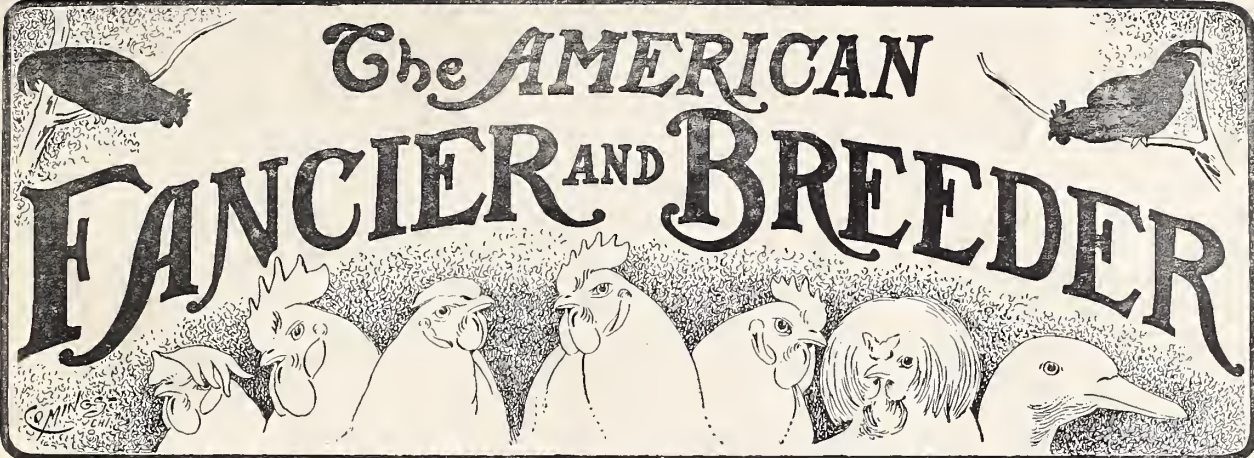


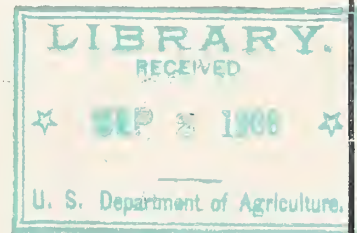
The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 20.

De Kalb, Illinois., July, 1903.

No. 7.



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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

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Vol. 20.

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, JULY, 1903.

No. 7.

Arrangement of Roosts

There are yet quite a few who insist on placing the perches one above another, stair fashion. I can see no advantage in arranging them in this way. There is no economy in room. If the perches are placed in this way they must be placed the same distance from one another, as if they were on a level from the fact that the droppings fall perpendicular. As the hens commence to go to roost, they will jump from one perch to another one above and so on up to the highest, and then quarrel, all wanting to be on the top perch. It is best to have the perches on the level, the platform may be level or sloping to the front as desired. I find a very convenient plan of arranging is to use one or more 2x4 lengths, according to the space and number of fowls kept; nail the perch (if only one is used, to two pieces of 2x2x14 inches long, let the pieces run back of the perch about 6 inches, and fasten the end in the wall with a hinge, rest the other end of the 14-inch piece to a short post extending above the platform, or a short post may be nailed to the end of a 14-inch piece to support the perch, then all can be raised and turned back against the wall each morning, leaving the dropping platform clear, and much handier to clean off and this plan gives the mites no chance for a hiding place, under the perches, as is the case with the old fashioned tightly nailed roosts.

Whichever way the perches are fastened I would leave them high enough above the platform to reach under easily with a hoe and clean off the platform. As the height which the roosts should be from the floor or ground, I think three feet about right. The air is probably as pure at that height as higher. Perches should be about two inches high and rest firmly on the frame. Fowls will cling to one edge of a wide perch, and the top surface will give ample space to rest the shanks and weight of body. If the perch is very narrow, it makes it necessary to bear the weight on the breast bone and mainly in one place, which with young stock, soon causes them to bend to one side with old fowls these bones are harder and will stand the pressure without getting out of shape.

If the perches are more than 3 feet above the floor, I would have plenty of litter on the floor all the time, especially if the fowls are heavy, so as to prevent injury from jumping down off the perches.

Winter and Summer Feeding.

Winter and summer feeding differ. When fowls have free range it is most economical to feed them only once a day. The fowl should be let out early in the morning; in fact, the poultry house, when the fowls are given their liberty, may be left open, so that the fowls can come out at will. This they will do at daybreak, and by wandering over the fields secure a large amount of worms and insect food. They may require a slight meal at a fixed hour. So much depends on the size of the birds that it is impossible to give a precise rule as to the quantity of grain to be given to each. It is obvious that a Brahma of ten pounds, and a Game fowl of four or five pounds would require very different quantities of food. Again, more food is required to keep up the due amount of animal heat in winter than in summer. When a hen is producing eggs she will eat nearly twice as much food as she will require at some other time, for which reason the successful poultry dealer should observe carefully the acquirements of his fowls, and govern himself according. In winter the best rule, both as to quantity and time, is to give the fowls a full meal in the morning, and the second shortly before going to roost. There is one important advantage dependent on having fixed hours of feeding and that is that the birds soon become accustomed to them, and do not remain about the house all day long, as they do when they are irregularly and infrequently fed. They consequently obtain a greater amount of food for themselves and are less troublesome than would be otherwise. The farmer who manages poultry should be as regular with the fowls as with the other stock. There is no "how much" to feed. Each fowl is an individual having characteristics differing from those of any others.

The Importance of the Farm Fowl.

