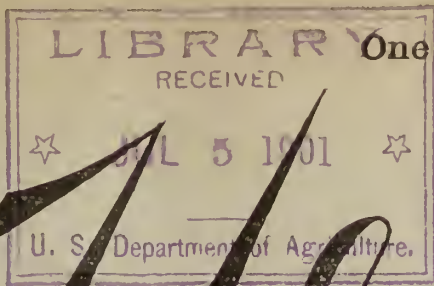


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A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 4.

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NO. 12.

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EDITORIAL HINTS.

- 'Try again.
- Don't crowd.
- Ee up to date.
- Aim to please.
- Plenty of rain.
- Don't get lazy.
- Now for shade.
- Push the work.
- Four years old.
- Clean up daily.
- Be at your post.
- Study economy.
- Have dry houses.
- Fresh water daily.
- Prepare for storms.
- Don't overestimate.
- Ever get the blues?
- Keep only the best.
- Score the egg record.
- Cool houses at night.
- Keep chicks growing.
- Close of Volume Four.
- Create a regular trade.
- Prompt attention wins.
- Brown eggs for Boston.
- Can't please everybody.
- Have we kept the faith?
- Hens are bread winners.
- Keep the record correct.
- Discourage a faint heart.
- Patronize our advertisers.
- White eggs for New York.
- Give the breeds a fair trial.
- Keep the stock comfortable.
- Yearling hens are profitable.
- Our hens are beating the pullets.

Experimental Farm Notes.

Rhode Island Red Hen No. 84, in the Lead—At the Rate the Hens are Laying, We will Find the 200-Egg Hen on the Farm this Year—General Notes and Comments.

The hens on the Farm this month have shown good individual records, and there is every evidence of big scores to their credit at the end of the season. While there was a loss this month in the number of layers and the total number of eggs laid, compared with the previous month, and with the corresponding month of last year, at the same time there has been a big increase in the records of individual hens.

* * *

During the month of April, the following number of hens of each pen were laying:

Pen No. 0	6
1	15
2	14
3	9
4	12
5	12
6	16
7	12
8	12
9	14
Miscellaneous	4
Total,	126

A loss of four layers over last month.

* * *

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Brahmas	44
Wyandottes	40
White Plymouth Rocks	14
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12
Rhode Island Reds	12

* * *

During the month the following number of eggs were laid:

B. P. Rocks, 12 head, 197 eggs; average	16.5
Brahmas, 44 head, 613 eggs; average	13.41
Wyandottes, 40 head, 541 eggs; average	13.21
W. P. Rocks, 14 head, 146 eggs; average	10.6
R. I. Reds, 12 head, 97 eggs; average	8.1

* * *

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day, during the month of April, was 84; the lowest number 41.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 31; the lowest number 13.

The highest number of Wyandotte eggs received in one day was 29; the lowest number 10.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 12; the lowest number 2.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 8; the lowest number 1.

The highest number of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 11; the lowest number 4.

* * *

The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1 to May 1):

No. 84, Rhode Island Red	79 eggs
17, White Wyandotte	77
43, " "	72
196, " "	69
4, " "	69
192, " "	68
171, " "	67
38, " "	66
112, Barred Plymouth Rock	66
100, " "	65
95, Rhode Island Red	60
86, " "	60
16, White Wyandotte	59
15, Light Brahma	58
61, White Plymouth Rock	58
82, Rhode Island Red	57
91, " "	56
117, White Wonder	56
46, White Plymouth Rock	56
43, Light Brahma	56
52, " "	55
102, Barred Plymouth Rock	55
22, Light Brahma	55
41, White Wyandotte	54
15, " "	54
94, Rhode Island Red	54
14, White Wyandotte	53
Silver Wyandotte	53
163, White Wonder	53
103, Barred Plymouth Rock	52
104, " "	51
35, White Wyandotte	51
11, " "	50
22, " "	49
9, Light Brahma	49
32, " "	48
105, Barred Plymouth Rock	48
67, Light Brahma	47
17, " "	47
18, White Wyandotte	47
109, " "	47
122, Rhode Island Red	46
30, White Wyandotte	45
26, White Wyandotte	45
13, " "	44
93, Rhode Island Red	44
92, " "	44
75, White Plymouth Rock	44
Single Comb White Leghorn	43
7, White Wyandotte	43
98, " "	43
46, Light Brahma	43
18, " "	42
59, " "	42
85, White Plymouth Rock	42

No. 165, Barred Plymouth Rock	41 eggs
29, White Wyandotte	41
21, Light Brahma	40
13, " "	39
81, " "	39
50, " "	39
190, White Wyandotte	39
186, " "	39
88, Rhode Island Red	39
61, Light Brahma	38
2, White Wyandotte	38
28, " "	38
149, Barred Plymouth Rock	38
66, White Plymouth Rock	38
25, Light Brahma	37
54, " "	37
23, White Wyandotte	37
83, " "	36
14, Light Brahma	36
101, Barred Plymouth Rock	36
144, " "	35
79, White Plymouth Rock	35
19, Light Brahma	35
34, White Wyandotte	35
45, " "	35
5, Light Brahma	34
58, " "	34
34, " "	34
37, Barred Plymouth Rock	34
73, White Plymouth Rock	34
6, Light Brahma	33
41, " "	33
195, White Wyandotte	33
68, White Plymouth Rock	32
176, White Wyandotte	31
173, " "	30
36, Light Brahma	30
52, " "	29
65, " "	29
59, White Plymouth Rock	29
30, Light Brahma	28
6, White Wyandotte	28
20, " "	27
70, White Plymouth Rock	27
77, " "	27
32, White Wyandotte	26
90, Rhode Island Red	26
8, Light Brahma	25
56, " "	25
62, " "	25
119, " "	25
106, White Wyandotte	25
68, Light Brahma	24
16, " "	24
57, " "	23
71, " "	22
126, " "	21
3, White Wyandotte	21
178, Barred Plymouth Rock	21
39, Light Brahma	20
71, White Plymouth Rock	20

The highest individual egg record for the month belongs to White Wyandotte hen No. 38, she having laid 23 eggs. Other good individual records for the month are as follows:

No. 22, Light Brahma,	22 eggs.
No. 8, Light Brahma,	21 eggs.
No. 84, Rhode Island Red,	21 eggs.
No. 75, White Plymouth Rock,	21 eggs.
No. 30, Light Brahma,	20 eggs.
No. 7, White Wyandotte,	20 eggs.
No. 28, White Wyandotte,	20 eggs.
No. 43, White Wyandotte,	20 eggs.

The total number of eggs laid on the farm during April was 1,795, being 252 less than laid the month before, and 394 less than was laid in the corresponding month of 1900.

During April the highest price we received for eggs was 17 cents a dozen; lowest, 16 cents; average, 16 1-2 cents.

Our Brevity Symposium.

Answers to Questions Given in the April and May Issues of A FEW HENS.

No. 71.

How do you prevent hens from picking the male bird's comb, thus drawing blood?

Do not have much trouble that way. When we have a case we clean off the blood and keep the bird by itself for a few days.—Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

Separate the males from the females for a day or two and give them extra care. Keep the hens busy scratching for their food. There is never any trouble of that nature when fowls have free range.—John Adams, Gill Hall, Pa.

No. 72.

What has been your most successful treatment for feather pulling?

Give them something to do and think about.—Winfield Darling, South Setauket, N. Y.

Give them lots of room and exercise.—Chas. A. French, Sandypoint, Me.

Feather pullers are not idle fowls, but are worse than idle while they practice the habit. There are eggs and lots of them in a feather puller. It is a bad and contagious habit. In my experience it is a case of too much of something they do not need, and not enough of something they need. Balance the ration to induce egg production. Throw some small seeds of fine cracked grain in plenty of litter for them to work for. Feathers won't satisfy a hungry fowl. Hens laying their best do not want them; they get what they need without them. Feather pulling don't bother me any more, although I have had my experience in that respect.—John Adams.

Feed an extra amount of meat or cut bone, and dust the fowls with insect powder mixed with cayenne pepper.—Matt G. Robson.

I have not had a case of feather pulling in my flock this year. In the Fall of the year I feed my fowls a little raw meat, about twice a week, and keep cabbage always near them until the molting season is over.—Wm. Kerr, Jr., Brookline, Mass.

My hens only had this vice when penned up close during the severe Dakota Winter. When let run they quit the habit.—B. A. R. Stocker, Sebastopol, Calif.

No. 73.

What hours have you selected for feeding, and why have you chosen them in preference to any other time?

Six o'clock a. m., nine a. m., one p. m., five p. m.—M. P. Turner, Westhampton, L. I.

In the Spring I feed the hens about five o'clock in the morning—a little fine grain thrown among the leaves to make them scratch. At eight a. m., feed a mash consisting of middlings, bran, oatmeal and soaked bread (equal parts). At four p. m., feed them as much oats, corn and wheat as they will eat up clean. This gives me good results for laying.—No. Name, Bufalo, N. Y.

Soon after five o'clock, and about eleven and four. In Winter, of course, later in the morning, because it seems most convenient for me.—B. S. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass.

About 7 a. m., 12 noon, 4.30 to 5 p. m., in Winter, and 6 to 7 p. m., in Summer.—Matt G. Robson.

I feed my fowls regularly twice a day, about half past six in the morning and five at night. They thrive very well and so I go by this rule of feeding.—Wm. Kerr, Jr.

As early as possible in the morning (say 5.30) and half an hour or more before roosting time. Learned that way in England thirty years ago and don't know of any better yet.—B. A. R. Stocker.

Yarded stock between six and seven o'clock in the morning. Feed about one-third of what they will eat of mash composed of two parts bran, one part cornmeal, one teaspoonful of ground meat for each fowl; moistened with skim milk or water. At the same time I throw some small grains in plenty of litter. The litter ration I may repeat several times a day, with some green stuff, as I observe they need it. Before going to roost I give all the mixed whole grain they will eat freely. I have never been able to establish set hours to feed and get best results.—John Adams.

I place feed at night so the fowls can tackle it as soon as they can see to eat. Again at 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. I have chosen those hours because they seem the most convenient for me, and the hens don't object.—C. A. French.

Grain in the morning early, to induce scratching up a circulation. Mangels at noon, fed whole or in halves. Mash an hour before bed time, a full feed, which, with warm quarters does not become digested too quickly to cause discomfort to the fowls and still makes them sufficiently hungry in the morning to jump off the roost and go to hustling.—Wm. C. King, Hopkinton, Mass.

No set time; as regular as I can.—Winfield Darling.

Early in the morning; noon; and just before sundown. Selected these because convenient, and think they are best adapted to the needs of stock.—Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

No. 74.

How often do you feed little chicks in a day?

Four times a day.—M. P. Turner.

Five times. Sometimes in addition scatter millet for exercise.—B. S. Dowse.

From six o'clock in the morning, every three or four hours until six o'clock at night.—No Name.

About 6.30 a. m., 10 a. m., 12 noon, 3 p. m., and 5 p. m.—Matt G. Robson.

Feed chicks five times daily until three weeks old, owing to small amount of food they are enabled to assimilate at a time. From that age on to two months, feed four times each day; after which three times feeding will prove most satisfactory until maturity. The nature of food, and way of feeding depends entirely upon circumstances. If chicks are for broilers or roasters, they should be forced along by variety of ground grains, and finished off on corn or other fat forming ration. But if for breeders or show birds, feed whole grains, and keep chicks growing, but do not force them, and feed only what they will eat with avidity, leaving no food to sour and waste under any conditions.—Wm. A. Penfield, Waterville, N. Y.

We feed four times a day. Many advocate five times, but I find it has a

tendency to invite overfeeding, and a healthy chick is a hungry chick always.—Wm. C. King.

Four or five times, depending upon the time of the year and their houses—that is, whether they have runs or not.—Robert Atkins.

Four or five times the first week or ten days.—Winfield Darling.

Six or seven times.—Charles A. French. Depends somewhat on the weather. If chicks can exercise quite freely in the brooder coops, I feed from four to five times the first and second weeks. Third and fourth weeks, three to four times. I always give all they can eat up clean before retiring for the night. After the fourth week three times a day. I keep sweepings from barn floor for them to scratch in at all times. No regular hours to feed except mornings and evenings.—John Adams.

First week every two hours. Then for a month every three hours. After that four times a day.—B. A. R. Stocker.;

No. 75.

How do you prevent crowding at night among half grown chicks?

Keep the chicks in small coops—a few in each.—No Name.

We have for several years hatched in incubators and reared in brooders, until five weeks old, or until fully weaned, and then shipped to customers, sometimes a distance of 1,000 miles, with perfect safety, but never placing more than twenty-five in one apartment. This will apply equally well in housing chicks. Colonize in flocks of 25 to 30, placing convenient roosts, there will be no trouble from crowding at night.—Wm. A. Penfield. By having a warm, dry place.—Winfield Darling.

Keep fifty in a flock, and at dusk separate them into two or three lots, and put a box between them. They do well in small flocks at night.—Charles A. French.

Pen them in small numbers.—Robert Atkins.

I make sure the quarters are large enough for the chicks to be accommodated, then keep the surroundings warm for their comfort.—John Adams.

Provide low, wide roosts where they like to sleep, and spread them around a few times if necessary.—B. A. R. Stocker.

I keep in small movable pen, so I can move at least once a week, and don't keep over twelve chicks in a pen.—Matt G. Robson.

I let them crowd, if the chicks have dry night quarters and only fifty in the flock; if more, I stick a board between them.—M. P. Turner.

No. 76.

How many chicks do you keep in a flock, after weaning from the mother hen?

I let the hen leave herself, and allow the chicks to continue to roost in the coop.—Winfield Darling.

After weaning from hens or brooder, we keep about thirty chicks in a flock.—Wm. C. King.

I use no hens to rear chicks, therefore have no chicks to wean from them.—John Adams.

Whatever the size of the flock is, until I sort the cockerels and pullets.—Matt G. Robson.

Usually let them be in same coop as when with hen for awhile, and then from twenty to thirty together in a roosting coop.—B. S. Dowse.

