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The Poultryman ^{AND} Pomologist.

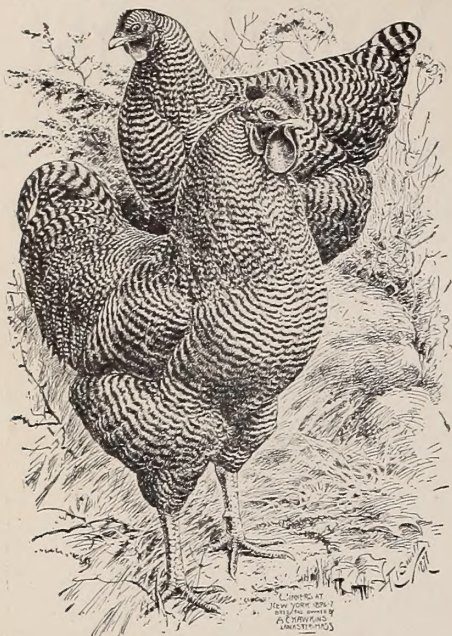
DEVOTED TO PRAGTICAL POULTRY AND FRUIT CULTURE.

Vol. 2.

South Freeport, Maine, March, 1901.

No. 4





Winners at New York, from life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.
 1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sittings, \$10.
 2 Sittings, \$8. 5 Sittings, \$15.
 Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for 1900 are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My **BUFF ROCKS**, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 12, Lancaster, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Standard Golden Buff Rocks.
 Standard Blue Barred Rocks.

I have three yards of **Buff Rocks** mated for utility as well as standard points. They are early layers of rich brown eggs, and make the finest of poultry. I have won the leading premiums each year at the leading shows in the four years that I have bred them. **MY BARRED ROCKS are line bred and well known all over the country as I have been breeding this variety for more than 25 years.** With my long experience in mating, they breed true to feather and all other Standard points. As to utility, I have always saved my earliest laying pullets for breeding, so that it is as common for them to lay at four to five months, as it was a few years ago at seven to eight months of age. As to fine eggs, I won at the Maine Dairy Conference at Augusta, in December, the 1st and 2d prizes for Heaviest Dozen; also 1st and 2d for the **Best Brown Eggs**, size, shape and color considered.

I have three pens of Barred Rocks mated for this year's breeding. Fresh blood has been added to my flock, so that my old customers can still use my stock to mate with theirs. What is good for me is good for them.

Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$4.50 per 50; \$8.00 per 100.

A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale.

I. V. MCKENNEY, West Auburn, Maine.

BRED ON PRACTICAL LINES...

BARRED P. ROCKS.

PEKIN DUCKS.

That are hustlers, and our egg records prove it. One pen gave a 100 per cent. egg yield for several days, they've been at it since last December too. I have two pens mated for this season; pen 1 headed by a fine "Latham" cockerel, and pen 2 by a fine "Colby" pullet breeder.

The deep keeled, quick maturing kind. One pen of 6 laid 102 eggs in 17 days, a record hard to equal. They have free water range in spring, thus assuring fertile eggs. Bred from the best "Long Island" and "Rankin" stock.

EGGS from these two varieties \$1.00 per setting. Write me.

Fred L. Davis, So. Freeport, Me.

MAINE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS.

At the largest show ever held in America, my Buffs won more 1st and 2nd prizes than all others, winning 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen, 4th Cockerel, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets—7 prizes on 8 entries. Hens are extra large. I have May hatched pullets weighing 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. each. My Leghorns are the kind that lay through the winter, and side by side with hens of the American class, I have received nearly twice the eggs during the year.

I have a few nice Cockerels for sale,—own brothers to my Boston winners.

EGGS from my best matings, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 26. Incubator eggs \$10.00 a hundred.

If you are looking for up-to-date hens, I can please you.

EDW. M. DEERING, Biddeford, Maine.

LOOK AT THE SHOW RECORD OF MY BARRED ROCKS FOR 1900.

Maine State Fair, Hawkins, judge, 2d and 3d cock; 2d and 3d hen; Kennebec County Fair, Twitchell, judge, 1st and 2d cock; 1st and 2d hen; 1st cockerel; 1st pullet; Amesbury, Mass., Show, Dec. 5, 6, 7, Felch, judge, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, and two specials for best cock and cockerel. Only two birds entered at this show.

These winners are now in my yards and with others equally as good are mated for the season of 1901. I shall sell a limited number of settings of eggs from them at \$1.50 per 15. E. E. PEACOCK, Barred Rock Specialist, KENTS HILL, ME.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Early maturing, prolific laying strains; bred for utility and beauty.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

15 eggs \$1.25; 30 eggs \$2.25. All eggs guaranteed fresh laid, true to variety ordered, and to produce good high grade stock.

JOHN TUFTS, Rockport, Mass.

Member Essex Co. Poultry Assn.

If You Have Stock

OR EGGS TO SELL,

Advertise in

POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

It Will Bring Customers.

DAVIS'

Blue Barred Plym. Rocks.

At Nashua, N. H., Dec. 4-7, 1900, my birds won 11 prizes on entries, in close competition. My 1st prize cock won the grand sweepstake prize for the highest scoring cock in the whole American class. At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 11-14, 1900, Hawkins, judge, I won 25 prizes, including 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th cock's; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th pullets; 1st and 2d pens. Silver Cup for the finest exhibit. Sweepstake for best cock, 2 ccls., 2 hens, and five pullets.

At the Boston Show, Jan. 14-19, 1901, in competition with the best birds in the east, I won 5 ribbons, including 2d and 5th pullets, 27 in class; 4th ckl. 29 in class. These prizes were won with birds of my own breeding.

EGGS from 10 grand pens, 4 mated to produce exhibition ccls. and 6 to produce exhibition pullets, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$7 per 40; \$15 per 100. Send for my folder giving a full description of my matings for 1901. 50 choice breeding cockerels for sale.

W. B. DAVIS, Haverhill, Mass.

Care Merrimack Nat. Bank.

The Poultryman ^AND Pomologist.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY AND FRUIT CULTURE.

Vol. 2.

South Freeport, Maine, March, 1901.

No. 4

An Enterprising New Hampshire Breeder.

Among the enterprising New England breeders, it will be found that Manchester, N. H. has several, and it is with pleasure that we notice the success that has attended Mr. Fred H. Pettigrew of that city.

Starting in the business about four years ago, with the idea of strict utility, he has produced birds which excel not only in the utility lines, but are prize winners in the shows as well.

At the last Manchester show, on twelve entries, he won five 1st prizes, two 2nd prizes, three 3rd prizes and five specials; and at the Milford, N. H., Show, three 1sts and three specials. His breeds are White and Buff Cochins, Banded Plymouth Rocks, and Rhode Isl- and Reds.

We present a cut of one of his poultry houses. This building is 70 feet long by 15 feet wide and built in the best manner according to the plans of the owner. It is constructed on a foundation of stone which is four feet deep, and rat proof. The building is divided into seven pens. The pens are arranged with dropping boards under the roosts and the nests are under the dropping boards. This building cost something over \$400. Besides this building, he has another thirty by fifteen feet after the same style, and also some smaller houses.

Mr. Pettigrew has great faith in the poultry business and combines work with his faith; hence has made a success of it. He has the best of facilities for furnishing fresh, fertile eggs and will be pleased to hear from any reader of this paper who is seeking hardy, vigorous stock with a good record in the utility line as well as in the shows.

Nest Eggs.

The uses of nest eggs have recently been discussed in these columns, and one writer noted the fact that their use might arouse the instinct of broodiness. The following article by Victor D. Caneday appeared in the last number of the *Poultry Herald*. It will be noticed that his careful tests prove that early broodiness can be induced by the use of nest eggs.

About the last of March or first of April there will be the annual scarcity of broody hens. A great many poultry

keepers are still of the opinion that a hen is such a stubborn thing that it is useless to try to do anything with her to make her set, for they believe she won't set until she decides to of her own accord anyway. While it is a fact that one cannot compel a hen to set when she has no inclination that way, yet it is nevertheless true that the poultry keeper can have his hens sitting at most any season he desires if they are properly handled. We feel safe in making these statements, for our experience for several years will bear them out. We find not only that we can have the most of our fowls setting when we want to use them for that purpose, but we can largely prevent them becoming broody at other times when we want them to lay.



Our method is very simple, so simple in fact, that many readers may not consider it worth trying. It is simply the use or non-use of nest eggs. When we want broody hens, about three weeks or a month before we want them for setting we place two or three china nest eggs in each nest in the pens from which we want our setting hens, and in from two to four weeks' time, without fail, we begin to gather in our harvest of setting hens and prepare for the hatching season. We have tested this so many times that we are sure there is no reason for any poultry keeper to be short of early setters if he will use the nest eggs to arouse the hen's maternal instinct. We have tested this side by side with pens of hens under identically the same care, housing and feeding and in the pens where the nests had two and three china eggs in each of them, the hens were nearly all broody inside of a month while in the pens where

no nest eggs were used and the eggs gathered as laid there were no broody hens to speak of and the few that went broody, become broody late in the season and were easily broken up.

China nest eggs are worth about twenty-five or thirty cents per dozen, and will save dollars where they cost cents in the early chicks one is able to get out when the hens are induced to hatch their broods early.

Buff Leghorns.

Every fancier and every breeder of poultry have their favorite breed, but we think you will allow that no breed has risen to such popularity in so short a time as the Buff Leghorn, and no breed is better adapted as a general purpose fowl.

In almost every poultry journal we read of some one, who has been in this business for a long time, and who has always made a specialty of one or two breeds, adding to their list Buff Leghorns, and who can blame them? It is a breed that finds favor wherever known, and is a fine addition to any yard.

They are of the Leghorn class, which has long been called the best all-purpose fowl for broiler, farmer and fancier. For the breeder because they grow rapidly, make plump broilers, have yellow legs, and no dark or black pin feathers. For the farmer because they are great layers and a fine table fowl, and the fancier can find

satisfaction and pleasure in developing their fine qualities.

And they have that color which meets with so much approval everywhere. What looks nicer upon a lawn than a nice flock of Buffs? You attend an exhibition and no class attracts more attention or is more admired than the Buff Leghorn.

