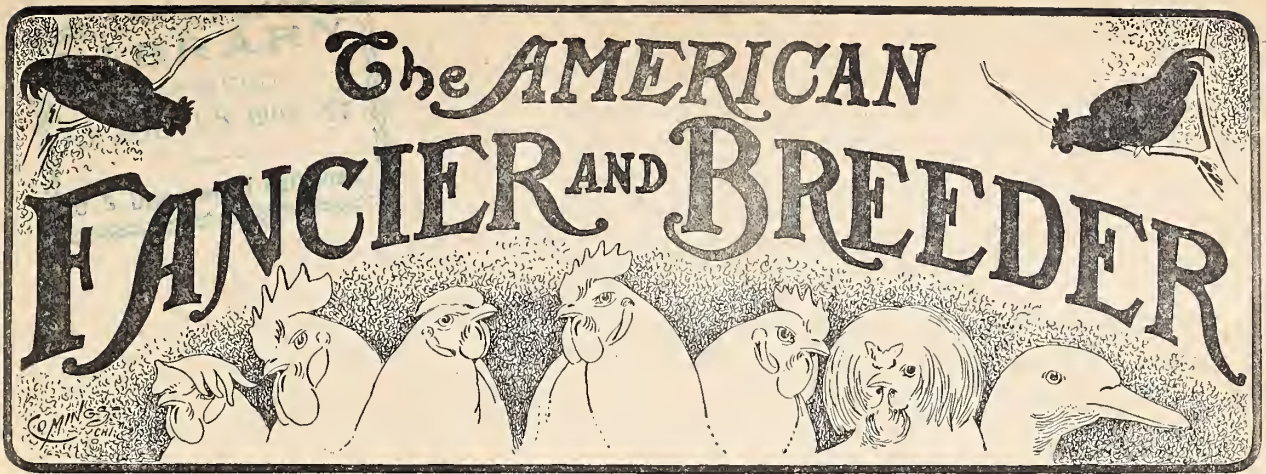


The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 21.

De Kalb, Illinois., June, 1904.

No. 6.



"BREASTPLATE"

Score 93 by I. K. Felch.

This is one of the grand breeding cockerels
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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 21.

DEKALB, ILLINOIS, JUNE, 1904.

No. 6.

How I Became a Fancier.

About ten years ago I located in Stockport Ohio, a village of about 500 inhabitants, situated on the beautiful Muskingum river, about half way between Marietta and Zanesville. There I went into the produce business, buying poultry and eggs, and in handling the poultry that came into my hands I began to admire the different kinds and breeds. When I would get a coop of all one color it would look so much nicer than other coops that were all mixed up that it set me to thinking how much nicer it would be for the looks alone to raise full blooded chickens if there was nothing else to be gained but the looks of them. After I had been there about six months one of neighbors brought me two pullets one day that I thought were the most beautiful chickens I ever saw. She said a relative in Iowa had setting of eggs and she raised seven of them. She did not know what kind they were, but said they were no good to lay so she was going to sell them all. I kept the two she brought me and in a day or so she brought me two more pullets and a cockerel and I fixed up a pen on my lot and kept them. They were beauties, and everybody I could get to go I took to see them. It was about six months before I found out what kind they were, and then I found they were English Red Caps. I kept them and the next spring they began to lay and they laid well for me. I raised several that season and I was very proud of them. That fall there was a boat put in the trade from Zanesville, O., to Pittsburg, Pa., and the officer invited me to take my produce on the boat and go along and sell it in Pittsburg myself and save the commission I would have to pay if I shipped by express. So I up a lot of poultry and eggs and went to Pittsburg and sold it myself. There I learned something—if I had a coop of chickens all of one color they were the first sold and always at a better price than the rest. So after that I had them sorted to the best advantage. That winter, not having a very good place at home to keep Red Caps, I made a nice coop and took them to Pittsburg and they all wanted them, and I was able to get what I thought at that time long price for them. That convinced me that there was money in fancy poultry. Then I secured some Silver Spangled Hamburgs, kept them a while and took them to Pittsburg, and the price seemed to be no object they all wanted them. About that time I got hold of a copy of the American Poultry Journal

sent for it right away and Stockport was getting the poultry fever. One of my neighbors sent and got a pen of Partridge Cochins, and when I saw them I fell in love with them, so I sent and got me six pullets and a cockerel, which cost me 14.35. I thought I had paid a wonderful price for them, and so did my neighbors, but I was satisfied and thought them as good as any one had. A few days after I got them I had just let them out for the first time when a farmer came along. He wanted to know if I would sell them, and I told him I would. He asked the price and I told him \$3 apiece. He laughed, and said he would give me twenty cents apiece for them, he was getting 6 cents a pound for what he was selling, and he was willing to me as much for mine, but he did not get them. I raised about sixty that summer, sold a few eggs at \$1 per setting, sold a number of cockerels at \$1 per head and what pullets I would spare at the same price. Had a few cockerels left, took them to Pittsburg and sold them to the first man I saw at \$1.25 apiece, could have got more if I had asked it. I was then fully convinced it paid to raise fancy poultry. That winter my neighbor and myself, thinking we had the best poultry in the world, thought we would send a trio a piece to Columbus, O., to a show and carry off all the prizes, so we picked out the finest we had and sent up to the show. They came back in due time, but there was no sign on the coops that we had got all of the premiums, and we did not get word from them, so after about ten days I wrote Chas. McClave (he was secretary) and he sent me the score cards. Then my feathers fell, for the highest score I got 91. In a few days my neighbor got his score cards and he had beaten me, one of his scoring 91½. This warmed me up and I sent to J. P. Nevins of New Jersey for a cock bird and paid \$10 for him. I thought the price awful, but I was going to have him as he had scored 94, and that was what I wanted. The express charges were \$1.10 more, and I was ashamed to tell what I gave for him, but he was a fine bird.

