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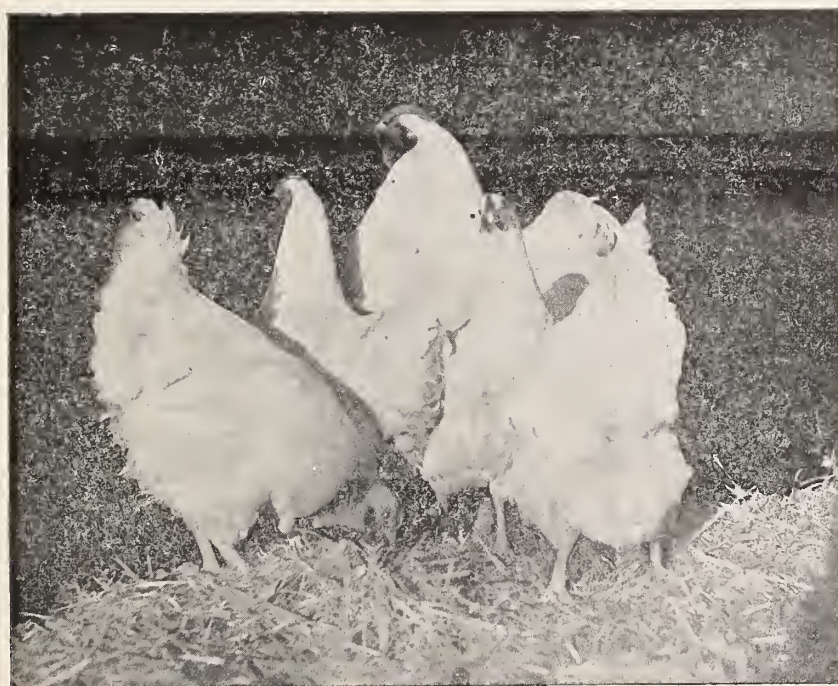
The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 19.

De Kalb, Illinois., August, 1902.

No. 8.



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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 19

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, AUGUST, 1902.

No. 8.

Show Birds.

* * *

By J. A. ROADRUCK, Buck Creek, Ind.

The season is approaching when we all will again start on our journeys through the country showing poultry or at least there is a part of us that show perhaps there are some breeders that show more than others. There is sometimes a failure in showing by birds by some breeders and this may seem strange to them why their birds do not win. Well there may be two or more reasons, why they do not win or get one place in the list. I have known it several times when breeders or claim to be breeders come to fairs or shows with poultry that they gathered up through the country and expect to get a first prize, but in most cases they meet the point of failure. There may be several ways to be going raising show birds. But one way is and that is a sure way too, is you must have good birds to start with and the bird you show must be hatched out early, and be fed well until they are in the show room.

There are classes of show birds that are harder to get into show condition than others. You may take a white breed the White Wyandotte for example. This breed can be fitted much easier for the show ring than the Barred Plymouth Rock. It is a rule more Barred Rocks show are raised for show birds than any other breed, therefore we have to get the best point to start with so as to get to the one point higher than our neighbor in the show ring.

No fowls should be allowed to come into the show ring unless perfectly standard and in good condition and health.

A clean, neat, healthy bird in the show ring is an attraction to the people who pass by.

Brooding Houses.

Brooding houses for California and other mild climates may be very cheaply constructed—any material may be used that will turn water and stand up before an ordinary wind. The high north wall should carry the roof clear of the attendant's head while attending to his duties in the passageway, which is necessarily next to the wall, and about three feet wide. The several divisions should be separated by tight partitions, and placed upon a floor about eighteen inches from the ground. The roof made of shakes, shingles or other material should pitch to within about eight inches of the floor, and the lower edge should be

glazed ten or twelve inches wide the entire length. This amount of glass has been proven best for this climate, admitting a sufficient amount of sun and light. Trap doors swung on hinges, and operated by cords from the passageway, open into outside runs on the ground, which the chicks reach by an incline made of laths.

Very good success may be had, after the winter rains are over, in the open air, by placing the heater on the ground, digging a hole for the lamp, and covering all with a large box, which may be covered with muslin to admit light, before the chicks are old enough to run outside.

Chicken Coops.