Let us take better care of our birds, let us cull our stock more carefully and more closely, and let us take greater pains in mating our breeding pens, and we will certainly receive results that will more than pay us for our work. We will thus develop the fine qualities of this beautiful and useful breed more rapidly. —George S. Barnes.

The chief secret of success with poultry depends upon proper quarters, proper sanitary conditions and proper food, care and water supply.

THE R. I. RED CLUB MEETING.

The New Standard.

At the annual meeting of the R. I. Red Club, held in Boston, Jan. 17, there was a large attendance, and fifty new members were admitted. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the organization to be in a prosperous condition. Officers were elected as follows:

President. C. M. Bryant, Wollaston, Mass.

Vice Presidents. Wm. P. Shepard, Swansea, Mass., R. V. Browning, Natick, R. I., and E. A. Robbins, Nashua, N. H.

Secretary and Treasurer. John Crowther, Fall River, Mass.

Executive Committee. C. M. Bryant, W. P. Shepard, John Crowther, Vernon L. Stafford, Fall River, Mass.; Daniel P. Shove, Somerset, Mass.; J. Fred Watson, Nashua, N. H.; and P. R. Park, Methuen, Mass.

The executive committee was instructed to appoint honorary vice-presidents for the several states represented in the membership, and these will be announced later.

The club's standard was amended in some particulars, and it now reads as follows:—

STANDARD FOR RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Adopted at the meeting of the American Rhode Island Red Club, in Boston, Mass., January 17, 1901.

Shape.—The shape of both sexes is to conform to the general idea of the American class, without requiring the distinctive contour of the Plymouth Rock, or the proportionately fuller curves of the Wyandotte. A long breast or keel bone is desirable, and apparent vigor is to be regarded equally important with the consideration of shape.

A medium size of comb and wattles is desirable. The head should be of medium size and breadth. Symmetry of proportion in head adjuncts to be considered. Two kinds of comb are recognized—the single and rose—each to be bred as a distinct variety. Shanks are to be free from down or feathers; stout and shapely in form and length.

Color.—The plumage color in the male is to be brilliant or rich red throughout, except where black appears; this general red color to be modified by the appearance of black in tails and under portions of wing flights in either sex, and a tickling of black in hackles of females. The undercolor is to be red, salmon, or buff. The main tail feathers and the two main sickle feathers are to be black or greenish black.

The plumage of the female is to be lighter than that of the male, with a bright reddish surface color and undercolor free from slate or smut. The main tail feathers are to be black.

The comb, wattles and ear lobes in either sex should be of that bright red color which betokens a healthy condition.

The eyes are to be red.

The color of the shanks and toes is to be yellow or reddish yellow, but the front of the shanks and the upper surface of the toes may be modified by reddish horn color. The beak is to be yellow or reddish horn color.

NOTE.—The especial aim of the promoters of this breed being to conserve vigor and prolificacy rather than immaculate perfection of color, black may find its place in sections enumerated; and the gradual fading of the red portions of the mature hen's plumage, which naturally follows upon prolific laying, shall not be

discriminated against in the placing of awards.

Weights.—Standard weights: cock, 7½ pounds; hen, 6 pounds; cockerel, 6 pounds; pullet, 4½ pounds.

Disqualifications.—Diseased specimens, wholly white ear lobes, wry tail feathers, or down on shanks or toes, crooked back or beak, and badly lopped combs.

C. M. BRYANT, President.

JOHN CROWTHER, Sec'y.

The Greatest American Breeder.

New England, the birthplace of American poultry culture, has produced not only the best specimens of poultry but also some of the most famous breeders. Among these, and justly at the head, stands Mr. A. C. Hawkins of Lancaster, Mass., whose name is known in all parts of the world wherever the breeding of thoroughbred poultry has gained a foothold. His annual sales of fancy stock exceeds that of any other breeder, and breeders the world over recognize his strains of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes to be unexcelled as typical specimens of the breeds. His free catalogue tells something of his achievements in the poultry line, and gives a great deal of information concerning the greatest American breeds. Our readers who are interested in these breeds should look up his advt. in this issue and send for one of his catalogues.

Trap Nests.

Poultry breeders who are using certain styles of trap nests often complain of the number of eggs laid outside of the nests. We notice that a brother editor whose experiments in the line of pedigree breeding and use of trap nests have attracted considerable attention, found during the year that 1412 eggs or on an average of about 17 to each hen were thus found.

His style of nests may suit him better than any other that he has tried, and possibly better than they would suit other people, but it would appear to us that about the only fact proven by his experiment is that his style of trap nests does not do all that he expected it to do, when after a trial of several other styles he adopted it.

In this connection it might interest our readers to see what other styles of trap nests are doing, and we would call attention to the following letter received by Mr. Wellcome from a breeder who is using the Ideal Trap Nests.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., Feb. 1, 1901.
MR. F. O. WELLCOME, Yarmouth, Me.

Dear Sir:—I am using the Ideal Trap Nests in my breeding pens and they are giving perfect satisfaction. I did not think that the hens would learn to use them, but they took to them readily, and I have not found an egg outside of the nests since they were put in although formerly with open nest boxes a large number preferred to make their nests in the litter.

FRANKLIN LOGAN.

E. M. Deering's Buff Leghorns are the kind that hold their own with the best in America. They have won more first and second prizes at the large shows in New England this year than any other strain. They are not of the bantam type, but nice large hens that produce large numbers of eggs. Look up their winnings at the last Boston Show.

One man succeeds where another fails. This fact is due chiefly, if not entirely, to a difference in methods. The successful man does not depend on luck, but on close attention to the details of his business, and nowhere does close application count for more than in the care of poultry.

The Combination Corn.

Over in La Crosse, Wisconsin, is located the largest farm seed growing establishment in the world, namely the John A. Salzer Seed Company. They are up-to-date in everything that pertains to the pedigree seeds for the farmer and gardener. Last year they introduced a Three-Eared Corn, which at once became amazingly popular and of it will be planted this coming year over 100,000 acres, because it is a great producing corn. This year they bring forward Salzer's Early Golden Yellow Combination Dent Corn, a corn of superlative merit, early, bigkerneled, long eared, big cropping variety. A corn that stands among corns as did King Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above them all. It is a great corn, a wonderful corn. Salzer's catalogue tells all about it. It is worth \$100 for any farmer to read it and costs but 5 cents postage. Mention this paper.

Amesbury, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Amesbury Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held at their rooms, Monday evening, February 11th, and the following officers were elected:

President, Charles W. G. Lamfrey.

Vice Presidents, B. S. Gale, C. H. Goodall, C. B. Frost.

Secretary, M. H. Sands.

Assistant Secretary, F. B. Hopkinson.

Treasurer, M. J. Kendall.

Directors, S. B. Sawyer, William G. W. Osgood, George P. Collins, H. J. Price, H. E. Woodard, Geo. F. Hovey. Superintendent of Hall, Wm. G. W. Osgood.

The membership of the association has increased 50 per cent the past year. The next show will be held at Armory Hall, December 4, 5 and 6, 1901, and the boys propose to make it a howling success.

M. H. SANDS, Sec'y.

Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 14, 1901.

The Hen's Nest.

Does your hen trample and break the eggs in the nest, or tramp on and kill her chicks after they hatch? If she does, in three cases out of four it is the fault of the shape of the nest. The nest is too deep, and as the hen cannot well get on her nest without putting her foot or feet on the eggs first she breaks or crushes them for the reason that the eggs roll tightly to the bottom of a deep nest and cannot slide sideways and let the hen's feet or toes down between the eggs, and, therefore, the eggs receive the whole weight of the hen, and where one egg presses against the other the shell gives way and the egg breaks and besmears several of the other eggs, so it becomes still more difficult for them to slide or roll easily.—*California Cultivator.*

Maine Women.

The monthly article that tells of Women's Clubs in *The Delineator* is devoted in the April number to the women's clubs of the state of Maine. It shows that they are doing splendid work in many progressive lines and are taking strong part in all local and state improvements.

Sugar beets make an excellent green food for poultry in winter.

Acquire experience and confidence in yourself by successfully managing a small flock of fowls before undertaking the care of a large one.

Importance of Shape.

Typical carriage is perfect shape in each section by the scale of points in the American Standard of Perfection, forming the ideal shape of a breed of fowls and giving to them a style of carriage or type peculiarly their own, by which they may be readily recognized.

This is the most distinguishing feature of a breed and it does not receive the attention from judges and breeders that it deserves. If it did, we would see more birds nearer to the true type than we do.

Where the types of two breeds approach one another as closely as in the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, you might show the average White or Buff Wyandottes, if they had single combs (which they sometimes do) for White or Buff Plymouth Rocks, and few there are who would be able to detect the difference. This should not be so. A breed of fowls is supposed to have a type distinctly its own and any great departure from this should make a bird worthless as a breeder.

That the Cochin breeders have taken the lead in this matter can easily be seen. If you will examine the Standard you will find nearly three pages describing "Cochin Shape." This is one page more than is devoted to any other breed. The improvement resulting from the attention given to shape can most readily be seen in the Partridge Cochins. This variety especially has made rapid strides in shape in the last few years.

The effects of fads, or hobbies in color, when carried to extremes, are nearly, if not always, detrimental to the beauty as well as to the practical value of a fowl. You might ride "Typical carriage" for a hobby horse, as hard as you please, yet I doubt if it would result harmfully to any breed.

The Specialty Clubs can do a great deal to help the work along. It should be the ambition of all fanciers and breeders to get their fowls as near to the ideal shape as possible, for there is nothing that increases the value of a flock so much. This could best be attained by individual matings, selecting the very best male and female of typical shape, which, if kept up for several generations, would, I feel quite sure, result in great improvement.

If you are raising pure bred fowls, just stop and think how much better a bird of typical shape looks, and really is, than an ill-shaped specimen. If you do not mate individually to make this one of the strong points of your strain, I think you will be careful, at least, to have good-shaped males at the head of your breeding pens.

If you are a prospective poultryman and intend to start with pure-bred stock, get them as near as possible to the true type of the breed you select and you will never regret it.—*C. A. Browning in Pocket Book Pointers.*

Keep grit, charcoal and lime where they are at all times accessible to the fowls.

If you use an incubator to do your hatching, you will escape the trouble of fighting lice on your chicks.

See to it that your birds have the facilities for a dust bath. They will enjoy the bath, and it will do them good.

The best way to dispose of a fowl that has died of disease is to burn it, and the next to bury it deeply in the earth.