For the last four years I have bred the White Plymouth Rock and like them well. I live in town and have only a town lot to raise them on; can't keep as many as I would like to, but keep the best to be had. I carry an ad. the year around in some good poultry journal and find it pays, as I have got good results from it.—G. M. Foster. McConnellsville, Ohio. in S. P. J.

One Breed or More.

When a man or woman gets the poultry fever and goes into it for an income as well as pleasure, there will come the question: Shall I keep but one breed or more?

First, of course, are the surroundings to consider, the room for the breeding stock and the room for range for the young. If the room is limited to a back lot or a very small country place, the answer is at once one breed. But where there is a plenty of room for good-sized shaded yards and fields for the young to run in, the question is not one sided by all means.

I think the usual answer is, keep one breed, and breed top-notches; you can sell all you raise and at good profit. The answer is correct and true, but there are other conditions that will be forced on the breeder whether he will not no.

One thing is sure, a good income can be obtained from one breed or from more. I know a man who keeps pure bred stock but of a number of breeds of the commonest kind, who is reaping quite a harvest. Then I know a man who advertises but little, but shows at from three to four fall shows, who is doing very well with one breed. He breeds them above the average.

The whole matter comes down to this. If you are blessed with good business ability you can do well with one or with many breeds. Then, again, there are men and women who are hindered by surroundings from going out with a team of show birds, who have the qualifications to breed the finest and bring them before the public through the medium of the show room. Others again do not care to show. I believe these will all make more money, in the first year at least, by breeding as many breeds as they can care for. This is sure, there is a large trade that wishes to buy a number of kinds at one place, and the breeder of more than one breed can get that. To say one man or woman can breed but one breed to the highest state is putting man's ability very low. It depends much more on the fact whether you have the room to mate and raise the young, and how much help you can get of your neighbor, for if you live in a closely settled country where the homes have from five up to one hundred acres, there are always a number of people who will care properly for a pen and raise the young, you mate and sell product.

I began with five or six breeds, but found I had too many for a beginner, and I cut down to three, learned to mate them well

and gradually added more until I had twelve, then I stopped. I have well from a reward point of view and could it over I am sure. I think I could take from eight to ten breeds and in ten years lay by enough to produce an income for a plain family. The same can be done with one breed. My opinion has always been that the average man or woman can make more for their labor from more than one breed but exceptional men and women can do best with one breed.—W. W. K. in This for That.

METHODS OF PREPARING LAND FOR IRRIGATION.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will soon issue Bulletin No. 145, of the Office of Experiment Stations, describing methods of preparing land for irrigation and applying water to crops in different sections of arid region of the United States. In this bulletin the methods of getting rid of sagebrush, smoothing the ground, building laterals, and distributing water over fields as developed by the experience of farmers in irrigated districts are brought together and described. The tools and implements used are illustrated and the cost of the work, based upon actual examples in different States is given. The purpose is to afford beginners a reliable guide both as to cost of bringing wild land under cultivation and methods best suited to different soils, climates, and crops. The facts included in this bulletin have been gathered by the irrigation investigation of this Office, acting in cooperation with the State Experiment stations and State engineers' offices.

The bulletin brings out the fact, not well understood, that the cost of preparing land for irrigation is in many instances greater than the cost of building canals and reservoirs. Detailed figures of the cost of checking land show that it varies in certain districts in California from \$9.96 to \$18.08 per acre. This is more than twice the cost of the canal system in the San Joaquin Valley, California, which is given in the report of the Census Bureau for 1902 as \$4.99 per irrigated acre. Where the preparing of land is contracted for the cost of checking varies from \$7.50 to \$20 per acre. The price of preparing land for flooding is much less, but is \$5 per acre in Wyoming. The need of a better understanding of this particular branch of irrigation practice is becoming more and more important. Reservoirs and canals are but means to accomplish a purpose. That purpose is to increase the products of the soil. The value of the ditch or reservoir depends upon the acreage of land which it will serve and increase in the value of the products which the use of the water will bring about. The time is coming when the most important problem connected with irrigation will be the best means of applying water and not, as at present, those of canal and reservoir building.

About thirty methods of applying water are now in use. This does not mean that

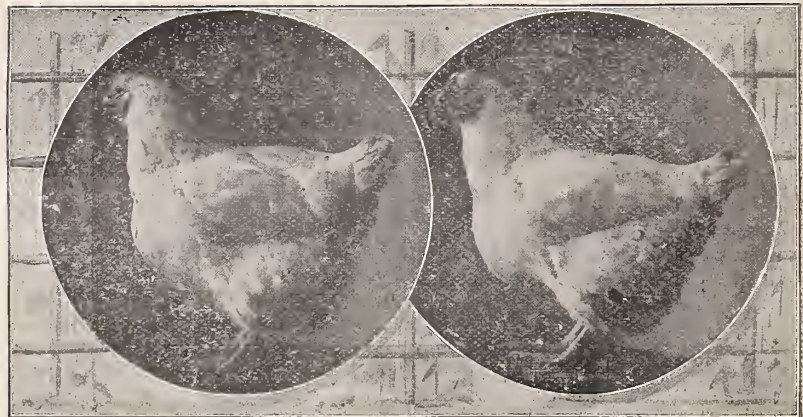
there are thirty distinct systems, but includes the different ways of preparing land by checking, compartments, deep and furrows, flooding, sprinkling, and subirrigation. This bulletin gives some of the results of a series of tests of different methods of applying water and the difference in loss of water by evaporations in deep and shallow furrows and in flooding. About one and one-half time as much water was needed to irrigate an acre of land by flooding as was required in furrows 12 deep. About one and one-third times as much water was needed to irrigate in furrows 3 inches deep as in furrows 1 foot deep. A saving of one-third of the water by the adoption of a better system would mean not only increased profits to the farmers but a large increase in the acreage which could be irrigated from canals and reservoirs.