The most economical and serviceable coop for the hen and brood for the first three months, is the common pitch-roof box, about three by two and a half feet, if it can be placed upon the ground. This should have no floor; or, if rats are troublesome use a floor; but, by all means, let it be movable, i. e., not nailed to the coop. The coop may be removed about and set in a new place every few days, thus affording a fresh clean ground work continually. This arrangement is an excellent one for the health of the young birds. The coop should have an open slat front, with a pitch roof overhanging the body of the box two or three inches, to shed the rain, and near the eaves two inch holes should be bored on both sides for ventilation. The chicks will run out at the front in fine weather, and the mother will have ample room inside for her own comfort as well as to brood the young when needful. If the box be kept clean and free from lice, the chickens will do nicely in this form of shelter until they are strong enough to be transferred to the larger coops of similar formation, where they may be colonized in numbers of forty or fifty together at night, before they get large enough to go to the roosts. Your coops may be made of rough boards, and any farmer or mechanic can make such boxes at a trivial cost. They can be packed away from season to season, after using, and will last many years.

Some Popular Notions Versus Facts.

A recent writer in the A. P. A., the wife of a poultry butcher, attacked the prevailing notion that fat hens are non-productive by saying that fat hens killed by them frequently contain more eggs than lean ones.

It is strange to what extent we are influ-

enced by fads, or how, from the abuse of a good or indifferent matter, we deduce general conclusions. Having seen so much in print favorable to the idea of fatness in hens being detrimental to laying qualities, the writer has practiced a somewhat sparing course, to his own disadvantage, as he now believes. What aroused our suspicion that something must be wrong was that the best fed fowls have seemed to be the best layers.

Our experiments this season have seemed to confirm the above. Two pens of White Wyandottes were composed of birds much alike. While confined in cold weather both pens were fed in such a way as to stimulate activity. The treatment was similar, and the difference in results easily accounted for. With the advent of mild weather and the absence of hens from the houses much of the time both pens improved in number of eggs. Those in one pen were fed so as to produce sprightliness. They were not starved, neither were they poor, being better cared for than the ordinary flock. We had a reason foreign to this subject for desiring to keep those in the other pen quiet, so we fed them all they would eat, keeping food before them most of the time. We did this as a choice of two evils, believing it a suicidal policy as far as eggs were concerned. When we handle the hens they are so heavy that they seem great lumps of fat. Imagine our surprise at finding the egg yield out of the pen increase out of proportion to that of the others. We cannot well avoid attributing it to generous feeding and a strong thrifty condition with a superfluity. One pullet became so fat that she walked like a duck and could hardly stand. We killed her for the table and the process of dressing proved that she was laying and would have continued for some time to come. Occasionally we got an ill shaped or soft shelled egg, but not often, while the shell of the average egg is exceptionally solid, much more so than those from the other pen.

So much for egg production, but we still doubted the hatching qualities of the eggs, and were astonished at the remarkable fertility, but one poor hatch being reported out of many. From the other pens the fertility has been so low that we have ceased to send out eggs except from the fat hens. Moreover, the chicks display remarkable vigor. We have known of two or three fertile eggs only from which the chicks were unable to get out of the shells, but not one death of a properly hatched chick has been

reported, and all are growing nicely.

Understand while feeding freely they have been confined to one article of diet, but have had as great a variety as our resources could provide. Though theoretically favoring a diet composed largely of corn but little has been given. In general we have fed wheat for breakfast, then put before them a mash composed of a little corn meal and much more bran and other mill by-products, with a little animal meal.

When they seemed to tire of a form of food it has been varied to something as radically different as possible.

Occasionally they became so much more fat and inactive than we cared to have them that we withheld our liberality until more activity was manifest. I still believe this to be proper, but the lightening of the food given has always been followed by a lightening in egg production.—R. E. HUNTLEY, in A. P. A.

Money in Duck Raising.

One of the greatest producers of ducks that I am personally acquainted with is a woman of Nebraska, who lives some 250 miles from our own part of the state. For years she has been raising Pekin ducks, and her husband says she has made more money from them than she has from her Brahma fowls and as much money annually as he can make from a good sized herd of fattening swine. Every early spring, and all the spring through, and the summer likewise, she receives daily orders, and often very heavy orders for "duck eggs for hatching."

