

with me, and after eight years' experience I also say, for the next business to pass away idle moments, give me poultry. I raise three or four hundred chicks every year, and don't they have a nice time running among the bushes? Not many worms or bugs escape their eyes. They are always healthy and sharp; no hawks can catch them under the bushes. I can tend all three and still have time to play, and not make as many mistakes as I have in writing this.

A. J. PERKINS.

Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1887.

After receiving the above we wrote friend P. for further particulars, and he replies as follows:

HOW AND WHY BEES AND POULTRY DO NOT CONFLICT.

My time is so fully occupied that I can hardly spend time to write as I should like. At any rate I will take the last of my text first and commence with poultry.

Our poultry year commences by the first of September. At this time we usually sort our flocks, and put from twelve to twenty of our nicest pullets in each flock. We generally winter eight flocks, or from 100 to 150 fowls (the cocks are not allowed to run with the hens, but are kept in pens by themselves until breeding time, and then put with the hens about two days each week). We keep only pure-bred fowls. We have this time Light Brahma, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Silver-spangled Hamburgs. Our chicks hatched in April or may will commence to lay in September or October. About September first, when we sort our flocks, we keep our best pullets and cockerels, selling the culls. During the fall and winter we try, by extra feed and good care, to get the selected stock to lay all they will when eggs bring a large price.

We feed wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat (mixed, one-fourth of each), as soon as it is light in the morning, and the last thing before dark. At noon we give them some warm feed, such as potatoes, turnips, apples, or vegetables of any kind, boiled and mixed with meal or shorts. We also put in sometimes a little linseed meal and fine bone flour. This will give them a glossy plumage, and keep them in nice condition. Cracked bone and oyster shells are always before them, and they are given meat of some kind twice each week. For green food cabbage is the best. A little clover hay is good now and then. This I cut in the straw cutter, and find it works well. Fresh water is given daily.

Four or five days before we want to save eggs for hatching, we put the cocks with the hens. We commence to set in March, and usually set from thirty to forty hens. At first we give each hen eleven eggs, as the season gets warmer we

give more, until the last hens sometimes have as many as twenty eggs. Ten chicks is a fair hatch for each hen. I have had as many as nineteen. When the chicks are hatched we put about twenty with a hen in a coop, some distance from the house, near our berries, in the orchard. In the orchard or in the garden they will pick bugs and worms from morning until night; and if you give them all they will eat they will not trouble your fruit or vegetables. In giving twenty chicks to each hen we have to take some from another hen just hatching. This hen we set again, and sometimes for the third time.

Now, this is all done by May first, before it is time in our section to work with bees. We have spent with the fowls about two hours each day in winter, thus leaving plenty of time to do other work, fixing bee-hives. Last winter I made 44 chaff hives besides doing a great deal of other work. After our chicks are in coops in the bushes, our trouble is over. We feed them at first five times a day. After they are five or six weeks old we feed them three times a day. We take the hen away when they are about four weeks old. The young cocks we sell to the market when they weigh from a pound and a half to three pounds. During the summer we sell our old stock, and in September we sort our stock and commence again on another year. Of course, I don't expect to get rich keeping fowls but they help, and after an experience of eight years I am satisfied that they are profitable, and in connection with bee-keeping certainly with me a success.

Here is my account with fowls last season, ending Sept. 1.

	Debit.	Credit.
Sept.	\$15 54	\$16 44
Oct.	9 08	11 49
Nov.	8 61	6 03
Dec.	4 30	6 02
Jan.	4 10	22 35
Feb.	5 10	18 04
Mar.	11 06	24 18
Apr.	6 06	20 82
May.	6 55	32 22
June	10 67	20 03
July	9 23	35 78
Aug.	10 53	10 27
	\$100 83	\$231 68

Profit after paying for all feed used. \$130 85
I think the manure, and eggs and poultry used in my family more than pay for the care I gave them. My credit to them is only for fowls and eggs sold, and charge them for all feed at market price.

A. J. PERKINS.

Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1887.