Light Brahma History.

It must have been fifty years ago that a Dr. Alfred Baylies, of Taunton, imported from China a lot of Asiatic fowls, I was a

in New York. I don't remember as I showed Light Brahmas there, but suppose I did, as I met Alston B. Estes there, who afterwards edited the Poultry Bulletin in New York, and also edited the first Standard. He came to me and wanted to trade Light Brahmas for some Buff Cochins I had there and I traded with him. He told me about his Light Brahmas he had over on Long Island, and he recommended them as being so nice I went over to see them. He had a Light Brahma cock that pleased me very much. By that time Mr. Estes and myself had become great friends. He said, "I call that cock 'Autocrat,' and I bought him in Fulton Market, New York," and he then said, "I am going to make him a present to you." I took him home and bought the best hens I could find, most of them of E. C. Corney, of Somerville, Mass., and bred them to "Autocrat," with what results every body knows.—By Philander Williams in American Light Brahma Club Catalogue.

Eggs that are intended for the common



Prize Winning White Wyandottes.

This shows the kind of stock bred by M. L. O'Neel, Oelwein, Iowa.

young man and a great lover of animals of all kinds, and I went to see the doctor's imported birds. They were quite large and some of them were red, some looked something like the dark brahma, and some resembled our Light Brahma. I bought some of these birds and bred them, and they came all colors, like the parent stock. I tried to make them come like our Light Brahmas, but my breeding then was not satisfactory.

A few years after this I heard of a man in Valley Falls, R. I., that had some Light Brahmas. I went over there and paid Mr. Smith \$20 for a cockerel and pullet. I remembered what Mr. Smith said after I selected them. "Why," he said, "you have picked out the best pair I had." My selection was a blocky shaped cockerel and a gaunt, long-bodied pullet. I bred a few from this pair and put with the cockerel a few of the Dr. Baylies females as near the color of Light Brahmas as I could select. Soon after this P. T. Barnum had a show

market, should never be fertilized, for the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the fancier with his pure-blood eggs, should get more for his wages, when chicks are to be hatched from the eggs. To stick a needle through an egg, as the writer has heard of, people doing, spoils the egg for when the yolk has been punctured the beauty of the egg has been spoiled, for an egg that will not stand up well when it is cooked is spoiled in appearance. The proper way to do is not to have any male birds with the eggs for the market-flock. Some people make a practice of chilling the eggs before selling them, and without a doubt this would work to perfection, for the eggs would not have to be gotten very cold to spoil its fertility. A few hours in a good refrigerator would likely chill them enough so that they would not hatch.

The roosts should be cleaned very often at this season to keep down the lice.

The Bantam.

We commonly think of the Bantam as a little fowl, suited only for children's pets, but of little or no practical value. There is however another side to this question. The Bantam lays a small but exceedingly rich egg, and certain breeds, notably Sebrights and Games, produce a sufficient number of eggs each season to merit the honor of being called prolific. If the Bantams had only its cute, cunning ways, its insolent demeanor, its ridiculous, arrogant air of bold assumption to commend itself even then it would well deserve a place upon our somewhat lengthy list of feathered friends, and would be the object of the utmost admiration and devotion of the fancier; but when to all the above somewhat fanciful features, are added the many very economic and practical qualities of Bantams, it must be conceded by everyone that the very diminutive ruler of the poultry yard has a place of its own to fill, and in that place is a perfect success. By way of illustration, take the case of the dweller in crowded city quarters; must this one, just because he has a little room, be denied the privilege of producing a few fresh eggs occasionally, and must his children be doomed to the hard lot of being forced to be deprived of all the sweet companionship of living pets? Nay the Bantam steps in here and fills a great want. There is no space to keep large fowls, like Brahma or Plymouth Rock; by a little carpentering a dry goods box is quickly made fit for the habitation of several Bantam fowls. The little birds are in nobody's way; they live, thrive and lay many eggs, while their food has consisted mainly of table wastes that otherwise would pay no dividends. By all means speak well of the Bantam. Furthermore the breeder may hatch his Bantam eggs much later than it would be proper to hatch the eggs of full-sized birds. But a limited time is required for the development of such little birds, so chicks may be hatched as late as August or September and yet be reasonably sure to make good growth. Ordinary sized fowls, on the contrary, would be of little use or value if hatched so late. Indeed it may be stated that this late hatching of Bantams tends to keep them small and cunning. As, without doubt they have been originally bred from much larger birds, there active tendency to revert to increased size of body and general coarseness of build both of which characteristics would ruin the quality of the Bantams; therefore the breeder must be on his guard to retain all the attractive features of his little beauties. It is an unfortunate circumstance that some breeds of Bantams are particularly tender and fall easy victims to colds and roup, probably their constitutional vigor has been destroyed by too close inbreeding and the breeding from too immature stock; of course the practices have been restored in order to dwarf size and build up a race of birds from two or three as parent stock; but there is a limit beyond which the breeder should never go

We must have healthy Bantams always and cannot afford to ruin the thrift and vigor of the little fowls in the attempt to gain any point, real or imaginary.

