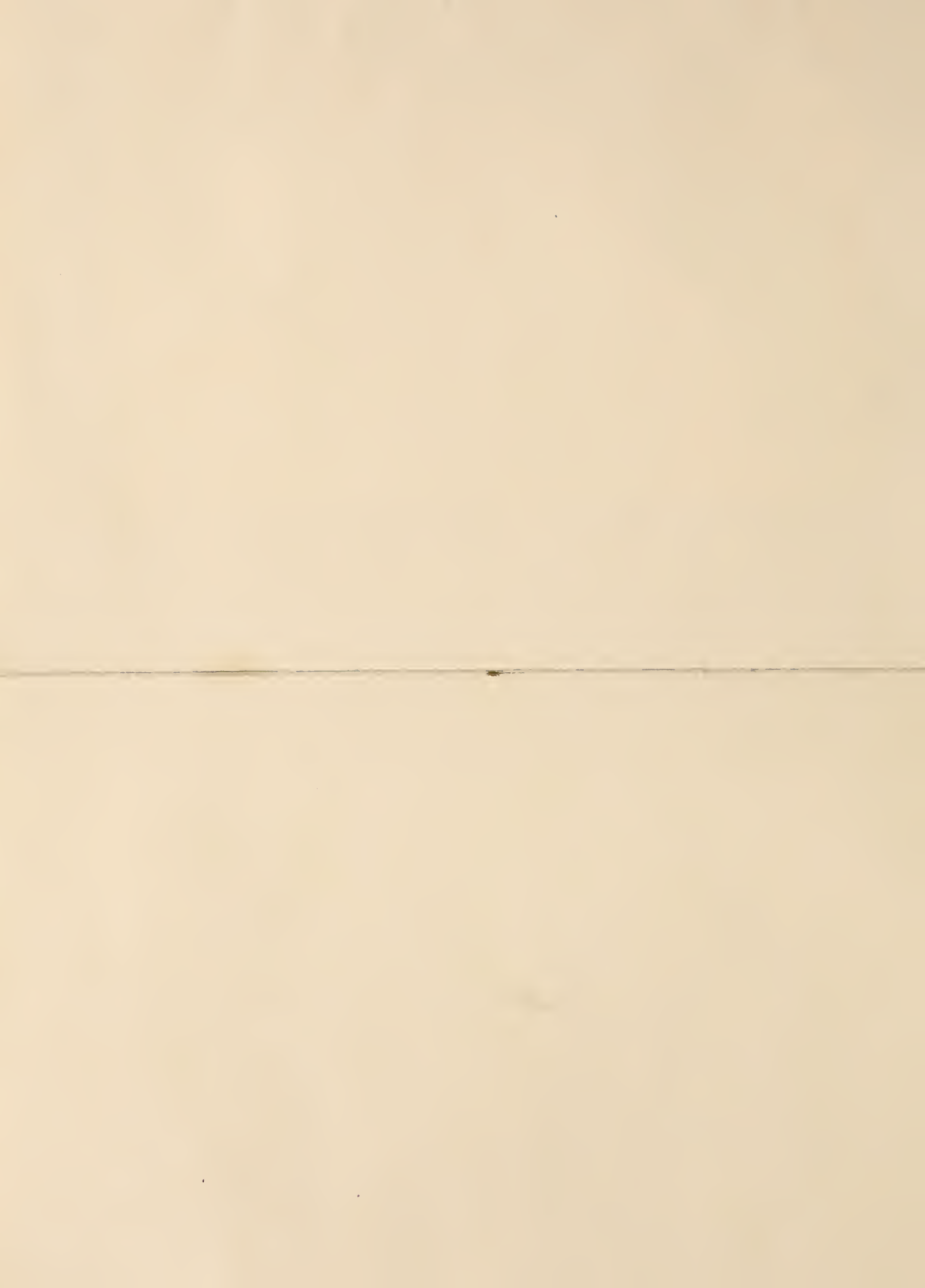


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CHOLERA.

Its Nature, Treatment, and Prevention.

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FOWL CHOLERA or chicken cholera is a highly contagious disease of poultry, about which, with the possible exception of roup, probably more misinformation goes

the rounds of the poultry press than any other disease. Just why this should be so is not apparent, as there is ample reliable information to be had on the subject from the writings of competent men who have made a careful study of the disease. Every poultryman interested in the subject can and should read Dr. Salmon's exposition of the disease in his book, "Diseases of Poultry."

The name cholera has been applied through error to all diarrhoeas, but the real cholera is a contagious disease caused by a specific germ, the cholera bacillus. The disease is common in Europe, and in the United States. I have noticed that it is more prevalent in the states where that common scavenger, the turkey buzzard, makes his home. The disease is rare in the northern and the New England states.

Cholera is caused by infection with the cholera bacillus. Infection may take place by inoculation through some scratch or other wound; by inhalation of the germs in dust; through the droppings or other discharges of birds or animals having cholera contaminating food or drink, and by contact with birds having the disease. The blood, flesh and excretions of the diseased birds are infectious. The peculiar construction of the egg organs makes it possible for the bacillus to gain access to the egg, and eggs thus become a source of infection.

The liability to infection depends somewhat on the susceptibility of the individual bird, some fowls being apparently immune to contagious diseases, while others readily fall victims. This immunity varies at times in the same individual, so that a bird once apparently immune becomes a ready victim to the disease at another time. The predisposing causes which render a fowl liable to contract contagious disease, are improper care and food; damp, ill-lighted, poorly ventilated, unclean quarters; overcrowding; filthy drinking water; lack of grit; and all the other familiar avoidable mismanagement of poultry that has been so often held up as a warning to the readers of FARM-POULTRY. Sometimes with the best of care fowls will contract cholera; but prompt recognition of the disease and prompt application of the remedy will stamp it out, although there will always be considerable loss. Prevention is the only safeguard, and this sometimes fails in spite of the greatest care, in so-called cholera districts.

The disease usually makes its appearance in the fall of the year following a hot or very wet summer. It may occur in a mild form at any season of the year, particularly during mild thawing spells in winter. It is not common in severe cold weather, and the appearance of very cold weather will often check an epidemic. It may be brought on the farm by newly purchased birds, in eggs for hatching, or by wild birds—particularly carrion crows and turkey buzzards, or by sparrows, rats and mice.

I had an experience with the disease in

southern New Jersey a year ago which gave me ample opportunity to study it, and at the same time was an experience which I would not care to have repeated. In this case the disease was traced to two probable sources. We were then buying large quantities of eggs

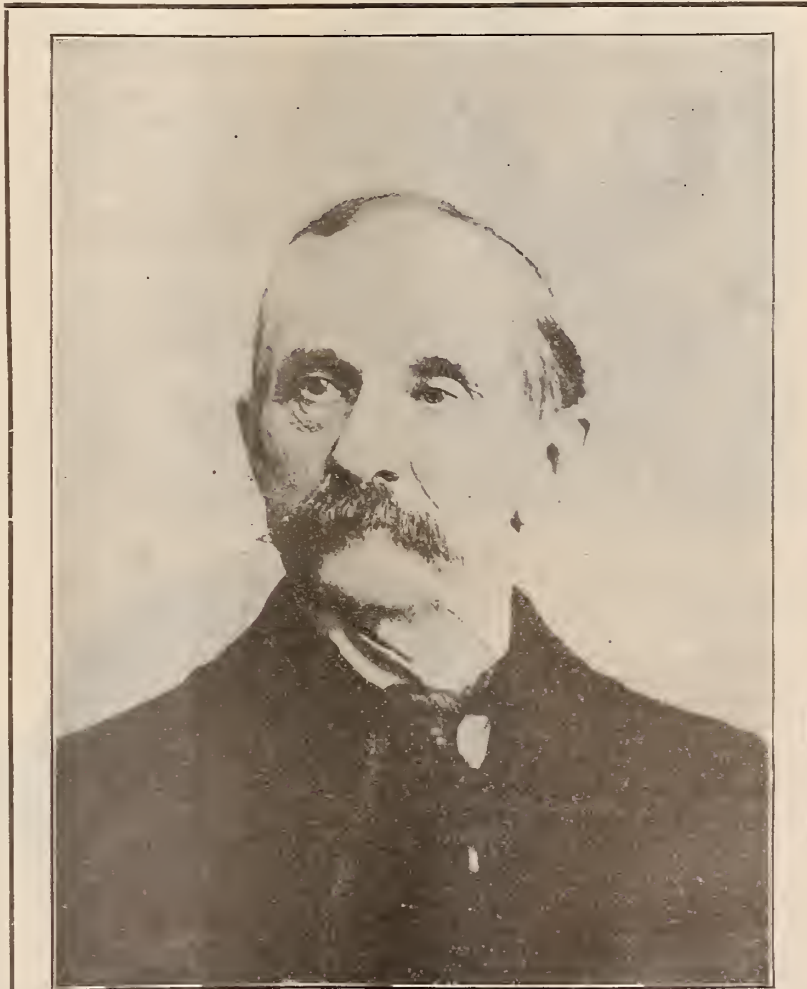
food which received only a light scalding. Under ordinary conditions no evil would have resulted, but it so happened that some of these eggs had been collected in the district where fowl cholera was epidemic. At the time we did not know of the epidemic until our birds were affected. A considerable number of birds eating this mash contracted cholera, but the majority eating of it did not show any symptoms of the disease. The other possible source of our trouble, and to my mind the most probable source, was the presence of large numbers of turkey buzzards flying to and from the infected section. I found sev-

Infection of drinking water with the germs of fowl cholera is, I believe, dangerous to human beings. In two cases I have observed an enteritis in children similar to, but not identical with, typhoid; and in each case the child had drunk water from a spring contaminated by the droppings of fowls having cholera.

Chickens may be hatched from eggs laid by cholera infected hens. They are weakly, usually have a greenish diarrhoea which develops in three or four days after hatching, and they seldom live more than ten days or two weeks after hatching. I was unable to inoculate healthy fowls with the discharges from such chicks, but healthy chickens placed in the same runs with them contracted a diarrhoea and died. In experiments with fowls I was able to inoculate healthy birds with the discharges of those having cholera, and made a careful study of the disease. I also tried vaccination with modified blood serum from cholera affected fowls and with cultures, but the results did not prove satisfactory so far as such vaccination is concerned in preventing the disease. Neither did I get any good results from "cholera antitoxin."

SYMPTOMS OF CHOLERA.—After one experience with genuine cholera a man with ordinary observation will never have any difficulty in recognizing the disease should he be so unfortunate as to have another appearance of it among his birds. The presence of cholera is to be suspected in all diarrhoeas of fowls, turkeys or ducks, attended by high mortality. The germs of the disease may, apparently, lie dormant in the fowl's economy for a time awaiting a favorable condition for development. The virulence of the germs varies considerably—in some cases leading to epidemics of violent symptoms and a high death rate, and in other cases the germs appear less malignant in character and the disease assumes a more or less chronic form: or in rare cases spontaneous recovery occurs. The usual rapid development of the symptoms has led some observers to believe that the disease may develop in a few hours after infection. All cases I have observed have shown marked symptoms of cholera in from three days to two weeks after the first known infection with the cholera germ. After the development of recognizable symptoms the bird may die in a few hours or a few days according to its powers of resistance and the virulence of the germ.

The earliest symptom is the coloring yellow of that portion of the droppings which is normally white. This symptom does not always mean cholera, but should always be viewed with suspicion in new arrivals, birds returning from shows, or in all fowls when cholera is prevalent in the neighborhood. This is followed by a profuse diarrhoea of thin watery droppings resembling white of egg mixed with yellow urates and greenish matter. Droppings change to vivid blue green or grass green color—frequent fluid evacuations which stain the plumage about the vent a deep grass green. Comb turns pale, red parts of the face and head are bloodless and of a sickly yellow color. The diarrhoea has a peculiar fetid odor characteristic of the disease. After the diarrhoea sets in the fowl may or may not lose rapidly in weight. Loss of appetite is not always a prominent symptom; the bird may eat well until within a few hours of death. There is paralysis of the crop which is usually full of food and may contain greenish fluid. Bird appears dumpy with roughened feathers and sickly pallor of red parts, rapidly becomes weak and totters when attempting to walk; becomes unable to stand,



B. N. PIERCE.

Beriah N. Pierce was born in Linden, Genesee county, N. Y., in the year 1855. He received a thorough English and scientific education, and at the age of twenty began the study of law, graduating three years later with highest honors. He practiced law successfully for many years in New York state, and later in St. Louis, Mo., finally relinquishing his profession when sickness compelled him to move his family to Iowa.

From early years he had been a fancier of fine fowls, had bred them constantly, and become widely known to fanciers. In 1883 he began the publication of the *Fanciers' Gazette*, at Indianapolis, Ind., and about the same time began the sketching of poultry, a line in which he rapidly achieved distinction, and in which his productivity continued until the development of the malady which after more than a year of invalidism terminated in his death August 1, 1902.

As a judge of poultry his services were in great demand, and in his prime he made the *Fanciers' Gazette* one of the most influential of the fanciers' papers. For a time when his failing health did not permit of his giving the requisite care to the interests of the paper, it declined in prestige somewhat, but after the association of two of his sons with him in its management, it rapidly regained standing.

for hatching from collectors, and at the time an epidemic of cholera broke out in an adjoining township, the nearest cases being six miles from the farm. It was our custom to take the infertile eggs from the incubators and boil them up for the stock. Through carelessness on the part of someone a quantity of these eggs were mixed raw with the mash

eral buzzards apparently affected with the disease. It was only by prompt recognition of the disease, careful isolation of all suspected birds, thorough disinfection, and by killing and cremating all birds showing advanced symptoms of the disease, that we were able to stamp it out effectually with only comparatively small loss.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Past, Present, and Future.



HAVING expressed my views regarding the past actions of the above association in articles I have penned for FARM-POULTRY and several other poultry journals, it was not my intention to have had anything further to say on the subject until after the adjourned meeting stated to take place at Hagerstown, in October, when it would be ascertained just how far the legislation which took place at the Charleston meeting was approved or disapproved by the poultry fraternity inside and outside of the pale of the organization; but circumstances alter cases, and as a consequence I again take up my pen.

With some of the work performed at that meeting I am heartily in accord, and with

sands outside of the organization without even saying by your leave. It is no doubt unpleasant for them to anticipate the time when others' views and interests will have to be considered as well as theirs, and when the numbers of members have so increased that it will be beyond the power of any clique to get them to vote their way in any little scheme they may have afloat, whether it may be the ousting of an officer against whom they may have some personal spite, or the carrying of some motion which has had its origin in their own mind. (to wit, the cornering of judging appointments, etc.), and is the height of their ambition to see become law. If the article in the *American Poultry Journal* is from the pen of Mr. Heck, as I presume it is, I cannot but express my surprise. Having carefully read it through, it conveys to my mind that the chief intent in writing it is a "dig" at Mr.

Orr, the secretary of the association, and to vent his (Mr. Heck's) spleen because the Shannon amendments were adopted at Charleston in lieu of a proposition of his on the subject of membership.

I have read through the Shannon amendments, and can come to no other conclusion than that the idea is all right, and the passing of them can do no harm, if they do no good. In only two particulars do I differ with them, viz., on the question of life membership and the dropping of clubs and societies which fail for two years to send a representative to the annual meeting, while it is nothing but right, existing life members having made a contract with the A. P. A., the contract should be carried out; at the same time, when it was

and usually dies in convulsions uttering cries and moans as if in great agony. All symptoms may follow so rapidly that the case sometimes appears to be one of sudden death in an apparently healthy fowl. The gizzard and intestines contain green fluid. The liver is enlarged, with distended gall sac full of thick dark green bile. The kidneys and ureters are full of yellow or yellowish green urates. With careful observation of symptoms aided by post mortem examination there should not be any difficulty in recognizing the disease.

Treatment.—The treatment is mainly preventive. Observe cleanliness and the usual common sense rules of poultry keeping. Quarantine all new birds and birds brought home from shows. Do not use eggs for hatching unless you know that they are from healthy stock. Never feed eggs to fowls without first thoroughly cooking them. Keep wild carrion birds off the premises by use of some "scare crow" device.

As soon as disease is discovered, establish a pest house remote from other poultry buildings, a place that can be easily and thoroughly disinfected. Isolate all suspected cases in the pest house as soon as you can find them. Give these birds a few drops of creolin or sulpho-naphthol in their drinking water, (just enough to turn it faintly milky), or give them drinking water containing a one-tenth of a grain tablet of corrosive sublimate to the quart of water. All birds which show unmarked symptoms of the disease had better be killed and cremated at once. This is safest and best. Kill them by a sharp blow with a blunt club, breaking the neck. Do not draw blood, as the blood is infectious, and you do not want to spill it. If they bleed, scrape up all blood and burn with the body, and disinfect the place where it fell. Rake up and burn all litter used in houses or runs occupied by infected birds. Spray the runs and all parts of the buildings with a strong solution of creolin or sulpho-naphthol, or a one per cent solution of sulphuric acid in water. Do not use any litter until you are sure that the disease is eradicated. Thoroughly disinfect everything that could possibly be contaminated by the infected fowls, and repeat this as often as you find a new case. The runs or yards should be thoroughly disinfected and should be ploughed up often.

Some of the quarantined birds may recover without other medicine than that advised for the drinking water as before mentioned. The proportion of creolin or sulpho-naphthol is about one teaspoonful to an ordinary wooden bucketful of drinking water. I prefer the use of corrosive sublimate unless a large number of birds are to be treated. This manner of general treatment is the cheaper and the easiest way of handling the diseased birds. Individual cases may be treated in the case of valuable birds. These I give a one one-thousandth of a grain tablet of corrosive sublimate (mercury bichloride) every three hours. Food given should be easily digested soft food, and fed sparingly. All droppings should be disinfected and burned or buried deeply.

