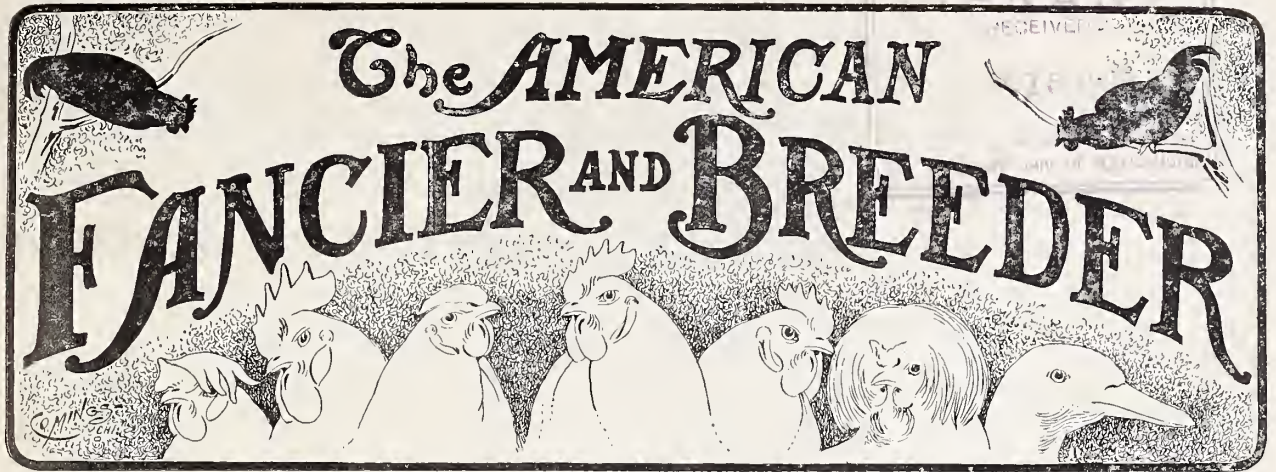


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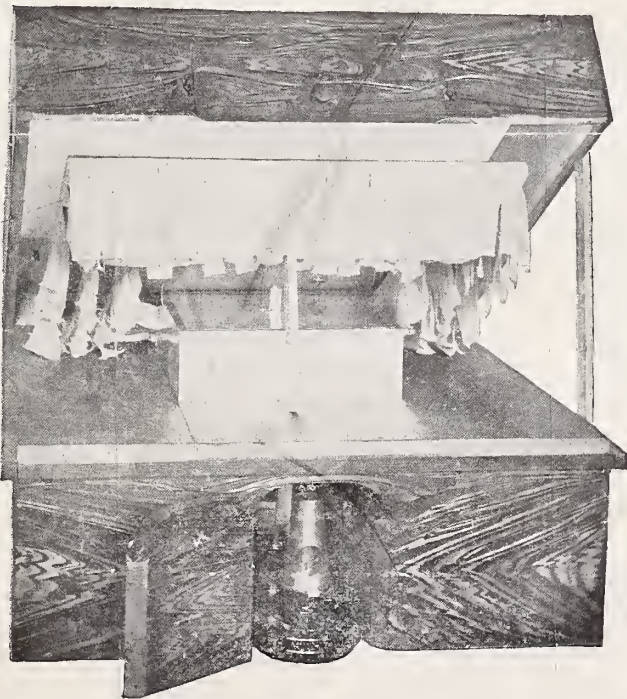
The AMERICAN FANCY AND BREEDER



Vol. 19.

De Kalb, Illinois., January, 1902.

No. 1.



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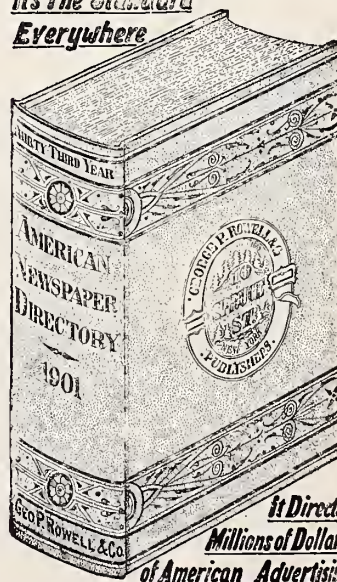
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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 19

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, JANUARY, 1902.

No. 1

THE VALUE OF GREEN BONE.

The poultryman who is not feeding green bone to his fowls is not getting the results from them that he could otherwise obtain. Whatever of prejudice or doubt might have existed at one time relative to the value of this food has long since been dispelled, and it is now universally acknowledged by all up-to-date breeders that this article is distinctly beneficial in various ways. At the season of the year, when bugs, worms and animal life is practically out of reach of fowls, it is absolutely necessary that the deficiency be supplied, and there is no substitute like green bone. It will start the pullets to laying like nothing else will, and it oftentimes aids in this direction to such an extent as to make layers of young birds which, without the bone, would not lay until spring. It will help the old fowls through the molting period, and will increase the egg yield of hen that give indications of having outlived their period of usefulness in this line. The primary object in breeding fowls is for the eggs they produce. The market poultryman derives a considerable portion of his revenue from this source, and the fancier is equally interested in heavy egg production, for the reason that it bears directly upon the number of birds he is able to produce. Green bone contains the elements of nature's food, and as it not only promotes the greatest egg yield, but it is rich in those properties which influence fertility. The feeding of it therefore, results in not only a greater egg yield, but it produces more fertile eggs, which means better hatches, more chicks and a larger percentage of healthy, vigorous and hardy youngsters. From the stand-points above mentioned green bone is superior to grain, and as a flesh and muscle forming food it is the equal of any other, and has the additional advantage of being cheaper. By green bone we mean, of course, bone fresh from the butcher, in which condition there are more or less small particles of meat adhering to it, which make it all the better, and the combination of which is nearly a complete food for the production of eggs. A pound of the bone each day is generally considered sufficient for sixteen hens, or one ounce per day per hen. It may be fed mixed in the mash or may be fed in the feed troughs. If it can be scattered on ground that is comparatively clean, it is perhaps better to feed it in this manner. The fowls will never tire of it unless it is given in too large quantities when it produces looseness of the bowels and is detrimental, as is any other food given in the same manner. The general appreciation of its value has created a widespread demand for machines which will

properly prepare it, and this demand has been met by the various manufactures of green bone cutters. The price of these has been cut down to the lowest notch, and there is now no excuse for any breeder not availing himself of the opportunity to increase the revenue and pleasure from his flock that the feeding of bone will bring him.