Salzer's Seeds Surely Sprout.

GUNSTON'S RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Have demonstrated during the past season that there are...

..NONE SUPERIOR..

Winning in the hottest competition. At the New England Fair won every prize on Rose and Single Comb, Fowls and Chicks. The same at "Ould Newbury," including a special for the largest and best exhibit of any breed in the show. At Amesbury, on three entries, first and second on fowls, first on chicks; on two entries at Brockton, won first and second. At Haverhill show, 120 R. I. Reds in competition, won 20 regular and special prizes. At the great Boston Show, on three entries, won four Ribbons including first and special on R. C. Pullet.

Eggs for sale from the above stock at \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40.

Member
R. I. Red Club.

H. W. GUNSTON, L. Box 7, Groveland, Mass.



PRAIRIE STATE
INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Are Used Exclusively by the...
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

342 FIRST PREMIUMS.

Largest Catalogue Published. Contains 50 Color Plates. FREE. Ask for No. 36.

Jos. Breck & Sons, Boston, Mass.,
New England Agents.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,
Homer City, Pa.

White Wyandottes.
Buff Rocks.

UTILITY
AND
FANCY.

R. I. Reds.
Lt. Brahmas.

The kind that are IN IT in the show-room, and make the dollars when at home. EGGS from carefully selected matings, \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. White Wyandot and Buff Rock incubator eggs, \$5.00 per 100. Fine stock of BELGIAN HARES.

W. P. WESTON, Elmside Farm, Hancock, N. H.

== BUFFINTON'S BUFFS. ==

Price of eggs for 1001 from No. 1 stock. Buff Ducks, the only specimens in America, \$5 for 12; Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Rose, Pea and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Partridge Wyandottes and Partridge Plymouth Rocks \$2 per 13; \$5 for 40; \$10 for 100; Buff Cochins and Barred P. Rocks, \$1.25 for 13; \$3 for 40; \$6 for 100. From No. 2 yards of Rose, Pea and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Buff Wyandottes Buff P. Rocks and Buff Leghorns, \$1.25 for 13; \$3 for 40; \$6 for 100. Incubator eggs from fairly good stock of R. I. Reds, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, \$3.50 for 100; \$6 for 200. Buffinton's R. I. Reds have won more prizes for his customers than all the R. I. Red stock in the country. Be sure and get eggs from Buffinton's R. I. Reds. We also have for sale pedigreed Belgian Hares. Send for circular.

ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON, Box 677, Fall River Mass.

— BIG BARGAINS —

To make room, I shall sell...

7 Trios of WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS for \$10.00, or \$2.50 a TRIO,

also...

20 Pairs of HOMER PIGEONS, from good flying stock, fine breeders, for \$12.00, or \$1.00 PER PAIR.

Send at once for first pick.

CHAS. R. CHASE, Newbury, Mass.

OUR POULTRY AND BRITISH MARKETS.

What the Output of Canadian Chickens is Likely Soon to be. How Best to be Prepared to Make Money by Being in a Position to Supply Next Year's Demand.

Our system of cold storage, both as regards the cold storage firms themselves and the cold storage cars for transportation, are making rapid strides towards perfection, and it will not be long before we have in Canada a cold storage system equal to anything in the world. At present there is nothing so much talked of or written about in the Canadian press as the necessity for perfection of the means of placing our perishable goods on the foreign or English market. Canada is becoming a great country, this is recognized by all. That the greatest revenue of this country must come through its agricultural sources is a point undisputed. The live question before the farmers then is which departments of their farms will yield them a quick and paying return? Undoubtedly, of all the comparatively undeveloped sources of agricultural wealth none will more surely fill the bill than poultry. The demand for the superb quality on the English market is rapidly increasing. A help to this development is the cold storage system of the Department of Agriculture and the furnishing of reliable instructions as to poultry culture from the Experimental Farm system and the Commissioner of Agriculture. But the most direct aid is in the shape of such large firms as the Canadian Produce Co., Toronto, who buy the chickens from the farmers, and do the fattening, packing and shipping of the birds.

By means of private enterprise the expense of initiation and risk of loss which inevitably attends the opening up of new enterprise will not come out of the pockets of the farmers. It may be that when the superior quality of our product is known and appreciated on the British market, and the prices established so that we will know what it is possible to get, that the time will be opportune for the individual farmer or association of farmers to fatten and ship for themselves. By that time our farmers should be well acquainted with methods of shipment to an already established market with guaranteed prices.

This year the poultry trade with Great Britain has developed as it never has before. As early as the middle of last month one firm has sent to England a shipment of Canadian chickens which is five times larger than all shipments sent before from this country in any previous entire year. Next year there will be a demand for chickens unheard of before. The farmers for the present year, and probably for the next, should not try any direct shipment, but find out and send his chickens to the most reliable firms in this country. It may not pay the farmers to do the fattening, but it will certainly pay them to raise chickens to sell to the large firms who will do the fattening and shipping.

My services are at all times at the use of the farmers. It is my duty and pleasure to give full information as to the best breeds for the farmers to handle, how to rear and fatten the chickens, where and who best to sell them to, together with all such practical information as years of experimental work is calculated to make of value to farmers.

It is hoped by a series of letters, of which this is the first, to interest the farmers in a poultry department of their farm, which will give them, surely and quickly in the near future, a revenue equal to any other branch of farming industry. All information as to breeds, care, feeding and fattening, etc., will be furnished free on application to my Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

A. G. GILBERT, Mgr. Poultry Dept.

Incubator and Brooder Experience.

I have used an incubator for four years and am so well pleased with my success that I would not think of hatching with hens again. In my beginning I bought a second-hand incubator, but as it would hatch only about nine-tenths of the eggs, I abandoned it after making two hatches and purchased a 264-egg machine, which gave me satisfactory service. After using the second machine for three years, I purchased another, which pleases me better. I made an exhibition hatch at the Otoe county fair and after hauling my machine ten miles over rough roads, they being so rough that it took nearly three hours to make the journey, I made a 94 per cent. hatch. The advantages that I find in using an incubator are that you can hatch chickens at any time of the year you desire, and that if necessary to move the machine during the time of incubation you can do so with the assurance that no harm will be done. There will be no lice to bother the chicks, and I find that those hatched in an incubator will outgrow those hatched by the hen. Of course, it is necessary to have a good brooder in which to put the chicks just after they are hatched, and with proper care they can be more easily and successfully raised than with the hen. In early spring it is a good plan to place your brooder where the sun can shine on it all day, especially in February, March and April. As the weather grows warmer, I protect my brooder from the direct rays of the sun during the hottest part of the day.

For a drinking fountain I use a cup and saucer, filling the cup with water, then turning the saucer over it and holding it down tight, turn over so that the cup stands upside down in the saucer. I put a small nail under the edge of the cup, which allows the water to come out as fast as the chicks will drink it.

To successfully raise chicks, it is very important to keep the little fellows dry. To experiment I gave fifteen chicks to a hen and put about forty-five or fifty in my brooder. I gave them the same feed and care, and it was not long until I noticed that the brooder chicks were doing better than those with the hen, and after twelve weeks the former were fully two weeks ahead of the latter.

I never feed my chicks wet food, and my main food is pin-head oats and millet seed for the first two weeks, with a few bread crumbs occasionally. I keep sand and grit before them all of the time and after they are two or three weeks old I feed them wheat and coarse ground corn. I always keep them in when the grass is not dry.

Some one has said that you can not successfully hatch eggs from different varieties of chickens at the same time. I raise three different varieties and put eggs from all of them in the incubator at the same time and if the eggs are fertile there is no trouble about them hatching.—*Inland Poultry Journal.*

Breeding and Exhibiting.

Once while the writer was visiting a great fair, in one of the western states, he heard an elderly man say that a certain sheep was the best ram on the grounds, but he would not give mutton prices for him. Being somewhat interested in sheep at that time he was asked to give his reasons for it. It was a plain simple story of too much fat. His health and vigor had been sacrificed in his preparation for the show ring. He had been so overloaded with fat, to finish him so he would look well to the judge's eye, that the chances were that he had been ruined for a breeder. If not a breeder he could not be worth more in the hands of a breeder than he was worth as mutton. We sometimes hear such words from a man who has tried to show in the ring and who has not made a success of it, but we more often hear it from a breeder who has been in the business long enough to know just exactly what he is talking about. Evidences of superior breeding qualities are always to be considered but they are sometimes hidden by a mountain of fat and finish put on by an expert sheep barber.

What is true of the live stock business is also true of the poultry business to a large extent. A crack exhibition bird may or may not be the best breeding bird. Much depends on the manner of its fitting for the exhibition. We have known of birds that have been fitted on account of certain markings for several exhibitions that were not worth one cent as breeders. To be good breeders they must possess vigor and procreative power which is often sacrificed by excessive fat put on to make them have a good appearance in the exhibition room. This is quite often seen in the American and Asiatic classes. This trouble may come to either male or female and very often it brings disappointment to some person who failed to notice the condition.

In preparing birds for exhibition it is only necessary to have them fat enough to come up in weight which can be obtained in young birds by having them come early enough to get good growth without excessive fat. In old birds it is scarcely necessary to have them much fatter than is necessary to prevent a cut on Standard weight. If they have obtained the right kind of growth there will be but little use of having any fat. Judges should be made to see the injury brought about by over-condition and should make this a consideration in their awards. There is room for a reform in this line and showmen and visitors are going to come to it very slowly. Everybody likes to see fine specimens at a show and they like to see them fat, for they know if they are fat then it is a characteristic showing how easily they may be made fat. People will decry fat birds, then demand seeing that kind at a show, and if they are not watched closely they will buy the fattest ones there for breeders. This is the history of the past, it is prevalent at this time and we cannot see any signs of a change soon. Whenever we hear a judge say "too fat" when he hands out a fowl, then will there be some chance for the breeding bird to compete as he should.—*Poultry Farmer.*

Mr. H. E. Coffin, Freeport, Me., offers eggs for hatching from a choice pen of Blue Andalusians. His stock is from the best strains in America, and customers are assured of courteous and honest treatment.

Brooders.

Education is a great thing to have and especially a scientific education, but if practical experience is combined with the education it is much better. This applies to the operation of a poultry plant as forcibly as to any other occupation or calling, says G. C. Fleigel in *American Poultry Journal*.

