The Bine Langshans are not popular lowls in this country, but in England they are highly favored. The subject of



is a first and special prize winner and is considered the most perfect blue yet ont. The pullet also won first prise at me of the English poultry shows.

It is often the case that in the vicinity of brooding houses all the neighbors keep cate, and as troubles often arise with those neighbors if we kill their they will never bother you by flying and can be kept with a 2½ foot fence. This must be done at night by lamplight, so the chicks are raised in the natural way, but the incubator. All hen hatched chicks are raised in the natural way, but the incubator chicks are placed in honoders. For each hen we have a small house with a covered run 16 feet long, so made that it can be easily moved about. For these runs we use inch wire much, which is securely tacked to a frame. It is impossible for the chicks for the chicks runs are not more trouble that any Brahmas. Leghorus can be put in pens of the wigor of the cock. The best capons frame. It is impossible for the chicks for the chicks runs are not more trouble that any Brahmas. Leghorus can be put in pens of the wigor of the cock. The best capons frame. It is impossible for the chicks runs and equally in possible for the case or even rats to get in. As we every few days remove. get in. As we every few days remove the run to a new plat of grass, the the run to a new plat of grass, the ground is never infected, but greatly benefited and the obloss theire well. All the brooder runs, too, have wire covered over them, and it is not necessary to build them over two feet high, making their cost about the same as the old style runs. The tops of these runs are under movible, so that at any same the runs are under movible, so that at any same the runs are under movible, so that at any same the runs are under movible, and he alcened. Or time the yards can be cleaned.—Cor. Farm Poultry.

An Apostrophe to the Hen. Eggs are always cash. They are ready market the minute laid, and the mer they are got to market the better. Nothing that the farm produces sells better. They require no cultivation, pruning, churning or harvesting, but are at once in salable condition. With are at once in salable condition. With plefing on the farm there are a host of good things in the kitchen and money in the family purse. Gathering apeggs is like picking up dimes and dollars. Great is the hen that produces them. When everything is dull in win-ter, the egg basket has wonderfully ter, the egg basket has wonderfully helped out many a poor farmer. The crops may be poor, the provisions low, the family sow dry, with a long wait for the next growing season, but the fien comes up infiling and is ready to get a pound of tea or a sack of flour. If freated well, she will respond as readily when the fields are green. She is a friend to the poor and rich alike.

friend to the poor and rich alike. Mature Hous For Breeders. I do not believe in immature breed-3 or 4 years old, and chicks from hens pullets. I doubt whether there is any difference between the number of eggs laid by tens and pullets under equal conditions. Hens are more liable to become overfat than pullets. I do not approve of crosses, hence suggest that a Brown Leghorn male, at least 1 year old, be used, as that breed equals any as egg producers. To produce capons combining size and quality, mate Indian game males with Dorking hens. A Dorking male and Brahma female also below the combined and producers of the combined of the comb make an excellent cross. About 10 to 15 hens may be used with one male, according to the breed and vigor of the male.—P. H. Jacobs in Bural New

BREEDS AND CROSSES.

an Acknowledged Authority on Poultry, Ergs and Markets. in a recent address at the Massachusetts Plowman's farmers' meeting in Boston Mr. Samuel Cushman said conrerning breeds and crosses "The best breed is the one whose

product quantity considered, best suits rour particular market.

The demand in certain sections for market poultry having very yellow skin and legs is a senseless fad, just as much as breeding for beauty of feather is a fad. People ignorant of what good poultry is think a yellow chicken looks rich and healthy. The fact is that a thin wasted chicken will look like a healthy one because the color of his skin is yellow, while a white skinn is bird must be plump and fat, or it w.l not pass muster. Unless fat and in good condition the flesh of the latter shows andition the flesh of the latter shows shrough its more tender and transparent skin and therefore looks blye and anstructive. Certain breeds that have the most juicy, tender and delicious flesh of all fowl have white skin and white or dark legs. In some markets, Philadelphia and New York, a good chicken, one that is soft, tender, plump and fat, is all right, regardless of color of skin or leg. But you must bow to this fad where it exists in order to sell your goods unless you have a private your goods unless you have a private trade and are willing to carry on an emetational campaign.