BANTAMS FOR PLEASURE.

By H. S. Balcock, Providence, R. I.

The highly ornamental fowls, the various breeds and varieties of Bantams, are exactly suited to the needs of those who keep fowls for pleasure.

The pleasure in keeping fowls is derived in various ways.

1st. In the observance of their beauty. The Bantam, because of its small size, seems to be more beautiful than a larger fowl of exactly the same figure, color and markings. Why this is so is difficult of explanation, but that it is so is a well recognized fact. Diminuteness, perhaps, adds to the gracefulness of the lines, or is, perhaps, one of the qualities of beauty. At any rate small fowls are felt to be more beautiful than the larger ones.

2nd. In the observance of their habits and characteristics, the little Bantam seems to be airier and more consequential in his ways than his large relation. Probably there is no actual difference between large and small fowls in this respect, but there seems to be. The delight which is taken in observing the characteristics of a Bantam is probably akin to that taken in observing the ways of a small child. The actions which would pass unnoticed or be thought of as anything but wonderful or delightful in an adult, when exhibited by a small child produce a sense of pleasure and delight. The element of surprise, perhaps accounts for this. We do not expect the child to exhibit such precocity. Now this is just the way in which the concealed actions of a Bantam strike abeholder. It seems even wonderful that so small a fowl should possess such a pride and conceit. We take it as a matter of course in a large fowl, but in a Bantam it creates in us a feeling of wonder and delight.

3rd. The study of the development of the chicken from its first appearance to its full growth. There is in this respect, probably, no difference between a large and a small fowl.

4th. The study of the laws of breeding as illustrated in practical operations. In this respect the Bantam possesses, perhaps, a superiority over the larger fowls, because a great number of experiments can be carried on with it in a given area. Otherwise there would be no difference.

5th. In exhibiting. As an exhibition fowl the charges of transportation of Bantams are less than for the transportation of large fowls. The pleasure of exhibiting, in and of itself, are independent of size. There is as much satisfaction in winning with a Bantam as with a Brahma and no more.

In some few respects the Bantams are superior to large fowls for pleasure and in no respects are they inferior. Such pleasure as is derivable from keeping fowls, and to a lover of them it is not slight, can be obtained from keeping Bantams. Without desiring to belittle the large fowls we may write large the claim of the small fowls for pleasurable poultry keeping.

This subject could be extended much beyond the limits of this paper. The writer has attempted to point out only a few of the main lines upon which the pleasure in keeping Bantams can be found; others will suggest themselves to the reader. enough however, has been said to know that Bantams for pleasure are as desirable as, if not more desirable than, their larger relatives.

THE MODERN INCUBATOR PERFECTLY SAFE.

Fortunately for the manufactures of incubators, the old-time prejudice against incubators because of the fire risk is rapidly passing away. This is largely due to the extreme care exercised by the leading concerns in manufacturing their lamps, and also to the fact that the public has learned that there is no more danger in operating a lamp attached to an incubator than there is in having one burning upon the table. Accidents will happen in either case occasionally, but they can usually be traced to almost criminal carelessness upon the part of the person caring for the lamps.

Possibly no better illustration of the safety of the modern incubator and brooder can be cited than the exhibit of these machines at the Pan-American. The conditions there were very trying. The building was carelessly constructed of wood and lined with highly inflammable cotton and burlap, thus affording every chance for conflagration upon the slightest cause. The lamps were tampered with more or less by curious persons, as well as subject to almost constant draughts. The exhibit was closed at dark and opened about 8 a. m., no watchman being kept in the building; yet under these circumstances four companies for six months ran an average of twenty-six lamps, as follows; Marilla, three; Successful, five; Cypher six; Cornell, twelve. Upon several occasions the machines were inspected by fire underwriters, who expressed themselves as being satisfied that there was very little to fear from them. This is certainly a victory for the incubator People.

WINTER CARE OF CHICKS.

To give late chicks all possible chance to continue their growth after being placed in winter quarters, they should not be in quarters with older and larger birds but should, if possible, have a room by themselves, away from the reach of the older birds. They can then be given extra feed and care, and will do much better than if allowed to run with the older birds.

Late chickens are often promising and with proper care will develop into fine birds but they must have more than ordinary attention, as much of their growth must be made during the cold weather when the conditions are not as favorable as during the regular breeding season, and we must supply by extra care and attention, the difference made by the season.

EXPERIENCES IN FEEDING TURNIPS.

C. B. BARRETT, KANSAS.

After the prolonged drouth of last season, I concluded to risk sowing turnips as a fall crop and purchased three pounds of seed from our nearest seedman. My experience with them as a stock feed has been highly satisfactory. Cattle will leave their corn fodder or even corn or kafir corn for their feed of turnips, at any time. Fed to cows, the result was a very apparent increase in the milk flow. The flavor of the butter did not suffer when the tops were not fed. I could never understand why the English put such a high value on turnips as a part of the daily ration for stock until this year, when it has been demonstrated to my entire satisfaction.

I began my experiment early, as soon as the turnips were large enough to feed, and they were given to all kinds of stock. Cattle relished them from the first but hogs seemed to either dislike the taste or not understand that they were to eat them. However, when other green stuff failed to supply them with food, they gradually took to the turnips until now they are as ravenous for their daily feed of the roots as they are for their corn, and I have never had a healthier bunch of hogs.

For poultry and Belgian hares the roots are cooked and slightly salted. This requires but little time as they are simply washed and sliced, put into a large kettle on the back of the stove with sufficient water to cook them and a little salt. They are removed from the stove when done, and fed while yet warm. Morning is the favorite time for reeding them.

From the turnip field I have more than paid for the seed and work by what I have sold, alone. Neighbors were glad to come, and pull them for and fifth, as potatoes were almost a failure in this section. While the work of harvesting went on, they were hauled and dumped in piles and covered with straw and dirt, or fed from the wagon to the stock. Many small ones were left in the field to be plowed under, thus doing away with the danger of impoverishing the ground. I consider turnips and other root crops as about the most profitable farmers can raise.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FOWLS.

A common trouble among fowls, especially on farms, is sudden death of birds. Often in the morning they are found dead under the roosts without any apparent cause. The sudden demise of poultry in this manner is attributed to apoplexy, and the numbers dying from this disease will depend largely upon the condition of feed and the care they get. It is either caused by a weak condition of the blood vessels of the brain, or so great a pressure upon them that they break, letting the blood into the brain. It can be caused by violent exercise such as running them or by overloading after fasting. It can sometime be caused by severe straining in laying a large. Hens that are over fat are in good condition to have apoplexy, and cockerels sometimes are troubled. Imagine a cockerel so gallant that while with the hen he will scarcely eat enough to keep him. Should he suddenly be put in a pen with other cockerels he will gorge himself to such an extent that this trouble is liable to appear.

