

peared rather strange, but was perhaps a general verdict in his section. White eggs were not in favor.

Mr. Pringle keeps about one hundred and fifty hens in each house. The whole flock runs together, but there was ample floor-space for each bird, at least five square feet to each hen. The most interesting point here was that whole grain was kept con-

The chickens on this farm, some fourteen hundred in number, were all hatched and reared by hens.

It is well to note that these chickens are reared largely to supply pullets for the next season's laying. Mr. Pringle had no use whatever for incubators and brooders.

To my mind, this was a most interesting farm, showing clearly that suc-



Mr. Pringle's Farm, N. Reading, Mass.

stantly in front of the fowls, both winter and summer.

Corn and wheat are both used. Mr. Pringle was very emphatic in saying that he considered throwing grain in straw and then burying it was a waste of time and money, "Why," says he, "do you not think that these hens get enough exercise running over these boulders?" This system of feeding was very unlike that used by most poultrymen in this section, but certainly was giving success here.

cess may be obtained along lines that many of us think unprofitable. This is a case where the *man* counts, and I am not sure but the same man would have done better if he had modified his method of feeding slightly.

In the vicinity of Boston are several poultry farmers who grow chickens for fancy or show purposes only. I visited a number of these, but I presume your readers would not be particularly interested in these farms.

While in the vicinity of Boston, I could not pass by my old friend, James

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