.

We cannot receive visitors to our yards on Sunday under any circumstances. Six days in the week we are ready for business, and shall be pleased to exhibit our stock to those who may call.

SUCCESS IN HATCHING.

We will esteem it a favor if those who receive eggs from us will please report their success in hatching.

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee everything we sell as represented, or the money will be refunded.

C. O. D.

We send out nothing C. O. D. If birds sent out fail to please, return them at once, and the money will be refunded, less express charges.

REPORT FOR 1881.

During the year of 1881, our average number of laying fowls has been 230. The extreme cold winter of 1880 and 1881, and the want of room to properly house our fowls, prevented them from laying as many eggs as they otherwise would have done, could we have given them more commodious quarters. But, take the season through, we have no cause for complaint, but rather congratulate ourselves on the success we have met with, as the following statement will show :

Some breeders might be averse to making a public statement of their business, but as yet we can see no impropriety in so doing, and as keeping poultry is a mooted question—whether or not there is any money in it—we deem it advisable to furnish all the information we can on the subject, from actual facts and experience, for the benefit of those who anticipate entering into it. Does it pay to keep fowls? Our two hundred and thirty fowls have, in eight months, laid 21,143 eggs. These 21,143 eggs we sold, less 500 we used, for setting,

For.....	\$1,132.20
Fowls sold during the eight months.....	152.20

Total cash receipts.....	\$1,284.40

EXPENSES.

Feed of all kinds.....	\$ 180.00
Boy eight months at \$7.00 per month.....	56 00

	\$236.00

Leaving us as net cash receipts.....	\$1,048.40

We now have on hand, to be added to this income, 200 very choice chickens, for which we get from two to four and five dollars each. But to close up the report, we will estimate them at \$1.50 each, making \$300.00, leaving us a net profit of \$1,348.40, for eight months. Let us ask, who can beat this with a hundred acre farm?

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We put the prices of eggs for hatching at the very lowest possible price consistent, for good stock, considering the time, trouble and expense of keeping and breeding them pure. We pack in light baskets, closely covered with strong cloth, plainly marked and labeled "Eggs for Hatching," and have shipped them the past year as far as Texas, Montana, Colorado and Nebraska, and had them hatch as well as in our own yards.

We do not guarantee to duplicate orders when eggs fail to hatch to suit purchaser, for nine times out of ten the fault is owing to the careless manner and the improper places in which the eggs were set; but in every instance where parties are not satisfied with their hatch, if they will notify us of the circumstances, we will consider the case, and act honorably in the matter. No eggs sent out but those that are fresh and from the same pens that we breed from.

REMARKS.

Our fowls have enjoyed excellent health during the year 1881, as any one would know who visited our yards and saw their bright red combs and active movements. We have had more business than we could attend to promptly, and, of course, some of our customers have had to wait an unusual length of time to have their orders filled, which was very unpleasant for us and very annoying to them. We had so many orders we could not fill them, and, in fact, returned and carried over to be filled in 1882, over fifty orders. We believe we have the best lot of customers in the country; they have been extremely patient, uniformly courteous and obliging, and very gentlemanly in their correspondence. Many of them were not satisfied to order only once, but ordered the second, third and fourth times. We appreciate all our customers, and shall always endeavor to give them value received; and if any of them entertain fancied grievances, we shall be most happy to hear and correct them.

SHIPPING FOWLS.

In shipping fowls, we coop as light as possible, consistent with strength, and put in drinking and feeding cups, and also suspend from the top of the coop a small bag of corn, from which they can be fed during their journey, no matter what the distance may be.

HOW TO GET EGGS FREE.

Any person who will act as agent for us, and canvass his town or village, and secure orders so as to send to us at one time for ten sittings or more, shall be entitled to one sitting of eggs, from any of our pens.

HOW TO FEED YOUNG CHICKENS.

We never had better success in raising chickens than during the past year. Good health seemed to pervade the whole flock. They were fed on hard-boiled eggs and stale bread, the first two weeks after hatching, and then we commenced to give them good, sound wheat, and after the third week we discontinued the egg and bread diet altogether, and gave them all the wheat they could eat, and several acres range, and the result was, we lost only two out of each hundred.

ONION TOPS FOR FOWLS.

We fed our fowls for fifty days in succession, this Fall, ten quarts of green onion tops a day, cut in lengths of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Our stock of onion tops then gave out, or we would have continued the feed for an indefinite period. Green food is necessary for laying fowls, and if they don't have it the egg basket will not be as well filled, nor the profits so large.

CHOLERA.

We have not had a case of cholera in our poultry yard in two years, while our neighbors have lost seventy-five per cent of their flocks during the same time with cholera. We guard against it by using a medicine of our own compounding, and which we shall soon offer to the public.

POSTAGE.

In writing to a poultryman, don't forget to enclose a three-cent stamp, for a reply. This may seem a small matter to put in print, but if you will reflect a moment and consider, that perhaps twenty or thirty others may be writing to the same person as you are, and each expecting a reply, possibly, you will realize that the draft upon one person is very heavy, whereas, if it was divided between all, it would be but three cents each, but from sixty to ninety cents per day for the one. It is no unusual thing for us to receive thirty letters a day, and many of them asking questions that wholly concern the writer, and of no interest to us whatever; still we are willing to give our time, paper and envelopes, but please don't forget the three-cent stamp.

THE SUCCESSFUL POULTERER

Is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL POULTERER

Is simply a man, with his hands in his pockets, and a pipe in his mouth, looking to see how it will come out.

PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

As there has been much disappointment about Plymouth Rocks not breeding yellow legs and beaks, and sometimes showing feathers on their legs, and giving great dissatisfaction, when eggs costing from four to five dollars per sitting, from the best breeders in the country, hatched out such birds, I feel it a duty I owe to myself and the public generally, to copy from the **POULTRY JOURNAL** of August, 1881, an article written by its editor, who is thoroughly posted on Plymouth Rocks, and sincerely hope this article will settle all disputes in the future on the Plymouth Rock question.

[FROM THE **POULTRY JOURNAL** OF AUGUST, 1881.]

EDITOR **POULTRY JOURNAL**:

I would like to ask, through your **JOURNAL**, whether the pure-bred Plymouth Rock should ever have any leg feathers. I sent this spring to one of the most noted Plymouth Rock breeders in the West, and paid him \$4.00 for a sitting of eggs, from which, of course, I expected something past common; but what was my surprise to find that out of the four chicks that hatched, three of them had very distinct leg feathers down to the toes. Of course I was disgusted, and was glad that none of them lived, as I already had a great deal better myself. But I would like to know if I am right in my opinion that there should be no suspicion of leg feathers in pure-bred Plymouth Rocks?

Yours truly, **ANDREW H. R.**

REPLY:—Yes; you are right in your opinion that there should be no suspicion of feathers on the legs of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks, but the best and purest strains in the world will sometimes show feathers on the legs of their chicks. The P. Rock has feather leg blood in its composition, and it will take years yet of careful breeding to eradicate it so that it will not sometimes appear in the chicks. We know from our personal observation that feathers will come on the legs of Plymouth Rock chicks, no matter how carefully the breeding stock may be mated nor by whom; and we know that the best and most careful P. Rock breeders in the country have trouble of this kind, and while it is very annoying, and causes much hard feeling against them by purchasers, it is a thing that no human foresight or skill in mating can entirely prevent, at present; for, as before stated, it is in the blood, and is liable to crop out where least expected, and from fowls that do not show a trace of leg-feather, and whose parents have never shown it. Therefore, when Plymouth Rock chicks show traces of leg-feather, it is of itself no evidence of impurity of blood, or carelessness of the breeder who sold the fowls or eggs, but must be put down to the true cause as indicated above, and while it is annoying, and to the amateur or new beginners in breeding P. Rocks rather discouraging to have chicks come with feathers or traces of them on the legs, we advise them not to kill the chicks nor be in a hurry to blame the breeder; for these chicken feathers frequently wear off, or in some way disappear, and the chick that caused such disgust when it was hatched turns out a prize-winner when matured. Still, we do not advise any one to breed a cock that ever showed the least sign of leg-feather, nor to use one a second season that shows in his progeny, for if care is taken to use only clean yellow-legged males, in a few years more P. Rocks will breed as true in every respect as any other breed of pure-bred fowls. Some breeders claim they do so now; but, while admiring their enthusiasm for this excellent fowl, we do not agree with them, and the fact that P. Rock chicks from even the best breeders, and from the highest scoring birds, will come with feathered legs, and of all shades of color from nearly white to black, we submit that there is yet much room for improvement before the Plymouth Rock can be classed as a true breeding thoroughbred.—[Ed.]

PRIZES.

We are sometimes asked why we do not exhibit at the poultry shows and fairs.

One reason is, because we are extensively engaged in other business and cannot spare the time; another is, it does not pay financially, and a third is, because we have been in the business but three years, and we think it advisable to wait until we are fully prepared, and then we propose to carry off our share of the ribbons.

Right here let us whisper a few words in your ears, but please don't tell your neighbors about it. A friend of ours was going to exhibit some fowls at the fairs (fall of 1881), and as he did not have as many as he desired, to make a good display, he applied to us for the loan of a few birds for a short time. We loaned him four pairs, and the result was, our eight birds won twenty-one premiums. A poultryman, high in authority on poultry matters, says it was *very, very* naughty for us to do so. Our only reply to him is: "They all do it."

TO BEGINNERS.

The first thing to be considered in entering the poultry business is, the quality of stock.

It is well to be economical in commencing the business, but my advice is not to kill the fowl that lays the "golden egg" by purchasing stock of inferior quality, for just as sure as you fill your pens with inferior birds, it will put a stigma on your yards that you cannot recover from in several years.

Therefore, I say buy the best. To be sure, it will cost you more at the outset, and you may not be able to get as many varieties as you desire to commence with, but you had better spend what funds you intend to invest in one variety of good birds, than to buy three or four kinds of inferior quality with the same money. There are enough inferior birds and breeders now scattered throughout the country, and no one should attempt to go into the poultry business unless he has determined to be at the head of his profession. Therefore, I advise all to take the first right step, the second will be much easier, and continue in this direction, and success will be sure to follow

IS OUR TIME WHOLLY OCCUPIED IN CARING FOR THE FOWLS?

We answer, No. We have an extensive business in Chicago, which demands our daily attention. We leave "Summit Lawn" in the morning at from seven to eight o'clock, and return at six in the evening. Our daily custom is to visit our poultry yards early in the morning and examine very closely, and then give instructions to the party in charge. After our return at night we again visit the poultry, and make another examination. By this personal supervision we know the exact condition of our fowls at all times.

OUR NEW POULTRY HOUSE.

Almost any person, if he has money enough, can build a good poultry house; but what is wanted by the masses is a cheap, practical poultry house, such as parties of limited means can afford to build, and have it warm, convenient and economical—no waste room in it—and one that any ordinary person can put up without the aid of a carpenter, and one in which a large number of fowls can be taken care of in a very short time. We have examined all the plans we could find, but none of them seemed to answer the purpose according to our ideas, and we determined to depart from all rules of architecture, and put up one that we thought would have all the above qualities combined, and the result is we have a house 80 feet long by 24 feet wide, and the lumber and materials cost only eighty dollars. It was put up by ourselves at odd spells, with the assistance of a day laborer, in eighty hours.

It will winter two to three hundred fowls nicely, and they can be taken care of with very little time and labor. A poultry house 12x24 feet, can be put up by almost any one in a couple of days, and the cost, about sixteen dollars, is so moderate that no one who pretends to keep fowls need be without a good and comfortable fowl-house, or complain of its expense.

Golden Bearded Polish.

We have added to our stock since this catalogue was commenced a choice pen of Golden Bearded Polish fowls. They very much resemble the Silver Bearded, only their color is black and gold. The remarks we have made about the Silver Bearded Polish will apply to the Golden Bearded.

Eggs per sitting of 13, \$2.00.

Plymouth Rocks.

We have mated up one pen of extra choice Plymouth Rocks. Every bird is exceedingly choice, and will score as high as any pen in America. They are as near perfect as bird can be. I would not sell them for \$15.00 each. I can share only a few sittings of eggs from this pen. Price, \$4.00 for 13.

Egg-Baskets.

I can supply egg baskets at the following prices: From one to two sittings, 90 cents per dozen; from three to five sittings, \$1.00 per dozen.

Chromos of Fowls in This Catalogue.

I can furnish a beautiful chromo of almost every variety for 25 cents each.

Bronze Turkey Eggs.

Bronze Turkey eggs, from choice stock, 40 cents each.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1882.

Our experience in 1881 convinces us that we need to enlarge our yard and increase our facilities and number of fowls very materially. This we have done, and we are happy to announce that we shall commence the year 1882 with eighteen varieties, and nearly treble the numbers we had last season. We have purchased a good many birds of the very best strains in the country, and paid such exorbitant prices for them that we are actually ashamed to let the public know what idiots we have made of ourselves, but we go on the principle, that the best is the cheapest, and Summit Lawn Poultry Yards shall never be guilty of stocking with anything but the very best; therefore, we solicit your patronage, as we are fully prepared—as we think—to meet all demands for eggs and fowls promptly, and will use our best endeavors to please in every instance.

How the Name of Summit Lawn Originated.

Arlington Heights is 22 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; 60 minutes ride from Chicago. The Depot is 190 feet above Lake Michigan. Summit Lawn Poultry Yards are due north from the Depot, about seven blocks, and at an elevation of about fifty feet above the R. R. track. Here the ground is the highest for miles around, and, from this fact, originated the word "Summit." Our residence occupies the center of a two-acre block, with streets on three sides. Sloping from all four sides of the house is a beautiful lawn interspersed with evergreen, shade and ornamental trees, walks, etc. The beauty of this Lawn, together with its elevation, suggested the somewhat poetical name of "Summit Lawn." From this lawn of two acres, the tender grass is cut daily, from April to October, with a lawn mower, and fed to the fowls.

CHOLERA

Is one of those diseases that comes upon the poultryman unawares. It makes its appearance all of a sudden, and his fowls begin to droop, pine away and die, one after another, until he is forced to think he is going to lose all the choice fowls he has taken so much pains to rear. It makes him sick at heart to see his best and choicest pets fall victims to this fearful scourge, and yet he knows of nothing he can do to save them.

He has been to great expense to get choice birds, has erected a nice poultry house, has fed them well, and now his only reward seems to be the loss of his entire flock. What disappointment, for he had looked forward to the time when he would have ever so many little chicks to feed and care for, to the many happy hours he would enjoy with them, and in seeing them chase the bugs and grasshoppers across the lawn; but the cholera has come, and come to stay, as long as there is a victim left. He casts his eye toward his now vacant poultry house in disgust, and retires from the field as a disappointed fancier and breeder. The above is the experience in hundreds of cases every year.

We doubt if what causes cholera has ever been proven to the satisfaction of the public generally. Some ascribe it to keeping too many together in a limited space, others to stagnant water, and still others to improper food, etc. We will not attempt to say what is the cause, but we will say that cholera carries off thousands every year, and blights the prospects of hundreds of those who would be glad to raise poultry if it was not for this fearful malady. Now the question comes up, is there anything that will prevent and cure cholera? We are receiving letters every week, asking us if we have cholera in our yards, and further saying, "My fowls are all dying with cholera; what shall I do for them?"

On a page elsewhere we say we have not had a case of cholera in our yards in two years, while our neighbors have lost seventy-five per cent of their flocks during the same time with cholera. We give our fowls once a week—and oftener if actually diseased—a medicine of our own compounding, mixed in their morning mash, and to this alone we attribute the non-appearance of the disease in our yards. This medicine is composed of ingredients, some of which cannot be obtained in one place in fifty throughout the country, and if we should publish the receipt to the world, they would be no better off on this very account. Therefore, we have concluded to properly compound and offer it to the public as a preventive and cure for cholera, and at such prices that all who keep fowls can afford to feed it to their flocks.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE AND CURE.

PRICES:

In 2-lb. Packages, prepaid	-	-	-	-	per lb. 50c.
In 5-lb. " " "	-	-	-	-	" 45c.
In 10-lb. " " "	-	-	-	-	" 40c.

DIRECTIONS:

For 20 fowls, dissolve two ounces of the powder in one-half pint of hot water, then stir in one pint of finely ground corn meal. If it should be too dry and crumbly, add just a little more water, mix, and feed warm with the morning meal.

Feed once a week as a preventive.

Feed two or three times if actually diseased.

For a greater or less number, use the same proportions.

EGG RECORD CARD.

We are getting up a complete egg record card, and no poultryman should be without one. It is large enough to keep the daily record of twenty varieties, and it is a satisfaction to know how many eggs your hens lay during the year, and which are the best layers.

ROUP.

Roup is one of the worst enemies the poultryman has to contend with. It is brought on by confining fowls in damp quarters; it first makes its appearance as a cold in the head, and shows its existence by a watery and frothy appearance in the eye. If it is now taken in hand, and attended to properly, it is easily cured, but if allowed to run a few days it may be too late, as the head swells terribly; first one eye swells shut, and then the other, and the bird soon starves to death.