The farm fowls are regarded by most farmers as a very insignificant part of their live stock; and yet, although so often neglected and forced to shift for themselves. The poultry and egg constitutes in the aggregate, one of the most important and valuable products of the American agriculture.

The conditions in this country are such that the poultry raising industry is capable of indefinite expansion and being made a profitable adjunct to general farming, as

there is constantly increasing demand for product and far beyond the supply and sells for prices that leave a good margin for the producer.

It is conservatively estimated that the United States alone uses over one hundred million dollars worth of poultry and eggs annually and this sum is being increased annually identical with the increase in population.

There is no stock on the farm that yields a better relative return to the amount of food consumed than do the hens, and consequently it is worth while to consider in what manner their product may be increased yearly identical with increase in the population.

It has demonstrated beyond a question of doubt that standard bred poultry pays the best. The reasons for this conclusion are plainly evident based as it is strictly upon the demands of the market and the consumer. It is to this demand that the conservative poultry raiser needs to cater in order that he may get the most for his products.

It costs no more to keep standard-bred than it does so-called scrub poultry and additional profits to be derived from them, can be more than doubled with proper methods in handling and also marketing their product.

Every farmer knows the difference in price between a good and poor article. A poor article may be a drug on the market and can be bought at almost any figure, while a strictly high grade article meets a ready sale at prices beyond regular market quotations. The reason for this is very plain.

When broilers and roasters are offered to the consumer thin, tasteless, tough and lack uniformity which are common faults of scrub stocks, it is not surprising that they are passed by and something better bought even at a higher price. What farmers need to do is to study the market and produce just such an article as this market requires in order to get the best prices. This can be easily done so far as the production of poultry and eggs is concerned without additional cost in production as we have mentioned before. The foundation stock may cost a trifle more, at the start, but it is not necessary that there should be a large outlay even for these. A trio of standard-bred birds can purchase at from \$5 to \$25 and from these a fair sized flock can be raised the first season, or a few settings of eggs can be bought and the foundation stock hatched and raised from these. Either way will not require a large outlay. In this manner any farmer may have in two or three years a good big flock of standard poultry and hardly feel the expense of the first season's profits from them will more than offset the cash expended for the foundation stock.—Poultry Success.

The Stolen Nest.

If you find a nest full of eggs and a motherly hen with a set purpose in her eyes hovering them, don't make a scene but proceed quietly to learn the exact condition of affairs. Place the eggs gently in a pan of luke warm water. If all sink to the bottom and lie quietly on their sides, the brooding has just begun, and if you want a flock of late chicks let the hen proceed to hatch them. If all stand on end or float near the surface, incubation has been in progress for some time. In this case they were probably all laid by one hen, and you are quite sure of a good hatch. If some lie flat, some stand on end, some float and others rise above the surface of the water, it is quite probable that several hens have been laying in the one nest while the present occupant has been brooding.

The first eggs are probably fresh laid and may be removed and used, while the others are in various stages of incubation. The last may be ready to hatch or be rotten or have dead chicks in them. If the former, you will see the struggles of the live embryos in the motion of the eggs; if the latter is the case, there will be no motion at all. A miscellaneous nest full of this kind is of little account and might as well be destroyed. Two or three of the more advanced will hatch out and the hen will leave the nest with these and let the rest perish. If there are other hens broody, the less advanced eggs may be put under these and thus saved; but the final result will not be worth the pains, and the easiest way out is to break up the hatch at once.

The Growing Chick.

The growing poultry must enjoy almost unlimited range. Our growing stock, writes W. R. Rudd, of Massachusetts, in American cultivator, are given farm range until fall, scattered over various fields and wandering long distances from their nocturnal quarters.

We regard this as a very strong point in producing the highest type of healthy breeding stock, and do not think the best results can be accomplished where chickens are raised to maturity even in partial confinement. They might do fairly well for one or two seasons, but as breeding stock they would sooner or later show the effect of it in enfeebled constitutions, infertile eggs or eggs not having sufficient vitality to hatch the chickens even when fully formed in the shell.

The difference with chickens raised in partial confinement and with free range is precisely the same as that between children reared in the country and those reared in the tenement houses of the city. A fully and well matured person, an animal or a hen can stand more or less confinement and laborious employment. Eggs from fowls housed and yarded as described, well cared for, fed a variety of grain, sufficient green and animal food, with plenty of exercise,

will yield an abundance of fertilized eggs, which should hatch even as well in winter, unless chilled in some way.

Natural Feeding.

Observe how the hens feed when out on the range. It is first a blade of grass or a leaf of clover, then a short chase for a grasshopper or cricket. She now discovers a worm in the soil which she believes is worth investigating and sets to work with the mining tools which nature has given her, with a view of finding out if it is "pay dirt."

A fuzzy, weed-head is in her path and she stops to shatter down a few ripened seeds. She is drawn away from her repast by another grasshopper, which springs down in front of her and jumps away again just in time to save himself from the dash she made at him. In place of the grasshopper she didn't get she nips another clover leaf or blade of grass. Thus the hen feeds a little at a time and consumes hours in obtaining a full meal. It seems that people who see this every day might know that throwing down a measure of shelled corn on a bare spot is not the proper way to feed. The hen has no choice for food at certain times of the year, and we must look out for this. A fowl to lay eggs must be in good health, in good physical condition and when they are so they will lay eggs provided they are given the material with which to make eggs. A mill cannot make flour unless it has the wheat to grind, and no more can fowl lay eggs unless it has the egg-making material in her food ration.