When a hen is overfat, the blood vessels in common with other parts of the body become weak, and straining to pass an egg through a small passage, made smaller by the excessive fat, around it, bursts a blood vessel and the hen is found dead in her nest. Extreme heat in summer will sometimes bring on this disease. This is seldom seen until dead.

A better remedy is to reduce the flesh and remove the conditions which cause it. Feeding little grain or other food and letting the hens out on grass runs is a very good remedy for this trouble. In winter time when it is impossible to have grass runs, a little clover chopped up and given instead of grain will be found a good thing for over fat fowls. When this trouble is prevalent one should be careful to feed neither corn nor fat meat.—American Farm and Garden.

CHOOSING BREEDERS.

The majority of the young birds of the breeding season just passed, are now near maturity, and a selection should be made of these for breeding purposes. Take time in making a choice, individual quality should be considered first, then look back to the sire and dam and see what has exerted the greatest influence in shaping the bird's quality, and whether it is an influence to be preferred to that of some other mating in which as good quality is shown in the young stock.

It may seem a little "far-fetched," to some minds, to go back of individual quality and consider what may have been that of the bird's back in its line of ancestry, but it is a study that "counts," and the bird that may possess no better individual quality than another, but can show better qualities extending along back through its ancestral line, is in the great majority of cases the bird that will prove the better breeder. But few fanciers and breeders of experience, have failed to note many instances in which a young greatly resemble some one of its

ancestors, back several generations, showing how strong is the influence of ancestral blood. Therefore take plenty of time in selecting young breeding stock, and give attention to every influence that may aid in shaping quality.—Poultry Herald.

BAD HABITS.

Fowls when first confined to winter quarters that is, when snow is on the ground and the weather cold, so that they are confined closely to the house, are liable to contract bad habits, such as feather eating, egg eating, etc., and they should be watched for the first sign of such habits. Feather eating can usually be prevented by trimming the horn part of the beak down to the quick. This prevents them from getting a hold on the feathers and usually stops such work.

It is however, necessary in some cases to again trim the beak when grown out long enough to grasp the feathers, but twice usually breaks up the habit. In the case of egg eating, nests may help to a certain extent. Still, we have known cases where this would have no effect.

The feeding of egg shells and nothing else for a couple of days will often break the habit. Also the use of trap nests will do much to prevent the formation of this habit, as but one female can be on a nest at a time, and that is the one laying the egg, and as a general thing not one of the egg eaters. If eggs are gathered twice or three times a day the use of trap nests will do away with all egg eating.—Ex.

FAT HENS AND EGGS.

There will probably be some hens that will get too fat to lay well on a balanced ration while others will lay well. I think one will always find some poor or indifferent layers in all flocks. A hen fed entirely on corn until too fat to lay would no doubt lay if changed to a balanced ration, but would be starved a little for a few days to make her hunt for something to eat, which would give exercise, and that is what they all need. I think corn part of the time a good gain for hens, even if they do get a little fat on it. Who ever saw a poor hen lay. Of course some breeds put on fat more readily than others. I do not think it would do to feed Light Brahmas all the corn they would eat, as they would get lazy and fat and sit around waiting for more corn. An excellent feed for Light Brahmas part of the time is wheat in the straw; they will hustle around and get the grain and lay right along. Another breed that I find takes on fat readily is Plymouth Rocks, while White Wyandottes will keep in good condition and shell out eggs with a feed of lots of corn. The Leghorns and Minorcas, with unlimited range, could be fed almost wholly on corn, and would do well and lay nearly all the time.

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FEEDING IN CONFINEMENT.

When one has only a limited amount of space it is essential that the fowls be in runs varying in size according to the extent of piece of land and the number of fowls to be kept thereon. It is remarkable how some of the poultry-keepers in some of our large towns and cities, even under the most adverse circumstances, have been so successful. Fowls in confinement have to be given more food than when at liberty, because those that can forage all day are able to pick up for themselves a large amount of natural food; hence, fowls when kept under these conditions do not cost as much to feed as fowls in confinement. It is essential when one has fowls in runs to supply them with an abundance of natural food, and thus in a certain degree compensate for their confinement. Grit, meat and plenty of green food must be supplied. During winter it is well to add a little animal-meat to the grain mixture about four or five times a week, and ground bone may be mixed with the food

SUBSTITUTES FOR GRAIN.

Owing to the high prices of grain which make large inroads into the receipts of poultry keepers who are obliged to buy a large proportion of the feed, we have been asked if something could not be used in place of so much grain. The hen has a small crop and cannot make use of a great amount of coarse bulky foods as can cows and other ruminants. The grain ration can be advantageously cut down one fourth or more by the liberal use of clover and vegetables but where this is done a large proportion of the wheat bran, which is also bulky food, should be left out.

Very finely cut clover or alfalfa, or clover meal can be steamed and mixed with the mash, or the noon ration may consist of steamed clover to which is added some wheat middlings and corn meal. Vegetables can be fed either green or boiled and mixed with the mash. Corn silage makes an occasional relish and is very cheap. Whole grain should be fed once a day at

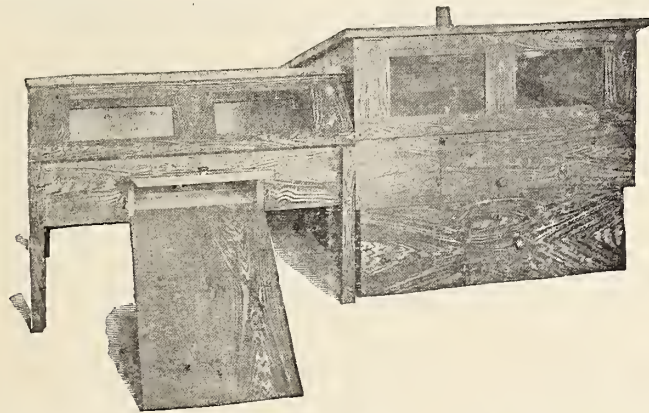
larger or smaller quantity is given." "As I keep different breeds of poultry, I have never measured the grain food required daily by the average-sized hen, and here cannot advise definitely, although it seems to me five ounces of dry grain as a daily ration is correct, according to your experience."