Put no more in a pen than can be comfortable. This seems to be a safe plan.—Robert Atkins.

I let about twenty chicks run together in a good sized coop, after taking from the hen.—Wm. Kerr, Jr.

No. 77.

At what age, or what time, do you separate the cockerels from the pullets?

We separate the sexes at about five months of age.—Wm. C. King.

As soon as comb begins to grow.—Matt G. Robson.

As soon as the cockerels begin to crow is time enough.—No Name.

As soon as the cockerels begin to quarrel I separate the pullets from them.—Wm. Kerr, Jr.

Believe in an early separation.—Robert Atkins.

Some years have shut them up in a yard as soon as bothersome. Last year let them run and sold off as soon as they weighed four pounds. Think they grow faster at liberty.—B. S. Dowse.

Leghorns at eight or nine weeks. The larger breeds any time after ten weeks that I wish to put them up to prepare for market.—John Adams.

Four to five months; sooner if I have yards empty.—Winfield Darling.

At about two months of age, or as soon as sex can be distinguished. Asiatic breeds can run together longer. We find, however, that White Leghorn males commence to be troublesome at two months, and should be separated from pullets to the advantage of both sexes.—Wm. A. Penfield.

Before they become nuisances; by that time the larger breeds are big enough to kill.—Charles A. French.

No. 78.

In brooder flocks, how many chicks do you have in each lot?

Never over fifty chicks to a brooder (outdoor pattern).—Wm. C. King.

Anyway from thirty to fifty.—Matt G. Robson.

Have never had more than eighty.—B. A. R. Stocker.

Fifty.—M. P. Turner.

Whatever the machine hatches, if not over 80 or 90.—Winfield Darling.

Eighty on an average. I know there are practical and scientific breeders that claim 50 are plenty. Not so with me. I have seen the time I could not raise thirty in one lot with as little trouble and loss and have as good chicks, as I can at present raise one hundred. Experience and plenty of good poultry literature are great teachers to persons raising poultry.—John Adams.

I usually put from 80 to 125 chicks in a Peep-o'-Day brooder, three feet square, according to the size of the hatch. I should by preference have 100 rather than either less or more. Experience has taught me that when chicks apparently die from overcrowding it is in reality due to constitutional weak-

ness. A weak lot will die anyway, and a strong lot will take care of themselves. If chicks are weak, they eat sparingly, and in consequence they easily become chilled from low animal heat, and hence crowd to keep warm. In this crowding the weak are trampled to death. On the contrary, if the chicks are strong they eat voraciously, and are kept warm by the resulting animal heat. Hence they do not tend to crowd, and being strong are not easily trampled to death. By keeping the flocks in lots of 100, the cost of brooders is but half what it would be with lots of 50, and the cost in oil is perhaps not more than one-third as great. One hundred strong chicks supply the greater part of their own heat. I have at present 103 chicks one week old, in an outdoor brooder, which have passed through a severe snow storm, and brighter chicks one could hardly find anywhere. Not one has had diarrhoea, nor disease of any kind. Their eyes are bright, their down glossy, their appetites excellent. Of another flock of 120, placed in two brooders of the same size and make, and subjected to heat for milder weather, every one died within 10 days. What caused this difference? It lay, as I think, in the chicks, not in the brooding nor in the feeding. Strongly fertile eggs, from strong stock may be, and no doubt are important, but the evidence of my experience, both in my successes and failures, has been overwhelming in favor of improper incubation as the source of evil. There is no other way to account for the fact that eggs in one part of the incubator hatch much better than in another, or that eggs from the same hens sometimes hatch well and at other times indifferently or not at all. I find I am able to tell before the chicks hatch whether they will be weak or strong, and it is to my mind a significant fact that flocks either nearly all die, or nearly all live. This is true of those hatched by hens as well as by incubators.—E. C. Huffaker, Chuckey City, Tenn.

At present have 73 chicks in a Cyphers outdoor brooder. They are nearly three weeks old, and have so far made the best growth of any chicks I ever had. It has been almost continual rain and cloudiness since they were hatched.—B. S. Dowse.

No. 79.

In starting a poultry plant, on a small scale, what would you begin with—eggs for hatching out your future breeders, or buy the breeders in the start?

I would advise buying breeders.—No Name.

Each method has its advantages and disadvantages. For instance, where expense is no objection, by buying fowls of a reliable breeder who has the knowledge of proper matings for best results, the buyer has an object lesson before him in correct mating, which the buying of eggs from the same birds could not produce. Again, if wishing any large number of eggs, the price of same would soon offset the purchase price of birds. Upon the other hand, if only a few eggs are

wanted, and willing to wait for results, the buying of eggs would be much the more economical plan, providing they produce a fair percentage of chicks. But do not decide to purchase the lowest price, nor of necessity the highest priced stock nor eggs. But first choose breed you want, and for what purpose, and the amount you are willing to invest. Then buy of the breeder whom you are satisfied will give you the best value for your money.—Wm. A. Penfield.

If possible I should start with eggs for hatching, and would borrow a broody hen. Five dollars goes further on eggs than it does on breeding stock, besides I notice the breeding stock I want is not for sale, because the other fellow wants it too.—C. A. French.

Depends on circumstances and amount of money to invest. Think I should prefer the eggs, as it would be cheaper and you would know they were raised right and could pick out the most vigorous for breeders.—B. S. Dowse.

Buy a few breeders and secure a few sittings of eggs.—M. P. Turner.

Buy the breeders. In that way you are one year ahead, and know something about the ancestors of the stock.—John Adams.

It depends upon circumstances. I began with breeders.—Matt G. Robson.

I started in last November and bought thirty Barred Plymouth Rocks to breed from. These did very poorly. In Spring I bought several lots of fancy eggs on which also I lost heavily. Incubator eggs the same. I don't think the plan was wrong, but one might have better luck with it than I had this season. Buy birds or buy eggs. If possible know what you are getting.—B. A. R. Stocker.

Buy the breeders at the start by all means. Then when you are through with them you can get your money back, or part of it, at least.—Wm. C. King.

Eggs in Spring; stock in Fall.—Winfield Darling.

Favor the buying of breeding stock.—Robert Atkins.

* * *

No. 80.

How many varieties do you think a man can profitably handle, with the aim of improvement in both utility and beauty?

Probably the less the better, as one is more likely to succeed in his object if his attention is not too much divided. Then there is not the chance of their getting mixed even if at liberty. Still, though I keep only one breed, there are several others I should like to have.—B. S. Dowse.

That depends entirely upon the ability of the man. Some breeders could handle three breeds as successfully as others could one variety, and perhaps more so, because of the practical knowledge which comes of experience and thought, coupled with a liking for the work. He who takes up poultry culture solely for financial gain, lacking a love and interest in the birds, will hardly make a success. We have bred Single Comb White Leghorns for the past ten years, purchasing eggs from the then best known breeder, and while we were pleased with results in

rearing some good birds, we had, and still have, much to learn. We have often purchased birds from this same strain to infuse new blood into our stock, but have been careful to preserve the type characteristics of this particular strain. In other words, we are convinced of the advantages of line breeding, and by the use of trap nests are enabled to know where we are at. Three years ago we embarked in Light Brahmas as a side issue, but our liking for them is growing to such an extent that they will soon stand upon an equal footing with our first venture.—Wm. A. Penfield.

Only one.—Robert Atkins.

I prefer to handle but one.—Matt G. Robson.

If he has plenty of room, time and money, as many as he can attend to as they should be.—Winfield Darling.

Not over three varieties, and he will likely do better with two.—Wm. C. King.

I would place no limit if the person has the ability to develop a practical and scientific knowledge of each of the varieties he undertakes to keep, and gives them his entire time, study and attention. I believe such a person would be safer to deal with than the one having but a single breed and other business that requires a greater part of his time.—John Adams.

One variety is, I think, all that can have good care.—No Name.

I think it is better for a man to have but one variety and try to improve that in both utility and beauty.—Wm. Kerr, Jr.

* * *

No. 81.

Is it advisable to keep the scratching sheds provided with litter during the Summer, or will the exercise they get in the yards be sufficient?

If the scratching shed is cool and shady, or at least can be made so, I think best to keep litter in.—Chas. H. Ward, Allendale, N. J.

Exercise received in the yards will not prove sufficient. We keep the pens littered the year round, always making them work for the one feed of whole and cracked corn.—Wm. C. King.

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I think it is best to keep litter in the sheds at all times, and to scatter the grain feed in it during rainy weather; but in good weather I scatter the feed over the yards as much as possible.—Emory E. Banks, Crittenden, N. Y.

Have not usually kept much litter in scratching shed during Summer, but the fowls have a good sized yard, and are frequently let out a little while at night. Scatter the grain over the yard when feeding. If fowls were in close quarters should think it best to use scratching shed in Summer.—B. S. Dowse.

If the hens are confined in yards, the scratching shed should be kept supplied with litter; but if they are allowed free range this will not be necessary.—Charles Kerr, Willow, Ohio.

If yards are of good size, the fowls will get exercise enough.—Robert Atkins.

Yes.—Anvil Rock Poultry Farm, Newburyport, Mass.

* * *

No. 82.

For a meat ration, what do you consider the comparative values of fresh cut bone, ground beef scraps and animal meal?

One pound of fresh ground green bone we consider equal to two pounds of either beef scraps or animal meal. We are unable to get fresh green bone



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15 PULLETS	AT .75 EACH.
30 YEARLING HENS	AT 1.00 EACH.
2 YEARLING COCKS	AT 2.00 EACH.
1 COCKEREL	AT 2.00
EGGS, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100.	

J. T. ANGELL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

RABBITS



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

here except once in a while in Winter we secure an old horse for about two dollars, which we convert into meat. Generally we feed beef scraps, considering them superior to animal meal.—Wm. C. King.

Green bone first; animal meal second; beef scraps last.—Charles Kerr.

Have had good success with both cut bone and Bowker's Animal Meal. Use the meal in Summer, as the bone becomes tainted so soon. Never fed much beef scraps to hens.—B. S. Dowse.

Fresh bone first; beef scraps second; animal meal third.—Anvil Rock Poultry Farm.

Never fed much green bone, nor any beef scraps, but I think there is nothing better than animal meal. It is certainly the cheapest to feed.—Emory E. Banks.

I think animal meal can be fed with less danger of deranging the bowels, than either fresh cut bone or scraps.—Chas. H. Ward.

* * *

No. 83.

What have you found best to use in the nursery part of the incubator for the chicks to rest on?

Burlap, tacked on strips the size of the nursery. I find it much better than sand. It keeps the chicks legs under them, and does not get the machine dirty.—Winfield Darling.

I use cut clover hay in the nursery.—Chas. H. Ward.

Paper, with clean sand on top. Remove each hatch.—Anvil Rock Poultry Farm.

I never used anything, but think it better to scatter a little bran on bottom of nursery. It would keep it cleaner and be a little softer for the chicks. I always use bran on the floor of the brooder the first two or three weeks.—Emory E. Banks.

We use Cyphers machines, and they are provided with burlap for the chicks to rest on.—Wm. C. King.

* * *

No. 84.

Do you cool the eggs in the incubator or out of it, and how low a temperature, and with what success?

I cool only as long as necessary in turning. Fair success.—Chas. H. Ward.

From twelfth to nineteenth day remove eggs daily from the incubator and leave them out until the eggs feel cool (not cold) to the hand. This will be about 75 degrees.—Charles Kerr.

Out of it, down to 85 degrees. Very good success. We use eleven machines.—Anvil Rock Poultry Farm.

I cool the eggs outside the incubator, shutting up the machine while eggs are cooling. Have had the best success in cooling down from 85-1-2 to 87 degrees, never going below 85 degrees.—Emory E. Banks.

For the first seven days take them out, turn, and put back again, closing up the machine. That cools them down to 93 degrees. After that leave the doors open until they cool down to 93 or 94 degrees—never below 90 degrees except when testing them, as it takes too long for them to heat up.—Winfield Darling.

We cool the eggs out of the machine, keeping it closed the while. Then when eggs are replaced they receive the full temperature immediately, just as they do when under a hen. We do not register the temperature to which we cool, but go by feeling entirely. When replaced in machine and bulb rests on egg, the mercury drops to about 96 or 98 degrees.—Wm. C. King.

* * *

No. 85.

Have you tried sowing seed in your poultry yards to supply green food in the Spring and Summer months, and if so, what seed did you use?

Plain "barn hay seed."—Robt. Atkins. Have sowed oats and rape early in the Spring. The fowls made short work of it when let onto it. Last Fall sowed one of the yards with a mixture of grass seeds and white clover. If you have two or more yards you can usually keep something green in some of them. Sow rye in duck yard in Fall.—B. S. Dowse.

Our runs are all growing grass.—Anvil Rock Poultry Farm.

We have single yards only, which we do not seed down, but plow when needed.—Wm. C. King.

Oats sown in the yards in the Spring have given fair satisfaction.—Chas. H. Kerr.

* * *

No. 86.

Have you ever sowed Dwarf Essex Rape for Fall and Winter green food, and with what results?

Have raised it several years. Hens, ducks, cows and hares all like it. Also cut it up to mix in ducklings' food. I sow it in rows about 18 inches apart, on good rich soil, early in the Spring, and along at intervals, so there is a supply all Summer. It grows rapidly and finally gets quite large, but is not so tender when full grown. I pull a bunch every day for the hens and ducks. Hang it up in a string with a slip noose, or tie a steel trap to something and put it in that.—B. S. Dowse.

No. 87.

Which is preferable, to supply confined fowls with cut green food, or to have such food growing in their runs?

I prefer to supply green food, such as grass clippings, lettuce, cabbage trimmings, etc., to growing in runs. Keep the runs spaded up.—Chas. H. Ward.

It is much better to have grass or some kind of green stuff growing in the yards, as then we have a disinfectant as well as green food. Orchard grass is best as it does not kill out like clover. If I had limited range, would have two yards for each pen, and while the fowls were running in one yard would have rye growing for them in the other.—Emory E. Banks.

If possible, have green food growing in the runs.—Chas. H. Kerr.

