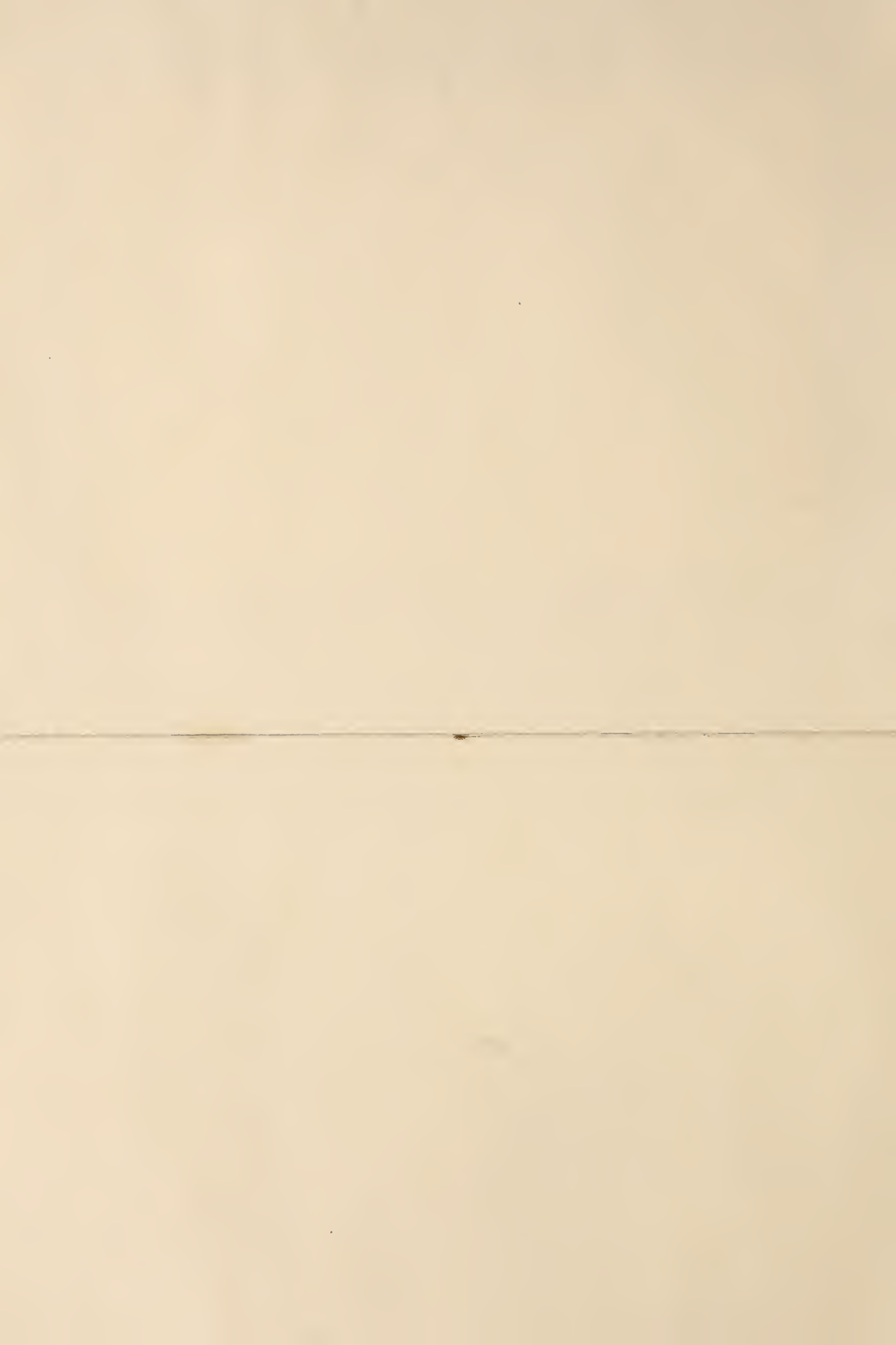


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THE FARM-POULTRY

SEMI-MONTHLY

REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

June 15, 1908.

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semi Monthly

Vol. 19.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 15, 1908.

No. 12.

Report on the Poultry Industry in Oregon*

The Market.

THE market conditions are favorable for increased production of poultry and eggs in this state. In few sections of the country are the prices of poultry and eggs better than they are in Oregon and on the Pacific coast generally. At the present time (December) fresh ranch eggs are quoted in Portland at 40 cents per dozen wholesale, while consumers are paying as high as 50 cents. At such a price a dozen eggs will about pay for the cost of food consumed by the hen in a year when kept on a farm. The market quotations at Seattle on the north, and San Francisco on the south, are higher than at Portland, and these markets would take care of any possible surplus that might be produced in Oregon.

Importations.

That the markets here are better than in other sections of the country, is shown by the fact that large quantities of eggs and poultry are imported from the middle west states. The writer has endeavored to secure reliable information as to the quantity of eggs that are shipped into this state, and has been only measurably successful. Commission men and others have been interviewed, and it can almost certainly be stated that 75 cars of eggs came into Oregon in 1907, from other states, and there is a probability that the number reached about 100 cars. A car contains 400 cases of eggs, 30 dozen in each case, making 30,000 cases in 75 carloads. These shipments come in in the fall and winter when eggs are at the highest price, but they are usually storage eggs, and do not, of course, command the price of local ranch eggs. Figuring on a basis of 75 cars of 30,000 cases at 25 cents a dozen, there was sent out of the state in 1907, \$225,000 for eggs.

The information as to the importations of poultry is not as complete as I would like it to be. Estimates made by commission men and others vary from 5 cars to about 20 cars of dressed poultry. About the best information obtained indicates that the product reached a value of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 last year. The state more nearly meets the demand for poultry than for eggs.

But the local supply has not been keeping pace with the demand for poultry. Mr. Young, of Oakland, one of the largest shippers of turkeys in the state, informs me that formerly Portland could not take all the turkeys that were produced at Oakland, and a large proportion of the shipments went to San Francisco; but during the last two or three years Portland has been able to take all that could be shipped from that point, although the production has been greatly increased. Very few cars of poultry were brought into Portland from other states until within the last year or two.

*Extracts from Bulletin No. 96 of the Oregon Experiment Station Corvallis, Oregon.

The demand for both poultry and eggs has been increasing faster than the supply, and there is no danger of overproduction. The reverse is true. Not only does the city of Portland depend on eastern eggs to a large extent during the winter, but it is a fact that many of the small towns in the rural communities of the state are buying eastern eggs from Portland dealers. It is a condition that is undesirable that the poultry "farmers" of Front street, Portland, are selling eggs to the poultry raising communities of the Willamette valley. This may probably be excused on the theory that these communities prefer to use the cheaper eastern product than the high priced eggs that their own hens lay in the winter; but the shipments of ranch eggs to Portland in winter are very light.

Markets in Neighboring States.

Not only is there a good market in Oregon for eggs and poultry, there are also good markets in neighboring states. Eggs that are quoted in Portland at 40 cents are

reason very little if any Oregon poultry was going to San Francisco. It was stated that eastern poultry came there in better flesh, and it was explained that this was because the Oregon poultry was held too long before being shipped. Where a dealer has to hold chickens several days or a week, as is the case in Oregon, before he can get enough to fill a car, the chickens lose flesh, and by the time they get to their destination they are very unsatisfactory. This could be remedied, however, by co-operation among the farmers, as well as by a larger production of good chickens.

The Possibilities.

That there is room for great development in the poultry industry in this state will be apparent from a study of the conditions of the industry, and of the markets in Oregon and the Pacific states. There is a large and stable market right at home, with the demand increasing faster than the supply. This is shown by the increase in prices during the past few years, and by the increase in importations of eggs and poultry from other states. There is but little doubt that the farmers of the state could double their flocks of poultry and double the output of poultry products without seriously, if at all, affecting the prices. The profits, of course, do not depend upon the markets altogether. The markets may be good, but the egg yield must also be good, otherwise the flock will be kept at a loss.

I wish to speak here of the possibilities. It is possible to get an egg yield of 150 eggs per fowl per year, or even better than that, but that is more than twice as many eggs as the census gave the Oregon hens credit for laying. If those eggs can be sold at an average price of 20 cents a dozen, they would bring \$2.50. It is possible to do better than that.

If a large proportion of the eggs were laid in winter, the average price would be higher, but allowing for a fair average winter yield the price of 20 cents may not be too low.

As to the cost of production, eggs were produced at the Utah Experiment Station, when food was cheaper than it is now, however, for less than five cents a dozen. The fowls consumed 60 cents worth of food during the year, and laid more than an average of 150 eggs each. This was under ideal conditions, probably, and it could hardly be expected with present market prices for food. It is difficult to get actual figures from poultrymen. Very few of them keep any records of egg yield or of food cost, but Mr. Joseph Schulte, of Marion county, has given me a record of egg yield and of prices received, and I quote his statement to show what has actually been done in this state in practical poultry keeping. The statement includes the monthly egg record, and the price received each month for the eggs for one year. The number of hens he states was between 275 and 300, which makes an average of over 150 eggs each:



View on Poultry Farm of H. Ringhouse, Gresham, Oregon.

quoted in Seattle at 48 cents, and in San Francisco at 55 cents. Our markets, therefore, will be governed largely by those to the north and south of us. Those markets will take any possible surplus we may have. The importations of eggs and poultry into Seattle are very much greater than into Portland. According to a published statement of Mr. J. L. Anderson, superintendent of the poultry department of the Alaska-Yukon exposition, Seattle imported in 1906, 250 cars of eggs and 155 cars of poultry, valued at \$810,000, figuring eggs at an average of 29½ cents a dozen, and poultry at 14 cents per pound.

I have not the figures showing the importations into San Francisco, but they reach a tremendous sum. The shipments of live poultry from the east to San Francisco are large. A special poultry car is used for these shipments which holds from 3,000 to 5,000 chickens, according to size, two such cars from Kansas being unloaded the day I was there. It was learned from the commission dealers there that they could get better live poultry from the east than from Oregon, and for that



Movable Brooder House on Ladd Farm, Near Portland, Oregon.



Poultry House on New Clearing in Oregon. View on Farm of H. Ringhouse, Gresham, Oregon.

Year	Eggs laid.	Price per dozen.	Amount received.
1906.			
August,	2,824	24 cts.	\$56 48
September,	2,532	26 cts.	54 86
October,	2,135	30 cts.	53 38
November,	1,093	36 cts.	32 79
December,	2,215	35 cts.	64 40
1907.			
January,	2,817	34 cts.	95 75
February,	4,735	25 cts.	97 81
March,	6,221	20 cts.	103 70
April,	6,073	16 cts.	80 96
May,	6,015	17 cts.	85 21
June,	4,320	22 cts.	79 12
July,	4,144	22 cts.	75 97
Total,	45,124		\$880 66

Labor Lost.

The cost of labor is a more uncertain item. On the general farm where 50 or 100 hens are kept, the labor item may be practically nothing, but where poultry keeping is made a regular occupation, the labor must be taken into account. There must be good management, or the cost of labor will eat up the profits. It is not a question altogether of getting the hens to lay; it is a question of economy in production. Enough labor is frequently expended on 100 hens to keep 1,000 hens. To reduce the labor to an economical basis the feeding and general care of the fowls must be systematized so that the poultryman may take care of a large number of fowls. A minimum number of fowls for one man would be about 1,000 hens. A modest living may be made on half that number, but one man should be able to take care of at least 1,000 hens, and those hens should bring in a revenue of \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year above cost of food. It is possible by keeping a larger number, and employing extra help, to do better than that.

Profits from Large Flocks.

As to the profits from large flocks, there is a diversity of opinion. One dollar per hen above cost of food with good stock and good management ought to be a minimum of profit per year. Experienced poultrymen in California told me that it could not be done; others that better than that could be done. The truth is that few if any of them know exactly what their flocks are returning. The item of loss in the stock is undoubtedly large on most farms, and this is not surprising from the crude methods that prevail generally. The fact that poultry keeping there is engaged in to the exclusion of almost every other industry, is pretty good proof that there is money in it. When a poultryman with two or three hundred acres of land on which nothing is grown except chickens, and every pound of food used by the hens is purchased and hauled some ten miles, and that at the slack season of the year the owner and his wife can take a pleasure trip across the continent, visiting the Yellowstone National Park on the way, as I found was being done, is another pretty clear indication that some men

make poultry keeping pay. If the chickens were not a paying proposition you would hardly expect a poultryman to indulge in the luxury of an automobile; and I found a poultryman near Petaluma with an automobile, and there may have been others. The fact that the poultrymen in the neighborhood of Petaluma sold \$1,500,000 worth of poultry and eggs in 1906, is pretty good evidence that there is money in it. The town is supported very largely by the poultry business. The largest merchant there is a dealer in poultry foods and supplies.

Climate and Poultry Keeping.

Climate is not so much a factor in poultry keeping as in most other branches of agriculture. Poultry is found in every state of the union, and probably in every county. That the climate of Oregon is not unfavorable for poultry keeping it is only necessary to study the statistics of production given on a preceding page. It is of course worth considering by the man looking for a location, whether western Oregon with its open winters and freedom from snow and zero temperatures does not offer opportunities for the production of eggs and poultry that are not found in eastern and middle west states. That poultry thrive in cold sections where snow and zero weather prevail, is not to be denied; but the labor and expense of caring for them is undoubtedly greater there. To secure an egg yield in winter where the climate is severe entails more expense for housing and more care in the feeding. It is probably true that the smallest profits are made during the winter months, though the prices are very much higher than in spring and summer, because the egg yield is so small from the average flock as to leave little or no margin of profit. It is also true that the egg yield is quickly affected by changes in the weather, especially in the temperature. A sudden change from mild to cold weather means a certain check to egg production, and though the weather soon moderates it will often take several weeks before the egg yield gets back to where it was. The only way to prevent this is to provide housing that will protect the fowls from too sudden changes in temperature. This entails more expense in housing, and consequently diminished profits, but what is of more importance is the highly artificial conditions that it necessitates. Such artificial conditions in housing and temperature may for a time increase the egg yield slightly, but it has never yet been shown that domestic poultry so called can be kept under highly artificial conditions without a lowering of the vitality of the flock. It is a question with poultrymen in eastern states whether it pays to attempt to force the egg yield in winter by confining the fowls in close warm quarters.

It would appear therefore that there are certain advantages that this state possesses over sections of the country where zero weather and snow prevail. First, a milder climate and less severe changes in temperature than is characteristic of eastern states. Second, in sections of the state with no snowfall the poultry can range over the fields and find animal food and green food which

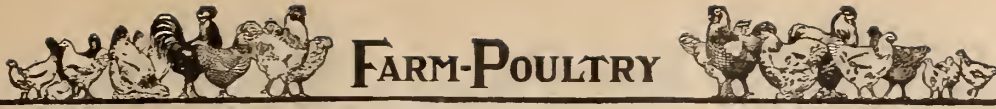
It is seen that the most profitable month was March, when eggs were 20 cents a dozen, and the least profitable was November, when they reached their highest figure, or 36 cents. In other words, as the prices advanced the returns decreased. The three most profitable months were January, February, and March. It is possible by breeding from early layers and hatching early in the season to get an earlier egg yield in the fall months. In this way the receipts would be larger. The fact must be understood, however, that spring is the natural laying and breeding season of the fowls, and that it will probably always be more difficult to get a good egg yield in the fall than in the spring. Fall and winter egg production is an artificial condition, and while the hens will lay with very little care in the spring, it requires skillful handling to get eggs at any other season of the year; but it is this extra care or skill that will bring the poultryman his largest profits. Mr. Schulte could give no accurate statement of the amount of food consumed, but there was certainly a good margin of profit over and above cost of food. At the Maine Experiment Station, where prices of foods are higher than here, the cost of feeding Plymouth Rocks was \$1.45 a year. At the Utah Station Plymouth Rocks were fed at less than \$1 per fowl when foods were cheaper than now. Mr. Schulte's fowls were not confined to yards, and were able to secure food on the range, which would considerably lessen the cost, and \$1 per fowl would be a very liberal allowance for food. That would leave \$1.93 profit on the food consumed, or a profit on food of \$579 for 300 hens.

Food Cost.

On farms that grow grain, and where there is much waste grain that the chickens eat, the cost would be considerably less. It is doubtful if on the average farm the actual outlay for food will exceed fifty cents a year per fowl at present prices for grain. Where the food has to be all purchased and paid for at market prices, the cost will vary from \$1 to \$1.25 per fowl. Outside of food and labor the expenses are not great. The cost of raising a pullet will usually be offset by the price received for the hen when she is marketed, and with good management a profit will be made on the sale of the surplus cockerels.



Style of Poultry House Used by F. L. Miller, Corvallis, Oregon.



are often hard to get where the snow covers the ground.

The heavy rainfall of western Oregon and small percentage of sunshine may be set down as a disadvantage, but when the nature of the rainfall is understood it is doubtful whether it is very much of a detriment. Owing to the moderating influence of the Pacific ocean these rains are warm, and have not the chilling effect of the rains in eastern states. The temperature of western Oregon in the winter months is usually higher when it rains than when the sky is cloudless, and the fowls will usually be found out in the rain except when it is very heavy, which is not often the case. One poultryman in Marion county said to the writer in November, before the rainy season set in, that he wished it would rain, because he said his hens laid better when it rained. The explanation of this, if it is true, may not be in the rain itself, but in the fact that it brings to the surface many angworms which supply the lack of animal food in the ration. During the rainy season of winter large numbers of these worms are to be found.

Turkeys are successfully raised in Oregon, and turkeys are known to be easily affected by rain, but the fact that the rains are warm no doubt largely accounts for the success in turkey raising in this state. Douglass county, in Oregon, produces several times more turkeys than the state of Rhode Island, noted for turkeys.

Another thing in favor of the mild climate and freedom from snow, is that the fowls are able to secure practically the year round all the green food necessary in the fields; and finally, the fowls in their search for food in the fields get the exercise which is necessary for the maintenance of health.