Now for the cure. As soon as you discover the watery eye, take the fowl and place him in a box 3x4 feet long, and 3 feet deep; procure an oil stove and put in the box, then put a lath partition between the stove and the fowls, cover the front of the box within two inches of the top with cheap cotton cloth, leaving the two-inch space open for ventilation; now light your stove, give plenty of bread soaked in milk, and pure water to drink, and in a few days the fowl is as well as ever. Keep the box warm night and day, say about eighty degrees. If you have no oil stove get one; it will save you several times its cost; or put the fowl near a stove in a smaller box, where the temperature is about eighty degrees.

WHICH ARE THE BEST FOWLS FOR FARMERS?

That depends on your own fancy. By all means get the variety that pleases you best, and then you will be likely to give them the best of care. All varieties will lay well if properly housed and fed. There is not so much difference in the breed you keep, as there is in the care you give them. Therefore, we advise you to get the variety you fancy most, and then take good care of them, and you will be amply paid for your trouble and expense.

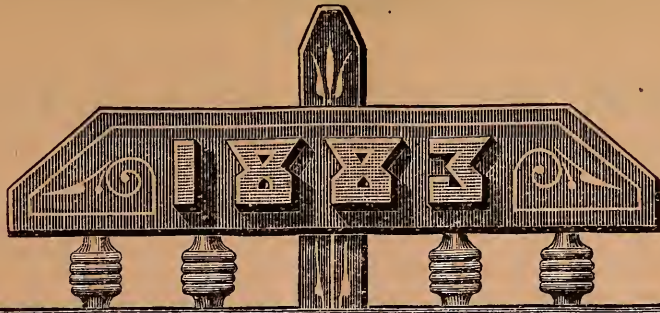
We are often asked which fowls are the best winter layers. We can only answer this question by stating that during the present winter, from November 1st (the time that our fowls were housed,) until this date, Feb. 15th, 1882, our Partridge Cochins proved the best layers, Light Brahmas next, Dark Brahmas next, and Plymouth Rocks next.

To keep large combed fowls from freezing their combs in cold weather: For a dozen fowls, make a box eight feet long, three feet wide, and three feet deep, out of matched lumber; put a perch in the center, and leave a hole in one end, just large enough for the fowls to crawl in. Place this box in the barn, out of draft of the doors, and the warmth from their bodies will keep their combs from freezing.

Our poultry house is equipped with a good well and pump, corn sheller, vegetable grinder or cutter, a Wilson mill for grinding shells, bones, etc., and a fifty-gallon kettle to heat their morning mash or feed in, also a furnace for heating purposes.

The cuts in this catalogue fairly represent our poultry. The original cuts in this catalogue cost over \$200. We can furnish any of the cuts in this book at a reasonable price.

If parties who ask if eggs can be shipped a distance and hatch well, will please read our testimonials, their questions will be answered.



COMPLIMENTS OF

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30	31	...	...	...	25	26	27	28	...	...	...	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	

APRIL.							MAY.							JUNE.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	...	...	...	...	...	27	28	29	30	31	...	...	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	

JULY.							AUGUST.							SEPTEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	1	2	3		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
29	30	31	...	...	...	...	26	27	28	29	30	31	...	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28	29	30	31	...	...	...	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

R. B. MITCHELL

36 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

1883.

WEIGHT PER BUSHEL OF GRAIN, ETC.

The following Table shows the number of pounds per bushel required, by law or custom, in the sale of articles specified, in the several States of the Union. (Official).

STATES.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Coal.	Corn sh'l'd.	Corn Meal.	Onions.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Rye.	Wheat.	Salt.	Turnips.	Beans, wh.	Clover Sd.	Timothy.	Flax.
Maine.....	48	48	..	56	50	52	30	60	..	60	..	50	64	..	..	..
N. Hampshire..	..	..	..	56	50	..	30	60	56	60	..	..	60	..	..	..
Vermont.....	48	48	..	..	..	..	32	60	56	60	70	..	64	60	42	..
Massachusetts.	48	48	..	56	50	52	32	60	56	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut....	..	45	..	56	..	..	28	60	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York.....	48	48	..	58	..	..	32	60	56	60	..	..	62	60	44	..
New Jersey....	48	50	..	56	..	..	30	60	56	60	..	..	..	64	..	..
Pennsylvania...	47	48	..	56	..	..	30	56	56	60	85	..	..	62	..	..
Delaware.....	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland.....	48	48	..	56	..	57	32	60	56	60	56	..	62	64	45	..
Dist. Columbia.	47	48	..	56	48	57	32	56	56	60	50	55	62	60	45	..
Virginia.....	48	48	..	56	50	..	32	60	56	60	..	56	60	64	45	..
West Virginia..	48	52	80	56	48	..	32	60	56	60	..	60	60	60	45	..
North Carolina.	48	50	..	54	46	..	30	..	56	60	..	..	..	64	..	..
South Carolina..	48	56	80	56	50	57	33	60	56	60	50	..	60	60	..	..
Georgia.....	40	..	80	56	48	75	35	56	..	60	56	..	..	60	45	..
Louisiana.....	32	..	..	56	..	..	32	..	32	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas.....	48	52	80	56	50	57	32	60	56	60	50	..	60	60	45	..
Tennessee.....	48	50	..	56	50	56	32	60	56	60	..	..	60	..	45	..
Kentucky.....	48	52	..	56	50	57	33	56	56	60	50	..	60	60	45	..
Ohio.....	48	50	..	56	..	..	32	60	56	60	..	..	60	60	45	..
Michigan.....	48	48	80	56	..	54	32	60	56	60	56	58	60	60	45	..
Indiana.....	48	50	70	56	50	48	32	60	56	60	50	..	60	60	..	..
Illinois.....	48	52	..	56	48	57	32	60	56	60	50	..	60	60	..	56
Wisconsin.....	48	50	..	56	..	..	32	60	56	60	..	..	..	60	..	..
Minnesota.....	48	42	..	56	..	..	32	60	56	60	..	..	..	60	..	..
Iowa.....	48	52	..	56	..	57	33	60	56	60	50	..	60	60	45	..
Missouri.....	48	52	..	56	..	57	32	60	57	60	50	..	60	60	45	..
Kansas.....	50	50	..	56	50	57	32	60	56	60	50	55	60	..	45	..
Nebraska.....	48	52	..	56	50	57	34	60	56	60	50	55	60	60	46	..
California.....	50	40	..	52	..	..	32	..	54	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon.....	46	42	..	56	..	..	36	60	56	60	..	..	..	60	..	..

RATES OF POSTAGE.

POSTAL CARDS, 1 cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the United States and Canada, with an additional one-cent stamp they go to all parts of Europe.

ALL LETTERS, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 3 cents per half ounce.

LOCAL, OR "DROP" LETTERS, that is, for the city or town where deposited, 2 cents if delivered by carriers, and 1 cent where there is no carrier system.

NEWSPAPERS, daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and weeklies, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, 2 cents per pound, payable at the office of publication; newspapers and magazines published less frequently than once a week, 2 cents per pound.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS, Magazines, Pamphlets, Books (printed), Calendars, Catalogues, Corrected Proofs, Hand-bills, Maps (lithographed or engraved), Music (printed sheet), Posters, Proof-sheets and Prospectuses, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. All other miscellaneous matter, including unsealed Circulars, Blank Books, Book Manuscripts, Photographs, etc., and also Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs and Roots, and Merchandise, not exceeding four pounds in weight, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The following are the postal rates with Europe. The rates for letters are for the the half-ounce or fraction thereof, and those for newspapers for four ounces or fraction thereof:—

To Great Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, all parts of Germany, including Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Turkey (European and Asiatic), Egypt, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents.

For Asiatic countries, the half-ounce limit for letters, and the four ounces for newspapers, still holding good, the rates are:—

To Australia, letters, via San Francisco (except to New South

RATES OF POSTAGE—Continued.

Wales), 5 cents, via Southampton 15 cents, via Brindisi 19 cents; newspapers, via San Francisco 2 cents, via Southampton 4 cents, via Brindisi 6 cents; China, letters, via San Francisco 5 cents, via Southampton 11 cents, via Brindisi 15 cents; newspapers, 2, 4 and 6 cents, by the respective routes; British India, Italian mail, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Japan, letters, via San Francisco 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents.

U. S. MONEY ORDERS.

MONEY ORDER POST OFFICES are established in all the large cities and towns, at which Orders can be obtained upon any other office, at the following rates of commission:

On Orders not exceeding \$15,	-	-	-	10 cents.
Over \$15	"	"	\$30,	- - - - 15 "
"	\$30	"	"	\$40, - - - - 20 "
"	\$40	"	"	\$50, - - - - 25 "

When a larger sum than fifty dollars is required, additional Orders to make it up must be obtained.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to pages on business law. The information of which is worth to every farmer and poultryman at least ten times the cost of this Catalogue. They will be found useful many times during the year, and can be relied on. Our Calendar is also worthy of notice, and will be found useful to all into whose hands it may fall.

Every one who keeps fowls, needs some descriptive work on Poultry. "Wright's" we consider the best, and is the one we consult. The publishers' price is \$2.00. If any of our friends or customers want a copy, and will enclose us the price (2.00), we will purchase and forward the same, postpaid.

BUSINESS LAW IN DAILY USE.

The following compilation of business law contains the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage:

If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given, and the amount can be proven.

Notes bear interest only when so stated

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of special partnership.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

A note made on Sunday is void.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A note by a minor is void.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

“Value received” is usually written in a note, and should be, but is not necessary. If not written it is presumed by the law, or may be supplied by proof.

The maker of an “accommodation” bill or note (one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name or credit for the accommodation of the holder) is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration.

BUSINESS LAW—CONTINUED.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature. Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay.

Checks or drafts should be presented during business hours, but in this country, except in the case of banks, the time extends through the day and evening.

If the drawee of a check or draft has changed his residence, the holder must use due or reasonable diligence to find him.

If one who holds a check as payee or otherwise, transfers it to another, he has a right to insist that the check be presented that day, or, at farthest, on the day following.

A note indorsed in blank (the name of the indorser only written) is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer.

If the time of payment of a note is not inserted, it is held payable on demand.

The time of payment of a note must not depend upon a contingency. The promise must be absolute.

A bill may be written upon any paper, or substitute for it, either with ink or pencil.

The payee should be distinctly named in the note, unless it is payable to bearer.

An indorsee has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

If the letter containing a protest of non-payment be put into the postoffice, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or of residence of the party notified.

The holder of a note may give notice of protest either to all the previous indorsers or only to one of them; in case of the latter he must select the last indorser, and the last must give notice to the last before him, and so on. Each indorser must send notice the same day or the day following. Neither Sunday or legal holiday is to be counted in reckoning the time in which notice is to be given.

The loss of a bill or note is not sufficient excuse for not giving notice of protest.

If two or more persons as partners are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient.

BUSINESS LAW—CONTINUED.

If a note or bill is transferred as security, or even as payment of a pre-existing debt, the debt revives if the bill or note be dishonored.

An indorsement may be written on the face or back.

An indorser may prevent his own liability to be sued by writing "without recourse," or similar words.

All claims which do not rest upon a seal or judgment, must be sued within six years from the time when they arise.

Part payment of a debt which has passed the time of statutory limitation revives the whole debt, and the claim holds good for another period of six years from the date of such partial payment.

A verbal promise to pay, made without conditions, is generally held as sufficient to revive a claim otherwise shut out by the law of limitation.

If, when a debt is due, the debtor is out of the State, the "six years" do not begin to run until he returns. If he afterward leave the State, the time forward counts the same as if he remained in the State.

An oral agreement must be proved by evidence. A written agreement proves itself. The law prefers written to oral evidence because of its precision.

No evidence may be introduced to contradict or vary a written contract; but it may be received in order to explain it, when such contract is in need of explanation.

We trust our readers will appreciate our efforts in trying to condense into small space the ordinary business laws of the country, which are in use almost daily all over the land. Most people in business frequently have occasion to consult some attorney on questions that, perhaps, the above rules will answer. If so, our object is attained; you have gained some information, and saved at least one dollar, or ten times the cost of this Catalogue.

TO OUR FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

1883.

Summit Lawn Poultry Yards have grown to be quite an institution.

During 1882 we have received as many as fifty-six letters in a day; a great many days, forty; and it is very unusual for us not to receive from twenty-five to thirty-five.

CIRCULAR.

The demand for our Circular for 1882 was almost unprecedented; our first edition of 2,000 copies was soon exhausted, and we were compelled to issue a second edition. Probably no poultry catalogue ever published has called forth so many favorable criticisms as the one issued by us for 1882.

During the year we have received over twenty-three hundred applications by letter for our Illustrated Catalogue.

BUSINESS.

Our business has grown to such gigantic proportions that we have customers and correspondents in every State and Territory in the United States; also in Mexico and the British Possessions.

SHIPMENTS.

As a specimen of our shipments, we will mention that one day in November last we shipped fowls to Kansas, Nevada, Florida, and Ohio.

ORDERS.

During the year 1882, we received and filled over six hundred orders for eggs and fowls, besides many orders for both which we could not fill

STOCK.

Our stock has been in great demand, and as a general thing has given satisfaction.

In some cases where we have sent out low-priced birds, the parties were dissatisfied, as they expected to receive a five-dollar bird for one-fourth of this sum. Such persons we do not expect to please, and shall waste no time in trying to.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Of the thousands of eggs we sent out, most of them hatched well; and when they did not, it was not the fault of the eggs, as we know by a sure test we have, that the average number of fertilized eggs sent from our yards in 1882 was eleven out of every thirteen.

HEALTH.

Our fowls have enjoyed good health during the year, have attended strictly to business, and given us an unprecedentedly large number of eggs. We have given them the best of care, and they have repaid us for our trouble at the rate of about five dollars per head.

GRASS.

During the season from April to November, they have eaten over 600 bushels of grass, cut into lengths of about three-fourths of an inch. Grass is natural food for fowls; give them plenty of it when in confinement, and they will thrive and do well: deprive them of it, and you will wonder why you get so few eggs.

CHICKENS.

We have raised about 500 young birds, which promise well for another year.

HOW MANY EGGS IN A SITTING.

Sometimes parties write us, asking how many eggs in a sitting. In reply, we say that thirteen hens' and nine ducks' eggs make a sitting. Turkeys' eggs are sold by the dozen.

REFERENCES.

A few times during the year, persons at a distance, before sending us their orders, ask for "references." To all such we say write to any of our patrons in this Catalogue, or to the Editor of the WESTERN RURAL, Chicago, or to the Rev. Arthur Edwards, Editor of the NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, No. 57 Washington Street, Chicago.

POULTRY IS KING.

Some people seem to think that (to use a slang phrase) the poultry business is "small potatoes," "few in a hill," etc., and sneer at and laugh about it. This conduct on their part only shows their ignorance of the growing industries of the age. Mr. Burnham in his "Fowls and Eggs for Market," says: "The census of 1870 discloses the facts that the United States produced:

336,000,000	Dollars worth of Hay.
288,000,000	" " Wheat.
155,000,000	" " Cotton.
145,000,000	" " Dairy Products.
398,000,000	" " Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
500,000,000	" " Poultry.

"It is estimated that the annual cotton crop of the United States is about 4,000,000 bales, worth about \$100 per bale; this would be \$400,000,000." The poultry product is over \$500,000,000 annually. Surely, *Poultry is King*. Sneering gentlemen please, with due reverence, uncover your heads and remain standing, while the cocks crow and the hens lay.

FOWLS.

Our orders for fowls far exceeded our ability to supply, but we hope the time is not far distant when we can supply our large and still growing demand for choice stock. At present writing, Dec. 15, we have already booked several orders for eggs for 1883. This is only a straw, but it indicates that we may expect a very large demand for eggs the coming year. We shall try in every way possible to please our customers, and give them value received in every instance.

THANKS TO PATRONS.

Just here, and before we forget it, we wish to thank our patrons for 1882 for their liberal patronage, and also for their good wishes and words of encouragement for 1883.

LADY CORRESPONDENTS.

Among our patrons and correspondents we number over one hundred and fifty ladies, many of whom are making a nice living by rearing poultry.

EGGS GATHERED.

The greater part of the year we have gathered over three thousand eggs per month:

EATING EGGS.

The lowest price we received for eggs for eating during the year was twenty-five cents, and the highest price fifty cents per doz. This may seem an exorbitant price, and perhaps a mystery to our rural readers, who can only get from eight to sixteen cents per dozen. But there are ways of conducting the poultry business to obtain these prices. This cannot be done by the shiftless, but only by the active, energetic and persevering poulterer.

OPENINGS.

There are at the present time five hundred openings for just such poultrymen, whose people are willing to pay the above prices. Of course, parties must have certain facilities, and understand to some extent, the poultry business, or else seek the desired information from those who have had the experience, and can tell them at once how to proceed to secure these prices.

VISITORS.

During the summer months of 1882 we have had visitors who came over three hundred miles especially to inspect our poultry yards. Their universal verdict was, they never saw such a nice location, such system and order, so many varieties, such nice birds, and such care as we take of them. Of course, it is gratifying to us to have our visitors pleased, and their anticipations realized, and we hope that during 1883 we shall receive ten visitors to where we did one in 1882.

ASSURANCE TO PATRONS.

We assure our patrons and friends that nothing on our part shall be wanting to still merit their patronage and confidence, and when anything received from us is not satisfactory, it is only necessary to apprise us of the fact to have it corrected.

INVITATION.