She asks \$2 a sitting for them, where many a Pekin duck breeder asks \$4 and \$5 a sitting. In this alone she pockets a good round sum of money every year. Then, from early fall until late in the spring, she is selling pairs, trios and breeding pens of Pekins. Her prices are always so reasonable as to sound encouragement even to people who are quite limited in means and not a bit limited in the desire to be doing something that will bring in future incomes. Duck eggs ship well and hatch well, and the hardy, beautiful things themselves are easily handled, stand long journey in fine condition and proceed at once to profit their purchasers by beginning to lay soon, and by giving them, in their progeny, something that grows more swiftly into money than any other fowl marketed, for when two months old, they are usually ready to be divested of their first installment of surplus feathers. And the first thing one knows they have a brand new pillow, or a pair of them, worth at least 65 or 75 cents a pound. The feathers one gathers together from a flock of ducks is one of the encouraging times connected with raising them.

My first Pekins came to me from the yards of a prominent breeder, all done up in shells, in the germ or embryo form. Those eggs were carelessly packed, and out of the fifty eggs ordered, only thirty-four reached me in good shape for hatching. The re-

mainder were cracked or broken. From those thirty-four I hatched twenty-seven ducklings, and twenty-six of them lived to maturity. One was accidentally killed. Those ducks were picked three times before cold weather came on. We were cautious about picking them until the feathers were ripe. When ripened and ready to fall, they pluck easily and without pain to the bird. If they are not taken they drop daily by handfuls and eventually are all lost.

The following summer we raised a fine lot of ducklings again to maturity, after having had a ducklings again to maturity after having had a few scores exhibited (and they "won,") and after having disposed of all the drakes but the two we wished to keep, and a couple or trios and two pairs. We had then all the birds we cared to keep for breeding. For my own hands are always too full of various kinds, at the best. Again, a summer of joy with the ducklings, more profitable sales made, and more pairs of pillows.

Keep to your poultry and they will keep you. I know of lands purchased with poultry money. I know of bank accounts in encouraging figures—the results of poultry culture wherein chickens, ducks and turkeys have played the prominent parts. I know of farms from which mortgages have been lifted through "wife's poultry." I know of handsomely furnished homes, the furnishings for them having come from dollars earned in the poultry yard.

Money making does not unfit a woman for her life as a home maker. On the contrary, her own income is a strong incentive to the making of a still more beautiful home and thousands of such homes are to be found today where ten ago financial prospects and conditions were at low ebb, and hearts at the same low ebb were casting about for opportunity to bring a better state of financial affairs.—NELLIE HAWKS, Friend, Neb. In P. C.

Growing the Young Stock.

Next to the judicious and proper mating of fowl stock come the method of growing the young birds properly so that they shall prosper from the outset and turn out the best of their class when the time arrives for exhibiting the process of running incubators and setting hens and hatching chickens. I shall devote a space in this treatise for the reason that only the operator, who is somewhat advanced in a knowledge of these ordinary details in fowl breeding, should attempt the more difficult task of raising show birds, and if the poultier has not previously acquired a familiarity with the first rudiments of chicken raising he is not competent to undertake the other experiment. Now the chickens are hatched out, we are ready to proceed to make the most of the young chicks. From six to eight weeks after hatching out the chicks no one can decide what the young birds may be at maturity,

but from the shell whatever portions of the young stock is intended to be reared for exhibition birds should be fed and managed with the utmost care. I have found that their first feed for three or four weeks is best if composed of cooked ingredients. Dry crumbs of stale bread, hard boiled eggs, boiled potatoes and fine cornmeal in equal parts are excellent for the first month. This food should be given half a dozen times in a day during this term and if milk can be used instead of water to cook this food in it will be much better for them. Boiled rice and boiled whole wheat are also an admirable dish and green food of some kind in constant supply is also good if the young birds are hatched out at the season of the year when the tender grass is starting. A run upon the green lawn will improve them rapidly. When they are past four weeks of age cooked meat and vegetables mixed may be given them daily in small quantity to great advantage. During this early period the chicks must be kept free from vermin or they cannot thrive and the hen mother should also be carefully watched in order that lice may not gather upon her body and so be communicated to her brood.

By the end of the first or second month the sexes of the chicks can be determined. The rapidity of development depends on the breed. The White Wyandottes at that age should be good size, nice blocky chunks with yellow legs and beaks and nice red combs. By that time the experienced breeder can decide very nearly how many prospective birds he has been fortunate in securing for the extra trouble he has been put to thus far in the year. In the case of White Wyandottes you can't always sometimes tell what they will make till four or five months old. Then follows the culling process. This should be done carefully. Out of a hundred chickens hatched, ordinarily twenty per cent of the flock or less can only be counted on for future show birds. If but ten first class fowls of a hundred can be brought up that are prime specimens in all respects, this proportion of the hundred will pay the raiser of such fowls very handsomely for his year's work. The other ninety fowls may be used many of them, for breeders. The rest for table use. You must not expect all of the birds you raise will be prize winners. If you do, you will be sadly disappointed. There is no breeder but what will get some culls and when you write for breeding stock don't expect to get prize birds at the same price. But my advice is to get the best to breed from. It may cost more on the start, but it will pay you a handsome profit in the end.—C. F. VAN D'MARK, in A. P. A.