Such pens that have free range, we find, care little for cut green food. Therefore suppose it preferable to grow it for them in the yards if possible.—Wm. C. King.

Growing in runs.—Anvil Rock Poultry Farm.

BUFF Leghorns and R. C. R. I. Reds. Standard bred. Heavy layers. Eggs. E. T. PERKINS, Saco, Maine.

SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching 50 cents per sitting; \$3.00 per 100, after May 20th. I keep the best. Circular free. CHENEY POULTRY YARDS, Box 68, Cuba, Mo.

LILAC LODGE POULTRY PLANT and BELGIAN WARREN. Pea Comb White Rocks and Light Brahmas. Eggs half-price June 1st. Two Barred Rock Cockerels (Essex strain) cheap. Extra Belgian Bucks (Lord Channelsford) cheap. P. O. Box 453, Manitowoc, Wis.

Winner at Madison Square Show, 1901. Second R. C. R. I. Red Pullet.

Rose Comb R. I. Reds

Eggs for hatching from good laying stock reduced for balance of season to \$1.00 per 15 eggs.

EGBERT R. REID, Englewood, N. J.

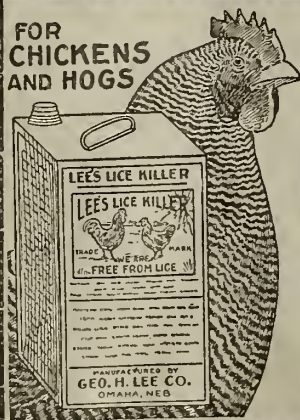
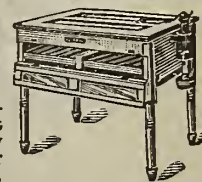
25 EGGS \$1.00.

Greatly reduced price from May 15th to Oct. 1st. **Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks** (Gardner strain) and **S. C. Black Minorcas** of best strains. Eggs are proving highly fertile. All eggs carefully packed to go any distance. You can find no better utility stock anywhere at any price. OTTER CREEK POULTRY FARM, Watertown, N. Y.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12

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. 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.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

**There's Only One**

sure, quick, economical way to get rid of lice and mites on chickens and hogs and that is,—use

Lee's Lice Killer

It is simply painted or sprinkled on roosts, etc., for poultry;—on bedding for hogs. One dollar's worth of Lee's Lice Killer will kill more vermin than two dollars worth of any other liquid or powder, and with less labor and bother. We prove it with a **FREE SAMPLE**. Demand that imitators prove their claims. Quart 35c. 1/2 gal. 60c. 1 gal. \$1. 5 gal. \$4.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb., or 8 Park Place, New York

Preferable to have grass growing in runs, if you can have them large enough so the fowls won't kill it out or get it too foul.—B. S. Dowse.

Growing crops give better satisfaction.—Robert Atkins.

* * *

No. 88.

A correspondent would like opinions regarding liquid lice killers. How used and with what success. He has not tried them, but if they will kill the lice without handling or harming the fowls, should think it would be better than dusting with powder.

Kerosene oil is the only sure cure with us.—Anvil Rock Poultry Farm.

We have used several of both liquid and powder lice killers, and prefer the liquid to keep down mites and powder to clean the bird of body lice. If provided with a dust bath, the fowl will take care of body lice herself pretty well; but mites on the roosts are a torment unless fought with a liquid. We are about to advertise the receipt of a simple but effectual liquid of small cost for painting the roosts, which we have found not only to *kill* the mites, but to "keep them killed.—Wm. C. King.

Have used Lee's Liquid Lice Killer to good advantage.—Charles H. Ward.

I have used Lee's Lice Killer for three years now, and like it very much for roosting hens, but not for young chicks and broody hens. Use Lambert's Death to Lice powder for them. The lice paint is put on roosts and dropping boards, in time for them to dry before the hens go on the roosts, as it is not advisable to get it wet on the bird's feathers. On the dropping boards, of course, it could not do any harm. Found it works well. Once a week is often enough, but found an increase of eggs usually after using the same, so have painted oftener. But it is not advisable to keep it near the nests, although this may be a fancy on my part. I do not have any nests in the roosting rooms, so run no risk. Think the odor which kills the lice might affect the germ. It keeps the fowls in good condition.—E. R. Reid, Englewood, N. J.

* * *

No. 89.

What do you consider the proper price for eggs for hatching, from No. 1 stock, bred for utility and fancy?

About \$3 per sitting.—Charles H. Kerr.

I think the price for No. 1 stock, bred for utility and fancy is cheap at \$3 up to \$5 for 13 eggs, and am satisfied with a one-third hatch.—Charles H. Ward.

Reputation of a breeder's stock makes all the difference in the world. Tom, Dick or Harry may win prizes on their stock, and sell all the eggs they can raise at \$5 per sitting, and it is not too much to pay if you are bound to have those eggs. But we poor breeders who have never shown a bird, yet know that in our yards are fowls that equal if not excel theirs, must feel that \$1 or \$2 is a fair price.—Wm. C. King.

\$2 per 13, and upwards.—Robt. Atkins.
\$2 per 13; \$5 per 39.—Anvil Rock Poultry Farm.

Do not think it should be below \$1 per sitting, taking into account the cost of advertising, shipping box, postage,

packing, etc. This price is hardly enough, except at the end of the season. Anywhere up to \$3 is a fair price.—E. R. Reid.

The price of eggs should depend upon how long and in what manner the stock has been bred. \$5 per sitting is cheap for prize winning utility strains that have been bred in line for years, while \$2 would be dear enough for a sitting from a breeder who depends on outside blood, unless he is careful in getting his "new blood" from the same noted strain every time. A cross-strain is almost as bad as a cross breed, unless the two are bred for the same purpose.—Emory E. Banks.

Eggs and Egg Farming.

We Profit by the Experiences of Others—Those Who Will Can Save Many Dollars by Heeding the Advice of Veterans in the Field.

- 1 Gather the eggs daily.
- 2 Market at least twice a week.
- 3 Scared hens become poor layers.
- 4 Overfat causes soft-shelled eggs.
- 5 Get up a reputation for your eggs.
- 6 One bad egg may lose the customer.
- 7 Study the whims of your customers.
- 8 Begin with egg culture as the foundation.
- 9 The life of the fresh egg is three days.
- 10 Keep eggs in as cool a place as possible.
- 11 Variety of food is best for laying stock.
- 12 Date the eggs so you can guarantee their age.
- 13 Use "doubtful" eggs in your own kitchen.
- 14 Keep down the lice and increase the egg yield.
- 15 Have the laying quarters as cool as possible.
- 16 The eggs grow smaller as the season advances.
- 17 Summer resorts make good markets for fresh eggs.
- 18 Egg eating is a vice that generally starts when hens lay soft-shelled eggs.

20 PURE BRED W. P. R. Hens at \$1 each.
F. W. THORNE, Livingstonville, N. Y.

WANTED. Thoroughbred pullets, any quantity, about ten weeks old, Apr. hatch or earlier and healthy. White Feather Farm, Westwood, N. J.

R. I. REDS. Prize stock eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. E. Bean, Davisville, N. H.

"Easy Poultry Keeping," etc., by State Institute Lecturer, 25c. Mr. Boyer says in Jan. No., it's "a mass of pointers." Myra V. Norys, 308a, Ridgewood, N. J.

Yearling WHITE WYANDOTTE Hens

For sale. Bred from 213 Brown Egg Strain. Also this year's Breeding Cocks. Price low, quality considered. Write your wants to E. L. EATON, Millington, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

and R. C. R. I. REDS.
Eggs and chickens that are right.
HENRY B. SPENCER, Ayer, Mass.

1500 Chicks For Sale

Weekly from my line bred (since 1888) laying matings

THIS IS A RARE BARGAIN

as are also eggs from above stock, as well as my world-wide reputation. Exhibition Stock fully described in my 32-page Ills. Free Catalogue. White Leghorns, Bl. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks and Light Brahmas.

ELM POULTRY YARDS, Hartford, Conn.

Thoroughbred Belgian Hares, Pedigree stock exclusively. Pedigree with each Hare; \$2 and up. Write to W. H. WARREN, Ransomville, N. Y.

Washing the egg before sending to market injures the keeping qualities.

Hot weather has the same effect on the egg crop as very cold weather has.

An egg from a good layer, says *Poultry Gazette*, will be more likely to produce a good layer, than an egg from a poor layer.

To assist in the selection of the best laying fowls for breeding, the *American Agriculturist* says the trap nest is rapidly coming into use.

P. W. Noyes, in *Orange Judd Farmer*, says in feeding for fertile eggs he gives green bone, barley, wheat, oats and corn, and has no trouble. Keep plenty of lime stone grit by them. He does not feed dough.

The *Poultry Gazette* says that where market eggs are the object, it is better to have the birds of some purely distinct breed, that the eggs may be as uniform in color and size as possible. Good taste naturally demands this; besides, the hens of pure breeds lay better.

Director Brigham, of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, says that by the aid of the trap nest, the poultryman is readily enabled to ascertain the individual egg-laying capacity of his fowls. He can thus select for breeders the best layers, and at the same time cull out the sluggards of his flock.

It's So Simple
AND YET SO SURE.

No complications, and no uncertainties. That's why the

PINELAND
Incubator

(Don't forget the name) has been so marvelously successful. The most scientific system of ventilation; the most sensitive regulator; the highest percentage of successful hatches. The Pineland Brooders are best, have large capacity and do not crowd the chicks. Our catalogue explains why. We mail it free for the asking.

Pineland Incubator & Brooder Co.
Box E. Jamesburg, N. J.



BUFFINTON'S BUFFS

PRICE OF EGGS REDUCED.

Buff Ducks, \$4.00 per 12. Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Rose, Pea and Single Comb R. I. Reds, \$1.25 for 13; \$3.00 for 40. Incubator eggs from Buff Wyandotte, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff Leghorn and R. I. Reds, \$3.00 for 100; \$5.50 for 200. Also have for sale Belgian Hares. Send for circular.
Rowland G. Buffinton, Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

For Sale!

To make room for young stock I will sell all yearling hens and cocks.

8 W. P. Rocks, yearling hens, for \$6.
24 S. C. Brown Leghorn yearling hens, at 65c. each.
4 hens and one cock, White Wyandottes, \$5.
8 hens and one cock, Buff Leghorns, \$7.
4 hens and one cock, Black Minorcas, \$5.
3 hens and one cock, Barred P. Rocks, \$3.
10 hens and one cock, Buff P. Rocks, \$8.
2 hens and one cock, Buff Pekin Bantams, \$2.
1 Golden Seabright Bantam hen, 75 cts.
All first-class stock. Order at once.

JAMES M. SMITH, Perkiomenville, Pa.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

LINE-BRED. PROLIFIC LAYERS.
Eggs, one setting, \$1.00; 50 eggs, \$3.50; 100 eggs, \$6.
C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

Pointers on Food and Feeding.

Well Fed Fowls are Those that are Given the Right Quantity of the Right Kind of Food—Fowls are not Well Fed when the Food is Allowed to Lie About.

They must have grit.
 Cool, fresh water is a tonic.
 Corn consists largely of starch.
 The healthy fowl has a good appetite.
 The laying fowls are the hearty eaters.
 Sloppy food is unfit for chicks or fowls.
 Judge the fowls' condition by its appetite.
 Sunflower seeds are relished by the fowls.
 Oyster shells are a necessary article for the bill of fare.
 Do not allow any soft food to remain in the feed troughs.
 Plow up the runs and let the fowls and chicks feast on the worms.
 Fowls generally are not very heavy eaters during hot weather.
 Both the feed and the water troughs must be kept perfectly clean.
 It is better to feed mash at night during the Summer than it is in Winter.
 Alternate feeds of whole wheat and cracked corn are desirable for growing chicks.
 It is best not to feed green cut bone during Summer, as it is likely to be tainted.
 Grass cut up in half-inch lengths and mixed with the soft food is relished by the fowls.
 In feeding ground oats to chicks, they should first be sifted, as the hulls are apt to pack the crop.
 Stoddard says overfeeding leaves the blood full of material which will furnish a good seat for disease.
 Stale bread ground and mixed with the ration for old and young, makes eggs and gives growth to the chicks.
 The waste product from the manufacture of starch or sugar is relatively much richer in oil and protein than corn.
 Gluten meals and gluten feeds are by-products left in the manufacture of starch and glucose from Indian corn.
 Don't overfeed and do not underfeed. Either extreme should be avoided. Feed just what they will eat up clean.
Poultry Gazette says overfeeding and lice are the causes of most of the ailments which affect the flock in Summer.
Poultry Gazette says the scraps from the table will produce better results if given to the hens than to the pigs or cows.
 Fowls soon become accustomed to regular hours in feeding, and if they do not receive their rations at that hour begin to worry.
 Now that molting season is near at hand, add a little linseed meal to the mash. We use about a pint to a gallon of mixed ground grain.
 In trying a new food, give it gradually to the fowls; to make sudden changes in the bill of fare is apt to cause them to lose their appetite.
 Corn and cornmeal are excellent articles of food, when given as a variety, but when fed to the exclusion of anything else, they are dangerous.

In estimating the cost of keeping a fowl, we find the rule of ten cent per month for each head, is about as correct an average as can be arrived at.
 Do not make the mistake of thinking that oyster shells will take the place of grit. Grit must be a hard, sharp substance to cut the grain in the crop.
 Hulled oats are best for fowls; clipped oats next, and ordinary oats soaked for about an hour in cold or warm water are a good substitute for either.
 As a source of protein, Germ Oil Cake, a corn product, is about as good as rather poor gluten feed, and has less than two-thirds the value of good gluten meal.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station says in a late bulletin that pure cottonseed meal is made by grinding the seed after the white down, which remains upon the seed as it comes from the cotton gin, and the hard hulls have been removed. Thus prepared cottonseed meal may carry from 40 to 53 per cent. of protein.