It is worthy of mention in this connection that the largest special poultry district in the United States is found in northern California, that has no snowfall. That district is somewhat similar to that of western Oregon with its open winters, mild and humid climate, and nearness to the ocean; but the rainfall is slightly heavier in Oregon and the temperature somewhat lower.

My investigations of the poultry industry of Oregon have been confined to the western part of the state, the region west of the Cascade mountains. This section at the present time produces more poultry products than the larger area of the state east of the Cascades. As the agriculture of central and eastern Oregon becomes developed we may expect greater development of poultry keeping, and probably in time that great agricultural area may produce more poultry products than the older section of the state in western Oregon. The climatic conditions are different east of the mountains, the heavy rainfall is absent, and snow covers the ground during part of the winter. The climate there is more characteristic of the Rocky Mountain region, though no such severe weather prevails as in the middle west and northwestern states. If it should prove that a dry climate with plenty of sunshine but lacking the severe winter changes of temperature of the east is the ideal one for poultry, we may expect a great growth of the poultry industry east of the Cascades in Oregon. Undoubtedly on the grain ranches of central and eastern Oregon where food is cheap there is opportunity for great profit in poultry raising.

Soils and Poultry Keeping.

The question is often asked what is the best location or site for poultry keeping. The soil has undoubtedly to be taken into consideration. It has a bearing on the question of maintaining the health of the fowls. The soil should be well drained and porous, and the full importance of this is not always realized. It is more important in a humid region than in a dry one. Where there is much sunshine there is less contamination of the soil. It is well known that sunshine is a germ destroyer, and disease germs find in a wet poorly drained soil better conditions for development than in a dry one.

This feature of our climate must be recognized. It is the one thing above all others that we have got to take into account in this country of mild, open, wet winters. While I believe we have on the whole a decided advantage over the eastern states for profitable poultry keeping, we must nevertheless face the fact that disease producing germs in the poultry yards have here a longer



Breeding Ducks on Farm of Weber Bros., Wrentham, Mass.

season of activity than in regions where the snow covers the ground for a portion of the year. This is the one thing of any consequence as I look at it where the conditions of western Oregon are not as good as in most of the eastern states. While snow on the ground is a disadvantage in poultry keeping, it would be a decided advantage if there were no other way of keeping the fowls from a soil contaminated with disease producing germs. This danger of soil contamination or ground poisoning in the humid regions of Oregon has got to be

met or there are liable to be serious outbreaks of poultry diseases.

That poultry keeping in Great Britain is not subject to epidemics of diseases, is largely due to the fact that the colony system of housing the fowls prevails there. The same thing is true of Petaluma, California, where the climate is also mild and humid. The most successful poultrymen there are several miles from town, where the fowls have unlimited range and are kept in movable colony houses.

On the general farm where the fowls have the liberty of the fields there will be little danger from impure ground, especially if the houses are moved frequently. As a general rule poultry may be successfully kept on most kinds of soil, but the heavy clay soils will require more careful handling than the lighter soils. On the heavy soils there is greater need that movable houses be used, but where this is not possible the ground should be frequently cultivated and cropped, and in places under-drainage may be necessary.

The climate and soil of Oregon is as good as any in the world for poultry keeping, and it is doubtful if there is any other agricultural industry in the state of Oregon that offers the same opportunities for profit making as poultry keeping, yet we have local conditions not altogether favorable that we must meet. Eastern conditions do not apply, eastern methods will not always do, and we must remember that our open mild wet winters, which though favorable to the production of eggs bring with them dangers which are not experienced in the east, and only intelligent methods will overcome them.

Care and Advantage of Late Chicks

A GREAT many inquiries come in asking about the best way to raise late chicks. There are also a great many complaints that late chicks do not do well, and the writer most always adds, "I have no success with chickens hatched after May 10th or 15th."

There are undoubtedly a great many ways to force late chicks. Whether such forcing pays, depends upon the method. There are also a great many mistakes made, but one is very common, and in fact almost universal. The late chickens are generally put into the same field with the earlier ones, and get little opportunity to grow, for it is a fact that they will not grow when run with those hatched very much earlier. The smaller chickens get all the abuse, take all the lice and disease, and get very little food. When this mistake is not made the alternate is that the chicks are put in small yards, which is almost as poor a method. Such yards are almost invariably too small to afford a good grass run for any length of time.

Late chicks should be placed in a good sized field, as before hinted in this letter, away from the earlier hatched ones. The coop should be set where the sun strikes it

the first thing in the morning, and should not for any cause be placed in a clump of bushes or under a tree. This is a most unhealthy practice. It is true that a chick needs shade, but the chick itself is the best judge of when it needs it, and how much it needs. There should be ample opportunity for them to lie in the shade when they wish; but it is worse than no shade at all to compel the chicks to stay in the coop under a large shade tree or where the sun does not reach it to warm it through the first thing in the morning.

As to feeding, the same method may be pursued with chicks hatched earlier in the season. If the feeds that you are using prove successful with the early chicks there is no reason they should not prove successful with those of the later hatches provided they have suitable quarters and good run. There is nothing better than the best chick feeds being prepared at the present time, which consist of fine seeds and finely cracked grain.

This may be kept before the chicks all the time, and it insures the smaller and weaker ones getting plenty to eat at all times. The dry mashes being prepared and sold at the present time are also a good thing, but personally I believe in the old fashioned wet mash once or twice a day in addition to the methods of the hopper feeding now practiced. These remarks apply to chicks after they have left the hen.

Some few will ask: "What are the advantages of late chicks?" For some reason not quite understood, late chicks always prove the best taken from a show point, and this because of superior color; for as a rule, they are not as good in shape except in individual cases, and it is these individual cases that produce the winners. That is to say, a late chick which is the equal or nearly the equal of the earlier bird in shape, must win if it is superior in color, as it is almost every time.

Chicks hatched as late as July first, and even later, should be ready for the breeding yard March first; that is certain, but an occasional one should be ready for the January shows, and we do see a six months old bird win, but only very occasionally. You may depend, however, that a seven months old bird is smoother, sleeker, brighter, and fresher than a nine months old bird, whether male or female; and if a female, it is by all odds. We are writing of the American and smaller varieties, and if there is an exception to this rule it is a Brown Leghorn male, which grows richer and acquires more luster with age up to two or three years. Even this exception is confined to some strains.

If you want to win, and you do if you are a fancier, give the late chicks a show, and a good one. If you adopt the motto, "Nothing is too good for them," perhaps they will prove that no bird is too good for you.

A. C. SMITH.



White Wyandotte Hen With Male Secondary Characters.

The Autobiography of an Expert Poultryman

Chapter V.—(Continued).

IT WAS about the middle of May that Chambers went back to his city job. Things moved so smoothly for five or six weeks after that that I began to feel very much encouraged, and even my wife began to have more confidence in the outcome than she had been able to muster up since the first few months we were on the farm.

Then the hens began to slack up laying. The feed bills began to increase at an alarming rate. We had a good many chickens started, but only a few hundred were big enough in June to make much impression on the grain bins. These few hundred early chicks, however, were now eating about as much as the old stock. There were about 1,500 smaller chicks, most of them hatched last of April and May, which altogether could, at this stage, eat about as much as the old stock, so that it was already taking just about three times as much feed as in March. We expected that, of course, but my experience and observation alike teach me that there is a big difference between expecting increases of this kind and adapting yourself and your arrangements to them. In those early years of my poultry farming I recognized the fact that it was going to take a lot more feed as the chickens grew, but it took some years longer to learn to plan and continue to make the income come somewhere near paying for feed for the growing chicks as it is used. I can't say that I've ever been able to do it regularly as well as I'd like to, but I come close enough never to have any big feed bills hanging over me at the beginning of winter, mortgaging the receipts for eggs. It may be that there are some lines of poultry keeping where you can safely run feed bills until your stuff is sold. I've heard that that is the common practice in some special poultry sections, but I never could do it. I never began to get ahead with poultry until I got on the pay as you go basis.

Well, there were the feed bills for three times as much grain as we had been buying three or four months earlier, and on top of that prices of feed that had been advancing a cent or two at a time for some weeks, took a great big jump the latter part of June, and within a few weeks our whole outlook seemed changed. At the end of one week I had all bills paid and a few dollars cash on hand. At the end of the next week, I had to ask the grain dealer to wait a week for part of his money. At the end of the next week, with no immediate prospect of the egg yield going up again, I reluctantly began to draw on my reserve fund, of which there was not quite \$300 left. With the help of that, and by marketing most of the early cockerels, and with a few dollars now and then from the garden Jones had insisted upon making—and with the further help of the loss of nearly two hundred chickens, some of them our best early pullets, I managed to worry along until September 1st, which was the time to make the first semi-annual settlement with Chambers.

The reader may think it singular that I mention the loss of a lot of good chickens as a help. It was a help in one way—a help to keep up an appearance of being even with the game on the books, because we made no entry of the loss, and they would not appear on the books in such form that they would account for a poor showing. My books, at that time, like many another poultryman's, showed only what I took in and what I paid out; chicks that died were not entered.

The loss of these chickens was serious beyond the value of those that died. It occurred late in July, during a period of very hot weather. The chickens, as I realized too late, were terribly crowded. The coops and houses that had been amply large while they were small were soon outgrown, and when the hot spell came a great many lots became overheated, sweat poisoned with close, bad air, and developed what we thought was cholera. More than thirty were taken out of the coops and houses dead one sultry morning, and in some houses every chicken seemed affected. I hurried over to get the South Natick poultryman who had advised me on several occasions. He saw at once what the trouble was. By his advice I put a lot of the chickens into the brooder house which stood there closed in hut without sash fitted, and with interior partitions not yet in place. We had stopped work on it when the growing chickens and the

garden began to take all our time, for we figured that there would be plenty of time to finish in the fall. I didn't like to put chickens into that new house, for I had planned never to let a louse get into it, but the South Natick man, Stafford, advised me that it would be much better to save the chickens, even if I had to thoroughly clean that house before finishing it than to take further risks of crowding.

So we put some temporary wire partitions across the house and put a lot of chickens into it, relieving the congestion all around by taking generally a part of each lot. This done, there were no further losses after a day or two, but there were several hundred of the chickens that didn't die at that time that were as good as a dead loss to me, for they ate as much as the same number of healthy chicks, and hardly grew at all during the several months I kept them.

The first of September came on a Saturday. Monday following was labor day. It had been arranged that Chambers should come out Monday, and we'd go over accounts and balance up.

That was "labor day" for us, all right. Chambers came early, and except when we stopped for meals and for me to do the chores Jones couldn't look after, we worked and sweated over the problem of a fair settlement from the time he got there until two o'clock next morning, and then seemed farther from it than when we started. I've been asked many a time what I would consider a fair partnership arrangement under conditions similar to those which obtained with us. I always answer that I don't know what would be fair, but I do know that I don't believe it is possible to make an arrangement that will be satisfactory when the time comes to test it—in a settlement.

I used to think I was a pretty good book-keeper, but I confess that my knowledge of book-keeping didn't help me much in this case. The first thing to get at was our exact situation. How to get at that neither of us knew. It looked easy enough in advance to agree to divide the receipts after expenses had been paid, but we discovered now that that would apply only in case we were winding up the business. At this stage there was nothing to divide, unless we divided the business, and the more we turned and twisted the situation the more difficult it appeared to make any kind of adjustment that would be satisfactory. Finally at two o'clock we gave it up and went to bed.

I don't know whether the details of that long conference, and the recital of all the various ways of settlement discussed would interest readers of this story or not, but I don't propose to go into them, anyway. None of them seemed likely to work, and what's the use of telling of them?

When I went to bed I found my wife awake and worrying. She and I talked it all over—didn't sleep at all—and by morning came to the conclusion that the only way out of it was for me to take everything and give Chambers my note for the money he had put in.

That was her proposition. I'd thought of something that way myself, but didn't like to suggest it. Even when she was agreed I didn't like to suggest it to Chambers, because I felt that he might think I was trying to do him.

I got up early and went out to do my chores. I'd been out only a few minutes when Chambers appeared.

"Say, Will," said he, "I've been thinking this thing over most of the night, and it seems to me the easiest way for both of us is for you to take the whole thing. I'll give you all the time you want to pay me back what I've put into the business. As long as 'tis here it will be coming to me. If I had it I don't know how long it will last. Do you know I've thought a good many times that if I had it loose now, I'd just start out and travel, anywhere, as far as it would take me, and have a good time as I went along—nothing hilarious, of course, just enjoy myself in a quiet way."

"Well, Chambers," said I, "I don't know whether it is the best way or not, but I can't see any other way than either to do that or just let things stand until we get to a point where things are in a shape that looks like a division of profits was possible. I don't think that would be satisfactory to either of us. What interest would you want on your money? You know I can't pay you now."

"Sure, I know it. I don't want you to pay me now. Four per cent is what I would get if I left it in the bank, and you can have it for the same."

"I'd like to pay you a part of it, anyway," said I. "If you are agreeable, suppose we let it stand for a month until I see what I can do with the stock that is here. I haven't tried to sell much, and it may be that I can get enough out of it to pay you a couple of hundred dollars. I want your note as small as possible."

Chambers agreed, and all that month we—my wife, myself, and Jones, with Stafford as consulting adviser—schemed and planned to get things in the best possible shape for winter, and get what cash we could out of salable stuff that it would not be likely to pay to hold.

We managed by selling—at a sacrifice—but still I was not sorry to see them go—all the high priced stock bought in the spring, except the Barred Rocks, and by selling part of the old hens, and all the scrubby looking chickens, to get enough money together to pay Chambers \$265 of the \$1,065 of his money that went into the place. That left me only \$800 on which to pay interest to him. If it hadn't been for the heavy losses that summer I wouldn't have been so badly off, for the money had really been well spent, and while the experience had its unpleasant aspects, and Chambers' note worried us more or less until it was paid, I've never been able to decide to my own satisfaction whether I'd have been better off never to have had any of his money. When I say that to my wife she always asks: "Would you do it again?"

(To be continued.)

Gapes and Their Treatment

THE notion is current that incubator chicks are immune from gapes. This is entirely wrong. True, many incubator chicks escape them, but it is because they were protected during the first few weeks after life commenced in earnest—not because they happened to be hatched artificially.

The disease is due to a small threadworm in the wind-pipe. The life history of this worm is still under discussion; but certain it is that whether they are parasitic in earthworms or birds, breed in the ground, or are coughed up and passed thus from one chick to another, ground once infested with the worms remains so some years.

The woman whose chicks "never have the gapes" has them on ground free from the pest. The one who is troubled every year will save in the end to transfer her poultry nursery to other ground. This is why so frequently the incubator chicks are free from them, while chicks on the same place raised by a hen sicken and die.

Just notice next time, and see if the brooder is not given a nice grassy plot, while the old hen is cooped in the same chipyard occupied by former generations.

If it is impossible to furnish new ground, cleanse the old by sprinkling with lime. Watch the chicks closely, and as soon as there is a premonitory sneeze, put a little kerosene in the food. Only use enough that the odor is barely perceptible; if too much is used they will not eat the food. If this does not avail, try giving those affected a few drops of kerosene in which a little camphor gum has been dissolved. This is most easily given with a five cent medicine dropper, though a feather may serve instead. Turpentine, applied in the same way, is also helpful. Persist with this treatment daily, or oftener if necessary, and some very bad cases may be cured.

Wet weather is favorable to the development of this trouble, and chicks need extra attention during inclement weather.

BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

Observations on the Irish Poultry Industry

HERE is probably no country in the world where the conditions are more favorable to poultry than in Ireland. The climate and soil, the nearness to the large markets of England, and the rapid means of communication between the two countries are all conducive to the extension of the industry, while the habits and surroundings of the people themselves is another important factor towards success. Thirty years ago poultry keeping was in a more flourishing condition than was the case twenty years later, owing partly no doubt to the dark and troublous times through which the country passed towards the close of last century. During the last few years, however, great improvements have been effected, and the industry is quickly becoming one of the most important sources of income to the Irish peasantry. Comparatively few people outside those intimately connected with the work have any idea how vastly important an industry poultry keeping is becoming in Ireland. One has only to travel about the country, however, to realize its right position, and it is no exaggeration to say that were it not for their fowls many would find it impossible to eke out a living. As it is, with the income derived from the fowls, it is hard enough in all conscience, but without this source of wealth many would be compelled to give up the struggle altogether.

At one time Ireland was our chief source of supply for new laid eggs, and for many years they arrived in this country in huge quantities, at this time the practicability of securing supplies from Russia, Italy, and from some of our distant colonies being unthought of. There is no reason why Ireland should not have kept a hold on the English markets, even in face of very severe foreign competition, had the people of that country marketed their produce in a satisfactory manner. As it was, however, they sent their eggs in a shocking condition; they were dirty, often stale, and more frequently than not packed in dirty, damp straw, sometimes little better than manure. In such a bad state did they arrive that the English dealers had to look about for fresh sources of supply. This was the foreigner's—particularly the Frenchman's, the Dane's, and the Belgian's—opportunity, of which they were not slow to take full advantage, and within a few years they had secured a firm and lasting grip of our markets, which they have more than retained to the present day. Whereas Irish eggs arrived in this country in an extremely unsatisfactory state, those from abroad came to hand in splendid condition; they were clean, fresh, graded into three sizes, and packed in clean and sweet straw or wood wool. It is in this direction that the greatest improvements have occurred during the last decade.

One of the first things that was done by the then newly appointed Irish Agricultural Organization Society was to appoint an expert from Denmark to train the Irish people to market their produce in the best possible manner. For several years past he has done much excellent work in this connection, and today the bulk of the eggs arriving in London from Ireland compare very favorably with those from France or Denmark; they are clean, well packed, and generally graded into three sizes. "Give a dog a bad name, and hang him," is an expression that might be applied with truth to the marketing of any class of produce, and the Irish eggs having obtained for themselves so bad a reputation, it has been no easy matter to regain the lost ground. It has been a stiff fight, but today there are evident signs of success.