Raising Early Chickens Without A Brooder House.

Seeing that you solicit articles I thought I would take the liberty so write. I will tell the readers how I manage to raise early chickens without a brooder house. I have an incubator in which I can put 160 eggs. Out of this number I must get from 110 to 118 chicks. These I must keep in a box 3 1/2 by 4 feet. In this way I have kept 80 chickens for four weeks, and kept them growing right along. I put clover chaff in the bottom, once a day until they are a week old, and after that I change it twice a day, as one must be very particular about cleanliness when they are kept in so small a place. In this chaff I scatter their feed, which consists of rolled oats and hard-boiled eggs, for the first few days. After this I give them cracked corn and wheat, and oat meal, alternately, with oyster shell grit, and they can make the chaff fly pretty lively. If I want them to have more exercise than usual I give them a little chopped meat, and then the fun begins. Such racing you never saw in chickendom. I give them water in a can, turned upside down in a saucer, and occasionally boiled milk. This is better than water, especially where there is bowel trouble but they become very much smeared with it. My outside brooders are made tight with hinged lid, and can be easily cleaned. Some of them have double walls, which can be taken out, but I like the single walled ones best. They are warmed by simply setting a lantern inside, in the middle and on cold nights I put in two.

I went to visit a lady friend and she invited me to come out and look at her chickens. But in vain; they did not come.

This same lady has an incubator, and she has had some good hatches but cannot raise the chicks, simply because she does not take the pains that is required to raise chickens in a brooder. She will then com-

plains that she has no luck raising chickens. To have your chickens, do their best they should be kept tame, and in order to do this you must give them a great deal of your company.—Laura Kunkle, Kunkle, O.

Oats for Poultry.

In many papers I see the statement that oats are not fit for poultry food, that hens not like them and will eat anything else they can get before eating oats. Now I believe this same condemned oats is one of the finest and best poultry feeds we can use as well as cheapest. I have been feeding them regular for over twenty years and would not do without them, but do not recommend feeding them dry. In the summer time I soak them twenty-four hours, and in cold weather I put them over the fire in the evening long enough to boil and then warm next morning. I am now feeding them thus: In the morning I put three gallons of oats to soak, and by next morning there will be about four gallons of them by swelling. I add to this nearly same amount of bran and shorts (equal parts) and about two pounds of oil-meal and four pounds of meat meal mixed so as to be moistened and crumbly, adding two table-spoonfuls of salt. I am feeding this every morning, and yet the fowls, old and young will select out the soft oats first every time, but I do not use chaffy light oats that we often find on the market, but buy the heaviest clean oats I can buy, and it would do you good to see what bone and frame grows from this ration with wheat and corn for noon and evening feed. I believe it is conceded by all other breeders that oats in some form is the best possible feed to develop the colt, calf, lamb or pig, but all have grinders, so in feeding oats to get best results they must be soaked or boiled, and if in addition to this a liberal amount of good grit is furnished you will find oats an ideal feed as a bone and flesh former and also an excellent egg producer. Try them as I have described and see if your fowls do not learn to love them.

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F. M. MUNGER & SONS, DEKALB, ILLINOIS.

The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER

Published the 15th of each month.

By The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER PUB., CO.

DE KALB, ILL., JUNE, 1904.

Subscription Price.—25 Cents per year in advance. Single copies 3 cts. Subscriptions can commence with any month.

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SPECIAL PRIZE FOR LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The American Light Brahma Club (John Rumbold, Baltimore, Md., Secretary) offers to members, the following special prizes to be awarded at the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., as determined by the best records made in the awards in the regular classes, viz.:

Display Light Brahmas. Silver Cup
Display Light Brahma Bantam. . . Silver Cup

The prizes will be awarded to the exhibitor making the highest scores, first prize count 10, second 8, third 6, fourth 5, fifth 4, sixth 3, seventh 2; pen prizes to count twice as many points as single bird.

The first annual exhibition of the Henderson Poultry Association (The South's Largest Poultry Show) will be held Dec. 21 to 24, 1904. All birds cooped singly in exhibition coops provided by the Association. First prize \$1.00, 2nd 50 cents, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, Ribbons in addition large special premiums. Entries close Dec. 12. Catalogue of awards mailed Dec. 22. Premium List ready about Nov. 10, mailed to any address on application to the Secretary, M. Merritt Alves, Henderson, Ky. President, C. K. Elliott, Henderson, Ky. All poultry publications are requested to send their latest issues for the Publications' Booth.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR WHITE WYANDOTTES.

The American White Wyandotte Club, Martin F. Delano, Secretary, Millville, N. Y., offer to member the following cash special to be awarded at the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., as determined by the best records made in the regular classes for White Wyandottes by the official judge, provided that each exhibitor makes not less than two exhibits in each section in which he competes, viz.:

	1st	2nd	3rd.
Cock	\$50	\$10	\$ 5.
Cockerel	25	10	5.
Hen	10	10	5.
Pullet	10	10	5.
Pen	20	10	10.
Display	25	15	10.

Competition for displays specials to be limited to parties making at least two exhibits in each section, and the prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors making the three highest scores, first prize to count 10, second 8, third 6, fourth 5, fifth 4, sixth 3, seventh 2; breeding pen prizes to count twice as many points as single birds. In case of a tie the party exhibiting the largest number of birds in all sections to win.