A brooder is a simple thing and it should be an easy matter to care for it. But let me tell you, right now, that no brooder manufactured was intended to operate itself, fill its own lamp, feed the chicks, clean itself out, or move itself from place to place as it should, or any of the various little cares a brooder requires. And they will not do so, as they are not automatic in their operation. It is positive that the operator must attend to business or there will be cause to regret the neglect.

Don't think for a moment the work is done when the lamp is lighted and placed under the heater, as it is only just begun. Don't keep the chicks continually penned up in the brooder, never letting them put their feet on the ground—then say the brooder is no good. The person that does this kind of work should bear all the blame, for he has no kick coming. All the education of Yale will not help to raise chicks successfully if a little common sense is not used in connection.

If you have a good brooder apply a little judgment to its care and the result will be astonishing. See that the lamp is always well filled the last thing at night, then it will be sure to burn brightly until you can get to it in the morning. This is of such consequence that it should not be neglected, for to do so means that it may burn dry just before morning after a cold night and the chicks suffer from chill, and the result is a lot of stunted fowl—if the chicks don't die at the time.

This is the month when we commence getting the incubator in shape to hatch the early chicks, and we should begin to study where to put them after they are hatched, as the great battle to be fought is in the brooding. We do not all have long brooder houses with steam heat, etc., as these are expensive. However, those of us who are dependent on in or out-door brooders to rear our chicks in must make other arrangements. One of the best arrangements is to have, if but two brooders are used, a house about eight by ten feet in size. This will hold two brooders nicely and need not be built any warmer than to use a good quality of barn siding cleated and lined with paper. This will be sufficiently warm to let the chicks run free even in cold weather if they have the warm brooder to run to. As soon as the chick becomes too cold it will avail itself of the privilege, and it is wonderful what an amount of exercise it will take even in very cold weather if protected from the effects of the wind.

There is one very important matter to be considered in connection with poultry raising. That is, the parent stock must be strong, healthy birds, that have come from the stock that was strong. Take eggs from this class of fowls and the results are for the best; if the eggs prove to be of low rate of fertility it will be the exception, for if properly fed a high percentage of chicks may safely be counted on, and when hatched the chicks will prove to be healthy and strong and quick growers. It is from chicks of this kind that we get the best results from the brooder. They have great vitality in their little bodies, which means activity,

tenacity and those qualities that go to make the thriving, hustling chick. That birds of this class will reduce the percent of loss to the lowest rate goes without contradiction.

There is some satisfaction in raising chicks of this kind. They thrive right along, there are no weaklings to be contended with and at last to carry out simply because they had not enough vitality to continue the fight for life. It is as nearly useless to place weakly, crippled or late hatched (by this I mean chicks hatched as late as 23rd day) chicks in the brooder and expect to raise them as anything I know of, and yet it is done right along. And yet, if the operator does not succeed in trying to raise them, then, what a howl goes up from the same person. The party that sold him the brooder comes in for one of the most complete roasts man ever received, and why, all because the owner of the brooder was trying to perform the impossible and when failure was the result of his efforts it was all at the door of an innocent party.

Another great factor that goes to make up the cause of failures is the penny wise and pound foolish plan of some poultry raisers. They attempt to raise the product of a 200-egg incubator in a single brooder. I wish to say right here that this is one of the most expensive ideas a person can get into his head, for as sure as it is tried it will result in a loss of 50 per cent and probably more. Better by all means use a 100-egg incubator and two brooders.

My way is to use two brooders for each 100 eggs placed in the incubators the first time. If this number is used it will not be too many and the result in the fall will be a large per cent of fine, healthy fowls that have grown fast, matured nicely and such as are a satisfaction to the owner.

I have never found that a slight variation in the heat of the brooder was detrimental to its effectiveness as a rearer. If during the first two weeks the chicks are in the brooder the heat is kept at from 92 to 95 degrees, no bad results will be experienced. Then the heat can be reduced gradually each week until 75 is reached, at about the fifth week. This degree I find to be the most satisfactory to myself and the chicks. To myself because it means less oil used and the chicks because they seem to enjoy it better than if it was warmer. If the heat should drop to 70 don't worry, the chicks will not suffer, nor will they become chilled.

To those contemplating purchasing brooders this season for the first time, I would advise them to be careful as to what they buy. Don't be captivated by the great capacity that may be claimed by some or possible cheapness of others and then after using the brooders for a time find that you have made a mistake. A good idea is to do a little thinking for yourself and not let the other fellow do both the talking and thinking.

If a person will stop to consider the size of a chick of the American class when hatched and the size to which it will grow at the age of six or seven weeks and then just imagine how many of these little fellows can occupy one square foot of space and at the same time have room to do a little exercising, he can figure the capacity of the brooder as easily as the most scientific builders. The capacity of a brooder should not be judged by the number of chicks that can be crowded into it, but by the number that live, not exist, and thrive to the age when it is desired to turn them out to

care for themselves, and if the prospective buyer will consider this matter well when making the purchase it will save him both inconvenience and possible loss arising from the effects of over-crowding.

As to the price that should be paid for a good brooder, this depends on what is considered a good machine. I presume there are brooders that can be bought for less than five dollars. Then there are others that will cost twelve or thirteen. I am not going to say which I consider to be the cheaper but I will say this, that with lumber at the present price it will be a hard matter to buy all the raw material that goes to make up a strictly first class brooder with the money that some brooders are advertised to be sold at. This is not taking into consideration the labor necessary to build them. Therefore if those who contemplate raising their chicks this season by artificial means do a little thinking, and use a small amount of judgment before making their purchase and then buy enough brooders to rear the number of chicks they wish to hatch, they will find the way much smoother, the labor more satisfactory and enjoyable and the harvest more remunerative.

Chicks in Brooders.

The heat demanded in the brooder depends upon the weather. Very cold days, damp days, and windy days all influence the chick. There is no temperature for the brooder, because the temperature is not the same at all points of the brooder, being greatest near the source of heat. About ninety-five degrees is correct for very young chicks, but the rule is to have the brooder so warm that the chicks will spread out and not crowd, even if it takes over one hundred degrees. They should be kept in the brooder until well feathered—about eight weeks—but even then it depends on the season. If the chicks are given plenty warmth until ten weeks old they will grow faster and be larger. At no time should they be exposed, when feathered, to cold at the freezing point. In winter, when chicks are being raised for the market, they cannot be removed from artificial heat until ready for slaughter. A larger number of chicks can be raised under brooders than under hens, and it requires no more labor to attend to a large number than it does to lose half the time running after a hen with four or five chicks. No lice affects them, and but few die of disease, as they receive better attention and are kept clean. They become accustomed in a few hours to any familiar sound, and can be called up by a few taps on a board or piece of tin. They can be counted, their wants discovered, sick ones noticed, and particular sizes and breeds kept together. Having no hen with them, the "first impressions" with brooder-chicks are always the strongest. They prefer the light, and will not go into a dark place. When chicks come out of the shells make a little pen of boards around the brooder six or eight inches high, allowing not over eight inches of space around the brooder, as a yard. Feed and water them in this space. They will then become accustomed to the brooder in a few days. If the room is at ninety degrees the chicks will need no warmth under the brooder, yet they will prefer to feel something over them. It is better to have the room at seventy and the brooder at ninety degrees.—*Farm and Fireside*.

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The columns of this paper are open to communica-
 tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
 interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry or
 Fruit topics are solicited, and our readers are invited
 to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
 ideas of mutual interest.

MARCH, 1901.

The poultry breeder's busiest season is at hand and we cannot at this time preach a long sermon to him. He finds work pressing upon him from all sides, the trouble with broody hens, the poor fertility of eggs, the warfare with rats and lice, and other similar matters attract his attention at this time. And yet, it is well even in the midst of the hurry with the season's work, to think over the plans for the year's work.

If the chicks produced from last year's matings were not entirely satisfactory, now is the time to arrange for having this year's stock of better quality. The male is half the flock and in some respects the better half, for although there may be good females and poor ones in the same flock, the chicks will all have one sire and it can readily be seen that it is important to have the best male possible if the average quality of the chicks is to be kept at a high standard.

If a new male will add one pound of weight to each of the progeny, over what could be expected from the one you have in mind, wouldn't it be profitable to pay a dollar or two or even five dollars more and get the new bird. Similarly with breeding for eggs. If a male can be procured from a flock whose females are great layers, and by introducing this blood each of the females raised this year will lay a dozen eggs more per year than their mothers did, would it not be profitable to secure this prolific stock?

It is the same with the fancy fowl, or breeding to the Standard. If the minor defects are carefully weeded out each year, and the males carefully selected and mated with a few of the very best females, improvement will surely come. It

is the only practical course. Why not follow it?

: : :

The question of where to purchase stock and eggs is coming home to each of us who is thinking of introducing new blood. For reliable breeders, we would advise our readers to consult the advertising columns of this paper. There are a large number of breeders of the several varieties of fowls, and these breeders are all reliable or they would not be represented here. Tell them you saw their advertisement in the POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST and they will appreciate it, and it will also be a favor that we shall gladly reciprocate.

: : :

The dates for the exhibition of the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association have been fixed for Dec. 17-20, 1901, and there is every indication that it will be a successful one.

Some novel and interesting features are being arranged for outside the regular line of such exhibition. Each evening there will be some special feature, such as a lecture and discussion of matters pertaining to poultry culture, also the demonstration of poultry killing, caponizing, etc.

Every poultry breeder in Maine should join the State Poultry Association. Two dollars will enroll you as a member and pay the dues to January, 1902, and entitle you to all the rights and benefits of the Association including the exhibition, and will also assist in establishing an annual exhibition that will be interesting and profitable to poultry breeders throughout the State.

We now have over forty live members, and hope to make the number a hundred or more before the show. All parts of the State are represented in our membership.

Opposed to the Belgian Hare.

Editor Poultryman and Pomologist:

I observe by the papers that we are to have a Poultry Association in Maine. I have but a word to say. If they will keep clear of the Belgian Hare craze they will succeed. If they undertake to carry that, they will quit.

There is one paper comes weekly onto my table that devotes nearly a page each week to advertisements of the Hare and I am disgusted with the whole thing and so are my neighbors. I notice that one writer in the Poultryman suggests that if the craze dies out (which God grant) that the Hare can be raised for chicken feed.