Before we close this somewhat lengthy article, we extend a cordial invitation to every one who takes an interest in choice poultry, to visit Summit Lawn Poultry Yards, not only to see the poultry, but to feast your eyes on the growing crops, consisting of 2,500 cabbages, 100 bushels of carrots, 100 bushels of parsnips, 30 bushels of onions, one ton of oats, and one and a half tons of millet—all on two and a half acres; also to shake by the hand,

Yours most respectfully,

R. B. MITCHELL.

PLAN OF SUMMIT LAWN POULTRY YARD--2½ ACRES.

SUMMER PENS.

12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12 12x12

WALK AROUND POULTRY YARD.

12x12 12x12

THIS SPACE IN OATS SOWN IN SPRING.
AFTERWARDS SOWN TO MILLET.

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

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12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

12x12 12x12

WALK AROUND POULTRY YARD.

THIS SPACE IN MILLET SOWN IN JULY.
AFTER OAT CROP WAS TAKEN OFF.

RAISED ON THIS SPACE

2.500 CABBAGES.

RAISED ON THIS SPACE

100 BUSH. CARROTS.

RAISED ON THIS SPACE

100 BUSH. PARSNIPS.

RAISED ON THIS SPACE

30 BUSH. ONIONS.

WALK AROUND POULTRY YARD.
THIS SPACE IN RYE SOWN AUGUST 21ST.
OATS TAKEN OFF IN JULY.

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

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12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

12x12

FEEDING THE FOWLS.

Mr. Walter Abbs, a young man of sixteen years of age, has taken care of our fowls the past year. He takes a wheelbarrow full of grain, and, following the walk, passes from one pen to the other, until the whole fifty-four pens are served. Water is next in order, the vessels being washed and rinsed clean. At ten o'clock green food is given. At four o'clock p. m., the eggs are gathered, and each one marked with a lead pencil as taken from the pen, then placed in a basket and taken to the egg room in the fowl-house, where each one is washed and stamped, and placed in its proper place, to be shipped. Egg room did I say? Yes! I wonder if any of our patrons ever were in a poulterer's egg room; if not, we will tell you about ours.

OUR EGG ROOM

Is in the second story of our poultry-house, and is 12x16 feet. On the north, east, and south sides of it is a broad shelf $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor, and thirty inches wide; all around on this shelf on the sides next the building, are placed baskets, holding about six dozen eggs each, plainly marked P. Rock, White Leghorn, etc., and only one kind of eggs are allowed in each basket. Young Mr. Abbs, after washing the eggs in tepid water, dries them with a towel, then stamps them with a rubber stamp as follows: for White Leghorn he stamps W. L.; for Black Cochin, Black C.; for Buff Cochin, Buff C., and so on. Each basket is methodically arranged, and has its particular place, and no matter how dark the night may be, we can, without a light, put our hands on any variety wanted.

On the west side of the room, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor, is a frame, eight feet long by two feet wide, across which is stretched a piece of fish netting of one inch mesh; this is to lay the eggs on to drip after being washed. Next in the room is a base-burning coal stove, to keep us warm while packing the eggs for shipment during the cold evenings of March and April (all our packing is done in the evening). In 1882 we commenced shipping eggs in March, and for over three months, every night in the week (except Sundays), we required from two to three persons to select and pack for shipment from seven till eleven o'clock. We shall esteem it a pleasure to show our egg room to all who have a desire to see it.

GREEN FEED.

In the spring, as soon as the ground was dry, we sowed one-half acre of oats. When these were six inches high, we commenced cutting them into lengths of three-quarters of an inch with a cutting box, and fed our fowls four bushels per day until July 6th, when we cut the entire crop of oats in a perfectly green state, and cured them for winter food for the fowls. Immediately we again ploughed the same land, and sowed it to millet, and in a few weeks this was large enough to cut up, which we did, and feed to the fowls the same as the oats. Before frost came, we cut this millet in a perfectly green state, and also cured it for green food during the winter. We now changed our pens on to new ground, and ploughed up where the pens had been, and sowed it to rye Aug. 21st, and by Oct. 1st this was large enough, and (as frost does not injure rye) we continued to cut this for green feed until winter set in, December 1st. Between the curing of the oats, July 6th, until Sept. 1st, when the millet was large enough to cut, we used for green feed grass cut from our lawn. We fed the green food in the morning at ten o'clock, two bushels, and in the afternoon at three o'clock, two bushels.

ROOTS.

We commenced Sept. 1st, to cook vegetables for our fowls, and from that time to the present, we have daily (except Sundays) boiled for them one-half bushel carrots, one-half bushel parsnips, six quarts onions and onion tops, and from two to four cabbages, adding a handful of fine salt. What is boiled one day is fed the next morning while warm. We take half of a flour barrel, with a tight bottom, and dip the cooked vegetables into it from the kettle. The water, which is somewhat dirty, is thrown away. We then take a common garden spade or shovel, and chop the vegetables fine. We now put twenty quarts each of corn meal and wheat bran into the kettle, then add the vegetables; also one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, one pint of powdered charcoal, and a pint of finely pulverized oyster shells, and mix thoroughly. The juice from the vegetables will moisten the mash sufficiently for the health of the fowls. This fed to fowls daily, is greatly relished by them, and is very healthful, and not likely to overfatten them. A few pounds of refuse meat from the butcher shop is very desirable, besides being a great help to egg production.

REPORT FOR 1882.

During 1882 our average number of laying hens was about three hundred.

RECEIPTS.

Eggs sold for hatching	\$1,113.67
Eggs sold for eating.....	255.86
Fowls sold.....	455.50
Fowls used in family.....	10.00
Total cash receipts.....	<u>\$1,835.03</u>

ASSETS ON HAND, JAN. 1, 1883.

400 choice young fowls, \$2 each.....	\$ 800.00
50 bushels parsnips, at 30c. per bushel.....	15.00
20 bushels carrots, at 50c. per bushel.....	10.00
20 bushels onions, at 50c. per bushel.....	10.00
3 bushels beans, at \$2 per bushel.....	6.00
1,500 cabbages.....	40.00
2½ tons choice hay, (which we will cut fine and cook).....	20.00
Total assets.....	<u>\$2,736.03</u>

EXPENSES.

Grain of all kinds.....	\$356.50
Animal food.....	50.00
Boy, twelve months, at \$15.00 per month.....	180.00
Packing eggs to ship.....	49.00
Baskets to pack eggs in.....	20.00
100 coops to ship fowls in.....	25.00
Ploughing, cultivating and sowing.....	27.00
Cultivating roots, etc.....	100.00
Grain and seeds.....	9.00
Fuel, to warm poultry houses.....	25.00
2 tons gravel.....	3.00
½ ton oyster shells.....	5.00
Postage.....	50.00
Total expenses.....	<u>\$ 899.50</u>

Leaving us the snug little sum of \$1,836.53 for our oversight of the hennery.

REMARKS ON REPORT FOR 1882.

We have spent a good deal of time in making out this report, that it might be as nearly accurate as possible, and have also given everything in detail; and, on reading it over, we cannot discover that we have overlooked a single item, but have rather made liberal allowance on some things. While we cannot complain of the result, we are not satisfied with it, as we ought to have done better, and still think we can—by about six hundred dollars. Of course it is gratifying to us to be able to make as good a showing as this, yet our anticipations are not realized, and, therefore, we look forward to another year with great interest, and a determination to climb still higher in net results. To accomplish what we have, has required much energy, perseverance and labor, and very close watching. The first thing in the morning we are among the poultry, and at ten o'clock at night we can be seen with a lantern in our hands, strolling among the fifty pens of fowls, to see if they are comfortable these cold and wintry nights. We strive to keep our poultry houses at about 40° temperature during the coldest weather, and very seldom it gets below this.

And now, friends, patrons and readers, we sincerely hope that each and every one of you, whether you keep ten, a hundred, or a thousand fowls, will be able during 1883, to show a better average per hen than we have been able to in 1882. With these remarks, we hand you our report for 1882 for inspection and criticism, and sincerely hope you will find it interesting enough to pay you for your time in perusing it.

ROOSTS.

Put your perches all the same height, and not in ladder style. Fowls will try to get to the highest perch, and when it gets full, are crowded off and fall to the ground, and if they are large and heavy, it may injure them. Build your perches from eighteen to thirty inches high, about eighteen inches apart, and all of the same height.

PIP.

Persons are constantly writing us, saying their chicks have got the pip, and want to know what will cure it. Give your chicks plenty of cooked corn meal, made warm with cayenne pepper; also give them of onions, chopped fine, all they will eat until cured.

POULTRY JELLY.

We are putting up an article to cure scaly legs on fowls. Having received so many letters of inquiry how to cure it, we have thought best to put it up. It is an article we have used, and know it will cure it, and keep their legs smooth, if directions are followed. Put up in packages, and prepaid to any part of the United States, at 50c. and \$1.00 per package.

**OUR EXPERIENCE WITH THE PARRY INCUBATOR, WHICH WAS
ADVERTISED IN OUR CIRCULAR OF 1882.**

To show the confidence we had in the incubator when we accepted the advertisement, we ordered a five hundred egg machine, and to make our success in hatching doubly sure, we hired Mr. Parry, the inventor and manufacturer, to run it for us. About the middle of February last, we turned over to him, for incubation, five hundred of our choice eggs. At the end of three weeks, Mr. Parry reported to us, as the result of the hatch, one chick, which lived only a few hours. It is unnecessary for us to say that we returned the machine. Further comments are unnecessary.

Farmers, if you want cocks or cockerels to introduce fresh blood into your flock, we can furnish you at reasonable prices.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEEDS.

Every one who keeps a dozen or more fowls, should not fail to raise a small patch of sunflower seeds for them. They will grow in any nook or corner, and need very little attention. Allow only one stalk to grow in a place. They yield enormously, give the fowls a glossy appearance, and are very healthy for them. Send us fifty cents, and we will mail you a pound package, prepaid.

OUR CHOLERA MEDICINE

Has now been before the public over one year, and has gained a reputation worthy of it. During 1882 we have sent it all over the country, and we are constantly receiving letters speaking in the highest terms of its curative qualities, and saving their flocks from the ravages of this fatal disease. We have room to insert only a few testimonials, which please read. Then if you want to save your fowls, we shall be pleased to receive your orders. For prices, we refer you to another page of this catalogue.

ONE MAIN CAUSE OF ROUP.

Fowls in huddling in too close quarters, become very warm; their bodies throw off a very obnoxious gas; and by breathing this impure air, over and over again, together with the effluvia arising from their droppings, they become weak and exhausted, and when they leave their quarters at daylight, in this weak and exhausted state, and come in contact with the colder morning air, they become chilled, take cold, and soon begin to sneeze, which is the warning to the keen-eyed poultryman that his fowls have the roup coming on, but if attended to at once, can be prevented. To cure them, and prevent its recurrence in the future, keep them indoors, away from drafts of wind, for a few days. Give them larger and better ventilated and warm sleeping apartments, and the trouble will not occur again.

POULTRY BOOKS.

For sale at publishers' prices:

Standard of Excellence, - - - - -	Price \$1.00
Corbin on Plymouth Rocks, - - - - -	.. .75
Stoddard's Egg Farm, - - - - -	.. .75
L. Wright on Poultry, - - - - -	.. 2.00

Remit the amount, and we will mail any one of the above books, postage prepaid.

LIME.

Get a barrel of lime, and let it air-slack. Scatter occasionally about the fowl-house and runs. It is a great absorbent of dampness, removes bad odors, keeps off vermin, tends to keep everything sweet and clean, and is very healthy for the fowls.

TAR PAPER.

Cover your fowl-house with tar paper on the inside. It keeps out every particle of wind, and vermin can't endure it. In no other way can you make your house so warm and comfortable, and do it so cheaply. Most hardware dealers keep the tar paper in stock, but in case they do not, if you will write us, we will purchase and forward it to you. It comes in rolls, from fifty to sixty pounds, and costs from 2¼c. to 2½c. per pound. It goes as freight any distance.

Beer guzzlers! Read, reflect and reform. The money that it takes to buy a keg of beer would buy you an acre of rich land in the far West, on which you can raise 200 fowls annually

BE PARTICULAR.

Some persons sign their names so hurriedly in their letters, that it is next to impossible to make them out. Others omit the County, and still others omit the State, and a very few omit to sign their names altogether, and, of course, all these omissions cause trouble. Please be very particular to sign your *Name, Postoffice, County* and *State* very plainly.

COPY OF LETTERS.

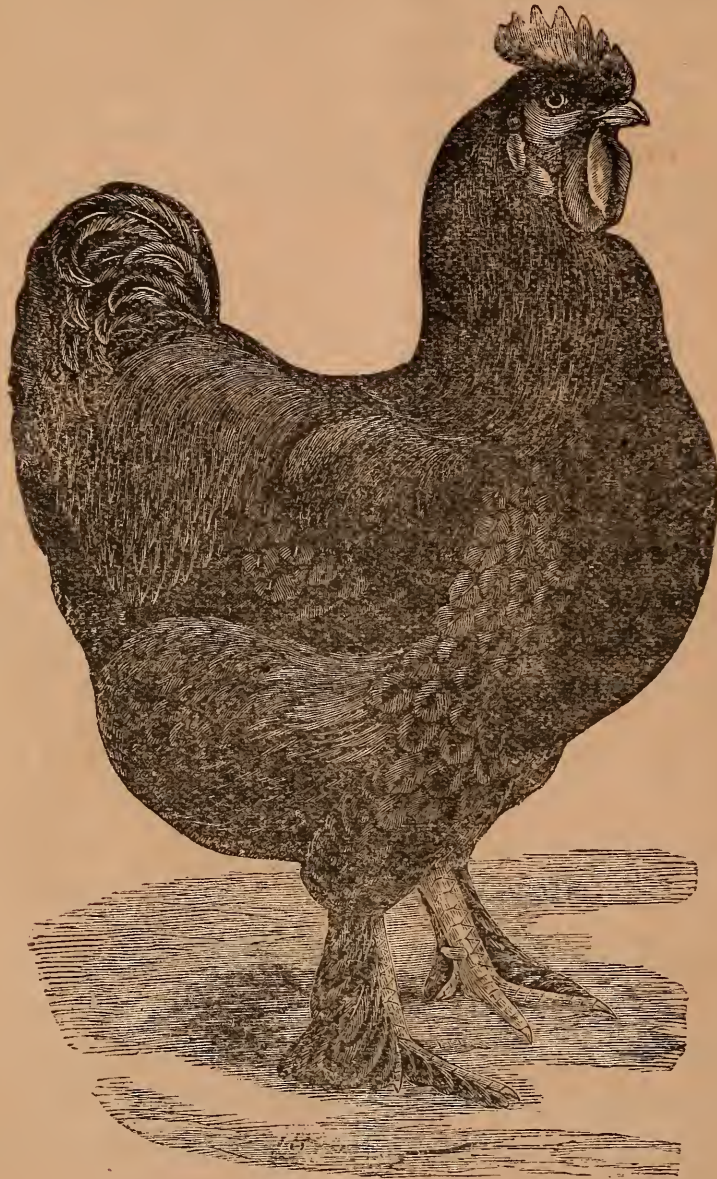
I have to keep a copy of all my letters, so please do not send me a postal card, and request a reply on it. And as my receipts of letters of inquiry average thirty to sixty per day, you will see the necessity of enclosing a three-cent stamp, if you want a reply.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

I shall ship eggs from Chicago in 1883. Can ship by American, United States, Adams, Pacific, and Baltimore & Ohio or any other Express Companies. In ordering, please state which company you wish the goods sent by.

A gentleman being called upon, while visiting at a friend's, to "say grace" at the table, was very much confused, not being a "professor," yet he thought he would not decline, so he accepted the situation and commenced, "O Lord, we thank thee, we are much obliged to thee. Yours respectfully, Amen."

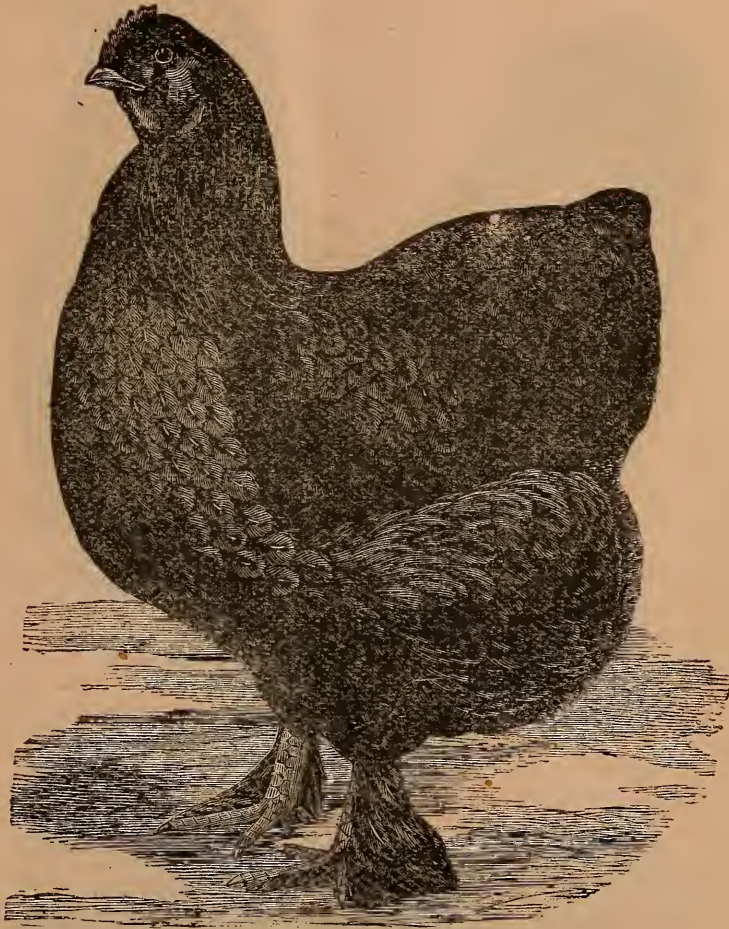
BLACK COCHIN COCK.