Be careful to get breeding stock of large frame and strong constitution, and see that the chicks are supplied with food that will also develop these characteristics, as they are very desirable to have both for breeding and market purposes.

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This stock will not remain long at this price. **Do not delay your investment, address all communications to**

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Turkeys.

Turkeys are always in clover when there plenty of grasshoppers. This seems to be a most natural food for them and there is something about this diet that will not permit them obtaining too much as with some other kinds of food that might be provided them. When it is necessary to supplement their grass-hopper diet with something else stale bread affords that diet most congenial to their requirements. By stale bread we

mean any kind of bread that is three or four days old. This kind of bread feeds better when moistened with sweet milk. Clabber milk is also very good for young turkeys. It should be put in a pan where the turkeys can get it. During the hottest weather the young turkeys should be kept tolerably hungry. If they are not there is danger of bowel trouble.

When the turkeys are young it is necessary to feed them four times a day and

they should have fresh water as often or oftener. It is also very good to feed them a little red pepper twice a week which seems to act as a tonic. When they droop and seem to be ailing the first thing to look for is lice. It is simply an impossibility to raise lousy turkeys. The hen turkeys are usually free from lice, but occasionally there will be an individual turkey hen that will be quite lousy. Where bowel trouble comes among turkeys it is a good plan to give a feed of boiled rice. Usually one feed of this character will effect a cure.

The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER

Published the 15th of each month.

By The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER PUB., CO.

DE KALB, ILL., AUGUST, 1902.

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If you are in need of any fine White Wyandottes write to Lloyd E. Thompson for prices. His ad appears in this number.

Send for free booklet on the Belgian Hare to Grove Stock Farm. See their ad on page 8 of this issue.

Have you any faded daguerreotypes to be restored? If so send them to T. H. Lee of Seneca, Kan. and he will restore them and never spoil a picture. See his ad.

Wanted to sell is the display line in J. A. Roadruck's ad this month. Notice what he has for sale. It may interest you.

W. F. Chamberlain has a new ad of his Perfect Chick Feed in this issue. Write to him for his circulars and prices. Mention this paper.

Maplewood Stock farm advertises new seed wheats this month. Those in need of such seed should send to them for particulars. When writing please mention this paper.

The National Oil Reporter's Bureau of information over approximately the entire petroleum industry of America. The interests of the thousands of investors who look to us for reliable information, are from our standpoint, paramount. The Editor cheerfully offers the use of this department to subscribers, to whom it should be of invaluable assistance in their choice and often in their avoidance of investments.

The California Fortune Oil Company presents in this issue a proposition for investment which would seem to be most excellent. If any of our readers are looking for an opportunity to place a few dollars, with every prospect of its netting them excellent returns, we would suggest that accept the invitation of the company's eastern representatives and send them a postal for particulars. This Company is a most reliable one and information will be sent to all who mention this Journal. Their address is Brockton, Mass. 115 Arcade.

THE WINDOW GARDEN.

The window garden often almost wholly

represents the floral world to dwellers in the crowded localities of the cities where story upon story towers skyward and buildings are built so close that space is denied for even a blade of grass to grow. Aside from the number of flower growers who are from necessary confined to the limits of the window garden there has been a steady increase in the matter of winter gardening, from choice alone, greatly outweighing the taste for open air cultivation. The absence of destruction storms, drou'hs and outdoor pests, with the added value of plants as an adjunct in home decorations, all conduce to this condition. The various classes of plants which thrive best under a moderate temperature, according to The Delineator for September, are abutilons, azaleas, carnations, callas, cinerarias, cape jasmine, Chinese primrose, cyclamen, hibiscus, marguerites, petunias, roses, stevias, violets, palms and ferns and Spring blooming bulbs.

Quality of Eggs.