Hence the frequent admonition to feed a variety of food. This is not to simply gratify the desires or appetites of the birds but to furnish quite an amount of all the elements needed. Even when a balance ration is fed care must be exercised not to overfeed. The only way to secure entire healthfulness with any breed is to give them plenty of room and where this is not practical or if they of the lazy Asiatic breeds, that dislike exercise, then force them to it by giving them food thrown in straw or chaff so that they must scratch to get it.

By George H. C. Williams, in A. P. J.

Turkeys.

One of the great drawbacks of turkey growing is that of lice, and many times death comes as a result of too large numbers of these pests and the grower is at a loss to know the actual trouble. No place can be more inviting to lice than a top of a turkey's head. It should have close attention. Mr. Greiner, who had a great deal of experience growing them, says "that some successful turkey raisers apply a mixture of lard and sulphur to top of the head, and it is a very good remedy, but there is a possibility of getting too much on. I prefer good insect power. The mother of the young birds should receive some attention along this line. She should be powdered well

occasionally. If she is a hen, and is given a dusting place of loose earth, among which a quantity of dry wood ashes has been mixed, she will rid herself of lice without any assistance. Still, to make sure that she is undoing your work with young birds, it is advisable to give her a good application of powder occasionally. As to the best time to have turkeys hatched, I do not care to have them out too early. Sometimes a turkey hen will begin laying in the latter of February, and in that case we keep the eggs in the house, where they will be neither chilled nor heated, and hold them about a month before setting them. In placing them in the box where I keep them, I wrap them in pieces of newspaper and stand them on the small end. When carefully kept they have hatched about as well as fresh eggs. I like best to have my turkeys hatch when the weather is fairly settled and warm. Turkeys hatched at this time start off well and make a steady growth and are strong. When hatched very early we are apt to have long spells of damp chilly weather and they must be shut up closely; growth is checked, and they do not come out until late in the season.

A Good Time to Start.

The poultry breeders are almost all thru with their hatching operations, and, as the result, breeding hens can be bought at a bargain. A person, who will buy up a lot of these breeders, by giving them good care can get a lot of good fertile eggs this year yet, and by spring a nice flock of chickens may be had at a very small cost. This has been told before, but it is a fact that it is well to remember, and it will bear repeating. If a person has a house warm enough to keep the chicks growing all winter, there is no reason in the world why the late chicks should not attain the standard size and weight, just the same as the early hatched birds, and they will lose less time between maturity of size and their work of laying, than will the earlier birds, nine times out of ten.

Essentials In Foods.

There is no single food which is perfect or which contains all the desirable elements necessary for production, for which reason corn as an exclusive, diet will not give satisfactory results. There is lime in wheat or corn, and as lime is essential in the production of bone it is evident that young chicks will make but little growth when the larger portion of their food consists of corn and corn-meal. If clover, either green or cured or skimmed milk is fed with corn, more benefit will be derived from the combination than from the grain only. Animal-food should also be allowed.—Farm & Fireside.

Fowls that are kept in confinement should have plenty of light, and food that is nutritious and easily digested, and plenty of grit and a good dust bath.

Of Great Importance.

There is one thing that is of as great importance in the business of rearing poultry as the feeding, breeding, and management of the flocks. It is the business of finding a good market and preparing the fowls for that market. It is true that anything that is well raised is half sold. But to say that anything is half sold is only half enough. We should be able to say that our stock is well fed, properly fitted and well sold. When we are able to reach this stage in the game then we are able to state what the real possibilities of the business are.

It will be necessary to the market to be found for poultry supplies and what the demand is for certain kinds. It will pay to cater to the demands of the market whatever they may be. Remember that desirable goods always sell the easiest. When market prices are ruling low it the best that obtain fair prices while the culls are held over. When prices are ruling firm it is the best that bring a top price.

This is not a matter of theory to be written on paper and to be read so as to enthuse people, but it is to be put into practice the soonest will be the ones to make the business a success. In every market there will be those to follow these lines and the poultry buyers know them and their goods are always satisfactory and in demand. When poultry is to be taken to the market it is selected and only one grade is marketed at a time and that grade is in demand when it is marketed. The undesirable stuff is never put on the market and the dealer is of the that there is nothing of that kind on the premises. Culls and old roosters are disposed of in some other way even if they have to be given away.

Let markets be studied as much as how to rear poultry. This is a matter that has more importance attached to it than is given credit. Study the market and try to meet it. It is an up hill business to try to make a market.

Roup and Gapes.

The two commonest diseases of poultry are roup and gapes. Roup is over prevalent in over crowded and dirty poultry houses. In this disease the fowls have an offensive discharge from the nostrils and eyes. There is no remedy for this disease after it gets well under way with a fowl, and the only thing that can be done is to kill the fowl as soon as the disease appears and then disinfect the house with sulphur fumes and improve the ventilation and the cleanliness of the house and the general health of the poultry.

Gapes, so-called in consequence of the action of the chicken gapping, at frequent intervals, result from the presence of certain small parasitical worms in the windpipe. The eggs of the parasite are present in the ground. They are taken up by the chickens

and developed in the windpipe. The first thing to be done when the disease is discovered is to remove the chickens to dry, uncontaminated ground. Some recommend using a sulphur fume to loosen the worms in the wind pipe. The writer has had good success by giving the chicken a camphor pill about the size of a pea, this will dissolve and the fumes will kill the worms in the throat. Put camphor in the water that the chicken drinks and scatter air slacked lime around the house, pens and roosts of the chickens.