I believe the sooner the whole of them are devoted to the hens or the hogs the better it will be for the State. If the Hares would only catch the English sparrows it would be a point in their favor. They will be turned loose some day to curse the land. We have enough curses already. The Russian thistle, wild mustard, wild carrot and the orange hawkweed are all importations just about on a par with Belgian Hares.

D. H. THING.

Mt. Vernon, Me.

With due respect for our friend's opinion, to which he certainly has a right, we believe he is in error concerning the future of our State, even if the Belgian Hares should be liberated. Several experiments in this line have already been made, and it has been found that the hares cannot live through our severe winters without other shelter and food than is provided by nature.

This fact, of itself, would preclude the possibility of their overrunning the State, to say nothing of the army of hunters who would be beating the bush if this kind of game should ever be abundant.

We believe the Belgian Hares will work out their own destiny in Maine as well as in other states, and if they gain popularity from the standpoint of practical utility, there need be no fears for their future. If on the other hand they are bred for no other purpose than as pets and for show purposes the fad will undoubtedly be short lived, the supply will far exceed the demand, and without a market there can be no profit in the business. Time alone can settle the question and if it proves that a superior quality of meat can be produced at lower prices than that of beef, pork or mutton, the hare should be hailed as a blessing in Maine as it has been in France where it is called the poor man's meat.

The Prize Contest.

The prizes in our recent subscription contest were won as follows:

- 1st Prize. S. W. Johnson, Woodfords, Me., 31 subscribers.
- 2nd Prize. Miss Marion Nelson Dingley, Auburn, Me., 18 subscribers.
- 3rd Prize. Mrs. Monroe Brubaker, Saint Paris, Ohio, 10 subscribers.
- 4th Prize. I. V. McKenney, West Auburn, Me., 8 subscribers.

Market Eggs as a Specialty.

(Written for the Poultryman and Pomologist.)

A business that brings in cash every day in the year suits me pretty well. Egg farming is work for 365 days in a year and rather more confining than the other branches of poultry work mentioned. Market eggs are my special poultry product. The sale of young cockerels and undesirable pullets as broilers to the summer hotel trade and the sale of the larger part of the hens every fall adds quite a few dollars to the total sales from our poultry yards.

The demand for strictly fresh eggs is greater than I can supply every year. I don't know which line of poultry work is the most profitable as my experience has been mainly confined to this one line with its necessary branches. But I know that strictly fresh eggs are a quick selling cash product. It is a business where a sensible use of the brains is required to succeed.

After three years work I find I have more to learn now about getting an all-the-year-round supply of eggs than I ever supposed was to be known.

E. T. PERKINS.

Cull your flock close; do not feed useless specimens.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

In order to keep our paper in closest touch with its thousands of readers who are engaged in the work to which it is devoted, our aim is to have the readers express their ideas and the results of their own experience and observation concerning some of the subjects under discussion.

We shall publish each month a list of practical questions and invite our readers, one and all, to contribute their answers to any and all questions.

These answers will be published in the second paper after the question, and we shall hope for a full and free discussion. Our readers are also invited to ask any question of general importance. Perhaps the problem which is puzzling you may have been solved already by some of our readers, and the correct solution will help others as well as yourself. Then let the questions be forthcoming, and give us your answer to those asked by others. The POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST is published in your interests, and we invite you to join with us in improving its quality and extending its influence.

In sending answers we want not only the "yes" or "no," but we want the "how" and the "why," the "which" and the "when."

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN THE APRIL NUMBER.

1. Is it possible to stimulate or force largely egg production in pullets?
2. Should further additions be made to the list of Standard varieties?
3. Is admission to the American Standard of Perfection of any advantage to a utility breed, or to the breeders of the same?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN THE MAY NUMBER.

1. How many fowls can a market poultryman care for, averaging ten hours work per day, egg to be the specialty, but enough chickens raised each year to furnish pullets to keep the stock of layers in a profitable condition?
2. What is the best method of caring for young chicks that are raised for ordinary farm purposes?
3. What has been the most serious obstacle in the way of success in your experience?
4. Are Guinea fowl of any advantage in keeping hawks away?
5. What does it cost to produce a dozen eggs in New England? (Average for the year.)

Which is the More Desirable System of Housing Laying Stock, the Long House or Smaller Detached Houses?

The long house, by all odds, is to be preferred for laying stock. The first advantage of the long house is the great convenience in attending to the wants of the birds, and in winter it is almost an impossibility to attend to a large flock of fowls housed by the colony plan.

Although free range is a grand good thing for the birds, equally as good

results can be obtained by the long house and good sized shaded runs. I have seen both systems worked in winter on one of the largest farms in the country and to feed and water and gather eggs from a 240 foot laying house would not take one-fourth of the time that it took to attend to forty small colony houses containing only a few more birds than the long house. During the blizzard in Feb., '99, it took two days to get the colony into view again while the long house was fed and watered as usual. Everything taken into consideration, the long house is far in advance of the colony plan, that is if one is going to care for any large number.

FRED L. DAVIS.

What is the Most Profitable Single Line of Poultry Work?

There really can be but one answer to this question in my opinion. All of these various branches are of course profitable, and it is according to the quantity and quality produced that brings in the largest profit. But the great business that has grown to such an extent in the last ten years and is destined to grow still more, (the Pekin Duck industry,) is surely a very profitable business. Take the production of C. A. Stouffer's, and A. J. Hallock's farm the past season viz: 37,550 and 30,000 hatched out. Mr. Stouffer kept a flock of only 960 laying ducks, this gives him an average of over 39 to each duck, as one season's product. Ducks should be on the market at 10 weeks of age, and what can be surer and quicker profit than this. The one that produces the best gilt-edged article is the one that always reaps the largest profit, whether it be in the production of broilers, ducks, roasters or eggs, but if one has the chance, the rearing of ducks is surely a pleasant and profitable industry.

FRED L. DAVIS.

The Fancier's Relation to the Poultry Business of To day,

(Written for the Poultryman and Pomologist.)

To create an interest in the poultry business requires more than a flock of mongrel hens unless they are extra layers and the interest aroused by these will not be as lasting as that from the fine points of the standard bred fowls combined with the utility qualities. The fancier has produced or has brought to the notice of the poulterer many profitable breeds of beautiful plumage. Will the common mixed fowl equal or excel the product of the skilled fancier in vigor or practical qualities? Would the sterling qualities of the R. I. Reds have been known to but a small section of the country had it not been for the fancier?

He appreciated their practical qualities and began to breed them systematically for better plumage. The result is they are not only known in southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island but are a well known and money-making breed in many other states. They are a popular breed at many of our shows.

If it was not for the fancier who causes many people to take an interest in poultry keeping I don't think our markets

would be nearly as well supplied with eggs. I know of several fanciers who have a great many more eggs for market when they are high than do other people who believe the fancier injures the practical qualities of our breeds by breeding for a fine plumage.

When a person gets thoroughly interested in the utility and fancy combined he is the one who sticks to the business and helps solve the problem of profitable poultry farming. This man is something of a fancier. I am a strong believer in the fancier and believe in giving him credit for what he has done. What would the poultry business be to-day if it had not been for him or if he was not with us now?

E. T. PERKINS.

Is the Farmer and His Conditions Suited to the Breeding of Exhibition Poultry?

(Written for the Poultryman and Pomologist.)

The farmer has the ideal natural conditions for breeding and rearing of exhibition poultry. If the free range of farms was not the best place for rearing poultry would such noted breeders as Hawkins and others have their blue ribbon winners reared by farmers? One reason I think why we do not hear of more farmers breeding more of the winners at the shows is that this business seems to be more of a continuation of their manual labor, while with those in other pursuits who are largely confined for hours indoors the breeding of poultry is sort of recreation and they thus seem to take a greater interest in this fastenating pursuit. The farmer often prefers to take his recreation in another manner. The farmer has hawks and foxes principally to contend with and the city breeder has cats, and often limited range. Taking all things into consideration I think the farmer has just as good and perhaps rather more favorable conditions for producing the prize winners as any one else, and will not have to devote as much time to it as those who grow their stock on limited range.

On the farm the breeding stock can have ample range and this is an important factor breeders assert to secure highly fertile eggs that will hatch strong chicks. Then when the fall fairs and winter shows are held it will be recreation for the farmer to attend and exhibit his birds.

E. T. PERKINS.

How Shall Laying Stock be Housed in Maine?

(Written for the Poultryman and Pomologist.)

Fowls that are quartered in such houses as are the most convenient for the caretaker generally receive the best care, hence are the leaders from the profit stand-point. I believe that in Maine where we have cold weather and deep snows such houses as one can care for the fowls in the easiest manner should be used. The successful poultryman will then find work enough to do.

The long house is a great saver of time and labor especially during heavy snow storms, so I consider this system for housing laying stock much more desirable than the smaller detached houses for our climate. I have three houses whose aggregate length is about ninety feet that I wish were combined in one house. I would have partitions of matched boards between every two or three pens, as a preventive against drafts.

E. T. PERKINS.

STANDARD-BRED POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

What They Teach and Their Great Benefit in Advancing the Interests of Standard-bred Birds.

The purpose of poultry exhibitions is to educate those interested in blooded fowls, and apart from educating their chief concern is to let the people who are interested know where and of whom they may find excellent stock. The exhibition is an open advertisement, and every lover of standard-bred fowls should aid in making it a success. The poultry exhibition awakens enthusiasm. Not taste, nor skill nor knowledge can be a substitute for enthusiasm, earnestness and zeal. The earnest men and women are so few in the world that their very earnestness is a badge of their nobility. The zealous and earnest work of our leading fanciers has made the breeding of fancy or standard-bred fowls a noble vocation, and one of the leading, if not the leading industry of the United States.

It is not easy to produce an ideal specimen, and a true fancier feels keenly the loss of his best birds, yet there are many ignorant or inexperienced people who seem to think we should be willing to part with such specimens for almost a song to give them something to win with in a big show. Such birds cannot be purchased at a price within the limited figure of a good breeding bird if the fancier knows his business and the bird has blood back of him that will reproduce itself. I am just beginning to realize how much I have lost by helping customers to win who did not understand the value of a blooded bird.