There is as much difference between the eggs of different breeds as there is between the fowls themselves. Some are light, others dark; some smooth, others rough; some sharp-pointed, others blunt; some slender and shapely, others bulging and irregular. There is also a difference to be noted in the contents of the eggs. There are large and small yolks, with colors ranging from a light cinnamon to dark orange. Cooks will sometimes claim that a custard is much richer than usual with the same number of eggs, thus indicating that there is a difficult to determine which breed will produce the largest number of eggs, as there is undoubtedly a difference in birds of the same breed. The conditions of the fowls, the method of feeding, etc., must all be taken into consideration. Chickens that are fed with the idea of producing the largest number of eggs possible for market, cannot produce eggs to compare in quality with other chickens that are kept with the end in view of breeding choice birds. Experimental stations have demonstrated that the color of the shells do not indicate that quality of eggs.

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Mines easy hauling distance to railroad. Water in abundance, and wood and fluxes conveniently at hand.

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All of the veins are strong and in solid formation. The vein that crosses the "Superior" is 10 feet thick and is traced for 300 yards, which carries 11 percent copper, \$12 gold, 17 oz. silver per ton. Within 25 feet of the "Superior" it shows in the iron croppings considerable carbonate of Copper ore that assays 11 percent Copper. The 85-foot shaft was sunk 50 yards east and down the hill from the junction of these two veins. Recent development on the "Chatauqua," adjoining the "Huron" on the north, has exposed a four foot vein of quartz, free milling ore, that will average at the surface \$5 in Gold per ton, and it has every indication of improving as depth is reached. Upon this claim there was found float twenty years ago, 4,100 pounds of which produced over \$60,000 in gold.

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PRINTING! Letter heads, Note heads, Envelopes, Statements, Price lists, Circulars, Cards &c. Address. American Fancier & Breeder. DeKalb, Ill.

Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS. I have 2 fine pens mated, from which I will sell a limited number of eggs at \$3.00 per 13; or \$5.00 per 26. No stock for sale. Write for particulars. H. E. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS bred from Crystal Palace Winners. Breeders in my yards score from 92 to 96. Eggs \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Send for illustrated catalogue. Free. Lea M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from fine Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns at \$1.50 per setting of 13 or 26 for \$2.50. will spare a few settings of Buff Cochins and Light Brahmas at \$2.50 per setting, and White Indian Games at \$4.00 per setting. Have bred fancy poultry for 25 years. Address, John Niesman, Box 338, Brodhead, Wis. 4-6

PIGEONS FOR SALE — Fine Homers, Homers and Runt Crosses, also 500 Pigeons bred for Squab breeding. Prices right. N. B. Hoyt, Hubbard, Iowa. 8-11

PIGEON Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34. Jacksonville, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL Pedigreed Toy White French Poodle Dogs at stud. Pups sent on approval. Rathmann's Pet Kennels, 708 Rosco Blv., Chicago, Ill. -6-12.

HAVE a limited number of high class White Fantails for disposal. Order quick as they will not last long. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. H. W. Schultz, Middleton, Mich. 6-12

THE BEST CURE for slobbers or snuffles of Belgian Hares that has yet been found. A cure that has cured many will cure any. Send for particulars.—Free. Mrs. L. S. Otto, 3812 Vincennes Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Color of Skin and Egg Shells.

It is beyond dispute that the color of the skin in dressed poultry and the color of the shells of eggs have some effect on the market price of poultry and eggs, although that this is due to ignorance or prejudice, or perhaps a combination of both, is quite true.

In America the consumer prefers a yellow skinned fowl, while in every country in Europe the white skinned poultry is the favorite. An examination to determine the reason for this would develop the fact that most people do not know why they choose as they do. The truth of the matter is that the delicacy of flesh that is found in the best poultry—that peculiar palatable flavor and that juicy sweetness which makes poultry the most delicious meat we have, when we get poultry as good as it can be—is due altogether to the system of feeding and the kind of feed.

It is perfectly safe to say that nine-tenths of the poultry sent to market is not of good flavor nor is the flesh of good texture. The flavor comes from improper feed, and the texture from improper feeding.

This may be new to some people, but the facts are as we state them. Recently we had an opportunity to learn something about these matters from one who had no sentimental prejudices to sway him one way or the other. He fits fowls for market without regard to his own feelings on the subject. He is looking for the highest prices and feeds and cares for his fowls in such a way as to secure the top of the market.

