

In the Poultry Yard

Fifty Dozen a Week

A farmer who started in the poultry business last summer, has now 125 beautiful hens, which yield him a profit of between four and six dollars weekly. He informed me that he had filled a case holding 30 dozen about every four days, but some of the hens are turning their attention to raising families now. This farmer and his wife are fond of the poultry, and evidently understand the business thoroughly for they have only lost one hen since last summer. The White Leghorns are their favorite breed. They find them excellent layers. There is big money in the active little Leghorn.—A. R.

Remarkable Hens

Some months ago a Swiss village in the Argau canton commemorated with much all-wailing and other popular forms of jubilation the prowess of a village hen which had laid its thousandth egg. A similar celebration is to be given at Kollshenn, in Alsace, within a few days (says the Globe) to celebrate and incidentally to advertise the "laying" qualities of native Alsatian poultry. One of the villagers had a redoubtable hen to which his affectionate pride had given the name of "Olga." "Olga" was a remarkable fowl. Hatched on March 21, 1898, she laid her first egg on August 22 in the same year, and from this excellent beginning went steadily forward until, after scoring 989, she was found dead on her nest in the struggle to complete the ninety. The pathos of the case has appealed to the Alsatian Ornithological Society, and "Olga," her meritorious life and exemplary end, are to be drunk and sung in story throughout the province.—English Exchange.

How to "Candle" Eggs

The amateur who is not an expert egg dealer, and has none of the expert's experience or methods, may very easily learn how to "candle" his eggs, and thus avoid sending, perhaps, to a good private customer an egg which has been damaged by a broody hen, or in some other way. Take a good candle or a strong lamp, and with one egg in each hand hold them close to the light, at the same time giving them a quick rotary motion as you turn them right round, then lightly rap them together so eggs that are slightly spoiled, practice on one or two that you know are absolutely new-laid, and the difference will very quickly be learned. A little practice will soon enable you to "candle" very rapidly, and in these days it is suicidal policy to send out table eggs without first making sure every one is a good one. One bad egg may spoil a good customer. Of course, the room must be darkened during the candleing process.—J. Pettipiece, in Bazaar.

Trade in Bad Eggs

In an action brought at the Brompton County Court by a large wholesale firm of provision merchants to recover from Mr. George Farmer, baker and confectioner, of 125 Wandsworth Bridge road, Fulham, the value of eggs missing from a careful returned as unfit for use, the plaintiffs'

representative said that the price of the eggs was 6s. 6d. a hundred. Judge Selfe: What did you do with the eggs which the defendant sent back as bad? Witness: We disposed of them to another customer. The Judge: What sort of customer? Witness: Well, as they had been declared inferior by the defendant, they were probably sold to a confectioner. The Judge: Foreign confectioners are rather fond of this sort of eggs, eh? Witness: Yes. The Judge: Thank you. (Laughter.) I wish you could tell me the names of your customers. The Judge: They were sold to bakers and confectioners at 2s. 6d. a hundred—English Feathered Life.

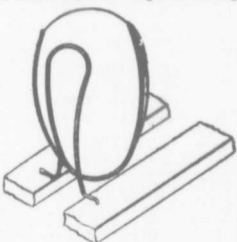
Indigestion in Fowls

Prevention is the best cure for indigestion. What feeding for a heavy egg production it is customary to give as great a variety of food stuffs as possible. This induces keen appetite and the hens tax their digestive organs to their full capacity. If they have a staple variety of feeds with plenty of sharp grit and a good supply of green food indigestion is seldom troublesome. The grit is absolutely necessary to grind the feed particles into pulp.

Many poultrymen fail because of neglect in this particular. Poultry having a large run in summer usually pick up all the grit necessary and do very well and come into winter quarters in good, healthy, prime condition. Neglect then to furnish grit in the right form or in sufficient quantities leads to indigestion troubles before the poultryman is really aware of it.

To Carry Eggs in Safety

This new invention is called the "Finpike," and it is as simple as it is effective. Every egg as it is gathered from the nest is slipped into a clever separate wire holder, as shown in illustration, and once in this it is safe from the roughest handling



in transit. Each tray of the crate has two dozen holders, and the crates are made in all sizes. When once handled in this new invention the eggs are ready for marketing, and one boy or girl could put through thousands of dozens a day.

Early Broilers

Use incubators during winter. While many poultrymen and farmers raise chicks in the spring, it is because at that season the hens are more inclined to become broody. The proper period for hatching early broilers is in the late fall and winter, which is also the most suitable season

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred Rocks \$1.00 per 15 or \$2.00 per 30. Eggs. M. C. HER- NER, Mannheim, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Write at once for free catalogue describing all the fowls of the season. Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Calverton, Ont.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Won every lot at National Show, 1907. Write. ALBERT SNIDER, Nanapan, Ont.

BARRED ROCK and Houdan Eggs at \$1.00 per setting. The Rock pen is headed by a winning bird, purchased from R. H. Thompson, America, N.Y. The Houdan pen a grand lot. SMITH & BROWN, Columbia, Ont.

EXTRA CHOICE, pure Barred Plymouth Rock, eggs at 50c, and \$1.00 per setting of 15. No trouble to answer enquiries. A. S. WERDEN, Ansonia, Wm., Berlin, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Bred direct from imported stock. Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for descriptive price list, etc. Geo. J. MILNE, South Oshawa P.O., Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Oshawa, Ont. Buff Orpingtons, B. P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Eggs for sale.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Single comb, winners of over 100 prizes at the Ontario Poultry Show, 1907. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15. W. J. PLAYER, Galt, Ont.

for incubators. The great obstacle to the production of early broilers is that the hens will not incubate until they are ready to do so of their own accord. By the use of the incubator chicks can be hatched at any time. It will thus be seen that the one has nothing to do with the other, all that is dependent upon the hen being the laying of the eggs, and in that respect she has no substitute. The laying of eggs is therefore at the least expense in those months following March, and ending only when molting begins, while hatching and raising chicks is done from the molting season until May, and the year is thus divided into two periods, and into two separate industries, both of which give better results than either alone. The incubator cannot lay eggs, but can hatch them, while the hen can lay eggs, but will not hatch them until she so prefers.

Fattening Old Hens

If I give in precept what I practice, I have not much to say about fattening old hens. My experience has been that, when turning laying for the season which is to be their last with you, the best thing to do with them is to dispose of them as soon as possible, and to do so once whatever their condition. Those that are fat will gain little by keeping. Those that are in good condition might gain enough to warrant fattening if considered by themselves, but with the others, and in view of the fact that whatever the scale of operations I have nearly always had younger stock to which it was worth while to give space in the house. I have always felt that I made no mistake in disposing of the old hens in a bunch, letting them go as they were, and I think most poultrymen will find the same thing true. If, however, one wants to fatten his old hens, the best plan is to confine quite closely and feed heavily a ration about the same as they have been getting for a good laying ration. More maize and more meat foods may be added, but with old hens it is not best to feed too heating foods, for they cannot stand it as the young stock will, and a few hens going off their feed and dying will cut into the profit so much that it would have been as well not to try to fatten.—Farm Poultry (U.S.A.).