Yarding Turkeys

We sometimes hear people give as an excuse why they don't raise turkeys that they are very much inclined to wander away and bother the neighbors and for that reason they forgo the pleasure of having turkeys of their own raising for Thanksgiving and for sale. Of course if one is only to have turkey at this fashionable date it will scarcely pay to raise them. But since turkeys are good any season of the year and are profitable to raise we take it that most every farmer could keep a few of them.

The villager is very much of the opinion that it is an impossibility for him to keep turkeys and yet it is possible to raise them in confinement. Some of the best fanciers of turkeys practice yarding and they report very good success. Of course the places where the turkeys are inclosed should not be too small. It will require from two to three acres of land for a moderate sized flock.

There are some advantages in yarding over the old plan of giving them all the range necessary. One is that the eggs may be easier gathered and found. Another is that it affords protection of the doubts against predatory animals.

Turkeys will not fly over anything upon which they cannot alight. By reason of this habit poultry netting will found very excellent for fencing in turkey-yard. Those who have tried this plan say that they have seen turkeys walking along a poultry-netting fence looking for a place where they can get out and never attempting to fly over.

Should any turkey show a disposition to fly out it can be prevented by means of broad shingle so that it will come under the wings. They will not try to fly with a shingle under one wing.

When kept in confinement they should be provided with many things they would get when on the range. Grit should be provided in abundance. They should have some meat food to take the place of insects they would get a while out on the range. Poultry Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa.

Buff Leghorns as Layers.

Early in the nineties I suffered from my first severe attack of chicken fever, and though I have taken repeated treatments for

the same, the disease seems to grow and become more firmly fixed as the years go by, until my physician (my wife) has given up in despair and pronounces my case incurable. My first symptoms were a sudden fancy for the Buff Cochins, followed almost immediately by a determination to possess some of my own; to that end I purchased a setting of eggs, paying the owner an exorbitant price, so it seemed to me, though if I remember rightly it was but 75 cents. In due time I was the proud possessor of five sturdy chicks, four buff and one white; though why one should have been white I am to this day at a loss to know, and why there should have been "no feathers on the side of his legs in the place where the feathers ought to grow." However, with this as a start, I bred Buff Cochins for a number of years, purchasing eggs from some of the best strains in the country, and were I today in the poultry business for simon pure exhibition birds, I should still be breeding Buff Cochins. They were my first love and I shall always take a deep interest in this grand breed; but though I had become a confirmed chicken crank in every sense of the word, I wanted something besides feathers, and that something was eggs, which I failed to get in any amount from my Cochins.

About this time I began to notice accounts of the wonderful laying powers of the Buff Leghorns, and being fully decided that nothing but buff would ever satisfy my fancy, I determined to try the Buff Leghorns; and so thoroughly satisfactory did they prove, that I am as enthusiastic over my Leghorns as ever I was with the Cochins.

The Buff Leghorn today sets the pace for the world in buff color; nothing can exceed the beauty of the soft lustrous buff of the female, and the more brilliant metallic buff of the male. Their bright red combs and pure white lobes bring out the rich golden buff of their plumage to the best advantage. Where can you see a more pleasing sight than a flock of these graceful fowls on a green lawn, the bright green making a most artistic background.

As for their practical qualities, they are most persistent layers of large, white eggs, and are the finest of table fowls. They are hardy, quick growers, and will thrive and grow fat on one half the feed the larger breeds consume.

Now a word for the Buff Leghorn Club. It is a well known fact that the specialty clubs of the various breeds are doing much to push to the front and popularize their several breeds; but in order to do this they must have the support and co-operation of the breeders. For some time past but little has been heard from the Buff Leghorn Club but with its new officers, we predict that in the year 1904 it will show new life and energy, and we hope every breeder of Buff Leghorns will join the same.—Geo. F. Curtis Fenton, Mich.

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The National White Wyandotte Club will hold its 1904 annual meeting at St Louis during the World's Fair. The Club will make liberal provision for World's Fair special poultry prizes for that variety.

Small flocks give better results and are much less liable to disease than larger ones. Very often failure follows when too many fowls are kept together. Never crowd fowls if you can possibly avoid it.

Never attempt too much. Keep only as many fowls as you have ample space for, only as many varieties as you can do full justice to. Too much of a good thing in poultry breeding is worse than too little.

The old stock should soon be selected and put up for the huckster when he comes along. These may not bring the best prices but they will bring fair prices. The early hatched pullets should not be sold under any circumstances.

No poultry plant is complete in summer without a due amount of shade. If there is plenty of natural shade on the premises the fowls will go to it. On many places it will be necessary to furnish shade. Open sheds will do well, but some shrubbery will be found better. Plum trees will be found excellent for shade. Sunflowers will afford excellent shade.

When breeders sell fowls that breed true to their breed in the purchaser's hands, they become so many traveling agents that built up an increasing trade for themselves. But when a trio goes out that breeds badly, it does him more damage than five good trios will counteract.

It is of no avail to attempt to raise good chickens, or expect to have eggs from your birds in season, unless a goodly measure of their natural requirements in domestication are observed, and a judicious system of care and feeding is adopted for their advancement.

In summer it will be very easy to get the fowls too fat for best results. They will not do as well laying, if they lay at all, besides they incline to apoplexy. Fattening food should be kept away from the fowls in the summer time unless they are being fitted for the market, in which case they should be fed about all they will eat and should be pushed for the market. Corn will not injure young and growing stock like it will adults. Young chickens should be fed bountifully on wheat and cracked corn.