"I cannot give any definite figures. I feed wheat, in the sheaf, to quite an extent, and never made any attempt to weigh their complete rations for any day or length of time. Making a rough estimate I think it four ounces of dry grain daily. I feed some cabbage and clover hay in the winter which would make a difference in the grain."

"I have made two or three estimates and make it a trifle less than five ounces. Twenty-five years ago, when I commenced to keep hens, corn was about \$1.45 per bag, bran 21 per ton—these are the only prices that I remember. The cost of grain, shell and all they ate was—during the winter just two cents per hen per week. I feed all the hens—Barred Plymouth Rocks—will eat up clean three times a day."

"Our rule is to feed all the hens will eat up clean and no more. In several particulars our method of feeding makes it difficult to form a correct estimate of the grain eaten. In the morning we feed mash composed largely of small potatoes turnips and cabbage boiled up and mixed with animal food. At noon either a few heads of cabbage, or a little buckwheat is fed, at about 4:30 p. m. they are given all they will eat of a mixture of wheat screenings and whole corn. The corn is our raising, and is prepared in an unusual way. The corn is husked and instead of being shelled, it is run through a Tornado feed cutter. This shells part of the corn, and cuts the ears, cob and all, up into lengths of about three-quarters inch. The hens have no trouble in picking the kernels from these pieces of cob. This saves us from the expense of a sheller, is much quicker, and so far as we can see, is just as satisfactory in its results as any other way of feeding corn."

"I think your estimate of five ounces dry feed per hen too high for economical feeding. I am no poultry specialist, keeping only from 50 to 75. The most practical experiment that I have recently made was with a flock of about sixty hens and chickens about equally divided, chickens full grown. I have had them confined in a yard for from six to eight weeks to keep them from my garden, as they were very fond of cabbage and tomatoes. I feed twice per day. Morning four quarts of oats, and at night four quarts of corn. During the day they would usually have a quantity of cabbage or refuse apples or pears, which they needed to get the best results from grain. The fowls were contented and kept fat, and the young ones increased in weight. They are of the Wyandotte breed. I did not get many eggs in the meantime as as they soon commenced moulting. Seven and one-half pounds of corn and 4½ of oats make a daily ration of 12 pounds or 192



Von Calin Out Door Brooder with covered run.

Manufactured by The T. W. Falconer Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

twice a week. In the after-noon, corn, wheat or oats may be given. Many poultry-keepers are in the habit of buying mixed feed, but it is much better to buy the different grains and mix them at home as in this manner knows what proportion to use daily; in the middle of the day some green stuff may be given, such as cabbage-leaves, etc. Water is an exceedingly important point, and one too often neglected by poultrymen. It is one of the cheapest things in connection with poultry-keeping, and yet it is a fact that is most neglected. The water-dishes should be washed every day and scalded once a week. Cleanliness is the utmost importance with fowls in confinement, and too much care cannot be given to this matter. The interior of all the houses should be whitewashed once every two or three months or oftener, and the nest boxes and perches removed and cleaned, in order to get rid of the lice, which congregate in these places. Farm and Fireside.

The best layers are not often the best for choice dressed poultry.

least. At present prices of grain, barley is one of the most economical feeds to buy and is very good feed either ground or whole. Meat scraps or green cut bone are cheap considering the matter which they contain. An old sheep, cow, or horse can be turned to good profit in this way. It is also the most profitable use to which many dogs could be put.

DAILY RATIONS FOR HENS.

Recently the Rural New Yorker asked the following questions of its readers: "Have you ever measured the grain food required by a hen of average size? Various estimates have been made, and we would like to know what the practical poultry-keepers have to say about it. In our experience five ounces of dry grain have given good results as a daily ration."

We give the answers, which agree with our experience.

"My hens give better results on a daily ration of five ounces dry grain than when a

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A NOTABLE NEW YEAR ISSUE.

The January Delteator has a rich and inviting table of contents, and attractive features are added to all the existing departments. Ira D. Sankey, the famous evangelist, vividly describes his journey through Egypt and Palestine, and the personality of the author gives to these papers an interest that is truly remarkable. They are illustrated by photographs made by I. Allen Sankey, who accompanied his father. Recent mournful events and the intense public sympathy with Mrs. McKinley make very timely an article on Notable Pensioners of the Nation, in which the annuities paid to certain illustrious ladies are made public for perhaps the first time. Dr. R. S. Elliot begins his series of recollections of a group of women noteworthy for personal character and attainments. Clara E. Laughlin tells with great charm the story of Poe's love and marriage. Some excellent fiction is offered in this number; the children are especially considered and the various miscellaneous articles, the fancy-work, hookery, the holiday display, house-furnishing, etc.—have a distinctly seasonable flavor.

Where fowls are crowded on the roosts, the hens in the center have damp feathers on the body, the heat having caused perspiration, and when they get down to the colder air on the floor they are just in the condition to contract colds, from which roup results.

ounces, which gives but little over three ounces per fowl. Had my experiment taken place earlier, expecting egg production in variety; but with the necessary variety of food for the health of the fowls and for eggs, I believe four ounces would be a large daily ration."

Our experience has convinced us that four ounces of grain is enough for a hen of the size of the American class. This is equal to about five pecks of wheat in a year. In practice we do not feed so much grain, but make up the difference by feeding vegetable and meat in some form. Vegetables and meat food of some kind are absolutely necessary to the production of eggs in winter.

—Commercial Poultry.

THE DEMAND FOR INCUBATORS.



Professional breeders in competing for prizes at the great shows generally exhibit artificially hatched poultry. The demands of chicken growers and breeders for very simple but reliable incubators grow greater each year. Geo. H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill. manufactures incubators built on scientific principles and made of materials specially designed for the service they are to give, and so simple that they can be operated by anyone. They are of different sizes, the 50-egg, known so favorably the poultry world over as the Wooden Hen and the 200 egg, being an enlargement of the former. In these incubators heat, moisture and ventilation are automatically and perfectly controlled. They are surprisingly cheap, the price is only \$12.80 for a first-class 200-egg incubator, which is claimed will hatch every fertile egg.

To anyone interested in chicken raising or breeding of any kind, circular and catalogue will be mailed upon request.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

The AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, of Chicago, celebrated its thirty-third anniversary with its January number, containing over one-hundred pages. The commencement of its thirty-third volume is announced with a new cover and contains, as frontispiece, Franklane L. Sewell's latest and grandest work, a colored illustration of a pair of Silver Pencilled Wyandottes. The AMERICAN is making an exceptionally strong campaign for subscriptions, and offers prizes of over \$400.00, including \$200.00 cash prizes, to the agents sending us the largest list of subscriptions. They will send upon request, a sample copy, containing the colored illustration and also will send instructions to agents.