Living in the very midst of the great corn-belt, this man feeds the fowls in his charge with but little corn when he gets ready to finish them for the market. He told us that fowls can be fattened on corn easier and quicker than with any other feed, but they do not bring highest price when so fattened. They have plenty of fat on them when finished on corn, but the fat lies inside the body and just under the skin, and when such a fowl is roasted the fat melts and runs out, leaving the flesh stringy and course in appearance.

He gets the fowls from "farms," having them picked up by buyers and buying from hucksters who go from farm to farm. When brought to the place where they are to be finished, they are put in small coops containing four or five fowls each. These are then fed a thin batter-like mixture of ground oats and barley, with very little corn in it. The feed is placed in troughs outside the coops, and as soon as the fowls have eaten all they will the troughs are taken away and thoroughly cleaned. The food is so thin that no water is needed, and nothing is given the fowls but the thin mixture. They get very fat within ten days and the flesh is sweet and juicy because the fat is mixed in through the flesh between the fibers.

A fowl finished in this way sells in the city markets for prices that would astonish the man on the farm who is in the habit of fattening his fowls on corn and selling them

to the huckster or country merchant for 5 or 6 cents a pound.

When the farmers learn to produce the best quality of poultry, there will be buyers ready to pay the price it is worth.

Canadian poultry breeders can not supply the demand for poultry at 12 cents or more a pound. These prices are offered because the poultrymen over the border pay particular attention to quality as well as weight—Commercial Poultry.

How to Break up a Sitting Hen.

Build a yard of good size, say 25 by 50 feet and when a hen wants to sit place her in this yard. She will run all around, trying to get out, and will soon forget her desire to sit, when she can be returned to her pen. This yard is large enough to hold fifty hens. The fence should be almost six feet high. In the center place a few boards two feet above the ground to protect them from the sun and rain. This is a very simple humane and effective method. Try it.

For general farm purposes, secure a stock of chickens that is known to be hardy, good layers, and that will grow fast.

The moulting process usually occupies about three months, and this period will be prolonged into the winter if the hens are not properly cared for.

Don't feed young chicks wet cornmeal or any sloppy feed. Give them pure fresh water, and milk to drink, if you have it, but have their feed dry, or nearly so.

It pays to keep chickens in town. Build a small house and yard, put in a dozen good fowls, and they will amply repay you for the care and feed you give them.

For winter layers, save the pullets of the larger breeds hatched in January or not later than March. The pullets of the small breeds that are hatched in April, are the hens that moult early.

You can test the age of eggs by dissolving two ounces of salt in a pint of water. A fresh laid egg will sink in it; if three days old it will swim; if more it will rise to the surface and project more and more as it gets older.

When fattening fowls for the market keep them confined. Otherwise they will run off the fat as fast as it is put on. An extra amount of food should also be given and will pay you in the increased amount the fowls will bring.

Always look for lice. A close look down on the skin, on the heads, throats and vents of young chicks will reveal the presence of the large tick louse, which never leaves the body. The only remedy is grease. A few drops of lard, well rubbed on, will destroy them. Do not grease the bodies of the chicks, or apply kerosene oil, as lard is better and does not irritate the skin.

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Our clientele is largely a conservative line of investors who have confidence in our indorsement and recommendation of any investment and conservative business methods. We have now nearly 10,000 regular customers throughout this country and the Dominion, and we have yet to know of a single one of them that is dissatisfied. Our plan is a perfect guarantee to an investor and our feature of combination places an investment, as we believe, beyond any possible chance of loss.

When we have placed with our customers the amount of treasury stock of any company necessary for its development, our labors and responsibilities have but just begun. We must stay with the property and our customers' financial interests therein; must see that it is intelligently, economically and honestly operated; and, having a conditional interest in the profits of the property, secondary to the interests of our customers, if we followed any other policy than that of keeping strict supervision of its management, even although it might take a much longer time than was anticipated to demonstrate the actual value of the property and place it upon an independent dividend-earning basis, we would most assuredly be negligent not only of our customers' interest, but of our own as well.

The following remark recently made regarding our firm by one of the well-known financiers of New York was both flattering and appreciated, for it expressed what we are striving for:

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GROVE STOCK FARM,
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Wanted To Sell.

500 of my Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes Light Brahmas. To readers of this paper I have show birds, also breeders. I guarantee to please every customer or his money back, try me and see. J. A. ROADRUCK,

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I restore faded Daguerreotypes.

That's my Specialty. I do it well and never spoil a picture. Send for particulars, etc. T. H. LEE, Seneca, Kan.