Black Cochins are one of the most beautiful breeds we keep. Their rich, green, glossy, jet black color makes them a general favorite. They are good layers of large-sized dark-colored eggs, and are as hardy as any other breed. They are not as much inclined to sit as some others of the Cochin family, and are more easily broken up when the fever overtakes them. We can recommend them for all purposes. We shall breed from four yards this season.

YARD No. 1.—Is Ward's strain, and presided over by cock Kalkalua. With him are some choice hens and pullets, and we feel assured they will throw some very choice stock. Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00

BLACK COCHIN HEN.



YARD No. 2.—Is made up of good hens and pullets, mated to a choice cockerel, Kalkalua 2d; and we say to those who want to raise Black Cochons, give this yard a trial, and we know you will be pleased. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00

YARD No. 3.—Is composed of eight hens and pullets of excellent quality, and is presided over by a very fine cockerel from that veteran breeder, Philander Williams, Esq. Any yard presided over by a cockerel from Mr. Williams' yard, is sure to produce nice chicks. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.50

YARD No. 4.—Is made up of pullets and hens of A No. 1 quality, and mated with a beautiful cockerel from the world-renowned yards of R. M. Rosencrans. This yard is hard to beat, and we think the matings will prove a great success. Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00

One sitting from each of the above yards in one order, \$8.00.

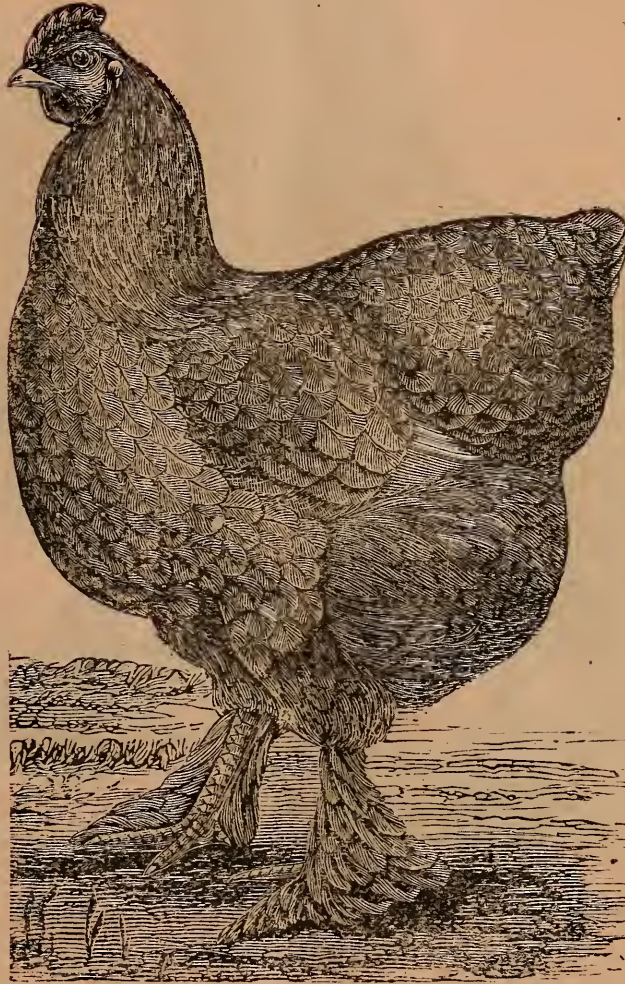
BUFF COCHIN COCK.



Summit Lawn Strain.

Buff Cochins are of a beautiful buff color, and probably as much admired as any of the Cochin family. They show to good advantage; are good winter layers, early sitters, and good mothers. They are docile, easily kept in confinement, and are becoming very popular. We have as fine yards of Buffs as any breeder in America.

BUFF COCHIN HEN.



- YARD No. 1.—Contains eight hens and a cock of our choicest selection. Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00
- YARD No. 2.—Has eight choice pullets of rich deep buff color, mated with a fine cock not related to the females. Eggs, per sitting\$2.50
- YARD No. 3.—Contains eight hens and a splendid cockerel. Eggs, per sitting... \$2.00
- YARD No. 4.—Has four hens and four pullets, all good buff color, and well mated. Eggs, per sitting, \$2.00; or two sittings for..... \$3.00

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.



Porterfield's Strain.

They are the largest of the Cochin family, are of good shape, good winter and summer layers, breed true to feather, excellent sitters and mothers, and are very hardy. They bear confinement as well as any other breed, and are becoming very popular. They are very docile, and easily confined, seldom getting over a three-foot fence. We consider them one of our choicest breeds. We shall breed from five yards this season.

YARD No. 1.—Includes ten fine hens and a choice cock, selected by Mr. Porterfield himself, expressly for our yards. Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00

PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Continued.

YARD No. 2.—Is made up by selecting ten choice pullets from our own hatching of 1881, and in no way related to Yard No. 1. At the head of this yard is a fine cock of 1880 hatch, but of no relation to his mates. This pen will be prized on account of introducing fresh blood. Eggs, per sitting...\$2.50

YARD No. 3.—Contains five hens and five pullets, mated to a cock from Pierce Brothers' strain. There is no relation between cock and hens of this yard, and of course their progeny will be very strong and healthy. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.50

YARD No. 4.—Contains ten choice pullets, mated to a cock from W. S. Jones' strain. Cock is not related to his mates, and strong and healthy blood exists here. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.50

YARD No. 5.—Has ten hens and pullets of choice selection, mated to a cock of 1880 hatch, of Porterfield strain, and are in no way related. Here again is good blood, and strong and healthy chicks will be the result. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00

One sitting from each of the above yards in one order.....\$10.00

SHIPPING FOWLS.

We frequently receive orders for fowls, with the request to ship them on such a day. This we cannot always do, as our business is now so large, that we frequently have orders ahead for a week or ten days. Please send us your orders, and we will ship at the earliest possible moment, and notify by mail a day or two before shipping.

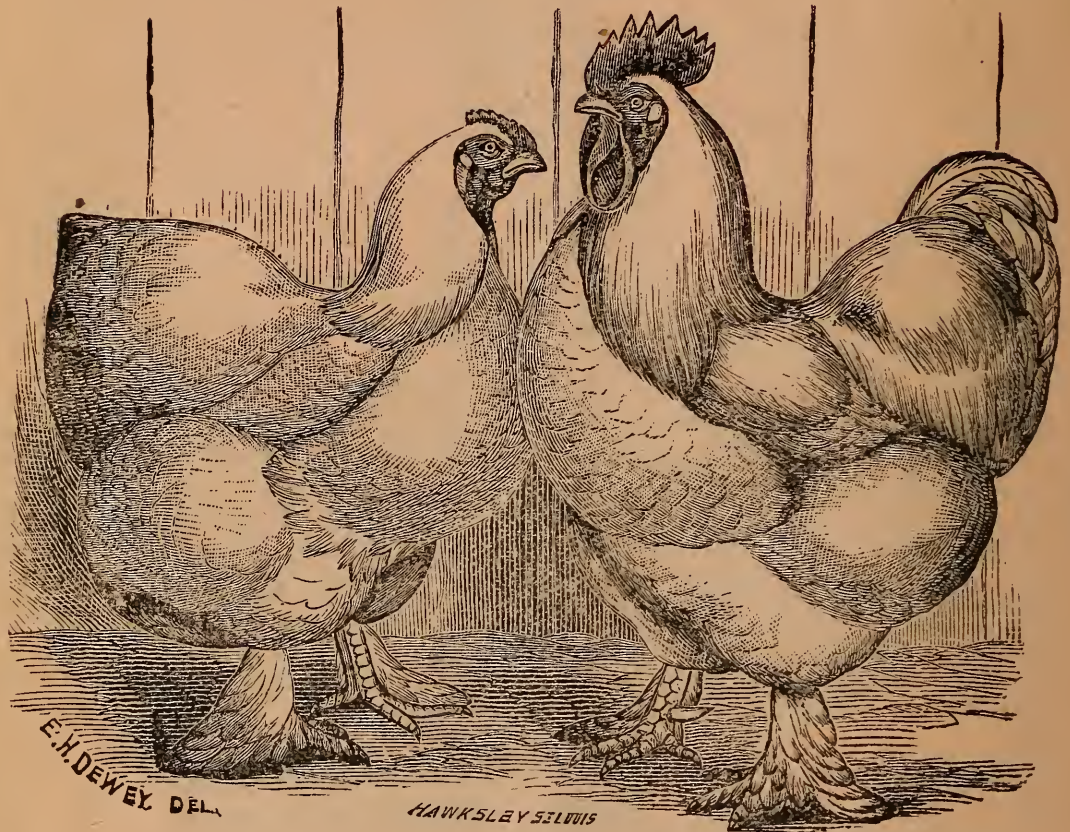
HENS.

Keep fresh water before your fowls constantly.

Sprinkle flour of sulphur in nests of sitting and laying hens.

Place sitting hens in dark places, where they cannot be disturbed by other fowls.

WHITE COCHINS



Summit Lawn Strain.

Our White Cochins look exactly like the above cut, are exceedingly beautiful birds, and are growing in favor and general estimation of the public every day. They are a pure white, very genial in temperament and easily controlled, as a fence three feet high will confine or prevent them from going away from home. They are very hardy, good layers of large size pink eggs, and a fine table fowl. They are nice feeders and eat much less than the Buffs. We shall breed from two pens during the season.

YARD No. 1.—Contains eight beautiful hens, and cock “Pride of the Lawn,” a most elegant fellow, perfect in style, color and symmetry, and very seldom equaled. Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00

YARD No. 2.—Is made up of eight choice pullets of beautiful form and shape, and mated with a fine cock, “Prince.” Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00

Eggs from either of these pens will be sure to please.

THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER.

A Complete and Standard Guide to the

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY,

FOR DOMESTIC USE, THE MARKETS, OR EXHIBITION.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

BY L. WRIGHT.

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CHAP. XXVII.—Separate Establishments for Rearing Poultry. Poultry on the Farm, Conclusion.

PRICE, POSTPAID, \$2.00.

R. B. MITCHELL,

36 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.



Summit Lawn Strain.

The above fowls are very graceful and active, and jet black in color, combs of a very bright red, and in the cocks firm, large and erect, eyes of dark brown, clear and bright. The white face and ear lobes, their principal feature, are of pure white, and resemble white kid, finely dressed. They are non-sitters, lay large white eggs, and are a good table fowl. Their general appearance is very handsome and aristocratic, and they are greatly admired. We shall breed from two pens this season. One pen of McMillan's strain, and one pen of Turpenning's strain. Eggs, per sitting, from either pen, \$2.50, or one sitting from each pen in one order, \$4.00.

LABEL PATENTED

DEC. 23d, 1879.

AXFORD'S GLASS HEN EXHIBITION INCUBATOR,

—OR—

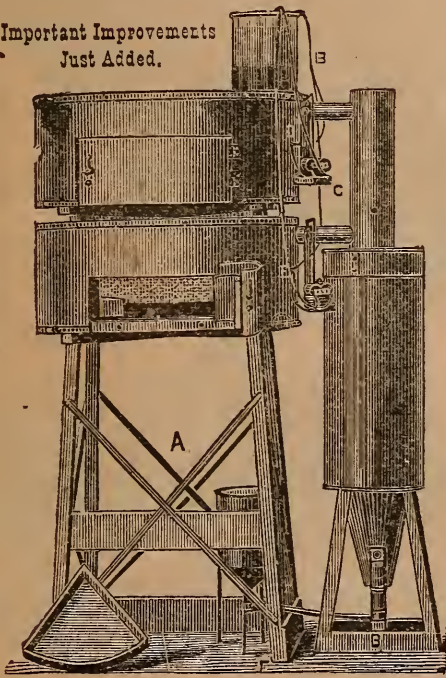
NATIONAL INCUBATOR,

—FOR—

Hatching Chickens.

The Original, Most Successful and Complete in the World.

Important Improvements
Just Added.



2 BABYS SET UP. PRICE, \$45.00.
Holds 300 Eggs.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

Axford's National Incubator,

At TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1879.

40 Public Exhibitions!

179 Chicks out of 180 Eggs!

Self-Regulating, Durable, Practical and Easily Understood. Will Hatch where none other will. Need not "regulate a room" to insure success.

Address: AXFORD & BRO., Chicago, Ill.

Get our "Egg Tester," and thereby hatch twice as many chickens. The result will surprise you. Anyone can use it. Mailed for 50c.

READ! READ! READ!

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1882.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned say they know well the members of the firm of AXFORD & BRO., their place of business, and have seen the National Incubator, manufactured by them, in operation in all kinds of temperature, successfully hatching chickens; and wish to say in particular, that we saw it (the 400 eggs size, with No. 2 heater) in operation in their barn Dec. 8, 1882, maintaining the proper degree of heat on the eggs, without any other fire in the place; also, that ice was formed in large quantities around the lower edges of the oven, arising from the condensed vapor escaping from the same; the temperature of the air outside being on that day 10 to 15 degrees below zero, the eggs hatching out two days later, viz.: Dec. 10th, 1882. The operation of turning the eggs was completed in three minutes.

J. D. SMITH, [SEAL.]
T. A. WAGGENER, [SEAL.]
H. W. AXFORD. [SEAL.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of December, A. D. 1882.

GEORGE PETERSON.

[NOTARIAL SEAL.] Notary.

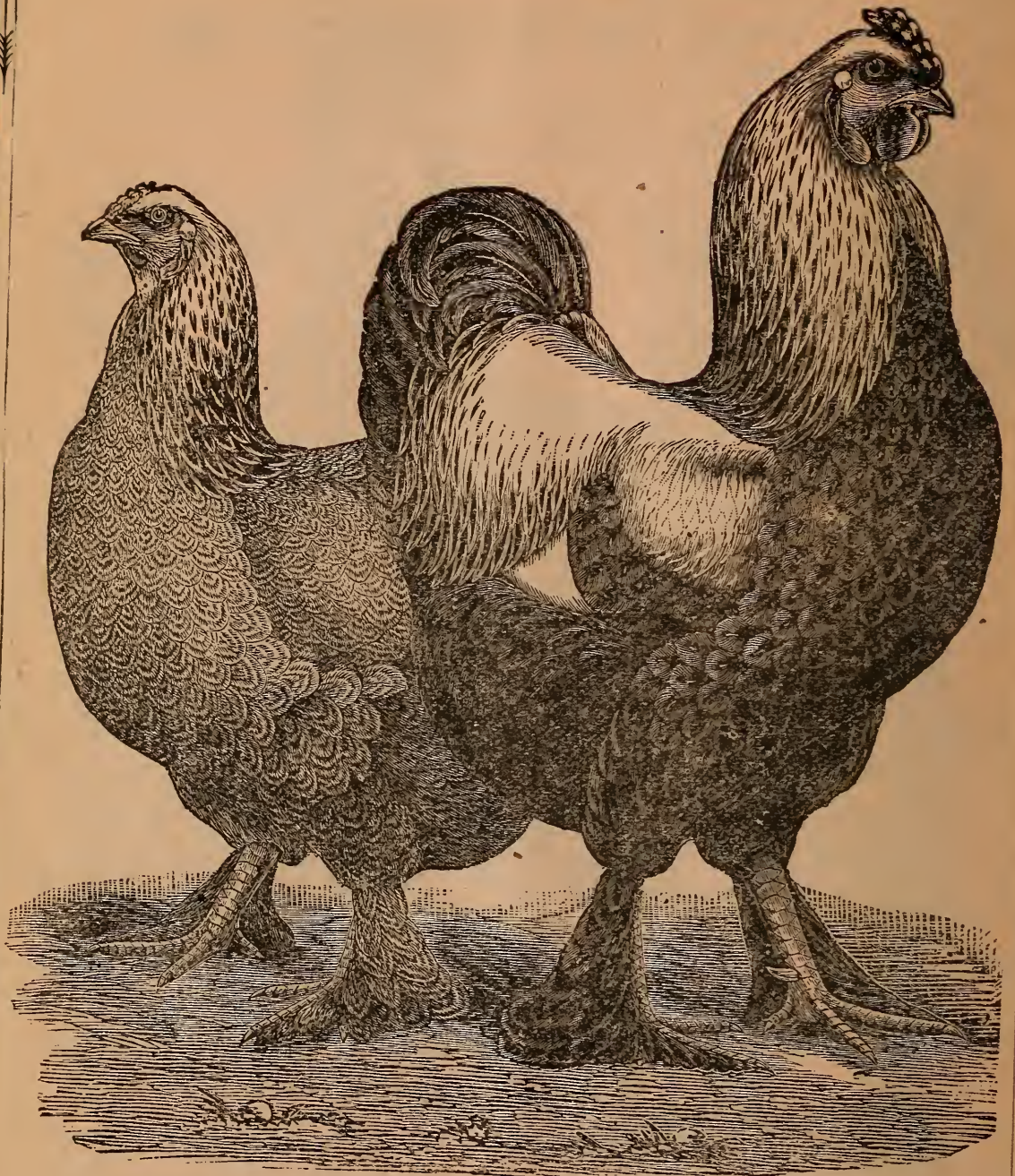
Plans given of our new Brooders, which can be made very cheap.