HENS NOT LAYING.

Some poultry growers have written us asking why their hens were not laying. From the story of one it is plain the birds are too crowded as he has thirty-five in a pen large enough for twenty grown pullets. Another is not feeding food enough to provide for eggs in addition to the needs of the body of the bird. Unless there is a surplus of food

the hen must cease laying. Several hen men (and women, too) give as a feeding ration food lacking in meat and bone. With eggs will come only when the birds are comfortable and supplied with a balanced ration. Animal food must be given in some form. Green bore, ground meat, milk or fish are needed to satisfy the demand of the system for egg material.



MANUFACTURED BY

Watertown Thermometer Co.

NO. 60 NEWELL ST.,

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

SINGLY, 75 CTS. 3 FOR \$1.50.

GOLDEN VITAZONE

NEW DISCOVERY

An Internal and External Remedy. An absolute cure for Rheumatism in its many forms; Siatica, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Neuralgic Head aches, Nervous Dyspepsia, and Nervous affections of every kind, also Asthma, Hay-Fever, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Ague, LaGrippe and kindred diseases. A Positive Cure Guaranteed or money refunded. Its success is beyond question and a trial will convince the most skeptical. Large Bottle 50cts. 3 Bottles \$1.25, by mail or express prepaid.

Agents Wanted.

Either Sex.

Address,

BERG BEAVER and CO.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

BREEDERS CARDS.

CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column,

1 insertion 50 cents, 3 insertions \$1.00,
6 insertions \$1.75, 12 insertions \$3.00.

Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

Poultry Printing.

Letter heads, Note heads, Envelopes, Statements, Price lists, Circulars, Cards &c. Address.

American Fancier & Breeder.

DeKalb, Ill.

Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged

monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.



Golden Sebright Bantams.

Stock and Eggs for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Write for illustrated circular

Lea M. Munger,

DeKalb, Ill.

ONE Handy With Carpenter Tools
Can start a nice business for himself by
address Box F, 300 Franklin Grove Ill.

MISMATING

No doubt a mating was made during the past breeding season in which the birds were those of only average quality, but yet from which the owner expected to produce young birds of a fine quality, and his disappointment in not being able to do so, is no doubt great, with perhaps some disgust mingled with disappointment.

The element of "hope" is strongly implanted in the nature of man. We make our matings, it is to be supposed, from the best material at hand, and although such material may be of only fair quality, with perhaps no especially strong blood back of it, we in some way hope, and even expect, that the young birds from such matings will prove to be of extra fine quality. There can be no "reason" given upon which to base our hopes and expectations, but still we hope and even with the disappointments of many such attempts laid by in memory, yet the fact that it takes quality to beget quality, either through individual possession, or the influence of ancestral blood, seems to be lost sight of, and our faith is pinned to the hope of success in the use of almost any kind of material in the make-up of our matings.

COCKEREL AND PULLET MATING

This has been gone into in back numbers, but it is a subject that is troubling some of our new readers. Double, or "cockerel and pullet," mating is resorted to when the standard requirements are hard to meet by breeding from one typical pair. One pen is mated to produce fine cockerels, while another pen is looked to to furnish the nice pullets. Like wise the pullet mating gives good looking pullets, but the cockerels are off in color points. What birds to use for two matings depends upon the breed and variety kept. Plymouth Rocks have been largely bred by the double mating method, but more and more breeders are working toward the single mating, especially in the west. We hope to present a complete article on this subject in a later number.

ROUP.

The best remedy for roup that we have used for the last twelve years, and the one we go back to after trials of the newer medicines, is common kerosene oil. We have a pail nearly full of warm water and carefully put a tablespoonful of oil on the surface. Then take the sick bird and push his head into the water, through the oil, and after an instant pause remove it. Wipe the wet from the feathers. Add half a teaspoonful of oil to every drinking vessel. Clean up all accumulated droppings, stop up all cracks and knot-holes, keep the air sweet, but you should stop the spread of the disease. Keep the sick birds by themselves and give them the oil treatment twice a day until well. Avoid roup by quarantining all new birds, keeping quarters clean and dry, and giving pure air free from drafts.

I. & N. M. Connor, of Ponca, Neb., have won the highest awards on their Silver Laced Wyandottes in the past ten years. You should notice their ad in this number and write them for prices.

The reader may make up his mind to be pleasantly overwhelmed by the opulence and vivacity of "Around the Pan", published by the Nutshell Publishing Company, 1059 Third Avenue, New York.

The wonders begin with the frontispiece picture of President McKinley, drawn in a single line beginning at the point on the cheek bone and going round and round in a constantly widening circle, with waverings and downbearings of the pen in the proper places to secure detachment and shading. We are told that this portrait "is considered the most unique work of its kind in the world", and if there are degrees of uniqueness we are willing to believe that this is most the thing of which there are no duplicates. Of course there is text in addition to the pictures, and we should be surprised indeed to hear from any purchaser the opinion that he had not got his money's worth (\$2.00).

CHICKENS AND STRAWBERRIES.

Here is a great combination. The chickens to furnish manure, eat up the bugs and insects and to provide spending money while the berries are being grown. Bone meal and meat are the great fertilizers for strawberries. Add a little potash and it is superior to the best Peruvian Guano. It must be ground fine and no machine on earth can grind it so fine as the gizzard of a chicken. Bones and scrap meat can be had dirt cheap at all the meat markets. Feed it liberally and the chickens will shell out the eggs live as well as the fertilizer. A good flock of chickens is far better than a cow stable.

Compost the droppings with about four times their bulk of any loamy soil, as fast as you clean out the roosts. The compost should be put under cover and kept dry. Mix well and sow broadcast and harrow in thoroughly before setting the plants. Never mix ashes or lime with the manure before putting it into the soil. This would act as a disinfectant and set the nitrogen free so it will escape. Use land plaster under the roost. This absorbs the ammonia and holds it until it is in the soil. The manure is so strong when not diluted with soil that if any quantity comes next to the roots it will burn them and thus injure the plants.

The above is an extract from R. M. Kellogg's book, "Great Crops of Strawberries and How to Grow Them."

Mr. Kellogg is president of the Michigan State Horticultural society and the most famous strawberry grower in the country, and the book explains how he grows his remarkable crops. We have arranged to have it sent to all our readers who are sufficiently interested to request it. Send a postal card direct to him, the only condition is that you must mention this paper. You will find his advertisement in this number.

If you want a good incubator thermometer you would do well to notice Taylor Bros. ad and write them your wants, mentioning this paper.