We are having excellent success this year with chicks by feeding them the first ten days on Chick Manna, and after that a mash morning and evening composed of equal parts (by measurement) of bran, cornmeal, middlings, ground oats and one-twelfth part of meat scraps, mixed with hot, scalding water. At about 10 o'clock in the morning we throw whole wheat in the runs, and about 1 o'clock give equal parts of rolled oats and cracked corn, in troughs.

The following extract from the book *Poultry Diseases*, on the subject of dieting sick fowls, is worth remembering: "A sick fowl is very much

like a sick person—the appetite is poor, and the system weakened. The physician in charge at once stipulates what the diet shall be—and so in the case of ailing poultry. Feeding whole grain is dangerous from the fact that, owing to the enfeebled condition of the fowl, it is unable to properly digest the food. If the crop is full, give no food whatever until it is empty. Then mix up light mashes—bran and oat-meal, scalded with milk, is excellent. If the fowl is too ill to help itself, beat up a new-laid egg with two table-spoonfuls of milk, and give half of this at night, and the other half at morning. After two days, should the bird be recovering, increase to twice the quantity. As soon as the fowl is able to eat alone, give some bread crust scalded with milk, and after the bird is able to freely eat of this add a little hemp seed mixed with some good wheat. Give only a little at a time, just what it will eat up clean. Keep fresh water and grit constantly before them."

CHICK MANNA

makes a certainty of raising chicks after hatching them. Try a little and we will sell you more. 1 lb. by mail, 25c; 5 lbs. by express, 40c; 60 lb case, freight or express, \$4.20.

Gape Worm Extractors: **Metz, 25c** They Get **Eureka, 10c** There. **Silver, 10c**

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every kind, all described in our illustrated catalogue sent free on request.

JOHNSON & STOKES, 227-229 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

Utility White Wyandottes

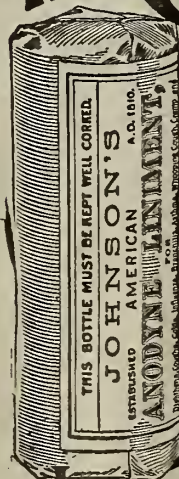
Bred from stock that is unsurpassed. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Stock in the Fall.

ROBERT ATKINS, No. 11 West 22nd Street, New York City. Plant—Esopus-on-Hudson.

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND ALL BOWEL DISORDERS

cured with **AMERICAN CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE**. Thousands of little chicks die annually on account of neglect, which causes diarrhoea and death follows. By using our **CHOLERA CURE** you can prevent this loss, and more than double your profits. Simply put in their drinking water and they take their own medicine. Order a box at once and keep it constantly on hand for immediate use. Price 25c. per box postpaid. **AMERICAN ROUP CURE** will cure Colds and Roup in Chickens; also Canker in Pigeons. If it fails you get your money back. Price 25 cents per box postpaid. Please do not send stamps. **AMERICAN POULTRY REMEDY CO., Dept. D, 48 Cortlandt St., New York City.**

THE COMBINATION THAT CURES



EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House



Colds
 Croup
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 Colic.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

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

A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

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EDITORIAL.

Fertility Prizes. As a general thing, the hatches with the contest eggs were very poor, but what chicks were hatched were very good. Better to have strong stock than large families that are weak.

Following is the result of the hatching:

No. 1. Barred Plymouth Rock, twelve eggs fertile; nine hatched. Entered by Wm. Watmore, Moorestown, N. J.

No. 2. Silver Wyandotte, eight eggs fertile; six hatched. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, nine eggs fertile; four hatched. Entered by Wm. H. Welsh, Wayne, Pa.

No. 3. Single Comb White Leghorn, seven fertile; five hatched. Entered by S. Sear, Williamsport, Pa.

No. 4. White Wyandotte, ten fertile; six hatched. Entered by Robt. Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

No. 5. White Wyandotte, eleven fertile; ten hatched. Entered by F. C. Doig, Buffalo, N. Y.

No. 6. Single Comb Buff Leghorn, six fertile; none hatched. Four eggs were broken in shipment, and the rest were very badly shaken up, which we believe accounted for poor result. Entered by E. T. Perkins, Saco, Maine.

No. 7. Single Comb Black Minorca, eight fertile; five hatched. Two eggs were broken in shipment. Entered by A. L. Graves, Wells River, Vermont.

No. 8. Single Comb Brown Leghorn, eight fertile; six hatched. Entered by H. F. Evans, DeHaven, Pa.

No. 9. Single Comb Rhode Island Red, eight fertile; none hatched. Hen took sick on nest and failed to give the proper heat. Entered by H. N. Jones, Kingston, Mass.

No. 10. White Wyandotte, six fertile, none hatched. Five eggs in this lot were broken in shipment, and the rest badly shaken up. Entered by J. W. Bromley & Son, Southbridge, Mass.

No. 11. White Wyandotte, nine fertile; none hatched. Hen took sick. Entered by Miss S. L. McMahon, Lima, N. Y.

No. 12. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, nine fertile; six hatched. Entered by W. F. Davey, Reading, Mass.

No. 13. Single Comb Buff Leghorn, twelve fertile; four hatched. Entered by Eric Aurelius, Perry, Ohio.

No. 14. Light Brahma, nine fertile; none hatched. Hen took sick. Entered by W. B. Groce, Woodstown, N. J.

No. 15. Barred Plymouth Rock, twelve fertile; ten hatched. Entered by F. A. Coffeen, Kent, Ohio.

No. 16. Buff Plymouth Rock, ten fertile; one hatched. Entered by Jas. Cook Sarchet, Cambridge, Ohio.

No. 17. Single Comb White Leghorn, eight fertile; one hatched. Entered by Bancroft Abbott, Watertown, Mass.

No. 18. White Wyandotte, eight fertile; four hatched. Entered by T. W. Duncan, Rochester, N. Y.

No. 19. Single Comb White Leghorn, eight fertile; six hatched. Entered by Chas. Keeseman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 20. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, eight fertile; none hatched. In this case we believe that the hen set too closely to the nest. Entered by N. C. Kiley, Orange, Mass.

No. 21. Single Comb Rhode Island Red, eight fertile; four hatched. Entered by C. S. Buchan, Andover, Mass.

No. 22. Barred Plymouth Rock, twelve fertile; ten hatched. Entered by Mrs. B. C. Cowles, Plantsville, Conn.

No. 23. White Plymouth Rock, twelve fertile; ten hatched. Barred Plymouth Rock, twelve fertile; eleven hatched. Entered by A. M. King, Bonaparte, Ia.

No. 24. White Wyandotte, twelve fertile; seven hatched. Entered by Geo. H. Freeman, Hallowell, Maine.

No. 25. White Wyandotte, twelve fertile, six hatched. Entered by Louis G. Heller, Bridgeton, N. J.

No. 26. Single Comb Brown Leghorn, seven fertile; three hatched. Entered by Lee Shortt, Lower Cabot, Vermont.

No. 27. White Wyandotte, twelve fertile; five hatched. Entered by W. L. Campbell, Carthage, Mo.

No. 28. Single Comb Brown Leghorn, four fertile; two hatched. Six eggs broken in shipment. Entered by Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

No. 29. White Wyandotte, ten fertile; six hatched. Entered by F. H. Lovejoy, Roslyn, Pa.

No. 30. Barred Plymouth Rock, four fertile; two hatched. Eight eggs broken in shipment. Entered by C. L. Hall, Westfield, Mass.

No. 31. Buff Wyandotte, ten fertile; ten hatched. Rose Comb Buff Leghorn, eleven fertile; nine hatched. Entered by L. A. Waltman, Laddsburg, Pa.

No. 32. White Plymouth Rock, eight fertile; none hatched. This was the famous "hoodoo" nest mentioned in last issue. Entered by C. E. Snow, Quincy, Mass.

No. 33. Barred Plymouth Rock, twelve fertile; one hatched. Entered by Jos. Badye, Springland, L. I.

No. 34. Single Comb Brown Leghorn, four fertile; two hatched. Five broken in shipment. Entered by Wm. Grieves, Lake View, N. J.

No. 35. Barred Plymouth Rock, nine fertile; three hatched. Three broken in shipment. Entered by D. Worthington, Avondale, N. J.

No. 36. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, seven fertile; six hatched. Entered by E. R. Reid, Englewood, N. J.

No. 37. White Wyandotte, eleven fertile; none hatched. One egg broken

in shipment. Entered by G. W. Atwood, Keene, N. H.

No. 38. Single Comb Black Minorca, ten fertile; ten hatched. Entered by J. M. Rebstock, Newton, Kans.

No. 39. Light Brahma, seven fertile; five hatched. Four eggs broken in shipment. Barred Plymouth Rock, nine fertile; three hatched. Three broken in shipment. Entered by L. W. Wilber, Caro, Mich.

No. 40. Light Brahma, seven fertile; none hatched. Hen took sick. One egg broken in shipment. Entered by C. A. Talbot, Edmeston, N. Y.

No. 41. White Wyandotte, twelve fertile; five hatched. Entered by Wm. H. Child, Hatboro, Pa.

No. 42. Single Comb Rhode Island Red, twelve fertile; ten hatched. Entered by Homestead Poultry Farm, Hopkinton, Mass.

No. 43. Single Comb Rhode Island Red, twelve fertile; six hatched. Entered by Harry C. Numan, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

No. 44. White Wyandotte, nine fertile; six hatched. Entered by Homestead Poultry Farm, Hopkinton, Mass.

No. 45. White Wyandotte, twelve fertile; six hatched. Entered by Wm. E. MacMullen, Paulsboro, N. J.

No. 46. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, eight fertile; none hatched. Entered by C. H. Clark, Cobalt, Conn.

No. 47. Single Comb White Leghorn, six fertile; two hatched. Four broken in shipment. Entered by John W. Roberts, Sonoma, Calif.

No. 48. White Minorca, six fertile; four hatched. Four eggs broken in shipment. Entered by Jas. E. Harlow, Atlanta, Indiana.

No. 49. Single Comb Black Minorca, nine fertile; one hatched. One egg broken in shipment. Entered by Chas. C. Campbell, Lockport, N. Y.

No. 50. White Wyandotte, twelve fertile; three hatched. Entered by H. M. Smith, Bolton, Mass.

No. 51. Buff Wyandotte, eight fertile; six hatched. Entered by C. L. & J. C. Welsh, Marlboro, Mass.

No. 52. Single Comb White Leghorn, three fertile; two hatched. Nine eggs broken in shipment. Entered by F. B. Ansley, Cheshire, Conn.

No. 53. White Wyandotte, ten fertile, six hatched. Entered by W. B. Candee, Fayetteville, N. Y.

No. 54. White Wyandotte, nine fertile; five hatched. Three eggs broken in shipment. Entered by Walter H. Bock, Carnegie, Pa.

No. 55. Light Brahma, ten fertile; eight hatched. Entered by Philip H. George, Braidwood, Ills.

No. 56. Single Comb White Leghorn, eight fertile; none hatched. Hen set very irregular. Entered by W. M. Vreeland, Rocky Hill, N. J.

No. 57. Barred Plymouth Rock, eight fertile; four hatched. White Wyandotte, twelve fertile; ten hatched. Entered by A. G. Goodacre, Grand Pre, Kings Co., Nova Scotia. Mr. Goodacre also enclosed four Rhode Island Red eggs, all of which were fertile, and three hatched.

No. 58. Barred Plymouth Rock, six fertile; four hatched. Single Comb White Leghorn, twelve fertile; nine hatched. Entered by R. J. Mapes, Jefferson, Ohio.

No. 59. Light Brahma, eight fertile; six hatched. White Plymouth Rock, ten fertile; four hatched. Two eggs broken in shipment. Entered by W. M. & M. W. Poffenberger, Bakersville, Md.

No. 60. Single Comb White Leghorn; two fertile; none hatched. Entered by F. L. DuBois, Loyd, N. Y.

No. 61. Single Comb Black Minorca, ten fertile; seven hatched. Entered by Mrs. George E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y.

No. 62. Barred Plymouth Rock, seven fertile; three hatched. Two eggs broken in shipment. Entered by W. R. Hobbie, Kankakee, Ills.

The following prizes have been awarded:

First Prize—A. M. King, Bonaparte, Iowa, No. 23.

Second Prize—F. A. Coffeen, Kent, Ohio.

Third Prize—Mrs. B. C. Cowles, Plantsville, Conn.

As there were ties for second and third places, we had to judge the condition of chicks hatched to determine which were the strongest. For that reason, mainly, we could not announce the result last month. We have tried to be fair in the awarding of the prizes in this contest and hope our readers will accept it as honest work. We are more than pleased with the general appearance of all the chicks hatched.

By the time this issue reaches our readers, they should have received all their prizes. In case any have not, kindly notify us at once. Of course address all letters to the editor: Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J., and not to the Boston office.

Editorial "The beer that made Milwaukee famous" has been modernized by Mr. Whitford, proprietor of the Sunny Crest Poultry Farm, Phenix, R. I., who makes it read: The strain that is making White Wyandottes famous." Evidently Mr. Whitford is acquainted with Milwaukee.

Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y., writes: "I have recently bought a 40 acre fruit farm, which I expect to use in my poultry work. Season just about passed has been first class for sales of eggs. Have done well. Am now looking forward to the Fall and its trade. Hope to break all previous records. That Egg Contest was splendid. Things of that sort do the business lasting good. Congratulations."

Thomas D. Hibbert, Kingston, Mass., writes: "Although I sent no eggs, yet I have been much interested in your egg hatching contest, and if it is practical should like to have you tell how you made up your nests, how you arranged them, and what attention you gave the hens while setting. I have had nearly thirty setting at one time this Spring, and it seems to me that you must have had your hands full attending to eighty. The more light we who use the hen for hatching can get, on how to bring off the

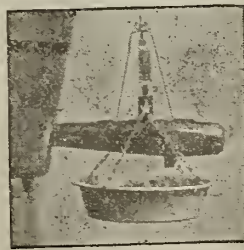
best hatches, the better for us; and perhaps thereby put off the evil day of having to use artificial means."

