

result and see what the effect would be on the quality of the milk. In this case the test went down with every one who fed green oats and went up where clover was fed; but they all got more milk and more butter fat. And so it goes, each one has his favorite feed for making rich milk, but they all differ. A man once said: "The trouble is, we all know a lot of things that aint so." Is not that the case with these persons that have found some certain feed that will make richer milk than any other feed?

When any one asks me what feed will make the richest milk I tell him, "I don't know." I say this because the result of my own feeding experiments and the conflicting testimony of others compels me to. The food that will produce the most good flavored milk for the least money, if it is healthful for the cows, is the feed for me to give cows. I'll risk the test.

C. P. GOODRICH.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

*Hoard.*

## The Poultry-Yard.

(CONDUCTED BY S. J. ANDRES).

### POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

A teaspoonful of sulphur in a quart of soft food given the hens on dry days is one of the best medicine where disease appears, and it is excellent when burned in the poultry house, as the fumes of burning sulphur will not only destroy the lice, but also the germs of the disease. Do not add it to the food during damp weather. As it is cheap, a supply should be kept constantly for use.

Broilers may be hatched as late as April, or even May, but the earlier the better, as it is the early chicks that bring the prices. Large numbers cannot be raised by hens in winter, as hens will not sit until they are so inclined; but there are many makes of incubators on the market and they have long ago passed the experimental stage. Artificial incubation is now an accepted portion of poultry raising, and incubators are essential to success in getting broilers to market in time for high prices.

## WHY HATCHING FAILS.

When chicks do not begin to hatch uniformly, the fault is with the eggs. In summer or in warm climate, the trouble is due mostly to the eggs and not to the incubator or hen. If the incubator can hatch a dozen strong chicks, why not all? The reason is that all the eggs differ, and the chicks in the shell are just what their parents are, weak, strong or having some other fault. Old hens may be moulting (so may the males) and the pullets may be immature. Chicks are like babies — not two alike — and some live, while others die, depending on the condition of the parents, etc.

In summer the most of the eggs are from fat hens and that is the cause of nearly all the poor hatches. Pullets May 1st and later will commence laying about the beginning of the next breeding season, say February or March. They will lay fair sized eggs for pullets and the first or second clutch of eggs will produce chicks possessing sufficient stamina of vigor to carry them through, but as the warm weather of the spring sets in, they become reduced and enfeebled by reproduction, their chicks are small, effeminate and weakly, or they die in the shells. Still younger pullets of the June hatches, under any ordinary care, will commence laying about the next April, and one clutch of their eggs is all that is safe to use for breeding purposes, as one of the causes of so many young chicks dying in the shells, or dying very young. Their eggs were small, their chicks were small and there was hardly sufficient strength and vitality in them to start them in life. The wings of such chicks are weak and stand out from the body. They "peep" constantly, eat in differently, on the least exposure diarrhoea, or canker ensues and they die, seemingly without a cause. This is particularly applicable to chicks of large breeds. It has been as prominently noticeable in other varieties for which a large demand may have existed, and if they mature earlier than the large breeds, the results was the same. The breeding season was extended further into the summer and may be traceable to breeding too immature pullets. It is well known that under common or ordinary care, a pullet's advancement in size and maturity, in a majority of cases, stops when overtaken by winter and she makes but slight headway until spring begins to influence the weather, and then a development takes place. Increase of strength and structure is started, and there is nothing in a