There is one direction in which no very marked improvement has been effected during the last few years in Ireland, but one that is of vast importance to the profitableness of the industry, namely, the production of eggs during the winter months. If the best prices are to be obtained, and the most lucrative contracts entered into, it is absolutely essential that the supply during the summer and winter shall be equally maintained. The usual proportion insisted on by purchasers is one-third as many during the winter as during the summer, and this is an average at which no one can grumble. This is not the place to enter into a discussion as to the methods to be employed to increase the winter egg supply; suffice it to say that if the highest prices are to be obtained, if an all the year round trade is to be procured, then it is of the utmost importance to keep up the winter supply of eggs. Prompt delivery is equally essential to obtain



Faverolles Hen.

the best returns, and the produce should be marketed with the least possible delay.

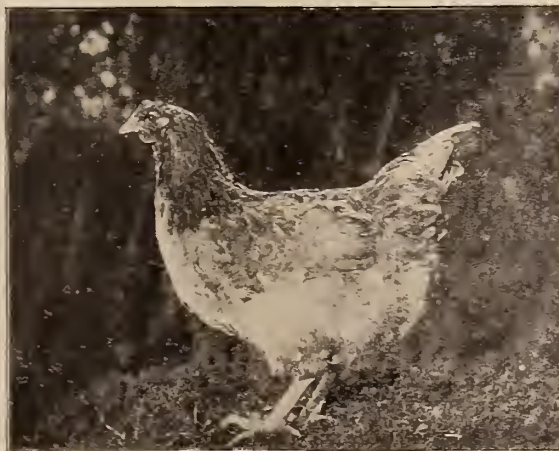
An important branch of Irish poultry keeping is the export of live chickens to the fattening centers of Surrey and Sussex, there to be subjected to three weeks of forced feeding, and despatched to London and other first rate markets as Surrey or Sussex fowls. They arrive in this country in vast quantities, but while the actual price paid for the birds is unsatisfactory to the producer, it is even more so to the fatterer, as the high railway rates add a very considerable amount to the cost. The Irish people seem at last to have realized—though



Silver Gray Dorking Cock.

it has taken them years to arrive at this very elementary conclusion—that it will pay them better to fatten the chickens themselves, and send them to our markets dead, in this manner securing the fatterer's profit as well as their own, besides which effecting a further saving on the carriage, as the rate for dead stuffs, of course, much lower than for live. In a few districts fattening establishments have been started which promise well, and there is little doubt but that in two or three years time we shall find the trade has grown to large proportions.

Ducks, geese, and turkeys all receive a certain amount of attention in Ireland, but in each case a great deal



Orpington Hen.

more might be achieved. Comparatively little is done so far as ducks are concerned, and yet the country is one that lends itself very readily to this class of poultry keeping. A few ducklings are reared in some districts, but not nearly so many as might be, and of those that do arrive few are really satisfactory. They are generally rather small, almost always late in the season, and the packing often leaves much to be desired. A good deal is done in geese; in fact, this is quite an important branch, and large numbers are exported during the few days preceding December 25th. Prices are not quite so high for this class of produce as was the case a few years ago, owing to a variety of circumstances, chief among which is the rapid rise in popularity of the turkey as the dish upon Christmas day, which has had the natural effect of somewhat limiting the output. There are so many thousands of acres of common and waste land in Ireland that this branch might with advantage be very considerably increased, even though prices are not quite so high as formerly.

Turkeys receive a certain amount of attention, and in no way perhaps has the improvement of the methods of marketing been more pronounced than in this respect. A few years ago Irish turkeys were classed a long way behind foreign birds, owing, not to any fault in the birds themselves, but to the shocking manner in which they were marketed. They were badly plucked, the skin was often damaged, food was invariably left in the crop, and they were generally packed before they were stone cold, causing them to become flabby and soft. Now on the contrary the bulk of them compare very favorably with the best of the home produce.

In Ireland, as in practically every other country, the chief factor towards success is organization. We have the same difficulty in England, and the same difficulty has been experienced, but largely overcome in France, Belgium, and Denmark. Unless there is a good system of organization it is impossible to secure the highest prices for the produce, and only by a good system of collection and distribution can the poultry industry in Ireland hope to attain to the same degree of success as has been achieved elsewhere. Perhaps in some respects the difficulties in Ireland are exceptionally great. The population in the rural districts is so scattered that the collection of the produce entails an enormous amount of labor; in many cases the farm houses are several miles apart, which is also true of the cottages, while these in their turn are many miles from a town or railway station. The I. A. O. S. has done some excellent work in this direction, and by the establishment of collecting depots in different districts has enabled the eggs to be marketed with as little delay as possible. The I. A. O. S. has worked upon the same lines as the National Poultry Organization Society in this country, and the same methods are employed by the two societies. Depots are established in a central district whence the produce is brought, and here the eggs are graded and packed, and immediately dispatched to the centers of population. There are many advantages in such a system, as by its means the carriage is reduced, a better contract can be entered into; as the quantities are so much larger, a higher price is secured, and a great deal of labor is saved. A large measure of success has attended the work of these societies, and the improvement in the egg trade has been very marked indeed.

While the I. A. O. S. has done so much for the Irish poultry keeper in the marketing of his produce, the department of agriculture has also been busy in another, but equally useful way, and has materially assisted poultry keepers in the selection and management of their stock. A large body of experts have been specially trained for the purpose of lecturing and giving practical demonstrations, and there are about 35 men and women engaged in this work during the winter months. A remarkable amount of good has been achieved in this manner, as these lecturers are ever ready to afford all the assistance they can to those who ask for it.

In nearly every county departmental premium farms have been started, where eggs from good utility stock can be obtained for 25 cents per dozen, and breeding birds comparatively as cheap. The class of bird kept is therefore rapidly becoming higher, and we may reasonably expect still further improvements within the next few years. Ireland possesses unique opportunities for the extension of the poultry industry, and if as much progress is made during the next decade as during the last, we shall find that in ten years time poultry keeping is one of the most important industries of the country.

England.

E. T. BROWN.

Editorial Page of Farm - Poultry

Separate the Offices.

SAYS *The Feather*: "We have always contended that the secretary (of the A. P. A.) should be selected by the board of directors, and, notwithstanding the fact that one very prominent in the campaign stated in his paper that the people were not yet ready to permit the directors to appoint the secretary. (This doesn't make good sense, but is *a la Feather*). Perhaps the vote may show that the editor was right in his opinion, yet it may show conclusively that the voting members of the association do not look at the matter from the same view point as he occupied when making these statements."

We presume that the above is from the pen of Mr. McGrew, the associate editor of *The Feather*, for while we do not know that his chief holds other opinions, this policy has long been advocated by Mr. McGrew, and "the voice is the voice" of McGrew.

We have to admit that we do not understand how the vote in the recent A. P. A. election can show anything whatever about the opinions of members on this point. The constitution provides that the secretary shall be elected by the members. It may be that the majority want the secretary to be the employee of the board. It has always been the writer's personal opinion that the majority of the members of the American Poultry Association did not favor the adoption of the constitution of which the existing provision for the election of secretary-treasurer is a part.

The only way we can see to get at the opinions of the voters is to bring up an amendment to the constitution and secure a direct vote on it. Even if that should be done, while accepting the vote as for the time disposing of the matter, we would not feel disposed to admit that such action was wise. In our judgment a better way to solve the question is to separate the offices of secretary and treasurer. The secretary might still as now receive money, but all disbursements would be made by the treasurer. Under such an arrangement the secretary would report, and remit, to the treasurer at regular intervals, and all bills against the association would be presented to the treasurer and paid by him. Under such an arrangement as this, with duplicates of reports sent to members of the executive board, there would not be the same possibility of a dishonest secretary exploiting the finances of an association either to his own advantage or to the detriment of the organization that there is when the two offices are combined.

The above suggestion seems to us as pertinent when applied to the specialty clubs as when mentioned especially in connection with A. P. A. affairs.

Co-operation in California.

OUT in California, in Sonoma county, where the poultry famous town of Petaluma is situated, there was recently organized "The Sonoma County Co-operative Poultry Association." One of the objects of the association is to sell the eggs produced by its members. The *Petaluma Weekly Poultry Journal* of May 20th, contains a contribution which appears to have been composed for the purpose of bringing every possible printable form of persuasion to bear upon those not disposed to join the association.

In this contribution it is stated that there are about about five hundred poultrymen (in the county we suppose) who have not yet joined the association. How many have joined, is not stated. The expression, "modest membership," is the most definite statement made on that point. The membership must be at least five, for that is the number of directors of the association.

We have not enough information regarding this movement to understand all its bearings, but from what is before us it looks like the movement was started to free the producers from the manipulations of speculators, and that the reluctance of many poultrymen to join it was due to doubt as to its success, and fear that in case of failure the situation might become worse than it was originally. We shall watch further developments with interest.

Oliver Twist's Stunt.

OLIVER TWIST'S most celebrated performance was to utter aloud what most of us think when we get less than we can use of a thing we appreciate: He asked for "more."

What brings Oliver to mind just now is the "List of Associate Members" of the A. P. A., "with dates and secretaries of coming shows," just received from the secretary. This is good as far as it goes, but the papers want complete lists of all shows. We presume the secretary of the A. P. A. has such list complete to date. It is his business to have one, for one of his duties is to solicit these associations to become associate members. If the secretary has such a list we see no good reason why he should not furnish it to all papers. What's the use of each paper going through all the work of making such a list independently? It may be said that it is not the business of the A. P. A. to advertise shows that are not members. We don't subscribe to that sentiment. They are all going to be members before long, and will come in all the quicker for liberal treatment. Then, as it concerns the papers: They give the A. P. A. so much publicity that the association can well afford to do a little thing like this for them occasionally.

Back Numbers.

THE back number of a paper or magazine, or a book long out of print, or one not up to date, though still published and sold, may contain a great deal of useful and valuable information. But back number papers, and old books in particular, should be used with care, or they may do the user more harm than good.

A few months ago a correspondent asked the question: "What Keeps the Intensive System Alive?" and we answered it in part. In looking over an advertisement in an agricultural paper the other day we were struck with the prominence given to some books which, unless read in the light of an intelligent understanding of present conditions in poultry culture, would be likely to lead the beginner far astray.

That is one thing that keeps the intensive system and many other things that ought to be modified in very common use, on the old lines, long after progressive people have abandoned them except for conditions to which they are adapted.

We took from our book shelves several copies of old books among those noticed in the advertisement in question, and looked them over. We do not recall having looked into them before for a dozen years. The beginner who gets one of these books, and depends upon it, may be better off than with nothing, but he misses so much of what is of most use to him, that we cannot help feeling sometimes that it would be a blessing if all the old books were destroyed.

It is a question in our mind whether — if such a thing were possible — the entire destruction of every printed word about poultry — though from some points of view a calamity, would not in the end be a good thing. If we had to begin to get together our knowledge of poultry along the lines of what we see and know, instead of along the lines of what earlier writers thought they knew, or were told that someone had seen, we would soon be looking at many questions from new points of view. But — what would become of the writers who depend so much on the ancients?

A New Secretary of Agriculture.

IT IS again rumored that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is soon to retire from the president's cabinet, and that Gifford Pinchot, now at the head of the Bureau of Forestry, is to be his successor. If we may judge from the comments of such of the general agricultural papers as have made mention of the matter, this appointment would not be favorably received by agricultural interests.

The farmers have an old fashioned idea that the secretary of agriculture should be an agriculturist. A wealthy man interested primarily in forestry does not seem to them the type of man who should be at the head of the department supposed to represent them and their interests. While this seems to us a reasonable position to take, the fact must not be lost sight of that it can hardly be said to be the common practice to appoint to cabinet positions experts in the affairs of these departments. In this respect the Department of Agriculture seems to have been made something of an exception, though it is probably not far from the truth to say that eminence in agriculture would not alone be a sufficient recommendation for an appointment to that department. Political activity and influence seem to count for much there. Four years ago, a little later in the season, when the presidential campaign was well opened, a gentleman from Europe in this country to investigate some phases of poultry culture, journeyed to Washington to get such information on matters on which he not unnaturally supposed the Department of Agriculture would have statistics. When he called at this office a few days later he remarked that so far as he had been able to learn, no statistics such as he wanted were obtainable, though it might only be that the clerks he met did not know where to get them. "Everyone supposed to know anything about such matters," said he, "seems to be out campaigning."

So far as poultry interests are concerned, we cannot see that the change would be for the worse. As we have frequently observed in these columns, we would rather see the general government do nothing "for poultry" than fall so far below what the states which lead in this line are doing.

Grit.

A READER calls our attention to an article by Dr. J. L. Short in the *American Poultry Journal*, in which this statement appears:—"I shall oppose the popular and absurd idea that chickens require gravel to grind their food. This notion has attracted my attention for years, and the more I think of it the less credit I give it. How strange that Nature in her wisdom, power, and completeness, would create a beautiful and useful bird, and neglect to complete the important means of digesting its food!"

Our reader suggests that we "trim this fellow up." We're sorry we can't accommodate him. Fact is, the writer is very much inclined to the same opinion, and has repeatedly expressed it in these columns. It has not yet been demonstrated that grit—an indigestible sharp edged substance—is essential to the fowl's digestion. The presumption that it is is absurd. The fact that fowls swallow grit, often eagerly and sometimes in considerable quantities, does not prove that it is a necessity. It is more reasonable to suppose that the instinct or impulse to eat grit is prompted by the appetite seeking for digestible mineral matter that may prove digestible. We do not regard it as proved that in grits which seem to be in part digestible, the indigestible portion is of any value to the fowl. Our own observations on the use of grit seem to us to indicate that when fowls in confinement and fed by man appear to need and be benefited by the mechanical action of grit in the digestive system, it is because of conditions which would not occur in nature.

A good cure for the idea that the gizzard of the fowl needs the assistance of grit to perform its functions is to test the teeth on the grinding or more properly "rubbing" surface of a gizzard, and then try to imagine what article of the food of fowls could not be reduced to pulp by so muscular an organ, after having been put through the processes of the crop and proventriculus or stomach proper.

Taking It Out of Their Hands.

WITH three more issues to appear before the meetings of the A. P. A. and the N. W. W. C. at Niagara Falls, it looks now as if all that would be left for these organizations to do with the various questions growing out of the Hallock-Rankin case, is to accept the conclusion of the editor of the *Reliable Poultry Journal*. The battle has been raging furiously though one-sidedly in that paper for three months. Rankin is flayed afresh in every issue, and his fellow officers who are standing by him now come in for special castigations. There is only one side to the case. The White Wyandotte Club are now admonished that "So far as we are able to judge, Messrs. Haswell and Hawn have not left Messrs. Graves, Hollis, and Rankin a leg to stand on in their contention that the election held at Cleveland last January was illegal."

They are further admonished that "Enough evidence has already been presented to demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt that Messrs. W. R. Graves and H. P. Rankin * * * failed to do their duty by the club;" and still further that "We know personally every man elected as an officer and executive committeeman at Cleveland last January, excepting F. S. Hawn, Youngstown, Ohio, and know these men to be persons of ability, strength of character and individual integrity. We know them to be men you can trust, first to last, and evidence thus far brought to light proves that the same cannot be said of Messrs. Graves, Rankin, and Hollis."

As we read this we wonder if when the proper time comes, "the faithful Achilles" will not rise at Niagara Falls, as at Auburn, and suggest that the person whose judgment should be held final in such matters having spoken, there is really no occasion for investigation.

PUBLISHED 1ST AND 15TH
OF EACH MONTH.

FARM-POULTRY

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Copyright—1908. Entered at the Post Office
at Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter.

FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.,

232 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, Editor.

FRANK N. BARCELO, Advertising Manager.

ARTHUR C. SMITH, Assistant Editor.

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"A City of a Million Hens."

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I wonder if it has been your privilege to see an article by Mr. Harwood in the current number of *The World's Work*, entitled "The City of a Million Hens;" and if so, I wish to ask if he is not looking at the proposition entirely from the view point of one not intimately interested in poultry. Of course I am utterly unfamiliar with Petaluma conditions, but it seems to me as though his statements might be somewhat misleading. I am somewhat inclined to credit the article with being largely "hot air," and in my desire to set my mind at rest wish to ask for your opinion in the matter. **LUTHER ROBBINS.**
Hollis Depot, N. H.

The article in question is like most articles on poultry culture published in periodicals having a general circulation, entertaining to the general reader. This article seems to me to differ from the ordinary in that the writer, as far as the limits of his understanding of the situation allowed, tried to present the facts without exaggeration. Usually persons of some literary skill writing up spectacular features of this kind let their enthusiasm carry them quite beyond reasonable bounds, and are inclined to indulge sensationalism at the expense of accuracy. In this instance while the article probably abounds in exaggerations, and is in some ways misleading, it has a tone of moderation and sincere interest that command for it a little more consideration from poultrymen than they are wont to bestow on articles of this kind.

For one who seems to know little of poultry except what he saw and was told at Petaluma, Mr. Harwood has handled his subject well. His lack of familiarity with the poultry vernacular and of knowledge of poultry culture in general are evident throughout the article. A conservative writer, wise in the ways of poultrymen who are being "written up," would probably have discounted the most of what was told him more than Mr. Harwood has, and one who knew his subject could hardly have written some of the things said in this article; but when you compare it with some of the accounts of Petaluma that have been published by men assuming to write as authorities in poultry culture, it holds its own pretty well.

As far as exaggeration of the situation there goes, I don't think this magazine article more at fault than most reports in poultry journals have been. Descriptions of spectacular developments in poultry culture, as elsewhere, are usually much exaggerated. Nor am I able to discover that Mr. Harwood's various errors through lack of acquaintance with the subject in general are more misleading than are the usual more technical discussions of points which naturally require comment in such articles. The difference is that when he misleads it is through ignorance, while the others do it deliberately for the purpose of booming the poultry industry. That, at any rate, is the way it impresses me.

While I have never visited Petaluma, from analysis of the numerous, and sometimes conflicting, accounts of the place, an analysis made with some knowledge of many of the persons responsible for these accounts, I think I have a fairly accurate

understanding of the situation there. What seems to me the most candid and trustworthy statement regarding it was made by editor Chas. R. Harker, in the *Pancier's Monthly* a few years ago, reprinted in the issue of FARM-POULTRY for January 1, 1905. This article is worth reproducing again, as far as it discusses Petaluma in particular.