If no new cases develop within twenty days after the last known case was quarantined and the premises disinfected the disease can be considered checked. Remember that it is a germ disease, highly contagious, and that prompt recognition and treatment and thorough disinfection are the only means of stamping it out.

Dr. P. T. Woods.

Eggs This Year and Last.

Fresh gathered eggs are now only about one cent higher than at this time last year, though owing to the very poor quality of August receipts a year ago, the difference between loss off and case count values was then greater than now. Last year at this time April packed refrigerators were moving quite freely into consumption at 17¢, while the loss off value on fresh collections was 20¢. It will be seen that at that time the selling value of April stock was 2½¢ under the loss off quotation for fresh, while now the price demanded for fine April packings is only one cent below the top price for fresh goods; but last year the market declined later in August on fresh stock, while refrigerators were sustained, and it was not until quite late in September that the market recovered.—N. Y. *Produce Review*.



"NESHOBEE."

Black Rose Comb Bantam Male.

Winner of first at Pan-American; second at New York, 1902. Bred and exhibited by Pollard Bros., Rutland, Vt.

some I am not. At the same time an attempt was made to do something at that meeting to put new life in the society, which is generally admitted on all sides is badly needed; and I think the least that the members of the association, life members and members paying annual dues, can do is to give the proposed changes a fair and square trial, and see what the outcome is.

From articles which have appeared in several journals from the pens of some of the old life members of the association, and especially in a recent editorial of the *American Poultry Journal*, it seems there is a movement afoot to make an attempt to repeal some legislation which took place at Charleston, and especially that portion of it coming under the heading of what is termed "the Shannon amendment." If such is really the case, it behooves those who voted for the adoption of those amendments, and outsiders who believe that the admission of members at a reduced initiation fee, and a subsequent payment of annual dues of \$1 will be a reform likely to strengthen the organization and make it more popular among the rank and file of the poultry fraternity, to get a move on them to counteract the action of those members who seem to entertain the idea that it is the correct thing to revert to "as you were."

For years a select few have been posing as the head and tail of the poultry fancy, making laws and altering them to govern the thou-



"NICKWACKETT II."

White Rose Comb Bantam Male.

First and special for best W. R. C. Bantam male at Boston, 1902. Bred and exhibited by Pollard Bros., Rutland, Vt.

decided to reduce the admission of members to \$2, with annual dues of \$1, life membership by paying \$10 should have been done away with entirely, and only one class of individual membership from date of alteration. What the A. P. A. requires is *live* members, not life members—men who are actively engaged in the poultry industry and have a stake in it. Only such will take an interest in the work of the organization.

According to the article under consideration the writer says owing to the retention of life memberships paying \$10 down, and no subsequent dues, few breeders will pay \$2 for membership. Why, pray? Will they prefer the cheaper plan, and pay the \$10 down?

While personally I should prefer that no new life memberships should be issued, the fact that there is, has not deterred me from sending in my application; and now the door is opened at a figure the poorest poultry breeder can afford, I trust hundreds more will follow my example, and not only send their \$2 to secretary Orr, but if possible attend the meeting at Hagerstown. It is ten to one none of existing life members will dare to insult them in any shape or form, and anyone who would do so would very soon be told they were no gentlemen. They don't allow that sort of thing down in Maryland. Every fancier is equal down there, and if you don't believe me just ask John L. Cost, the "boss" of the show.

An attempt has been made in some quarters to belittle what I have had to say upon the management of the A. P. A., and to prejudice the minds of American fanciers on the ground that I am not an American citizen.

The editor of the *American Fancier*, Mr. Drevenstedt, was the first to "bell the cat" in that direction, and has been followed by the editor of the *Southern Poultry Journal*, Mr. McReynolds. Later we have an effusion on the same lines from Mr. Rigg, of Iowa, who says amen to all Mr. Drevenstedt has said in reply to my criticisms. With regard to what Mr. Drevenstedt said, I am somewhat surprised. He has been a personal friend of mine for very many years, and moreover I have been an occasional contributor to the journal which he represents ever since it was established, and he knows, and knows well, that I have never penned, nor am I likely to pen, a single line detrimental to the general welfare of the American poultry industry in any shape or form. If I have would like him to point it out. He above all the editors of American poultry literature should have been the last to raise the question of my not having changed my citizenship and allegiance to the crown of England and become a naturalized American, as although he says his paper is an American paper, and run for Americans, there is no journal whose editor copies and extracts more freely from English journals, wholesale, than he does for the benefit of his readers.

To Messrs. Drevenstedt, McReynolds, Rigg & Company, and all whom it may concern: I wish it clearly understood that I am not ashamed, but proud of my nationality, and until old England blots her escutcheon, (which she never will), I see no earthly reason, though a resident in America, why I should withdraw my allegiance to her as a true born son of Albion. But this is utterly beside the question at issue. I am and have been manager of the poultry and pigeon plant of Messrs. Havemeyer Brothers for the past ten years, and I take it no one would venture an opinion to the contrary that during that period my employers, through my recommendation, have spent of their means freely in the advancement and improvement of the special varieties of poultry in which they are interested; and I, as their representative, have a perfect right to express my views on any subject affecting their interests. Citizen or no citizen of America, so long as I individually obey the laws of the constitution, I believe I am voicing the sentiments of every enlightened citizen of America when I say that the day has gone by in this country when Englishmen, or rather adherents to the crown of Great Britain, are looked upon as enemies of the commonwealth, and it only shows the puniness of some small minds when they raise such an issue in a controversy as to the future of the American Poultry Association when an attempt is being made to make it of more service as a governing body of these interests in the poultry industry; or, to put it in another form, to remodel the association more in accordance with twentieth century requirements and ideas.

Time and again for years attempts have been made by individuals to get the society to do something in the way of helping poultrymen, but beyond an everlasting tinkering at the Standard, what have they done? Simply nothing. That their tinkering at the Standard has been beneficial to the fancy is a question, and a very doubtful one. What they do at one annual meeting gets altered at the next, simply because outside of a few members connected with newspapers, and judges who work the oracle to get appointments as judges where the



FAVEROLLE PULLET.
From Valley Farm, Simsbury, Conn.

association intends to hold its annual meeting, where it costs them nothing to attend, the business is conducted with an entirely new set of individuals altogether. Some of them, nay most of them are at an annual meeting of the A. P. A. for the first time, and are not only unacquainted with the general routine of the manner in which the business is conducted, but entirely ignorant of the arguments advanced when resolutions were proposed and carried at a former meeting that now they are asked to rescind or amend.

The rest of the contingent, viz.: the newspaper men and the judges, have other "fish to fry" than to devote much time to the business of the A. P. A., held during the progress of an exhibition. The former are at the exhibition for business in the shape of new subscribers, and of course bringing the claims of their respective journals before the exhibitors to get a share of their patronage in the way of advertising, and they do a pile of bustling in that line, almost to the extent of becoming a nuisance in the show room. And the latter—what of them? Why when their onerous duties of judging are over their mind is more set upon having a good time with the boys, and participating in the hospitalities extended to them by the promoters of the exhibition, than in devoting the rest of the time they remain on the scene to taking part in the business of the association.

The very fact that the meetings of the association take place while an exhibition is in full swing, I feel assured, is one of the causes of the hurried and unsatisfactory legislation performed at these annual meetings, and while annual business meetings of the A. P. A. are disassociated altogether from the holding of exhibitions, and a central place selected where there is the greatest likelihood of procuring a good attendance of members who are met for the special purpose of transacting the business of the association—just so long will the A. P. A. remain in the lethargic state it has been in for years.

We may be told that unless the meeting takes place where a show is going on, members will not make a special journey to attend the meeting. This may be so to a certain extent, and especially so amongst many of the life members, who are virtually out of the poultry business altogether. I think the delegates that would be sent from clubs and societies which have and will become affiliated with the A. P. A. under the Shannon amendment, will more than counteract any apathy on the part of individual members in attending the meetings. However, when we look back upon the history of the meetings of the A. P. A., and the paucity of members that have been present at the annual meeting, as far as this point is concerned the attendance could not be much poorer under the altered circumstances.

The secretary has come in for considerable blame in certain quarters for abridging the report of the proceedings at Buffalo and Charleston sent out to members. I think if Mr. Felch and others who have complained on this head will look up the detailed reports which appeared in several papers they will find that in doing so he simply followed the instructions of the members present at the meeting at Charleston. I have yet to know it is any part of a secretary of an association's duty to keep a record of the speeches of individual members upon any resolution. His duties should end with taking an accurate account and wording of resolutions proposed and seconded, coupled with the names of proposer and seconder and the result of the vote taken thereon, and seeing that such are entered on the records of the association.

ness of the American Poultry Association, or any other society which might be holding a meeting for business purposes.

person of the present one, who be it remembered, entered upon his duties when the affairs of the association were in a state of chaos through the incapacity of his predecessor that was simply deplorable. I admire Mr. Heck in some things, viz., the endeavors he has been making in trying to induce new members to join the association, and I trust he has met with good results. In making the appeal for new members he did, I was under the impression he was doing all he could to help Mr. Orr to place the association on a sounder and more popular basis and to relieve Mr. Orr of certain duties that were within the province of the secretary-treasurer; in other words, to assist the secretary in an attempt to carry out the views propounded at the Charleston meeting to a successful issue.

Mr. Orr is acting wisely in treating the charges leveled at him with the contempt they merit, and simply ignoring those who have made them. I appeal to Mr. Felch and I appeal to Mr. Heck, in the interests of the A. P. A. to await developments patiently until the Hagerstown meeting, and if they have any fault to find with the work the secretary has done for the association, give him an opportunity of refuting the charges in open meeting, which is the proper place to make charges against an officer, and not in the columns of a poultry paper. From what I know of Mr. Orr, I guess he is capable of defending his actions when the proper place and time arrives. Who Mr. Shannon may be, or where he hails from, is a matter of little moment. It is with the amendments standing in his name



A BUNCH OF WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS.
At Woodlawn Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass.

the members of the A. P. A. have to deal, and not with Mr. Shannon personally. This I take it was what was done at Charleston. If as prognosticated in the *A. P. J.*, a movement is afloat to lay these amendments which were adopted at the Charleston meeting on the shelf at Hagerstown, I trust those individuals who are going to make the attempt will be prepared with something better. At the same time I think it child's play to condemn any scheme of reformation once adopted by an association untried, as if they do history will assuredly repeat itself at some future meeting of the American Poultry Association.

The patience of the rank and file of the poultry fancy at the inactivity of the American Poultry Association is well nigh exhausted. Some radical changes in the management of its affairs is urgently required to make it a representative body, and I sincerely hope when the meeting takes place at Hagerstown those assembled will give calm and temperate consideration to whatever business comes before the meeting, with the single object in view of the betterment and advancement of the poultry industry in all its branches, irrespective of individual interests.

Mahwah, N. J. JOHN GLASGOW.

Two Good Rules.

Many poultrymen make this serious mistake in regard to the sale of fowls:—Rather than lose a sale they sell good birds which they ought to keep, for less money than it will take to replace them. A good rule for such is,—Never sell your best birds except at a price for which you could replace them with better.

For those who let good offers pass this is a good rule,—Always sell when you have an offer representing more than the actual value of a bird to you.



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THE GOOSE POND ON THE FARM OF E. A. CORNELL, ADAMSVILLE, R. I.

GOOSE FATTENING.

Points on an Interesting Special Poultry Industry.



A FEW MONTHS ago I visited the goose growing section of Rhode Island and described for readers of F.-P. the methods of goose culture in use in that section.

As was stated at that time, the growers as a rule do not fatten and market their own geese, but sell them alive, just as they come off the pastures to the goose carts of the fatteners.

These fatteners collect the geese in large quantities, their carts covering a radius of many miles from the fattening farm and killing establishment. They buy the geese for cash, at so much per head. A few of the earliest may bring \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head, but at the height of the selling season \$1 has been about the average price for several years previous to this. Late in the season last year, with grain going up and many of the geese so poor that they required long feeding to put them in marketable condition some of the buyers refused to pay more than 75 cts. The buyers' profits last year were not as good as usual; some of them lost money. Consequently this year the high price of grain being still maintained, prices of goslings sagged to 75 cents quite early in the season.

Had the demand for geese been as good as usual this might not have been; but there has been a big falling off in demand, due it is said to the growing popularity of ducks with those who have been consumers of geese. The duck is preferred because it is smaller and more nearly the size required by the average family for a meal. Thus we see repeated in the case of these waterfowl what happened in chickens when the medium sized fowls reduced the demand for large roasters and capons. And in this explanation we see also one reason why the duck business has been better this year than for a long time. Already there are indications that there will shortly be many more engaged in duck growing than there are at present, and—while it is too soon to speak with assurance, it is not impossible that if the consumptive demand continues to increase we shall see in this branch of poultry culture for a few years, something like the activity of a decade ago.

However, this is to be an article on geese. One who has a place suitable for the purpose can engage in the growing of geese with very little capital, but the goose fatterer requires a good deal of money. It costs something, in the first place to buy a stock of geese. Two of the farms I visited had rising 3,000 geese each on hand, and though some of the latest bought cost less than a dollar, the cost price of the lot was probably more than a dollar a head. These farms sometimes have as high as 10,000 geese (on each farm) at one time. The grain and meat (scraps) bill for even 2,000 to 3,000 geese is no light matter, and when the stock gets up to 10,000 it means a daily consumption of grain that would run an ordinary "one man" poultry plant for a month or more.

Mr. E. A. Cornell, of Adamsville, R. I., told me that last year when his stock was largest there was an outgo for grain of about \$100 a day. This looks almost extravagant until one figures out that that is only one cent per day for each of 10,000 geese.

The geese when brought to the fattening farm may have spent a couple of days and a night in the cart. Most of them will have been in it a good many hours. From the cart they go to a large pasture where they have plenty of room to move about, and may have



A PEN OF FATTENING GEESSE AT MR. CORNELL'S.

opportunity to graze a little. Sometimes there is a pond in this pasture. At Mr. Cornell's the geese previous to being shut up for fattening are kept at night in a lot of several acres on the hillside. Here they are fed both morning and evening. After feeding in the morning they are let into the lot containing the large and picturesque pond shown in the illustration, and here they are permitted to make themselves as comfortable as they can until feeding time in the evening, when they go back to the other lot. The sight of perhaps a thousand geese spread over this sheet of water is something worth going miles to enjoy.

The object of giving the geese so much liberty and a chance to clean up after the confinement in the cart is to get them in first class condition before penning them to fatten. If they are not able to stand the heavy feeding they go back instead of gaining in flesh and weight. Strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, a goose when finished for market not infrequently weighs less than when taken from the pasture. The explanation of this is that the grass fed goose's tissues are soft and full of water. Of actual edible meat he has less than when grain fed and fattened; he tips the scale at less than when put into the cart.

In the fattening pens the geese have water only for drinking. They are fed a mixture of corn meal and shorts, scalded, and scraps. Some fatteners are said to occasionally give them a little whole corn by way of variety,

VALLEY FARM WHITE ROCKS WON ONE-HALF THE PAN-AM. FIRSTS.

and to promote digestion. Every effort is made to keep the geese quiet and in good appetite. On the full and heavy feeding they soon become more nervous, and much more susceptible to disturbances than before. Any disturbance among them both takes off weight and takes away appetite.

As most geese come from the pastures having had little, if any, grain, the fattening generally requires several weeks. It may require more, and occasionally it is necessary to hold a lot of geese that are ready to kill, because of conditions in the market. This generally means some loss, for after the geese have been made fit for killing, it requires careful handling to keep them in that condition, and, as a rule, what they eat gives no return in pounds of meat.

The geese are killed and picked by men, each picker killing and finishing his own geese. Mr. Cornell had had two pickers working steadily on geese for some time previous to my visit, but said he would be ready to put two or three more on in a few days. The killing is done by stabbing through the roof of the mouth, and then making a long cut forward toward the point of the bill. As soon as cut the goose is stunned by a sharp blow on the back of the head. The removal of the feathers begins then as soon as the picker can take his seat. At best picking a goose is a slow job. Thirty a day is said to be a fair day's work. One of the pickers here can do forty a day right along. Mr. Cornell says that he hears reports sometimes of pickers considerably exceeding that number, but has never seen one that could do it and leave the geese properly finished. The geese are dry picked, the down rubbed off with the hands, and the stubs and pin feathers shaved with a sharp knife. Where there are long quills under the skin, the skin is slit with the knife; the quill picked out. The picking is always piece work, the price being ten cents per goose.



Talking about sizes and weights of geese, prices and profits, some points came out that will give an idea of the money making possibilities of this branch of the industry. Geese are selling now at 15c. a pound, and average about ten pounds each. There is then a margin of half a dollar or less on each goose to cover the expense of collecting, feeding, dressing, etc. Mr. Cornell says if he could see ten cents apiece for him on geese, he would buy all he could handle, but if he cannot feel reasonably sure of that he prefers not to stock up heavily. This seems to be the attitude of other buyers. I was told that Austin, at Mansfield, Mass., was doing all the business this year, had 10,000 geese, etc.; but when I



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E. L. MILES,
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called there Mr. Austin had about as much on hand as Mr. Coruell, and seemed to look at the situation in very much the same way.

The buyers, I understood, would take more geese at a lower price, but many growers were unwilling to let the geese go for less than a dollar a head, and are holding them in anticipation of a decline in the price of grain that will make the buyers willing to pay more for the geese. In general it costs the producer nothing to hold the geese, they being on pasture. The facts I have given as to the situation are corroborated by a number of growers whom I met at the annual clam bake held at the "Stone Church," at Adamsville, at

which I stopped on my way to Mr. Cornell's. Some growers have marketed but very few of their geese, and it is said that the stock on hand is much larger than is usual at this season of the year. Neither growers nor buyers are at all enthusiastic over conditions and the outlook. Unless something happens to enable the growers to realize more than they can at present prices, the disposition of most of those with whom I talked was to curtail production next year, and not a few of them had something to say about the advantages of ducks over geese. There are a good many ducks grown in that section now, and the output can easily be very much increased.