A poultryman of Petaluma, Cal., reports to the Pacific Rural Press that he kept last year on one and one half acres of ground 395 laying hens as an average for the year. The average production was 121 1-3 eggs per hen. He sold 3,752 dozen eggs at an average price of 25 2-3 cents per dozen, or \$936.22 worth. They leaving a net profit of 622 76. The average income per hen was \$2.65 the average expence per hen was 93 cents per hen, and the net profit 1.71. He also run several incubators and received for chickens and broilers \$442, for one hundred pullets 75, and added stock 600 pullet worth \$377, sold empty grain sacks \$15, a total income of \$880. Cost of feed and eggs \$483.61 profit on hatching and raising 405.39. No help was employed during the year. Poultry prices are high in California, which contribute to the good result.

Improved Flocks.

It is generally admitted that improved poultry pays as well in proportion as the improved breeds of hogs or sheep; that is, on general principles. Of course, the great mass of poultry is raised and sold by the farmers. The car-loads of poultry and eggs shipped from all over the West come from the farmers, and since the introduction of the improved breeds the supply is rapidly increasing. No farmer can longer afford to raise the common chickens. If they cannot have full-bloods they should procure thoroughbred roosters, and they will soon work into pure-breds. Pure breeds mature quicker, grow larger, sell for more money, lay more eggs and require a little more care, but with warm, clean, comfortable quarters, a variety of food and by not feeding too much corn, eggs may be had all through the winter.

National OIL Reporter

The Recognized Petroleum
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The General Publishing Company, 87-89 Wall Street, prints the news of all oil fields in America furnished by most competent correspondents, an illustrated magazine of highest standing.

Subscription rates: One year, \$2.50
6 months, \$1.50
3 months, \$.75
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Keep Your Fowls Tame.

We believe in daily kindness to the inhabitants of the poultry yard. We know that fowls kept in a state of semi-starvation, and constantly chased and abused to make them hunt their living, will in time become demoralized and contemptible. It is easy to learn bad tricks, and fowls are not exempted from the general rule.

Under bad treatment poultry learn sly ways, and seem to avoid the presence of their cruel keeper. A life of vagabondage is led. Their proud cackle, and defiant crow are heard no more; but careworn visage, unsightly plumage, stolen nests and small harvests of eggs are some of the consequences that attend such willful neglect and abuse of domestic fowls.

It is important to every fancier to have his fowls so tame, that they will come at his call, whether they are hungry or not; and allow themselves to be stroked, handled and picked up, without fluttering or squeaking. It is annoying to have them scamper here and there, when you wish to show them to visitors or purchasers, who if they had an opportunity to examine them closely, and see that they had confidence in the man, might very probably purchase at good prices some of your best stock.

It is a very favorable sign when a visitor enters a fancier's yard you see the keeper in friendly familiarity with his poultry. It is certain that the fowls will recognise the one who feeds and tends to them. We remember many instances when we chanced to be absent even ngs, and after the birds have gone to roost with a full crop, as soon as they heard our voice, they would descend from their roosts and run to meet us.

Floors and Rats.

If the poultry house is in such condition as to allow rats to run under the floor, the farmer may as well give up the poultry business. They are worse than any disease the fowls may have. When the house is built it is very easy to put wire netting, such as is used for the small chicks, under the floors. If you have not done this, another way to keep out rats is to put in a cement floor. It may cost a little more fixing up a wooden floor, but it is safe against rats, and a wooden floor is not. If wire mesh is put in with the cement floor when it is laid it will be all the better.

Subscribe for the FANCIER AND BREEDER.

Some advantages of an incubator.

The person who has an incubator can commence hatching whenever he wants to provided he can get the required number of eggs. It is quite true that he must depend on the hen for the eggs, but if the hens are properly cared for, housed and fed there will not be much trouble from this score. We know of parties who get eggs all the year around and they have various breeds of chickens. It is in the management and feed with them and not the breed. Some breeds will be better for this purpose than others, but a great deal lies in feed and care. Eggs will not be found as fertile in January and February as they will be during the spring months, but if we are to get early pullets we must run the risk and hatch early. The Asiatics may be hatched as early as early January, while the Leghorns may be hatched as late as June.

Many incubators are started each spring. Some by beginners and others by experts. The experts do not need any information about them, for they are accustomed to all the intricacies of the business obtained by actual experience. When a good machine has been obtained and is installed in a good place, one will be in shape to begin operations. The chicks hatched will need brooding and if care is maintained they will be free from lice. This is an advantage that is often lost sight of. Vermin is a great drawback to thrift in chicks. By the aid of an incubator one can have a large lot of chicks come off at one time and the whole may be brooded at one time and all will be of the same age, which will overcome some of the drawbacks attending a lot of chicks of various ages.

An incubator is an inanimate affair, and yet it will do what is required of it if it is properly managed. The time and attention required to operate it is not so much as would be required to care for enough hens to hatch a sufficient number of chicks. Feeding, watering and caring for a large number of hens call for a great deal of labor. There are those who believe that a machine has contrary spells. This is all bosh. Inanimate things cannot "act up" in this manner but an old hen can do the very thing not required of her. If there is any "acting up" laid to the incubator better look at the method of management for some of the trouble.

The breeds that are best for farmers are not always the best for those who live in the suburbs of towns and only have a small acreage. It is no exaggeration to say that the difference between Jersey and short-horned cows is no greater than that between the extremes of chickens.—Commercial Poultry.

There is no wild breed of fowls to which the Cochin or Brahma can be traced. The Game cock seems to have descended from the Cingales Jungle fowl.

Shade is the best hot weather tonic in the poultry yard

Set Your Bantam Eggs.