R. Burchardt, Denver, Col., says, "Your Bell is wonderful! I would not be without it."

Buy the original Incubator, the "Ax-ford." Send stamp for circular.

AXFORD & BRO., CHICAGO, ILL.

DARK BRAHMAS.



The plumage of the cock is a silvery white, comb bright red and small, wattles and ear lobes brilliant red, breast black—or black slightly mottled with white; tail small, upright and well spread, and in color black; legs large, strong and well covered with soft feathers. The hen is of a beautiful steel gray, and very handsomely pencilled. They are beautiful birds, and possess many good qualities—good layers and mothers, a good table fowl, become very tame, are great pets, and easily kept in confinement.

DARK BRAHMAS—Continued.

We shall breed from four yards this season.

YARD No. 1.—Porterfield's strain; has ten finely-pencilled hens and pullets, and is presided over by a very fine cock, direct from D. A. Porterfield's yards. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00

YARD No. 2.—Contains eight fine hens and pullets, mated to a beautiful cock-erel from the celebrated yards of H. A. Mansfield. Their progeny will be hard to beat. Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00

YARD No. 3.—At the head of this yard is an extra choice cock, from the yards of Albert French, whose stock needs no comments, as it is known the world over. His associates are selected birds, and those who want to raise show birds must not forget this yard. Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00

YARD No. 4.—This is an A No. 1 yard of ten hens and pullets, at the head of which is a splendid cock from W. H. Todd. The name of Todd is enough to recommend this yard, and we have fears that we may not be able to supply the demand. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.50

One sitting from each of the above yards in one order.....\$8.00

One Monday, Mr. John B. Teasdale sent us an order for eggs, and as he did not get them on the following Thursday, he sent us the following, which we think is too rich to keep to ourselves:

MINERAL POINT, Wis., June 16, 1881.

SAY—YOU OLD FEATHER LEGS:

Last Monday I sent you \$1.00 for eggs—am wondering why I don't hear that you got the "Scads." Hurry up them ar eggs.

JOHN B. TEASDALE.

To which we sent the following reply:

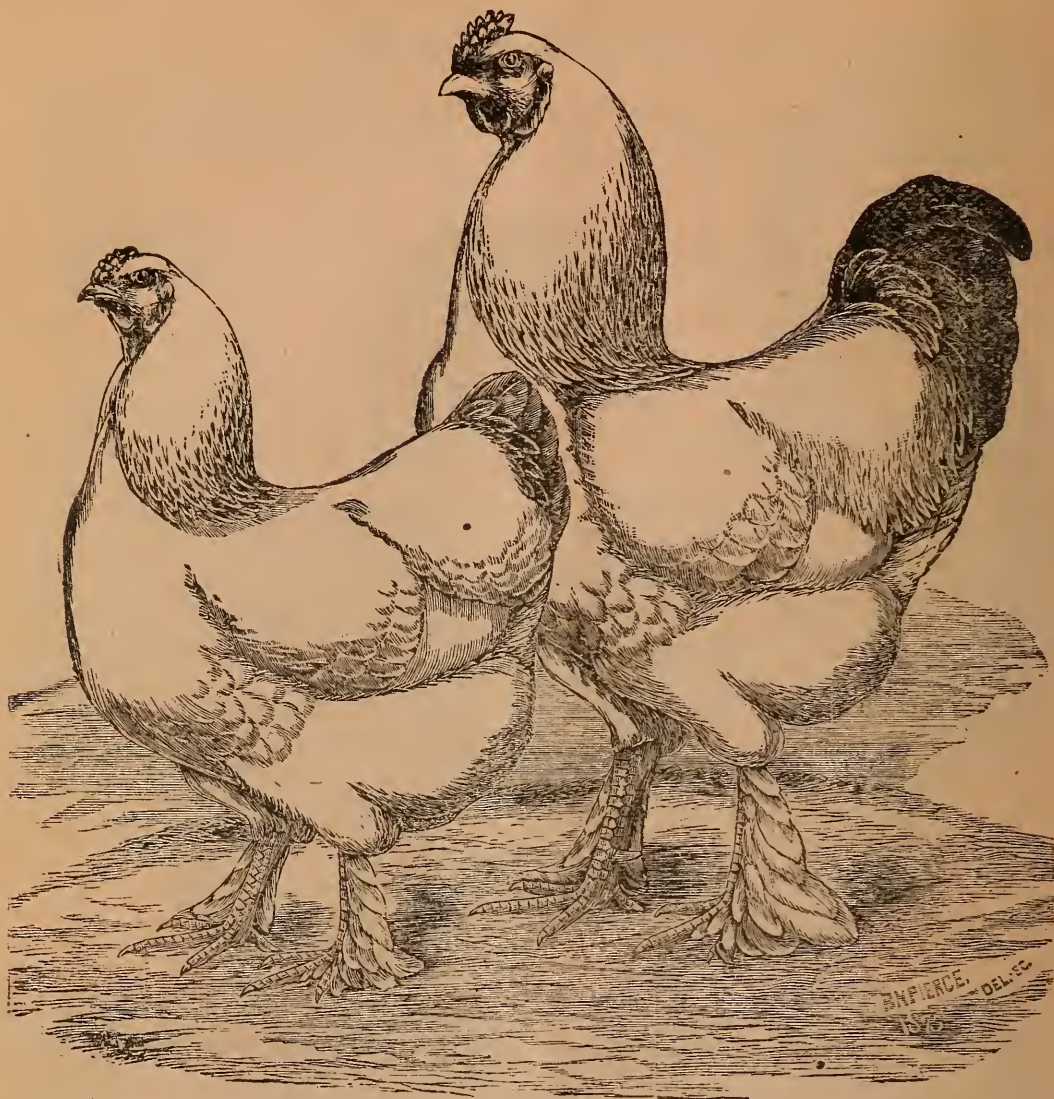
CHICAGO, Ills., June 21, 1881.

SHANGHAI:

Your eggs were shipped yesterday.

FEATHER LEGS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.



• **Felch Strain.**

I shall breed from five yards of Light Brahmas this season :

YARD No. 1.—Will be presided over by Cock Triumph of Troy. Scores 95 points. Pedigreed, has taken several first and special premiums, mated with eight choice hens, scoring from 88 to 93 points. The sire of Triumph of Troy sold for \$50. Price of Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00

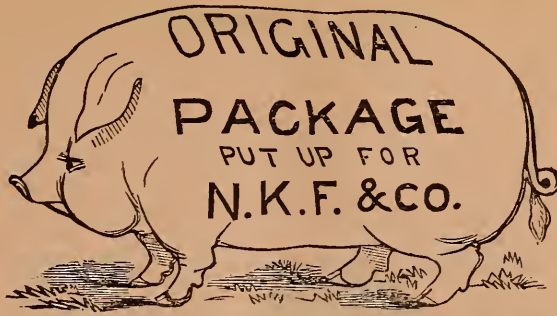
YARD No. 2.—Cock Delta Boy, mated to six choice hens; all pedigreed. Price of Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.50

YARD No. 3.—At the head of this yard is Cock Major Comey—Duke of York strain. Is a beautiful bird, and has eight elegant wives. This strain is too well known to need any extended remarks. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.50

YARD No. 4.—Is made up of eight choice hens and pullets, and presided over by Cockerel Felch, sired by "Triumph of Troy." This is a very fine pen and will produce some elegant chicks. Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.50

YARD No. 5.—Contains some fine hens and pullets, and is presided over by Cockerel "Natick." There is good blood in this pen, and we expect many of their chicks will be prize winners. Price of Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00

One sitting from each of the above yards, in one order, \$10.00.



FAIRBANK'S
REFINED LARD
IS UNEXCELLED.

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the
Eating Thereof."

Use our **FAMOUS GOODS ONCE**
And thereafter you will be our Steady Customers.

N.K. Fairbank & Co.

ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

LARD REFINERS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard, Tallow and Neatsfoot Oils.



WHITE LEHORNS.



Summit Lawn Strain.

Our White Leghorns for 1883 cannot be excelled by any breeder in America. The cocks are of fine symmetry and well developed. Their appearance is nobby and stylish in the extreme, and are beautiful to look at. The hens are of good size, with beautiful lop combs, and are just such birds as any one may be proud of. They breed true, are great layers of good sized white eggs, and are non-sitters. They bear confinement well, are small eaters, very sprightly, and their eggs hatch remarkably well. We shall breed from four choice yards.

Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00.

Read carefully the advertisement of Messrs. N. K. Fairbank & Co. This is one of the largest and oldest houses in this line in Chicago. They commenced business some twenty years ago, and have kept increasing until their goods are now in all the known markets of the world. They make refined lard a specialty, and put it up in all manner of style and size of packages, from a half pint cup to a tierce of three hundred pounds. They pride themselves on the purity of their goods, and caution the public against buying lard put up by irresponsible parties, which contains from ten to thirty per cent of water. They guarantee all their goods strictly pure. Ask your grocer for Fairbank's Refined Lard, and take no other.

A DRUNKARD'S WILL.

First, I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that soon will rot.

Secondly, I leave to my parents, the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity, in a feeble, decrepit state, can sustain.

Thirdly, I leave to my brothers and sisters, as much mortification and injury as I well could bring upon them.

Fourthly, I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death.

Fifth, I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, ignorance, low character, and a remembrance that their father was a drunkard.

Quote this at the breakfast table: If we can't count our chickens before they are hatched, we can eat them.

Hens will not eat their eggs if you give them a dark nest to lay in.

BROWN LECHORNS.



Summit Lawn Strain.

We have bred Brown Leghorns for several years, until we have got the strain to please us, and from this date will be known as "Summit Lawn Strain." They breed very true, are good layers, non-sitters, and mature early. They are very active, always on the lookout for enemies, good foragers, small eaters, and good on the table. They are very popular, well liked, and will lay as many eggs as any other breed. We shall breed from four yards.

Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00.



O. F. FULLER.

H. W. FULLER.

FULLER & FULLER,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS & IMPORTERS,

220 & 222 Randolph St., S. E. Cor. Franklin,

CHICAGO.

Pure Essential Oils, Select Powdered Drugs

Standard Pharmaceutical Preparations,

Foreign and American Proprietary Medicines, &c.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.



Summit Lawn Strain.

The above cut is a true representation of Summit Lawn strain of Plymouth Rocks. These birds were mated by the world-renowned poultry judge, B. N. Pierce, Esq. Every bird has yellow legs and beaks, scores high, and is beautifully and evenly marked. We shall breed from four pens this season.

- YARD NO. 1.—Contains eight hens, and cock “King of the Lawn,” all as fine birds as any one wishes to see. Eggs, per sitting.... \$3.60
- YARD No. 2.—Contains six hens and a fine cockerel, all finely marked. Eggs, per sitting..... \$2.50
- YARD No. 3.—Has five hens and four pullets, and cock to match, all choice birds. Eggs, per sitting... \$2.00
- YARD No. 4.—Contains four pullets and four hens, and a splendid cock. Eggs, per sitting, \$2.00 : or two or more sittings at \$1.50 per sitting.

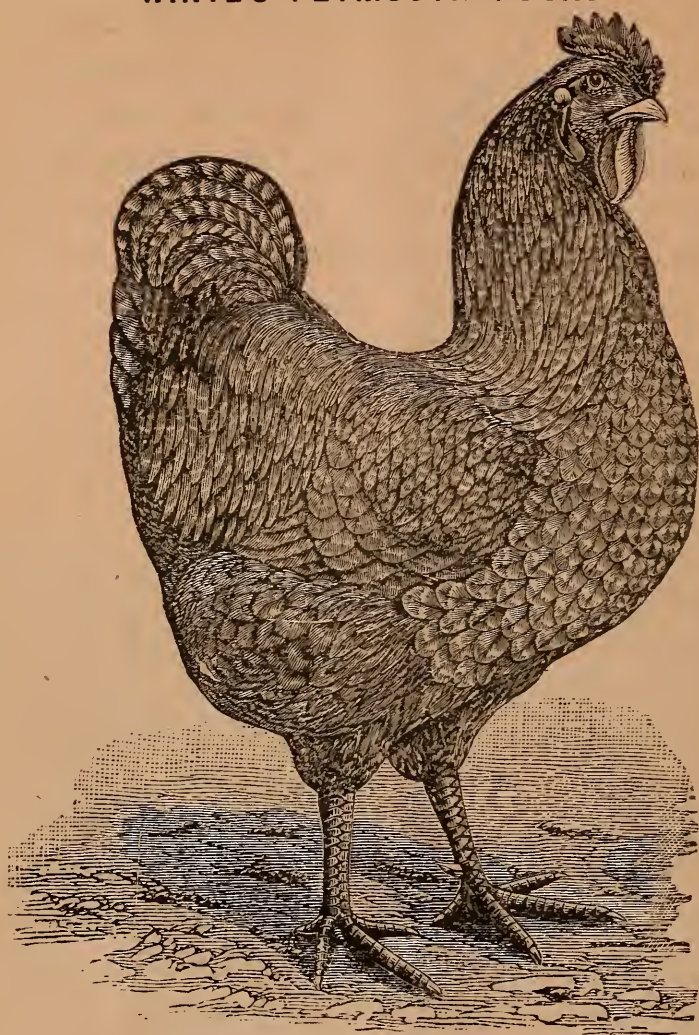
We ask your attention to the Wholesale Drug House of Messrs. Fuller & Fuller, advertised in our columns. This house commenced business some thirty years ago, and by close attention to business, square dealing and low prices, have grown and prospered until they have become one of the largest houses in the United States. There is not an article in the drug or chemical line that cannot be had at this house. This is one of the lions of our city, and no one should visit Chicago, without seeing the immense establishment. It is six stories high, besides the basement; 50 feet front by 180 feet deep, and well lighted on three sides. It is a model of neatness and order, and every mechanical device for handling goods, that the proprietors could think of, has been brought into play. The establishment is warmed by steam throughout. It has seven fire-proof vaults, 10x12 feet, in which the more valuable goods are kept. They employ about 140 persons, and ship daily a large amount of goods. Their first floor or salesroom is magnificent, finished in walnut and oil, and contains desk room for about 40 clerks, who are polite, courteous and obliging. The writer has been acquainted with the proprietors, Messrs. O. F. and H. W. Fuller, about 20 years, and it is a pleasure for us to say that we never knew of a case where parties, who bought goods of them once, but were so well pleased with them, that they always returned for more. It is useless for us to say anything farther, for it is impossible for us to do the establishment justice. It must be seen to be appreciated, and the Messrs. Fuller extend a hearty welcome to all who wish to see *the Mammoth Drug House of the Northwest*. R. B. MITCHELL.

WARM POULTRY HOUSE.

It is a pleasure to us to go into our poultry house these cold mornings, when the mercury is twenty-five degrees below zero, and the wind blowing a gale, to find our fowls warm, comfortable, and enjoying themselves. The water seldom skims over in their drinking cups.

How do we keep them so comfortable? Our fowl-house is 134 feet long, and 24 feet wide. In the east end we have a hot air furnace, and in the west end a large stove, in both of which we burn hard coal. In each of these on cold nights, we build a good fire, and this is the way it is done. Please remember that your humble servant, the proprietor, looks after the fire himself, and does not trust it to his help.

WHITE'S PLYMOUTH ROCKS.



Cock, Duke of Englewood.

We are constantly making additions to our poultry yards. In the spring of 1882, we arranged for a pen of very choice Plymouth Rocks from Capt. James E. White's best birds, for which we paid him about \$5.00 each, selected and mated by Mr. White expressly for our yards.

During 1882 we raised some very choice chicks from Cock, Duke of Englewood. We also retain the Duke and his family, and no finer birds than the Duke and his progeny can be found in America. We have selected and mated with great care from our nicest birds of 1882 hatch, three pens, and hope in the future we shall be able to supply the demand.

We regret to say that we fear the Captain has so much other business to attend to, that he is neglecting his poultry, as we have seen birds sent out by him during the past year, that, to say the least, were no credit to him.

YARD No. 1.—Duke of Englewood and his family.	Eggs, per sitting...	\$3.00
YARD No. 2.— " " " 2d " "	" " " " " "	.... 2.75
YARD No. 3.— " " " 3d " "	" " " " " "	.... 2.50

ESTABLISHED 1867.

J. W. JINETTE & CO.,

GENERAL PRODUCE

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

118 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Refer by permission to

Cook, Phillips & Wells, Wholesale Grocers, Chicago.
Hide & Leather National Bank,

CHICAGO.

*Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Grain, Seeds,
Dried Fruits, Etc.*

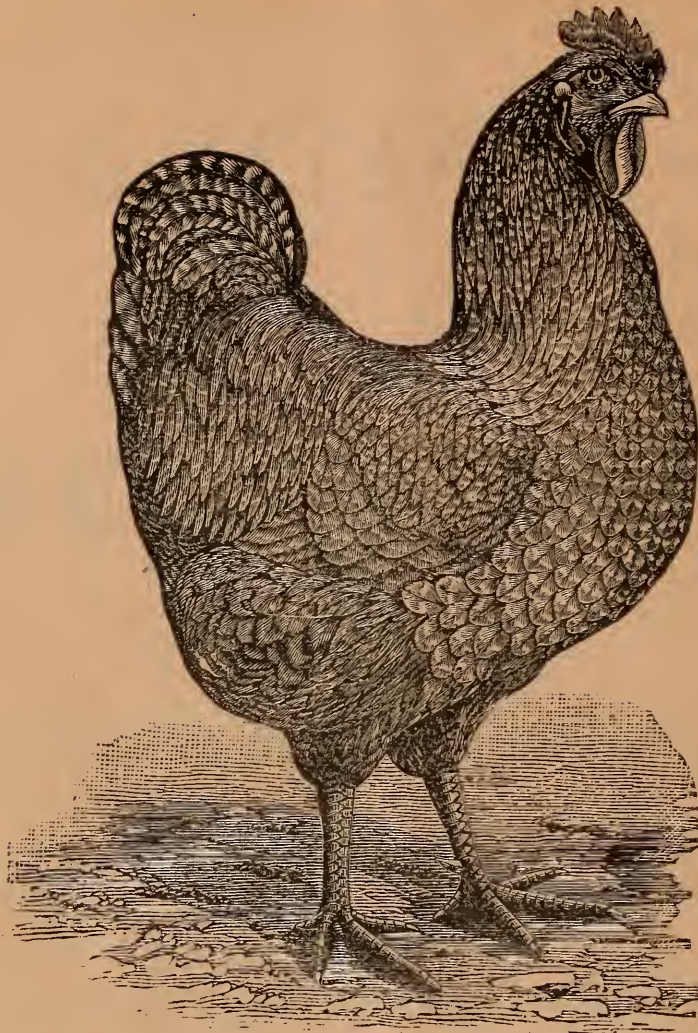
Particular attention paid to fine Dairy Products, Dressed Poultry and Game

Write for Market Reports and Instructions for dressing poultry, and
how to ship. Tags and Stencils furnished free.

We are personally acquainted with Messrs. Jinnette & Co., having known them for several years. Their House is located near the head of Dearborn St., on South Water, and is one of the best locations in the city. Thousands pass their doors daily, seeking all kinds of farm and dairy products, and their sales are enormous. They possess unusual facilities for handling all kinds of produce. They are prompt in all business transactions, have ample capital, and are honest, hard working men; and if you intrust them with your business, you will be sure to get quick returns, and be fairly and honestly dealt with. We take pleasure in recommending this firm to our readers. Respectfully,

R. B. MITCHELL.

PITKIN'S PLYMOUTH ROCKS.



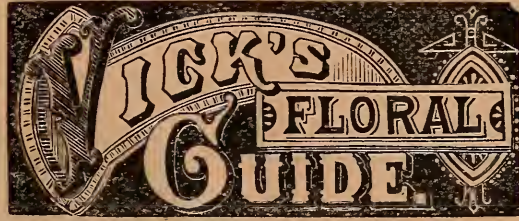
Cock, Pitkin's Pride.

We arranged with Mr. Pitkin, in spring of 1882, to select and mate for us (so as to produce the best results,) a pen of his celebrated Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Pitkin is one of the best Plymouth Rock breeders in America, and as Summit Lawn Poultry Yards is bound to have the very best the country affords, we think it would be incomplete without a pen of his mating and selection.

Mr. Pitkin refused \$100 for a Plymouth Rock Cock in the fall of 1881, and those who buy eggs from this yard, need not be surprised if they raise some \$100 birds.

We raised some very beautiful birds in 1882 from the pen Mr. Pitkin mated for us, and we can now boast of as fine birds as ever piped the shell. Out of our chicks raised in 1882, we have selected the very choicest ones, and shall breed from three yards this season.

YARD NO. 1.—Pitkin's Pride and Family,	Eggs, per sitting.....	\$3.00
YARD NO. 2.—	" " 2d " "	2.75
YARD NO. 3.—	" " 3d " "	2.50



For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 Illustrations

of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and postoffice address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the ten cents. VICK'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD! The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.

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VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number, and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

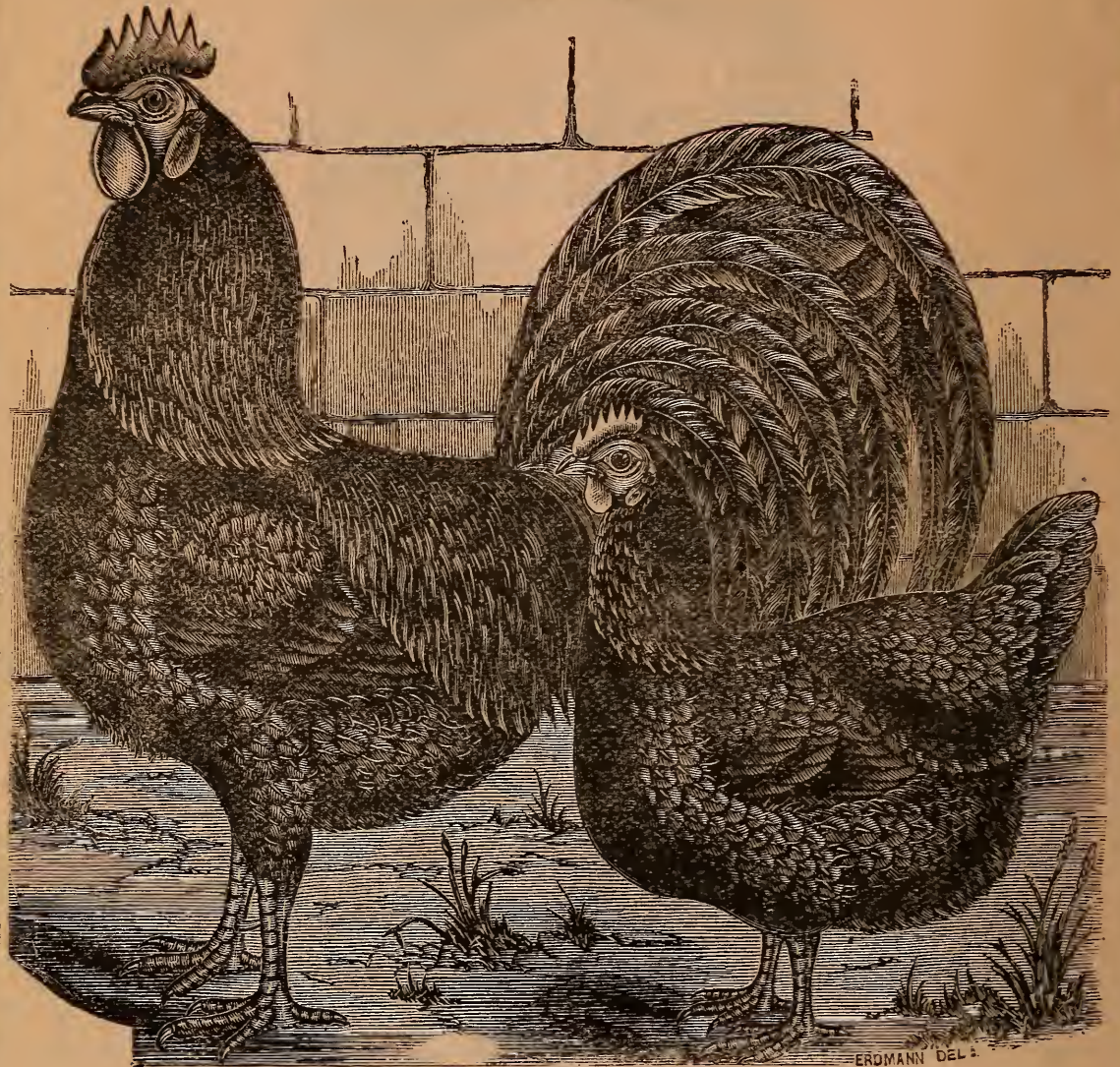
We call particular attention to the advertisement of Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y. This is one of the oldest and most reliable flower, bulb and seed houses in this country. It was through the energy and perseverance of Mr. Vick, that bulbs, seeds and plants can be sent through the mails at reasonable rates. His flowers, seeds and plants cannot be excelled by any house in the world. If you wish anything nice, new and beautiful, send for his catalogue, and you will be sure to find it. They never send out anything but what is first-class, and you can depend on getting just what you order.

R. B. MITCHELL.

The Axford Incubator, which we advertise in this catalogue, is a first-class one. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Axford,—have examined and tested his machine, and know whereof we speak. Last fall we sent him eighty-three fertilized eggs, and he hatched out for us seventy-five nice strong healthy chicks. Write to Mr. Axford for his circular. He is an honest man, and all our readers can rely on what he says. He has all the orders for incubators he can fill, and his business is rapidly increasing.

R. B. MITCHELL.

BLACK JAVAS.



N. T. Lattin's Strain.

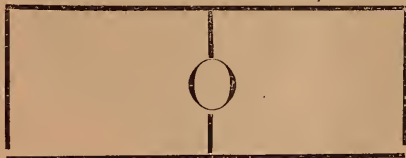
We consider the Black Javas a splendid fowl. The above cut represents them exactly as they appear in our yards. They are very large, erect, and noble looking; very hardy, and seldom, if ever, sick, and lay a very large egg. We prize them very highly, and hope soon to see them in every man's yard.

Their color is of a lustrous black, with green shading, which is especially desirable. Combs are single and erect; legs black, or tending towards willow. They are a good table fowl, and good layers. Some consider them preferable to any other breed, not even excepting Plymouth Rocks. They differ from some other breeds in one important respect, and that is, they will breed less culls and more good birds than many other varieties. We shall breed from two pens of very choice birds this season.

Eggs, per sitting.....\$3.00.

BROODERS.

When chickens are hatched by artificial means, it is necessary to have a brooder for them, so they can warm themselves whenever they wish to. The best method to do this is as follows: For fifty chickens use a frame, three feet long by eighteen inches wide, and eight inches high, made of one-inch boards. Now take a piece of sheet iron and nail over the bottom of the box. Again make a frame two inches wide, of same size as the first box, and attach it to the first box under the sheet iron. Cover the bottom of this two-inch frame with another piece of very thin sheet iron, except in center of lower sheet iron, where must be left a hole six inches in diameter. Now turn the iron bottoms down, and rest each end on



Bottom of Brooder.



End view.

bricks, about eight to twelve inches from the ground, just high enough to get under a small kerosene lamp. Put gravel or sand about one inch deep on the upper sheet iron. Light the lamp and place it under the brooder, letting the chimney project one-half inch above the lower iron bottom. The heat strikes the upper iron bottom, and radiates all over the bottom that is covered with gravel, on which the chicks will sit and sleep whenever they choose. A small yard is necessary for the chicks at each end of the brooder, for them to run into and exercise, and get the fresh air, and where they can be fed and watered. A partition runs through the brooder crosswise, making two apartments, each large enough to hold twenty-five chicks. Be careful not to raise the wick in the lamp too high, as it may get too hot; just a little blaze is sufficient. Each end of the brooder is made gable shape to secure the roof boards that cover the brooder, and carry off the water when it rains. The roof is made of two boards, $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet long by 12 inches wide, and the ridge of the roof is some five inches higher than at the eaves. A little ventilation is necessary in each end, under the projections of the roof.

This brooder is large enough until the chicks are six to eight weeks old, and they can then be placed in a larger one, and will not need any artificial heat, unless it is very cold. A small light of glass, say 3x4 inches, should be placed in the roof of each apartment.

A little experience will enable any one to raise chickens with this kind of brooder.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.



Armstrong's Strain.

These are very handsome birds, and probably bred as much for beauty as anything else. They are non-sitters and good layers; not quite as hardy as some other breeds, yet do nicely if well cared for.

We shall breed from two yards this season. Our stock is very fine, and we are sure that all who see them will want some of their eggs and chickens.

Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00.

In feeding young chickens with hard-boiled eggs and bread, remove the crust and rub the bread and egg together between the hands, until it is fine; add no moisture, as the egg will supply all that is necessary.

A MINISTER SCANDALIZED.

A few years since, a minister was made the happy recipient of a nice baby. Of course he was very much pleased over the event, and told the news to all of his parishioners whom he chanced to meet. His congregation, realizing the fact that their minister's expenses must naturally increase in proportion as his family increased, thought to do the nice thing, and made up a purse and sent it to him. Of course the minister was very thankful for such substantial aid in time of need. On the following Sabbath the minister was almost overcome while thinking how kindly his congregation had remembered him, and in his closing prayer he thanked the Lord for all the blessings of life, and also for the little "succor" he had received the past week. This would have passed off well enough had it not happened there were some mischievous students in the audience, who, after the services was dismissed, waited in the porch until the minister came out, when they asked him which he referred to in his prayer,—the baby or the money!

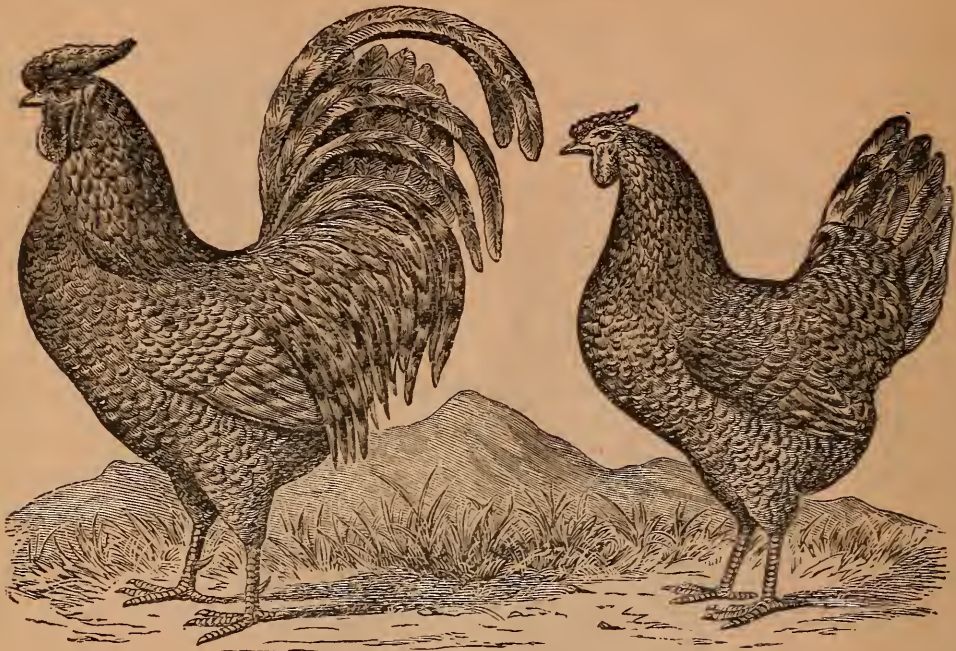
A lady wanted her little girl to bathe in a room, the windows of which opened into the yard in which were some fowls. "But," said the little girl, "I don't want to bathe before the chickens." "Oh, never mind the chickens," said the mother. "Well," said the little woman, "I won't bathe before the rooster, anyhow."

Constable Adams, down in Connecticut, is said to be the most economical man living. He has recently bought a pair of green spectacles for his cow, and is now feeding her on shavings from the planing mill.

RATS IN THE POULTRY HOUSE.

Last year we put a gun into the hands of the young man who took care of our poultry,—gave him plenty of powder and shot, and five cents each for all the rats he would kill. His bill amounted to \$5.00. Let your boys have a little fun.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUEs.



These are natives of America, and originated some seventy or eighty years ago. They probably breed more true to color than most other breeds. They are exceedingly hardy, mature quite early, fine layers, good sitters, and are excellent on the table. Their color is of a slaty blue, yellow legs, and rose combs. They are easy to raise, have compact bodies, and shortish legs. They are of good size, and their plumage resembles the Plymouth Rocks. They can be mated with less trouble than the Plymouth Rocks, and by many are thought to be more hardy, and require less attention to keep them in health, and from this fact they make a good farmer's fowl. We shall breed from two choice pens during the season.

Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.00.

Summit Lawn Poultry Yards,
Night Watchman.



Address,
R. B. MITCHELL,
36 State Street,
CHICAGO.

Get the Best for the Least Money!



THE POULTRY MONTHLY

Conducted by T. M. FERRIS.

Only \$1.25 per Year. Only \$1.25 per Year.

It is the best and cheapest Magazine of its kind. Its contributors are the most practical breeders, not only in this country, but in England. Beside an extensive poultry department, each edition contains a pigeon department, giving illustrations of the most popular varieties. It is ably edited, and should be perused by every pigeon as well as poultry fancier. It is printed on heavy book paper, contains latest news, is the most prompt in publication, is handsomely illustrated, in neatness cannot be excelled.

TRY IT A YEAR.

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We will gladly receive Subscriptions for the above excellent Magazine.