A Quarter Acre Poultry Ranch.



EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—

A few years ago I began keeping poultry on a small scale as a side issue. As I live within the limits of a borough it is hardly necessary for me to state that I cannot have the benefits of free range. My entire area is one-half of an acre. Of this I have lawn, garden, and barn occupying one-half, leaving one-fourth of an acre for poultry. My principal laying house is 66 feet long and 20 feet wide. It is 6½ feet high in the rear and sufficiently high in front to give correct slope to the roof. This house runs east and west and faces the south. It is covered with matched boards, and these are covered on the outside with lining paper, and this is covered with Neponset waterproof paper. The north side is also boarded up on the inside with matched siding, aiding considerably in keeping the house warm.

The inside of the house is divided into pens

shell boxes. The nests are on low shelves about 15 in. from the floor, so the hens can have the entire floor space for exercise. I use board floors as I find them much better for my location. They are always dry, and easily kept in good order.

This building will have without crowding from 165 to 175 layers, allowing six square feet of floor room per hen. Directly in front of each pen is a yard the width of the pen and of good length. Realizing the necessity of purity of the land, I have divided the yards by a fence running lengthwise of them, and while the hens are using one the other is spaded up and planted to garden vegetables which sell for quite a fair sum. It also furnishes some green food for the hens, but the purity of the soil is the primary object. By using these alternately I think the yards can be kept pure indefinitely. The yards are well supplied with fruit trees, but not in such numbers as to make them dense and dark. There is plenty of both sunlight and shade.



MR. CORNELL'S GOOSE POND COVERED WITH GEESE.

This view is from the east side of the pond; that on the opposite page is from the south end.

of suitable size for breeding. A part of the pens are for twelve hens and one male, and part of them for twenty-five hens and two males. The larger pens have an apartment about 4 x 4 ft. in one corner of the pen about three feet from the floor, for the alternate male. I use one male two days and the other two, having of course, only one male with the hens at one time. I have had remarkable fertility both in the small pens and in the large, fully as good in the large as in the small. We find it a little less work to take care of twenty-five in one pen than in two.

On the back side of each pen is the roosting room, which can be made very warm if necessary. The droppings boards are about 15 inches from the floor, the perches about a foot higher. The back, as stated before, is double boarded and papered on outside. The sides are matched boards, and the fronts are doors which can be left open or can be closed and such ventilation given as occasion requires. There is no need of frosted combs or of too close confinement if reasonable judgment is exercised.

Each pen is suitably lighted by one or more south windows, according to size of the pen. About four feet from the south side of each pen is a low division about 15 in. high. Back of this to the roosting rooms is the scratching litter. In front of this low division is kept straw with sifted coal ashes. Here are the feed troughs, drinking fountains, and grit and

shell boxes are now at bearing age. Directly south of the hen yards is a yard of good size, used for raising the young stock. This yard contains fifteen brood coops for the individual hen and her brood. They are made similar to those sold by the Cyphers Co., waterproof top, board floor, adjustable ventilation, with sun and storm shelter in front, hinged to top of the coop, and turned back when not in use. The coops keep perfectly dry, even in very wet weather. This yard also contains one house 24 x 6 and one 21 x 4. These houses are used for the chicks after they are weaned, and they are also sometimes used for laying hens in the winter after the cockerels are sold, but not so used in the summer. This yard is divided in several smaller yards so as to separate different sizes and ages and sexes. These yards are suitably shaded with young fruit trees.

Our main product is strictly fresh eggs for family trade. We aim to raise to maturity at least two hundred chickens. This keeps our laying stock in a young and vigorous condition. With usually a few surplus pullets, and, of course, quite a number of fowls to turn off, these and the cockerels are all we aim to do in market poultry as it is at present all the time we can give to the work.

In hatching we have used both the natural and artificial methods, but find it more econom-

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ical to use the natural method, though we have had fair success both ways. As a rule there is no trouble in getting our required number of chicks out in April and May, and by keeping them free from lice and giving proper care they grow rapidly and begin to lay in early winter. We have not yet succeeded in getting the October layers except now and then one; hope to do so some time.

Considerable time is required to give the fowls and chicks proper care. In the morning it takes three-quarters of an hour to open up, feed, and water, and even a little more than this before the chicks are weaned. At noon we give a light feed, about half a feed, and allow half an hour for that. At night it takes three-fourths of an hour to feed, water, and close up. That makes two hours each day. Besides this there is a good deal of other work. The droppings boards are usually cleaned daily, and at least three times a week. The floors are kept in good order, shell and grit boxes seen to, nesting material renewed, perches and nest boxes treated to liquid lice killer once a month. Have whitewashed once a year. Yards are to be kept in condition, and there is various other work which one cannot mention in detail. For this part of the work I usually give two hours on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Putting this in with the chores makes eighteen hours a week. I have no help except such as my wife is able to render, which is according to circumstances. Of course the rest of my time is given to another line of work. We keep only thoroughbred stock. We began with common hens, but soon changed for stock from the leading breeders of the varieties we keep. Barred P. Rocks and White Wyandottes have the preference with us.

As to the matter of profit, while we have had fair success we have not yet found much more than fair pay for our labor after charging up the occasional losses to the regular expenses. While it all seems simple to those who have not tried it, we have found there was a great deal to learn, and presume that will be so for an indefinite time. That, however, does not cause any lack of interest, but rather adds to it. There is encouragement in the fact that while we have not advanced rapidly, we have kept moving in the right direction.

Our egg yield has been fair, but not what we hope it to be, and what we think we may reasonably expect it to be. Our best breeding pens have made an average from \$3 to \$4 per hen; but the whole flock taken together cuts this down, so that thus far an average profit of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hen is as good as we can show. Of course with the amount of land we have we can raise only about what we need to keep the laying stock up in good shape. The principal income is from eggs for family use, delivered directly to the families, but during the hatching season we sell quite a good many eggs for hatching at fifty cents per sitting. They are usually taken at the plant, no packing to speak of.

One feature to our benefit is that our products are taken directly to family trade in connection with my other business, so they are disposed of almost with no appreciable loss of time. This fact also favors the selling of the surplus garden vegetables and fruit, which is becoming quite an item. My object in writing

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At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10-12, 1901, Hawkins judge, I won 1st (92) and 2d cock; 1st (94) and 2d hen; 1st (94), 2d and 4th pullet; 1st (98) 2d, 3d and 4th c'k's, 1st pen; Silver cup for best display, and many specials.

At So. Framingham, Dec. 3-6, 1901, I won 1st c'k, 1st cock, 1st pullet, 1st pen; Silver cup for best two males and five females, and Silver cup for best display in the whole Am. class.

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so much in detail is the thought that possibly our experience might be of some service to others who are thinking of poultry as a side line.

Winsted, Conn.

In reply to a question as to measurements of his yards, Mr. L. says:—The hens have 6,000 sq. ft. This area is divided into yards 60 ft. long, and with width according to the size of the pens, which are for 12 hens and 24 hens. Of course permanent sod is out of the question, but I consider them good size for exer-

cise, resting in the shade, dusting, etc. The yard for the young stock contains 4,000 feet, and is divided into runs 40 feet long, and of various widths; some of the divisions are movable and some permanent. We favor the pullets, crowd up the market cockerels and turn them off as soon as we can do so to advantage, to give pullets a better chance. The pullets this year are extra good. Am almost expecting to get an earlier egg yield this year than before. Am at least sure that they will soon appear as if they were going to lay."

A Distressing Case.



EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Your article in FARM-POULTRY, August 15th, "Why the Failures in Poultry Keeping? And How to Succeed," I have read carefully and thoughtfully. While very interesting and instructive so far as it goes, I am moved to say it does not cover all possible, or it seems to me probable cases, as I know from hard experience.

I began in the poultry business four years ago with the necessity of making a living from it. I am at the point of being obliged to give it up, and not from any of the causes your article mentions. I had had some experience before, and realized the work I was undertaking. I find the business capable easily of twice the profit I calculated before I began here, my previous experience having been in Illinois.

My unsurmountable difficulty is that I cannot raise the chicks, and have at last found out why. I am thankful to you for letting me know it was possible to interview Dr. Paige. I took him some chicks, and he found them dying of the parasite. "Heterakis papillosa," ("A Troublesome Worm," March 15th FARM-POULTRY). The soil being infested from chicks having free range, it is quite impossible to do anything about it. Any amount of knowledge of poultry keeping, or any kind of feed, or any amount of care would not enable one to raise them here. It seems to be the same at my nearest neighbor's, but he does not care; does not know whether he keeps hens at profit or loss, and keeps his same old hens till they die of old age. With me it is serious, as my mother and I invested all our property in this little place and in living since. My health is quite good working out of doors, but fails indoors. There seems to be no way for us to live.

I think it cannot be so very common for places to be infested so as to make it impos-

sible to raise chickens, else not so many would succeed as do; but I do feel that those who contemplate going into poultry from necessity should be warned in some way of this possibility, so they will not be too sure that chickens can be raised if properly fed and cared for; that as you say, "barring calamities not due to the business, there is no reason why anyone should fail."

I see no reason why it will not be more and more common for places to be infested with this parasite.

I have excellent success raising chicks hatched in February: I suppose owing to the ground being frozen until chicks are too old to be killed by the parasite. But to make a living with February chicks I should need much more room in buildings than I can afford or have suitable location for.

So far as I know there are no opportunities for a woman to work on a poultry farm unless she owns one.

While it is possible that having no fuller knowledge of the circumstances than is given in Miss A.'s letter, I may be mistaken about it, I would advise her not to give up without considering whether it is not possible to devise some way of preventing the ravages of the worm. She says it is impossible to do anything about it because the soil is infested by chicks having free range. Is this because her chicks range off her own land, or because other people's flocks range on her land? Either of these things can be prevented.

It is possible, too, that ducks might be grown successfully where chickens could not. In the list of parasitic worms given by Dr. Salmon in "Diseases of Poultry," the duck is not given among fowls affected by this particular worm. It would be worth while to find out whether the duck is immune.

As to opportunities for women on poultry farms other than their own, while not numerous, they do occur occasionally.

SEASONABLE TOPICS.

September Distempers.



IN MANY poultry yards September is a critical month. It brings conditions which test the constitutions of the young stock, and developments which show the quality of the poultry keepers' methods. Year after year there come to me at this season reports from those with whose poultry keeping all seemed to go well through the spring and summer, and now everything seems to be going wrong.

Inquiry seldom fails to show some legitimate but unsuspected cause of trouble. Often it is with the parent stock. A part or all of the birds used for breeding had colds the previous winter, but seemed to have recovered so completely that, though familiar with the oft repeated warnings against the use of such birds in the breeding pen, the poultryman decided that in this particular case it was safe to take chances.

Now there are times when one may be justified in taking such chances — when, all things considered, the risk of breeding from birds against which the only known objection of weight is that they have had an exhausting disease from the effects of which the experienced poultryman, no matter how well they

may appear, knows that they are not likely to have fully recovered, seems less than the risk of breeding from new stock of unknown tendencies. But the results of breeding birds that have been sick, being so well known to be likely to be unsatisfactory, if not disastrous, a poultryman is not justified in using such birds to breed from unless he has a well grounded confidence in his ability to make all other conditions especially favorable, and by avoiding other causes of trouble, and especially fitting the stock to resist this to bring them safely to maturity. One who has no good ground for such confidence in himself had far better let the stock that had been sick go, and use only perfectly healthy stock.

Yet it is only occasionally that a breeder, knowing the risks he runs with stock from debilitated parents, takes full precautions against the troubles common with such stock. As long as things are going well — as they usually do if the chicks receive fair care, and are not overcrowded, it is assumed that extra precautions are not necessary; that it will be time enough for them when the first signs of trouble appear. This overconfidence often costs the breeder the results of an entire season's work; for when trouble does break out in such stock it is apt to develop with

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startling rapidity, and with a virulence against which treatment makes little headway.

Hence, if at this season a poultry keeper finds serious colds which do not readily yield to treatment becoming prevalent in his flock, and if the conditions have been as outlined above, the parent stock not in full vigor as a result of disease, and no systematic effort made to build up the constitutions of their progeny to resist such disease, it is generally the best policy to get rid of every bird of this stock which shows symptoms of the hereditary trouble or of any other weakness, keeping only the robust and vigorous birds, and taking every precaution to keep them in such condition.

The disposition to be made of the birds rejected must depend upon their condition. Some of them will probably be fit for nothing but to kill and bury, but the greater part, if observed in time, can be marketed.

A Fruitful Source of Colds.

Every year there is a greater accumulation of evidence to show that the most common cause of colds and rouncy distempers in the early fall, in stock not especially predisposed to such troubles, is shutting them up too close at night. Chicks which have always been accustomed to tight houses or close coops may not be so injuriously affected by this, but those which have roosted in quite open coops, or in the open air, are almost sure to catch cold if transferred to a close house at this season.

Later on when the nights become quite cold the change to warm quarters does not seem to have the same bad effects. Cockerels or pullets not wanted for early winter layers may be left out in the open coops until cold weather, but pullets expected to lay soon ought to be in their winter quarters now. Colds can generally be avoided by keeping the doors and windows of the house well open night and day, not closing it up at all until it becomes cold enough to freeze water at the door.

The Molting Hens.

There are a good many reports this year of hens molting early. In this section it seems to be general. I hatch rather late for Brahmas — most chicks in May and first of June — and last year my hens hardly began to molt until November, laying very heavily through September and October. This year the flock, as a whole, is molting full ten weeks earlier, and molting very rapidly. Egg production now is about where it was in the middle of November last year. We get six to fourteen eggs a day from fifty hens.

I am inclined to think it due to the cool season, though if it were not for the many other flocks molting a little earlier than usual I might have assumed that it was due to a fault in the ration. The hens were without shell for a couple of weeks. When I fed green bone regularly, which was when I had time to cut it, my hens ate shell moderately. Now that I feed no green bone at all I find the hens require a great deal of oyster shell, and that if they don't get it when laying well that eggs soon begin to fall off in number and in quality of shell. Wishing to try some of the fresh sea shells put up by the Knowles-Lombard Co., of Guilford, Conn., I ordered a barrel, expecting it to be on hand certainly by the time my supply of shell gave out, which it did early in August. The barrel of sea shells was shipped July 30, and expecting it daily, I did not order

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- Do you have dizzy spells?.....
- Have you a bad taste in the mouth?.....
- Does your food come up after eating, with a sour taste?.....
- Have you a sensation of fullness after eating?.....
- Do you have heartburn?.....
- Do you belch gas or wind?.....
- Do you have excessive thirst?.....
- Do you notice black specks before the eyes?..
- Do you have pain or oppression around the heart?.....
- Does your heart palpitate, or beat irregularly?.....
- Do you have unpleasant dreams?.....
- Are you constipated?.....
- Do your limbs tremble or vibrate?.....
- Are you restless at night?.....
- NAME.....
- Age.....Occupation.....
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other shell. It was finally reported as mis- sent to Putnam, Conn., would be forwarded at once and be here in a day or two. So it did not seem worth while to order other shell. The days went by until August was nearing a close, and still no shell. Inquiry for the barrel at last discovered that the railroad people had lost all track of it,—they would hunt it up. Then I ordered more shell.

Being deprived of shell for nearly three weeks at a time when there was some natural tendency to molt may have had indirectly some effect on molting. Any change at that time seems to facilitate the dropping of the old feathers. Hens allowed to hatch chicks in early summer and brood them will almost always molt while brooding the chicks. My last chicks were two broods from a special mating hatched June 26. The hens which had these now have almost their complete coat of new feathers and are laying again. They grew their feathers on the same food their chicks got,—and four good feeds, two soft and two hard, a day.

Though I have kept Brahmas most of the time for a dozen years I have had so few of them to use for mothers that this is the first time I have ever had any molt early in this way. Consequently I shall wait with some curiosity for developments. I have found in time past that other hens completing their new plumage so early were very apt to go through another molt, either complete or partial later in the season.

When to Mate the Breeding Pens.

I discovered a good many years ago that other things being equal, best results in fertility and uniformity of progeny were obtained when the breeding pens were mated some time before the breeding season.

Comparing my results this year and last I find further illustration of the advantage of early mating, and I think too, some light on a few things that have puzzled me in the past. Last year I bred a cockerel to his sisters and half sisters, the stock being four generations from stock of my own breeding some years ago. Not having had it in my own hands during that time, I preferred not to introduce any other blood until I had a good stock of this line in reserve in case the introductions of new blood I proposed to make did not turn out satisfactorily.

This year I set a few sittings of eggs from a cockerel hatched from eggs secured last year, but most of the eggs set were from a cockerel obtained in February, and a much better bird in appearance than either that used last year or the other bird used this year. All the matings were brief. The best bird was mated last of February to some of my best marked pullets. May 1st this mating was broken up and the male mated with four hens that laid very large eggs. The other cockerel was mated in March to a few pullets, and the mating continued only until May 1st.

This season has been a much better season for chicks than last year; climatic conditions have been more favorable to growth, but my chicks this year are not nearly so uniform as last year. The best are better and the poorest are poorer than any I had last season. It might be supposed that this was in part due to the introduction of new blood, but I hardly think that cause would account for some of the things observed, while the other one does seem to me to do so quite satisfactorily.

In the chicks from the last mating made, the best cockerel to the pullets that laid large eggs, there is an unevenness of size and development much more noticeable than in the other broods, and there are several chickens which I should call not "runts," but dwarfs, for though abnormally small they are strong and hearty. In this case the parents were mated only two weeks before the eggs began to be collected for hatching. The hens were all pullets, all of good size, and in first class condition.