The Invincible Hatcher Co., has a proposition to make to you. Their ad appears in this number. When writing mention this paper.

Send to the Watertown Thermometer Co., and get a good thermometer for your incubator. Say you noticed their ad in this paper.

The second annual show of the Winnebago County Poultry Association was held Jan., 22 to 25 at Omro, Wis. It was a decided success. Dr. W. R. Clausen scored the birds and gave general satisfaction, some of the birds were sent to the State show at Oskosh the next week and were scored by Judge Shaner of Lanark, Ill. There was very little difference in the scoring, as both seemed to see all the poor points. The Association is preparing for a better show next year and intend to make it one of the best county shows in the state.

The annual meeting of the American Black Minorca Club was held in Philadelphia in connection with their show. The meeting was well attended and all of the members are working in harmony and we ask all Minorca breeders to join our club and advertise in our new catalogue which will be published March the first.

Any one wishing to join the club can do so by writing the Secretary.

The following officers were elected.
 Geo. H. Northup, Pres. Raceville, N. Y.
 J. P. Hildorfer, V. Pres. Allegheny, Pa.
 J. J. Yelton, Sec. & Treas. East Orange, N. J.
 H. A. Parkhurst, Asst. Sec. East Orange, N. J.

The Wayside Poultry Co., has an ad in this number that may interest you.

See the offer G. H. Stahl makes to you. His ad appears on another page of this number.

Poultry, Bees and Fruit of Davenport, Iowa will send their paper to you for one year for 25 cents. If you want to get this paper and Poultry, Bees and Fruit both for one year we will send them to you for 30c.

SHOW DATES.

Jan 2-6—Painsville, O. J. Y. Bicknell, Judge; F. G. Johnson, Sec'y.

Jan. 8-12—Milwaukee, Wis. Wisconsin Feathered Stock Association. Pierce Judge, Otto L. Kuehn, Sec'y.

Jan 21-24—Iowa City, Iowa. James A. Tucker, Judge; H. W. Fairall, Sec'y

Jan 22-28—Wabash, Ind. Russell, Judge B. F. Clemens, Sec'y.

Jan 27-31—Muskegon, Mich.

BROILERS FOR MARKET.

C. E. MATTESON, WISCONSIN.
In Orange Iudd Farmer.

This industry requires both skill and capital. A successful broiler plant should be run in connection with an egg farm, so that the eggs may be supplied from the home yard. I have never been able to get a good hatch in winter time from purchased eggs. They either get chilled or are infertile. The second requisite to success is a good incubator. Hens cannot do the hatching during cold weather. The incubator must be so constructed that it will furnish a uniform temperature throughout. The heat should never fall below 101 degrees nor go above 103. Put in the eggs from the first week in January until the last.

The brooder is important after the chickens are hatched. My experience is that a brooder must be so constructed that it is always a little warmer in the center than in other portions. The temperature should be kept up to 100 degrees for two or three days. After that 95 degrees is about right for the remainder of the first week, after which reduce the temperature five degrees each week until 70 degrees is reached, then keep it this warm as long as the chickens are in the brooder. Cover the bottom of the brooder with coarse, dry sand. Watch the temperature carefully.

Success in growing chickens during the confinement of the winter months does not consist so much in variety and quality of the food given as the manner in which it is fed and the amount of heat to which they are subject when in the brooder. Of course chickens will always grow faster, develop better and mature sooner when the food is adapted to the age, growth and wants. Keep rolled oats or bread crumbs by them for the first two or three days until they know where to find the feed board. After that for a few days I feed bread and rolled oats moistened with sweet milk, to which 15 per cent hard-boiled eggs chopped fine should be added. Feed no more of this than they will eat up clean four times a day. Gradually substitute equal parts wheat bran and corn meal scalded. After the chicks are four weeks old, sour or clotted milk may be kept by them, allowing them to have all they will consume.

I run my incubators in the cellar. For broilers I hatch Plymouth Rocks mostly, but prefer a cross of Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn. If the chickens come out of the machine February 1, they weigh two pounds by April 1, when they can be sold to good advantage. If the fowls are placed on the market the latter part of April, cold storage meat of this kind will be getting stale and better prices prevailing for fresh meat. To get which will produce eggs in December, January and February, hatch the pullets early, keep them growing and get them to laying so that by the time the eggs are wanted you have them for the incubator. Keep the pullets growing well during the

summer. Feed wheat, mixed grains and ashes. Keep free from the vermin. Place in winter quarters about October 15.

CHEAP POULTRY HOUSES.

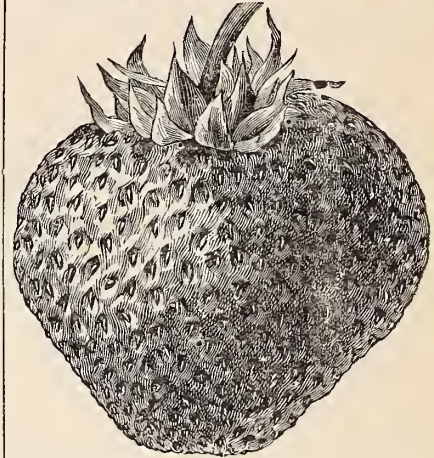
A reader asks plans for a cheap but good Poultry house. We believe the following to be perfectly practical and comfortable, and, as the writer says, such a one can often be built of the waste lumber on the farm. We are thoroughly in favor of making things comfortable for the hens, even if they do not have a palatial house. Give them a comfortable place to sleep in the winter and they will earn enough more to pay for a nice house later.

If you are not able but ready to build a substantial house there is generally rough lumber enough lying around the premises to build a comfortable house that will accommodate twenty-five or thirty hens. Set eight posts in the ground on a good, dry place; the south posts should be eight feet above the ground, the north posts six feet. Nail a plate of two by four on each set of posts running east and west; also a plate of the same size on the two center posts. To support the center of the roof nail ties on the inside of posts and nail siding on inside of the house, so that you have no ties or posts in weatherboarding. Lay sheathing north and south, of smooth lumber; get a roll of tar paper of your lumber dealer and four gallons of coal tar. Commence at the eave of roof, lay a sheet of paper, tack well at ends and along eave; warm the tar until thin enough to apply freely with a paint brush. Apply course sand and gravel the size of shelled corn while tar is warm. Overlap another sheet of paper, apply tar, sand and gravel and continue until finished, tacking each layer of paper at the lower edge. Make a door on south, at the west corner to swing out. It should be four feet wide and a post driven south of corner so the door can be dropped in place when open to let in sun, and the door will break off west winds. Put window next to the door on the south side. Line the inside of the house with tarred paper, nail the perches on two by four pieces and place them in the east on posts two feet high. They are easily moved for cleaning and destroying lice. Get a few boxes from your grocer to fasten around the wall with opening insides, in easy reach of the hens. This makes a warm house and with an application of sand and tar every two years on the roof will last for a number of years. A house ten by sixteen feet will accommodate thirty-five large or forty small hens. The west end should be used for a scratching room, which is very essential in winter, as they must have exercise. If you cannot build a house of lumber build a double rail pen, tramp the sides full of straw, cover well with same and give them the barn for a scratching room.