Our nests were arranged in rows out doors. They consisted of a barrel laid on its side, and banked up with dirt. Inside it was about a third filled with earth, and the nest hollowed out. Upon the earth was a good supply of soft hay. The barrel was covered with Neponset paper, which kept it dry. In front of the barrel was a lath frame, three feet long, made "A" shape. In this run we placed the food and water. The water was given fresh daily, and the food (whole corn and grit) was given whenever the supply in the run was eaten. At night, we placed a board in front of the opening of the barrel to keep out rats or other varmints. We never disturb the hen after she is setting. These nests, when placed under a tree, make a cool place for setting a hen in warm weather.

W. R. Hobbie, Kankakee, Ill., writes: "I received A FEW HENS yesterday, and was pleased to note the success of the contest. It must have been worth much to study methods of packing, color, size, shape, etc., of eggs. As it is, I believe it is an educator even to one here in Illinois—or anywhere A FEW HENS goes."

According to the New York World, Miss Dolly Raynor, a pretty girl of Westhampton, L. I., has been proclaimed the champion duck picker of Long Island. She picked 110 ducks in one day. The competition was held at E. O. Wilcox's duck farm, at Speonk, L. I. A hundred invitations had been sent out by Mr. Wilcox to society girls in Easthampton, Westhampton and Southampton. About seventy-five young women accepted. Feathers flew when the girls got to work, and Miss Raynor was soon far in the lead. She took a half hour extra rest at luncheon time, and then started in to beat the record. At 4.58 she picked 110 ducks, and received \$5.50 and a silver duck paperweight.

EVERGREEN Poultry Farm. For want of room will sell yearling hens and young chicks. B. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Leghorns, R. I. Reds. Price reasonable. A. H. Germond, Stanfordsville, N. Y.



[PATENTED.]

Feedwater Faucet

Automatic, Self Regulating, Latest Device to Supply Water to Poultry.

This Feedwater Faucet was invented to save time and labor in keeping at all times fresh clean water before chicks and fowls. It protects them against disease. Stale and dirty drinking water is the main cause for many young chicks dying every summer. The flow of water from this faucet is closed as soon as a certain amount in the pan is reached. The amount is kept in pan by regulator until tub, pail or barrel is empty. A five gallon wooden tub, with cover, in which water is well protected from heat of sun is sold with every Faucet. Price \$1.00. Money returned if not satisfied. Send for circular. FERD. BADE, 2807 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Bred for Eggs and Meat.

Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes,

We use Trap Nests.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.

That we may secure the best proportioned carcasses, with the most and finest meat qualities—together with great egg records—we so mate our flocks that the offspring will be strong followers, if not superior to the parent stock. We use none but strictly hardy, vigorous birds in our breeding pens, keeping as close to the Standard requirements as is consistent for good health and profit—utility being our aim.

GOOD FERTILITY. RAPID GROWTH.

EGGS FOR HATCHING: BRAHMAS, \$2 per 15; \$5 for 50. All other varieties, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50. Egg orders shipped in rotation as near as possible. To avoid delays send orders early, so we may book dates. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.

HARDINESS AND VIGOR.

In order to make room for growing stock on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm, we will dispose of last year's breeders—White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas—at \$1.50 each, or four for \$5, if taken at once. If held until September, we will not sell for less than \$2 per head. This is a chance to get a bargain.

"Turkey Culture" is a new book just issued by the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Company, 28 Vesey Street, New York City, and will be sent post-paid for 50 cents. It is a very complete book, filled with the experiences of some of the most successful raisers in the United States. The book is finely illustrated. It tells all about the care, feeding, treatment of sickness, etc., and should be in the library of every poultryman.

George H. Burgott, superintendent of the poultry department of the Pan-American Exposition writes that arrangements have been made by Superintendent Converse, of the Division of Live Stock, Pan-American Exposition, with the New York State Commission, whereby all prizes won by the New York State Breeders in the Live Stock Division, will be duplicated by them to the amount of \$5,000. It is estimated that this amount will double the cash winnings of every exhibitor from New York.

HEAVY LAYING LIGHT BRAHMAS. Trap nests used for over two years. Eggs (the kind that won first prize in the egg contest), \$1.00 per setting; \$2.50 per three settings. PHILIP H. GEORGE, Braidwood, Illinois.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Yearling Hens, not only from heavy laying strains, but ARE heavy layers. \$1.50 each; ten at \$1.25 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. 140-egg Star Incubator, \$10, or will exchange for White Wyandotte chicks. I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York.

WINTER LAYERS.

Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes.

Laid 5,220 eggs in January; 5,414 in February. 150 R Pullets laid 2,331 eggs in January; 2,416 in February. Are you looking for stock like this? \$2 per setting; three settings \$5. Stock vigorous and healthy. G. A. GOODWIN, (successor to A. F. Hunter), South Natick, Mass.

Under date of May 30th, Frank G. Patchin, treasurer of the Cyphers Incubator Company, writes that he has disposed of all his stock in that company to one of the present Board of Directors, who purchased it at his request. As far as our business dealings have been with the Cyphers Company, they have been with Mr. Patchin direct, and we have been more than pleased with the courteous treatment received. It certainly is a mistake for any concern to lose such valuable help as Mr. Patchin must have been to the Cyphers people. A FEW HENS wishes him well in any future undertaking he may become engaged.

* * *

The following letter from T. Farer Rackham, Orange, N. J., will explain itself:

"I have had the honor of being appointed Superintendent of the Pet Stock Department of the Pan-American. It is therefore my duty to return the compliment, and use every effort to make the best and the largest ever seen.

"I am certain it will be the largest, and make this assertion because of the support that has been promised me, and being no novice at the game of superintending, I know the men upon whom reliance is to be placed. In other words, "Wheat from the Chaff," and it is an important factor to possess a copy of the roll call of the "Windy Brigade;" for the pie-crust promises of these men have had a disastrous effect on many exhibitions. We have only to look back at the Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Department of the World's Fair for an illustration of this.

"Logically speaking, if I succeed in drawing out the largest, it will be the best for my friends, and supporters can be relied upon to send the cream of their studs.

"But beyond all this, my ambition is to have the exhibit, in as many ways as possible, *unique*. It is something novel and attractive that will draw the attention of the visitors, and it should be the ambition of every fancier to make the array of Pet Stock the leading feature of the whole Pan-American Exposition, for the week that has been set apart for this purpose."

* * *

C. A. Edgerton, Fiskdale, Mass., writes: "I want to congratulate you on the very interesting and instructive little paper you are sending up here each month. *Farm-Poultry* has been my teacher most of the time for ten years past, and now with A FEW HENS it makes a combination good enough for me. Your Brevity Symposium is good, and that Egg Contest I shall watch with interest, especially that part relating to the Buff Wyandottes, as I am quite partial to that variety, and they are proving a good, practical fowl with me. I am going slowly—sort of feeling—but hope to be an advertiser with you in time."

* * *

A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm last month received a lot of eggs from W. E. Mack, Evergreen Farm, West Woodstock, Vermont, from his celebrated Triumph strain of White Wyandottes.

TO make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book 'Business Dairying' & Cat. 247 free. W. Chester, Pa.

Fifteen years of careful breeding has enabled Mr. Mack to produce a strain of fowls unequalled in practical and prize-winning qualities. We expect later on to write up a full description of this stock, as well as describe the well-known farm on which they are raised. Mr. Hunter, late editor of *Farm-Poultry*, used to say: "If you want genuine brown eggs, go to Mack." And he was right.

* * *

During the past season we have been publishing grand laying records from Fred A. Hanaford's Wachusett strain of White Wyandotte. We received early last month a setting of his hen eggs, and a setting from his pullets, and were more than surprised at the size and color. Today we had the hatch come off, a very good one, and can say that stronger and livelier chicks never came out of the shell. We shall watch their progress with interest. Mr. Hanaford is the proprietor of the Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass., devoted to fresh eggs, dressed poultry and broilers for family trade, and breeding stock and eggs of White and Buff Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. He advertises in A FEW HENS.

Do Your Chicks Die?

Don't lose them after you have gone to the trouble of hatching them.

FIDELITY FOOD

For Young Chicks

will save their lives and promote their growth. Recommended by leading poultrymen for chicks just out of the shell. Composed of nutritious portions of selected seeds, grains, etc., with all injurious parts eliminated. Fidelity Food for Young Chicks, used by leading fanciers and practical poultrymen, 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; in bbls., \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Circulars free.

PINELAND INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.,
Box E, Jamesburg, New Jersey.

We also put up food for egg production and a good food for fattening.

13 eggs for 70 cts. P. Rocks and Wyans. 20 other vari. Circular, 2 cts. J. A. Rubrecht, Telford, Pa.

WYCHILD'S WYANDOTTES

WHITES AND SILVERS

EXCLUSIVELY.

YOUNG STOCK NOW READY.
Circular for stamp. WM. H. CHILD, Hatboro, Pa.

D. LINCOLN ORR, Orr's Mills,
N. Y.

Breeds White Wyandottes and Light Brahma Bantams. Also Reliable Incubators and Brooders. Special bargains for the Summer in Incubators. Mammoth 20th Century Catalogue free if you mention this paper. Send for prices

Young Chicks.

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS. Won third prize on best brown eggs at egg test. Chicks about three weeks old, four for \$1.00; nine for \$2.00.

WHITE P. ROCKS, five for \$1.00; eleven for \$2.00. Chicks sold when hatched, if desired, or orders booked for larger chicks.

W. M. & M. W. POFFENBERGER,
Bakersville (Wash. Co.) Md.

A. Major, 200 Union Street, Flushing, L. I., has invented a louse-proof roost that is now being tested on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm. It consists of a tank running the length of the roost, in which kerosene is kept. So far they give excellent satisfaction, and we would advise our readers to write to Mr. Major for circulars, mentioning A FEW HENS.

* * *

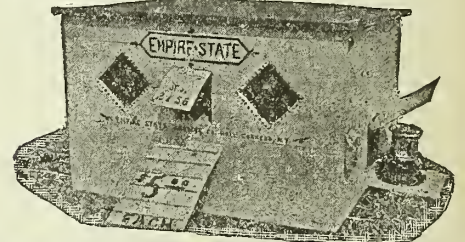
It seems there is no longer a question if poultrymen grow rich, for if they had no surplus cash, the investment companies would not be after them. Some time ago we told of a bank down South that advertised for the business of poultrymen. Now the Howard Investment Company, Duluth, Minn., has a poultryman at its head; and here comes the *American Stock-Keeper*, with the advertisement of Noyes & Dana, Boston, Mass., offering stock in the California Kings Gold Mines Co., and William M. Hughes, South Portsmouth R. I., (of O. K. Billy Langshan fame) offering poultrymen Union Consolidated Oil Company Stock. Yes, and we almost forgot—Arthur E. Felch, of the firm of I. K. Felch & Son, holds an office in some Western copper mining company. Verily, the poultrymen are rich!

BROILER EGGS

from strong, vigorous White Wyandottes,
\$4.00 per hundred.

Eggs from selected pens headed by chalk-white cockerels, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 50. The cockerels are from the best stock in the country. Pairs, trios and pens for sale reasonable. Rufus' Red Belgian Hares, pedigreed and meat stock; also Black Belgians. Fifty fine Red Bucks, three to six months old, \$1 to \$5 each. Book giving full instructions on raising Hares, 25 cts. each. Send for large catalogue.

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



The EMPIRE STATE BROODERS Still Lead.

100 chick size, only \$5; 200 chick size, only \$10. Regular Steel Brooder Lamps, \$1.15 each; 1-2 doz. \$6.50. Summer Queen Brooder Lamps, \$1 each; 1-2 doz. \$5.50. Reliance Brooder Lamps (our leaders), 75c. each; 1-2 doz. \$4.25. 1 1/2 in. Compressed Wicks for above Lamps, 1 doz. 25c. Tested Incubator Thermometers, 40c. each; 1-2 doz. \$2.25. Tested Brooder Thermometers, 30c. each; 1-2 doz. \$1.50. Lambert's Death to Lice, 10, 25, 50c. and \$1 pkgs. The celebrated Crosier Lice Killing Paint, simply mix with Kerosene Oil and spray over roosts, etc., per lb., 25c. or 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Lower rates yet to Agents. We are Jobbers for the Highest Grade Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry obtainable, free from all dirt and sea shells, 100 lbs. 50 cts.; 500 lbs. \$2.50; 1000 lbs. \$4.75; 2000 lbs. \$9. F. O. B. cars here. (Put up in 100 lb. sacks only). Pioneer Clover Meal for Winter Eggs, 50-lb. sack, \$1; 100-lb. sack, \$2. Bowker's Egg-Lime Grit (pest made) 100 lbs. 50c. Swift's-Lowell Bone and Meat Meal, 100 lbs. \$2.25. Cracked Bone or Bone Meal, 500 lbs. \$12. Beef Scraps, 500 lbs. \$12. We sell the new \$10 Blizzard Bone Cutter for only \$7. Send 2-cent stamp for our new Catalogue. Circulars free.

EMPIRE STATE BROODER CO.,
Box B2, Halls Corners, N. Y.

EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 200 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUY, Pub, Syracuse, N. Y.

Someone in Trinidad, Colo., addressed a postal card to the editor, but forgot to write on the other side. Probably he is still waiting for an answer. Verily, how careless people will become.

The *Poultry Monthly*, for June, is an Indian Game Special. It is needless for us to assure our readers that it is a complete work on the Indian Game, and we would advise all lovers of fine poultry to send five cents to the Ferris Publishing Company, Albany, N. Y., and secure the issue. The *Monthly* is one of the best edited poultry papers in the world.

Questions Briefly Answered.

Condensed Replies to the Many Inquiries Received at this Office.

DISEASES.

I. H. H.: We believe the rupture at the vent of your young chicks was caused by the too frequent feeding of cracked corn and cornmeal. Cracked corn should always be alternated with whole wheat, and cornmeal mash should always be composed of half bran (by measurement).

E. H. H.: Your hens no doubt are troubled with canker. A good treatment is to wash the head and eyes, and swab out the mouth and throat with diluted solution of chlorate of potash and alum, equal parts, containing one-half water, and remove the ulcers with a quill. Then apply powdered borax to the places left bare, to be repeated twice a day. Mix Sheridan's Condition Powder in the soft food daily, and do not feed any whole grain.