The zeal, earnestness and enthusiasm of a breeder may stir another to make the most use of the blood obtained, while a premium won in a big show may induce another to understand the value of one, but I find it is often the case that the premiums offered at our poultry shows will stir one to ambition and enthusiasm as nothing else can. For some fanciers the charm lies in heralding to the world the simple sum of money there is in the premium won. The true fancier finds poetry and song in the measure that brings his special and favorite to a point reaching near to perfection, and near to his own ideal. The honor of having attained nearly perfection by his own handiwork is the premium he is seeking, and he wants the world to know it, because he believes the world will be better by knowing it. The exhibits of pure breeds in their most typical form can but win the hearts of the visitors, many of whom will become fanciers if for no other reason than the pleasure of having them in their own homes.

There are many who are timid in regard to putting birds on exhibition, lest their entries should be found not what is desirable in all respects. To such, let us kindly suggest the possibility of your birds being better than you may think. Again, they may be more defective than you are aware, and how are you to find out their qualities unless you show them in good company? Bring your birds and ascertain their comparative worth. It is well to remember there is always somebody who has just as fine as yours, and maybe better, none of us have the "best." There should be no jealousy in these matters; rather a spirit of emulation, to rival the best, and still

do better, should prevail. Our shows should be for the encouragement and protection of the standard bred, the bird that is to supplant the mongrels, even by those who do not care to become fanciers and showmen, but by common poulterers. So in order "to be up-to-date," it is essential that every one who is breeding feathers, attends some exhibition. Take the children and let them see what study and care will produce in the feathered realms.

Our poultry exhibitions should be an annual normal school, within whose doors poultrying in its various departments could be given practical as well as theoretical instruction, such as incubator management, the practice of caponizing, the best methods of preparing poultry for market, the philosophy of feeding for desired results, mating exemplified for specific purposes, etc. Lectures from experienced minds by both men and women would lend interest and be helpful. We should seek to get out of the old ruts and import to our poultry exhibitions the enchantment and dignity they deserve.

It is my belief that the premiums at a poultry show should possess no intrinsic money value. A money premium misrepresents the real intention and purpose of poultry exhibitions. They aim at awakening honest contest in the cultivation of blooded birds. Another real purpose is to determine what degree of success is being attained, and who can command first honors in this worthy work. Money love detracts from the exhibition idea, the ribbons more perfectly represent the real and relative merit of the birds in competition which is the prime purpose of such assemblages. We are supposed to have an especial pride in our profession and are studiously striving to advance to the front along the line of actual merit, and all that should be expected of a poultry organization is some souvenir that will show our status, some emblem that attests the actual merits of our birds. We are striving for merit first and money afterward as a legitimate result. I do not believe money premiums are good in effect. They beget mercenary motives and thus degrade the sentiment of enthusiasm to excel in quality of birds, which lends life to thoroughbred breeding.

An association must have money to conduct a creditable exhibition. A poultry organization cannot afford to pay cash premiums unless it has a state or county appropriation for that purpose, or each member feels able to give a cash special to aid the exhibition. It is better to use our association money for the care of the birds during the show, besides we must have suitable help during the show. An entrance fee is necessary to raise revenue and bar out inferior quality of birds, because it is quality rather than quantity that is wanted. It pays to have birds in exhibition shape. It not only adds to the exhibitor's chance to win, but adds to our reputation as fanciers in the state at large. The trade and success of the industry depends much on the record the breeder makes at different shows, and utility should be our great aim.

Utility is something more in our birds than beautiful plumage, eggs and meat. With the true fancier, it is the gratifying of the highest sense of worth, the realizing of excellence in the work performed, not the quantity, but the quality. In poultry culture our understanding of utility is the production of that which shall elevate the soul of the worker through a consciousness of having done the best

that could be done. When we have beauty and worth combined in the breeding of our birds, we have realized in the highest sense the aim of the true fancier.—Mrs. Ella Thomas in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

The Beginner.

The very best advice any one can give to the beginner in the poultry business, is to commence on a small scale, and build the business up. Start at the bottom of the ladder and climb up to the top. The first thing the beginner wants, is a suitable place to raise poultry on, and have the proper houses. If he has those with the necessary fixtures—we will suppose that he has all of these—then the next thing he wants to know is what branch of the business he will take up. Eggs or meat or perhaps both. If he takes up the egg business, then he must find out which egg will suit his market the best—the white egg or brown egg—if white egg, then the Minorca or Leghorn are the breeds for him to buy, for they are the greatest egg machines that cackle, the Minorcas are the best of the two. He can take both the Black and White and of these the Black are the best for eggs, and they lay the largest egg of any breed, many weighing six to the pound, and the average of flocks of Minorcas often go as high as seven and one-half eggs to the pound.

If the beginner is looking to the meat part of the poultry business, for broilers and roasters, then the White Wyandotte, Brahma and B. P. Rocks or crosses of Brahma and Plymouth Rock for roasters, and W. Wyandottes for broilers will about make the best. Now if the beginner takes up both branches at the same time and tries to handle four breeds, he certainly will bite off more than he can swallow, for without any knowledge of poultry and how to breed, he certainly would be doing wrong to try and run his plant with two solid colored and two parti-colored birds and soon would have nothing but a lot of grade birds on hand and would be very dissatisfied with poultry, and his business would suffer.

If the market calls for brown eggs the Brahma, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds lay brown eggs, and of these, most all are about alike. The Brahma lays the largest, but the least; the Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds lay about the same but smaller. The Wyandottes make the best broiler, and the Plymouth Rock-Brahma cross the best roaster, that would still leave three breeds to contend with, and if the beginner takes three breeds and tries to handle them successfully, he is liable to fail.

My advice to the beginner is to take up only one breed, pick out birds you want to breed. Send to some reliable breeder of that breed, in fact send to some man who makes a specialty of the one breed (*no 75 variety man*), and get a trio or a pen of six birds. Ask him to mate them to produce the best results *and he will do it*.

The best time to buy is in the fall, and next is in the spring, and if they are a new breed to the beginner, he will have to make a study of them, for the habits of one breed are different from the habits of another breed; they will have to be fed differently.

To feed a Brahma and Leghorn on the same feed and under the same conditions the Brahma will be as fat as a hog, and laying one egg per week. The Leghorn will be in good laying condition and will be laying four eggs per week and think nothing of it as she is of a more active

nature than her sister Brahma and scratches off the surplus food. Then the houses must be different in winter, for on the same food the Brahma will be laying her egg or two, while the Leghorn will have frosted combs and will not lay any eggs.

My advice to the beginner is to take one breed, at any rate not over two—study the characteristic well; learn all you can about them; get a copy of the Standard of Perfection (from the Editor.) One must know his birds. Study the feeding and the best way to do that is to use a little good horse sense, a pair of scales, and the egg record will tell the rest.

For instance, if the hens all weigh six pounds each to-day, and he gets on an average of six eggs from ten hens now, and fifteen days from now he only gets two eggs, what is to be done? He weighs the birds, and if they only weigh five pounds each, then he knows that they are either being underfed or that the food lacks the egg and fat-producing elements to sustain the birds, he must give them food that will be proportionately stronger. Well he does so, and in fifteen days more, he gets six eggs, and the birds weigh six and one half pounds each, and in fifteen days more he gets two eggs each, and he weighs them again, and if he finds that they weigh over seven pounds each and feel very heavy and thick back of the breast bone, they are getting too fat. Change their bill of fare. Get in between the first condition and the second condition and then perhaps he will strike it right. It will take considerable experimenting for him before he will get the feed part of the business down so that he can give them their feed regular, and not get them overfat, and that is no small affair. When overfat, fowls are more liable to disease, in fact it breeds laziness, and that breeds disease, and to overfeed is to cut off your revenue and waste feed which will increase your expenses. And to underfeed is to cut off your revenue and increase your expenses, for the simple reason that your hens get out of condition and will stop laying, and you have got to feed up to get them in condition again. During that time you will see them drooping and sick and perhaps some of them die simply from a want of food to nourish them, all of these things happen through ignorance of the business and can only be learned by hard and costly experience that must be looked out for and carefully studied. There are lots of stumbling blocks for the beginner, but it is much safer to underfeed than it is to overfeed.

While the beginner may be very successful with ten or fifteen fowls, he will find it quite a different thing to look out for 500 or 600. In the first place he will only have one house and yard to look out for. In the second place he will have 30 or 40 houses and yards to look out for, with everything on a correspondingly larger scale, and as far as work is concerned, 10 or 15 fowls can be looked out for in 5 or 10 minutes, morning and evening, but can one man look out for 30 or 40 houses, with from 30 to 50 fowls in each, in one day? One man may do so and keep them clean (he will be a good man), and if he cannot and has to get hired help there is where his trouble will be, as many failures in the poultry business will testify to.

The beginner can work along for his first few years hatching with hens and experimenting with incubators and brooders, but the man with 30 or 40 houses and 500 to 600 fowls cannot afford to fool with hens, and he cannot fool with incubators, but he must be thoroughly posted on the

use of incubators and brooders and know how to operate them without making any mistakes, he must have graduated out of the experimental state and must be an expert operator. We often read in poultry journals questions asked the editors like this:

Question—"I have \$300 saved up and it is my desire to go in the poultry business, please let me know the cost, etc., of a house or houses that will hold from 300 to 500 hens, and what breed is the best, and about how much to feed them, and about how much money can be made off of them. W. X."

Mr. Editor, my advice to a man writing a letter of that kind would be, *go very slow*, for I know you are a beginner and have no experience with fowls, don't you think of buying 300 or 500 fowls, but send to some good breeder of good birds of a solid color, either black or white, and buy a trio or pen of six birds. Don't get frightened if he charges \$15.00 for a trio or \$25.00 for a pen of six birds, for these prices are not high for *good breeders*. That is a reasonable price for good breeders, but would be high for culls. But then a good breeder will not sell you culls for breeding purposes. He generally markets his off birds or culls.

Should the beginner want a parti-colored breed, he will have to pay considered more money for them, because in the *solid* colored bird there is not so much trouble to breed them. All we have to do in making up the breeding yard is to see that there is no off-colored birds in the yard, and that there is no off-colored feathers in them; that the color of toes, beak and shanks, shape and size of bodies, size and shape of comb, color of legs and lobes are all right, eyes are the correct color, and that their plumage is correct; that they carry themselves correct, tail low (for Minorcas), and that they are in good laying condition without being fat, and will tip the beam at standard weight or over and are all in good health, strong and vigorous. Then the breeding yard is mated up about correctly. That is what the beginner has got to learn—or the breeder will do for him when he sends for his birds mated to produce the best results—that for solid colored birds like Black Minorcas.