Brown eggs are preferred in Boston and some other castern markets, while white ones bring the best price in New York alter.

from Leghoras, Black Spanish, Minorcas and Hanburgs—breeds that are nonsitten and most persistent layers—may toward the latter part of the season be less rich and sometimes pale and watery. This is due, however, to the fact that they have exhausted themselves by excessive laying or have not had sufficiently nutritious food or enough of it. Their early eggs are more hardy and stocky. They are not so prolific and do not lay enough to exhaust themselves or when they have insufficiently sufficiently sufficientl

with white breeds, produce white or you want strong, healthy, vigorous stock and they comparatively idle, for, as we have been often told, idleness is apt to induce discontent; therefore, to prevent any prospect of disors it is best to keep them interested and busy.

The nest building is alternated with lovemaking, billing and cooing calling and driving covapying the time until the first egg makes its appearance. Some fanciers why watch their birds carefully like the first egg away until the second is laid, which is about 86 hours after the first, believing that they are provided and busy to hatch closer together if incubation begins with both at the same time, but my experience leads me to believe that the hear does not sit closely an the first egg, merely standing over it until the second is laid, when she settles down and covers both alike. During the period of incubation, which corpuses about 16 to 18 days, the collaboration in the first egg, merely standing over it until the second is laid, when she settles down and covers both alike. During the period of incubation, which corpuses about 16 to 18 days, the collaboration in the first egg, merely standing over it until the second is laid, when she settles down and covers both alike. During the period of incubation, which are compact yellow legged games, which are given the first egg, merely standing over it until the second is laid, when she settles down and covers both alike. During the period of incubation, which are compact yellow legged games, which are lay and the hens during the actions and include any of the foregoing, or stocky wandottes or Plymouth Rocks with the Light Brahmas or Buff Cochins. Both Cornish and Indian games, which are slow growers, Houdans, which are slow growers. Houdans, which are slow growers, Houdans, w

are slow growers, Houdans, which are quick growers, have full flesh development, but dark plumage, and may be mated with Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins and Wyandottes with good re-

White Plymouth Rocks (white egg strain). If you cross for white eggs, try the White Minorca-White Leghorn

"Where dark legs and white skin are in which it comes. not objected to, keep Black Minorcas for large white eggs and Black Lang-shans, which are hardy, for deep brown eggs. A Black Minorca-Langshan cross probably the best cross for egg pro-lection, if size and number of eggs and hardiness only are considered. Houdans are for flesh. Indian games and Dorking cocks may be crossed on Langshans with good results if your market does not require yellow poultry.

of the United States exceeds \$12,000,000 annually. The greatest of the turkey growing states are Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. Rhode Island produced but 11,656 tarkeys in 1890, but the flavor of the bird raised in that little state is well known to epioures.

CARE OF CHICKENS.

How They Should Be Fed to Produce the by the time enjoyens are o or a weeks old, says a successful poultryman, the principal dangers of chickenhood are passed, and painstaking watchfulness and care may be somewhat relayed. We must feed carefully and "leed for growth"—i. e., we must supply nourishing, strengthering food, which will be the property of the carefully and the simile, strong and in group, which will build up givel nourished body, healthy, strong and vigorous, with stores of strength to lean upon when the drain of egg production has come and the chill of autumn and cold of winter are to be continued until they are about 10 weeks old, when they are graduated into the morning mash. About 10 o'clock they have a feed of the coarsest catmeal, moistened shout half past 1 c'clock a light feed of cracked wheat and about 5 c'clock whole wheat or cracked corn—

one, one day; the other, the next.

Twice a week we have fresh mean (bushers' trimmings) cooked and chopped, which is mixed with the coarsest catment (about half and half) for the second feed. We have also a bone cutter, and twice or three times a week the chicks have a good time wrestling and tumbling over each other in their eager-ness to get the fresh cut bone. Not hav-ing a bone cutter, we should mix some meat meal into the moistened bread crumbs for breakfast, and about three times a week we sprinkle in a pinch of Sheridan's condition powder as a con-diment to promote digestion and good

The rule is to feed only what the chicks will eat up clean and quickly, but we break over the rule so far as the last feed is concerned, and the boy goes around a second time, 20 to 30 minutes after feeding, and if the food is all eaten up clean three or four handfuls more are put down, so that all shall have s chance to "fill up" for the night. If a handful is left uneaten, it quickly disappears in the morning, and as it is always dry grain it does not sour, and there is no danger from leaving a little. Fresh water is supplied three times a day and practically is always by them, so they can drink as they choose. Grit is also always by them, and ground oyster shells are given them about twice a week. We study to promote the comfort and well being of our chicks, be-lieving that it pays us to do so. The label basket in December, January and February, when eggs bring top prices,