Comparing this with some experiences in crossing fowls some years ago, when I was puzzled by the large proportion of weak chicks hatched from a cross of birds which when mated with their own kind had produced exceptionally good strong chicks, I am inclined to think that though fowls are not generally credited with any superfluity of virtue or constancy in their family relations that the sudden rearrangements of them

which sometimes seem advisable to the keeper are more or less objectionable to the fowls, and thus unfavorably affect their progeny.

There are so many other possible causes of such phenomena, however, that it is extremely difficult to be sure about the precise cause of an effect. Next year—or rather this—my matings will be made early, months before an egg is to be set. The last mating made this year seemed pleasing to neither the male nor the females in it. They had been in the pen with the other male, and he (the male used in this last mating) could see his former mates in the adjoining yard, and none of them settled down contentedly for some time.

Take Care of the Press Representatives.

Previous arrangement with the newspaper will often forestall sending to the poultry show reporters that have no sympathy with the industry and know nothing of fancy fowls. A good reporter certainly can be a great benefit to the association, while our caring nothing for it often belittles the fanciers' study and causes actual loss to the industry. At a last winter show a lady fancier thought she recognized an old schoolmate in a reporter that stood by and requested some one to call him. He replied, "I'll be over to see her when I get through with these—cat women." The reply was repeated to the lady, whom, we were glad to see, did not wait for such an ungentlemanly interviewer. The attention given to newspaper reporters means a good deal, one way or the other, to the poultry show. He should be taken care of by well informed fanciers who can see that he gets a good story for his paper, with good sound facts, calculated to help the exhibition and the general industry. If reporters receive no

The Poultry Business for a Lame Man.



EDITOR FARM-POULTRY—I want to invest from \$500 to \$750 in business within the next six months. I have this amount in cash and enough to pay for my living for a year or eighteen months. I am a cripple with hip trouble, but nevertheless active, energetic and ambitious, but cannot do any heavy work. I am fifty years of age, in good health, but owing to my age and lameness I cannot obtain a position at anything such as office work in New York, as they want none but young men, and no cripples. The firm I worked for in New York for eighteen years retired from business several years ago, and I have been unable to obtain employment as stated above, although I have the best of recommendations from them.

Do you think that by hard and intelligent work I could succeed in raising poultry and eggs? I had a little experience with chickens as a boy, and have always taken great interest in them as a man. I am willing to work hard both with my head and hands, and if I could pay expenses for the chicks the first year or eighteen months I would be satisfied, as I know that I have lots to learn.

My idea would be to start with about two hundred first class White Leghorn eggs in incubator, and hatch about eight hundred in the spring, so as to carry over about two hundred of the best fowls through the first winter; or, if started this fall, have about fifty or sixty A 1 White Leghorn fowls so as to have my own eggs for hatching in the spring.

T.

Mr. T. is not a regular subscriber to the paper, and may not have seen the article, "Why the Failures," in the last paper. If he has read it he will anticipate that my advice to him would be not to invest his money without knowing more of the business. If he has not read the article he should read it.

While I would not advise him to make the beginning "within six months," I would say that it is possible he could work into poultry keeping,—on his own account after a while,—and make a living from it. His physical infirmity puts him at a disadvantage, but is not necessarily a bar to his earning a living at poultry keeping.



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attention, show managers have only themselves to blame if the shows are not made popular by them. They go to the shows expecting to write up a good article, full of odd interest, and are more than willing to receive facts from well informed fanciers. It is to their interest to make all such shows a success, and they will help to do so if they receive encouragement.—F. L. SEWELL, in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

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SHOWS TO OCCUR.

Secretaries of Shows are Requested to Note Errors or Omissions, and Notify Us With Correction of Same.

To Secretaries of Poultry Associations:—

We desire to have the list of poultry show dates published in this paper complete and correct in every particular. It is as much to your interest as to ours that it should be so.

To Our Readers:—

Readers of the paper who are members of associations, who may note errors in regard to shows in which they are interested are requested to have the correction furnished us by the secretary or other authorized officer of the association.

To All Poultry Fanciers and Exhibitors:—

Again, as last year, FARM-POULTRY will publish lists of awards in full for all associations complying with the reasonable and advantageous conditions we offer.

New England States.

- Sept. 22-25, Taunton, Mass. Clarence A. Briggs, Supt. of Poultry.
Sept. 24-25, Brattleboro, Vt. D. E. Tasker, Supt. of Poultry.
Nov. 12-14, Lawrence, Mass. A. L. Harris, Sec'y.
Nov. 24-29, Danbury, Conn. F. Borman, Sec'y.
Nov. 25-27, Brockton, Mass. Wm. L. Puffer, Sec'y.
Nov. 25-28, Torrington, Conn. Chas. E. Young, S'y.
Nov. 26-28, Plymouth, Mass. Arthur R. Gledhill, Sec'y.
Dec. 2-3, Greenfield, Mass. E. C. Wilcox, Sec'y.
Dec. 2-5, South Framingham, Mass. F. W. Jennings, Sec'y.
Dec. 9-11, Milford, Mass. W. H. Pyue, Sec'y.
Dec. 9-12, Hartford, Conn. Chas. I. Balch, Sec'y.
Dec. 10-12, No. Abington, Mass. James Dwyer, Sec'y.
Dec. 10-13, Providence, R. I. H. S. Babcock, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Lewiston, Me. A. L. Merrill, Sec'y.
Dec. 17-20, West Haven, Conn. E. J. Crawford, Sec'y.
Dec. 24-28, Bristol, Conn. H. M. Clayton, Sec'y, Plainfield, Conn.
Dec. 30-Jan. 1, Orange, Mass. J. E. Burt, Sec'y, Athol, Mass.
Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Wallingford, Conn. H. Haywood, Sec'y.
Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Beverly, Mass. W. H. Palmer, Sec'y.
Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Meriden, Conn. Joshua Shute, S'y.
Dec. 31-Jan. 2, Fitchburg, Mass. J. L. Frost, S'y.
Jan. 6-9, Lynn, Mass. Chas. E. Hunt, Sec'y.
Jan. 13-17, Boston, Mass. A. R. Sharp, Asst. Sec'y, Taunton, Mass.
Jan. 13-23, Peterboro, N. H. Karl S. Kyes, Sec'y.
Jan. 27-31, New Bedford, Mass. Norman Barstow, Sec'y.

Middle States.

- Sept. 23-26, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. J. M. Booth, S'y.
Sept. 29-Oct. 2, Schenectady, N. Y. Clyde H. Proper, Sec'y.
Sept. 29-Oct. 2, Trenton, N. J. W. S. Gladuey, S'y.
Nov. 12-15, Johnstown, N. Y. H. J. Quillot, Sec'y.
Nov. 26-29, Erie, Pa. A. E. Bielen, Sec'y.
Nov. 26-29, Sanatoga, Pa. S. G. Kurtz, Sec'y.
Dec. 2-5, Matteawan, N. Y. Hector W. Millsbaugh, Sec'y, Warden, N. Y.
Dec. 11-13, Hackensack, N. J. M. D. Marsh, Sec'y.
Dec. 11-15, McDonald, Pa. R. H. Holmes, Sec'y.
Dec. 15-20, Newark, N. J. James P. Ingram, Sec'y, Irvington, N. J.
Dec. 15-20, Syracuse, N. Y. C. C. DePuy, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Salamanca, N. Y. C. G. Miess, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Elmira, N. Y. H. E. Beuchlet, Sec'y.
Dec. 21-26, Rifton, N. Y. F. E. Miller, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-10, New York, N. Y. H. V. Crawford, Sec'y, Montclair, N. J.
Jan. 7-10, Auburn, N. Y. Fred Roe, Sec'y.
Jan. 12-16, Warren, Pa. J. H. Bowden, Sec'y.
Jan. 16-23, Rochester, N. Y. J. R. Dresler, Sec'y.
Jan. 20-24, Harrisburg, Pa. J. R. Gore, Sec'y, Middletown, Pa.
Jan. 28-31, Schenectady, N. Y. H. J. Fuller, Sec'y.
Feb. 22-25, Pittsburg, Pa. J. C. Moore, Sec'y.

Southern States.

- Sept. 29-Oct. 3, Charlotte, N. C. Mecklenburg Fair Ass'n. B. S. Davis, Mgr. Poultry Dept.
Oct. 7-10, Winston, N. C. C. B. Webb, Sec'y.
Oct. 13-17, Hagerstown, Md. John L. Cost, Supt. of Poultry.
Oct. 27-Nov. 3, Birmingham, Ala. H. J. McCafferty, Supt. Poultry.
Nov. 7-22, Washington, D. C. J. M. Allen, Sec'y.
Nov. 29-30, Augusta, Ga. W. B. Love, Sec'y.
Dec. 11-16, Richmond, Va. F. S. Bullington, Sec'y.
Dec. 11-16, Gastonia, N. C. I. W. Holland, Sec'y.
Jan. 7-11, Aorleon, Miss. John R. Young, Sec'y.
Jan. 6-9, Withers, N. C. W. C. Armstrong, S'y.
Jan. 12-15, Charlotte, N. C. John B. Taylor, Sec'y.
Jan. 16-20, High Point, N. C. R. L. Simmons, Sec'y, Lexington, N. C.
Jan. 22-25, Louisville, Ky. John H. Good, Sec'y.

Near West States.

- Sept. 15-19, Indianapolis, Ind. State Fair. Sid Conger, Shelbyville, Ind. Supt. of Poultry.
Nov. 23-28, Galveston, Tex. D. P. Blich, Sec'y.
Nov. 25-Dec. 2, Monroe, La. Oscar McGehee, Sec'y.
Dec. 1-4, Springfield, Ill. T. S. McCoy, Sec'y.
Dec. 2-5, Canal Dover, O. J. M. Schell, Sec'y, New Philadelphia, O.
Dec. 5-6, Sycamore, O. A. E. Bennington, Sec'y.
Dec. 3-8, Indianapolis, Ind. C. W. Hackleman, S'y.
Dec. 4-10, Cleveland, O. F. R. Hunt, Sec'y, Brooklyn, O.

- Dec. 8-11, Allegan, Mich. J. B. Buck, Sec'y, So. Mouterey, Mich.
Dec. 8-13, Oakland City, Ind. L. B. Onser, Sec'y.
Dec. 9-11, Sparta, Ill. T. A. Brown, Sec'y.
Dec. 9-12, Shelby, O. C. V. Orr, Sec'y.
Dec. 11-13, Galva, Ill. F. E. Olsen, Sec'y.
Dec. 11-13, Salem, O. H. E. Phillips, Sec'y.
Dec. 13-18, Quincy, Mich. A. E. Rogers, Sec'y.
Dec. 13-19, Terre Haute, Ind. B. Howard Whitcomb, Pres.
Dec. 15-20, Milwaukee, Wis. W. A. Hackbarth, S'y.
Dec. 15-20, Big Rapids, Mich. B. W. Fellows, S'y.
Dec. 16-19, Eldorado, O. A. C. Carney, Sec'y.
Dec. 17-22, Middletown, O.
Dec. 22-27, Kalamazoo, Mich. J. S. Carr, Sec'y.
Dec. 23-26, Yorkville, Ill. A. Tarbox, Sec'y.
Dec. 23-27, Elgin, Ill. R. R. Rowe, Sec'y.
Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Dayton, O.
Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Saginaw, Mich. F. E. Will, Sec'y.
Jan. 1-6, Kankakee, Ill. E. P. Vining, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-9, Minook, Ill. O. M. Davison, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-10, Frankfort, Ind. John K. Pence, Sec'y.
Jan. 6-10, Delavan, Wis. Seth W. Gregory, Sec'y.
Jan. 7-10, Lanark, Ill. E. D. Leland, Sec'y.
Jan. 7-10, Olney, Ill. Edw. E. Dalton, Sec'y, Parkersburg, Ill.
Jan. 7-10, Cambridge, O. James C. Sarchett, Sec'y.
Jan. 7-13, Columbus, O.
Jan. 12-17, Belvidere, Ill. L. R. Kimmey, Sec'y.
Jan. 13-16, Nuuda, Ill. Geo. H. Prickett, Sec'y.
Jan. 13-17, Fremont, O. C. L. Bowls, Sec'y.
Jan. 13-17, Charleston, Ill. C. L. Carney, Sec'y.
Jan. 13-17, Cincinnati, O. A. E. Brooks, Sec'y.
Jan. 14-21, New Albany, Ind. H. C. Gifford, Sec'y.
Jan. 15-21, Canton, O. C. Bruce, Sec'y.
Jan. 19-24, Chicago, Ill. F. L. Kimmey, Sec'y, Morgan Park, Ill.
Jan. 21-24, Paris, Ill. N. S. Baber, Sec'y.
Jan. 21-24, Findlay, O. Will E. Heck, Sec'y.
Jan. 27-30, Kenosha, Wis. Dr. J. T. Hershheim, Sec'y.
Jan. 28-Feb. 1, Columbus, O. Chas. McClave, Sec'y.
Feb. 7-8, Armada, Mich. C. A. Hulbert, Sec'y.

Central West States.

- Nov. 17-21, Iowa City, Ia. R. W. Wales, Sec'y.
Nov. 20-22, Princeton, Mo. E. D. Loe, Sec'y.
Nov. 24-26, Tabor, Ia. J. H. Todd, Sec'y.
Nov. 25-28, Burlington, Ia. E. A. Dreier, Sec'y.
Nov. 25-28, Garden City, Mo. T. J. Jones, Sec'y.
Dec. 2-5, Bowling Green, Mo. Mrs. F. S. Love, S'y.
Dec. 2-6, Kirksville, Mo. F. M. Buckingham, Sec'y.
Dec. 8-10, Elsberry, Mo. L. W. Crank, Sec'y.
Dec. 9-12, Fayette, Mo. H. P. Mason, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Fremont, Neb. W. H. Haven, Sec'y.
Dec. 19-24, Mason City, Ia. S. V. Johns, Sec'y.
Dec. 29-Jan. 3, St. Louis, Mo. John A. Francisco, Sec'y.
Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Bloomfield, Ia. I. T. Dabney, Sec'y.
Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Butler, Mo. C. L. Allen, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-8, Great Bend, Kans. W. A. Dunn, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-8, Winona, Minn. Henry Hess, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-10, Webster City, Ia. Fred Hahn, Sec'y.
Jan. 8-14, St. Paul, Minn. N. S. Beardley, Sec'y.
Jan. 12-16, Stuart, Ia. Mrs. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Jan. 12-17, Clarinda, Ia. Walter A. Brown, Sec'y.
Jan. 12-17, Cedar Rapids, Ia. N. P. Bourne, Sec'y.
Jan. 13-15, Troy, Mo. Stuart L. Penn, Sec'y.
Jan. 14-20, Kansas City, Mo. Ed. H. Mack, Sec'y.
Jan. 27-30, Austin, Minn. Frank Cronon, Sec'y.
Jan. 27-31, Sioux Falls, S. D. N. E. Getman, Sec'y, Larehwood, Ia.
Feb. 10-12, Montevideo, Minn. L. H. Arnold, Sec'y.

Far West States.

- Dec. 2-6, Oakland, Cal. J. C. Williams, Sec'y, Fruitvale, Cal.
Dec. 9-13, Portland, Ore. F. J. Ladd, Sec'y.
Dec. 10-15, Fresno, Cal. Geo. R. Andrews, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Fort Collins, Col. W. E. Vaplan, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-20, Walla Walla, Wash. Julius A. Levy, S'y.
Dec. 17-20, Roseburg, Ore. F. B. Hamlin, Sec'y.

Canada.

- Nov. 4-8, Montreal, J. P. Cullen, Sec'y.
Jan. 19-25, Owen Sound, R. R. Cameron, Sec'y.

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12 Departments. Besides the Dictionary it also contains twelve departments, as follows: 1. Abbreviations. 2. Pronouncing Dictionary. 3. Proper Names. 4. Gazetteer of the World. 5. Large Cities. 6. Parliamentary Rules. 7. Business Instructor. 8. Social Etiquette. 9. Letter Writer. 10. Use of Capitals. 11. Punctuation. 12. Postal Guide. It contains 192 pages, handsomely bound in imitation leather covers. Size 3 1/2 by 6 inches. As a special inducement for prompt replies, to all who send us \$1.00 within thirty days, for FARM POULTRY and FARM AND HOME, we will also mail the Dictionary as above described without further charge. Do not delay or fail to take advantage of this great offer, for never before was so much offered for so small a sum. Remember we send both papers a full year, including (if you are prompt) the Dictionary, all postpaid, at the very low price stated. Address all orders to FARM POULTRY, Boston, Mass.

To Those Who Have Poultry Products to Sell in Small Quantities, or Only Occasionally.



R. W. D. RUDD showed me a letter the other day, which had been handed him by Mr. Whipple, of Young's Hotel, from a woman who had some broilers to sell. It was such a letter as might interest a hotel or commission man until the statement of the amount of salable stock was made. In this case the number of broilers happened to be ten or twelve. Of course after that the letter was of interest chiefly as a curiosity.

It was of interest to me as being quite the limit for insignificant quantity of goods offered, and because it brought out the information that hotel and commission men are continually receiving many similar letters from persons with whom it is useless for them to attempt to do business. We get at this office a good many letters from parties who want addresses of hotel buyers, of commission men, or of retailers who will pay extra prices for extra good stuff, and a goodly proportion of these letters come from persons who are not equipped to do business in the lines they are trying to get into; but I had no idea that the number of these who were directly soliciting buyers for their small and occasional lots of poultry and eggs was anything like as large as it is.

