

tion with hens. If a person is raising more, the incubator is the best solution for hatching them where they are wanted in larger numbers. We raise between 100 and 200 chickens every summer, hatching them in April by means of hens.

We yard our chickens and feed them by means of the hopper system, the hopper which contains a mixture of chopped grains is before the chickens at all times and they may eat whenever they choose. They seem to grow much quicker when fed by this system.

As soon as the chickens are old enough and of proper size, we put them in a fattening coop for about two weeks. They fatten much nicer when fed in coops. We sell our chickens before the cold weather comes on. Barred Rocks, with which all are familiar, are the best all-around hens for the farmer, although we keep other kinds as well as Rocks. We take good care of our hens and generally succeed in getting eggs the year round.

A Marked Improvement

Ed., Farm and Dairy—Looking back over our past season's business we are glad to say there is a marked improvement in the general condition of the poultry we have received. We have been doing our best for some years past to educate the farmer to dry-pluck their fowl. Until the past two or three years three parts of the poultry received used to come in scalded, the result being we had to sell it for from three to four cents a pound less than we could realize for the dry-plucked stock. After scalding, poultry turns dark very quickly, and it is very hard to sell.

A gradual improvement has taken place; this season we are safe in saying 75 per cent. of our receipts have been dressed according to our instructions. The farmers have received much better prices, and could profit still more if they would pick out the thin birds and fatten them up before sending them to market.

We might also add that if these people would only starve the birds for at least 24 hours before killing, and take the trouble to kill by bleeding at the mouth or throat, it would give them a much nicer appearance.—The W. Davies Co., Limited, per Jas. W. Atherton.

The Management of Turkeys

Ed., Farm and Dairy—Replying to your enquiry as to how we managed our flock of turkeys last year which won the prize of a silk umbrella offered by Flavell's Ltd., of Lindsay, for the best flock of turkeys of over 30 birds, sent to their establishment. In the first place we always endeavor to select well-bred birds to breed from, using the Mammoth Bronze variety. During the winter time we feed the hens a moderate ration so as not to unduly fatten them.

When possible we have them lay where they are going to set and hatch their brood. When practicable each bird is given her own eggs. When the poult hatch we keep them indoors for three or four days on a dry clean floor in a well ventilated building allowing them to run out only when the day is sunny and the ground dry. They are put back, invariably, to their dry clean floor every night. They are never allowed to sleep on the ground for a single night. This sometimes requires unremitting care and attention. In a few weeks the old hens will be so trained as to return of their own accord to their accustomed place of shelter. As soon as the young turkeys are old enough, suitable roosts are fixed for them in this shelter.

After the poults are two weeks old they are allowed to run out at will, except in the rain. They must come back every evening, otherwise we bring them in. They are allowed to

roost out in mid-summer, but they must roost in the yard. When the nights get cold in the fall, we bring them under well ventilated shelter to roost.

The young turkeys are fed bread soaked in sweet milk at the start gradually changing them on to a ration of small wheat, after which they receive no more soft feed nor roots, but simply a liberal supply of small rich grain. We continue feeding small grain all through the season, then it requires no extra feed to finish them. Clean water is furnished them at all times.

The worst thing we have to contend with in raising turkeys is the foxes. We have lost more through their depredations than from all other causes.—M. D. Sullivan, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Trap Nest For Farmers' Use

F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que.

The chief difficulty to installing the individual trap nest is the labor it involves. On this account, those who do not specialize in poultry are apt to think the results do not compensate for the extra work. There are a number of devices intended to overcome this objection, some of which may be good. We had what we called a "combination" that gave fairly good results last summer. The nest, or the

combination of nests, are so arranged that a visit twice a day is all that is necessary. Figure 1 shows the front of this.

The combination of trap nests are six in number. Each nest has an

top of the nest. See figure 2. As the hen enters at 1 the door that is hung at the top with hinges on the inner side, allows her to enter and then falls shut again, and keeps her from coming out. When she has laid, the

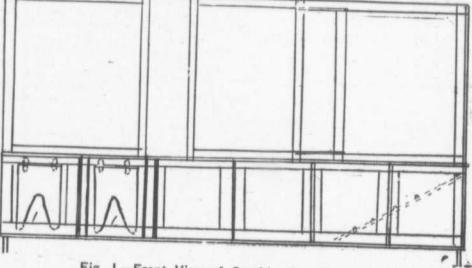


Fig. 1.—Front View of Combination Trap Nest

opening about nine inches square that leads into a box 12 inches square and 18 inches deep. At the back of these, there is an alley about ten inches wide running along the full length six ft. At one end there is a small gangway or staircase leading to the

only way out is along the passage way at the back and seeing daylight up the stairway, she walks up and finds herself in a pleasant wire cage, the full size of the nests. Here she finds water and plenty of grain in litter.

As many hens as care to can enter

Mounted by a Student



One Student says: "From October to March I made \$100.00 more from my Taxidermy work and attended to all my bookkeeping. Your lessons are fine and I would not like to give up for them if I could not get another one. Every specimen in the country should know Taxidermy. I recommend your school heartily to everyone."

LEARN TO MOUNT BIRDS AND ANIMALS!

\$20 to \$50 Weekly Easily Earned

Let us teach you the wonderful art of Taxidermy. You can learn at home in your spare time to mount birds, animals, game heads, fishes; to tan all kinds of hides and furs; make rugs, line robes, etc. Professionals make from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a week. We teach all branches of this art by mail and show you how to open a new business of your own. In your spare time you can easily earn from \$15 to \$25 a week. A mounted game head sells for \$3 and can be mounted in one hour; a mounted deer head brings \$25 and can be prepared in half a day. Big demand for completed work.

TO HUNTERS AND TRAPERS!

With beautiful mounted specimens, have "Decorate your home and den" and make it your wish. You can learn to do perfect work in a few weeks.

FREE For a limited time only our beautiful Illustrated Book on Taxidermy, Sample Copy or the fascinating art by mail. POST YOURSELF on this wonderful opportunity. Your name and address on postal will be sent for the free books at once. Don't delay—send right now, today.

WE Absolutely Guarantee Success or Refund Tuition Fees
NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERM—BOX 461-P — OMAHA, NEB.

Mounting an Eagle



Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence

will turn large animals as well as small poultry. The top and bottom wires are No. 9 hard steel wire—heavily galvanized to prevent rusting. No top or bottom boards necessary because the heavy wires take the place. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence always pays for itself in the saving made on fence posts makes of poultry fencing. Peerless Junior Poultry Fence is

Close enough for Poultry Strong enough for Stock

Don't let your chickens eat your hog feed nor permit your hogs to tramp all over the garden. The same fence serves both purposes. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence can be used as an all around General Purpose Fence. The wires are held together by the famous PEERLESS lock that cannot be slipped. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence adds greatly to the appearance and value of the property it encloses. Write today for Free Fence Book which tells all about Fences—and how to choose fencing.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd.,
Box C
Hamilton, Ont. or
Winnipeg,
Man.

The Fence That Saves Expense