is being planued for in this good cars and feeding. A Feed Trough. An inexpensive feed trough for fowls and one upon which they cannot stand is made of a piece of board 6 inches wide and 8 feet 10% inches long. That is nailed securely to two "feet," which are pieces of 2 by 4 scantling a foot long each on the bottom, but carfed off to about 7 or 8 incles on top. These are set about 5 inches in from the ends The end pieces are 7 inches high, 6 inches wide at base, and narrow to  $2\frac{1}{3}$  inches at top, the sides being perpendicular for 11/2 inches and then narrowing The ends are nailed to the botton board, and the top strip, of 21/2 inch



whom you wish to purchase, inquire into his reputation and standing, and when you decide to send him your money do not expect too much. Be reason able in your demands. If you wish a show bird fit to take a prize, do not expect to obtain one for \$5. There are cases where this sum may buy a winner for a small show, but they are rare. If you want strong, healthy, vigorous stock, you cannot buy it for 50 or 75

ared as the fresh article, so long will dealers palm off the poorer and cheaper and charge for the richer and dearer. A knowledge of the source and nature of distinct flavors in eggs, as well as in butter, will be of material service in protecting from fraud and insuring a sults.
"The best pure breeds for white eggs, where yellow poultry is a consideration, are White Legions (large strain) and for the same and then charge back for every one proving faulty. This in itself will bring dealess to terms, make them more critical and insure better egg fruit for the table no matter what the form

FROFIT IN POULTRY.

What an Enterprising Man With Small Capital May Do. A correspondent of The Country Gentleman describes a poultry farm he visited some time ago to show what an enterprising farmer who is looking for larger profits can accomplish. A small farm, mostly in timber, but having a few acres of tillable land and a com-fortable house, had been purchased very Leghorns For Eggs.

For eggs nothing will equal a Leghorn, so it would be best to select a White Leghorn cockerel for the yearlings and a White Leghorn cock for the pullets. When the chicks are 2 days old, take a pair of scissors and snip off their wing on one side at the first joint, so as to remove all flight feathers, and they will never bother you by flying and can be kept with a 2½ foot fence. This

> These houses were several rods apart, and from 100 to 150 fewls were kept in the whole range of the farm. Instead of fencing in the hens he had fenced in his garden and other places he wished to protect from them. Near the buildings were some springs of running water. This water had been carried to some of the houses in pipes, so that fresh water was easily provided for the fewls. Cen-trally located among the houses was a granary, which was quite large and contained a stove with a large kettle for cooking the meat which was fed to the hens in the winter. In the building

was also a power bone mill for grinding the bones.

But few chickens are raised on the farm. Every fall the owner starts cut with a large wagon filled with crates to buy chickens. He buys both the Jullets and cockerels at the market price by weight, keeps the pullets for his laying stock and ships the cockerels to the city. He keeps his hens two years, and then crates them alive and ships them to the city market in August and September, so he must replace one half of his stock every year. He obtains nearly as much for the fowls he sells as they cost, so saves the trouble and expense of raising chickens. Of course by this plan he cannot keep thoroughbred stock, but he says that he is in the business for the money there is in it, and there is more money for him in buying chickens than in raising them.

The reason why this man is able to make a good profit from his hens is that the greater part of their food is pro-duced on the farm. As fast as his land was cleared it was sown with grain, which saved his money in buying grain for his hens, and now, after years of hard toil, he has removed the stumps and stones and fitted his land for growing crops, so that now he can grow and team, and their manure furnishes the fertilizer. His family do most of the work in caring for the hens in the amer, so that he is able to give his

time to his farm work. His hens pay him a profit of nearly \$1 each, for there is but little outlay for food. Probably \$700 to \$800 is re-ceived for eggs. A buyer comes after them twice a week, and as he can get so many clean and fresh eggs at one place he pays 1 to 2 cents above his price for common eggs. If to the amount received for eggs we add the produce of the orchard and garden house rent, etc., the income is about \$1,000 per year, with an investment of only perhaps \$3,000.