G. W. M.: There is no danger of chicks having scaly leg from the hen that hatches the eggs, but the danger comes from the hen that raises the brood. Your plan of raising the chicks in the brooder should be precaution enough.

C. E. B.: The general supposition is that feather pulling is a vice caused by overcrowded flocks. It can be checked by putting a coating of tar ointment on the feathers bordering the bare spots picked. A taste of tar will disgust the culprit.

A. C. B.: When hens become too fat they lay soft shelled eggs. These eggs very often break in the nest, which induces the hens to eat them, and which also teaches them the vice of eating eggs. We know of no better cure, after the hens have once acquired the habit, than to kill and eat them. Darkened nests prevents egg eating.

G. W. M.: We cannot say what is the nature of the gathering in the head of your hen, but would advise bathing daily with hot water—just hot enough so you can hold your hand in it, and after wiping dry anoint with vaseline.

E. W. G.: When a hen keeps moving her crop, it is an indication that there is something in it that she either wishes to remove, or which has caused irritation. Pour a tablespoonful of castor oil down her throat, and then gently work her crop for a few moments, with the head of the hen hanging down.

G. F.: The yellow discharge from your hens is an indication of liver trouble,

which has been caused by overstimulating foods. Putting the hens on grass runs is about as good treatment as you can give them. If not too far gone, that will effect a cure; if not, they are past redemption, and no remedy will make a change for the better.

R. E.: There are two causes for diarrhoea, viz., cold, improper feeding. Keep the chicks comfortable, and always have a small trough of dry bran in the brooder, and you will have very little trouble with loose bowels in chicks.

FOOD AND FEEDING.

A. J. A.: You will generally find that a quart of food, either mash or whole grain, is about right for twelve hens at a meal.

R. S. W.: You are feeding just right to get your pullets to early maturity. We know of no better articles of food than oatmeal, wheat, cracked corn, dry bran and green cut bone.

Mrs. E. S. K.: You will find full directions for feeding F. P. C. Chick Manna with each package. You can buy it of Johnson & Stokes, 217 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. J. W.: Sheep or hog lights are good for hens, but like all kinds of meat, it must not be fed too heavily. A pound to a dozen hens would be about right. It is really not necessary to feed green cut bone if you are feeding any other kind of meat.

Too much green cut bone has a tendency to produce worms in fowls. An ounce per hen, twice a week, is about right.

There is no danger of feeding too much cut vegetables if fed raw, but if cooked, there is a likelihood of producing bowel troubles.

MATING.

I. H. H.: We run from 14 to 16 females in each pen, in our Wyandotte flocks,

and have three males for every two pens, alternating males each night. Results very satisfactory.

We never breed a pullet under nine months of age. The eggs hatch well enough, but the chicks are weak.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

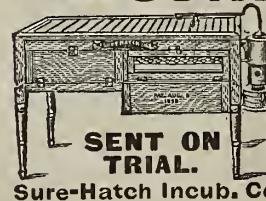
Mrs. E. E. C.: Cannot say if the directions of the improved Prairie State incubator will work satisfactorily with the old style machines or not. It would be best to ask that question of the manufacturers.

BREEDS.

H. J. P.: For good Winter laying, and for fine frying chickens, there are no better breeds than our American varieties.

The Cornish Indian Games are not prolific layers, but are strictly first-class table fowls.

THE SURE HATCH



has proven the right to that name in the hands of thousands of poultry raisers everywhere. The satisfaction is so universal that we have decided to send our **Machines On Trial** beginning with May 1, 1901. This plan makes buyer perfectly safe. Write at once for Special prices, terms, plans, etc.

SENT ON TRIAL.

Sure-Hatch Incub. Co., Clay Center, Neb.

THE IDEAL

TRAP NESTS.

Cheapest and best are qualities rarely found together, but they are united in The Ideal, the 20th Century Nest. Circulars Free.

F. O. WELLCOME, Yarmouth, Maine.

\$2 EACH.

2 B. P. Rock Cocks, 2 Buff Wyan. Cocks, 1 S. C. W. Leghorn Cock.
Fine Healthy Birds. Good Breeders.
FRANK C. BURDICK, Rockville, R. I.



The Feed . . . not the Breed

is responsible for results.

The Balanced Ration

for poultry is here at last.

The 200-Egg Hen

is now a possibility.

MIDLAND FORMULAS.

Ready Mixed.

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

After ten years of analytical study and practical application with a determination to solve this problem, we are now ready to submit the results to the poultry world. Each one of our brands is exactly balanced in its nutritive ratio, for a specific purpose, and is

A COMPLETE FOOD

to the exclusion of green bone and all other food. It contains no drugs or stimulants, as these cause watery eggs and infertility, and are not convertible into eggs or flesh. With the feeding question settled half the poultryman's burdens are removed. We have just what you have long been looking for. Lose no time in finding out all about it. Read the testimonials from men you know and can rely on in our book **THE SCIENCE OF POULTRY FEEDING.** It contains valuable information and full particulars concerning our food and the names of our agents in this country and Europe. It will set you to thinking. You can have it for the asking.

THE MIDLAND POULTRY FOOD CO., 418 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Address orders to **Fred G. Orr, No. 6 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass. Johnson & Stokes, No. 217 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Excelsior Poultry Supply Co., No. 28 Vesey Street, New York. Vail Seed Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Cronewett & Son, Detroit, Mich.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. E. E. C.: The Wilson bone cutter (\$5 size) is not strong enough for cutting heavy bone. You should have a cutter built more for that work. See our advertising columns.

I. H. H.: The feathers should be clean before sent to market. In picking the poultry have a box handy in which to throw the saleable feathers, and allow the blood and worthless feathers to fall in a barrel over which the fowl hangs.

Mrs. E. S. K.: You can secure boxes for private egg trade from the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Company, 28 Vesey Street, New York City.

Mrs. A. J. A.: In nearly all our breeding pens we run about 14 hens and a male bird, but often crowd in 16 hens.

L. A. G.: You can get all the information you want by sending us one dollar for which we will send you five books: Broilers for Profit, Farm-Poultry Doctor, A Living from Poultry, Profitable Poultry Farming, and Winter Eggs.

Mrs. E. S. K.: Hens very often get a habit of roosting on anything but the roosts of the house. Whenever we have such we each night place them on the roosts, and find that in about a week they forget the old place and take to the roosts.

F. C. W.: You can get Asbestine cold water paint from Charles Richardson & Co., 85 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass. Write them and they will send sample card and prices.

C. H. K.: We think the Ideal is the best trap nest on the market. Chicks can be marked by punching holes in the web of the foot with a punch made for that purpose. For 25 cents I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., will send a punch.

R. E.: There is no danger of the poultry business in any branch being overdone, as consumers are multiplying each year. Your general questions would require too much space to answer. We should advise you to send 25 cents to James Rankin, South Easton, Mass., for a copy of his book Duck Culture.

Hammon- We have of late received ton, N. J. a number of letters inquiring about Hammon- ton, N. J., its advantages for both health and poultry culture. These same letters inquire about real estate here. In reply we wish to state that we are not in the real estate business, have nothing for sale in that line. What property we did advertise has been disposed of.

Hammonton is not only a pretty place, but is, without a doubt, the most healthful spot we ever visited. Our Winters are mild, and our Summers are not oppressively hot.

A Board of Trade has been organized in the town, composed of all the leading citizens, and known as the Hammonton Citizens' Association. The Association is not interested financially in the sale of real estate, but desires that persons from elsewhere, of good character, shall come and live among us, and will aid in extending to all such, a cordial welcome.


To still further advertise the advantages of Hammonton as a residence and

health resort, the Association has just issued a handsome catalogue, finely illustrated with half-tone cuts of different avenues in the town, ten acre strawberry field, a Hammonton cabbage crop, Hammonton High School, Hammonton Lake, the chalybeate spring, etc. The subjects treated in the book are Climatic and Other Advantages, Local Improvements, Railroad Fares, Railroad Facilities, the Lake, Park and Drives, the Soil and Products, Weather Conditions, Gardens, Small Farms and Poultry, Property, Business and Prices, Character of the Population, Climate, and an excellent article by Dr. Charles Cunningham, on Hammonton as a Health Resort, in which the tonic drinking water, the iron spring, and other features are ably discussed.

This interesting and valuable manual will be sent free to all readers of A FEW HENS who will mention the paper in writing, and enclose a stamp for postage, to Secretary Hammonton Citizens' Association, P. O. Box 716, Hammonton, N. J.

Our motive in presenting this matter to our readers is two-fold. First, we want to see our beautiful and healthful town build up with a class of citizens

TO MAKE A SUCCESS



Of incubation and brooding you need
PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders.
322 First Premiums. Cat. free.
Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.

ADVANCE TRAP NEST

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

BARGAINS. White Wyandottes (Duston and Hunter strain). Hens, \$1.25; cockerels, \$1.75. Imported Homers, \$2.00 per pair; 500 mile strain. RICHARD HILLIER, 317 Pine St., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE. Two female sable and white Col. lies, four months old, eligible to registry; also one 220-egg size Cyphers Incubator, but little used. CLAYTON REED, Rockville, Conn.


Does Your Lamp Smoke?
That means uneven heat and danger of explosion. Don't run any risk. Put a
Hydro-Safety Lamp
on your Incubator and Brooder and save oil, attention and avoid all danger. Water jacket keeps burner cool. Price, 75c. to \$2.70. Catalogue of all incubator supplies **FREE.**
L. R. OAKES, Mfr. No. 2, 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.

Stay White Wyandottes.

1000 CHICKS from our best pens 15 cents each, ten days old. Safe arrival guaranteed. Eggs five cents each. Good breeders, White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$1 each, if taken at once. Fine stock pedigreed Belgian Hares, \$1 each, three months old. Order at once; they will not last long. Don't forget we are headquarters for best quality Cut Clover and Poultry Supplies. Samples and circulars free.

W. R. CURTISS & CO., (2) Ransomville, N. Y.

TO LAST TEN YEARS



without repairs. We warrant our Cyphers Incubators to do that and guarantee them as follows—to require no supplied moisture; to be self-ventilating and regulating; to operate with less oil and expense; to be fire proof; easiest to operate; to produce stronger chicks; to out-hatch any other machine or money refunded. Circulars and prices free. 192 page book, "Profitable Poultry Keeping," 200 new illustrations for 10c stamps. Ask for book 29. Address nearest office.
Cyphers Incb. Co., Boston, Mass., Wayland, N. Y., Chicago, Ills.

that will be an honor. Second, we want, in a measure, to repay the debt we feel we owe to Hammonton, for the wonderful work it has done in making a strong, healthful man out of the editor. We came to this town fourteen years ago a physical wreck. There are people still living in the town who we have since learned predicted that we could not live for more than a few months, and there was nothing that built us up and gave back to us the health we so long wished for, but the grand, soft, even climate of the town, and the tonic drinking water. For that reason we feel we owe a debt to Hammonton which we can only repay by telling to the world the advantages of the town.

FUMIGATED POULTRY ROOST.

This roost will keep your poultry free from vermin, and healthy the year round, with no labor or expense. The poultry are cleaned while they sleep. Description and Illustration of the Trough.



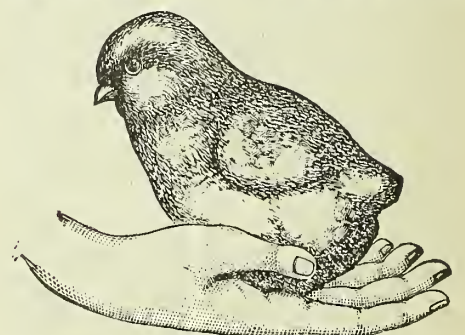
The roost is made of pine wood 2 x 3 inches, sits loosely on the trough so that it can be easily lifted to fill the trough. The hen sits right over the oil. This trough is made of galvanized sheet iron 1 1/2 inches high by 2 inches wide, with a rod fastened at each end to hold it stationery to the side pieces, also to hold perch in position. When filled with kerosene the outside is always saturated with the oil and drops hanging and dropping once in a while. All this oily surface and occasional dropping makes the best kind of fumigator for the poultry house. The trough and perch can be furnished any length desired. Price 25 cts. a running foot, both together. Reasonable reduction on large orders. Address, **A. MAJOR, 461 Pearl St., New York City.**

I GUARANTEE MY EGGS. *The Pine Tree Farm.*

Every egg I ship is guaranteed. All from fine, vigorous, healthy stock—most of it prize winners. 23 varieties of land and water fowls. Eggs by sitting or hundred. Big catalogue free. Special discount on eggs after May 1.
D. A. Mount, Box C, Jamesburg, N. J.

90c. for 15 EGGS Reasonable
\$2.50 for 45 from Utility Breeders.
5.00 for 100 Catalogue free of all the
9.00 for 200 leading varieties. Send
your address today.
Brookside Poultry Farm,
Nelson, Tioga Co., Pa.

KEEP YOUR



CHICKENS

Strong and healthy if you want the Pullets to lay when five months old. When hens lay eggs for hatching, mix in their food every other day.

Sheridan's Powder.

It strengthens the hens; you get more fertile eggs. Persons who succeed best with Poultry commence with little chicks; giving twice a week an even teaspoonful of Sheridan's Powder mixed with each quart of food, gradually increasing the dose. Sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. Single pack 25c. Large can \$1.20. Six \$5.00. Exp. paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Belated Odds and Ends.

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

B. S. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass.: My seven Pekin ducks laid in April 205 eggs out of a possible 210. They were let out as soon as they had their breakfast, and staid away till supper time, so may have lost some eggs, as since yarding them I find they occasionally lay in daytime.

William A. Penfield, Waterville, N. Y.: Under no circumstances would we advise placing more than fifty chicks in one brooder apartment, and a less number would be no objection, as the tendency is to crowd, and the more vigorous chicks overrun the weak ones, thereby causing loss.