R. B. MITCHELL.

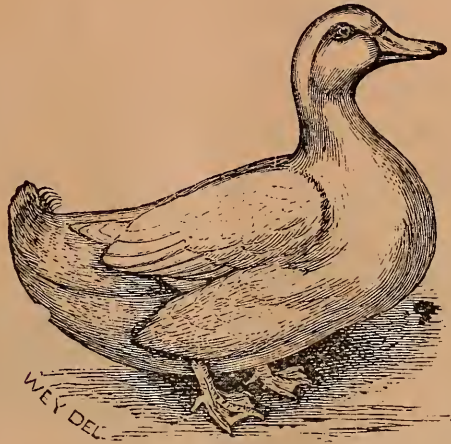
AMERICAN SEBRICHTS.



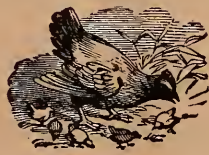
Summit Lawn Strain.

These fowls have been placed recently before the public. They are a popular variety, and have many admirers. They have real merits, and are said to be a good fowl for all purposes. They lay a large-sized egg, and as many as most other fowls. They are thought by many to be better for the table than any other fowl known. They are good sitters and mothers, and are not so broody as some other varieties. They are easily raised, hardy, and mature early. They make a good fowl for the market, and farmers will be pleased with them. They are white and black in color. Their plumage does not fully mature until after their first moult. Beaks dark, and legs yellow. Cocks weigh from 9 to 9½ pounds, and hens from 7 to 7½ pounds. Their plumage is very beautiful, and we think they will be in great demand. We shall breed from one yard of choice birds.

Eggs, per Sitting... ..\$2.00.

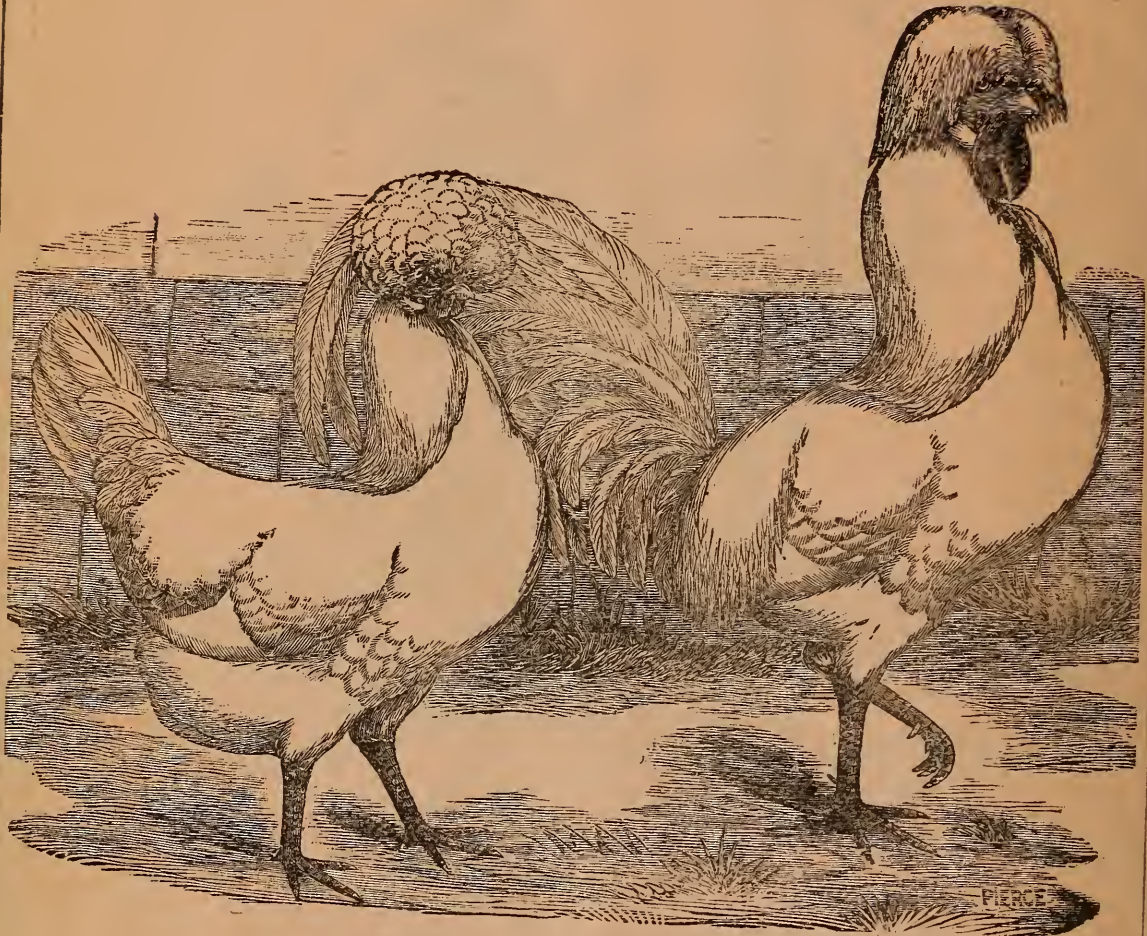
PEKIN DUCKS.

Are pure white, are the largest, and weigh the most to the pair. Their feathers cannot be excelled. They are good layers, very hardy, and are excellent in every respect. Eggs, per sitting of nine, \$1.50; Ducks, per pair, \$5.00.

ROSE COMB WHITE BANTAMS.

These little beauties are the greatest of pets. They delight in being handled, and become very tame. Their plumage is a clear white. In the cocks the comb is a beautiful red, double or rose; red face, and red ear lobes; eyes red, bright and full; full sickle tail; neat, small, white legs and feet. They are very diminutive in size, but proud and strutting. Standard weights are, cocks, 26 ounces; hens, 24 ounces. Eggs, per Sitting, \$2.00.

WHITE CRESTED WHITE POLISH.



Summit Lawn Strain.

The White Crested White Polish are of a pure white and very beautiful fowls. Some of our visitors say they are the most stylish birds we have. They are of medium size, with good sized crests on their heads. They are very hardy, breed true to feather, with but few culls, and possess all the characteristics of the Polish family. The comb of the cock is a bright red, and two-horned, like the letter V in shape. They are excellent layers of pure white eggs, small eaters, a good table fowl, and with many are great favorites. We shall breed from two yards, each containing eight hens and pullets and a splendid cock.

Eggs, per sitting.....\$2.50.

CHOLERA TESTIMONIALS.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Dec. 14, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: Your fowl cholera medicine does just what we got it for—it stopped the cholera. I had forty-seven hens down with the cholera when the medicine arrived. After the first dose I have not lost a chicken from the cholera. I had lost forty-two at the rate of six or eight a day, until I got your medicine. I shall not do without it next year.

Yours truly, C. A. BARTLETT.

TUSCOLA, Ills., Dec. 5, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: Your card at hand asking how I like your cholera medicine. I can readily reply that I like your Cholera Preventive and Cure very much, and do not expect to be without it.

Respectfully yours, NEWTON M. EVANS.

Office of the District Attorney,
WOODBURY, Gloucester Co., N. J., Dec. 6, 1882.*R. B. Mitchell,*

Dear Sir: Your Poultry Powder proved a good thing to me in keeping my imported Silver Sebright and Pekin Bantams in healthy trim. I believe it is a valuable remedy.

Yours truly, B. PERRY.

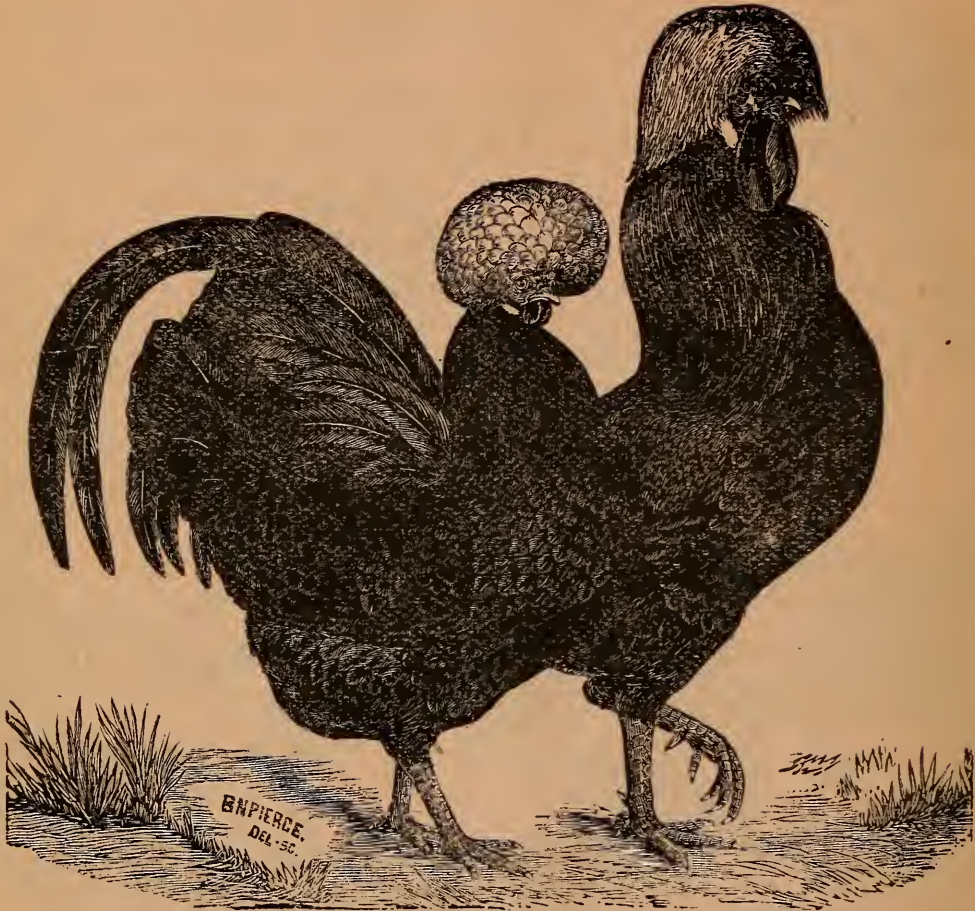
BEACON, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: I received a card from you, asking how I liked the Poultry Cholera Preventive and Cure I bought of you. I can say that it is what you recommend it to be.

Respectfully yours, JAMES PLUM.

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.



Summit Lawn Strain.

Probably there are no fowls that have a more honest claim to personal beauty than the White-crested Black Polish. Their color is of a uniform deep black throughout; their crest is full, large and regular, well-filled on the crown of the head, and each feather of a pure white, except in front, over the beak, there are a few black feathers. There is no appearance of comb, but well developed wattles of a bright red. The ear lobes are moderate in size and in color white. They are non-sitters and great layers of a superior quality of eggs. We shall breed from two yards this season.

YARD No. 1.—Contains eight very choice hens, and a cock from the best breeder in America. Eggs, per sitting. \$3.00

YARD No. 2.—Contains four hens and four pullets of choice selection, mated with a fine cock of McClave strain. Eggs, per sitting. \$2.00

WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY ABOUT US.

WESTFIELD, Wis., June 16, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: Yours of June 13 received and noted, for which accept thanks. I would not wish for more honorable dealings than what you have done.

Most respectfully, W. G. SCOTT.

COLFAX, Iowa, June 18, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: Out of the twelve White-Crested Black Polish eggs received from you, I got ten chicks.

Respectfully yours, JAMES STEWART.

ATCHISON, Kansas, June 5th, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: I got ten nice chicks from the eggs you sent me, for which I feel very grateful to you, and shall remember your kindness. I hope you will prosper and have a good year, for you are certainly entitled to it after dealing so fair by me, and doing more than I asked or expected. You will hear from me again.

Respectfully yours, C. F. SANDERS.

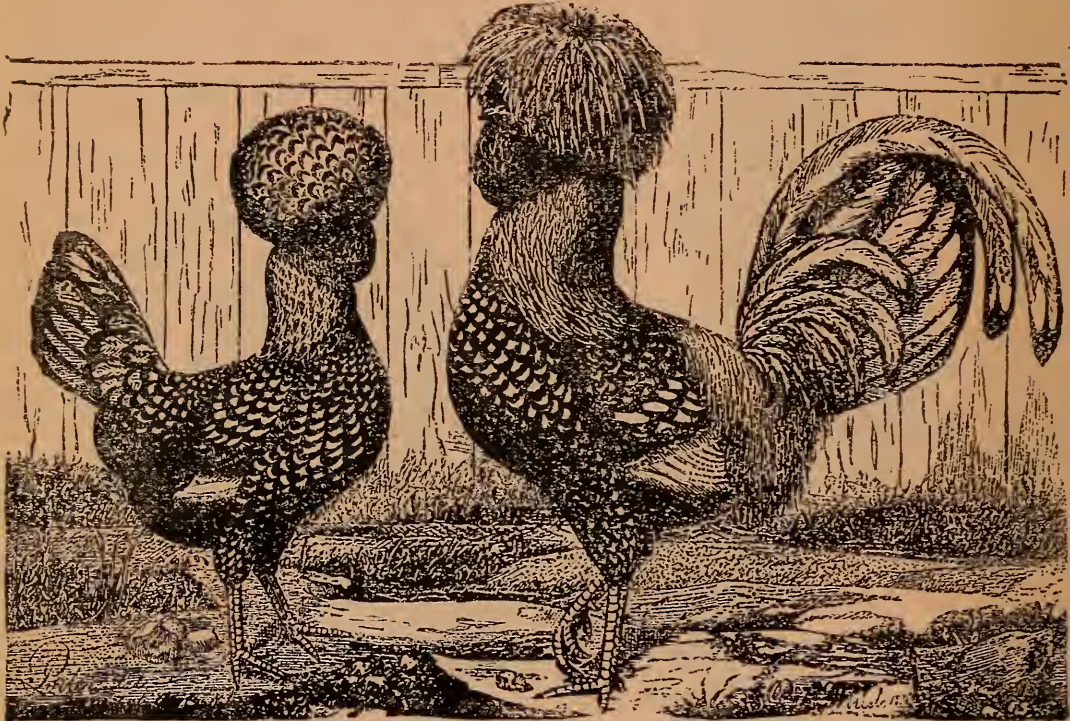
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, June 11, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: The chickens came safely Thursday morning. I am very much pleased with them. I think them the finest of the kind I have ever seen. Am sorry you have not got the cock I wanted, and if at any time you do have it, please write me. I shall have another order before long to send you. Thanking you kindly for your kindness, I am, very truly yours,

O. W. TETROW.

SILVER BEARDED POLISH.



Summit Lawn Strain

Last season we added to our list of fowls, the "Silver Bearded Polish." They have proven to be a very hardy and choice breed, and many of our visitors claim they are the most beautiful birds we have. They are good layers, good on the table, and a splendid fowl in every respect. A flock of them is a beautiful sight on the lawn. They are non-sitters. Their beaks are a horn color; eyes, large, full and bright; crests quite large, and fall over on either side and behind, in an even mass; beard, thick and full; comb like the letter V in shape, and small; legs of a slaty blue color; carriage, erect and strutting. Their plumage is a silvery white, each feather spangled or laced with black.

We shall breed from two yards of as choice fowls as the country affords.

Eggs, per Sitting.....\$2.00.

WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY ABOUT US.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 4, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: The basket of eggs reached me Saturday afternoon, 24 hours from Chicago, upon which the charges were only fifty-five cents. Allow me to compliment you upon the splendid manner in which you ship eggs. Enclosed I hand you \$2.00, for which please send me eggs as follows. * * Please accept thanks for your liberal count, and you may do it again—"You old feather-legs!"

Yours truly, R. A. JONES.

MOLINE, Ills., April 26, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: I received the trio of White-Faced Black Spanish yesterday, and am well satisfied with them.

Respectfully yours, FRANK GLUESING.

CLARINDA, Page Co., Iowa, April 25, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: Am in receipt of the trio of Plymouth Rocks you sent me. I am very well pleased with them. For the birds I say—thanks.

Respectfully yours, W. H. MARLEY.

WAPPELLA, Ills., May 13, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: Out of two sittings of eggs I bought of you, I got eight chicks. Would have had more, but one of the hens did not sit well, and I lost one sitting. Am well pleased with them, and will want two more sittings in a few days.

Respectfully yours, J. A. HARROLD.

LANGSHANS.



The Langshans are a new variety with us. We had so many inquiries for them last season, that we have concluded to keep them this year. They very much resemble the Black Cochins, but not quite as heavily feathered on their legs. They seem strong and healthy, and are one of the coming breeds of fowls. They are growing more popular every day, and we have no doubt will please all who take a fancy to them. We shall breed from one yard this season, from as good birds as can be found in the country.

Eggs, per Sitting.....\$2.00.

WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY ABOUT US.

MORRIS, Ills., June 21, 1882.

Dear Sir: The sitting of Plymouth Rocks I got of you hatched thirteen chicks, and the White Cochins ten chicks.

Very respectfully, MATILDA HOGE.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Dec. 19, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: The Partridge and Buff Cochins came to-day all right. I am very much pleased with them.

Yours very respectfully, S. McCORD.

COXSACKIE, N. Y., May 8, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: I received the eggs on Friday, May 5, in good order—none of them broken: much obliged. I will let you know the result of the hatch.

Respectfully yours, FRANK WORDEN.

HAZLETON, Grant Co., Wis., Aug. 22, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: I received the eggs all right, and many thanks for them. They all hatched, and I now have twelve nice little chicks living.

Respectfully, J. CRANSTON.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 30, 1882.