As has been stated a number of times in these columns, it is quite useless for anyone to attempt to sell to special trade, whether family or hotel, or to offer his produce to retailers or commission men unless he can supply them with regularity and in such volume as to make it worth their while to do business with him. It is not often that the

buyer for a hotel cares to bother with a shipper who could give him but a part of his supply. Commission men readily take what they call small consignments, but they have to draw the line somewhere if they want to keep out of the trucking business, and so most of them either refuse to take or discourage the small and irregular shipments.

If a poultryman can ship a case or two of eggs a week—and his eggs are good—he can find houses ready to take them. If he has fifty or a hundred or more fowls to turn off, or a few dozen good chickens every week, he can easily find a place to put them. But if he has ten dozen eggs this week, and fifteen next, a couple of dozen broilers now, and as many more a month from now, he will usually find it to his interest to let the local buyer have them at current market prices.

One great difficulty in the way of disposing of occasional small lots of produce is that they are mostly ready for sale when the market is pretty well stocked, and when the regular shippers have the cream of the trade—as it is right they should have. Very often the small producer can work up a good local trade for what produce he can supply regularly, but the disposal of a surplus over and above the regular marketable supply is generally best accomplished by taking the best figure the nearest buyer will give for it. And if the small producer who would like to get a first class price for the little he happens to have to sell feels this a hardship, let him reflect that in regard to the irregular supply—of which every producer has more or less—the large producer is not always better off than he—except in knowing not to waste time trying to place this surplus with the best trade.

A Young Cockerel's Experience in Being Shipped.



MY FIRST disappointment in life was when I looked at the coop in which I was to take my journey. As I said before, I was going to fill a special order, and when I saw the cheaply constructed and flimsy affair which was to house and protect me on my journey, my spirits fell. I lost respect for myself, and if I was so impressed, what must be the impression on my new owner, of me and my shipper? But worse was to come. I did not until later realize the full extent of the perilous position in which I was placed.

I was agreeably surprised to learn, after investigating the coop, that I could get my head out between the bars and thus could see everything that was going on around me. While I was standing on the platform waiting for the car, a boy came up and offered me something that looked appetizing, so I swallowed it and immediately felt a hot pain in my throat and craw. My evident discomfort seemed to tickle the boy. In my agony I looked around for some water, but found that my shipper had neglected to put any in my coop. After a while the burning sensation ceased, but it left me with a feverish thirst.

In the baggage car a pecking and scratching sound that seemed familiar came to me above the rumble of the train, and sticking my head out between the slats to investigate I discovered that Mr. and Mrs. White Plymouth Rock were also going on a journey. They were talking about the many other fowls of distinction they had met on the road, and in my eagerness to catch their remarks I forgot the limited amount of space I had to turn around in, and in doing so, broke nearly all of my beautiful tail feathers against the opposite side of the coop. I tried to straighten them out with my bill, but found it was a useless task. In the meantime it was long past the hour for

dinner, and I was beginning to feel hungry. I looked around for the customary bag of food, such as I had seen tied to other coops when they left the farm, but alas for all hopes for appeasing a growing appetite, there was no bag on the coop. I could hear pecking and scratching all around me, which, while it told me that there were many other traveling companions in the car, was poor consolation when I realized that they were enjoying a substantial meal which I was destined to miss on account of the carelessness of my former owner in neglecting to tie on the proper nourishment, or if he did he tied it so carelessly that it became loose and dropped off.

It is an old and true saying that "misery loves company," but I have since regretted the feeling of elation that came to me when I discovered that a poorly constructed tight box, which looked like it might contain a consignment from a junk shop, contained my aristocratic cousin, Mr. Brahma. I would not have known him, hidden as he was, if I had not heard him grumbling at his close and hot quarters as the box was pushed past me and into the corner. His complaints became more and more painful as boxes and crates were piled up around and over him until the pile of boxes and crates between us smothered the sound of his voice. In contrast to his discomfort, Mr. and Mrs. Leghorn got aboard at the next stop in a light and airy coop with an A shaped top, and though the boxes were piled thick about them the shape of the top seemed to allow them air and comfort.

At one of the stations I heard considerable complaint made by a man because he had to pay extra on a large muslin coop containing some Houdans, and the express employee explained to him that the coop was so large and cumbersome that they had to charge for the large amount of space that it occupied. At this station a slatter coop was brought in—

VALLEY FARM, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, HOUDANS, EGGS.

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Two Eggs Inside of Twelve Hours.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Having a hen that laid two perfect eggs inside of twelve hours, I thought you would like to print it. She was shut up in a coop by herself, so that I know that she did the deed without any help. I have handled thousands of birds in my lifetime, but never knew this to happen before, though I have heard of such things often.

C. H. BUCKNAM,
Malden, Mass.

I have frequently known of hens laying two eggs inside of a "day," that is between dark and dark, but always one egg laid very early and the other late, and cannot say whether in any case the time between the two was less than twelve hours. It is probable that in such cases the protrusion of two eggs so near together, and both perfect shelled, is due to the first one being retarded in delivery. In the case Mr. Bucknam reports with the hen shut up in a coop, it occurs to me that if she was just put into the coop, having no opportunity to go to her nest, she retained the egg as long as possible. Several times when changing hens to new quarters I have found two eggs under the roosts in the morning in such position that they appeared to have been dropped by the same hen, and have thought the hen retained the eggs as long as possible and then dropped them either at the same time, or at most within the night; but under the circumstances it is impossible for one to be sure.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

A subscriber of ours, a prominent business man of Boston, writes that he will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of Farm-Poultry who desires a technical education. This gentleman, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a few scholarships limited to Sept. 25, entitling the holder to free tuition in a well known correspondence school. Write to T. S. B., Box 3737, Boston, Mass., for particulars.



242 EGGS

And win at all the big eastern shows. Barred Rocks (Bradley's); White Wy. Duston; S. C. White and Brown; and Rose White and Brown of 242 egg strain. 25 Buff Leghorn hens at a bargain. Bull Terrier pups, Cat.

W. W. KULP,
Box 40, Pottstown, Pa.

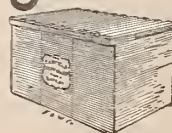
EMBDEN CEESSE.

Adult prize winners \$10 a pair; \$15 a trio. 100 early hatched young \$4 each this month; Oct. \$5 each, or six for \$25. Also finest African and Toulouse. Good sized common goslings \$2 each, or less by 100 or 1000. Write us for anything you want in live or dressed geese.

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FARM-POULTRY.

Semi-Monthly.

The 1st and 15th of each month.

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22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.**Green Wrapper** When you receive FARM-POULTRY in a Green Wrapper your subscription ends with that issue. Therefore, please send cash \$1.00 to renew—for—

We Shall Always Stop the Paper when the time for which it is paid has expired; so that to avoid missing numbers all should renew promptly.

Change in Address—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their former as well as their present address, or we cannot make the change; our list is kept by towns first.**Canvassers Wanted** in every town to solicit subscriptions. Terms sent on application. Liberal commission paid in cash. Send for our Terms to Agents.**THE ADVERTISING RATE**Is 30c. per Agate Line Each Issue.
Fourteen Lines in every Inch of single column space. Seven average Words make one line.**DISCOUNTS FROM ABOVE RATE** depend entirely upon the amount of space used by an advertiser within a stated time. Send for Rate Card.**FORMS CLOSE**—Ads. must be received by the 5th and 20th of the month to insure insertion in the issues of the 15th or 1st, respectively.

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September 8—17 the editor of F.-P. will devote to visiting places of interest to poultrymen in central and western New York and Ontario. He will visit the experiment stations at Geneva and Ithaca, N. Y., and at Guelph, Ont.; the factories of the Cyphers Incubator Co., at Buffalo, and of the Cornell Incubator Co., at Ithaca; the egg farms of C. H. Wyckoff, H. J. Blanchard, W. J. Storke, and White Leghorn Poultry Yards; the fancy plants of Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, and of the late Ezra Cornell, and as many others as he can sandwich in. He will also give a day each to the poultry shows at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, and at the Toronto Exposition.

The report of this trip will occupy considerable space in the next paper.

As to Vested Rights of Life Members of the American Poultry Association.

SO FAR as we are aware, with the exception of this writer all who have publicly discussed the matter have assumed or maintained that it was absolutely essential that any plan of reorganization of the American Poultry Association considered or adopted should recognize the "vested rights" of the life members, and assure them perpetual enjoyment of whatever privileges have been theirs. From this view we have felt compelled to dissent, because (and we say this with all due regard to the preponderance of numbers supporting it, and to the weight which attaches to the utterances of many of them) it seemed to us unreasonable and not in accordance with certain general principles which apply in similar cases.

The interests of these life members are commonly referred to as "vested rights," or as privileges guaranteed by "contract," and it is assumed that theirs are therefore inalienable rights, and that any change in anyway interfering with their present privileges would be a breach of contract. We hold that it is perfectly competent for the American Poultry Association acting in accordance with that clause of its constitution which provides for changes in that constitution, to make such changes in requirements for membership as it sees fit, and that no contract exists between the association and its life members which is not subject to the possibility of a change of constitution which would affect the perpetuity of their present privileges. We hold that inasmuch as the constitution of the American Poultry Association contains a provision providing for change of any or all of its provisions, the rights of life members under the constitution are not vested rights, but expectant rights.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, in his text book on "Constitutional Law," defines rights as "expectant, when they depend upon the continued existence of a present condition of things until the happening of some future event." He further explains the matter under the topic, "Rights in Expectancy," thus:—"The man who today erects buildings, and puts in them machinery for the manufacture of some important article of common consumption, on the importation of which the law imposes a tariff duty which is practically prohibitory, may expect that this will continue in force, and that he will in consequence reap large profits from his manufactory. But he has no vested right in the general laws of his country which entitles him to insist that anyone of them shall remain unchanged for his benefit; and if the duty shall be removed, and his property rendered worthless in consequence, he is nevertheless deprived of no right. All statutory privileges depend upon this principle, and they may be taken away by changes in the general laws at any time."

That seems to us to cover the case of the relations of the American Poultry Association to its life members. Their constitution having made provision for repeal or amendment of any or all of its sections, the perpetuity of the privileges guaranteed in return for the so-called "life membership fee," was inevitably dependent upon the conditions of membership remaining unchanged. The membership of the association having been originally exclusively life members, no change was possible except by vote of such a proportion of their number as required by their constitution for repeals and amendments. The requirements for membership have twice been changed—once some years ago, when after a brief experiment with "cheap" membership, the association went back to the original plan; again at Charleston last January. At present, several classes of membership exist, and it seems to us that the life members have made it possible for "two dollar members," as soon as those have the numerical strength at any meeting, to legislate them out of existence,—and that without compensation—should they feel so disposed.

We, perhaps, need hardly say to readers of this paper that we think the life membership

feature, and the individual membership in a national association too, ought to be eliminated; but we do not think that this should be done without compensation to them, even though that might be accomplished. We should very much regret to see anything occur which would deprive the old life members of their privileges while leaving the assets of the association in possession of others. However we may differ with those of them who hold that the old order of things was best, and with those who think it cannot be done away with, and much as we desire to see an organization on a better basis, we would rather see the present American Poultry Association pass away by that process of natural decay which if it attempts to continue under the "Shannon" amendment, under the "Heck" amendment, or on the old basis, it cannot long withstand.

We have persistently advocated revolution in the old association rather than the organization of another association, as being the simplest and most sensible way out of a bad condition of affairs. We have, in effect, urged the members of the American Poultry Association to abdicate, after having first made provision for the transfer of what authority and prestige they have to an organization built upon the representative system. We are not able to see how it would be inconsistent with that disinterested care for thoroughbred poultry interests which they generally profess for them to just turn over the name, good will and all other assets of the American Poultry Association to such a successor. At the same time, anything of that kind should be of their own free will, and if they prefer to distribute among themselves the cash in their treasury, and realize as much as possible on salable assets we would have no word of criticism for them. Further, if in addition to this any of them were disposed to demand the return of their membership fees, while we would not agree not to say what we thought of such a demand, we would urge compliance with it, and the writer personally would contribute more than one man's share of the fund required to satisfy such a demand.

It is becoming more and more clear every day that, as we have insisted all along, the great stumbling block in the way of an effective reorganization of the American Poultry Association is the life members, or more properly the fallacies in regard to the relations existing between them and the association. As long as life members are retained and their assumed "inalienable" rights held sacred, so long will there be an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of organization. If we had ever known or heard of a case where harmony and progress resulted from the cooperative efforts of several classes of members—having the same privileges on different conditions—we might feel like assenting to Mr. Glasgow's opinion that the proper thing to do now is to give the "Shannon" amendments a fair trial. Considering their nature and the circumstances under which they became the law of the association, we do not see that there will be anything lost to reform by their repeal.

We desire to see a radical change in the American Poultry Association, and shall continue to do what we can—from outside the association as long as it is established upon a basis in principle repugnant to our sense of right;—but we want to see that change made deliberately after general discussion of the exact terms of the proposed scheme of reorganization, and in a meeting so representative of the association that there can be no question that the majority of its active members are in hearty accord with the new plan. That it would be entirely possible to form a new organization stronger than the present organization, and not including a member of it, must be admitted by everyone who knows what poultrymen are and what are not now in the poultry association, and appreciates how the methods of the American Poultry Association have deprived it of the continuous efforts of some of its most capable members. At the same time the men who, if circumstances per-

mitted, would be active in the old organization, would make a new one much stronger than it would be without them.

We sometimes think that many of these men imagine that the opposition to the American Poultry Association as at present constituted is in a measure personal opposition to them,—that it is a movement to shelve them. If so, they are in error as to the movement taken by and large, though perhaps correct as to the attitude of some individuals. There have been things said and done that lend color to such a suspicion. The general dissatisfaction with the American Poultry Association is directed not against the more active members, but against the methods and results of a plan of organization utterly unsuited to the conditions. Undoubtedly there is some feeling both within and without the association, that any who are disposed to "work" the association for personal ends should be restrained; but sensible people recognize the fact that, under suitable constitutional restraints, the man who unhindered can "work" an organization best for himself, can do the most for his association.

In a representative organization some of those now occasionally conspicuous in American Poultry Association meetings would not be likely to be heard of; but those whose ability and merit commend them to the poultrymen of their localities as worthy representatives of their interests would find themselves in the enjoyment of larger privileges and more substantial rights than they can ever have in an association of individual members.



Our Apologies to Mr. McReynolds.

FARM-POULTRY says Brother McReynolds, of the *Southern Poultry Journal*, is the Henry Watterson of the poultry press. As 'Marse Henri' stands at the head in the United States, Mack should 'set them up' if editor Robinson ever visits Dallas.—*Fancy Fowls*.

"I am not in the habit of overlooking anything Mr. Robinson writes, but I failed to see the article, or may be squib, he threw at me, but a friend tells me it was something he said in connection with an article I printed in the June issue of this paper. I regret having written anything that would cause anyone to line me up with Henry Watterson. I have never befouled my vest. Henry Watterson has, and he is as self-important as any man I have ever criticised. I do now and here most humbly apologize to Mr. Theo. Hewes, Mr. Heck, Mr. John Glasgow, and the A. P. A. for every word I used in that article, and will promise them that I will never again criticize anything they may write or say, no matter if they see proper to attack me or criticize what I may have or do hereafter write. Nor will I ever again criticize anything the A. P. A. may do, or has done, or make any suggestions about what it should do. These men are at perfect liberty to belabor me, and John Glasgow or any other alien may charge ignorance upon the southern poultry people until doomsday, and I will agree that every line he writes is truth. From this day forward my pen shall be used writing about poultry, and then no one can liken me to Henry Watterson."—*Southern Poultry Journal*.

We hope and believe that Mr. McReynolds will acquit us of any intention of making a comparison which would imply a complete resemblance between Mr. Watterson and himself. What we had in mind was an independence of thought and a characteristic breeziness and pungency in expressing that thought which the men compared had in common, and we had no thought that anyone, least of all Mr. McReynolds himself, would assume that we intended the comparison to go beyond these qualities, which are certainly creditable to their possessor, whoever he may be, and however subject to faults otherwise. At the same time if Mr. McReynolds' estimate of Mr. Watterson, who it cannot be denied has faults as conspicuous as his virtues, is such that any association of their names would be offensive to him, we regret that it occurred to us to connect the two, and ask Mr. McReynolds to accept our earnest apology.

We hope also that Mr. McReynolds will reconsider his resolve to limit his pen strictly to "poultry" topics. There is more to do in

the poultry world than merely to buy and sell market poultry, and grow and show exhibition poultry. There are general interests which arise out of these things — out of the necessity for coöperation in them, and it is an essential part of an editor's duty to strive to the best of his ability to maintain public interest in these things, and to keep that interest temperate and healthy.



American Poultry Association to Meet at Cleveland.

SECRETARY ORR'S announcement to the poultry journals of the postal card vote of the executive committee of the American Poultry Association gives the details of the vote in full, recording the members voting, and the way each voted. Cleveland has a long lead with fifty-three votes. Louisville comes next with eight. Kansas City has four.

I. K. Felch voted for Cleveland first, but subsequently asked to reconsider his vote, and announced Louisville as his choice, because: "I do not believe the A. P. A. should meet with any but score card shows."

The exact time and place of the meeting will be announced about October 1st.



They Were Not Interested.

M. R. ORR closes his announcement of the vote on place of meeting of the American Poultry Association with this statement:—

"We greatly regret that more than twenty-five members of the executive committee were not sufficiently interested to fill out and mail the postal cards sent them."

Checking up the list, we find that of the members of the sixty-seven members of the executive committee who are chosen such, only fifteen did not vote. All officers of the association, and members of the advisory committee may vote on the place of annual meeting. Of the fifteen vice-presidents, seven did not vote. Of the advisory committee of five ex-presidents of the association, two, Dr. Kegley and Mr. Bogue, did not vote.

Inasmuch as to vote on the place of annual meeting is just about the whole official duty of these persons, it would seem to be in order for the association to fill their places with men who had at least enough interest in it to do the little required of them.