This is the month to set your Bantam eggs. The days are nice and warm and with good care the little fellows will come along nicely for the fall showers. See that they have shade and treat them a little

more tenderly than you do your larger breeds, as the constant breeding down to size makes them much harder to raise.

How easy it is to lay down a formula for getting eggs in winter, and how difficult to make it produce eggs.

**TO ADVERTISE THE GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.
\$75,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES.**

- FIRST PRIZE, \$25,000.00
- SECOND PRIZE, 10,000.00
- THIRD PRIZE, 5,000.00
- FOURTH PRIZE, 2,500.00
- FIFTH PRIZE, 1,500.00
- SIXTH PRIZE, 1,000.00

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL \$2,000,000. St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1903.
This certifies that The World's Fair Contest Company, Incorporated, has this day deposited with this company \$75,000.00 in gold, for the payment of the awards in its contest on the total paid attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and that said deposit is held in trust by this company to be paid by it to such successful contestants as the committee on awards may direct.

Jos. E. Hanley
TREASURER
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AND \$30,000.00 IN 1,883 SMALLER PRIZES.

Can you estimate how many people will attend the St. Louis World's Fair? The 1,889 people whose estimates are the closest will receive \$75,000.00 in Gold. You have the same opportunity as any one else to win a fortune.

Every one has an opportunity to share in this great fortune to be paid to the successful contestants. This grand educational contest, undertaken in order to arouse interest in the greatest World's Fair the world has ever seen may bring you a fortune, and if you are careful in your estimates it is almost sure to bring you at least one of the prizes of \$50.00 or \$100.00, while you stand an equal opportunity to get the \$30,000.00. Hundreds of people will be made richer by competing in this great contest. Why not you? Every American should do all he can to help spread interest in the World's Fair, and when he can do this with profit to himself the reason for it is double. You cannot afford to overlook this grand opportunity to gain a fortune for yourself.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES.

To the nearest correct estimate	\$25,000.00
To the second nearest correct estimate.....	10,000.00
To the third nearest correct estimate.....	5,000.00
To the fourth nearest correct estimate.....	2,500.00
To the fifth nearest correct estimate.....	1,500.00
To the sixth nearest correct estimate.....	1,000.00
To the next 10 nearest correct estimates, \$200 each.....	2,000.00
To the next 20 nearest correct estimates, \$100 each.....	2,000.00
To the next 50 nearest correct estimates, \$50 each.....	2,500.00
To the next 100 nearest correct estimates, \$25 each.....	2,500.00
To the next 200 nearest correct estimates, \$10 each.....	2,000.00
To the next 500 nearest correct estimates, \$5 each.....	2,500.00
To the next 1,000 nearest correct estimates, \$1 each.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$59,500.00

Supplementary Prizes for the Estimates sent in earliest.....\$15,500.00
\$15,500 IN EXTRA PRIZES WILL BE PAID TO THOSE WHO SEND IN THEIR ESTIMATES EARLIEST.

GRAND TOTAL OF CASH PRIZES.....\$75,000.00
INFORMATION THAT WILL HELP YOU ESTIMATE.

The total paid attendance at the Chicago World's Fair was	21,480,141
The total paid attendance at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition was.....	5,306,859
The total paid attendance at the Omaha Exposition was.....	1,778,250

Without doubt the World's Fair at St. Louis will be the largest ever held in the world.

ESTIMATES 25 CENTS EACH. 5 FOR \$1.00.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST—READ CAREFULLY.

Every one can enter and contest for these grand prizes. Write your estimates plainly on any kind of paper, (ordinary letter paper is the best), using a separate line for each estimate. It is of the utmost importance that you write your estimates and name and address plainly.

For each estimate you send in accompanied by the correct amount of money, a separate engraved and coupon numbered Certificate, issued by The World's Fair Contest Co., St. Louis, Mo., will be sent you with your estimate shown thereon. These certificates to be retained by you until the close of contest. **YOU HOLD YOUR OWN CERTIFICATES.** Get in your estimates early, as \$15,500 extra is to be divided among the earliest estimates received.

HOW THE CONTEST WILL BE DECIDED.—The Official Record of the Secretary of the World's Fair showing the total paid attendance will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a committee of prominent Judges. Prizes will be paid in cash immediately after. If more than one estimate is correct, the prize will be equally divided.

In addition to the \$25,000.00 prize, there is \$15,500.00 EXTRA prize money for the earliest correct estimates, so that you may win \$30,500.00 on an investment of 25 cents if you send in your estimates at once. Don't lay this aside intending to send in your estimate to-morrow. You may forget and thereby lose an extra \$15,500.00. Do it now.

CERTIFICATES AND HOW TO GET THEM.—One certificate will be sent for 25 cents. Five certificates for \$1.00. You can estimate as often as you wish. Bear in mind—you must send in your estimates and money for same before we can issue and send you certificates. We fill out the certificates inserting on a separate engraved, coupon numbered certificate, each estimate made by you. We then mail you the certificates. If you send One Dollar for five certificates, be sure and send five estimates.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—BETTER THAN STOCKS AND BONDS.—We are receiving from shrewd business men from the large trading centers, monthly orders for certificates, they claiming that the investment is safer and the possibility of large gain greater, than investment in bonds, life insurance or any of the speculative stocks offered on the Boards of Trade in the various Commercial Centers. Most of them purchase certificates systematically, that is, send in every month for from One to Five Dollars worth. Almost every one can economize a few cents a day and the funds thus saved, can be invested in certificates, and with a hundred or more certificates in your possession, you are likely to wake up some morning and find yourself the lucky possessor of an independent fortune. It hardly seems reasonable that with a hundred certificates one could miss ALL of the 1889 prizes. Address all communications to

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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:

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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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171 La Salle Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The hatching season has extended later in the season this year than for many years and all the late hatched chicks should be sold before winter for market stock as they will be disappointing as breeders and will become unprofitable. Lice are on the increase these hot days and nights and a continued warfare should be made against them. If not given battle they will infest the whole premises where poultry runs. Cleanliness, plenty of paint and a continual warfare with kerosene and other remedies will be the order.