"I have run to earth many more such fables of poultry keeping in great numbers, and almost invariably have found them to be grossly exaggerated. But there have been exceptions, where the truth was scarcely less misleading than the fiction, because from the manner of the narration much more was taken for granted by the reader than the actual facts would begin to warrant. I do not know of a better example of this sort of half fact and half fiction than the poultry reputation achieved in the past fifteen or twenty years by the thriving little town of Petaluma, in Sonoma county, state of California. It deserves a good deal that has been said about it, and yet this so-called 'White Leghorn city,' the wonderful poultry metropolis of the Pacific coast, the place where, above all others, the great American hen has shown her superiority to the useless eagle as our national bird, this much described Petaluma is very apt to disappoint the enthusiastic poultry fancier who goes there as I did, with wide eyes looking for something to open them still further, and confident that here he will find it.

"So far as I am aware, Petaluma is without an improvement club, and no systematic effort has ever been made by the townspeople to exploit its poultry industry. Real estate agents also have done but little along these lines.

"Why, then, has the name and fame of the town become so farspread in connection with poultry? My own opinion is that the Petaluma Incubator Co. has made Petaluma better known on the map than all other agencies combined. For years and years, all over the land, it has been persistently advertising its goods which are so closely related to the poultry industry, that naturally when one thought of the incubators they thought of the poultry in Petaluma. In this way the attention of newspaper writers, seeking for sensations of any sort, was attracted to the place, and many fanciful articles published about the wonderful extent of poultry breeding in the town. But though the Petaluma Incubator Co. has gone forward, fully abreast and generally a little ahead of the times, the poultry industry of Petaluma, though growing in its old fashioned way, is still conducted as it was at the beginning, generally speaking, and that means that a poultry ranch there is chiefly surprising, not for what it is, but for what it is not.


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away most likely disgusted with the primitive, untidy appearance of all that he has seen. It is ten years previous to this since I was in the Leghorn city, and I expected to see the poultry ranches made over, for then they were nothing but small unattractive places where hens were kept; sometimes a few, and again in large numbers, but in flocks so scattered and hard to see that one could scarcely estimate the total number on any one place. It is the same now that it was then. In the immediate vicinity of the city there are no regular poultry farms. There are fanciers, and good ones, too, with nice flocks of thoroughbred birds that it is a pleasure to look at, but no market producers of any size, except one which has been also much talked of, and which I was particularly anxious to see because here, it was said, I really could find 5,000 laying hens on two acres of ground, where also in the same circumscribed area were hatched last season upwards of 150,000 chickens. Now 5,000 hens form quite a good sized flock, and 150,000 chicks,—well, I would prefer to count them.

"What I found was a very large well arranged poultry house, thoroughly up to date, and a credit to its builder, but brand new; no hens at all in it. Beside it was another of like dimensions on which the carpenters were still at work. No hens there, either. In one house were perhaps a thousand chicks; it isn't easy to count a few hundred chicks recently hatched and running about. No doubt many chicks were hatched there last season, and will be this, but it was far from being up to its description in print. All over the broad land one can find larger poultry houses than this one; some abandoned, too; the silent monuments of failure in the chicken business. There is one such in Petaluma, not ten miles from this new one. What we wanted to see was not a new house, but an old one where success had been achieved on a great scale, and the business not in the mind of its projector, but actually going on. There is all the difference in the world between 5,000 laying hens installed in a new house and grounds, and the same number in a place that has been running steadily for five years, and is yet neat, attractive, profitable. But one big place really worth looking at in all Petaluma? Well, that is about the size of it, so far as market poultry is concerned.

"One can go out into the country, as we did, riding mile after mile, and occasionally see rows of small cheap coops and shed like houses scattered here and there and betokening chickens. In the aggregate, these places do produce an enormous amount of poultry and eggs; no doubt about that, but there is scarcely a half dozen of them that an intelligent poultry keeper with modern ideas of cleanliness and system, would care to accept as a model. In fact, he would be more apt to think that success here was gained, if gained at all, not because of the care given the fowls, but in spite of it. Many of the little sheds are not even whitewashed, nor properly cared for otherwise, and in one place, one of the biggest and most business like that we saw, moldy grain and filthy mash lay on the ground where it had been thrown for the hens to help themselves two days previously. Aside from its fanciers, who, as I have said have thoroughbred birds as good as the best, and whose houses and yards are worthy of the birds, the truth about Petaluma is that while so many small farmers have taken to poultry raising that their combined output is very large, yet they are no more successful there than they are elsewhere when the business is conducted without regard to the lessons which years of experience have taught every progressive poultry keeper. I say this with the best of feeling toward the many worthy people who are, in and around Petaluma, engaged in trying to make poultry pay; all I aim to do is to enlighten those in other places who are, as I know, envious of the alleged success said to be so easily achieved here at the head center of market poultry on the Pacific coast. So I give for what they are worth the real facts about Petaluma."

The weak point in Mr. Harker's estimate of Petaluma's poultry interests is that he fails to appreciate the wisdom of the Petaluma egg farmers in clinging to their old fashioned and primitive methods.

While there can be no doubt that the Petaluma Incubator Co. has been a most important factor in the development of the industry at Petaluma, the most significant thing about the two areas in this country where egg farming is a common industry, and the sole or principal source of income of a large proportion of the population is the tenacity of primitive methods. This is more conspicuous in the Little Compton area, in Rhode Island, than at Petaluma. At Petaluma artificial methods of hatching and brooding are general. At Little Compton artificial methods are almost unknown. It would be interesting to compare conditions at the two places point by point, but to do so satisfactorily one should be thoroughly familiar with both.

Death of Dr. Aldrich.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Writer regrets very much to inform you that Dr. Aldrich went under an operation for appendicitis on Friday, and died Saturday night, June 6th, at seven o'clock.

Here is a case where everyone who ever met the Doctor will regret that he should be taken off in the prime of life. He is not only a great loss to the poultry associations, but also on account of his genial good fellowship, he is a great loss to all the people who were his most intimate friends. Yours very truly,

C. M. BRYANT,

President American Poultry Association.

This announcement comes as a shock to poultrymen who knew Dr. Aldrich, hundreds of whom had met him, and seen him in apparently the best of health and spirits since the first of the year. Though one of the younger set of prominent New England fanciers, he had been well known throughout the country for many years. He was a fancier from boyhood, interested in poultry of all kinds. He was one of the first, if not the first to exhibit Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, and for some years was much interested in these breeds. Subsequently he took up the Rhode Island Red with great enthusiasm, and became the universally acknowledged leading authority on and judge of this breed.

The report of his death coming just as we go to press, we can give only this brief notice. In our next issue a suitable review of his life and his services to poultrymen will appear.

American White Orpington Club.

With the increase in popularity of the White Orpingtons, many breeders and fanciers who are taking hold of them may not have heard of the club that is devoted to the breed. The American White Orpington Club was organized in 1906, and has done much to further the interest in White Orpington fowls. It is the wish of the club to have as its members every breeder or fancier of this grand breed, and the secretary, F. S. Bullington, Box 328, Richmond, Va., will be pleased to forward application upon request.

The Game Cock Guaranteed Them.

A certain hotel in upper Broadway developed a great run in the dining room during breakfast hour. Everybody wanted eggs, and the steward was kept busy replenishing the stock, at the same time wondering what caused the sudden popularity of the house. Finally the mystery was solved. The head waiter was standing near a table at which a couple of patrons were seated, when the crowing of a rooster was heard back of the house. "Hear that?" said one of the guests. "Now ain't I right? Don't that explain where they get all their fresh eggs?" The waiter smiled, but said nothing. The crowing rooster was a game cock kept on a fire escape by a tenant of one of the buildings in the rear of the hotel. And he's the only living chicken in the neighborhood of that justly popular breakfast place.— N. Y. Correspondent in Pittsburg Dispatch.

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LEE'S LICE KILLER. Don't be troubled with Lice. Lee's Lice Killer kills lice and mites on poultry or hogs, by simply spraying on roosts for poultry or on bedding for hogs. It forms a vapor gas which penetrates the feathers of the poultry and the hair of the animals and kills all insects which are concealed therein. It is easily applied and but a few moments are involved in the operation. It is absolutely harmless to fowls or beasts, but death to lice and mites. Used extensively by poultrymen all over the world and proves its worth by its results. Quart can 35c; 1/2 gal. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.00. Ask for free booklet of poultry helps. Geo. H. Lee Co. Omaha, Nebraska

Fanciers' Information Bureau.

Sex of Guineas and Geese. (G. J. F.)—"We have some Pearl guineas and Toulouse geese, and are in doubt about their sex, as we are new in the raising of them. Kindly advise us by what we may determine the sex."

The determination of sex of guinea fowl and geese from casual observation is a most perplexing problem. True, the gander has a note of alarm that is not exactly copied by the goose, but in flocks it is very hard to determine which individual utters the note. After the specimen acquires some age, depth of body, especially in the rear section, is a pretty good index, the female being the deeper. With the guinea fowl, the case is fully as difficult. The male has quite a stately gait, and somewhat the air of a lord, but the most distinguishing trait is the "come back" or "co clack" note of the hen. Those who observe closely and discriminate finely, see a difference in the mincing tiptoe gait of the male, and plain businesslike walk of the female. The color of the wattles are seen differently in male and female by those who scrutinize closely, the cock having a more brilliant red color, while those of the hen are more of the blue hue, or a darker and duller red color than the cocks.

To Convert a Continuous to Scratching Shed House. (G. L. H.)—"I have a gabled roof poultry house 15 x 60 feet, divided by wire into six 10 x 15 foot pens. The house faces south, has a small window in each pen, and the roosts and droppings boards run the length of the north side. I should like your advice on the best way to convert this into a scratching shed house. I have two plans in mind—the first to run a board partition the entire length of house seven feet south of the north wall, and removing the front wall and substituting wire instead. This would give each flock a 7 x 10 roosting pen, and an 8 x 10 open front scratching shed. Should put windows between roosting pen and scratching shed. The other plan would be to alternate scratching shed and roosting pen. The soil on this farm is heavy, and in the spring of the year and after a heavy rain the land is very wet. Would you advise going into poultry to any extent on such land? I also have a strip of land well drained and sloping south, in the lee of an eight foot bank, but only about forty feet wide. Would the runs be too limited?"

I should prefer a modification of the alternate plan. That is, I should make the two middle pens scratching pens, and the two on either side roosting pens. Then build a shed on each end of the house of whatever dimensions you see fit. An opening could be made on the partition between each roosting and scratching room for ventilation. This should be of ample dimensions, and covered with burlap to prevent direct drafts. The objections that I should have of making the roosting pens in the rear of the building partitioned off with boards are that such rooms on the north side of a building are usually very unhealthy. Then again, the subject of correct ventilation comes up, and such a room is hard to ventilate properly. To get enough air into them to keep them healthy, and at the same time not to have too strong a current, is the problem. You write of having glass between the roosting and scratching pens but burlap would be far preferable. It would seem to me from this distance that a rather long opening nearly at the top of the proposed partition would be the best plan of ventilation. How deep this opening should be would depend entirely on local conditions. Probably it would need to be eighteen inches deep. Such soil is not conducive to success with fowls. A slip forty feet wide is hardly extensive enough for a very large enterprise.

Sex of Young Chicks. (L. T. H.)—"Saturday night I was 'phoned about Light Brahma hens. The party wanted them to cross with a Brown Leghorn male, as he had been told that cockerels would all come one color, and pullets of a different color. He wanted to know the sex when hatched. Thinking of it since, reminded me that there was a question in the Fanciers' Information Bureau in

regard to sex, November 1st, page 454. Part of the page was missing, so did not get Mr. Smith's answer. Having been able for years to tell the sex of three day old chicks, I was not interested at the time in the answer. I would now like to know if it is not generally known that the sex can be distinguished? If not, is there not a good business in hatching and selling all pullets from utility stock, and keeping the cockerels for broilers or roasters, according to the market? The pullets ought to bring nearly if not quite as much again as a mixed lot, and then be cheaper for the average buyer. I have always been interested in poultry. One of the first things I remember of doing was feeding hens. The Light Brahma was my first pure breed. Have bred them for nearly forty years."

You ask if it is not generally known that the sex of the chicks can be distinguished when hatched, or when a few days old. This is true of some varieties; Dark Brahmas, for instance, can be readily told as soon as the chickens hatch, and I presume the sex of chicks of all varieties which have the same color and markings as Dark Brahmas could be as readily told. I have not bred all varieties, and therefore cannot say in every instance whether this is true or not. A few years ago Barred Plymouth Rock chicks could be told by the color at the time they hatched, the cockerels being much lighter than the

pullets; but of late male birds are matching so nearly the females in color that it is impossible to say definitely in every instance which are the males and which are the females.

A Typical Wyandotte. (L. T. P.)—"I herewith enclose two snap shots of my eight months old White Wyandotte cockerel. I would like to have your opinion as to his shape, etc. In color he is pure white; weight, 7½ lbs.

The White Wyandotte cockerel as portrayed is very typical and certainly a very good specimen if he is as you say perfectly white. His faults in shape are that he is not quite deep enough in the front of his breast, or perhaps the idea can be better expressed by saying that his keel should extend a little further forward. The shape of back is very good, but his tail is not round enough. The main tail feathers are too straight, and because of the lack of lesser sickles the tail lacks finish. The head and comb appear to be extra nice in the picture. You can certainly receive congratulations on having as good a bird as this one.

Shipping Baby Chicks. (N. M. C.)—"Will you kindly explain method of shipping baby chicks to guarantee a safe arrival?"

The method of shipping baby chicks which is in vogue in this section of the country, is simply to take a box about fifteen inches square and six inches high for about fifty baby chicks. Half the top of the box is covered with board, and the other half with coarse burlap. This leaves

plenty of air, and at the same time keeps the chicks warm, and prevents any draft reaching them. It is a very simple method, and seems to get the best results of anything that has been tried in this section.

Danger in Punching Chicks. (J. M. Z.)—"In marking little chicks is there any danger to them? I refer to marking them between the toes with a punch or marker. Does it make the foot sore?"

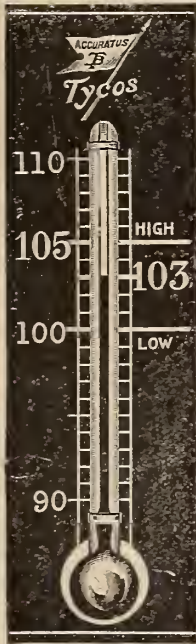
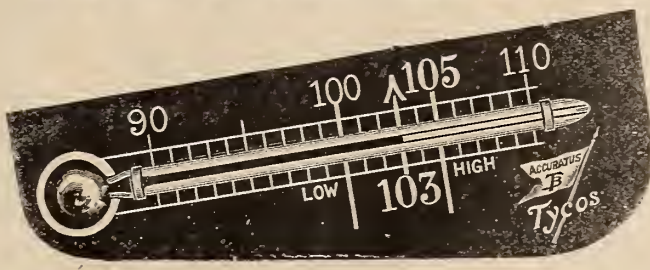
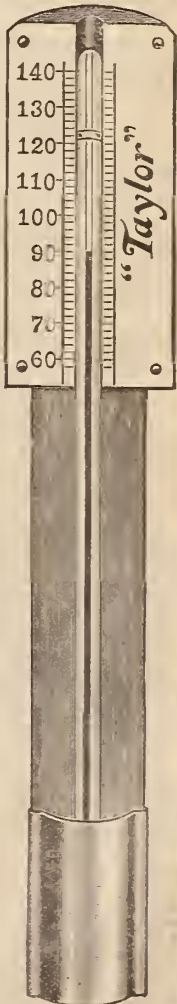
The most convenient time to mark little chickens is just before they come off the nest. This treatment does not retard their growth, nor inconvenience them in any way. The foot may be a little sore in the web for a day or two, but not enough so that the chickens pay any attention to it.

What Breed to Keep. (H. L. N., Jr.)—"Being undecided as to what breed of chickens to get, I appeal to you for assistance. I want a large fowl, a fairly good laying strain, and one that will mature fast for market. Could you kindly tell me what breed of chicken will best answer my purpose? I thought of the Barred Plymouth Rocks, but am going to leave it to you. Could you also recommend a poultry farm that I can get my stock from, as I am afraid I might select one that would sell me poor stock?"

We believe that some one of the American breeds suit nine out of ten people better than any other, and of all the American breeds no one is better than the Barred Plymouth Rock. Your own judgment in this matter would seem to be good. Personally, I believe that Barred

TAYLOR

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The skill and experience of nearly sixty years is back of every thermometer we manufacture.


We have studied the temperature requirements in artificial incubation for thirty years. To insure permanency in Thermometers, the tubes must be thoroughly seasoned—glass after cooling contracts slowly for a long period of time—slightly diminishing the size of the bulb. This contraction is eliminated in **Taylor Thermometers** by storing the finished tubes. Thermometers may look alike, but it is the hidden quality that counts for

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We carry in stock—ageing **200,000 INCUBATOR THERMOMETER TUBES**. Every Taylor Thermometer tube is entirely free from air; placed in a horizontal position the column of mercury will draw back to the bulb.


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The Thermometer is the smallest part of your incubator investment—the best incubator is no better than the poorest and fertile eggs prove sterile if the Thermometer is wrong—see that your Thermometers are branded,



Any of These Marks on Your Thermometer

Means Temperature Insurance.



"Tycos."

It's the Taylor Brand of Quality

Taylor Instrument Companies,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you — please them—and help us.

Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements only will be inserted in these columns, and no display other than the initial word or name allowed. No advertisement containing less than TWO lines will be accepted. All parts of lines will be charged as one full line. No limit to number of lines ad. may contain. An advertiser can divide his copy and have an ad. under as many headings as he wishes. Cost of classified advertising will be at a uniform rate of 25 cents per line, each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times ordered. Copy will be changed as often as desired without extra cost. About seven ordinary words make a line. Initials, figures, name, and address count as words. We classify the headings in alphabetical order, the value of which arrangement to the advertiser is at once apparent, enabling the buyer to immediately locate advertisements of any particular kind in which he may be interested.