Walter Baldwin, Jenkintown, Pa.: I think the readers of A FEW HENS owe a big debt to the editor. Not only for the grand good paper he is giving us, but for the results of experiments tried on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm. I take all the leading poultry papers, and find that both A FEW HENS and the editor are constructed on far different lines than the rest. Not one of the other editors runs a genuine-experimental station for the benefit of the readers of the paper, and none of the other papers contains the amount of solid, practical advice that is contained in each issue of this worthy publication, and in that brief, practical, to-the-point style.

John H. Mercer, Altoona, Pa.: I make it a rule to each week paint the roosts, dropping boards, nests, click boxes, etc., with kerosene oil, and am not bothered with lice. Kerosene is the best insecticide I ever tried, but it is necessary to use it often, especially in hot weather.

Paul A. Larkins, Johnstown, N. Y.: For the benefit of your readers I would like to state the success I have had with vaseline in the treatment of chicken pox. I placed the afflicted birds in cages, which I have erected in an outbuilding, and kept them constantly supplied with fresh water. Twice a day I fed a mash composed of bran, rolled oats, cornmeal and middlings, to which I added one-tenth part of beef scraps. Each night I bathe the afflicted parts with warm water, and after dry anointed with vaseline. One week's treatment effected a complete cure.

Richard K. Jones, New Bedford, Mass.: I must thank you for suggesting the alternating of male birds in the breeding pens for strong fertility and lively chicks. It was a complete success. Never had such grand results as I had this Spring. I used three male birds for every two pens, alternating in the manner as you advised. It requires a little time each night to make the changes, but one is fully rewarded for the labor.

Mrs. Hannah A. Morris, Riverside, Mass.: I never see anything in A FEW HENS about the Houdan fowl. It certainly is too good and too practical not to be noticed by your giant paper. We find them grand layers of

large, white eggs, and for table poultry I do not believe they can be beaten. I would like to see other breeders of this noble breed give their experience. John Brown, Topeka, Kans.: I believe that those who are condemning Neponset, Rawhide, and other papers as roofing, would have a much better opinion if they coated with Dixon's Graphite Paint. It preserves the paper, sheds the water, and makes a roof last as long as if shingled.

Geo. L. Reel, Columbia, Pa.: I want to give you the records of my White Wyandottes from January 13. On that day I put four trap nests in my pen of five head. Of these I found only three laying, and from them I had 39 eggs. In February I added another hen, and during the month received 97 eggs. March, 132. April, 139. I put two more hens in the pen on the 21st, but did not count their eggs with the April number. In this pen is a pullet (No. 36) that has to her credit, since January 13th, 139 eggs. She has also a record of 65 eggs in 65 consecutive days, laying from March 25th to May 30th, and has not missed since then. I have over 250 chicks from this pen. I also refused to sell eggs as I want all for my own use.

Chas. A. Batchelor, Port Huron, Mich.: I am firmly convinced that the best breed for limited space is the Light Brahma. I have a flock of fourteen hens and a cockerel, in a space 100 feet square, and am abundantly supplied with eggs, especially in Winter. I find that if you do not overfeed, keep the fowls scratching, and give very little fattening food, you will have better success on a limited space with the Light Brahma breed than with any other that I know of from personal experience.

W. WYANDOTTES. 13 eggs \$1.50; 26 for \$2. From fine stock. O. F. Caunity, Parkville, N. Y.

R. and S. C. R. I. REDS. Stock for sale. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Irving Crocker, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Poultry Supplies. Flint grit 35c. 100 lbs., factory. Incubators, brooders, bone cutters, etc. Lowest prices known. Circular. S. W. Johnson, Woodsfords, Me.

S. C. B. MINORCAS. Eggs \$2.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 45. J. M. REBSTOCK, Newton, Kansas.

GOLDEN Buff Leghorns. Standard bred. Four choice breeding yards. Sturdy stock. Eggs \$1 per 13. Write wants. Thos. Keeler, Waverly, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Prolific layers. Eggs from the best of stock \$1.25 per 15. L. G. HELLER, Bridgeton, N. J.

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

HANSSON'S R. I. REDS won at Boston, 1901. Eggs from strong, vigorous stock \$1 per 13; \$4 per 100. W. Wyandottes are bred for eggs and lots of them Eggs \$2 per 15. A. A. Hansson, Maplewood, Mass.

CRYSTAL SPRING FARM White Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks are bred for eggs and meat, yet they have won wherever shown this Fall and Winter. They will please you. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. E. R. PERRY & SON, No. Charlestown, N. H.

WE are booking orders for eggs from Wyck-off's great laying strain of White Leghorns, 40 for \$2.00. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. ELM GROVE YARDS, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

EGGS that HATCH

Strong, healthy chicks from Standard bred White Wyandottes; a prolific laying strain. Special price: Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. A. F. PUTNEY, South Natick, Mass.

Mrs. Martha Bradbury, Reading, Pa.: Why don't you start a garden department in A FEW HENS? Now that may seem like getting away from the line of poultry, but I think it is a combination that would do both the readers and the paper a lot of good. I venture to say that one-half, if not two-thirds of your readers are also enjoying a small vegetable garden. The product from such a garden not only assists in cutting down the family expenses, but the refuse green stuff is invaluable to the poultry. Now a department of that nature, gotten up in your unique brevity plan, would be a journal in itself.

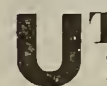
John Rathburn, Harrisburg, Pa.: Too much praise cannot be given the scratching shed house for both Winter and Summer use. If constructed on A FEW HENS' plan, it is a warm and comfortable house in Winter, and a cool place in Summer, and when a fowl has comfortable quarters it is bound to be profitable.

Kate Conkey, Palatka, Florida: After trying the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, I gave the Single Comb Rhode Island Reds a trial, and must say that for first-class laying, and ideal meat, the Rhode Island Red takes the lead. I have sold off everything I had in the chicken line, and am devoting my place entirely to the Reds. Without a doubt, they are the farmers' fowl.



EGGS for HATCHING

From Single Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Rose Comb W. Leghorns \$1 per sitting. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. W. A. Bashaw, Box 17, Wilkinsonville, Mass.



UTILITY. 214 eggs averaged by my Wh. Wyandottes for year ending December 1st, 1900. Eggs from this strain \$1.25 per 15. GEO. H. FREEMAN, Hallowell, Maine.

WHITE WYANDOTTES } Eggs that will hatch winners from heavy layers, \$1.00 per sit; \$5 per 100
SINGLE COMB REDS. }
HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

Hawkins, Thompson, Duston, Felch strains
Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks,
White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas.

Get the best for the least money. I have them. Enclose stamp for catalogue. JAMES Q. MYERS, Oaks, Pa.

Buff Orpingtons, Buff Plymouth Rocks.

My pedigree strains are unequaled for large, brown eggs and fine poultry. They have the vigor, shape, size and color. The Fancier's pride and the egg man's joy. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. CHARLES H. CANNEY, Dover, N. H.

EASTMAN'S Barred Plymouth Rocks

Have been selected for their quick growth and heavy laying qualities. Standard weight; brown eggs. White Wyandottes above Standard weight; brown eggs. Buff Cochins, the Utility kind. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Write your wants. C. F. EASTMAN, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

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

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,
and White Wyandottes,
—BRED ON PRACTICAL LINES.—
Standard Points and Egg Records Combined.
Enclose stamps for 24 page catalogue.

Notes in Passing.

News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.

Avoid filth and encourage neatness.

See that all your roofs are rain proof. The time for culling is always at hand. Sandy soil is best for the poultry run. Do not let your dogs worry your hens. The flock should consist of well-bred fowls.

Too much care cannot be exercised in selection.

A natural love for anything is a great influence toward success.

Poultry Farmer says no man is justified in keeping mongrel poultry.

Good books teach the rudiments; practical experience does the rest.

Paint and labor combined make the place look pretty and inviting.

Farm Journal says surplus roosters are unprofitable Summer boarders.

There is always room at the top; very often it is crowded at the bottom.

Poultry Gazette advises its readers to steer clear of the fellow who knows it all.

A great many fowls are killed with kindness. They are overfed and over-indulged.

The old fat hens should be sent where they will not be liable to sunstroke, says *Farm Journal*.

The same factors that render the small flock profitable must be maintained with the large flock.

There is always room for improvement, says *Poultry Farmer*, and it pays to make an effort toward it.

Poultry and fruit is the combination that has made many a farm pay that had been a losing investment.

It isn't a matter of sentiment, but a matter of dollars to keep the poultry house clean, says *Poultry Gazette*.

This world is full of people who soon know it all. Unfortunately some of them have entered the poultry field. Geo. O. Brown says that food, care and surrounding conditions are the factors that make any breed of poultry profitable.

Poultry Keeper says the farmer works very hard to make \$20 an acre on wheat, which is less than fifteen hens will give.

Baltimore *Sun* very truthfully says that there is no occupation that will succeed if managed in a slipshod, half-hearted manner.

It is said that Evan P. Howell, the well-known editor of Grady's paper *Atlanta Constitution*, has embarked in the poultry business.

Nothing pays better than poultry when given the right kind of care and feed, says the conservative editor of the *Ohio Poultry Journal*.

Poultry Gazette says: Experience and close observation will show the earnest poultry keeper many things to do which his situation and condition will bring out.

An exchange says: "Even pounded glass is said to be good for poultry." No it is not. We have had the crops of fowls punctured by allowing them to use broken glass for grit.

Poultry Keeper says: The Belgian hare will never compete with the hen until the latter ceases to lay eggs. The hen, like the cow, is a producer of a product other than her carcass.

Just as soon as you determine which are the culls, get rid of them as rapidly as possible, says *Poultry Farmer*.

They only take away the attention that should be given the better ones. A. F. Hunter thinks that a careful polling of Eastern poultrymen would prove that a good insect powder is far superior for destroying lice than any of the liquid lice killers on the market.

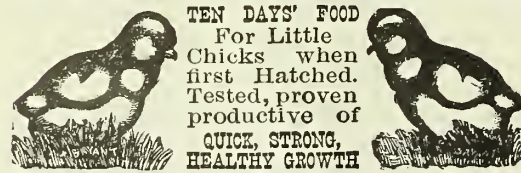
Good care has a broad meaning. It implies proper houses, ample room, regular feeding, the right kind of food, cleanliness, and, in fact, everything that will make the fowl comfortable and keep her happy.

If you want to become thoroughly successful in poultry raising, commence at the bottom of the ladder, and don't make your first venture at a dizzy height, that poultrymen, with years of experience have not yet attained.

It isn't the fancier that makes the most money out of poultry, says *Poultry Farmer*. The cash goes to the man who has fresh eggs and good broilers and toothsome capons to sell—and this is the field open to the practical farmer.

MASSASOIT
POULTRY FARM
—EAST PROV. R.I.—
UTILITY BRED
Barred P. Rocks
Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 100.
NO STOCK UNTIL FALL.

THE F. P. C. CHICK MANNA



TEN DAYS' FOOD
For Little
Chicks when
first Hatched.
Tested, proven
productive of
QUICK, STRONG,
HEALTHY GROWTH

Highly Prized by POULTRY RAISERS.

Send for Descriptive Price List of the
F. P. C. PREPARATIONS for POULTRY, HORSES, CATTLE, Etc.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

F. P. CASSEL, Lansdale, Pa.

RESULTS OF

F. P. C. Chick Manna.

MAPLEHURST FARM.
BUFFINTON'S BUFFS.

Fall River, Mass., August 24, 1900.
F. P. Cassel. Dear Sir:—I have used this season nearly 400 pounds of Chick Manna. It has given better satisfaction than any chick food I ever used, and I have been in the poultry business 35 years.
Yours truly,
ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON.

... CRESENT FARM ...

Controls the largest combination of poultry farms in the world, HENRY M. LADD, Proprietor.

Cleveland, Ohio, February 5th, 1901.
F. P. Cassel, Lansdale, Pa. Dear Sir:—We used your Chick Manna last season and had marvelous success. If you will give us the agency for Portage and Summit Counties we can handle a large amount of it for you. I shall be pleased to hear your terms.
Respectfully yours,
HENRY M. LADD.

Under date February 13, 1901, we have from the Crescent Farm: "Among all the chicks we raised last Spring fed on your Manna, we never lost one by disease." Cordially yours,
HENRY M. LADD.

Because a dozen or so of hens are easily made to yield a great profit, says Baltimore *Sun*, too many persons at once conclude that all that is necessary to make a small fortune each year is simply a matter of greatly increasing the number of hens.

We wish the editor of *Poultry Success* would discontinue flashing the portrait of his pretty daughter on the front page of his magazine. It grieves us. Probably if we had a pretty daughter we might do the same thing. But we have not—and that's the rub.

The portrait of I. K. Felch among his fowls, in *Farm-Poultry* is a happy hit. Truly the Neapolian of the Poultry Ranks shows himself every inch of the powerful man he is. Many times we stood with Felch in that same yard and listened to his masterful talk about chickens and chicken fixings.

According to *Commercial Poultry* a man named Fisher, who is foreman of Swift & Co.'s poultry plant at St. Joseph, Mo., is willing to bet \$1,000 that he can pick 100 or 200 chickens in less time than any man in the business. Fisher has a record of having dressed 200 chickens in 39 minutes.

BOYER likes White P. Rocks. I breed good ones. Circular. H. D. HOPKINS, Montpelier, Vt.

S. C. W. Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. CHRIS. L. RHODES, Wolf Island, Mo.

90 varieties choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. All described in Colored Descriptive 60-page Book, 10 cents mailed. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

FERTILE EGGS from our Mammoth Pekin ducks, Pollard & Weber strain, \$1.00 per 11; \$5.00 per 100. Stock for sale after June 1st. NAUSETT POULTRY FARM, East Orleans, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Eggs for hatching after April 15.

\$3.00 per 100. Guaranteed 75 per cent. fertile. E. O. SCHAAF, Box 121, Woodbury, N. J.