The article, "making a start" which appeared in the May number of this journal was written by Mr. E. E. Lawrence, of Spatford, N. Y. for Poultry News.

Price As Well As Quantity.

It is not always the person who sells the greatest number of fowls each year who gets the greatest amount of money. We have in mind people who get more money twice over than another who sells about twice as much in quantity of poultry products.

In the poultry business the price should always be kept in view. When the eggs are put in an incubator or under a hen the price for which the products will be sold should be in mind. If it should always be kept in mind and no effort to put it to practice is attempted there will be nothing result that will be satisfactory. We mean that the poultryman should always keep an open eye for the best market for all his products. The man who sells thirteen eggs for \$3 is doing better than the man who sells twelve eggs for fifteen cents, all things considered. The market man will say that the breeder had to advertise and when that is deducted his profits will not be so great. While one man is selling for fifteen cents another has private customers to whom he sells eggs at twice that figure and they are glad to get them.

If the best prices are obtained the poultryman must keep in mind quality. It is a prime factor in the sale of anything.

We have often spoken of the plan of putting everything up in nice packages when exposed for sale. We are firm in the belief that it will pay in the sale of poultry. We believe in classifying the stock and selling at the best advantages, either dressed or

alive.

It is barely possible that the poultryman can put some of his honor and integrity on the market when he sells his products. It is all right to have a good name, so that customers will say, "I would rather pay twice as much for the products of Mr. — than pay half the amount to another. For I always know that they are fresh and in good condition. This is worth a good deal. It takes time, patience and perseverance to get that name. It can be done and it pays to look after the best prices. To obtain them the producer must be able to offer something that is attractive and desirable.

The crowding of chicks in a brooder tends muchly toward disease. If you have a brooder that is supposed to hold a hundred chicks, you will have better success if you only put fifty in it. The same is true of large chickens; crowd them too much and they get heated and come out in the morning only to catch cold and oftentimes get roup. It is not absolutely necessary to clean out our houses every day, and maybe not every week, but if you do not keep them clean, and a bad odor ensues, you cannot expect to have healthy chickens. The bad odor may be prevented, however, by throwing some dry soil over the droppings, or what is better, if you are interested in the value of the droppings as land dressing, use some of the fine litter from the scratching shed. This absorbs the odors and makes the house fit to live in, but it should always be remembered that hens have lungs just the same as have people, and that they must be supplied with good pure air for breathing if a satisfactory degree of health should be maintained, and pure air cannot be had in a house where odors arise from the droppings.

Cleaning The Poultry House.

One of the best substances for use on the floor of the poultry house is saw-dust. Dry dirt is also excellent, but sawdust is light and more easily handled. In cleaning a poultry house it should be swept with a broom, if this is done it will only require a few minutes daily. One of the plans is to go to the poultry house and sweep every portion clean, carrying off the sweeping in the coal scuttle or any other suitable utensil. Then return to the poultry house with the scuttle or bucket filled with sawdust. This be scattered freely over the floor, under the roosts, or wherever the a broom can be used, which renders the filth easily swept the next morning. As a precaution against vermin, some mix a handful of carbolized dirt with the sawdust. This is prepared by mixing a gill of crude carbolic acid with a quart of soapy water, the water being sprinkled over and intimately mixed with a bushel of fine dirt, allowing it to dry. A poultry house kept in this manner will always be free from odor, disease will be avoided, and the work of cleaning becomes simple and easy.—Poultry News.

SALZER'S HOME BUILDER CORN.

So called because 50 acres produced so heavily that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's Catalogue. Yielded in 1903 in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn 98 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu., per acre. You can beat its record in 1904.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS?

- 120 bu. Beardless Barley per A.
- 310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
- 80 bu. Salzer's Speltz and Macaroni Wheat per A.
- 1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per A.
- 14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay per A.
- 60,000 pounds Victoria Rape per A.
- 160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder, per A.
- 54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn per A.

Now, such yields you can have. Mr. Farmer, in 1904, if you will plant Salzer's seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalogue and lots of farm seed samples. F. P.

Turkeys.

By having an enclosure, or yard, devoted to turkeys during the laying and incubation season, one has complete control of the bird, and very few eggs are lost or destroyed by crows or small animals, and work is comparatively reduced to a minimum.

In the wild state the turkey hen seeks the most secluded spot to make her nest, where there is no protection from birds or beasts of prey. Security from attacks is the main thing that instinct prompts the hen to look out for. Her nest is found in a tangled thicket of briars, a cane brake, or a clump of bushes filled with decaying leaves, or any secluded place that suits her fancy. The domesticated turkey has the same instinct and, if left to her own choosing, will often build her nest in these same secluded places, and will carefully cover it over with leaves or grass whenever she leaves it.

If you have ever watched the turkey hen you will notice how very retiring she is in her nature, how she will desert all her companions and steal away to this secluded spot to deposit her treasure. How, if she observed you following her, she will lead you a "chase" far away from her nest in almost an opposite direction. This has been some of the personal experience of the writer, and we distinctly remember in our early days of turkey culture of the many times squandered on just such expeditions as these, when we felt we ought to be at home looking after domestic affairs.