BABY CHICKS.

20000 BARRED Rock baby chicks, largest exclusive shipment of baby Rocks, 1 c. each; \$3 per 100. Also, world's best strains of White Rock and Black Minorca hatching eggs, \$5 per 100; free circular. R. H. Loveland, Lamar, Clinton Co., Penna.

DAY OLD CHICKS, White Wyandottes, 15 cts. each; White Leghorns 10 cts. each. Pekin ducklings 25 cents each. Prompt shipment, any number. Niagara Farm, Box 1, Ransomville, N. Y.

5000 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks, from large vigorous, free range, heavy laying stock, at \$10 per 100; \$5 per 50. Eggs testing 80 per cent fertile, \$4 per 100. C. A. Stevens, Ransomville, N. Y.

WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS, (Fisher strain) due to hatch June 16th. Price twelve cents each to quick buyers. S. S. Gould, Graustville, N. Y.

YOUNG chicks, pullets and cockerels, eight to twelve weeks old. Sure to live; circular. Winfield-Beech Company, Salem, New York.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS—34 varieties, Japanese, Sebrights, Games. A. A. Fenn, Box 52, Delavan, Wis.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT Brahmans. We offer a part of our breeding stock at low prices. Fifty hens, ten cock birds. Balch & Brown, Manchester, Conn.

BREEDING STOCK.

BUFF Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte rearing hens. Mrs. Louise S. Monilton, Rutland, Mass.

CHARCOAL.

POULTRY Charcoal, only \$1 per bbl.; \$4.50 in 5 bbl. lots; coarse for hoppers, fine for wash, chick size. C. B. Charcoal Co., R. F. D. No. 3, Bridgewater, Mass.

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Prize winners at Boston. My ducks are light fawn in color, large, and great layers. Eggs \$1 per 12; \$6 per 100. Howard M. Munroe, Lexington, Mass.

EGGS.

BUFFINTON will sell 15 eggs for \$1 from Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Columbian Wyandottes, and R. C. R. 1 Reds. Rowland G. Buffinton, Somerset, Mass.

EGG BOXES.

MORE FOR YOUR EGGS, 3 to 5 cents per dozen more selling in the "Trustworthy Way." Full details of the "Trustworthy Way" and 25 Trustworthy egg boxes (best box made for delivering) sent on receipt of one dollar. Trustworthy Egg Ass'n, Box 2, Huber, Ky.

FAVEROLLES.

FAVEROLLES CLUB ANNUAL, all about breed and breeders, free for stamp. Whitty, 96 E. 17th Street, N. Y. City, N. Y.

FOODS AND REMEDIES.

133 VALUABLE RECIPES FOR POULTRY FOODS, Condition Powders, Remedies, Insecticides and other necessities contained in my formulae. Price \$1 postpaid. Send me your name for free circular. Dr. P. T. Woods, Box F, Middleton, Mass.

FOR SALE.

75 R. C. B. Minorcas, one year old; 20 pairs Runt Homers in trade for B-flat cornet, or camera. Geo. E. Fox, Wayne, Pa.

GAMES.

PIT Game fowls, Pit Bull Terrier and Boston Terrier dogs. J. P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

HOUDANS.

IDEAL Houdans, won Boston, Lynn, Beverly; eggs 10c. each. C. E. Marshall, Rowley, Mass.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

SECOND HAND INCUBATORS AND BROODERS for sale very cheap, for cash. Prices and description on application. W. J. Curtiss, Box 1, Ransomville, N. Y.

JAVAS.

BLACK JAVAS, high scoring 8 to 10 lb. hens, bred to 9 to 12 lb. males. Circular free. G. M. Mathews, Brocton, N. Y.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs for hatching, from the best winners at New York, St. Louis, and Jamestown exposition, Chicago, and many other shows, \$5 per 13; \$15 per 50. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Box 401, Waltham, Mass.

10000 EGGS for hatching, S. C. White Leghorns, large, vigorous, heavy laying stock, good as the best, \$1 per 13; \$2.50 per 50; \$4 per 100; strong fertility. Young chicks \$10 per 100. C. A. Stevens, Box 1, (formerly of Wilson) Ransomville, N. Y.

CARMAN'S Egg Queen str. R. C. Brown eggs \$1. 15; stock, W. W. Carman, Margaretville, N. Y.

CHEAP 200 S. C. Wh. Leghorn hens, raised in 1907. C. W. Wendorne, Brocton, N. Y.

LICE PAINT.

ONCE A YEAR LICE PAINT will keep houses, brooders, etc., free from mites if used once a year; 50c. gal. Woodsdale Poultry Plant, Summit, R. I.

MINORCAS.

1000 Minorcas, best quality. 28 page cat. Geo. H. Northrup, R. F. D. 2, Raceville, N. Y.

"MINORCAS of Every Comb and Color" is the title of the very latest book on this variety. The author is Mr. Geo. H. Northrup, known far and wide as one of the foremost breeders and judges in the country. This well written, well illustrated book, by one of the greatest authorities, will prove valuable and instructive to all lovers of Minorcas. Mailed postage prepaid on receipt of price, 50 cts. Farm-Poultry Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$3 per sitting. R. Story, 157 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF, Black, and White Orpingtons, winners at New York of 27 ribbons, Dec. 17 to 21, 1907, and of 37 ribbons at Boston, Jan. 14 to 18th, 1908. Eggs for sitting from Buff and White from \$3 per doz. up, and from Blacks at \$5 per doz. up; mating list for the asking; also stock for sale. Rufus Delafield, owner, George J. May, manager, Sunswick Poultry Farm, Box F. P., South Plainfield, N. J.

BUFF, BLACK and White Orpingtons, S. C. winners of 119 prizes, 5 silver cups, and many gold and color specials this season. Champions of New England. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per sitting; \$10 and \$15 per hundred; half price after June 1st. Handsome mating list free. For the best write. Emil R. Doehr, Wallingford, Conn.

PIGEONS.

UNVARNISHED facts about squab raising, for stamp. W. G. Todd, East Bridgewater, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF Rocks, winners of 200 premiums; solid color. Stock, eggs. D. C. Coolidge, Bristol, N. H.

BUFF Rocks exclusively; fine birds. Solid in color. T. D. Schellfield, Woodstock, N. H.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—good layers; big welters; the coming breed. I won 1st cock, 1st hen, North Adams, Mass.; 1st cock, 1st hen, Hartford, Conn. Eggs for hatching, \$4 per 13, from pen headed by second Jamestown cockerel, which I recently purchased. For the best write. Point Meadow Poultry Farm, Stanley Wolcott, manager, Westport Point, Mass.

BUFF Rocks. Stock and eggs at reduced rates after June 15th. D. C. Coolidge, Bristol, N. H.

BUFF Rocks, best eggs \$1.50 sitting (half price.) Noyes, Box 273, New London, Conn.

POULTRY HOUSES.

FOUR portable poultry houses for sale at half cost. N. T. Crwell, Tel. 744-1 Jamaica, 1-7 Park St., West Roxbury, Mass.

POULTRY PRINTING.

POULTRY POST CARDS, beautiful illustrations, 15c. per dozen, assorted or all one kind, 10c. with your advt. \$1.50; 500, \$3.50; sample free; other printing for poultrymen reasonable and up to date. Fink & Sons, 14 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POULTRY REMEDIES.

4-1-1 prevents and cures diarrhea of every form in chicks and adult fowls. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents. W. F. Mautics, Columbia, Pa., breeder of S. C. R. 1 Reds, R. C. W. and Buff Minorcas, and Buff P. Rocks.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

EGGS from Show's Rose and Single Comb Rhode 1. Reds and Houdans \$2 for 13; \$4 for 40; have been breeding them for the last ten years. Also Pekin ducks and Homer pigeons. Be sure and send for circular. A few good birds for sale. D. P. Show, Fall River, Mass.

HOUSE ROCK POULTRY FARM, R. I. Reds won Boston, 1st and 2nd cock, 1, 2, 3, 4 chicks; 24 pullet; 5d pen. Rose Combs. Send stamp for mating list. C. M. Bryant, prop., P. O. Box 6, Wollaston, Mass.

2000 RHODE Island Reds; eggs, stock, and chicks; send for circular; 11c free. Elmwood P. Farm, 75 North St., Bridgewater, Mass.

R. C. R. 1 Reds, breeding stock and eggs reasonable; 15 eggs, special mating, \$2; good clear stock \$1 per 15. H. M. Edson, Milford, N. H.

WANTED, 100 to 200 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chicks hatched in April; pullets only. J. M. Colwell, R. F. D. 2, Brewster, N. Y.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, George Howard, Jr., South Bound Brook, N. J.

2000 RHODE Island Reds; stock for sale; prices reasonable; free circular. Elmwood Poultry Farm, Box A, Bridgewater, Mass.

TURKEYS.

EGGS for hatching from big Bronze turkeys; prices right. T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

MAM, W. Hollands, 40 lb. Mad. Sq. winner; eggs. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, W. Alexander, Pa.

WANTED.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED. Highest market price and immediate returns. Specialist on ducks and geese. Send for shipping instructions. No commission. The Park & Pollard Co., Live Poultry Dept., 46 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

POULTRY expert wants situation; 25 years with fancy and market poultry farms; specialist on egg production N. Y., Pa., Va., and West. Ref. married; age 40; 2 children. Poul. Mgr., B. 15, Portsmouth, Va.

PARTNER with \$2000 for poultry farm in Cuba. Fine climate, no winter or trying spring to kill birds. San Cristobal P. Farm, San Cristobal, Cuba.

WANTED, position on a poultry farm by a young man of good character and some experience. Address, L., care Farm-Poultry.

AT LIBERTY. The present manager of the Edgewood Poultry Plant will be open for an engagement after July 15th. Thomas W. Norris, Wapping, Conn.

WHITWASH MACHINES.

BROWER'S \$9 machine, does 5 men's work. Free catalogue. W. J. Brower, W. F. Springfield, Ill.

WYANDOTTES.

BUSINESS W. Wyandottes, Stock for sale; trap nests used. Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

SILVER Wyandottes, winners of more first prizes in leading shows than any strain in America. Ck's from \$3; pullets for breeders, \$2 and up; eggs for hatching, J. C. Jodrey, Box A, Danvers, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. The Triumph strain has a national reputation for beauty, utility, and especially for heavy laying of large brown eggs. A few extremely fancy cockerels for sale. They are farm raised, large, vigorous, shapely and white. Also a few R. I. Red cockerels, bred on another farm. They are from a heavy laying strain, and will please you. W. E. Mack, West Woodstock, Vt.

REAL BUFFS, GREAT LAYERS. Free range. Stock and eggs in season; orders taken for few chicks, also brovn eggs. Mrs. A. F. Putnam, Dodge, Mass.

WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, big farm raised; heavy layers; brown eggs; shape, color, comb, eye right. Regular winners leading shows 10 years. Fine breeding hens \$1 each; males for sale; best eggs, 15c; \$1.50, \$3; 100, \$5. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

Rhode Island Reds

240 ECC STRAIN

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Best laying strain in America. My Reds are winter layers when eggs are high.

Fort Rouge

Winnipeg, Canada.

March 30, 1908.

Mr. Piper

Dear Sir:

Could you send on sitting of R. C. Rhode Islands? I got four hens and five roosters out of the lot. The hens have laid right through when 40° below. I'm well pleased, and mean to make a foundation stock of them. Believe me

Yours truly,

JAMES ANDERSON

Stock for sale. Winter incubator eggs \$6 per 100; from best layers \$15 per 100; \$1.50, \$2, \$3 per 15. 200 Reds. Member R. I. Red Club. Eleven years a breeder of Reds.

E. S. PIPER, North Haven, Maine.

Plymouth Rocks grow as fast, lay as much, and dress as well as any fowl in the world. It is not becoming FARM-POULTRY to push any one advertiser, and we believe that every advertiser we have is worthy of your confidence and trade. If we did not so believe we should not allow the advertisement in the paper.

Prices and Houses. (S. E. M.)—

"1. What price should I pay for White Wyandotte breeders each?"

"2. What price for White Wyandotte chicks in May each?"

"3. What sort of a foundation is the best for a poultry house to keep out rats, and how deep must it go into the ground?"

"4. Which of the enclosed plans for hen house will be kept clean the most easily?"

"5. Would it be well to put windows in the roof of the scratching shed?"

"6. Had the partitions between the pens better be of wire or of concrete?"

1. Good fair pure bred fowls could be obtained at \$3 each for males, and \$2 each for females. When the birds have extra qualities and are extra heavy layers, are of remarkable size and shape development, or meet the requirements of the American Standard of Perfection closely, there is justice in the demand of the owners for a larger price than that named in this letter. For such stock there is no limit to the price, depending entirely upon the measure in which the specimens meet those requirements.

2. Pure bred chicks are sold at \$15 to \$20 per hundred when hatched. The price of chicks in May would depend entirely upon the size of the chicks. I hardly think there is a standard value for such, but would say that chicks just weaned ought to be worth three or four times the price of those just hatched.

3. Posts are the best things in my opinion to set a poultry house on, and the best plan to keep rats out is to dig a trench around these posts about two and one-half feet deep, and tack on one inch or one and one-half inch mesh wire. Half-inch mesh wire costs more, but it is proof against mice as well as rats.

4. Would recommend the third or last plan you submitted as the house which would be most easily cared for.

5. The windows in the roof of the scratching shed would be all right if you look out for the rain and high winds.

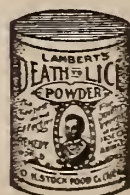
6. The partitions had better be of wire for every reason. Concrete is damp and a poor thing for the henhouse unless you have artificial heat, as otherwise it holds the moisture and makes the hens very uncomfortable.

Answers H. F. R. on Crosse's. (S. C. B.)—

"H. F. R. asked in May 15th F. P., page 238, about crosses—Plymouth Rock-Rhode Island Red, and White Wyandotte-R. I. Reds. The first mentioned cross will produce a black pullet with brown lacing on neck, weighs about 5 lbs., and is fair layer. Rhode Island Red cockerel crossed with White Wyandotte hen will produce a white hen with black wings and tail feathers, and black lacing on neck—in fact, a nearly perfect Columbian Wyandotte. They are medium size and good layers. I see no particular advantage in either cross, and personally should prefer the pure bred fowls. Some people claim that cross bred chickens are more hardy, but my experience has not borne out that statement."

There is good common sense in the above reply, and good information. The facts about the White Wyandotte-Rhode Island Red crosses coincide with those already given by others. The report on the Plymouth Rock-Rhode Island Red crosses are the first we have had, and we are correspondingly obliged.

A Good Suggestion for a Dominique Breeder. (G. E. S.)—"In a late issue of FARM-POULTRY some one inquired why Rose Comb Barred Rocks are not bred



LAMBERT'S
Death-to-Lice Powder
For sitting hens, laying hens and show stock. It will kill body lice quickly, and will not injure eggs or chickens, nor soil the plumage in any way. The Standard lice powder for over twenty-five years—it's better today. Use it freely and lice won't bother your birds. 1908 Pocket Book Pointers, 10c. Sent free for 2 cent stamp if you mention this paper. Write today. O. K. Stock Food Co., 424 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



and perfected. Last season I purchased from —, two sittings of his best Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, and from these hatched six cockerels. The very best marked bird of all is a perfect rose comb. Am not breeding from him, but have kept him thus far out of curiosity. If some one had some Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, might start the breed going."

The suggestion by G. E. S. is certainly a good one for a Dominique breeder. We have long regretted the poor color of what few American Dominiques we have been able to find in the show room, and it seems a pity that this opportunity for which a Dominique breeder must look for years without success, should pass without one of them locating and procuring this bird.

Clearly Canker. (L. F. M.)—"I have four Barred Rocks that were taken with a swelling under the right eye. They rub their heads on the feathers of the body. There is a hard cheesy substance under the eye in the corner of mouth. If removed it leaves the place raw they drink a great deal. Can you tell me what to do for them, and what the disease is? Please let me know as soon as possible, as it seems to be contagious. I have separated them from the others. I noticed it two weeks ago."

The trouble is undoubtedly canker in the mouth, which runs underneath the skin of the face more or less. You do the right thing when you remove it. This should be done from time to time, and after it is removed the wound should be washed in listerine and water half and half, or peroxide and water half and half. If you wish to give a dry application, would recommend rubbing it with tannic acid or powdered sulphur. These are the old remedies, and to my mind not as efficient as the first two mentioned, but may be handier to use. The oftener it is treated the better.

Color of R. I. Red Chicks. (C. L. B.)—"Will you please tell me through the columns of your paper what color should a S. C. Rhode Island Red chick be when first hatched, also color of feet and legs? I have a flock of twenty-eight; some white and some buff, but all have light colored feet and legs. They are about a week old. I bought the eggs from a well known breeder. Will the white ones turn red when grown? I do not know whether this is characteristic of the Reds, or not."

The color of Rhode Island Red chicks when first hatched varies a great deal. Some are very light, nearly white, while some are decidedly deep buff. Some of these white chickens, however, may turn

out to be the richest red ones in the lot. That is to say, you can form no idea of what the fowls are going to be in color from the color of the chicks when hatched. The feet and legs should not give you any great concern at present, as they are liable to color up in the fall. Whatever breed you are using, if you get them from a good reliable breeder it is always the best plan to wait until the chicks are six to nine months old before you form any definite idea of what they are worth. I vary the age at six to nine months, as some strains mature earlier than others, and you can form as good an idea of these early strains at six or seven months of age as you can of the later ones at nine. Notice that I answered your question, "Will the white ones turn red?" by saying that the white ones may be some of the richest colored and deepest red ones in the flock when they get their adult feathers.

Oyster Shells for Leg Weakness.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—If W. E. F. will give his little chicks oyster shells he will have no further trouble with leg weakness, and some of the crippled birds will probably recover.

Before the time when little chicks and ducks as well can get succulent green food this weakness or breaking down often occurs, notwithstanding the healthiest stock and best of care.