EGGS from Shull's White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, balance of season. Fifty eggs, one kind or different, \$3; same as I use. Pekin Ducks, 20 for \$2. Belgian Hares, Does, bred a specialty. Cordova, Thadius, Warsaw, Shafter, Belgian Prince and other fine Bucks at Warren. R. R. SHULL, Greensboro, Md.

My Brown Leghorns

are great layers. Eggs for hatching from pure bred, farm raised stock. Prices reasonable. Write. Egg record free. LEE SHORTT, Lower Cabot, Vt.

White Plymouth Rocks.

EGGS { from selected vigorous stock,
\$1.00 for 13; \$4.00 per 100.
STEPHEN WHITE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Eggs for hatching from Wh. Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and S. C. W. Leghorns; also W. Wyandottes and Light Brahmas. Cockerels from \$1.50 up. Geo. W. Dunnican, 531 Harrison St., Passaic, N. J.

BEST STRAINS Buff Wyandottes (Mattison), R. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp) R. C. Buff Leghorns, W. P. Rocks, Red Caps, R. C. B. Minorcas (Northup). 15 eggs, \$1.00. LEONARD A. WALTMAN & Co., Laddsburg, Pa.

"Best Liver Pill Made."
Parsons' Pills

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

POULTRY PAPER, illustr'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N.Y.

The Michigan *Poultry Breeder* says: "Pound up all old, broken crockery, dishes, etc., for the chickens, for grit." We say *Don't*. First, because a limestone grit can be purchased that will be better and cheaper than the labor employed in breaking up dishes, and, second, glazed crockery is poisonous to fowls.

Building air castles is not the proper way to start in any business. *Poultry Gazette* says: Some people start in the poultry business with large expectations from the beginning. It is not a wise thing to expect phenomenal returns from poultry the first year, or the second, if the person engaging in the business has done so with little experience.

Geo. O. Brown says it is better to commence with 50 hens than 1,000, even if the aim is to go ahead on a large scale. It is safer to increase a flock on the premises rather than to depend on buying considerable numbers here and there. The latter plan perhaps is quicker, but the dangers that might follow are many. Such a plan is very apt to introduce vermin and often contagious disease.

According to a special in the *Chicago Tribune* from Porto Rico, it is stated poultry in that island is very limited. It is said a man might travel for miles in the country without finding a good flock of chickens. Those that are found are inferior in size and quality, and the eggs small and are lacking in flavor, but the price of the eggs is high enough for good stock—36 cents a dozen. Chickens sell at 40 cents to 75 cents each.

Commercial Poultry says: "Don't imagine once a week cleaning out the drinking vessel is all that is necessary. Do it every day." That is good advice as far as it goes, but on a large poultry plant if the drinking vessels are cleaned out once a week it would be a good thing. The truth is that the drinking vessels are too much neglected. With cleaner vessels and houses, there would be less cry of cholera and mysterious diseases.

There is no question about there being money in the poultry business if properly managed, but there also may be disaster, as many persons have found to their sorrow, says *Ohio Poultry Journal*. The inexperienced person should begin in a small way, increasing his flock as he becomes sure of progress in the right direction. With the acquisition of knowledge and the certainty of profits on a small flock, he may safely add to its number.

Commercial Poultry says many who know nothing about poultry think there is a fortune in it, and rush into it, investing a large sum of money and then, when they have the equipments and fowls, know nothing about the care of them. The fowls are not cared for properly, and the result is—as nothing else can be expected—a partial or total loss. Then the loser condemns the poultry business and convinces some others that there is nothing to be gained from the keeping of poultry.

A Nebraska correspondent of *Farm and Home* writes: During the drouth years of '90, '94 and 1900, the hen has kept the wolf from the door of many a prairie farmstead. I know of at least six families who had no other means of support during the Winter season except milk and butter from two cows and the proceeds of 100 mongrel hens, and this, too, after the price of their feed was deducted. We have mild, open Winters, there is buffalo grass for the cow, and sunflower seed for the poultry. A sod hen house beats any other kind of a house for warmth, comfort and evenness of temperature, all of which are conducive to a large yield of "hen fruit." This is no Vanderbilt mode of existence, but the brave, undaunted farmer asks for no aid if he can wrest a living by sheer force of will and stick-to-it-iveness from our lately drouth-blasted State, and he clings to the hen as his greatest weapon in so doing.

Our Market Report.

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

NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	16	13 1-2	14 3-4
Broilers, dressed.....	35	30	32 1-2
Fowls, dressed.....	10 1-2	9	9 3-4
Spring ducks, dressed....	21	20	20 1-2
Turkey hens, dressed....	10	9	9 1-2
Turkey toms, dressed.....	9	8	8 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	6 1-2	6	6 1-4
Geese, dressed.....	10	8	9
Fowls, live.....	11	10 1-2	10 3-4
Roosters, live.....	7	6 1-2	6 3-4
Spring Chickens.....	25	20	22 1-2
Turkeys, live.....	9	7	8
Ducks, live, pair.....	.90	.70	.80
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.00	.90	.95

PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	14	13	13 1-2
Hens, live.....	11	10 1-2	10 3-4
Hens, dressed.....	10 1-2	9 1-2	10
Old Roosters, live.....	7	7	7
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	28	24	26
Nearby broilers.....	35	25	30
Fancy roasting Chickens..	16	15	15 1-2

BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape....	18	16	17
Chickens, dressed.....	18	16	17
Fowls, dressed.....	14	13	13 1-2
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 3-4
Turkeys, old.....	10	8	9
Geese.....	11	9	10
Broilers.....	35	30	32 1-2
Live fowls.....	11	10	10 1-2

CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	12 1-2	11	12 3-4
Chickens, hens, scalded....	9 1-2	9	9 3-4
Chickens, hens, alive.....	10 1-2	8	9 1-4
Spring Chickens, live, 2 lbs.	25	23	24
Spring Chickens, live, under 1 1-2 lbs.....	20	18	19
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	8	7	7 1-2
Ducks, Spring, dressed....	18	14	16
Turkey hens, dressed.....	11	9	10
Turkey hens, live.....	7	7	7
Turkey gobblers, dressed..	8	6	7
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$3.00 per 50. Stock in the Fall bred for eggs and quality. H. F. EVANS, DeHaven, Pa.

75c. WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs
Wild Rose strain. Cir. free.
E. COOK, Andover, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. C. F. A. Smith's Promoter strain; Duston and Hawkins strains. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile guaranteed. Best matings, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Extra good, 100, \$5. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa.

LARGE BROWN EGGS and a lot of them from my Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. \$1 per 13. DR. C. E. WOODS, Lunenburg, Mass.

IDEAL BROODERS.

Indoor, Outdoor, Sectional, \$5.00 up. Central heat. Positive supply of warmed fresh air under circular hover. IDEAL BROODER Co., East Mansfield, Mass.

Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Burlington, Mass. R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Mature stock for sale at all times. Special matings \$1.50 a setting.

FOR SALE. A few Cockerels, E. B. Thompson Ringlet strain **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** for \$2.00 and upwards. Eggs from same strain. Also H. E. Benedict strain R. C. B. Leghorns, 20 eggs for \$1.00. **RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM,** Box 81, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Bred for heavy laying by F. L. DuBOIS, Box 45, Loyd, N. Y., prop. Mountain View Poultry Farms. I select and mate up my breeding pens every fall, from stock proving greatest layers the past year. Have my farms fenced so all have free range. No yarded fowls or me. Eggs yet this season \$1 per 15.

BROODER. Lincoln's Natural broods chicks like a hen. Top heat; chicks do not crowd; cannot chill; supplies moisture. Awarded first of five kinds at Maplewood Farm. O. R. Lincoln, 40 Granite St., Fall River, Mass.

White Wyandottes

Bred for utility. Hunter strain. Eggs \$1.00 per setting; \$3.50 for 50. Maple View Poultry Yards, NATHAN WEST, Proprietor, Cobalt, Conn.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

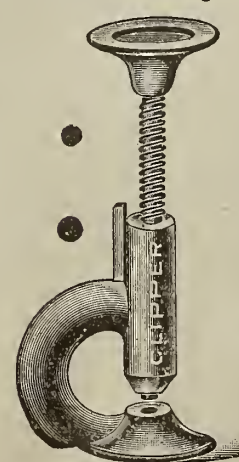
Eggs for hatching from strong, vigorous stock. Heavy laying strain. Price \$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. FRANK FITCH, Ellsworth, Ohio.

200 nice vigorous **WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Best brown egg strain in America. Prices low. Also my entire stock Buff Wyandottes at half price. W. E. MACK, West Woodstock, Vt.

Vaughn's White Wyandottes

ARE BRED TO LAY.
20 Eggs, \$1. 100, \$4.00.
C. E. VAUGHN, Athol Centre, Mass.
Illustrated circular free.

Poultry Marker.



With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

25 cts.

Send all orders to us.
FIVE MARKERS SENT FOR \$1.00.

I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE

to hatch or buy our brown egg Stay White Wyandottes, Red R. I. Reds. Pedigree for heavy laying by trap nests. Utility points, correct shape and vigor are combined in our stock. My birds won 25 prizes at Manchester, N. H. shows, 1900. Scored 92 to 95 each. My breeders for sale. Eggs 85 per cent. fertile, 15, \$1.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00. Established 1887.

C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

A correspondent in *Farm Journal* says: When a man writes or remarks that poultry keeping as a business can be started with little expense and favorable prospects of big returns, depend upon it he has an ax to grind, or is in blissful ignorance of the subject. There is a good living in the business, provided the person has the necessary capital, experience, and a willingness to put in long hours, and has sense enough to stay out in the rain when it is for the welfare of his flock.

There is no need of being afraid of glutting the poultry market. Every man, woman and child in the country, says *Farm and Ranch*, ought to eat one egg a day every day in the year, and until this end is accomplished there can be no overproduction of eggs. Two eggs a day could easily be disposed of in the various and sundry manners in which eggs may be entertained as human food. But one egg per day would be about 27,375 millions of eggs per year, or 2,273 millions of dozens, worth at least one cent per egg, or 12 cents per dozen, \$273,750,000. Don't be afraid of glutting the market. At this price eggs are a cheaper as well as better food than the best loin of beef.

We believe in trained cats on a poultry farm. At this writing A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm has seven cats on the premises, and we never lost a chick by any of them. The Michigan *Poultry Breeder* in a recent issue says: Many a poor cat has climbed the golden stairs, condemned to death for a crime committed by another. If one sees a cat in the act of catching chicks, that is sufficient; but often when the cat is blamed the real culprit is Mr. Rat. He works silently and stealthily, and before one knows it a whole flock of growing chicks is massacred. It is hard to dislodge a colony of rats where trash and trumpery are piled about a place. A good dog who understands his business can make life fairly miserable for the rats and prevent many depredations.

In this day and age, says Wisconsin *Farmer*, there is no excuse for keeping, nor a single reason for permitting scrub chickens on a farm. It is barely possible that many mongrels are kept through thoughtlessness when the owners believe they have a pretty good kind of fowls. This can occur in this manner: We will say that the farmer has started with Plymouth Rocks and feeling that they did not quite come up to the expectation in the supply of eggs, a Leghorn male would be employed the next year. Then finding the fowls getting too diminutive for best results a Light Brahma male would be introduced into the flock. He has used nothing but pure bred females in the flock,

This Number is Late.

Our readers must excuse the lateness of this issue. As there is at present arrangements pending to make a change in the publication of A FEW HENS, we hoped to have negotiations completed so as to make the announcement complete in the June 15th issue, in which we were disappointed. Accordingly the forms were held back to the last moment, making us about a week late. It is hoped that the arrangements will be completed in a few days, and in due time our readers will be fully informed of the result. The change now contemplated will be such as to be of benefit to our readers and increase the value which they will receive. If carried out as now planned, Mr. Boyer will continue to edit and direct the paper.

THE PUBLISHERS.

and yet he has a flock of mongrels. A lot of indiscriminate cross breeds. He has a lot of fowls of all shapes and sizes that are not extra good for flesh nor eggs. They are probably not noted for any special thing than that they are hardy. The hardihood has been obtained in the outcrossing, and in the fact that new males were obtained for breeding purposes. While these were of other breeds than that of the females, the same results would have been obtained had they been of the same breed and from other flocks not akin.

HANAFORD'S Wachusett Strain White Wyandottes AND R. I. Reds

have laid 219 eggs per year. Fifty eggs in 53 consecutive days. Eggs \$2.00 for 30. Low prices 50 and 100 lots for Summer and Fall hatching. Correspondence solicited. Two Breeding pens White Wyandottes for sale. Lay your plans to buy one or more of my large, vigorous cockerels, from heavy Winter layers; they are growing finely now and will be worth many times their cost to any one in the Winter egg or broiler business. Ready early in Fall.

FRED. A. HANAFORD,
Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

People We Know.

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

The Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay City, Neb., announce that by September 1st they will issue a new paper, the name for which has not yet been chosen. The subscription price will be but 10 cents per year.

Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y., writes that from now on until the close of the season, she will sell eggs from her celebrated Single Comb Black Minorcas at \$1 for 15, or \$5 for 100. This is certainly a rare chance to get fine stock.

Editor A FEW HENS: Noting in your paper of May 15th, that you have not made a trial of Fidelity Foods, I would say that after using for two seasons the kind prepared for young chicks, I find it merits high commendation. If fed exclusively through their first week, it gives them a good start and prevents mortality. Very truly, Miss M. R. Keeler.

The Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa., have a fifty egg incubator on the market that sells for \$6. It is built on the same lines as is the larger makes, and is, without a doubt, as good a hatcher as one could wish. The great trouble with most of these baby machines is that they do not keep an even temperature, but this 50-egg incubator is remarkable for its accurate work.

PURIFINE

**The Best Disinfectant
For Hen Houses.**

Recommended and Used by MICHAEL K. BOYER on his Experimental Farm.

KILLS ALL ODOR AND LEAVES NONE OF ITS OWN.

Stands diluting with thirty parts of water. Put up in pint bottles. Price 50 cents. One dozen bottles sent to any Express Office for \$6.00. Freight prepaid. Full directions for use with each bottle. Send all orders to

A FEW HENS, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

