

bell, and the springs or points of connection. These three are, of course, joined by insulated copper wire where the line has to come in contact with walls, and where the line can be carried through the air from pole to pole by zinc wire.

The battery should consist of two or more cells of Le Clanche or other bell battery; the number of cells needed depending entirely on the length of the line.

To set it up, nail a light pole, say ten or twelve feet long to each of your chicken shanties. A glass insulator should be fastened to the top of the pole and another about thirty inches below the first—these are to carry the wires. Now bore two three-quarter inch holes in the side of the shanty near the roof; these must be fitted with hard rubber insulators.

You are now in readiness to put up your line, which should be of ordinary telegraph zinc wire; the wire should be securely fastened to a heavy wire nail inside your dwelling house, in the room where you intend placing the alarm bell, and where it leaves the house must pass through a hard rubber insulator.

Carry the wire to the first brooder shanty, give it a couple of twists around the glass insulator on top of the pole, and then on to the next shanty, securing it to the pole as before. When you reach the last shanty carry the end of wire through one of the insulated holes in side of shanty and securely fasten it to a heavy wire nail inside. Now connect each of the shanties to the line on the pole with a short piece of wire in the same manner. This is your direct line. Now put up the return line, keeping the ends at the house apart, say thirty inches, for safety. Carry the wire to lower insulators on poles and secure them in the same manner as the other line, stretching the wire taut, this completes the outside line.

Now fasten a piece of cotton covered copper wire, such as is generally used for inside bell work to one of the ends of your zinc line wire and carry it down to your cellar, here the battery should be placed in a box on the floor, connect the wire to both poles of the battery and carry the end up to the bell room; now fasten the bell where you intend it to remain, connect the wires, screwing connecting points up tightly, now connect end of wire to the end of the other zinc line wire. This finishes the job at this end of the line. To complete the system you have only to put your door and window springs in position and connect ends of the copper wire to the ends of the zinc wire inside the shanty.

Everything necessary to put up such an alarm system can be purchased from any dealer in electrical goods. The springs are placed in the door frame and window, and if either are opened the connecting points instantly come to-

gether and the bell rings and will continue ringing until the current is broken by closing the door or window, or by means of a switch which may be placed in the circuit inside the dwelling house. It is a simple and effective alarm system, and the cost will be low, running from ten to twenty dollars according to the premises on which it is being placed. It has only one objectionable feature and that is this, if the thief was one of the cunning kind and should cut your line wire, he could then walk off with all your chickens unmolested as the system would then be useless.

Next month we will describe the closed circuit system. This is the system which will baffle the smartest chicken thief. He cannot open a door or window, or pry off a board anywhere without ringing the alarm bell.

If he cuts the wires the alarm instantly rings, and if he is one of the cute fellows who thinks he can get in by tapping your wires and running off your current he is certain to ring the alarm for his pains.

There is no getting over this system, and every large poultry raiser should have such a system on his premises.

(To be Continued.)

TO SECURE THE BEST PRICE FOR TURKEYS.

FALL MANAGEMENT IS WHAT COUNTS.

SUCCESS in securing a large number of little turkeys depends upon the winter and spring management.

It is, however, one thing to raise a large flock, and another to put it in the best shape for market. Many old and successful growers are not well up on this end of it. If their methods were improved and more care taken in fattening, dressing and sorting, as well as in packing them as the trade demands, much better prices would be received. Beginners who have succeeded fairly well in raising a flock are often all at sea when it comes to preparing them for market.

Rhode Island turkeys are famous for their quality. Some of our readers may remember the appearance of those turkeys exhibited in the dressed poultry department of the Boston show. In the best markets in New York city, Providence, Newport and Boston they lead those from other sections. In the same markets they often bring ten or twelve cents more than those from other states except Connecticut. About New Year's a leading New York paper quoted R. I. turkeys at twenty-five cents, and everything else in the turkey line at less than seventeen cents. Many growers are interested to know the reason.