The bones seem to soften; the body gets plastic, indicating a lack of mineral matter. I think the best way with chicks is to screen out the fine shells, and scatter around conveniently, rather than place them in boxes. The waste is unimportant, as their value is not great.

G. E. SMITH.

Big Losses from Vermin.

It is estimated that the live stock and poultry interests of the United States suffer millions of dollars loss every year from lice and vermin in addition to the other millions lost directly from diseases caused by germs. Both these losses can be avoided by the use of Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip, which not only kills germs and cuts off loss from that cause, but also kills lice and vermin. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip is a coal tar creosotic preparation, and is a healing remedy as well as disease germ preventive. It soothes cuts, sores, and wounds in animals, and greatly assists in healing them. The West Disinfecting Company, 9 East 59th street, New York city, makes Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip, and will be glad to send descriptive literature to all who ask for it. Mention this journal when you write.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Rearing Goslings. (H. B. S.)—"I have raised chickens for years, but never geese. Two weeks ago I bought forty goose eggs, and put them under hens. Will you tell me the proper method of feeding them, and what to give them at first?"

Goslings may be fed much the same as young chickens and ducks, as far as food given them is concerned. Like ducks, they want water accessible when eating grain food. Unlike ducks and chickens, they will not stand even for short periods an exclusive grain diet, for grass and weeds are the favorite and staple food of geese, and supplies of grain are supplementary. To keep goslings healthy and growing give them all the green stuff, preferably grass range, they want, and what mash, same as for fowls, they will eat when liberally supplied with green food. Grain, either cracked or whole, may be given, but growing goslings are likely to break down under too concentrated feeding, and it is best to be cautious about grain until the frame is full grown and the birds ready to fatten. Then grain may be given exclusively.

Hens Lose Use of Legs. (L. C. B.)—"I have had several Rock hens lose the use of their legs, and had to be killed;—seemed to eat all right, and seemed healthy otherwise. I fed them dry mash in hoppers and whole corn mornings, wheat and oats at noon,—4 qts per 100 hens. Can you tell me what is the cause of the ailment, and if 'here is any cure for it?'"

There are several possible causes of such trouble. Rheumatism is one of the most common. Occasionally paralysis, probably as a result of a strain in laying occurs, and sometimes the trouble is in the feet more than the legs; scaly leg so affecting the joints of the feet that the bird cannot use them. Lameness may also occur as the result of injury. Where a number of cases occur in succession as in this instance, rheumatism is the more probable cause. This may be treated by putting hens in

dry, snug quarters, rubbing legs with a good liniment, and giving a one grain quinine pill nightly until improvement is noticed, or the case seems not disposed to yield to treatment, in which case the bird should be killed.

Why Hens Slack in Laying. (N. S.)—"I have a pen of fowls consisting of ten Plymouth Rocks and two White Wyandottes. Out of these twelve fowl I am only getting an average of five eggs. I cannot understand this, as they are all last year's chickens, and laid fairly well in the earlier part of the year. They seem to be in good condition. I feed them a mash of boiled potatoes and crushed corn, made into a good stiff dry mash in the morning, and cut grass, and in the evening whole corn. They have a good run and house, and lots of water. Can you explain this for me? Is there any way by which hens can be made broody? My hens seem to break up when sitting on a hatching of eggs."

It is quite usual for hens that have been laying well earlier in the year to slack up at this season. A hen—that is an average hen is not capable of perpetual motion in the way of egg production. The reasons for the reduction of egg production are several. It is not always a question of feeding or external conditions. Capacity for egg production is a constitutional quality which hens have in varying degrees. Some that have it highly developed can keep on laying as long as food is abundant and nothing occurs to check them. Others, with less constitutional capacity will lay for awhile and then slack or quit, no matter how favorable conditions may be. The practical way of getting at which hens are "which," and sorting out the poor performers, is to look them over, separate those that are in good flesh from those that are poor. Feed the latter heavily. Determine by observation or trapping which hens are laying, and dispose of fat hens not laying, and of as many of the others that as they get into

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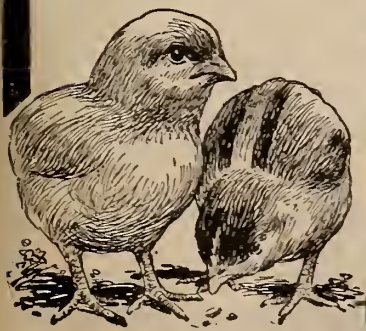
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To learn all about this wonderful machine. Send us your name and address on a postal card, and receive booklet by mail free. It explains Hall's Method, and gives full description of our Mammoth Hatcher showing how you can hatch thousands of chicks with less expense and with less time and care and greater profit than you can do in any other way. It's a money-maker. Write to-day.

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good flesh do not begin to lay. When hens after being set do not stick to the nest, the trouble may be sickness or lice. These are the common causes of hens deserting their nests.

Feeding Ducklings Meat Food. (L. C. B.)—“How early is it advisable to feed beef scrap to ducklings, and how much is best to feed?”

Duck growers generally do not feed beef scrap or other meat food to growing ducklings earlier than the fifth to the seventh day. Then they begin with about five to ten per cent animal food, gradually increasing as the ducks can stand it to from twelve to twenty per cent when the ducks are six to eight weeks old.

Crippled Chicks. (C. J.)—“Can you tell me what it is, and what it is from, and what to do for it? About half of the chicks from my White Plymouth Rocks, which are good stock, scoring from 90³/₄ to 92 points, are hatched with a sort of fester on their knees. They walk on their knees right on the fester with their feet sticking up beside their heads.”

I don't think I ever saw or heard of a case just like this. By “knees” I suppose Mr. J. means hocks. It is not uncommon for chicks to hatch so crippled that they walk on the hock, but poultrymen rarely let them live long enough for the hock to become sore from moving on it. The statement of the case says nothing of the number of chicks hatched or of how they are hatched. If only a few chicks are hatched there might be no particular significance in these cases. If many were hatched and any considerable percentage were crippled the trouble would be likely to occur only in artificial hatching, and could probably be traced to mismanagement of incubation. In using natural methods a few crippled chicks come occasionally, but more than two or three such from a sitting of eggs is extremely rare, and many more hatches produce all perfect chicks than produce any proportion of cripples.

Beef Scraps Not Used Right. (J. R. H.)—“I write to ask you a question about a strange sickness that befalls every hatch of my little chicks when about six weeks old. The chicks are taken from the incubator when about 48 hours old. Their first meal is fine grit and water. For the first four weeks they are fed four times a day, three times chick food and one mash food consisting of equal parts of rice boiled in water, and johnnycake. In the second week the quantity of rice and johnnycake is reduced a little every day, and some more bran and corn meal added till after four weeks they get a mash food once a day consisting of 3 parts bran, 3 parts corn meal, 1 part Darling's beef scraps. They are then fed three times a day one meal said mash, two meals chick food mixed with whole wheat. They have plenty grit, charcoal, green food and clean water in stone fountains. Their brooders are kept as clean as possible, perfectly dry and smooth. The chicks have no lice. The artificial heat is furnished strictly according to brooder directions. It is cut out altogether when chicks are about four weeks old. If the nights are unusually cold the heat is given a little longer. The disease appears in every one of my hatches when the chicks are about six weeks old. It comes quite sudden, and kills between 10 and 15% of the hatch. It lasts for about two weeks and then disappears. The chicks sit around for about two days, refuse to eat, and then die. A post-mortem examination shows part of their bowels filled with a hard, greenish mass, all the other parts and organs being normal and in good health. The losses in all my hatches in the first four to five weeks never exceeded about a dozen out of 300 or 350. I keep about thirty in one brooder 2 1/2 x 3 feet; their runs in the brooder house are 2 1/2 x 8 feet; their yard outside is a large one. They get their grain in a thick straw litter so that they have to work for it. I tried everything—chili pepper, chopped onions, gave them heat again, but without any effect. The only thing I do now, as soon as that disease appears, is that I cut their meals down to two, and feed them nothing but hard grains. All the chicks are S. C. White Leghorns from healthy stock. I would be glad if you could give me some advice how to prevent that disease. It is some-

thing very strange to me. I never heard from other people that their chicks had it.”

The disease is a digestive disorder, which I'll not attempt to identify by name, probably due to too large a proportion of beef scraps in the mash when beef scraps are first given. One-seventh of the mash on which they are put at four weeks old is beef scraps. That is, about 14%, a larger proportion than it is safe to begin with, and perhaps more than it is

advisable to give to chicks of that age under any circumstances. Begin with not more than 5% scrap. It will be noted that there is no trouble until about two weeks after beef scrap is introduced in the ration. That, apparently is about as long as any of the chicks stand it. Within the next two weeks all the chicks that can not stand so much scrap sicken and die. The others get along without breaking down, but may be unfavorably affected by it.

Geese, prime, western, per lb.....	..@ 8
Geese, poor western, southern and south-western, per lb.....	..@ 7
Guinea fowls, per pair.....	..@ 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	..@ 25

PHILADELPHIA.

From official market report of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange.

EGGS.—There is a good demand for strictly desirable eggs, and receipts of this description are promptly cleaned up at firm prices. Pa. and nearby firsts, at mark, free cases.. 171. @ Pa. and nearby current receipts in returnable crates..... 162. @ Pa. and nearby seconds, at mark, free cases 14. @ 15 Western, firsts, at mark..... @ 17 1/2 Western, current receipts..... @ 16 1/2 Western, seconds, current receipts..... 14. @ 15 Southwestern, firsts, at mark..... 17. @ Southwestern, current receipts..... 16. @ Southern, fresh, at mark..... 14. @ 15 **DRESSED POULTRY.**—Receipts of fresh killed fowls are moderate, and the market is steady with a fair demand. Broiling chickens are scarce and in good demand at firm prices. Turkeys of fine quality are in small supply and steady, under a fair demand.

Fresh Killed Poultry— Fowls, southern..... 124. @ Fowls, western, choice..... @ 18 1/2 Fowls, western, fair to good..... 124. @ 13 Fowls, common..... 11. @ 12 Old roosters, dry picked..... 10. @ 10 1/2 Broilers, nearby, weighing 2 1/4 lbs. to pair 30. @ 35 Broilers, western, weighing 3 1/4 lbs. to the pair..... 28. @ 30 Turkeys, prime..... 16. @ 17 Turkeys, ordinary..... 12. @ 15 Squabs, white, weighing 9 to 10 lbs. per dozen \$2 7/8 @ \$3 2/5 Squabs, white, weighing 2 lbs. per dozen.. 2 25 @ 2 50 Squabs, white, weighing 7 lbs. per dozen.. 1 75 @ 2 00 Squabs, white, weighing 6 1/2 lbs. per dozen. 1 25 @ 1 50 Squabs, dark and No. 2..... 25 @ 1 00 **LIVE POULTRY.**—Trade is quiet, but the market for desirable lots of fowls and spring chickens rules steady, under light receipts. Ducks and geese are quiet and unchanged, with small supplies. Fowls, as to quality..... 134. @ 14 Old roosters..... 9. @ 10 Spring chickens, broilers, uniform sizes, weighing 1 1/2 lbs. each..... 28. @ 30 Spring chickens, broilers, smaller sizes and inferior qualities..... 25. @ 25 Ducks..... 10. @ 11 Geese..... 7. @ 9 Pigeons, old, per pair..... 25. @ 25 Pigeons, young, per pair..... 15. @ 20

Prof. C. K. Graham to Leave Connecticut.

Prof. Charles K. Graham has resigned his position as professor of poultry culture at Connecticut Agricultural College, to accept the position of director of the agricultural department of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. He will begin his new duties about Sept. 1.

Mr. Graham has done good work in Connecticut, and it is safe to predict that he will “make good” in Virginia. While in the new position he will not specialize in poultry, but devote attention to all branches of agriculture, he writes us that he expects to have ample opportunity to keep up his interest in poultry.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

Boston Produce Market Report.

Eggs.

Receipts today, 12,944 cases; same time last year, 9,588 cases; receipts 6 days, 49,068 cases; same time last year, 45,580 cases.

Receipts were liberal today, and the market is well supplied with all grades. Demand is only moderate, western regular packings selling as wanted at 16 @ 17c, as to quality and condition. Stock has to be better than the average to exceed 16c, however, and very good marks have to go at 16c. The storage packed stock arriving is rarely good enough to bring any more than regular packings. Dirties steady at 14 @ 14c. Fancy henery selling fairly.

Quotations at Mark.

Fancy henery.....	20. @ 21
Me., Vt., N. H., extras.....	18. @ 19
Me., Vt., N. H., common to good.....	16. @ 17
Ind., Ills. and N. Ohio, selected.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Other choice western.....	16 1/2 @
Western common to good.....	15. @ 16
Western dirties.....	14. @ 14 1/2
Storage packed—	
Milch, Ind., etc., fancy.....	17. @
Other choice western.....	16 1/2 @ 17

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today, 494 packages; same time last year, 840 packages; receipts 6 days, 3,001 packages; same week last year, 9,067 packages.

Western fowls did not clean up very well on Saturday, and are in liberal supply today. The weather is hot, demand slack, and best marks hard to place at 12 1/2 @ 13c. Western broilers selling in a small way at 20 @ 25c, as to quality. Old cocks hold steady at 10c. But little doing in frozen poultry, but prices hold steady and unchanged. Choice eastern fowls have a steady sale at 16c. Green ducks in good supply. Broilers steady.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern—

Fowls, choice.....	16. @
Fowls, common to good.....	13. @ 15
Green ducks, per lb.....	15. @

Nearby Broilers—

Choice 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	30. @ 33
Squab broilers, per pair.....	50. @ 70
Pigeons, choice, per doz.....	\$1 50 @ \$2 00
Pigeons, common to good.....	75 @ 1 00
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 75 @ 2 25

Western Ice-packed—

Turkeys, per lb.....	16. @ 17
Fowls, choice.....	..@ 13
Fowls, common to good.....	12. @ 12 1/2
Old cocks, per lb.....	10. @

Western Frozen—

Turkeys, No. 1.....	13. @ 20
Turkeys, No. 2.....	1. @ 15
Chickens, choice soft roasting.....	17. @ 18
Chickens, fair to good.....	14. @ 16
Broilers, fancy, per lb.....	22. @ 23
Fowls, choice.....	14. @
Fowls, common to good.....	12. @ 13
Ducks, per lb.....	12. @ 14
Geese, per lb.....	10. @ 12

Live Poultry.

Eastern fowls are in light supply, and hold steady at 13 @ 13 1/2c. Small lots of spring chickens sell at 25 @ 26c. per lb., but should not weigh less than 2 1/2 lbs. each.

Fowls, per lb.....	13. @ 13 1/2
Spring chickens, per lb.....	25. @ 26
Roosters, per lb.....	8. @ 10

NEW YORK.

From the Producers' Price Current.

Eggs.

Receipts today, 15,184 cases; last six days, 126,758; previous six days, 151,929.

Arrivals are lighter and the general market is gradually working into a firmer position, although there is still a surplus of ordinary qualities, some of which are going to storage rather than accept present selling values. Prime to fancy eggs are hardening a little, owing to the decreasing proportion of such in the receipts.

N. Y. Mercantile Exchange Official Quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per doz..... @ 19



O. K. Poultry Food

It is a pure guaranteed egg producer, conditioner and disease preventive. Keep a fowl's blood pure and digestive organs in good condition and it will be a productive fowl and not liable to disease. O. K. Poultry Food will do that. Good for Poultry and Pigeons. 1908 Pocket Book Pointers, 10c. Sent free for 2 cent stamp if you mention this paper when you write. Write today. O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 924 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Aerial Valuations.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—From your editorial essence you are usually a fellow who says what you think, so I would like a think or two here.

I have before me on my desk an open poultry magazine. A large advertisement shows a picture of a hen and says, "Value \$5,000," etc. Turning a few pages I notice where one hundred hens sold for \$5000. (These must be darn poor quality to be worth only one one-hundredth as much money each as the former hen). Turning a few more pages, I see where this fellow is getting up somewhere near the top, as he gets \$7,500 for five birds—or in other words \$1,500 each.

At the present ratio of progression the \$10,000 hen will be out of her shell in a very short time. Now, to tell you frankly, I have a Lt. Brahma hen that I would not sell to you for \$5,100; first, because she is not worth \$5,100, (she might be worth \$4,900); and second, because you probably would not pay \$5,100 for a Lt. Brahma or any other kind of a hen.

I have bred hens for years, for the love of breeding good birds,—but don't you think that some poultrymen are doing business at a pretty stiff rate—or is the writer off in his conclusions?

EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS,
Ballston Spa, N. Y.

The question of prices and values of

poultry becomes extremely interesting when we get up into these high figures. In the minds of most poultrymen there is nearly always a suspicion that if all the facts as to transactions in which such high prices are mentioned were known the case would look different. It is, however, difficult to get facts that would show that such representations were misrepresentations, and personally I feel in an "agnostic" mood about such things, neither able to deny them specifically nor ready to accept them on the say so of parties who use them to advertise themselves or their wares.

Yet there is another side to this question. From one point of view it is ridiculous to suppose that of two birds which the ordinary person not up on points of the variety could not tell apart, one may be worth five dollars and the other worth a thousand times as much. The value of the latter is that someone is willing to pay that much for it. Consider now the question of the values of precious stones. Their actual utility is in many cases absolutely nothing. Their value or price depends upon their rarity and upon an exaggerated appreciation of their beauty. It isn't necessary to follow this point further. Does it not suggest that in their follies, the differences between "chicken fanciers" and connoisseurs of some other wares are differences of degree, not of kind?

Why Artificial Incubation Sometimes Fails.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I have read with a great deal of interest the articles by Mr. Ingalls and by Mrs. S. L. B., in your last issue.

Mr. Ingalls hits the nail on the head. For me (and for thousands of others) artificial incubation is a failure. Out of 250 chicks hatched this year with incubators I have 12 left. At the end of 10 days, all you have to show for eggs, oil, time, etc., is a few sickly runts.