Notes.

Eggs from fat hens are frequently infertile.

The money in fowls is generally in the eggs.

The best layers are usually the poorest setters

Too much soft feed is not good for young chicks.

Ducklings do not require water for swimming purposes.

The average farmer has but little use for the game chicken.

Inbreeding will result in few eggs and weak and sickly hens.

If you have high nests you will have weak hens and broken eggs.

Feed wheat to the chicks as soon as they are large enough to eat it.

In saving the poultry droppings it is essential that they be kept dry.

When the comb assumes a purplish-red color there is some disorder.

A hundred fowls well cared for will pay better than five hundred half cared for.

Millet seed, broken rice, wheat and cracked corn are good for young chickens.

Never use turkeys for breeding purposes that are hatched late in the season.

It is a waste of time to keep common poultry when one can just as well keep good stock.

There is nothing more conducive to the general health of poultry than plenty of exercise.

Give little chicks an airy place to sleep, and yet one that will keep them safe from night-prowling marauders.

No matter what their breeding, chickens must be properly cared for in order to reach their highest development.

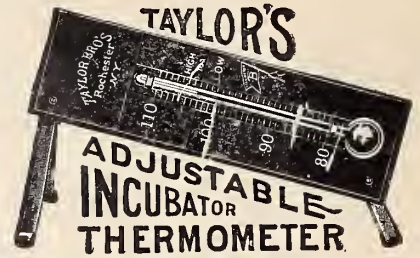
A hen that does not shed her feathers until November or December will not pay for her feed throughout the winter.

Two-thirds of the poultry grown in this country for the eggs is kept by people who own small lots in cities and towns.

As soon as possible cull out all inferior or defective specimens, thus making more room for the others, and a saving of labor and feed.

Shut up the cocks and cockerels by themselves. The hens and pullets are better off without them all the year except during the breeding season.

Arrange the windows and doors of the poultry house so they can be made secure with wire screens and at the same time leave plenty of ventilation.



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Winners Big 4 Show, Sioux City, Ia., in '98, Lamars, Ia., in '99, National Fancier's Meet, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1900, and at Neb. State Poultry Show at Lincoln entered 10 birds, won 1st. Cock score 92½, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cockerels, score 94¼, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullets, score 93½, 2nd hen in large class and very warm competition. We have never had but one bird defeated. Never had a bird scored except in the show room. We have a few breeding pens to spare, possibly not up to weight but soon will be, at \$12.50. Trios at \$7.50. See half-tone of our birds in frontispiece of March (1901) number of this paper. Can't sell you quite as good as those at these at this price, but they will produce Prize Winners for you. Exhibition birds our specialty. If anyone can please you we can.

Ponca Wyandotte Yards,
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I had been troubled with my stomach for the past sixteen or seventeen years, and, as I have been acting as a drug clerk for the past thirteen years, I have had a good chance to try all remedies in the market, but never found anything, until we got in a supply of Ripans Tablets, that did me any good. They have entirely cured me. At times I could hold nothing on my stomach, and I had a sour stomach most all the time; in fact, I was miserable, and life was hardly worth living. I was called cross and crabbed by my friends, but now they all notice the change in me.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Hens having liberty to go around the farm-yard, scratch at the manure heaps, and run over the adjoining lands to pick up worms before sunrise, etc., will get more than half their living, besides being exceedingly healthy and laying more eggs than if confined to a poultry yard. It often follows however, that, where hens are permitted to run at large, they destroy more garden and farm products than they and their eggs are worth.

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What our patrons say:

January 3d.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels you sold my friend, scored 93 and 91 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockerel breeder for. The youngest cockerel had the finest hackle I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

A. N. HILLS.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB., Feb. 17, 1901.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I bought some eggs of you some years ago, I like the stock better than from any I have been able to get since. Please send me catalogue and prices. Yours truly,

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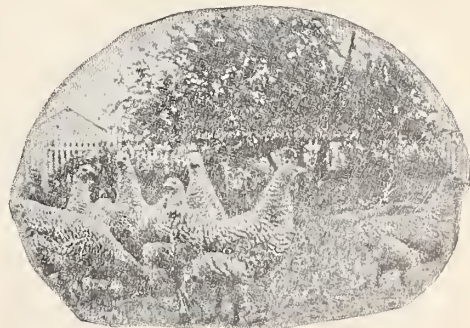
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