Milk is an excellent food for poultry. It should be used in place of water in mixing the mash.

GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES

And How To Grow Them



Is the title of a Book which has worked a revolution in strawberry growing, and Causes two big berries to grow where one little one grew before. The author has grown the largest crops of berries ever produced on an acre. The book explains how you can do the same. It will be sent you **FREE** if you mention the paper in which you saw this notice. The only scientifically developed thoroughbred strawberry plants to be had for spring planting. One of them is worth a dozen common scrub plants.

R. M. KELLOG, Three Rivers, Mich.

Poultry, Bees and Fruit--- Pay

a good profit every year. No crop failure. Any one can keep them. If you are now raising poultry get some bees and fruit. They will pay you. The

Poultry, Bee and Fruit

Journal is the only journal devoted to this money making combine. Its readers tell how they do it, give their experience and answer any questions. It has a free Exchange Column for the use of its readers. It will cost you 25c a year or sent on trial 6 months for a dime; stop it if you don't like it. Send today, you can't get a good thing to soon. Address,

POULTRY, BEE and FRUIT CO.,
Davenport, Iowa.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

NOTES.

Chickens bred for the purpose of laying eggs are far superior to the chance-bred fowl.

The necessity for using pure-bred, strong, vigorous male birds cannot be too strongly impressed.

The capacity of the Poultry house depends not entirely upon the size of the flock, but upon the size of the hens.

A little corn, a little wheat, a little oats, a little meat, a little bit of everything, will cause your hens to lay and sing.

The winter food and surroundings should come as closely as possible to the ration selected by the hens from the summer range.

The show season is at its height now. We are wondering how many will take the bird but will not take the feather that is the wrong color.

Don't let any man make you believe there is a better breed than yours. Loyalty to one's convictions in this matter is the true test of the fancier.

Fowls that have exercise, or those that range over the fields, are never troubled with leg weakness, unless, perhaps, they are injured in some way.

If whole-grain food is given, oats, wheat and corn should alternate. Never give the same grain two successive days, and a mixture of grain at no time.

Inbreeding which is practiced most successfully by experts, should never be attempted by amateurs. Much better to buy new male birds every year.

It is not too soon to begin selecting the breeders for next spring. The busy, cheerful hen is the one that has the most vitality and that kind produces the strongest chicks.

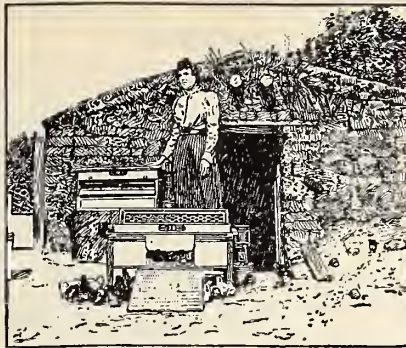
To increase the egg-producing capacity of a flock of hens requires selection—the culling of the hens and proper selection of the male, as he is sire of all the chicks hatched.

The mongrel hen and the dunghill are very closely related. The latter name is given to the mongrel hen for the reason it is there where she gets the greater part of her living.

Straw upon the floor of the poultry house is valuable for the reason that it absorbs the moisture that will collect in cold weather it makes a good place for the hens to scratch in and it makes the house warmer. It should be renewed every few days.

Careless or hap-hazard mating cannot be too strongly condemned. Skillful breeders do not need to be reminded of their time for mating or how to select their specimens. They are really our teachers; and happy is the man who can induce a successful fancier to mate a breeding pen for him.

NOVEL INCUBATOR HOUSE OF Mrs. Ruth Morris, Fairhaven, Kan.



The above illustration shows the Incubator House made and used by Mrs. Ruth Morris, on her farm near Fairhaven, Kan. The house is what is known in that part of the country as a 'sod house'. Large blocks of mud are dried in the sun, and then placed on top of one another with a soft mixture between very much after the manner of erecting an ordinary brick building. Across the top timbers are placed, which are covered with sod, then a layer of mud, upon which is placed another covering of sod. After the building is erected it is washed off with water, to close all cracks and crevices; then grass and flower seeds are scattered all over it, and in a short time the structure has a beautiful covering of green and gray, here and there studded with beautiful blossoms. These homes are dry, clean and comfortable. Many farmers use them for dwellings, while the stables and barns are similarly constructed.

In the foreground is a hen brooder and you will observe that the chicks are as lively as those cared for by the mother hen. Mrs. Morris is standing beside a 100-egg capacity Wooden Hen which she has filled for the sixth time. Both were bought of G. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., to whom she writes, "I have just finished my fifth hatch with the wooden hen purchased of you last February; averaged 90 percent of all fertile eggs. Hatched the first setting in a Kansas blizzard, and got 80 percent of all fertile eggs."

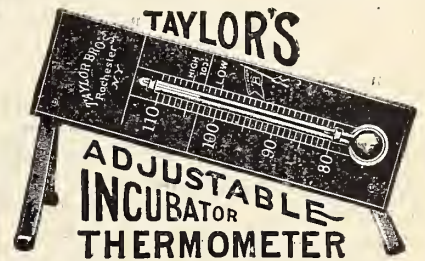
Mr. Stahl's Catalogue contains 16 colored views including a chair showing the "Development of the Chick".

1890 1901

ROYAL BLOOD Silver Laced Wyandottes For Sale.

Winners Big 4 Show, Sioux City, Ia., in '98, Lamars, Ia., in '99, National Fancier's Meet, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1900, and at Neb. State Poultry Show at Lincoln entered 10 birds, won 1st Cock score 92 1/2, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cockerels, score 94 1/4, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullets, score 93 1/2, 2nd hen in large class and very warm competition. We have never had but one bird defeated. Never had a bird scored except in the show room. We have a few breeding pens to spare, possibly not up to weight but soon will be, at \$12.50, Trios at \$7.50. See half-tone of our birds in frontispiece of March (1901) number of this paper. Can't sell you quite as good as those at those at this price, but they will produce Prize Winners for you. Exhibition birds our specialty. If anyone can please you we can.