Out of 200 chicks hatched this year with hens, I have lost 3. Same eggs, same care, and all run on the same ground. I have proved that the trouble is somewhere in incubation. Chicks hatched in incubators and put under hens, die, while those hatched under hens and put in brooders, live and thrive.

You tell Mrs. S. L. B. that the trouble may be in the brooder temperature, but my brooders have thermometers. I start at 95°, and reduce gradually. At one time I thought the trouble to be in the temperature of the nursery, but chicks confined on the egg tray faded away like a morning mist, as did those allowed the run of the nursery.

The parent stock is all right, reared on free range, and housed in open front houses.

I have opened hundreds of chicks dead of white diarrhea, and have always found an unabsorbed yolk.

Now as to the running of the incubators, they are located in a well ventilated cellar with windows always open. Machines are run 102° first week, 103° second and third weeks.

I have always hatched 95% of the fertile eggs in my incubators, but at the end of two weeks they would be in the cold sod. I have never been able to cure white diarrhea, although I have tried disinfecting the incubator, etc. The cold fact remains that incubator chicks die, while hen hatched chicks live.

I don't know what Dr. Morse means when he says: "If artificial incubation is used, and in this method lies the great hope of success." I would like to ask FARM-POULTRY readers if they have ever had a brood of hen hatched chicks die with real white diarrhea. I never have, although I have hatched thousands that way. I think that many will agree with me that somehow, somewhere in artificial incubation there is something wrong.

W. C. L.

The writer has ever since early in his study of poultry matters maintained that a considerable proportion of persons in

other ways skillful in poultry culture would never be successful as operators of incubators and brooders, simply because they have no natural aptitude and do not (perhaps cannot, acquire skill in mechanical operations of this kind. It is also true that many persons who get such poor results by artificial methods that they become discouraged in using them are generally very successful in the use of natural methods of incubation and brooding, and equally true that a proportion of persons who become interested in poultry are rarely successful by any method. One who has a wide acquaintance among poultrymen under circumstances which give him a knowledge of their strong and weak points, cannot fail to observe how rare a thing it is to find a good all round poultryman. Ever among those who make a pronounced success it is usual to find the success due to special excellence in some matters, and less than it might have been because of weakness in other things. This is a state of affairs not peculiar to poultry culture. The practical significance of it however, is not recognized among poultrymen as it should be.

Incubators are not perfect, nor are they self-operative. With the best management of which skilled men are capable a good incubator may sometimes give poor results for lack of adjustment to a condition not fully appreciated. There are also so many other possible causes of poor hatches that it is often impossible to say positively that the fault was in the incubator or in the operator.

In the case described above it seems quite plain that the fault is either in the incubator or the operator, or perhaps in both. The machine used has a first class reputation, and with results so generally unsatisfactory it is reasonable to suppose that the operator has not yet mastered the problem of running his machine under his conditions, though he does succeed in hatching a large percentage of fertile eggs. The fact that he hatches the chicks, but they do not live, may not prove, but does suggest, that the fault in his operation is a slight one, and at the same time of such character that it affects all eggs alike.

The only way I know of getting at the causes of such trouble is by either personal instruction or experiment. If he could operate incubators for awhile under the direction of a skillful operator, he might quickly find out where he was wrong. If he is not so situated that he can do that, about the only thing to do is to run incubators under a variety of conditions, and compare results.

Another of the facts too often lost sight of in considering matters of this kind, is that probably ninety per cent of poultrymen learn how to do the things they do for their poultry from printed instructions and experience, and so rarely become as efficient in any operation as they would be if properly trained in it.

Danbury Show.

The Western Connecticut Poultry Ass'n of Danbury, Conn., will hold their 13th annual show in the new State Armory, Dec. 9—12, 1908. Plans are already under way to have a good show this year. Names of judges will be published later.

HIRAM S. REYNOLDS, Sec'y-treas.

Auburn Fanciers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Auburn Fanciers Ass'n was held Friday, April 3d. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Philo B. Adams; 1st vice pres., F. B. Townsend; 2d vice pres., G. C. Smith; sec'y, J. H. Scott; rec. sec'y, Allen Linneback; treas., F. B. Townsend; supt., J. L. Carpenter. Directors,—Chas. Dalton, Wallace Walker, Budd Gambee, Chas. Jones, and J. H. Post.

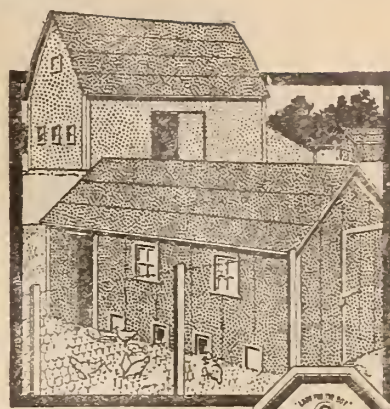
It was decided to hold the 8th annual exhibition the week of Dec. 14—19, '08.

J. H. Scott, Sec'y.

Vermont State Association.

At the annual meeting of the Vermont State Poultry Association, these officers were elected: President—S. H. Wood, St. Albans; secretary—Frank W. Sault, Swanton; treasurer—C. L. Curtis, St. Albans; vice-presidents—A. P. Abbott, Barre; John S. Eaton, Woodstock; Frank C. Evans, Waterbury; B. B. Beeman, Burlington; J. W. Jones, Burlington; S. O. Brush, Milton; Rev. T. W. Harwood, Bakersfield; L. R. Bissonette, Bristol; Harold Fasset, Enosburg; H. M. Barrett, Asbury Park, N. J.; directors—S. H. Wood, F. W. Sault, W. B. Witters, E. A. Ingalls, A. B. Wheeler, A. C. S. Beeman, C. H. Cota, G. W. Lepper, and C. L. Curtis.

The thirteenth exhibition of this association is to be held in St. Albans, Jan. 19—22, 1909. These well known judges have been secured: D. P. Shove, E. B. May, and W. R. Graves.



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EGGS \$1.50 PER SITTING AFTER MAY 15.

50 Barred yearling hens \$2 each; 25 White yearling hens \$3 each. A chance to get WINSLOW QUALITY at a reasonable price. A. P. WINSLOW, Box 1342, Freeport, Me.

Little Chicks

for sale. Shipped direct from the incubators from our White Diamond Strain of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Large, white birds, layers of lots of big, white eggs. Can furnish them in any number. Price, \$30.00 per hundred. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15. Incubator eggs in any number, \$5.00 per hundred.

FOREST POULTRY AND FRUIT FARMS,

Lockport, N. Y.

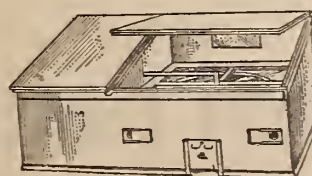
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Rings a bell continuously when temperature goes either too high or too low; simple, safe, and sure. Complete outfit, ready to attach to any incubator or brooder, \$5. Send for free descriptive circular, and learn how to entirely do away with all temperature troubles in incubators and brooders.

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A Puzzle in Poultry Culture.

SOMETIMES we get short questions that require long answers. Here is a statement of the opposite character, a long statement of trouble which, unless the editor is entirely mistaken in his diagnosis of the case, can be remedied very easily, and the necessary advice given in few words—three words are enough.

We were going to publish the statement with advice following it, but on second thoughts concluded that we would like to see how many readers of the paper would correctly guess the trouble in this case. Just tell us on a postal card what is wrong.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—All of my neighbors within a radius of blocks keep only mongrel hens, but their eggs hatch; mongrel chicks of every imaginable variation of shape and color fairly tumbling out of the shell.

One woman in particular has a marvelous mixture of nondescript fowls. They have worms, dreadfully, and colds, and mites, and various other ills; yet she set 18 eggs under one of her undersized mangy looking fowls, and 18 chicks pecked their way triumphantly out of the shell; while I, alas, am obliged to help nearly all of mine out of the shell.

My birds are Barred Rocks that lay from 200 to 250 eggs in a year—beautiful, big fowls, and the chicks are so strong, once liberated from the shell, and grow so fast, and I cannot supply the demand for my eggs at \$2 per 13, yet I must quit the chicken business if I cannot produce eggs that will hatch as well as miserable mongrels.

These are the facts in the case: My birds are absolutely healthy, and have been for five years.

They never get condiments or medicine of any kind.

They are not inbred.

They live in open front houses.

They are kept clean.

They are fed right, although perhaps too generously.

The eggs are fertile—90 to 100%.

A chick rarely dies during incubation. They pip the shell before the 21st day, usually.

They make a hole exposing the bill, and lie there till they die.

When I liberate them, they invariably seem inert and weak, but in two hours the "deadest" is dry and on his feet.

They are sturdy and strong ever after. I never lose a chick once it is out of the shell. They are never sick, and grow so rapidly, feathering unusually early for Rocks.

I have been breeding this strain for five years, and they have never had the suspicion of a cold in that time, nor of any sickness. I have never bred from a bird that has drooped for a day since it left the shell.

Until this year the male and females were wholly unrelated. They are absolutely free from all parasites except perhaps an occasional body louse, which they themselves control by vigorous dusting.

They are furnished with grit, bone, oyster shell, charcoal, beef scrap in hoppers, green food of various kinds, according to the season, usually all they will eat. In winter they eat a large quantity of dry alfalfa leaves, picking it out of the bale. I feed in deep litter, mostly wheat and oats when I can get good oats, a little barley, no corn. I keep before them a hopper of city bran. I tried the Maine Experiment Station balanced ration in hoppers, but they got too fat, although they seemed to care little for it when they could find grain in the litter. They lay so heavily that they have large appetites. In February I saw that young and old were too fat, so I removed the Maine ration, substituting the bran, and cut down the quantity of grain fed. This did not affect their egg production. The males were never too fat. One I must feed apart. He is like a live wire, has an eye and an ear that lets nothing escape; he is so busy calling the hens and cackling and crowing at things seen and unseen that he has no time to eat. He is rather a small bird, like his mother, and like her he is "boss" of everything in his line. At seven months old he could whip every male on

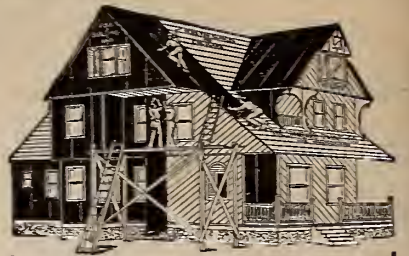
the place, including his twelve pound father, as well as other birds of his own age but considerably larger than he. His mother was the best layer I ever had, laying well over 200 eggs. She possesses "prepotency" to a remarkable degree. I believe I could pick her chicks out of a hundred others, although not having seen them for a year after they were a day old. Her eggs rarely hatched, I grieve to say.

I set fresh eggs that are gathered almost as soon as laid. My first hatches, set on chaff in a barrel on the floor of the carriage house, dried out too fast, I know, so I put moist earth under the chaff and sprinkled the eggs twice. Next hatch I decided the hens sat too close, perhaps, so I took those eggs into a warm room every day, putting them in the sunshine on a flannel cloth for twenty minutes, or longer if they kept warm. Next hatch I put the barrels outdoors in a sheltered place, set on the ground with a lot of dirt in the barrel, and little chaff on top, leaving the hens severely alone. One got off the nest much oitener, and stayed off much longer than the other.

In all of them I had to help the most of the chicks out. I saw no difference in that respect, except that I saved 13 chicks from the 13 eggs that I had been placing

in the sun. Of the others I saved a scant 50%. In my first hatch (2 sittings) I had 9 little corpses, and 13 live ones, all of which I helped out of the shell with one or two exceptions. I think I raise as fine sturdy healthy chicks as the most exacting would wish, but these 13 were and are the best I ever raised. They were feathered outwardly, head, back, and all, at five weeks old. At two months they averaged two pounds, with every portion of the underbody beautifully feathered. One of those was so weak when I "shelled" him that he was unable to peep. I thought he was dead. He could not lift his head out of the little hollow in which it lay—yet, in two hours he was on his feet, and had crawled away back to the grain. I cannot understand it. I have exhausted every expedient known to me except sending them to the shambles—and I love my birds; they love me. Can you not help me? I shall be so grateful.

P. S.—What makes chicks bloody in the shell after the egg is pipped? I had a whole hatch pip the shell, but were so bloody I could not help them out, so ten out of the twelve died in the shell. It seemed to me that they pipped the shell too soon. When they were really all dead, my husband removed the shell from the least bloody one, yet alive, and it bled copiously from the navel, and died. The two that lived are as hearty and thrifty as any chicks.



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on a gabled roof is that there is no need to use tin or copper for the valleys and the tinsmith's charges are avoided. Ruberoid can be fitted to all irregularities. It's so easy to lay that any handy man can do the work.

Ruberoid is the only prepared roofing with A RECORD OF 16 YEARS of unqualified success. Roofs laid with it when it was first introduced, are still in good condition.

No matter what kind of a building is in question, Ruberoid will be found better suited to your wants than any other roofing. Wears longer and costs less than metal or shingles. Contains no tar, rubber or paper; will not rot, melt, crack or rust. Sparks or burning brands will not ignite it.

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THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY.
100 William Street, New York,
Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Boston,
Philadelphia, New Orleans.

Re Tainted Ground.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—It is immaterial to give my postal address. I might say that if manure is used in the immediate vicinity of the poultry houses, I draw out barnyard manure. The poultry manure is spread as far away as possible from the buildings. I still adhere to my own view; would not sell at any price. By utilizing the manure I get two opportunities to pay my feed bill.

My reason is still hazy concerning a poultryman getting out of business on account of filth. It might possibly happen on very heavy clay soil; without tile drainage, or with yarded fowl. I am very watchful for pools of water before the frost goes out of the ground. Chickens will drink from any dirty place. Why make such a sweeping assertion, and then offer to give me the name of a poultryman? If I could be favored with say 100 names of poultrymen who failed in the business with the direct cause being "tainted ground," then I would deem the case proved; but to be able to mention a poultryman among the thousands who are in the work, does not enlighten me.

Can't I be given the name of a tainted ground failure in the neighborhood of the O. A. C., or are they all found on our side of the line? Do you mean to tell me that a good sbrewd American would labor for 19 years with the red light glaring him in the face? Not much. We don't have to take their word for it. Why tell us on one side that there is lots of money in the business, and on the other that in 19 years your land will be so sick with poultry filth that you will have to quit for the smell? Knowing that, would any sane person squander his money and time in that way?

You prefer eggs in several baskets. By this time a poultry business ought to stand alone. Given a born poultryman and the equipment, I would not consider it possible to get a business too large. Why drop down into a corner and go it alone? With all that power to dictate get right out and establish your one horse affair, and you will meet obstacles other than "tainted ground."

As yet I have 7 years to face the red light, but my poultry accounts balance the right way. Now, understand me, sir, I say what I mean, and mean what I say. If required I can give figures. Please don't look down and call me poor, as my sole object in replying to your article was the slur that was cast on poultrymen. Is

a man a poultryman when he has green food conspicuous? I never rest the ground, but when one plant dies out I put in another; have something in the ground all the time, mostly fruit bushes. Wouldn't like to start "unless"—why use that word "unless"—surely you must be qualified to run a one horse show by this time. Why, sir, I am satisfied that a hustler in the chicken business can afford to buy everything and then have a margin. Only one year ago I know of a farmer, not a poultryman, understand, who took to market broilers in two small market baskets, one in each hand, and realized for the lot the sum of \$40. Is that not equal to your 6 lb. and 5 oz. roaster? Mr., please give me free range on grass land, although as it happens, ours is clover sod and cultivated ground.

"This it will do, cultivate or no cultivate." As I said before, this might happen on heavy undrained clay soil, but I

Tuttle's Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS AT OUR LARGEST SHOWS.

Choice Breeding Hens for sale at \$2 and up; Cocks \$5 and up.

ROBERT C. TUTTLE, 197 Blue Hills Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

MORE LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Better returns are secured through sending your poultry to us alive than by any other method of marketing. We pay highest market prices for Broilers, Chickens, Fowl, Broiling Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. Daily cash returns. No commission deducted. Free directions for making chicken coops. Send for weekly quotations and tags. Our illustrated treatise on practical poultry raising, "Making Poultry Pay," mailed free to poultry raisers. Mark live poultry—Batchelder & Snyder Co., Poultry Dressing Department, 49 North Center St., Boston. References, Atlantic National Bank, Boston—Bradstreet's and Dun's Commercial Agencies. Address: BATCHELDER & SNYDER CO., Slaughterers and Poultry Dressers, Desk H, 55-63 Blackstone St., Boston

2000 RHODE ISLAND REDS.

- - SPECIAL FOR JUNE - -

Some bargains in R. I. RED BREEDING STOCK, hens and pullets \$1.50 and \$5 each; good ones; cockerels \$3 up. DAY OLD CHICKS from best stock 12c. Also have for sale WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK and WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, about 200 good ones, \$1.50 each while they last. WHITE LEGHORN HENS, \$1 heavy layers. SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS \$5 and \$10. Remember the place. ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, S.L. Barr, Prop., Bridgewater, Mass.

Best Pekin Ducks!

Eggs, Ducklings, Breeders!
W. Bonner, ROCKVILLE CENTER,
L. I., N. Y.



think I am right when I say *never* on sand.

The fruit trees, bushes, rain, snow, sun, and the wind clean it all up so that there is very little chance of "tainted ground." "Chicks, a corn field, a hopper, and wheat produce first class birds;" if that is so, why have one man on the list of quitters, and why be afraid to tackle more than a one horse affair? I would just as soon tend to 3000 birds as I would 100.

I notice nothing remarkable about that R. I. Red hen; it was summer time. I happen to know of a hen that laid 42 eggs in 43 days. She was in a coop, fed wheat, and had a brood of little chickens to look after, too.

"There's no money in the business." I admire your honesty that must be authorized. But why tell us that "a" poultryman labors for 19 years and attributes his failure to "tainted ground," when you now inform us that "there's no money in it?"