R. B. Mitchell,

Dear Sir: One of the dark Brahma pullets hatched from the eggs I got of you, is a star worth \$25.00.

Yours, W. J. ELVIN.

HOUDANS.



Summit Lawn Strain.

These are the most hardy, best and popular of any of the French varieties. They are good layers of large white eggs, non-sitters and a good table fowl. They are very active in foraging, and yet not very troublesome on the lawn. They are quite attractive in appearance, and therefore have many admirers; in fact, they are one of the best varieties known among the non-sitters. The crest upon their heads gives them a noble bearing, and they are ever on the alert for hawks and other enemies of the poultry yard.

Our stock is from the best breeders in this country, and the inquiry for their eggs is the best evidence that they are growing in favor with the public. Send in your orders early, so that you may not be disappointed in getting them at the time you want them.

Eggs, per Sitting.....\$2.00.

WILSON BROS., SHELL AND BONE MILLS

F. Wilson's Patent.

FOR CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS, ADDRESS,
WILSON BROS., Sole Manufacturers, EASTON, PA.

Grind your own BONE MEAL and OYSTER SHELLS

In the \$5 HAND MILL. Circulars free.

FRANK WILSON,
43 Delaware Street, EASTON, PA.



Wilson's No. 1 Hand Green Bone Mill.

Grinds Green or Fresh Bones, right from the butcher, with the meat on. This Mill is made in the most durable manner possible. The shaft is of steel and the bearings and burr of chilled iron. One burr will grind 30 tons of bones, and can then be replaced for \$1.75.

PRICE, WITHOUT LEGS, - \$15.00

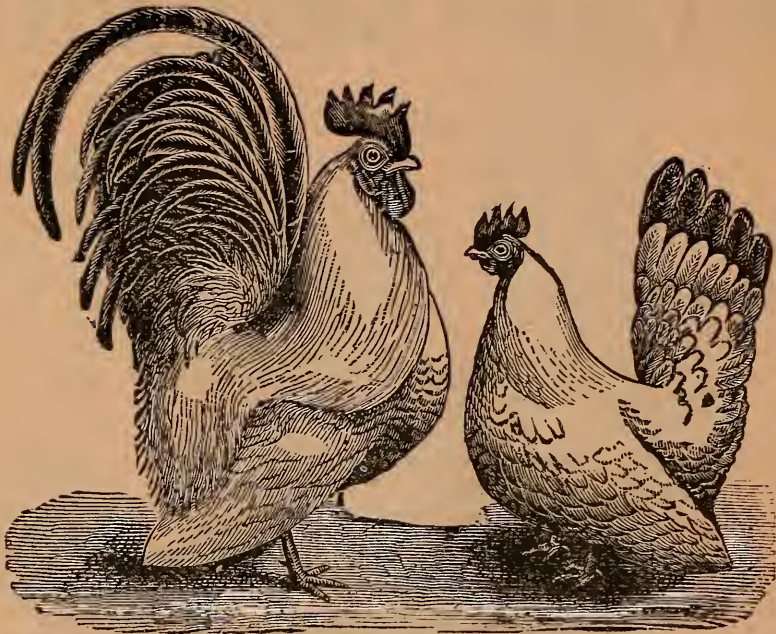
“ WITH IRON LEGS, - 20.00

WILSON BROS., Manufacturers,
EASTON, PA.

The Wilson Brothers have gotten up this green bone mill at our special request. We have long felt the need of such a mill, and we are to have one of their twenty-dollar mills. It is just what every poultryman needs. The Wilson Brothers are honorable, square dealing men. Please give them your orders.

R. B. MITCHELL.

JAPANETE BANTAMS.



Summit Lawn Strain.

Their plumage is a pure white, beaks yellow, comb bright red, large, single, and evenly serrated. Ear lobes and wattles, bright red. The tail of the cock is black, and carried so upright as to come almost in contact with the head. Sickle feathers, long, quite upright without much curve, rich black in color, with an edging of white. Legs, bright yellow, very short, smooth, and free from feathers. Carriage extremely erect. The hen is of the same plumage. Tail, rather large, black and tolerably upright; legs, same as the cocks. The hens are good layers and mothers, and produce as much for their food as other breeds. Bantam eggs will tempt the appetite of the invalid, and are nicely cooked by breaking them into a saucer, and pouring boiling water over them upon the breakfast table. We shall breed from one yard of choice birds.

Eggs, per Sitting of 13.....\$3.00.

“A hair on the head is worth a dozen in the hash.” But then it doesn’t attract near so much attention.

WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY ABOUT US.

OTTAWA, Kansas, Sept. 1, 1882.

*R. B. Mitchell,**Dear Sir:* I received my White-Crested Black Polish fowls yesterday afternoon in good shape, and am well pleased with them.

Yours truly, JOHN JENKINS.

WINNEBAGO CITY, Faribault Co., Minn., Nov. 20, 1882.

*R. B. Mitchell,**Dear Sir:* I got ten Plymouth Rock chickens out of the dozen eggs I received from you, and they are all beauties.

Respectfully yours, A. BUTTERFIELD.

KOOGLE, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1882.

*R. B. Mitchell,**Dear Sir:* Received the light Brahmas in good order, and they are nice. Wishing you success, I am, yours respectfully,

S. A. WAGNER.

ROCHESTER, Mich., Dec. 16, 1882.

*R. B. Mitchell,**Dear Sir:* I received the Plymouth Rocks the 14th inst. all O. K. They fill the bill exactly.

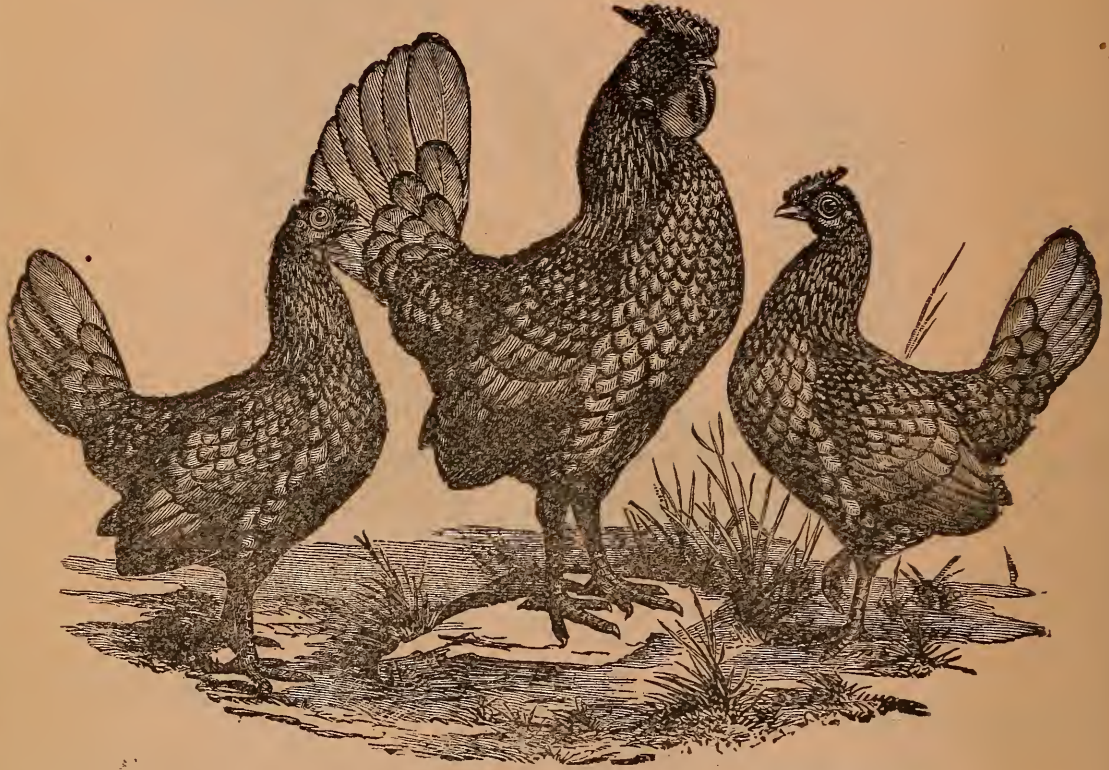
Yours truly, JOHN L. P. SIPPERLEY.

TAYLORVILLE, Ills., Jan. 17, 1882.

*R. B. Mitchell,**Dear Sir:* I received those White-Faced Black Spanish eggs the 22d of May. They have hatched twenty chicks. All doing well. I am very much pleased with them.

Respectfully yours, MRS. V. A. BAKER.

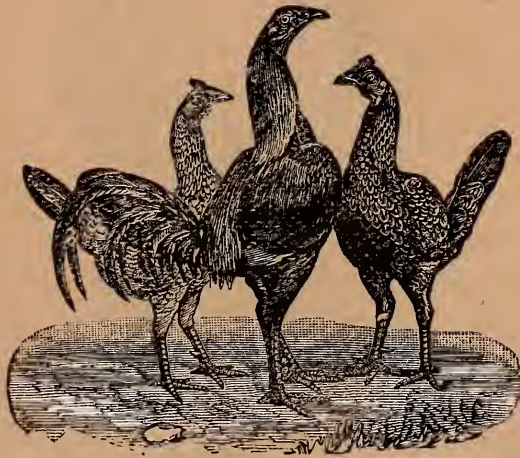
GOLDEN SEBRICHT BANTAMS.



Summit Lawn Strain.

Bantams of all varieties are great pets with both old and young. In the Golden, the ground color is a rich golden yellow, and around each feather is a clear black line. They are beautiful birds, and very small,—the cock weighing 28 ounces, and the hen 24 ounces. The cocks are without sickle feathers, or what are called hen-tailed. They are very proud, and strut around with an air of importance not seen in other varieties. They are gamy, and will attack the largest fowl with the utmost impudence. They are rose-combed, with a neat spike behind. Bantams are good layers, splendid sitters and mothers, and lay a large egg in proportion to the size of the bird. We shall breed from two yards this season.

Eggs, per Sitting of 13, from either yard.....\$2.00.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS.**Summit Lawn Strain.**

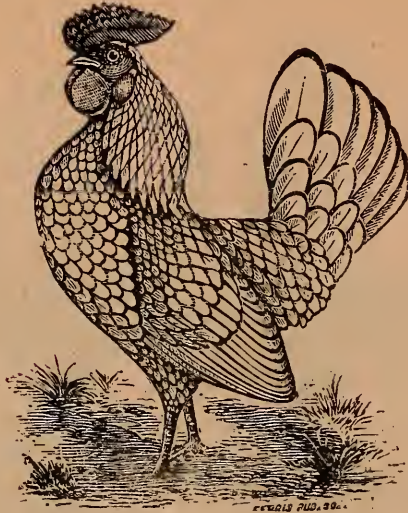
These are a tiny breed of the Black-Breasted Red Game fowls. They are very prolific in eggs, excellent sitters and mothers. They are very active, neat and trim, and like all other varieties of Bantams, consume a small amount of food. They are round and plump, and are delicious on the table. The cock looks sleek and almost like a pheasant. They have very long sickle feathers, which curve very gracefully. They like to be petted, and the cock will sit on your finger and crow, much to the delight of the children.

Have two breeding yards from the best stock the country affords

Eggs, per Sitting, from either yard... . . . \$2.00.

A MYSTERY.

It is a mystery to a great many of the poultrymen in the north-west how we have built up such an extensive business in so short a time. Why, friends, that is easy enough. It is just this way:—We have let people know what we have for sale, and then filled their orders from the best stock in the country, and at reasonable prices.

SILVER SEBRICHT BANTAMS.**Summit Lawn Strain.**

The Silver Sebrichts are considered by some handsomer than the Golden. Their characteristics are the same in all respects. Their plumage is a pure white, with a black line around each feather. They have a rose comb, with a spike behind. Weight of cock, 28 ounces ; weight of hen, 24 ounces. Good sitters and mothers, and good layers. Very courageous, and will fight a Brahma cock, that weighs twelve pounds, as soon as one of their own size. They are very proud, and it seems to us, over-estimate their importance. These make splendid pets, and are very useful in the garden, picking up bugs and vermin of all kinds, and will do no more harm than so many birds. We shall breed from two yards, the best there are in the country.

Eggs, per Sitting, from either yard.....\$2.00.

The February number of the New York POULTRY BULLETIN says:
 "One of the most extensive breeders of poultry in America, is R. B. Mitchell, of Chicago, whose advertisement appears this month."

PRICES OF FOWLS.

VARIETIES.	PER PAIR.					PER TRIO.					ONE MALE.					ONE FEMALE. OR MORE.					
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	
White Leghorns.....	\$3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	\$4 50	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	00
Brown Leghorns.....	2 00	3 00	5 00	8 00	10 00	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	00
Light Brahmas.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Dark Brahmas.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Plymouth Rocks.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Black Cochins.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
White Cochins.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Buff Cochins.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	00
Partridge Cochins.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Silver S. Hamburgs.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Hondans.....	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	4 50	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	00
White Crested Black Polish.....	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	4 50	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	00
White Crested White Polish.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
White Faced Black Spanish.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
R. C. White Bantams.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
B. B. Red G. Bantams.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Black Javs.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
American Dominiques.....	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	9 00	10 50	12 00	13 50	15 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
G. S. Bantams.....	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	9 00	10 50	12 00	13 50	15 00	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	00
S. S. Bantams.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Japanese Bantams.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
American Sebrights.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00
Langshans.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 10	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	00

Birds in column A, are from the same stock as our very best and highest priced ones, but are off in markings and points, yet they will throw some good chicks.

Birds in column B, are from our best stock, and will throw more good chicks than column A.

Birds in column C, are from our best stock, selected with more care, and will throw a greater number of good chicks than column B.

Birds in column D, are finely marked, splendid breeders, and are mated to throw a great number of very nice chicks.

Birds in column E, are very fine, and are mated to throw the greatest number of choice chicks possible.

Show birds will have to be a matter of special correspondence.

CLOSING REMARKS.

Another year has rolled around since we had the pleasure of addressing a few lines to our friends and patrons. To many, undoubtedly, it has been a year of sorrow and disappointment. Many loved ones have been laid beneath the sod, and sore disaster has fallen to the lot of others, while some have escaped both sorrow and disappointment. Whatever may have been your lot, be resigned to it, bear it bravely, for all of us are called upon, sooner or later, to bear burdens that are very grievous. Among those who have had their share of burdens to carry, are the writer and his better half. As we have correspondents and customers in fifty states, territories and provinces, there may be a desire on the part of some to know a little of our history. We were born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1827; were married in 1849, and came west in 1861. Six children have been born unto us, all of whom lie buried in a beautiful plat of ground in Rosehill Cemetery some six miles north-west of Chicago. Two died in infancy, one at nine, one at fourteen, and two at twenty years of age. The great Chicago fire of 1871, burned up our buildings, destroyed our business, and together with thousands of others, left us penniless in a burned and ruined city. All was taken from us, but courage and health. With those as our capital, we again commenced business, and have done the best we could under the circumstances. Seven years ago we built us a home at Arlington Heights, and have since lived there, going to Chicago in the morning, and returning at evening. Four years ago we commenced the keeping of choice poultry as a pastime, and now our sales reach all over the United States, and are extending so rapidly, that it even astonishes ourselves. The outlook for business for 1883 is bright; orders are coming in rapidly, and with light hearts and ready hands we enter upon our fourth year, determined to keep pace with the ever increasing demand for choice poultry. We are sorry again to have to ask our patrons to excuse us for not getting this catalogue out in January, as promised, but there are many details to look after, and as we have to depend on others to a certain extent, we cannot always calculate to a certainty. Then again, we promised you only sixty pages, whereas we have given you eighty, and yet we are not through. We could easily increase it to one hundred, but *must close*, and defer the other twenty pages until 1884. Our oil commission business in Chicago, which we have built up since the fire of 1871, is quite extensive, our sales in 1882 amounting to over two hundred and forty thousand dollars. With this bit of our history, we bid you adieu, for 1883, sincerely hoping you will find enough in this our third catalogue, to repay you for the sum invested.

May the blessings of health, prosperity and success be your companions through life, is the wish of yours, most respectfully,

R. B. MITCHELL.

BROOKLYN, WIS.,

NOVEMBER 6TH, 1882.

MR. R. B. MITCHELL,

DEAR SIR:

I feel amply repaid for my visit at Summit Lawn. I think that your location is elegant and particularly adapted to poultry raising. I think your poultry houses and yards are the neatest, cheapest, and by far the most convenient I ever saw. Your flock contains many rare beauties of high excellence. Your fowls show at a glance that they are kindly cared for by their condition and docility. I also believe you are honest, gentlemanly and obliging to your customers, and do all you can to please them. I want four to six first class Houdan pullets, and perhaps a cock or cockerel. What is the least money each that you can furnish them for? I received the "American Standard of Excellence" all right.

Yours respectfully,

A. A. MUNGER.



SUMMIT LAWN POULTRY YARDS.

SUMMIT LAWN POULTRY YARDS

—AT—

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS,

COOK COUNTY, ILL.

R. B. MITCHELL, PROPRIETOR

—:o:—



INJURED INNOCENCE.

“I hain’t seen nuffin of yer chickens :
Do you took me for a thief? Do you see
any chickens ’bout me? Go ’way dar,
white man. Treat a boy ’spectable if he
am brack!”

—:o:—

OFFICE, 36 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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