Editorial Notes.

"Should judges solicit dates?" is the question now agitating some poultry circles. Should judges solicit dates? That depends on whether it is necessary to do so. If one's reputation is so well established that no soliciting is needed, why solicit? If conditions are otherwise—we may be entirely wrong, but our private opinion is that the man who wants judging engagements and misses them because he don't ask for them needs a guardian.

Theodore Hewes, through the *Inland Poultry Journal*, continues to advocate some good sound principles of poultry journalism with all the fervor of a new convert. Mr. Hewes' repudiation of some of the worst abuses in poultry journalism is a notable illustration of the point we have made several times when discussing such abuses, that in time they work their own cure. In the matter of specially recommending particular advertisers in a paper with which he was associated, Mr. Hewes, not so many years ago, went to such an extreme as has never been witnessed either before or since, and stirred up considerable hard feeling. Now he is extremely radical the other way, but this "state" is better than the first, and we think there is little doubt that in time his views will moderate somewhat.

Because "write-ups" of poultry plants have been made the vehicles of certain advertising abuses, is no reason why they should be entirely eliminated from the columns of poultry journals. It is possible to print the facts of interest in regard to a place without making the article containing them more of an advertisement than anything else. The publicity given a plant by even a plain tale of what is being done there has a measure of advertising value for it; but we rarely find a reader so

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Teaches you how to succeed with poultry. The only Institution of its kind in the world. Instruction is by the correspondence method.

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Including the leading successful men of the time, whose teachings are correct and practical, omitting all technicalities, theories and experiments. The demand for poultry managers far exceeds the supply. Graduates usually can be placed on large plants. Send stamp for catalogue.

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unreasonable as to find fault with such articles on that account, nor do we find many advertisers unreasonable about the publicity given others in this way.

Among the patrons of this paper it has come to be pretty well understood that with the limited time at his disposal for such purposes the editor visits only plants where there is something of special interest, or enough of general interest to warrant the expense of time incurred, and the "write-up" of the place is with a view primarily to interest and inform readers of the papers; and it is also understood that the advertiser is entirely welcome to what little advertising he gets in this way, and that the fact that he gets it will not be used as a lever to pry up more advertising.

Says a contemporary—"Give to your subscriber the poultry news: tell it to him in language that he understands, and when he asks for information on a point that concerns him, take time then to write him a letter and give him that information. Don't wait six weeks and put it into your Questions and Answers department, as many are doing."—This is good advice for a small paper with few subscribers and an editor whose time hangs heavy on his hands. With conditions the opposite of these the editor can only do his best to answer each correspondent in the manner and at the time permitted by circumstances. At some seasons of the year we would think we were doing uncommonly well if we were not more than six weeks behind on our answers to correspondents.

Even then we have an idea that we are doing rather better by them than the writer of that quotation; for we have here on file an extract from a letter in which he promises to turn all these inquiries over to other parties who will use the names thus secured to do some special soliciting. Verily this is a queer world, and it takes all sorts of people to make it, and all kinds of schemes to keep them and it agoing.

In connection with his remarks regarding American citizenship, Mr. Glasgow might well have reminded those to whom they were addressed that the American Poultry Association had thirteen Canadian members, owing allegiance to the same government as himself and that not so very long ago one of them was president of the association.

The editor of this paper has no fowls or eggs

for hatching to sell. This statement made publicly will save any who, interested in what he has to say of his own work with poultry, think they would like to try some of his stock, the trouble of writing for prices and descriptions. When he assumed the editorship of the paper there was a verbal agreement with the publishers that he should not sell stock and eggs while in that position. The peculiar advantages of this arrangement are that he is not in the remotest degree a competitor of any advertiser, and not being an advertiser himself can feel that he is entitled to the utmost liberty in reference to results and conditions in his yards.

As a result of the agreement not to sell, a good many pretty good cockerels go to the family table, and a good many pullets that might do good service in the breeding pen are used for layers only, and when past the period of profitable productiveness for that purpose killed for market. Some may think there is a loss here. We don't look at it that way. We would not exchange the freedom we now have in using our own stock for purposes of illustration without liability to having our motives imputed for many times the value at fancy prices of all our good birds that supply only ordinary uses; and there is certainly no loss to the public or to the breed, for the supply of good stock of the variety we breed is abundant.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

Eggs.—Nearby and Cape, fancy 27c. and up; eastern choice fresh 21@22c., fair to good 18@20c.; Mich. fancy candled 19@19½c.; Ind. and Ills. choice 18@18½c.; western selected 18@18½c., fair to good 16@17c., dirties, candled 16@17c., uncandled \$3@3.50 per case.

Dressed Poultry.—Fresh killed northern and eastern.—Fowls, extra choice 14@15c., common to good 12@13c.; chickens, choice roasting 18c., common to good 14@16c.; broilers, 2 lbs. each, per lb. 14@15c.; green ducks 16@17c.; pigeons, choice, per dozen \$1.50, common to good 75c.@\$1.25; squabs, choice large \$2@2.50. Western iced.—Turkeys, fancy spring 20@22c., common to good 15@18c., old 15@16c.; fowls, choice 13@13½c., common to good 12½c.; broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs., per lb. 13@13½c., 2½ to 3 lbs., 12½c.; old cocks 9½c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls 11½@12c.; roosters 7@8c.; spring chickens 11½@12c.

NEW YORK.

Eggs.—Fancy selected state and Penna. 22c., average best 21c., fair to good 19@20c.; western 16@21c.; southern 15@18c.; inferior and checks 7@13½c.; fancy storage, April packed 20½@21c.

Dressed Poultry.—Fowls 13@13½c.; old roosters 9@9½c.; Phila. and nearby spring chickens, fancy dry picked 14c., scalded 13½c.; choice spring turkeys, 3 lbs. each, 25c. per lb., average grades, dry picked 18@20c., scalded 15@18c.; old turkeys 15c.; nearby spring ducks 16@17c., western 8@12c.; eastern spring geese 15c.; tame squabs, as they run \$2, per dozen.

Live Poultry.—Fowls 12@13c.; old roosters 8@9c.; spring chickens 12½@14c.; turkeys 12c.; ducks, average best western 75c. per pair, ordinary 60@65c., do. southern 40@50c.; geese, prime western \$1.25 per pair; southern \$1; pigeons 20c. per pair.

PHILADELPHIA.

Eggs.—Penna. and nearby, returnable cases, loss off 21c.; western, free cases, loss off 21c.; southwestern do. 19c., southern do. 16@17c.

Dressed Poultry.—Fowls, choice western 13c., do. southern and southwestern 12½c.; fowls, fair to good 11½@12c.; old roosters 9c.; broilers, nearby 13@17c., fancy Illinois 15c., other western, choice and fancy 14@14½c., ordinary 12@13c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls 12@12½c.; old roosters 9c.; spring chickens 12@13c.; spring ducks 11c., old ducks 10@11c.

CHICAGO.

Eggs.—Loss off, cases returned 17½c.; at mark 12@16½c.; dirties \$3.90@\$4.20 per case; checks \$3.60@3.75; storage 16@17½c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys 12½@13c.; fowls and springs 10½@11c.; old roosters 7½c.; ducks 10@12c.; geese 6@8c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys 15c.; fowls 10½c.; roosters 7c.; spring chickens 12½c.; ducks 10@11½c.; geese 4@6c.

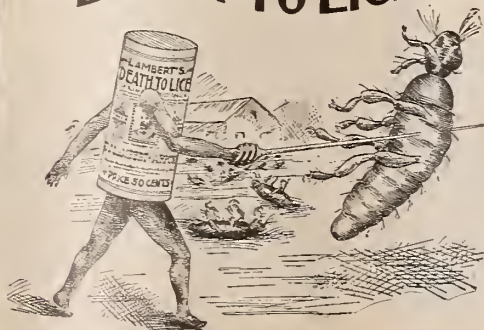
KANSAS CITY.

Eggs.—Firsts 15c.

Live Poultry.—Hens 9½c.; springs 12c.; turkey hens 11c., toms 10c., culls 5c.; old ducks 6c.; spring ducks, 2 and 3 lbs. 9c.; roosters 20c. each.

DEATH TO LICE

AT THIS TIME



Of the year lice are most troublesome. The warm dry weather is favorable for their multiplication. It is easier killing them now than during the winter months; we can get at them better. We can dust the fowls and large chickens with Death to Lice Powder; we can anoint the little chicks with Death to Lice Ointment, whitewash and spray the roosting rooms as often as we wish. We can take comfort in knowing that our hens and chickens are clean and comfortable. It will pay to do this now; eggs and poultry were never higher in price at this season.

We have four remedies: Powder, Ointment, Special and Liquid. If you do not know which you want, let us know the conditions, and we will advise you. Send 10c. for sample of either of the first three, or 25c. for one of each of the three. We send them postpaid, also a 64 page Poultry Book free.

D. J. LAMBERT, Box 800, Apponaug, R. I.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS TO HELP READERS OF THE PAPER IN EMERGENCIES. It is a short order bureau of information.

Correspondents who ask for information or advice in matters requiring prompt attention, will be answered in the earliest possible issue of the paper made up after their inquiries are received.

IN CASES OF SPECIAL URGENCY THOSE WHO ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY WILL BE ANSWERED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE BY MAIL.

Correspondents whose questions do not come within the scope of this department as outlined above will be referred to the most recent available information in line with their inquiries.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR LETTER. WRITE YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

Depluming Scab Mites.—(T. G. W.)—For these mites anoint the affected parts several times, at intervals of two or three days with carbolyzed vaseline.

Smallest Bantams. (D. V. E.)—Going by Standard weights, Game Bantams with cock 22 ozs., hen 20 ozs., cockerel 20 ozs., and pullet 18 ozs., are smallest; and the smallest Bantams I have seen have been Game Bantams much below these weights.

Eye Troubles. (F. J. S.)—The disease which you describe is an eye trouble commonly confounded with roup, which is not surprising as it has the same causes and some of the same symptoms.

Number of Fowls Necessary. (J. W. R.)—Mr. R., on behalf of him-self and another man thinking of going into the poultry business says, "Please advise us as to the number of fowls necessary."

Is a Crooked Toe Transmitted? (M. A. F.)—"I have a cockerel that from all appearances will make a good breeder, as he has no bad outs with the exception of a crooked middle toe on one foot, the same turning inward when walking.

Whitecomb. (W. H. C.)—The white eruption on the comb of the male bird is a sort of fungus growth known as whitecomb. The treatment for this was given in this department in the June 15th paper.

A Monitor Top Poultry House. (D. L. M.)—"I need a new poultry house, and seeing no plans that just suit me, have drawn some which I enclose for criticism.

building."—The plan which Mr. M. gives is not at all new and is what is known sometimes as the semi-monitor top house, the construction being similar to that of Mr. Bright's cockerel house, described in the August 15th paper.

Old Poultry Houses. (Mrs. B. F. W.)—"My hens have been troubled for two years with some disease which made them die suddenly. A hen would appear one day in good health, with comb red, and with good appetite; the next day I would find her dead, with comb turned dark purple or black.

BANTAMS from high scoring, prize winning yards for shows and fairs. Bantams from same yards for breeders, and Bantams for pets. All varieties. Angora, Persian, and other pet cats.

Two Sick Hens. (Mrs. G. B. L.)—"This summer I have had two sick hens. One had a large blotch appear on the breast, about as large as a grape and a reddish purple in color.

SIX GREAT BREEDS. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS. 3000 YOUNGSTERS now Growing for Fall Trade.

BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN. OUR REQUESTS:—We make no requests of our subscribers. One is when writing our Advertising patrons always mention FARM-POULTRY.

FOR SALE. Toulouse geese, \$10 per pair. Early hatched goslings, \$5 per pair. Address: Miontain Rock Poultry Plant, Westbrook, Mass.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. FOR SALE. 3 Peep-o'-Day outdoor brooders, \$18.1 Successor brooder, new, with regulator, 20 chick capacity, \$25; 1 hot water Reliable incubator used twice, 200 egg size, \$14.

LAMP WICKS. THE SUNLIGHT CARBON WICK lasts 20 times longer than ordinary wicks. Sample 10c. Best on earth; clear white light. S. G. Robinson, printer of F. P., 267 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

LEGHORNS. A FINE LOT of early S. C. White Leghorn cockerels from my trap record breeders. Bred for eggs and good all around. \$2.50 and \$4 each.

FOR SALE. My entire stock of S. C. Brown Leghorns and a fine lot of Buff Leghorn breeders. If you want the best, write Thos. Peer, Fairfield, N. J.

THOROUGHERED S. C. W. Leghorn yearling hens for sale in lots of 25 or more, \$60, each; less than \$25, 60c, each. Cocks and cockerels, \$1 each; pullets, \$2 each.

WANTED. 100 early April pullets, W. Leg. lay stock, B. A., Sub. Sta., West Hoboken, N. J.

BARGAINS in Northup's Min. and eggs remaining of season. Geo. H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. PLYMOUTH Rocks, Barred and Buffs, White Wyandottes, Pennington Poultry Farm, Mystic, Ct.

POULTRY SUPPLIES. CHOLERA. Absolute cure. Standard Insect Powder. Best goods on the market.

TURKEYS. TURKEY CULTURE, just out, giving the experiences of the most successful turkey raisers in the United States.

WANTED. SITUATION wanted by practical duck and broiler raiser, 9 years experience in all branches of poultry; best reference. George Thurston, Assonet, Mass.

WANTED. WANTED, position as manager on poultry plant by married man; thoroughly competent; good ref. Add. J. Threlk, East St. Prov., Quebec, Canada.

WANTED. WANTED, position on poultry farm, by middle aged man, seven years experience. A preference. Willing to work for salary or run plant on shares. Address Box 158, Colchester, Conn.

WYANDOTTES. 500 WHITE Wyan. Choice pullets and cockerels for sale. Strong farm raised birds, unlimited range, heavy laying strain, \$1.50 up.

BUFF Wyandotte pullets and cockerels; nice ones; prices right. C. W. Cole, Dighton, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. Choice youngsters for breeding purposes at reasonable prices for the breed. Address: Ralph Haswell, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Early pullets from good stock, \$1 and up. A few culls at 50 to 75c. A bargain for winter layers.

100 WHITE Wyandotte pullets, \$1.25 each; average shape, have rich yellow legs, and are from a strain of extra good layers.

it best to take her from the others."—Of the cause and exact nature of the trouble affecting the hen first described I cannot say anything positive. The tumor or ulcer might have been caused by an injury which also affected internal parts. It is not clear whether when drying up it became harmless, but it is entirely possible that if it resulted from an injury there were other injuries causing internal complications which finally resulted fatally. If Mrs. L. is familiar with the appearance of the internal anatomy of a healthy fowl an examination of the hen that died should have shown her what organs were affected and how. The other hen is "roupy." Send 5c. for issue of this paper for Jan. 1, 1899, containing exhaustive article on "Colds and Roup." From statements of symptoms of different forms of roup given there it will be possible to determine which of the various troubles commonly classed as roup this is, and thus learn the appropriate remedy to apply.

P. R. Park's Method. (H. J. H.)—"What is your opinion of P. R. Park's method of feeding chicks, giving dry ground grains in place of the usual mash, and keeping the feed continually before the chicks? I suppose his chicks have unlimited range. We are obliged to confine our young stock on account of hawks. Each lot of 50 has a grass run 15x100 feet. I am not speaking of broilers, but chicks for laying stock."—I think that there is no doubt that Mr. Park's method of dry feeding is better than a great deal of the wet feeding that is done, but doubt that it would give as good results as an alternation of johnnycake or mash—a good stiff mash—and hard grains. Note that I do not say it will not give as good results, but that I doubt that it will, and I say this with all due regard to the weight of the opinion and experience of Mr. Park. I have done some dry feeding without results that warranted continuing it rather than my system of wet and dry feeding. All the experience I have had in feeding poultry and other things goes to show that the best results possible are not obtained by feeding irregularly, by keeping food before fowls, or by feeding what the fowls do not especially relish. All the fowls I have ever handled, if highly fed, would go stale in appetite if not given good variety—food varied as to form of preparation as well as to constituents. There are many cases, however, where the best development of the fowls is not of as much importance as to save labor and to secure the largest possible net results of the work and feed used for the fowls. As in the case of egg production, a moderate egg yield from many hens may yield more profit than an extraordinary yield, secured by extraordinary labor, from a few hens; so in growing chicks one might well be satisfied with less than the best development if that less development actually put or left more money in his pocket. To discuss the points involved satisfactorily would take a long article, and to settle it would require a more careful comparison of results than any of which I have knowledge. I have for some time intended to visit Mr. Park's plant, see his stock and methods and talk the subject over with him, and hope to be able to do so before snow flies.

NEWS NOTES.

The Greenfield Score Card Poultry Club will hold its annual exhibition Dec. 2-3. I. K. Felch and J. F. Crangle, judges. E. C. Wilcox, sec'y.

The McDonald Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its third annual show at McDonald, Pa., Dec. 11-15. T. E. Orr, judge. R. R. Holmes, sec'y.

We regret to learn of the illness of Mr. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa. Our information is that Mr. Kulp's illness is not dangerous, but for the time incapacitates him for work.

We acknowledge receipt, through courtesy of Mr. Frank Nicholson of complimentary ticket to the Long Island clambake, given by fanciers of Cambridge, N. Y., and vicinity to visiting fanciers at the Cambridge fair.

Many readers will be interested to know **VALLEY FARM, BRONZE TURKEYS, FAVEROLLES, BREEDERS—EGGS**

that the Thos. Wright, of Hill Top Pigeon Farm, South Sudbury, Mass., who is advertising in our classified column, is the same who while we ran a special pigeon department some years ago conducted that department.