By having a lot or an enclosure in which to confine our turkeys at this season all this trouble can be avoided. And as this yard, of one-half acre or more, enclosed by four foot woven wire fence with barbed wire

at the top, is to be devoted to turkeys year after year, it can be made very profitable and more inviting to the turkey nature, by planting fruit trees throughout it, such as peaches, plums and berry bushes of all kinds. Barrels for nests can be arranged in quiet nooks and corners and can be made more natural by putting leaves or straw inside and placing brush over them. If the hens are confined within this lot before they commence laying they are usually very content. If more than one hen should take possession of any one of these barrels during the laying season, another barrel can be supplied and placed beside it when they are ready to set. This enclosure is not only an excellent plan for laying and incubating, but an ideal place to keep young turkeys also. Rain proof coops can be set in convenient places where the hen and her brood can be kept until old enough to turn out on range.

Every thing in the way of feeds, such as wheat, oats and corn should be supplied twice a day with plenty of sand grit and fresh water at their disposal.

This we believe to be the only sure way of gaining all the eggs and keeping our turkeys under control.—Mrs. J. E. Gray, in Poultry Tribune.

An exchange says: "It is not the advertising that costs so; it's the stopping. The moral, therefore, is plain—never stop. Rent as much space as you think you can use to advantage during the year, and then run your big ads. when the season is "on" and small ones when it is "off" if you want to do it that way, but run something in every issue.

There is not much danger of over-production, for the supply is so far behind the demand that it will be years before we are able to supply the market. Eggs can always be sold at prices that insure a good profit on the feed.

Add the feeding of raw corn meal to little chicks, to the work of the lice and you have the cause of nine tenths of the deaths. A good way to feed corn meal is to make it into bread, and crumble it as needed.

POPULARITY OF BLACK MINORCAS.

The great popularity of Black Minorcas has been gained by their real merit as money makers for their owners. For this reason they are standing on a firm foundation, and have only began to enjoy the great popularity which is in store for them. They begin to lay at an early age and continue to lay profitably for as long a period of time as any other breed. They are persistent non-sitters, which in these days of incubators and brooders, is a valuable quality.

Black Minorca pullets hatched early in April and fed for laying will commence laying about the same time in September.

Charred corn given to the fowls a few times a week is a substitute for charcoal, and they will relish it.

New Beginners.

If you are thinking of starting to breed fancy pigeons, don't make the mistake of thinking you can successfully breed a dozen varieties, for you will succeed with none. It is better to carefully study the different kinds and decide which you prefer and purchase a few pairs of that kind, and after being certain of having mated pairs, place them in your loft.

Give them fresh water every day, use a tub about two feet in diameter, five inches deep. Where can you get it? Buy a thirty gallon keg and saw the ends off about five inches and you have two good tubs, which, if kept clean, will serve as well as a galvanized iron one. Feed in the winter two-thirds cracked corn to one-third wheat; in the summer feed more of wheat. Never feed our Colorado wheat—it is too soft. Get Kansas hard winter wheat. Kaffir corn is also good. For grit use ground oyster shells and mica; old plaster is also good. A good way to feed salt is to tack a large piece of salty codfish in the flying pen where convenient.

Sweet on Piles, 25 tablets, 25 cents. Sterling Medicine Co., Trenton, N. J.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Reported especially for this paper by H. B. Wilson & Co., Patent Attorneys, 8th and F Sts. N. W. Washington, D. C.

A Complete Copy of any of these patents will be forwarded to any person by Messrs. Wilson & Co., on receipt of ten cents. Persons ordering Copies must give number of patent.

- 750252 Fowl Carrier. Geo. F. Bush, Price-dale, Pa.
- 750335 Brooder. Wm. H. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.
- 751383 Incubator. Neph Cruser and Jesse W. Clement, Fairview, Utah.
- 752154 Watering Apparatus for Poultry Houses. Geo. Hacker, St. Louis, Mo.
- 752230 Heating Apparatus for Incubators. M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb.
- 752542 Brooder. Sumner Fuston, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- 752431 Automatic Signalling Apparatus for Incubators or Hothouses. Horace B. Ault, Newmarket, Tenn.
- 752765 Poultry House. Joseph J. Edgerton, Berwyn, Ill.
- 753228 Chicken Coop. Hall R. Bridges, Morgantown, N. C.
- 754330 Brooder. Martin A. Mills, Exira, Iowa.
- 754806 Bird Cage. Jos. A. Quelch, New York N. Y.
- 755639 Incubator. Fred E. Dolph & Shurman R. Knapp, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 756277 Incubator. Edgar W. Philo, Salem, New York.
- 756765 Automatic Feeding Device and Fixtures. Zachariah Xevers, Santa Cruz, Cal.
- 756907 Seeder for Poultry Yards, Wm. II. Strathman, Chicago, Ill.
- 756990 Incubator and Brooder. Edward T. Tolhurst, London, and Wm. Wilson, London Township, Canada.
- 761676 Stock Rack, Martin F. Holbrook, Otto, N. Y.
- 762371 Incubator, Cyrus W. Zimmer, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Most of these stocks are now steady dividend payers, equalling from 9 to 15 per cent annual interest upon the investment payable quarterly. Many of them pay a much higher rate where the stocks were bought upon the first offering.

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

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

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

"DOUGLAS, LACEY & COMPANY HAVE SUCCEEDED BY THEIR BUSINESS-LIKE METHODS IN MAKING MINING INVESTMENTS RESPECTABLE AS THEY SHOULD BE"

Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate Mining, Oil and Smelter Investments, subscription blanks, full particulars, etc., sent free on application to all who mention this Journal.

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F. M. Munger & Sons, DeKalb, Illinois.

Cats and Chickens.