Buckeyes, Reds, Pea Combs, and Blood.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY has this:—"Editor Robinson, of FARM-POULTRY, says, 'The Buckeye is as a matter of fact, a pea combed R. I. Red, and should be in the Standard as such, or not at all.' Surely Mr. Robinson does not want this alien blooded 'Red' bred to the Red standard and acknowledged as a Red. As Buckeye the fowl is making some progress, and is supported by its breeders for its economic qualities. It is reputed to be very much on the lay, a good grower, and a well meated fowl. However, in type it is half Indian Game, and in color half slate. To breed it to a Pea Comb Red Standard would be unfair to the Red breed and the Red breeders. What of the so called Pea Combed Reds? Where did they come from? Dr. Aldrich, in the *Red Hen Tales* says: 'It is not the common comb of the barnyard fowl. It is not the comb of any of the varieties that made the Reds. I should just as much expect to see the Reds with top knots as with pea combs.'"

What I consider the "unfortunate feature" of statements insisting upon an essential distinction or difference between breeds or varieties when such differences as may exist are either in whole or in part superficial, is that it tends to confirm the idea already too well established in the minds of most novices of the simple and single origin of breeds and varieties.

In heathen mythology gods and heroes sometimes come into existence not only full grown, but full clothed and armed. There seems to be a good deal of the idea among poultrymen that breeds and varieties are produced practically spontaneously, and that the only really, truly pure bred stock is that descended from the one original stock. The fact which cannot fail to become apparent to any intelligent student of the development of breeds is that the origin of the more ancient breeds is mostly a matter of speculation, and that of even the most recent breeds it is difficult to get beyond the fact that in the beginning the type may have been produced in a number of different ways, and that as it develops different blood lines are mingled and new infusions added until the "pedigree" of the stock becomes a hopeless tangle. It would be bad enough in this respect if all the facts were known, but when, as not infrequently happens, those prominent in introducing a breed conceal or misrepresent facts or allow to go uncorrected erroneous statements about the making of the fowls, the simple truth is made unattainable, and the truthful historian has to be content with telling his readers that the truth cannot be ascertained.

But there is a difference between getting at the facts in detail as to the making of the first stocks of any breed or variety, and forming a reasonable opinion as to the make up of the birds as they are found after having been before the public for some years.

Taking the case of the Rhode Island Red as an illustration: The writer would neither assert nor deny the correctness of any reasonable statement that Wm. Tripp, or any one speaking on his author-

Then, was it not given out in the agricultural halls of the O. A. C. that a Mr. Elford had 230 pullets that laid over 10,000 eggs in four winter months? What does he say? Does he say no money, tainted ground? No, sir; he says with the ther. at 29 below zero.

Then take Mr. Foley, who bought 434 birds and cleared over 100% on his investment. Then take Prof. W. R. Graham, who says that you can produce poultry pound for pound as cheaply as pork. Dressed poultry is worth from 10c to \$1.25 per lb. Then take Prof. Gilbert, who says that next to the strawberry crop, chickens are the best paying crop on the farm. Then take it from a labor standpoint. The proprietor or manager alone has the engaging of help, and I hold that if a help works at a loss to his employer, the help is in no way to blame, but the management is faulty.

ONLOOKER.

ity, would make in regard to the production of the "Tripp" Reds. But when we begin to talk about Reds in general, I would not, after having visited once (and I have visited it many times) the section where the Reds became the common stock of the farmers long before they were exploited by fanciers, want to hazard an assertion that there is any feature of any fowl that might not have been a characteristic of some one of the varieties that "made up the Rhode Island Reds." It is probably the most composite breed in existence.

Then as to the connection of Buckeyes and Reds. The most trustworthy statements indicate that the original Buckeyes of the originator possibly had no blood from Rhode Island in them; but it requires a great deal more credulity than I possess to believe that the Buckeyes of today or even of the period just prior to their admission to the Standard were zealously preserved from mixtures of Rhode Island Red blood.

No; I would not want the Buckeye admitted to the Standard as a variety of the Red. On general principles I don't believe in this division of breeds and varieties on superficial points which are so slight as to be just discernible in standard descriptions, and are not often detected in the fowls.

Toledo, O., Show.

The Toledo Fanciers Co., of Toledo, O., is wide awake these days. A monthly meeting is held with good attendance. Their next show will be held Jan. 19-26, 1909. Many improvements are being planned. Larger cash premiums will be paid, more silver cups offered, and a larger and better show given. George Johnston was elected president. He is an enthusiastic breeder, and has ample time to push the show. L. C. Taylor, of Gibsonburg, O., was re-elected secretary. His experience last year in that capacity and his years of exhibiting insures the best of treatment to those who show at Toledo. Send your name any time, that it may be put on mailing list.

Homemade Hay Cutter.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—On page 241, of your May 15th issue, B. W. asks for a hay cutter. I give you the plan of one that I have used a long time with good success. Take an old fashioned sickle, have a blacksmith make 2 irons same curve as the sickle, with the ends turned out flat so that they can be sewed to a joist in the barn. Have a hole punched in the end of sickle, also at the two irons; make a small wooden trough to feed the hay to the knife, and there you have the whole thing at a small cost. It works on the same plan as the tobacco cutters. The sickle works up and down between the two irons.

P. A. HORTON.
Stratham, N. H.

Graves' White Wyandottes and White Rocks.

W. R. Graves has moved his poultry business to the farm he recently purchased in Southborough, Mass., where he will have unusual facilities for developing his fine strains of White Wyandottes and White Rocks. Mr. Graves reports that his entire stock was moved without so much as the loss of a chick.

The Electric City Poultry and Pet Stock Association

Of Schenectady, N. Y., held their annual meeting on Thursday, April 2d, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. A. T. Sitterly, president; E. T. DeGraff, vice-president; R. B. Robbins, secretary; E. L. Whitmyre, superintendent; Wm. F. Smith, treasurer. Directors—E. L. Kerste, Geo. Pfaffenbach, Geo. Schaubert, S. Kniffin, W. H. Keyser, Geo. Van Derveer, Fred Hoyt.

The dates selected for their next show are Dec. 8-12, 1908. This association has held seven successful shows, the number of exhibits increasing each year. At their last show there were nearly two thousand specimens on exhibition. Their shows have heretofore been held the last week in January, but at the request of many exhibitors the dates have been changed to an earlier date this year. Coming as they do three weeks previous to the New York show, will make it a good place to try out stock intended to be shown at Madison Square Garden.

It was voted at this meeting to hold a banquet at Amsterdam, N. Y., in the near future, and a general invitation will be extended to all poultrymen of Schenectady, Troy, Albany, Amsterdam, Johnstown, and Gloversville to attend and get acquainted with one another, and talk over poultry matters in general.

Long Lived Harness

The old harness will do double service if you treat it now and then with a softening application of

EUREKA Harness Oil

Made specially to preserve harness leather. Lasts a long time without drying out. Gives a fine, black finish. Just what everyone needs who keeps a driving horse. For sale by

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
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Poultry -- Eggs

FOR BEST RESULTS

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A. M. SMITH & CO.
Boston, Mass.

31 and 33 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Special Outlet for Fancy Goods.
Write for Shipping Tags.

Globe Scratch Feed

The "Globe" Trade-mark is the guarantee of scratch feed that will make your chickens healthy, keep them healthy and increase egg production.

Globe Scratch Feed is scientifically prepared by practical poultry experts to meet all the demands of growing and full-grown fowls. Only materials that grade in every respect up to our high standard are used—carefully selected cracked and whole grains and seeds, sunflower, oil cake, buckwheat and charcoal, sifted and re-cleaned until they are entirely free from dust and chaff. The

Dickinson's Trade-Mark Brands

include also

Sun Chick Starter a primary grain food for chicks during the first three weeks of their life. It is the food for the Baby Chick at its most delicate and critical period.	Crescent Chick Feed a standard mixture of cracked grains and seeds, hulled oats, fine granulated bone and fine charcoal. It is a complete feed for chicks from three to eight weeks old.
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We also make "QUEEN" Poultry Mash, a ground feed for fowls, and "KING" Pigeon Feed, for Squab fattening. Ask your dealer for any or all of Dickinson feeds. If he does not carry them, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO., Seed Merchants, CHICAGO, ILL., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Red Feather Farm

1907. AT BOSTON. 1908.

Won 2d pen, 2d pullet, and Special in R. C. class. Won 4th pen, 4th cock R. C. and 5th pen S. C. class. Prove their quality.

While our stock of 2000 R. and S. C. Reds are unexcelled for all utility purposes.

EGGS Utility, \$1 per sit.; \$5 per 100; \$50 per 1000; Selected Pens, \$3 per sit.; 2 sits. \$5. Special Matings, including all Boston winners 1907 and 1908, limited number only, \$5 per sit. straight.

F. W. C. ALMY, Prop., (TELEPHONE) TIVERTON 4 CORs., R. I.

Monmouth Poultry Farms,

Freneau, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Big sale of our entire strings of White and Buff Rocks. Our winners at Madison Square and other leading shows await your selection; also grand breeders and utility stock. You can't afford to miss this chance to secure some of the best Rocks in the country at prices that will reach all.

EGGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Be sure and write for particulars. Next fall we will have nothing but S. C. White and Buff Leg-horns, and we intend to have the largest Buff Leghorn plant in the country. We have demonstrated the past two years by our winnings, that our male line of S. C. Buff Leghorns has no equal, and to introduce "the Monmouth Strain" we have reduced the price of eggs for hatching for the rest of the season. May and June hatched chicks are the ones that win at the winter shows. Write for catalogue.

Breeders of "the Monmouth Strain" of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.
J. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, Owner. H. FRANKLIN RUHL, Sup't.



Interesting and Instructive

TRADE TOPICS

as discussed and submitted by advertisers. Our readers will find in these brief mentions of special features, of claims advanced and short business arguments, much information of a nature which will not only add substantially to their knowledge of current trade happenings and affairs, but may help materially to decide subsequent buying problems.

Whitewash and Disinfect—Kill the Lice and Germs.

The warm weather is now with us, and if you see your chickens picking themselves you can rest assured they are lousy, and if such is the case they are not laying, and the little chicks are dying from torments of lice. Sickness is caused by germs, and no doubt many a valuable chicken dies by not having the coops free from lice and germs, which can all be avoided by whitewashing and disinfecting.

We have received a very neat catalogue from W. J. Brower, manufacturer of Whitewashing Machines and Sprayers, Springfield, Ill., who makes without question one of the best all brass Whitewash and Disinfecting Machines on the market. Customers using them claim they whitewash coops and buildings, spray trees to perfection, doing work of five men at a saving of \$8 a day in labor. He is making a special offer for June and July orders. Look up his ad. in this issue, as you cannot invest \$9 to better advantage.



Why not raise Capons? They always have a ready market at higher prices than roosters; they cost no more to raise, cost no more to feed, and are always in market. Did you ever hear of a glut in the Capon market? No, the supply is always less than the demand; why not get in line, make capons, and, incidentally of course, make money.

Invest a postal card in the business, anyhow. Write to G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 23d and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for their catalogue of Caponizing Instruments. They are "easy to use," and after you have had a little practice you will be able to make money by caponizing your neighbors' stock at so much per rooster.

Very full directions accompany these goods, and the length of time they have been on the market and the demand for them in all parts of the country is pretty good evidence that they are both easy and profitable to use. Write now.

Women's Problems.

For a limited period we can offer lady readers of FARM-POULTRY a yearly subscription to a publication whose columns are devoted to subjects as follows:

A Discussion of the Latest Paris Fashions—Practical Suggestions for the Home Dressmaker—Attractive Millinery—New Embroidery Designs—The Baby's First Clothes—Household Economics—Social Entertainment—Care and Education of Children—The Furnishing of the Home—Practical Cookery—Dainty Desserts—Profitable Occupations for Self-Supporting Women, etc.; but each week we found it so much easier to write on other subjects. And after all, what does mere man know about: The Latest Craze in Fancy Work—What Women are Wearing in New York and Paris—Juvenile Styles—The Bride's Lingerie—How to Trim a Hat—Fashionable Hosiery and

Shoes—Hygiene in the Home—The Care of a Baby—Summer Sports for Women—Improving the Complexion—Women as Wage Earners—The Latest Mode of Dressing the Hair—Home Made Rugs—Furnishing the Cosy Corner—Preserving the Juicy Grape—and the Value of Cross Stitch Embroidery.

Please remember that this offer of FARM-POULTRY and *Paris Modes* both one year for only 50 cents, is very limited, and if you wish to take advantage of it you should send your order to FARM-POULTRY at once. Look up the advertisement in this issue for further particulars.

Money Making Dairying.

"Ask any business like dairy cow the reason of her success, and she'll say, 'the food I eat.' Feeding is a most important subject to the farmer or dairyman. This is the ration in use a quarter of a century ago at a famous Pennsylvania dairy, where dollar butter was made:

8 lbs. wheat bran.
8 lbs. corn meal.
8 lbs. cut clover hay.

"It was fed as a mixture, dampened with pure cold water, and was the result of more than a generation of practical dairy experience. It is a model ration for cows in milk, though it must be modified by local prices and conditions. The same elements of nutrition sometimes may be had in cheaper form; and today, thanks to modern dairy science, we know how to compound good rations for milch cows from all sorts of farm products and feeding stuffs.

"In the preparation of stock rations, science takes account of experience; for instance, such a formula as the above, built on long and conspicuous success, is made the basis of study. Any and every ration, as a whole, consists of water and dry matter. The dry matter is made up of digestible and indigestible parts. The digestible parts, called digestible nutrients, may be divided into two groups of substances—one group being classed under the term protein, the other under the terms carbohydrates and fats. Protein forms muscle, blood, milk, etc., while carbohydrates and fats produce heat and energy. The significant fact about the best cow rations—those which yield the most dollars—is that all are built upon the same plan. In these, the amount of digestible protein bears a fixed proportion to the amount of digestible carbohydrates and fats. This proportion is called 'nutritive ratio.' It does not necessarily harm cows to feed them an improperly balanced ration, but it is a decided waste of food. Wasted food is wasted money."

The foregoing is an extract from a very attractive and instructive catalogue called "Business Dairying," issued by the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., with branch houses at Toronto, Can., Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Calif. It contains interesting chapters on "How to Feed," "Caring for Milk," "Caring for Cream," "Butter Making," etc., and gives in addition tested rations for feeding milch cows. A copy will be mailed free to our readers, and if you mention FARM-POULTRY they will include also a very attractive little catalogue giving full information regarding prices, construction, etc., of their justly popular Tubular Separators, which are giving its thousands of users splendid satisfaction.

To Make Harness Last.

Harness oil serves an important purpose in stable economy.

It is one of those little things that mean a great deal when profit and loss accounts are balanced up.

Everyone knows how a water soaked shoe hardens, and how much more liable it is to crack or wear through when in that condition.

It is just so with a harness. The leather and making may be the best, but continued use in all weathers—wind, rain, sun and cold—tend to harden and dry out the leather and leave it without "life" or elasticity. Just at this point the destruction of the harness begins, because the open pores in the leather readily absorb moisture and animal sweat, and decay at once sets in.

If a harness is kept soft—the pores filled with Eureka Harness Oil—it will go through daily service under the most trying weather conditions and last very much longer than it otherwise would.

"Eureka" is a heavy bodied oil made especially for treating harness. There are no acids or anything whatever in it that can injure leather, but it does contain elements that are positively beneficial.

When a harness is cleaned, an application of Eureka Oil makes it pliable—soft as a glove, tough as new leather. In point of fact—barring wear on the stitching—just as good for looks and actual service as a new harness.

New Substance To Replace Shingles.

A Method of Roofing Which Promises to Supersede All Other Styles.

An interesting invention has been recently announced to the building trade. It is a substance which comes in rolls like ordinary "Prepared Roofing," so called, but which has all the appearance on the roof of individual, diamond shaped tiles. The principle involved is novel and very

interesting, yet so simple that we wonder it has not been used before.

The material comes in long sheets. Through the middle a saw tooth cut is made in manufacture. The halves are separated after the sheet is unrolled. One half is placed over the other when laying, thus developing the first course of tiles.

Each succeeding strip breaks up the strip underneath into these graceful individual tiles.

The sides of the material are slightly different shades of red, so that by alternating these sides in laying, a pleasing color contrast is developed between adjoining tiles.

This new material is called Zolium. Full information regarding this important invention can be obtained of J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 53 India St., Boston, Mass., who are the patentees and makers.

Rather Heavy Feeding.

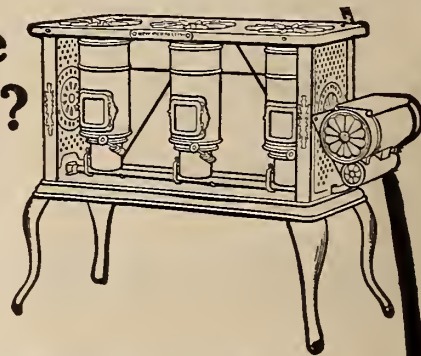
It must be a typographical error that makes C. M. Brown in the *New England Poultry Journal*, say, "Of green ground bone, the amount that is wise to feed will vary with the proportion of fat and bone contained, three ounces per bird of the American class, if fed daily. If the per cent of fat is large twice the amount may be fed in winter."

We doubt whether any machine could be devised that would force that much cutbone into a hen without killing the hen; and the hen that would eat so much of her own volition is of a type with which we are not acquainted. Five or six ounces is the weight of the average daily ration for the average fowl, and in our experience, hens fed green bone daily and well fed otherwise will eat only about half an ounce each per day.

Between optimist and pessimist
The difference is droll;
The optimist the doughnut sees,
The pessimist the hole.—Selected.

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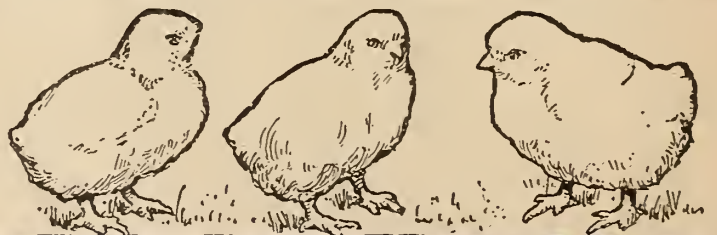
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