Care in selection of the earliest and best of the hatch will be the means of building up a flock. The young cockerels that are not needed may be sent to the market as soon as they will bring satisfactory prices. If the finest are selected to be sent to the early market there will be few winter eggs and the quality of the flock will run down. All young stock should be kept growing by liberal and careful feeding. It pays to push them while growing. In many instances it is safe to say that young stock is not being fed well when they are not doing well. All young poultry that are fed well will be found well. Nothing that grows will care for itself.

Strawberry Plants ! Eggs !

I have 16 varieties of strawberry plants, all large, and carefully selected with reference to their "business" qualities. Also raspberry and blackberry plants. No fancy varieties and no fancy prices. White, Buff and Barred Rock and S. C. W. Leghorn eggs. Send for price-list. **H. L. SQUIRES,** Wading River, N. Y.

BUY EGGS NOW.

Any enterprising person can make a great deal of money buying eggs at the present prices and holding till fall and winter, when they bring from 25 to 30 cents per dozen. This is a chance that should not be neglected. We furnish an egg preserver that will keep them fresh and in as good condition as when packed. Our method costs one cent per dozen, is very simple, easily applied, and if directions are followed, we guarantee results.

Here is a practical test. Read this letter.

"I get many letters from my old home about preserving eggs. I started 1888, with \$36, bought eggs at 8 to 10 cents in summer preserved them and sold in winter at from 25 to 30 cents a dozen. I preserved eggs 12 years and made \$30,000. My niece started in 1894, with \$10, which she reinvested each year with the profits, and now she has \$16,346, all made from \$10 reinvested for eight years. You can buy eggs from 8 to 10 cents and sell them from 25 to 30; figure the profits yourself. To preserve them costs a cent a dozen. I obtained the Egg Preserver from The People's Supply Co., New Concord, O. C. Green."

Every farmer, every merchant, every man or woman who has chickens, will be interested in our Egg Preserver. It gives a chance for money to be easily made in the egg business. We shall be glad to send full information to any person interested address THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., No. 9 Moore Block, New Concord, O.

Poultry Notes.

No single grain compares with wheat as poultry food.

Comfortable quarters is the first essential to success in poultry.

The best breeds will not be profitable if they are mismanaged.

The smaller the poultry quarters the cleaner they must be kept.

Poultry is the cheapest best and most economical meat raised on the farm.

Change feed frequently, for there's nothing like it to get the hens to laying.

Feather pulling is a vice that comes from confinement and idleness, and is difficult to cure.

Provide nests where they are handy for the hens and also handy to gather the eggs from.

Don't crowd the fowls, especially at night. They should have plenty of room on the perches.

It is not so much the breed, as the feed and attention given them, that makes a flock profitable.

Plenty of feed does not mean profusion. Profits are lost by overfeeding as well as underfeeding.

The crossbred as well as the mongrel is a detriment to successful poultry culture and is out of date.

Food, up to a certain point, is a necessity; but beyond that point it is wasted and you are wasting money.

If a boy has a desire to raise Bantams, get him a trio. He is a coming fancier. We want recruits.

Are you giving the poultry the attention you give the other stock or just allowing it to shift for itself?

Trouble with lice in the poultry house is caused by neglect every time and pure laziness a good many times.

Get a thoroughbred cockerel of your favorite breed; you will thus improve your stock fifty per cent another year.

When a good quantity of ground bone or chopped meat is fed, no other food is necessary until the next feeding time.

Coarse food promotes disestion and helps to keep the fowls in a healthy condition. Feed as much of it as possible.

Do not simply throw the water out of the drinking fountains and put in fresh water, but wash the fountains thoroughly every time you change the water.

An experienced farmer poultryman says that the best way to keep poultry droppings is to put them in a barrel and keep them slightly moist, using dishwater or soapsuds where available.

BREEDERS CARDS.

CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column, 1 insertion 50 cents. 3 insertions \$1.00, 6 insertions \$1.75, 12 insertions \$3.00.

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

CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Pea fowl, Belgian Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Rats, Mice, Dogs, Cats, Ring Doves. Eggs for hatching State wants. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

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

PIGEON Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

EXPRESS PREPAID, WHITE WYANDOTTE Specialist. Exclusive business, stock and eggs in season. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or you money back. Circular free. Arthur F. Hartman, Box 163, Nappanee, Ind.

BUFF WYANDOTTES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first-prize stock at Erie, Painsville and Warren at \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 21 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.

EGGS FROM TWO PENS OF BLACK Javas, the coming utility fowl, scoring 185 1/2-183 3/4 at \$2.00 per setting; also from one pen of Buff Rocks at \$1.50. 2 good Buff Rock Cocks for sale; also 2 fine Buff Leghorn Pullets at \$1.00. C. F. McLain, Bevidere, Ill. 4-6

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EGGS FOR HATCHING



From fine Golden Sebright **BANTAMS**

My Bantams are bred from the best imported stock and are mated for best results. Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. **Lea M. Munger,** DeKalb, Ill.