As this is "apple year," the little booklet advertising "Boss" Wine Presses, and "Our Favorite" Cider Mills will be in big demand. It is issued by Jos. Breck & Sons, 51 N. Market St., Boston, Mass., and is sent free to all applicants.

The crop bulletin for August, published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture gives statistics of poultry on farms July 1st, as 9,762,808 against 9,755,286 in 1901. No evidence of a smaller crop in those figures.

"Poultry Architecture" is the title of a new book from the press of the Orange Juice Company, New York, compiled by G. B. Fiske. It is a cloth bound book of convenient size, 128 pages, of good paper, 100 illustrations, and gives a greater variety of plans than we have seen elsewhere. A poultryman who has settled ideas as to what is and what is not suitable would be very likely to consider many of the plans in this book unfavorably, and might think some of them out of place in an up to date work, for there are a few which cannot be regarded as other than novelties, and there are a great many plans of makeshift houses and coops; but it must be admitted that these give many people ideas for construction of cheap houses which save the poultryman expense, while answering his purposes. And, inasmuch as quite all the most approved plans of up to date houses are given, there does not seem to be good ground for criticism because of the abundance of the others. The price of the book is 50c.

Making Alterations in a Poultry House.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—On account of the difficulty of securing good ventilation, I am about to change a long house of single or shed roof to one having a double roof. My plan is to make the building 18 ft. wide, with a 4 ft. walk along the back wall, and thus pens will be 14 ft. deep, and I mean to have them 12 ft. lengthwise of the building.

Of the 24 ft. of each two pens my plan is to board up 16 ft. solid to the roof, and to cover the same, along rear walk, of course, with building paper, thus rendering it proof against all drafts; midway of these 16 ft. I expect to construct a similar partition crosswise of the building. On each side of this partition will be the roosting places of adjoining pens.

I am trying to make it clear that each pen of fowls will roost in a corner with a tight partition back of them, and running across the building 14 ft., and at the end a like partition extending 8 ft. along the rear walk. My purpose in so building is to secure them, the fowls, against drafts, the roof of the building being well constructed and thoroughly tight. The other partition between the pens will be boarded at bottom, and wire netting above, as will be the remaining 4 ft. along rear walk. Do you think my plan will secure what I am aiming at, or could you suggest something better? Would you advise curtains at front and other end? I do not like to resort to curtains, but am willing to do so if that is the only way to keep drafts from the fowls.

Another question I am puzzled over is that of windows. I have been using large ones, 12 lights 9 x 12, but am in doubt as to whether it would be better to use two of these to each pen or three to every two pens. I hope you

WATCHES \$1.00 AND UP, EASY TERMS. Sent for our great lists of bargains. THE J. HRIGG JEWELRY HOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.



FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogue, 15c engravings. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

The Strongest Fence
in existence is our Truss and Cable Wire Board Fence. Six wires in every strand. Costs less, lasts longer, more easily built than any other. Sold direct from factory at wholesale prices. Agents wanted. Sample free.
THE TRUSS & CABLE FENCE CO.,
310 Federal Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio.

200-Egg Incubator \$12.80 FOR
The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12.80. Guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Self-regulating and fully guaranteed. Send for the free illustrated catalogue.
CEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

can help me here. Or would it be better to use two windows, but smaller ones, to each pen? It is my purpose to have a window open all the time from four to six inches in each pen. A board just inside the window will be placed so as to deflect the air toward the roof. The two main points, then, that I am hopeful of securing are quarters for my fowls which will be free from drafts, and have plenty of good air. Warm quarters I am not aiming at or trying to secure.

L. J. M.

A house 18 ft. wide is too wide to be kept dry throughout by ordinary ventilation; and the pens should have their greatest measurement lengthwise, not crosswise of the house. With such changes in dimensions, the re-arrangement proposed should be fairly satisfactory—if the ventilation is managed right. There is as much in management and judgment in this, as there is in construction of the building.

A great fault in many houses with walks in the rear is that the walk is not kept thoroughly aired out and dried. Often it is but half lighted, and though those using it constantly may not notice the musty odor about it, an outsider coming in cannot help noticing it. This mustiness can be kept out by thorough ventilation, keeping doors open much of the day; but that mostly creates a strong draft through the passage with more or less side drafts through the pens. The better way to build is to have the pens 12 ft. wide with passage three or four feet, a solid partition across the house about every 50 to 60 ft., wire netting between pens and walk, at least enough to light the walk well, then ventilate by keeping the windows in front as wide open as weather will permit.

For a pen 12 x 14 ft. one 12-light window should be enough. In the high front of a

house with shed roof this could be used in the usual form—with one sash above the other. If the front is low it would be better to use two half windows, one near each end of the pen.

New Outlet For Cheap Eggs.

A new outlet for cheap eggs—new at least so far as this market is concerned—is developing among a certain class of trade who are breaking them out into cans and freezing. Of course freezing eggs has been practiced largely for several years at western points, and the product has found increasing sale from year to year, but we think this is the first season when the method has been taken up here to any large extent for the kind of eggs that are now chiefly going into the tins. The stock in demand at present for this purpose is the cheapest kind obtainable without regard to quality so long as it is not actually and wholly rotten. The prices paid range mainly from about \$2 a case up to about \$3, and take in all sorts of very poor culls besides the spot eggs that dealers cull out on local candling. The demand for these poor goods in the range of prices above mentioned is now greater than the supply. The thought that these goods ultimately find their way into the bakeries is enough to raise home made cookery to a high place in the estimation of the public.—N. Y. Produce Review.

For a National Light Brahma Club.

On Thursday, Oct. 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Hagerstown, Md., fair grounds, there will be a meeting for the purpose of organizing a National Light Brahma Club.

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF MANN'S BONE CUTTER

on your own premises is worth more to you than whole pages of printed claims and promises. Now

It Is a Fact That

Where others only promise—Mann's fulfills.
Where others only claim—Mann's performs.
Where others waste—Mann's saves.
Where others try to do—Mann's does.

We ask you to prove these facts by demonstrating to your entire satisfaction, on your own premises that Mann's will cut all kinds of bone and adhering meat and gristle, easier, faster and in better shape than any other type of bone cutter. We don't ask you to pay for it until after you have tried it.

We Give You Ten Days' Free Trial

Isn't this a fair offer? Isn't it better for you than to pay cash in advance for a machine which you have never tried? Isn't your own judgment worth more to you than the nicely worded claims of the manufacturer who may barely conceal a desire to get hold of your money first? Does any intelligent man think we could make such a broad and liberal offer if our machines did not fulfil every promise and every claim we make for them? Try a Mann's and see.

Catalogue Free.

F. W. Mann Co., Box 55, Milford, Mass.
Mfrs. Clover Cutters, Feed Trays, Granite Crystal Grit, etc.

Egg Collecting in Brittany.

It appears that our consul at St. Malo is frequently asked by Englishmen for the names of Brittany egg exporters; and not unnaturally we think our representative regrets that he should be the recipient of such inquiries. He writes:—

"It is not pleasing to me to receive these letters, for I cannot help thinking more of these eggs could be produced in the United Kingdom, a boon in this time of agricultural depression, for the export hence means certainly a value of £40,000, and this is only one port. I cannot too strongly urge upon agriculturists the necessity for keeping a little more poultry.

"I am not here urging the starting of poultry farms, which are rather for people with capital who can await fancy prices, but in the United Kingdom one sees scarcely half the poultry that is noticeable in France, and often laying hens, having had a feed of corn, are left to themselves, whereas the French ménagère takes care of her fowls, gives them warm mashes and scraps; and I have seen them, when space was limited, fastened to a peg in the ground, so that they might indulge in their search for natural food, or, at times, when scratching injured garden crops, hobbled by means of a twisted bramble or stick.

"Then the eggs are collected by women or boys at the farms or cottages, paid for with ready money, and taken to the nearest collector, who gives 4d. per dozen more, and either packs them or sells them to a packer here. The eggs are thus far fresher than one would suppose when they reach the United Kingdom. Each egg is examined by a packer before he puts it into the case for export, and doubtful ones eliminated. There is in this method a living for several people in each locality, with little, if any, outlay; a light wooden crate, carried by means of a webbing over the shoulders like a knapsack, with say, £1 to pay for the eggs, being all they require.

"As it is now in the United Kingdom, if country people do not happen to be going to a neighboring town, the eggs remain and get stale, or are often put into pickle for the winter, and sold eventually at a reduced price. I have never understood why such simple plans of collection are not adopted in the United Kingdom. It is wonderful what the knowledge of there being a good and easy sale for produce will do in such matters, and these peasants here know that it is to the woman's or boy's interest to come to them at fixed dates, arranged at each succeeding visit, and are glad to be saved all expense and risk of sale. Any well known man in a district could start such collection by employing old men or boys; even fifty dozen means 2s. per diem, and what does it mean to the country itself? Motor cars, traps, and horses, or tricycles mean much greater rapidity, but here the country roads are often too rough for such, and capital is wanting also for the purchase.—*Poultry, (England).*

Sick Sitters and Cannibal Hens.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—A short time ago I had an experience that I thought worthy of comment, unless it occurs frequently, but is seldom if ever mentioned.

The latter part of June I set two Bantam hens of a mongrel type, on pheasant eggs, placing them in colony coops. The coops were 26 in. high in front and 11 in. high in the rear, 28 in. square. The front consisted of uprights 3 in. wide, leaving a 3 in. opening between.

The center upright protruded through the top of coop, and could be raised to allow taking off the hen each day for twenty minutes (placing her in a cage to fit the coop). The tops of the coops, (meaning the roof) were covered with "Flintkote" roofing paper. A slide door is fitted to this coop, into which I bored a number of holes, 12 1/2 in. holes, for ventilation.

During the incubation of these eggs the weather was exceedingly warm. Each day I took the hens off, lifting them gently so that no eggs secreted between wing and body would fall and break; pacing them in their cages I allowed them all the fresh water and whole corn they wanted. Each Saturday I dusted them with a good lice killer.

All went well until the 21st day, pheasant

eggs taking 24 days to hatch. On said day when I lifted the door to let off the hens, one of them was sitting off her eggs, her comb very pale, and in every appearance a sick and dilapidated bird. The eggs were chilled, how long I could not tell. The other hen seemed quite well and contented, excepting her comb, which was slightly pale.

With no other sitting hen on hand and quite a distance to the nearest neighbor, I for awhile felt perplexed, but not for long. I was not for giving up the chilled eggs, (experience has taught me not to). The well hen had seventeen eggs under her. Realizing she had only three more days to sit, and the weather being warm, I coupled the eggs into one sitting, isolated the sick bird, put iron into her drinking water, and fed her nothing but boiled rice, rolled oats and onion tops; and for grit, egg shells. In three days that hen showed her former vigor, and her comb becoming more normal in color.

By this time my chicks were due from under the other hen, and therefore examined the eggs that morning, finding many of them chipped. At noon I noticed half a shell just outside the roof. Upon raising the hen gently, I found no chick. The cage being before the coop made escape impossible. Now I was puzzled.

Where was that chick?

I pondered for awhile, then thought best to watch the hen more closely. Suddenly she shifted back a little and deliberately picked at one of the chicks that had only one wing emerged from the shell.

To my surprise she ate the chick.

A cannibal, thought I; but there was no time to waste. That hen would eat them as fast as they hatched.

The convalescent hen was still clucking, so I rested my hopes on her, placed the eggs under her, and bless her, she hatched and reared them, is rearing them to this day. She makes a good mother in every respect. Out of her own eggs that were chilled, four hatched out strong; the rest died in the shell on and after the 21st day; only two were infertile.

I feel quite safe in alluding to the heat as the cause of the hen's breakdown. I believe I made a mistake in putting the roofing paper on so shallow a coop, as all roofing paper containing tar and pitch has a tendency to draw and retain the heat.

As to a hen eating her young, even though they are not of her own class, is new to me, and I have set a good many hens on various kinds of poultry and game eggs.

CHAS. H. POPE.

Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

Old Fashioned Methods.

While there are many improvements along the line of caring for fowls, some of the older methods are good and cheap. Take lice or head bugs. What is better, or what living thing can stand a good smoking out of sulphur? Close up the house, burn five cents worth of sulphur in an iron pot. If one thinks one smoke is not enough, repeat in two or three days.

An acquaintance of mine bought a house in which parties moving out said they had fought head bugs and kept them down, but never were rid of them entirely. This man shut up the house, gave it two good smokings, using ten cents worth of sulphur, and has not seen or found a bug in two years.

I am this season using silicate of soda water glass to preserve my eggs for winter. If I had known about it several years ago, I could have laid in a supply, as it was used several years ago in the paper mills quite extensively to make book paper smooth and hard. I should be pleased to know if any experiments have been made to know how long this solution holds good; if the water glass I now have eggs in will not be equally good to put in eggs another year. MORTON INGALLS.

Colors of Eggs.

Eggs are usually classed according to color of shell as "white" or "brown." In the white egg breeds the shells of the eggs are not pure white, but slightly tinted with a cream or flesh color. Hens of these breeds rarely lay eggs that are even a very light brown. In the colors of shells of the eggs of the brown egg breeds there is great variety—tints ranging from a rich brown to creamy white.—*"Poultry-Craft."*

S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks.
No Eggs for sale after June 15th. Breeding Pens S. C. White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks for sale to make room for young stock.
ALFRED P. SMALEY, CLAYTON, NEW JERSEY.

HIGH SCORERS.
HEAVY LAYERS.
LARGE & SHAPELY.



213 - Egg Strain WHITE WYANDOTTES.

We are ready to sell in lots to suit, 200 of our choice breeding females and males at a low price, quality considered.
Do not miss this chance to get the real stuff. Write us your wants at once.
F. P. PULSIFER & CO., Natick, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES
Of every description. Green Bone Cutters, Shell Mills, Drinking Fountains, Feed Trays, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Meat Meals, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, \$5 Prize and Champion Brooders, Old Homestead Brooders, Egg Cases, Eggs and everything for the successful breeding of poultry and pet stock. Our large illustrated Catalogue FREE. Send for one.
EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
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THE LEADING STRAIN OF HEAVY LAYERS.
Are no experiment, having been carefully selected and bred for over twenty years, with results that fully justify the claim that they are the greatest laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns in existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain, and while the production of large pure white fancy market eggs has been the main object, Standard Qualities have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers, and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood, or as foundation stock. NO BETTER ANYWHERE AT ANY PRICE. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE.
EGGS FOR HATCHING \$2 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100.
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HERCULES POULTRY FENCE
Many times as strong as regular Poultry Netting. Made from the best quality of Galvanized Steel Wire. Set Posts 20 feet apart. It WILL NOT SAG OR BUCKLE.
Will turn Calves, Hogs, Dogs, Wolves, Rabbits and Poultry. No top or bottom rail required. Size of Mesh, 2 inches. Size of Wire, No. 12 at top and bottom; intermediate line wires, No. 16; mesh wires, No. 18. Sold at Anti-Trust Prices. Also a full line of Farm and Ornate Fence. Send for free Catalogue. Address, GOILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 83, Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

Willowcrest Poultry Yards.

Breeders of White and Buff Wyandottes, White Rocks, and Buff Cochin Bantams.
I have 1500 chickens and 400 yearling breeders that will please you. Send for circular giving show record.
F. W. COREY, Goshen, N. Y.

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COMPLEXIONS LIKE PEARLS WITHOUT THE USE OF COSMETICS
MOST wonderful and gratifying results are obtained from the use of Madame A. Ruppert's World Renowned "Face Bleach" in conjunction with her Egyptian Balm and Almond Oil Complexion Soap, the marvelous treatment for permanently purifying, beautifying, preserving and restoring the complexion, removing every spot, roughness, irritation, freckle, blotch, pimple, blemish or other affliction of the skin, leaving it clear, smooth, perfect and spotless as alabaster, restoring the beautiful glow to the cheeks, imparting the freshness and beauty of youth. Try it. You will be delighted.
This grand treatment will be sent to any address upon receipt of \$2.00. The price of Face Bleach alone is \$2.00; hence, you receive the other articles absolutely free of charge.
MADAME A. RUPPERT, Complexion Specialist
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CONKEY'S ROUP CURE Cure Guaranteed.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE The only remedy positively known to cure Roup in all its forms as long as the fowl can see to drink. Simply put the cure in drinking water, and the fowl will take its own medicine. For Canker, especially in pigeons, this remedy excels all others. One 5c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Directions with every package. If this fails to cure we refund money. Postpaid, small size, 5c.; large size, \$1.
Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal., Pacific Coast Agents. Mention Farm-Poultry, Don't send stamps.
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We are headquarters for
POULTRY FEEDS AND REMEDIES.
Joseph Breck & Sons, 51 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

Inexpensive Poultry Houses.

Very many people are deterred from embarking in the poultry business because of the erroneous idea that poultry houses and their necessary appointments are expensive luxuries.

One of the greatest helps in the inexpensive construction of poultry houses is found in the modern felt papers which are now so widely used for roofing and siding. An article of this kind which deserves more than passing mention is Swan's Extra Heavy Felt for roofing, lining, covering, etc. By using this material the structural work of a poultry house may consist of the cheapest material obtainable, and yet be substantial, convenient and comfortable when entirely covered with Swan's Felt.

Nor is its use confined to the building of poultry houses. It is equally valuable and effective in such buildings as Sheep Sheds, Milking Sheds, Hog Houses, Tobacco Sheds, etc. This article is not unknown to our readers, as it has been regularly advertised in these columns, and is used by many of our readers. Let all others who are interested in articles of this kind write the A. F. Swan Co., 110-116 Nassau st., New York, for a copy of their free booklet on the construction of poultry houses, etc.

Plump vs. Shrunken Wheat as Food for Laying Hens.