There are many small farms of 25 to

50 acres, with a house and other buildings, that in these times can be purchased very cheaply, and an outlay of a few hundred dollars more would creet suitable buildings and stock them with poultry. Ten or 15 acres of oats, buok-wheat, corn and perhaps other grains, with cut clover, milk, etc., would furnish food for over 500 fowls. Two or three cows could be kept and fruit and vegetables grown for family use. For a man and family of children who can assist in caring for the poultry, and who has some capital, there seems to be a better prospect to make a living than in dairying or other kinds of farming at the present time. Nearly every business is full and pushed to the utmost, and because of the intense competition and large production the margins are growing smaller. If we engage in a business that requires skill and the close attention to details that many persons are not willing to give it, we can, to a cer

tain extent, get out of the general com-petition and make fair profits, Hard and Soft Food. If any one will moisten a gill of corn-meal, it will be noticed that a large quantity of water will be absorbed. This water is not taken by the fowl vol-mutarily, but through necessity, in order to accept the food offered. Naturally the fowls drink but little water, and but a small quantity at a time, unless deprived of it for quite awhile. When the crop is packed with soft food and digestion is slow, decomposition begins, being hastened by the animal heat of Pallen Coner, Chesham, N. B.

the body. When the fowl consumes dry food and must seek it, the first portion is digested before the last enters the crop; hence when it drinks there is but a portion of the food eaten moistened which should attract attention and re which should attract attention and re-ceive consideration. To give soft food when it is necessary to do so is correct, but such food should be given only in limited quantities, and the ground food should be given dry in the trough, if possible, instead of forcing more water ou the birds than they really require.

POULTRY AND DAIRY.

Professor Myers of the West Virginia experiment station would combine the dairy and poultry and so insure success on the farm. He writes as follows: "The poultry business requires no large amount of capital, and labor upon the farm that would otherwise be idle can very largely be utilized in caring for it. The same families that take the dairy products will be only too glad to get the poultry supplies, so that there is no additional expense in mar-keting the supplies. Every hen, properly cared for, can be expected to pay the owner at least \$1 net per year in eggs and considerable additional, either in and considerable additional, either in the form of eggs or of chickens raised for sale. Considerable poultry can be kept largely upon what would other-wise be wastes of the dairy business. Buttermilk or skimmilk fed to hens will pay better than used any other way with which I am acquainted. There are wastes about the dairy stables which cannot be utilized in any way as effectively as by poultry, which pick up the lost grain, whether in the manger or in

the manure pile, and convert it into "Poultry properly handled gives the farmer a certain and ample income at generally most anxious to have the de-

"Much of the mixed food for dairy cattle is admirably adapted for feeding poultry; little additional building is necessary; no additional help is required. The capital invested in poultry can be withdrawn in a few days by the sale of the poultry; the waste products of the dairy are converted into profit, and the combination of the poultry in-dustry with the dairy business is the most natural, the most attractive and perhaps the most profitable adjunct to

dairying that can be thought of.
"It is only a step from a general poultry business to the fancy poultry business. For myself I prefer the egg producing varieties to the all purpose fowl or fowl that is especially adapted for killing as meat. In the long run I think the egg producers more profitable than the meat producers, but that is a question of opinion, and the point is not to keep any fowls upon the farm that do not pay a prefit to the owner. The man who expects to secure both quali-ties in a chicken is like the man who wants a good beef and a good dairy cow in the same animal. It is best to determine what a man wishes to do and work to that end."

The Light Brahma has always been a justly popular breed of fowl. Today it has more friends than ever before. For the man with a small yard in the city there is no better breed, and with a little care it can be made a fine farmer's bird. The chicks can have large range and can thus be made to grow rapidly and to great size. The heps can be given their freedom, and a pen can be made for them to work in with a great deal less trouble than it takes to keep Leghorns where they belong. A



pen a foot high and of sufficient surface for the size of the flock, filled in three or four inches deep with straw, makes a feeding place in which to scatter the grain. With this accessory, which a farmer has room for winter or summer and with the garden a little way off or fenced with two foot wire netting, the farmer can then get eggs in summer and at small expense, for they will hunt much of their living. With a scratching pen and not too cold quarters to house the flock and with the barnyard to work in, the birds will shell out eggs in winter at a great rate.

The liberal feeding of green cut bon will double the egg yield from a giver number of hens. Green bone is the cheapest egg food on the market today and in many places can be had for the mere asking. In those places where it has acquired a commercial value it can be bought for 25 to 30 cents per 100 wheat, which is the best of the ceres egg producing foods. Green cut bone has such a potent force in increasing egg production that it will be found es pecially helpful at all seasons, but especially in winter, producing large quantities of eggs when they are of greatest

Double Yolked Eggs When double yolked eggs are found indicate that the hens are out of condi tion—too fat. A hen in good laying condition will never produce an egg other than of the normal size peculiar to her breed, and if fat she is entirely unfitted for laying. If a fat hen is kill-ed, she will be found full of eggs, so to speak, but they will be noticed to be of all sizes, and the poultryman will be amazed over the fact that she did not lay, but examination will show that obstructions of fat were the cause,

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