As soon as it is light in the morning, the little chickens, shut in their rat-proof coops, begin to "cheep" loudly to be let out. I decided that it was too bad to keep them shut in early in the morning, when they might just as well be out gathering worms, so I arranged the coops so that they could come out as soon as it was light. Everything seemed to go well for a few mornings, and then it seemed as if some of them were missing. A count revealed the fact that eleven had disappeared. That night I closed the coops, and early the following morning peeped out to see if anything could be seen that would account for the missing chickens. On one coop sat a cat belonging to a neighbor, apparently waiting for the chickens to come out, while another cat was jumping about the further coop, and occasionally thrusting its paw into the ventilator slot. A few minutes later those two cats were going through the orchard like rabbits, each with a charge of fine shot scattered over its hide. A few days later I saw a large cat sitting in the chicken yard, apparently asleep. It appeared to be as harmless as a dove, and the chickens did not seem to notice it. To satisfy myself that it was as harmless as it appeared to be, I sat down behind an evergreen to watch it a while, with a gun in easy reach should it be needed. That cat dozed for about an hour. Finally a chicken came within a foot of its nose, and stood there. The cat appeared to awaken like a flash of lightning, and that

chicken's head was in its mouth as quickly. The next moment its hide was like the top of a pepper-box. Two years ago I saw a pretty pet cat that we had dart out from under an evergreen, catch a chicken and disappear like a flash. I could scarcely believe my eyes, because I had seen that same cat lying asleep on the grass many a time with chickens all about it. I came to the conclusion that no cat can be trusted among chickens.

Bordeaux Mixture For Lice.

Many things have been tried to eradicate lice from poultry houses. Some have been successful, while others have resulted in failure. We have a letter from a correspondent writing from Noland Va., who says, "purchasing this place two years ago I found the poultry houses infested with vermin. After failing to obtain relief by a trial of many of the recommended remedies, I started out on my own hook. I sprayed the buildings thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture and have not been troubled since. I give the information gladly for the benefit of your readers."

That you may understand what Bordeaux mixture is we herewith give the formula. It is made by thoroughly mixing and dissolving four pounds of lime and four pounds of copper sulphate in fifty gallons of water.

Young Cockerels.

What to do with young cockerels is quite a problem with many poultrymen. All depends on the use to which their owner proposes to put them. The man who is keeping cockerels for sale as breeders will be under the necessity of providing a place to keep them well so they will be in good condition when he desires to sell. He may sell a few early in the season and he may keep some until breeding time next year. Whatever he does he will have to arrange to stay in the business and it is well to always have some males on hand to sell to tardy breeders at special prices.

Where cockerels are needed for breeding purposes or where not needed for sale it will be well to get rid of them as soon after they have arrived at the frying stage as possible. Then they have not consumed much feed. They will sell for more money in proportion to their cost than when kept to sell as "old rooster," at which time they will scarcely sell at all.

It is better to sell them when they are from two to two and one-half pounds each. Old roosters sell at from five to seven cents per pound while young cockerels often sell fifteen to twenty cents. To keep them longer than at a time when they sell well means a loss.

Amount of Space per Hen.

There is no doubt that a greater attention to cleanliness will enable poultry raiser to keep a much larger number of fowls in a house of a given size and also to keep much

larger number together than is at present advocated and yet get as good or even better result than now. This will lessen the expense of conducting the business very much both in costs of preparing quarters and in caring for birds.

Resolve and act upon the revolution, to keep books hereafter with your flock of poultry and you will be rewarded with some surprises, if you give them reasonable care and attention.

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

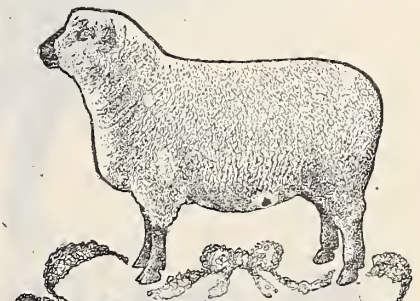
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BUFF WYANDOTTIES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first prize stock at Erie, Painsville and Warren at \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 27 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.

THE KLONDIKE HEN—AMERICA'S wonderful new breed. Greatest winter layers in the world. Send stamp for catalog. Klondike Poultry Yards, Maple Park, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM ALL kinds of poultry. Breeder of all kinds of pets, Garden and flower seeds for sale. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, O. 2-4

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



All Sheep

are a prey to scab, lice, ticks, etc. You should act promptly with the sovereign remedy. Don't experiment; others have done it for you. The result is they all endorse

Zenoleum

Used exclusively by Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges and leading sheep men everywhere. Relieves from ticks, red lice, and maggots, removes intestinal worms, heals wounds and sores, and prevents contagion among all animals.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Mixed with water only, requires no chemicals. One gallon makes 100 gallons of dip.

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Send for booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles." Both free.

Zenner Disinfectant Co. 107 Bates St. Detroit, Michigan.



Fresh Cut Green Bone.

Great as are the products of hens, they may be largely increased by a proper system of feeding.

Students of the "food problem" have discovered that certain food can be depended upon to produce equally good results in fowls as in animals.

By a series of experiments it has been discovered that the feeding of green cut bone increases the production of eggs. Different parts of ordinary market bones upon analysis were found to contain in abundance the ingredients which go to make up a growing chick, and in wonderfully close proportion the different parts of a complete egg.

The lean meat and gristle form the white

of the egg and about 16 per cent. of the yolk. The marrow and the other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk, while the lime phosphates in the bone yield all the necessary lime salts for the shell and the requisite phosphates for the interior of the egg.