Early Surprise Golden Dent Field

Corn. The Earliest Field Corn in existence Ripens up sound in 90 days from planting. It is a pure and distinct variety, has deep grains and small cob and yields 90 to 100 bushels per acre. Has taken first prize at all the leading fairs in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. I will send a trial package of seed by mail for 10 cents in stamps. By express or freight, \$1.25 a bushel.

L. E. CASWELL, Lorain, O.

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For Poultry,

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

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may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1216 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

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VIZNAGA AND AURORA

GREAT RICHES OF THE VIZNAGA'S ORES— THE PRINCESSA CLAIM THE GREATEST MINE IN MEXICO, ONE WRITER SAYS— THE MANAGEMENT ECONOMICAL.

A correspondent of the Press, writing from Ensenada, says: "I have just returned from a visit to Alamo, inspecting the Viznaga and Aurora mines. There has been so much said about these properties as to their richness, and some contradictory reports, that I determined to see for myself whether or not the Viznaga contained ore that would run \$16,000 to the ton, and if so, (if it did exist) was not taken out.

I found, first a mining camp of great activity and an immense amount of development work going forward on the Aurora properties and ore in quantity and quality rich enough to satisfy the most doubtful and skeptical of investors I can say that any one examining the Princessa claim of this remarkable group of mines will pronounce it the greatest mine in Mexico.

"I do not make this as a statement of an inexperienced man in such matters, for I have seen such producers as the El Oro, with a bullion product of \$5,000 daily; the San Pedro and the Paz Matchula, whose shares are selling at \$780, par value \$100 besides the Homestake, Independence and Comstock. I fear no contradiction when I state that the Aurora group, after one year's development, will pay equally as well as any of those mentioned. I have never seen such rich ore in a gold mine excepting the Viznaga, located on the very same vein.

I had read somewhere the statement that the Viznaga could mine and mill \$16,000 in one hour. Since seeing the vein, which is fully seven feet in width, I do not doubt it. The question naturally arises—if this gold is so rich, why don't they take it out if it there and pay it in dividends to its stockholders? I want to know myself, and, like a good many other things that do not seem clear to the inexperienced till explained, it is perfectly simple now.

The ore is nearly as valuable as \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. Suppose you had a wagon-load of coins, \$5 and \$10 dollar gold pieces and were taking them to the bank, and you tired and broke down. Would you then quite the cart and let every one jump in and held themselves, or would you stay by your wagon and guard it till you could get a new wagon and get safely away with your money to the bank? Surely the latter Well, the ore in the Viznaga is almost as valuable as coin. If this lot of rich ore was opened up now, without the proper facilities for handling it there would be thousands of dollars stolen, as every piece no larger than a walnut is worth from \$5 to \$10, and the miners could steal from \$50 to \$100 daily in the present condition of the mine, and it never would be missed.

"But the management of this great prop-

erty does not propose to abandon the "wagon" and allow the crowd to help themselves. At the proper time, when the machinery is ready and the conditions for safely handling this ore are all arranged, it will be taken out and milled. In the meantime, the vein is boxed up and a guard stands there day and night, while the work goes steadily forward on the new shaft, and a new plant being installed and the mine put in condition to yield up its great treasure.

The old mine was operated in the most careless and indifferent way. The new mine is being timbered and developed on lines of permanency and success. Nowhere have I ever seen gold mines being developed with such business ability as those at Alamo and in no mine have I ever seen such veins of free gold. You can scarcely pick up a sample of ore from any one of the shafts but what shows the yellow metal to the naked eye.

"A whole new plant drills, hoists and air compressors are being set up on the Ulysses claim, which belongs to the Aurora Extension Company. Here is the same vein and the same quantity and quality of ore as at other points, and the same careful and prudent management.

Send to American Fancier and Breeder for circulars of Douglas Lacey & Company, describing this mine.—Adv.

50c. **HOW IS THIS**

Modern Farmer & Busy Bee 50c.
 American Poultry Journal or Poultry Gazette 50c.
 National Fruit Grower, 50c.
 or Western Fruit Grower.
 All for 50c, address Modern Farmer, St. Joseph, Mo.

Do you want to Make Money?
If so, send stamps for full particulars of our "Money Making Propositions," for Man or Woman, Boy or Girl, in country or towns who has room enough to raise some Poultry or Pet Stock for us. American Fancier's and Breeder's Exchange, 9733 Commercial Ave., South Chicago, Ill.

GAME COCKERS? Send 50 cents for a monthly journal devoted to Game fowls. Sample 5 cts. "Game Fanciers Journal," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Game Fancier's Journal" and THE AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER both one year.

BOYS Do you want to join a secret society? Here is **GIRLS** your opportunity to become a member of an organization having secret signs, a password a secret code of writing and many other fascinating features. Everybody is joining. For particulars, enclose a two-cent stamp and address Ivan Johnson, 426 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky., and he will also send you a nice present FREE. 2-6

American Poultry Farm.

Our Matings still produce the Winners, and win the Prizes for our Patrons.

We are giving our friends and patrons the benefit of our 29 Years' Experience in Mating and Breeding. We make a specialty of

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Bantams, and Pearl Guineas.

HERE IS A GOOD RECORD.

What our patrons say:

January 3d.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels you sold my friend, scored 93 and 94 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockeral breeder for. The youngest cockeral had the finest hackle I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

A. N. HILLS.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB., Feb. 17, 1901.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I bought some eggs of you some years ago, I like the stock better than from any I have been able to get since. Please send me catalogue and prices. Yours truly,

W. H. INGRAHAM.

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