The question as to which is the better food for laying hens, shrunken or plump wheat, is one which has been agitating a number of poultrymen in this state, and to intelligently answer it, two samples of wheat received from Mr. MacFarlane, of Hanford, have been analyzed, with the following results:

	No. 138. "Shrunken."	No. 139. "Plump."
Moisture,	8.30%	9.80%
Ash,	2.34	2.00
Protein,	17.10	11.70
Fiber,	3.48	2.05
Starch, etc.,	66.78	72.65
Fat,	2.00	1.80
Total,	100.00%	100.00%
Fuel value in one pound (calories)	1709	1683

Poultry rations are usually too carbonaceous; that is, they contain too much starchy matter, and not enough of the albuminoids so necessary for egg production. Consequently, the richer a food is in albuminoids the more valuable it is to the poultry feeder.

An examination of the above table shows two main differences in the results. In the plump wheat the percentage of starch, etc., is considerably higher than the corresponding figure for the shrunken wheat; while the reverse is noted for the rating of protein, that of the latter sample being almost 50 per cent greater than that yielded by the former, as is seen by the figures 17.10 and 11.70 per cent respectively. This fact alone is sufficient to warrant a feeder purchasing shrunken in place of plump wheat as a food for laying hens.

It is barely possible that the digestion coefficient for protein in the shrunken wheat may not be as high as that for the plump, but this question we will settle at the earliest opportunity by a digestion experiment with our hens. It must not be forgotten, however, that the figure 11.70 for albuminoids in the plump wheat is a trifle below the average; and while another examination of two similar wheats would in all probability show the shrunken sample richer in nitrogen, there might not be such a marked difference as we have between the two lots under discussion. —University of California Experiment Station Bulletin."

The Buff Wyandotte Club Catalogue.

The club catalogue will be issued in September. It will contain much that will interest all admirers of the variety. If you desire a copy write the club secretary, W. R. Wooden, Battle Creek, Mich.

Make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book, "Business Dairying" and Cat. 249 free. W. Chester, Pa.

Colony Poultry Keeping Questions — Cause of and Remedy for Soft Droppings.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—What dimensions are those coops (photos, of which are given in the July 1st F.-P.) of Mr. Horace Dyer? Also, does he keep fowls in those houses in winter? Are those houses papered inside or outside? The picture gives me the impression of just plain boards. What method of ventilation is used on stormy days when fowls cannot get out of doors? I understand the fowls are kept on the colony system all the year round. How do they handle the fowls all winter to get eggs, since there is no opportunity for grazing most of the winter? I like that style of house for summering fowls, but prefer to have long houses at home for the winter and breeding season.

I have 160 fowls, yearlings and two year olds, on free range. I feed all they will eat at night of corn, wheat and scraps. They give me from 60 to 75 eggs per day. I notice some of the droppings are thin, also that egg shells that are white are thin, but the brown shells are heavy enough. Some of the shells, a small proportion, are out of shape. The white shells have been thin right along since last October. The fowls could not be too fat. They are now weighing heavier than at any previous time, and on account of bad shaped eggs I have stopped feeding corn and scraps for one week. Will overfat condition cause looseness of droppings? Although my fowls are heavy they are not overfat. Have tried several methods of feeding, but I don't seem to catch on to the proper way of checking this looseness of droppings of some of the fowls in the flock. I think it possible I could do it by doctoring the drinking water, if I only knew what to put in. E. H. W.

The coops of Mr. Dyer, illustrated in the July 1st paper, are about three by four feet on the ground and about two and a half feet high at the sides. I did not measure them. Coops of this style and approximately of these dimensions are used all through that region. These coops are used for chicks, and some growing stock is left in them sometimes until ready to go into the laying houses, which were described and illustrated in the Nov. 15 and Dec. 1 papers last year. These small coops of Mr. Dyer are not lined or covered in any way; all joints are open. Except for very early chicks the colony poultry farmers do not confine the chicks to the coops at all. For these early chicks they use a coop with a sort of sun-parlor attachment. I have some photos. of these in reserve for use late in the winter. Where the colony system is in vogue the snowfall is light, and there is comparatively little time when the hens do not get out.

I think with Mr. W. that for the time when they cannot get out, some other arrangement would be advisable. That question was discussed quite fully in the papers mentioned above and some of those immediately following them.

With regard to the loose droppings and thin shelled eggs: One could form an opinion, perhaps, if he knew what sort of range the hens had, and what they got to eat besides what is given them. If they get so much on range that they need but one feed a day they must have access to something more than the usual New England farm affords for forage. It is quite useless to speculate as to causes in the absence of information on this point. The thin shelled eggs are probably due to the same cause—whatever it may be.

The desire of the average advertiser, particularly the beginner, to get something for nothing frequently results in using space whose only merit is cheapness. As a result he finds himself paying something for nothing. —Batten's Wedge.

Man's Mission on Earth

Medical Book Free. "Know Thyself," a book for men only, regular price 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 6 cents for postage. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., established in 1860, the oldest and best in America. Write to-day for free book, "The Key to Health and Happiness." For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold. The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.



COWS AND HENS require warmth and comfort before they will produce butter and eggs. You can beat the rain, snow, and cold winds by using **NEPONSET** Red Rope Roofing. It is the best low cost roofing and siding on earth. Stock barns, dairy barns, poultry houses, pig sties can all be made snug and comfortable by its use. NO TAR. Rolls contain 100, 250 and 500 sq. ft. Tin caps and nails with each roll. Ask your dealer for "Neposet." Write us for booklet and samples. F. W. BIRD & SON, East Walpole, Mass., and Chicago, Illinois.

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Always returns a profit. Improper feeding results in losses and disappointment. Our feed is not a stimulant or condiment, but a complete food. It is sold by the leading dealers in every state. It is the most economical feed you can use. Our booklet,

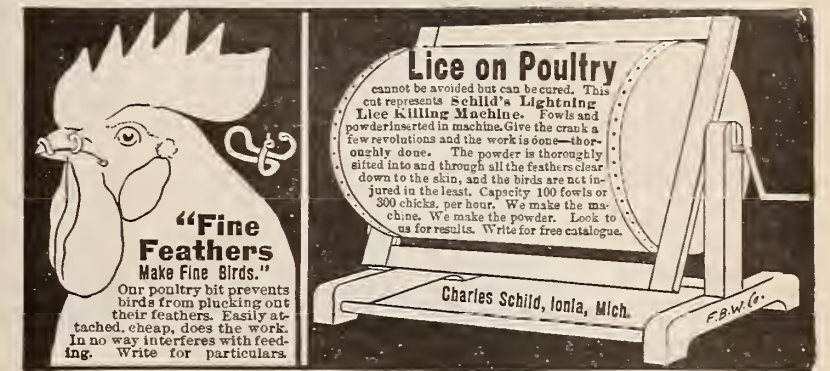
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Describes it fully, and will be sent free on request. We are on the eve of a revolution in methods. The Cramping Machine is here to stay. The day of grass fed poultry is past. The demand for fattened finished poultry is at hand. We have perfected the best, simplest, and cheapest **CRAMPING MACHINE** for forced feeding in the world. A woman or child can operate it. Also the only perfect fattening meal for machine or trough feeding, known as

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If you would know what is now being done in this business, and the details of the process, write for our Booklet, **POULTRY FATENING PERFECTED**, and get posted.

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Lice on Poultry cannot be avoided but can be cured. This cut represents Schild's Lightning Lice Killing Machine. Fowls and powder inserted in machine. Give the crank a few revolutions and the work is done—thoroughly done. The powder is thoroughly sifted into and through all the feathers clear down to the skin, and the birds are not injured in the least. Capacity 100 fowls or 300 chicks, per hour. We make the machine. We make the powder. Look to us for results. Write for free catalogue. Charles Schild, Ionia, Mich. F.W.B.C.

"Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds." Our poultry bit prevents birds from plucking out their feathers. Easily attached, cheap, does the work. In no way interferes with feeding. Write for particulars.

TO CLOSE OUT.

To close out quickly the balance of the following books, we make the following unparalleled offer, namely:

CROLEY'S Egg Record Book { Every poultry raiser who keeps even one dozen needs this book; or several—one for each pen.
Regular price 10 cts.—to close 5 cents.

How to Destroy Insects.
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Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper { The latest edition, with American matter. A standard poultry guide.
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Send all orders to us. Remit by P. O. or Express money order, cash or postage stamps.
FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., BOSTON, MASS.



A Sick Hen
or a molting hen needs SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It puts her in condition, makes the plumage grow quickly and gives the gloss so attractive in show birds.

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder
will make chickens healthy and keep them up to the mark. Makes young pullets early layers for October egg prices. If you can't buy it near home we will send one package 25 cents; five, \$1.00; 2 lb. can \$1.20; six, \$5.00. Ex. paid. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Molting Hens
If your hens are shedding their feathers and not laying, they are out of condition. The best poultry authorities say, "When hens are in condition they will lay perfect eggs and plenty of them." Then help them over molting time or your egg profit will be lost. SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER will help the molting hens. The process of molting is a very exhausting one. The growing of new feathers requires all the nitrogen and phosphates in the food, so that there is an extra demand upon the strength. The elements needed by poultry at molting, in addition to good food, are contained in SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER to a high degree. Thousands of poultrymen have proven it to be worth its weight in gold for molting hens.

When your hens show signs of molting, feed them once daily, in a hot bran mash, SHERIDAN'S POWDER as directed. Do this and you will have as others do who have tried the plan, an abundance of eggs to sell in the fall and winter months.

The Chicago Show.

The seventh annual Chicago Exhibition of Poultry, Pigeons, Cats, Dogs and Pet Stock will be held January 19th to 24th inclusive, 1903, in the Coliseum, Wabash Avenue and 15th street, Chicago.

The board of directors are: Prof. E. L. C. Morse, F. L. Kimmey, J. L. Draper, E. B. Eddy, F. B. F. Rhodes, G. G. Bates, William Plaehn, E. J. W. Dietz, H. N. Norton, J. C. Pratt, Grant M. Curtis, Frank B. White.

These gentlemen are sparing no effort to make the coming show the greatest of Chicago's successful efforts.

The judges already employed are: Chas. McClave, New London, O.; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Ia.; T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa.; S. H. Taylor, Sibley, Ill.; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. J. Lambert, Appouaug, R. I.; John Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J.; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Ia.; Dr. O. P. Bennett, Mazon, Ill.; J. C. Pratt, Chicago, Ill.; James A. Tucker, Concord, Mich.; Frank W. Gorse, Highlandville, Mass.; W. S. Russell, Ottnmwa, Ia.; Vernon L. Stafford, Fall River, Mass.; G. W. Downs, Sr., Portland, Ore.; E. W. Rankin, Chicago, Ill.

Negotiations are in progress with some others who may be added to the list.

A number of specialty clubs—enough to make this a most notable meeting,—have voted to hold their annual meetings in Chicago during the show week.

E. B. EDDY, Pres.

FRED L. KIMMEY, Sec'y.

Infertility in Australia.

A subscriber in Australia writes:—"Last season I set over 5,000 eggs, and, roughly speaking, hatched 700 chickens. I had no trouble to work or regulate the machines, and the blame was not with the incubators. I had slightly better results from hens, but still not what I should have had. 'A poor manager,' I almost hear you say. Yet I am enthusiastic enough over the game. When I was a child in my mother's arms she saw I was attracted by every animal or bird that passed, and before I could walk hought me pigeons. I am now over fifty years of age, yet from my latest childhood days until now have never been without pets of some sort.

"Fowls are my chief hobby, but 'tis hard work to set so many eggs and get such poor results. My runs are large, 24 x 40 ft. for every breeding pen of five or six birds. Why, once in Melbourne, years ago, I visited the leading exhibitor there, and in a small back yard, in boxes, big boxes certainly, but still nothing but big cases, he bred all his fowls, some dozen pens of different fowls all in boxes—never out. The eggs were set and chickens reared away in the country, but he had no runs, no scratching pens, nothing but the boxes. A true fancier, certainly, breeding under extraordinarily difficult conditions.

"I this season am intending every night to take every cockerel off the roost and place in a pen 3 x 2 ft., fixed in every sleeping apartment—for convenience sake—and there to feed and to have him fed separately every morning before being let out with the hens. They eat the food—the cocks, like fools—stand by looking on.

"My runs are good. Clean, sweet, fresh water is given every day. They have plenty of shell, grit and green stuff. Every house is cleaned out every day but Sunday. The fowls appear well; I showed three or four times at the leading shows last year and won a fair proportion of prizes. Until penned for breeding the young stock have almost unlimited run over grass paddock, yet the eggs fail. The soil is pure white sand, and in the runs there is no grass—all destroyed,—but lettuce is supplied almost daily.

"'Tis either that the cocks want more food, or the birds have eaten a something out of the soil necessary for the supply of vigor in the germ of the egg."

Before coming to any conclusion as to the principal cause of the very poor fertility reported, I would want to know quite fully the history of this stock; but I would suspect

VALLEY FARM IS IN CONN.,
SIMSBURY, HARTFORD CO.

first, not that the hens had taken from the soil something that used to be there, but that they had contributed to it something not conducive to the health and vigor of breeding stock. The experience of our poultry breeders here has been that with breeding stock so closely confined for generation after generation, deterioration, though sometimes slow is certain, and sometimes is very marked. At the same time it occasionally happens that stock in apparently good condition on new land gives very poor results, and in the next year the same identical stock in the same quarters gives most excellent results. I have had several such experiences, but am not able to explain them. I have thought sometimes the stock just got to the point where it was short of what for want of a more specific name we may call "vital principle," and with this lacking the processes of reproduction failed of their full fruition. Such a theory, however, must always remain a theory, for it is not capable of positive demonstration.

As to cases such as that of the Melbourne fancier, I doubt whether such a breeder would win many prizes on birds from breeding stock so kept in competition with stock of like original quality in plumage produced from better kept parents. I have known a good many fanciers who kept their breeding stock in close quarters, and occasionally got some good birds from it, but such fanciers are likely to buy far more good birds than they sell.

GET ANIMAL HEAT OUT.

Poultry Shippers Should Use
More Care in Cooling Their
Stock—Much Money Lost.

A great deal has been said and written about getting the animal heat out of poultry, and it would seem that further remarks on the subject would be unnecessary. It is certainly impossible to get dressed poultry here from the west in perfect condition unless it has been thoroughly cooled, and the animal heat entirely out. There is continued complaint about the poor condition much of the stock is in on arrival, and while some delayed lots evidently spoil in transit because the ice melts off, there is a large quantity which comes in on time which is well iced and which has spoiled owing to the animal heat in it. A week or two ago we noticed considerable stock which came in a day ahead of time, and notwithstanding it was thoroughly iced it was in bad condition, showing conclusively that it had not been properly cooled. Shippers must appreciate the value of treating their poultry properly; it is very little more trouble to cool it thoroughly, and as the great losses sustained do not seem to better the conditions, it seems likely that too much is left to careless or ignorant employees.

Many other things tend to reduce values, and from the large quantity of second grade poultry which is nearly always on the market, one is inclined to think there are many shippers who do not study the methods of killing, dressing, and packing sufficiently. Shippers should request instructions from their commission houses, and should follow them in every detail so that the most can be realized from their poultry. Commission men are only too glad to forward full directions, but it is always difficult to get some shippers to follow them.—*New York Produce Review.*

THE TROUBLE ABOUT ZINC.

It is surprising how much ignorance is scattered promiscuously about, even among people supposed to be experts. As a matter of fact, the average painter, though he knows all that is necessary to know about painting, knows pitifully little about zinc, and the most celebrated architects are but little better informed. The first trouble about zinc paints, therefore, is the ignorance of professional painters.

The second difficulty is that they will not utilize the knowledge they have. It is fatal to any paint, but especially to a zinc paint to apply it to a moist or even an imperfectly dried surface, yet painting is done in all weathers, and the paint blanned for the consequences. Again, each coat ought to be what the painter's old "bone dry" before the next is applied in a single week by professional painters. To accomplish this feat of celerity the very life is burned out of the paint by strong dryers.

The third trouble with zinc is that it is not so slippery under the brush as lead, and journeyman painters, not liking hard work, thin it until there is more liquid than paint on the surface.

These are the reasons why an ordinary farm hand, ignorant of the turpentine tank and unacquainted with the benzine can, working at his leisure and putting on "the next coat" when he finds time, will frequently surpass in the serviceability of results more than the accredited adept; yes, with the poorest zinc combination obtainable in ready-mixed paints will surpass the best results of the latter with his favorite brand of strictly pure lead.

STANTON DUDLEY.

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to a building estimate is to specify MF Roofing Tin. It is the best roofing material—perhaps just a little more costly at first; but it will last more than half a century; will not rust, or leak. It is the world's standard for roofing tin.

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is made by the old-style hand process. It carries a very heavy coating of pure tin and new lead. Every sheet is carefully inspected and only perfect plates sold. This MF mark stamped on every sheet. Ask your roofer, or

Write W. C. CRONMEYER, Agent,
to Carnegie Building, Pittsburg,
for illustrated book on roofs and roofing.
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A New Food!

CORN—the distinctly American food—strengthened the Indians, the Puritans, and the Southern Planters, in the form of Hasty Pudding and Corn Bread; but now the most perfect food ever put on the market is here, made of the best white Southern Corn, with all the fibre, etc., taken out, cooked, and made into large, crisp, clean, malted flakes.

Delicious
but
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Nutritious
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Nerve Building
but not
Heating



Perfect Food
for
Athletes

Children
Thrive
on it

Invalids
find it
Tempting

Jaded appetites, tired of the old foods, glad to find the new foods that have lately become so popular will find in KORN-KRISP a new, delicious, and in every way superior breakfast food.

**LARGE FLAKES.
CLEAN and UNIFORM.
CRISP POP-CORN TASTE.
PLEASES EVERY ONE.**

FAR MORE NOURISHING THAN WHEAT
MUCH LESS STARCH THAN WHEAT
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