Ponca Wyandotte Yards, I. & N. M. CONNOR, PONCA, NEB.



BY MAIL SAFELY PACKED. 75 CTS. EACH. 3 FOR \$1.50. TAYLOR BROS. CO. 61 Elizabeth St., Rochester, N. Y.

OLSEN'S HEADACHE CURE.

Containing Positively no Opium of any kind. Is compounded on strictly scientific principles combining the best qualities of all the superior preparations ever discovered for the relief of this grievous affliction. It is free from all dangerous ingredients, and produces no nausea or unpleasant results, but invigorates the entire system, producing a grateful feeling of physical energy and strength, and mental vigor and activity.

If your druggist does not handle it and will not procure it from us, we will send it. Post-paid on receipt of 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes \$1.00. None genuine without this signature.

M. A. L. Olsen Manufactured by DE KALB DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., DEKALB, ILLINOIS.

Sell Six 50 Egg Size At \$5.00 Each. **SELF-REGULATING** **Sell Four 200 Egg Size At \$14.50 Each.**

AND GET ONE LIKE IT FREE **INVINCIBLE** **GUARANTEED FREE 2 YEARS FREE**

Sell Five 100 Egg Size At \$9.50 Each. **Hatch Every Good Egg. Send for No. 115 Catalogue.**

INVINCIBLE HATCHER CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

STARK TREES have a 74-yr. record, largest annual sale, high quality (not high price); are sold direct, grown to fast and bear—the best fruit known. We bud 4 million Apple, whole-root graft 5 million—1- and 2-yr. Other Trees, Vines, etc., in proportion. Please write us. Booklets free. 1400 acres Nursery, 43,000 acres Orchards. **We Pay Freight** Box and pack free, guarantee safe arrival, ship safely, even to China, Peru, Europe, Australia. Our best customers are those who have bearing Stark Trees. Instead of trying to get all we can, we aim to give all we can. We are in the nursery business not for money. We love it. It's one way to "do good."—Visit us, **STARK LOUISIANA, MO.** alone for money. We love it. It's one way to "do good."—Visit us, **STARK DANVILLE, N. Y.** **PAY CASH WEEK to Home and traveling Salesmen.** It's easy, selling Stark MONEY **STARK MO., etc.** **PAY MAILERS:** Apple of Commerce, Black Ben Davis, Champion, Delicious, Senator, Stayman & Sap, York Imperial apples; **GOLD plum; Kieffer; Alberta, etc.** Various sorts, adapted to all sections.

WHAT TO KEEP.

It is the practice of some poultrymen to keep nothing but pullets over for another year. They do this for the reason that they get so many more eggs and never have any old hens to sell. When the hens are a year old extra feeding for eggs has a tendency to put on too much fat rather than increase the egg production. When a hen gets fat her work is over and she may as well grace the inside of some roasting pan, for all the good she will do, unless she is being fitted for the show-room. Of course there will be some old favorites that will be permitted to remain on the place to do duty, since they are known to be extra good ones and will give good results. With such hens a judicious mating with the proper kind of males will bring the best results in their offspring. The that is mated with such hens should be young and from a good laying family. We have known old hens to be useful for many years. These are exceptions rather than the rule. Only those who know what they are doing along this line will be safe in keeping hens longer than one year. Those who have no knowledge of the business and have had no experience may be keeping hens that are losing them money all the time. Look about and see if there are hens that are not paying for their keep.

COLDS AND ROUP.

Colds result from many causes, usually from exposure in damp weather, and may be indicated in different ways, such as by coughing or sneezing, by swelled faces: watery eyes and nostrils, and sometimes as canker in the mouth, in which case there may be roup. A simple cold can be easily managed and cured in a few days by keeping the fowls warm and dry. Castor oil in small doses of one teaspoonful is particularly good when poured down the throat. In cases of canker, which is the worst form of cold or roup, more care is necessary. The sick fowls must be immediately removed from the well ones, and pure water provided for them in clean dishes, in which a few drops of a solution of copperas may be added occasionally. Feed no hard grain, and mix the dough with hot milk, feeding it sparingly. The difficulty is the labor of handling the sick birds.—Commercial Poultry,

Feeding a gill of linseed meal in the soft feed once a week will be found beneficial.

One of the greatest mistakes made by those keeping poultry is in feeding grain exclusively.

Overcrowding, bad ventilation and uncleanliness are the three evils of the Poultry business.

New broken bones are more highly relished by the fowls than those that are older and ground.

One advantage in keeping poultry on the farm is the large amount of waste grain they pick up.

HOMES

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

It is gradually brought to light that the Civil war has made great changes. freed the slaves, and in consequence has made the large land owners poor and finally freed the land from the origin: l holders who would not sell until they were compelled to do so. There are some of the finest of land in the market at very low prices, land that produces all kinds of crops, grasses, fruits, and berries; fine for stock. You find green truck patches, such as cabbage, turnips, lettuce kale, spinach, etc, growing all the winter. The climate is the best all the year around to be found, not too cold nor too warm Good water. Healthy. Railroads running in every direction. If you desire to know all about Virginia send 10c. for three months subscription of the VIRGINIA FARMER to the Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.

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Farm and Poultry Review.

A Monthly Compendium of the Best Farm and Poultry Thoughts of the World.

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A Boon for Poultry Keepers. BETTER than a GOLD MINE. We will tell you how we made our hens pay over 400 per cent profit. Merely send your name and address Walsley Poultry Co., Clintonville, Conn

Cash For Your Farm

may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

LIME STONE GRIT

For Poultry,

Manufactured from best quality of hard flinty stone, 97 per ct. carbonate of lime Made in two sizes. Price 100 lbs 40c; in 500 lb. lot: 30c per 100 lbs. Sample for stamp. NEHAWKA GRIT CO., 12-16-3m, NEHAWKA, NEB.



6,000 Ferrets!

Trained. Will kill rats and hunt rabbits. Small, medium and large Ferrets cheap. Book and care working free. Address, S. & L. FARNSWORTH, 12-16-1f. New London, Ohio.

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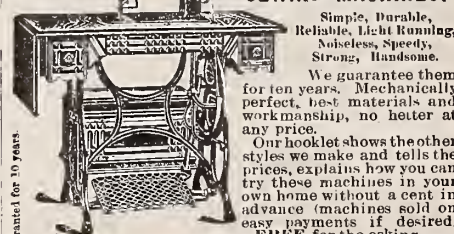
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