In parti-colored birds the price will be higher, because of the trouble to produce them has cost the breeder many hours of trouble and a considerable expense to produce as good parti-colored birds as the breeder of the solid colored bird has produced. That is, from the standpoint of the Standard of Perfection. He must get every colored feather in its place, the size, shape, legs, and toe feathering, etc., he has to experiment for years before he has learned how to do it, and then when he sells his birds he must get the *value* of these birds or eat them, for this reason, that the beginner has very little knowledge of the value of good stock and will be sure to kick at the price asked by an experienced breeder for his choice birds. If the beginner wants to start right he *must get good stock*, and if he cannot afford to buy *good stock*, I would advise him to buy eggs from good stock, and when they arrive let them stand twenty-four hours to rest, then set them under a good reliable hen to hatch.

This is not the cheapest way to begin in the poultry business, but every one must consult their pocketbook, and it is far better for the beginner to buy eggs from a specialty breeder of some solid colored breed, than to buy culls of any old breed from any kind of a breeder.—*Poultry Standard*.

The Plymouth Rocks.

There is but one Plymouth Rock for me—America's first production and so far her most popular and best. Its merit has led men to purloin its name for less worthy and even for fowls that have not one drop of Plymouth Rock blood in their veins.

This admitting duplicate names into the Standard is an injustice. The name Plymouth Rock should not bring to mind anything but a fowl of 9½ and 7½ pounds weight with a plumage of pure bluish gray, barred across the web of the feather in parallel lines of a dark blue. "The number of bars sufficient to produce parallel lines of the darker color on the surface of breast and thighs and tail coverts."

The Albino that appeared in 1876 should have been named White Birmingham. The one word "Birmingham" allowing the creature to resuscitate the White Birmingham which was the Adam or original male progenitor of the original Essex strain of Plymouth Rocks. These half Birmingham and Black Javas, subjected to the American Dominique male established the first family of Plymouth Rocks. These facts have been many times repeated, that in 1878 was the "phenomenal year" that brought to perfection the silver blue with its dark blue bars, and stamped the race thoroughbred, since which time there has been a larger number raised in America than has any other breed. They have and ever will be the farmers' standby and working breed of the farm. They are the pets of a large number of fanciers. For all that they are the hardest breed on earth to breed to perfect color, and for which reason they fascinate the student of animated nature, and the perfect specimens bringing so high a price is the incentive that controls their choice by the advanced breeders of our country.

To so mate as to secure the largest numbers to score above 90 points of excellence "has caused many a sleepless night to many a breeder," and that the surest way to mate to that end has never yet been reached. The fact that breeders disagree leave the questions still open for discussion.

To me the single mating is the best, but because we differ has destroyed its efficacy, for breeders will buy males from different systems of breeding, and give no single mating line of sires time to establish their prepotency as best.

The saying "We cannot get away from our ancestors." Over 30 years ago we had a remarkable Brahma hen that had one coal black feather in the center of her left breast. She has been dead 20 years, but each year do we have one or two pullets with this one isolated black feather in the left breast—"Old Spot's" mark. This ancestral influence is ever repeating itself in all breeds and why should we think the Plymouth Rocks should be free from its influence? Line breeding is the controlling agent and if we use first one male and then one of a different system, we can never reach perfection.

If all breeders had adhered strictly to the school for color that produced the birds from '78 to '83, the Plymouth Rock to-day would have been a marvel to look upon. But the "blonde" or light pullets were the pets and very light, barless males were introduced, thus sacrificing all the males, until in a few years there were but few fine show males to be had. Then came a craze for darker males, and even coal black females were used to produce dark males, to sacrifice all the females bred with them; and to-day that influence is such that some judges lose sight of the standard altogether and award prizes to

birds whose plumage is a straight blue, barred with a positive black.

I ask the question: Is blue barred with black standard color? *Bluish gray barred with a darker blue that stops short of black.* That is the law. Now what is the law made for if not to be enforced? This Club's duty is clearly to set its face squarely against any deviation from standard law, and bring the breed back to its old time excellence — to *Weight, Shape and Color.*

The breeder or society that will evade the law by weighing the birds at a fictitious weight or suffer their birds to be scored without considering weight should be boycotted and such breeders expelled. Let the Plymouth Rock Club stand out free from all such subterfuges and keep its ranks free of men that would inflate their weight to secure a false score.

If our birds win on 92 to 93 points, birds scoring from 88 to 94 will be respected. Inflate the score to win on 93½ to 95½ and you lower the price of A No. 1 breeding stock. A 90 point bird will no longer be respected.

I have never scored but one Rock 96, and never over 5 at 95. This in 40 years experience as a judge. The standard has set 90 points or over as merit demanded to receive a 1st prize, and all such should be, if honestly scored, stamped as first class breeding stock.

This excellence can be reached by breeders in sufficient number so that he need not mate a male that scores less than 88 as a cock and 90 for cockerel, or 88 as hens and 90 or better for pullets.

A word about weight. The papers are teeming with articles advising that the American classes be listed at a less weight than now is demanded by the standard. To my mind this is "baby advice" or may arise from thoughtlessness, or I might say from insufficient investigation of the situation. Because in the thinner flesh of the breeding season in their working form they are nearly a pound under standard or exhibition weight. Why should you wish or expect them to be otherwise? Standard weight was made for the exhibition. All exhibitors know that to show well, no matter what the natural size and weight of the specimen, to secure a plump, full feeling muscle and a bright gloss to plumage the specimen must be reasonably fat to secure this, and by the feeding of raw beef, scalded milk and ground corn this can be brought about and 10 to 16 ounces of weight made in 14 days before the exhibition. There is not one specimen in fifty but what to show well must be a full or nearly a pound heavier than its working weight to win. The members of this Club want to understand this. Do not forget and give your influence to lower the present standard weight. It is in not understanding this that we see the fact put forth that because in this working and healthy weight being as some claim a pound under standard weight, that such are the most prolific layers. They are simply stating the fact that a specimen in her working flesh will lay a larger number of eggs than in their exhibition condition. You will find, should you reduce the standard weight, you will collapse and shrink your pocket book in a like ratio. This breed sprang into popularity by filling the gap, mean weight between the Dominique and Asiatics. They became popular and their Dominique ancestors went into the obsolete class because they were eclipsed in weight by their new creation. To take these children of the Dominique and Asiatics black to Dominique weight will rob them of the very merit that made them the popular

breed they are to-day.

I have written thus that I might put in the plea that the Plymouth Rock Club shall stand fast in the protection of this breed, and as you value your pets to keep them square up to the *Standard Demand for Shape, Weight and Color*, claiming the same consistent consideration for each and every one of these considerations by our judges. Turning down all inflated weight by any and all exhibitors.—*I. K. Felch in Catalogue of American Plymouth Rock Club.*

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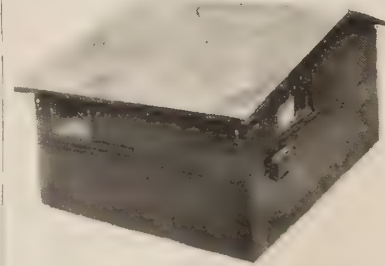
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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

JOHNSON BROS., 131 Leland St., Woodfords, Me., have Rudd Strain Barred Rocks, Vaughan White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and Buff Cochins. Eggs, 75c per 15. Poultry supplies, lowest prices known. Grit 15c per 100. O. shells 45c per 100. Samples and circular free.

EUGENE K. GERRY, Sanford, Maine. Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Won 1st and 2nd prizes at Rochester, N. H., and 1st and two specials at Amesbury, Mass. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00.

BARRED ROCKS. Our record this year on Barred Rocks, 22 First, 17 Specials, 17 Second Premiums. Eggs from extra choice mating \$3 per 15. CHOICE mating, \$2 per 15. Mating for utility, \$1 per 15. BAY STATE POULTRY YARDS, Worcester, Mass.

CHOICE Breeding and Exhibition Birds in White Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns, bred direct from my Madison Square Garden, N. Y., and Brockton, Mass., winners. Single birds, pairs and breeding pens at very reasonable prices. Send for free circular. EDWARD T. MURPHY, East Whitman, Mass.

CHESTER H. SMITH, Rochester, N. H., won on his Barred Rocks, 5 prizes on 4 entries at Nashua and Lynn; close competition; first, special and second cockerel, first and third pullet. Double mating Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Orders booked now.

THREE BARRED P. ROCK cockerels at prices of \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 each. One S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerel, price \$2.00, from stock bred for utility, egg production and feather. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Write. L. W. CURTIS, Box 99, Brewer, Maine.

DIRIGO POULTRY YARDS send their customers fresh, fertile eggs from high class Barred Plymouth Rocks. Up to date in size, shape and color. Healthy, vigorous birds and extra fine layers. \$1.50 per 15. C. E. DAVIES, Prop., Box 175, Cumberland Mills, Maine.

ROCKS, BUFF AND BARRED, as good as the best. For seven years have been breeding Buffs that have won wherever shown. Barred Palmer's Bonnie Laddie strain. Eggs guaranteed fertile. \$1.50 per setting. C. F. BROWN, 112 Washington Steet, Haverhill, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from line bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your money back if you want it. WALTER F. WARD, Gilbertville, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS from my famous prize winning strain of "Always White" White Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 40. At Boston, Mass., 1901, in the largest class of White Rocks ever shown they won a ribbon on every entry. If you want White Rocks, order and get something fine. EDWARD T. MURPHY, East Whitman, Mass.

SILVER PENILED AND PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Two new varieties originated by W. C. Crocker, Foxboro, Mass. Plumage respectively that of Dark Brahma and Partridge Cochins, making them the most beautiful; and practical qualities class them with most useful Plymouth Rocks. W. C. Crocker, Foxboro, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. I have some choice Cockrels from special matings (Pollard strain), pens scoring 90 and upward. Early hatched and grown on free range. A rare opportunity to secure some breeders at reasonable prices. W. A. TRUE, 34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE. C. N. Paige, Francetown, N. H., has decided to sell eggs from his best pens at \$2.00 per 13. From good pens at \$1.00. Also from a fine pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks at \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BANTAMS.