But it is not enough that a given food contains certain desirable properties. Its "food value" depends upon the power of assimilation by the consumer. Practical experience has proved that the gristle, blood, fat and bone, all of which goes to make up "green bone," is in the very best possible form to be easily digested and thoroughly assimilated by poultry.

Green bones can be obtained from butch-

ers at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 percent. per pound, although in many country markets they may be had for the asking. Cutting them is a matter of time and labor, depending wholly upon the number of fowls to be fed, as the invention and use of green bone cutters has greatly simplified the preparation of this food.

Poultry folks differ as to method and quantity of feeding green bone. Personally we prefer to feed it as a separate ration.

After becoming accustomed to this food one pound per dozen hens once a day is the allowance.

Compared with other foods we consider green bone the cheapest for the results occurring from its use of any one food, nearly doubling (as it does) the amount of eggs and very materially increasing their fertility, besides producing better plumage and maintaining a more healthy condition of the fowls so fed.

Therefore, whether from a desire to increase the vigor of the fowl or develop its egg-producing qualities, we can most heartily recommend the use of green bone for practical experience as well, as science and chemistry have undisputedly demonstrated that the component parts of its structure afford the highest degree of nutriment and sustenance for poultry.

♦♦♦♦♦

Selecting Breeding Fowls.

In selecting the breeding fowls the cock should be good size, strong constitution, broad back, full and round breast, medium, short, strong legs well set apart, to secure compactness and solidity. In addition he should have a nice smooth neck and head bright eye, well developed comb and wattles for the breed he represents, handsome carriage, quick movement, bold and vigorous. The hens should be as uniform in size and color, as possible, with fine heads, long deep bodies, carried well out behind the legs breast finely rounded, legs short and stout. When weight of flesh is desired, length of body is an important requisite, when desired to combine weight with flesh, with prolificness, select hens that are known to be good layers and from laying stock. To these should be added strong constitution able to stand the egg production.

♦♦♦♦♦

Dirt and Filth

Dirt is one thing; and filth another. Dirt in the poultry house is all right if it be not connected with filth. Dirt is a germicide to a certain extent and under certain conditions. A few barrels of dry dust to sprinkle under the roosts in winter will help to keep filth away. Filth consists of moisture and decay vegetable or animal matter. It requires some intelligence to know when to remove the dirt that has been placed under the roost and replace it with new, but this amount of intelligence is absolutely necessary if we would succeed. One thing is certain, and that is that filth invites disease and fosters it when it is present.



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Why have you not written to me?

Wouldn't you invest a small sum of money if you were sure it would bring you an income for life?

Send to me for the Prospectus of the United States Smelting Co., who own the Guadalupe Mine in Sonora, Mexico—do it now—buy the stock at the opening price of 5c per share.

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You can buy it on montly payments if you wish.

After the present allotment is sold, the price will be advanced.

The proceeds of this stock go to develop the property.

When the company begins paying dividends this stock will be worth many times its present price. By buying now you will be among the fortunate ones to benefit by the advance.

The Chicago Security and Trust Co., guarantees the statements contained in the Company's Prospectus, and they advise the purchase of this stock as a safe investment.

The officers of this Trust Company have bought the stock, and if it is a good investment for them, why not for you?

You can discover a mine for 1 cent by dropping me a postal asking for the company's Prospectus.

W. S. DORLAND, Investment Securities,
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Eggs from fine imported stock. Bred to lay as well as for the show room. Orders booked now for eggs to be shipped

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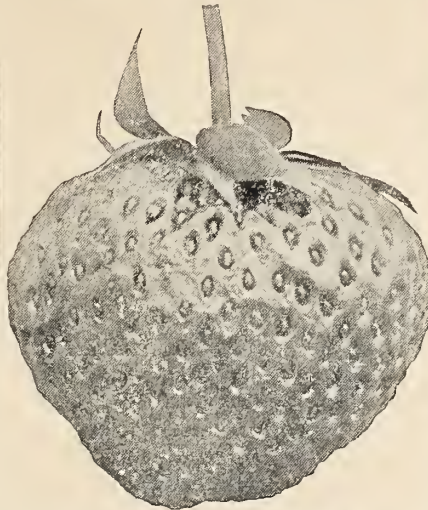
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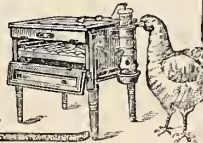
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R. M. KELLOGG, Three Rivers, Michigan.

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.83

This perfect 200-egg Wooden Hen at \$12.80 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



EGG PROTECTORS



FOR BROODING PURPOSES

Protector is made of perforated aluminum, light and strong and will last a life time. When eggs begin to pip, more or less of them are crushed by the hen and the loss of chickens is the consequence.

Place eggs that become crushed in Protector, remove shell at proper time, place chicken back in Protector till strong and dry. You need never lose a chicken when Protector is used. Can use in some manner for Turkey eggs.

Sample 15 Cents; Half Dozen 80 Cents; One Dozen, \$1.50 post paid. No stamps. **MRS. WINIFRED A. DeJARNATT** Centralia, Mo.

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Eggs \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26, \$15.00 per 100.

Eggs from Bronze Turkeys 50 cents each or \$5.00 per 12.

Birds hatched from our matings have won the highest honors in every state in the Union. We will guarantee eggs to arrive in good condition and hatch a good percent if proper care is given. Send for Circular.

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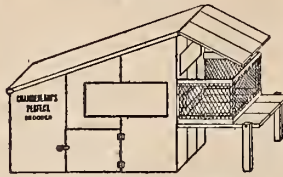


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