I WILL EXCHANGE Buff or White Cochins, Golden or Silver Seabright Bantams for Angora Kittens or Belgian Hares, or sell at reasonable prices. Send for free circular of New England's largest Bantam yards. Clough's Bantam Book, 15 cents. W. W. CLOUGH, Medway, Mass.

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BUFF LEGHORNS. (Arnold and Cornell) Buff Plymouth Rocks (Hawkins). Won first and second on Cockerels at Barre, Dec., 1900; score 92. First and second pullets; score 91-2. Rocks equally as good. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 45. F. H. TOWNE, Montpelier, Vermont.

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LANGSHANS. Prize winning Black Langshans. Winners at Boston, Worcester, Amesbury and all leading shows. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed. H. J. MANLEY, Jacobs Street, Maplewood, Mass.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, and White Wonders. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs from pens of prize winners at Boston, Fall River, and New Bedford. \$2.00 per 15. D. B. EDDY, "The Poplars," Somerset, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND RED Rose Comb Cockerels that are red to skin. Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels that are buff to skin, and Buff Cochins Bantam Cockerels. Stock and Eggs in Season. F. H. CLARK, 66 Nashua Street, Manchester, N. H.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winning stock bred for utility as well as quality. Birds red to the skin. No dark under color. Eggs \$1, and \$2 per 15 best, \$5 per 50. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Incubator eggs, \$6 per 100. RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, 24 Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

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BREED FROM your best winter layers; that's logic. Use trap nests; that's necessary. Use Ideal trap nests; that's judgment. Investigate first; that's business. Write for information to-day; that's easy. FRANK O. WELLCOME, Box 216, Yarmouth, Me.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Lt. Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Barred and White Rocks. Stock for sale cheap. Winners of 127 ribbons this season. Incubator eggs \$3.50 per 100. A. B. COWDERY, Milford, N. H.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCK in 1st pen at Nashua fair; took 1st as cockerel at Clinton Poultry Show, \$7.00. Black Minorca, Brown and White Leghorn cockerels for egg farms at \$1.00 to \$1.50. Fancy birds \$3.00 to \$15.00. Ten mixed pullets and cock for market purposes, \$10.00. These will make good egg and meat producers, but nothing fancy. Catalogue free. GREENE BROS., 244 Pleasant St., Leominster, Mass.

WALKER & SANFORD, Manchester, N. H. Golden and White Wyandottes. Golden Seabright and Rose Comb Black Bantams. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$3 per 26. White Plymouth Rocks Buff Leghorns, White Crested Black Polish, Indian Games and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

MAPLEWOOD CREST POULTRY YARDS. Breeder and exhibitor of first class Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Bramas, Buff Leghorns, and Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$1 per setting, \$6 per 100. HARLAN S. GRANT, Box 10, Westbrook, Me.

EGGS FOR SETTING. Buff, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Price, 13 for \$1. Also finely bred Belgian Hares ready for delivery in May. Quality of stock guaranteed. N. MARIA STEVENS, 130 Lake Street, Auburn, Maine.

SPRING BROOK FARM Rhode Island Reds. Eggs. Rose and Single Comb mixed, 50 for \$3; 100 for \$5. Limited number Straight S. C. \$2 for 13. Finest stock. No Culls used as Breeders. E. A. ROBBINS, Box 7, Nashua, N. H.

WHITE EMBDEN GEENSE. WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. Some choice birds, (one year old), from the famous prize winning Pollard strain. These birds are already mated and laying. Stock for sale at a bargain. W. A. TRUE, 34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

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Prolific layers of large brown Eggs, bred from Boston prize winning stock. Farm raised and none better. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15 from my best pens. Incubator and large lots at short notice a specialty.

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The best general purpose fowl in America. Two prizes at Milford, N. H., 1901. All shown scored above 90. My birds are large, white and handsome. Nine pens of superb females mated to large, vigorous cockerels. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 40; \$6.00 per 100.

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Editor Poultryman and Pomologist:

I wish to speak a good word for one of your advertising firms, the Elmwood Press, of Elmwood Mass. I recently got a supply of stationery for my business from them. Their prices are reasonable, their goods are satisfactory and they are prompt in filling their orders.

I have recently received an order for 50 Buff Leghorn eggs from an Ontario party through my advt. in the *Poultryman and Pomologist*. My book is still open.

Yours truly,
E. T. PERKINS.

Saco, Maine.

Among the neat and interesting poultry catalogues that we have received this season, that of the Meadow Brook Farm, Dallas, Pa., easily takes first rank. Its eighty pages are replete with fine half-tones of the numerous buildings, yards, etc., of this, the largest poultry farm in America. We cannot begin to describe the buildings which comprise 112,000 feet of floor space nor the immense stock of poultry that is annually produced, but our readers who are interested in seeing what can be done in the poultry business where talent and means are combined, can secure one of these handsome books by mentioning the *Poultryman and Pomologist*, and addressing Meadow Brook Farm, Dallas, Pa.

For several years we have looked forward to the time when the annual edition of Pocket Book Pointers should be distributed. This interesting little book is issued by D. J. Lambert, Apponaug, R. I., and although it is used to advertise his world-famous Death to Lice, it contains much valuable information for the poultryman. The article, "Why Many Fail at Poultry Keeping," by the well-known writer, Kate Sanborn, is interesting and instructive. Those of our readers who have not received a copy should send for it at once, and learn, among other things, "How Best to Set a Hen." It is sent free to all poultry breeders by the publisher, D. J. Lambert, Apponaug, R. I.

The newest variety of fowls to be introduced to public notice is the Penciled Plymouth Rock in two colors, the Silver and Partridge. They were originated by Dr W. C. Crocker of Foxboro, Mass., and differ from the Barred, White or Buff Rocks in color of plumage, which they take respectively from the Dark Brahma and Partridge Cochins. Other blood has been so introduced as to secure the practical qualities that have made the Plymouth Rock the leading fowl in American poultry culture for the past twenty-five years. These new varieties will be highly appreciated for their beauty as well as utility.

Our readers who are interested in Barred Plymouth Rocks should remember that W. B. Davis, Haverhill, Mass. is a specialist in this variety, and is attaining a national reputation as a breeder of choice stock. His show record this season at the Nashua, Haverhill and Boston Shows attest the quality of his stock, and all who have dealings with him find him to be a reliable and trustworthy breeder whose prices are very reasonable for the quality of stock.

PRIZE WINNERS. Maplecroft White Wyandottes.

**Golden Wyandottes,
American Dominiques,
Silver Gray Dorkings,**
Eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

Pekin Ducks, From Prize Winners at Boston Show, 1901, \$1.00 per setting.

Magpies and Booted Tumbler Pigeons.

Have one pen of late hatched...

Golden Wyandottes.

From this pen, Eggs, \$1.00 per setting.
Stock for sale.

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South Lincoln, Mass.

Late of Milford, N. H.

How Best to Set a Hen.
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Won at Milford Poultry Show in 1899, eight breeders competing for the 20 regular prizes. I won ten or as many as all others. Also special for **10 highest scoring**. Five specials in all. At the last show, (1900), I won 10 regular and 7 specials, including special for **10 highest scoring**. In 5 years have won 13 of the 25 first prizes, or one more than all others combined. **Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.**

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at the State Poultry show, to be held December next in Lewiston, Me.?
They will not be raised from common, or ordinary, stock. Only the best will do now.
My White Wyandottes are second to none in New England. They are large. They are White. They are Wyandotte shape, and lay large brown eggs. I have no seconds. All my matings are best. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 15.
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BARRED PLY. ROCKS.

Clean sweep at Newbury Fair, Sept., 1900. At AMESBURY, Dec., 1900, won 9 Prizes and 5 Specials, including 1st and 2d Pen, 1st and 2d Hen, 2d Pullet, etc. Eggs \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. Send for Circular.

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White Wyandottes.

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Eggs from our best layers, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Illustrated circular free.

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Cockerels bred from Daisy Belle and four ...Sisters...

Scoring 94 1-2, 94 1-2, 94 1-2, 94 1-4. \$3 and \$5 each.

I bred and raised all the above and many other winners at Concord, Manchester, Tilton, Rochester, Haverhill, Amesbury, Boston, Philadelphia, Hagerstown. 500 of the finest in the land to select from. I SELL WINNERS.

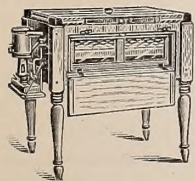
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Because { My stock is up-to-date. I please my customers. I can please you. I sell eggs that hatch from my best pens at \$2.00 per setting. Cockerels, \$3.00 up.

Careful attention given to all inquiries. Write.

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HARDY, VIGOROUS, NON-SITTERS.

No expense has been spared in making these pens worthy of your patronage. Limited number of eggs for sale at \$2.00 per 15.

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Utility and Beauty Combined.

At Nashua, 29 entries, I won 27 premiums and 5 specials for the best birds in American and Mediterranean classes. At Manchester with a possible 22 1sts, I won 20. At Milford in the hottest competition, I won every 1st on the White Plymouth Rock. On the Leghorn, I won the silver cup for the best Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet. On the Rhode Island Reds, I won the best exhibit.

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Rhode Island Reds, Single and Rose Comb, won 19 prizes at Boston, 1901. Houdans, Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Bantams, and Belgian Hares. Prize winning stock. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular.

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White Wonders and Buff Wyandottes

Eggs from my best yards at \$2.00 per setting, or 3 settings for \$5.00.

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Better order from a breeder who has a reputation to maintain. I breed Standard Buff Rocks, Buff Cochins, White Wyandottes, Houdans. My stock is the result of years of careful study and scientific mating. While I breed for best obtainable results along Standard lines, no bird is eligible to a breeding pen unless of known productive qualities. Do you want this kind? Correspondence invited.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes.

Brown eggs for hatching from seven fine, carefully mated pens, \$1 per 13; \$2 per 30; \$3 per 50. My birds are the kind that win and lay. Fine Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale. Prices very low as I need the room. Full satisfaction or money back.

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Eggs from Special Matings, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator Eggs, \$5.00 per 100.

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Mature Stock for sale at all times.

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This perfect 200-egg Wooden Hen at \$12 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and keeps in order with little attention. Hatches every fertile egg. Illustrated catalogue free.

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