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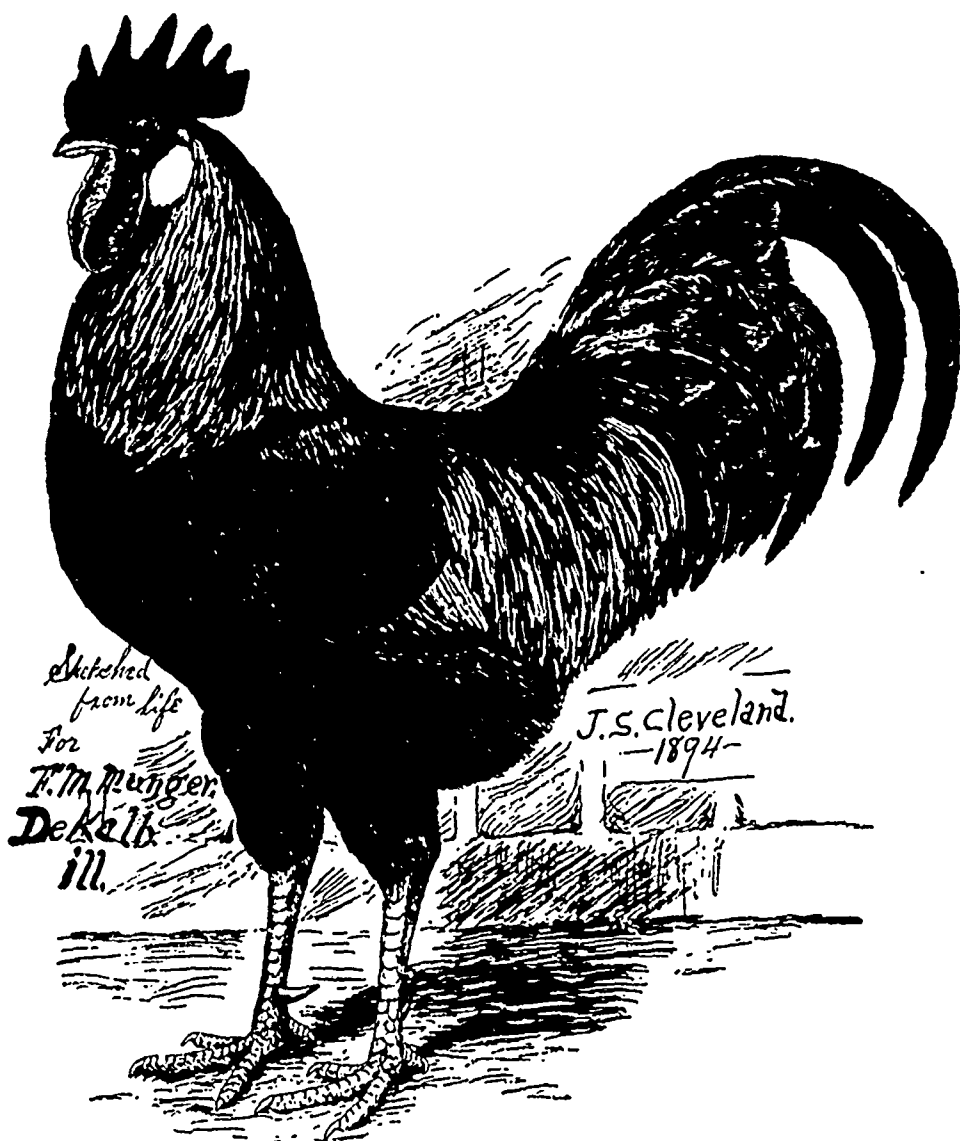
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## PEKIN DUCK FARMING.

An Interview at the Mid-Continental Exhibition with Mr. Charles F. Newman, of Staten Island, New York, who last season marketed over 12,000 Pekin Ducks.

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL.

While in attendance at the Mid-Continental we had the pleasure of seeing the finest specimens of Imperial Pekin ducks that have ever come under our notice, and of making the acquaintance of the man who bred and owned them. Mr. Charles F. Newman, of Huguenot, Staten Island, New York. A three-year-old pair of Pekins exhibited by Mr. Newman weighed twenty-six pounds, the drake weighing fourteen pounds and the hen twelve pounds. By reference to the winnings at the Mid-Continental it will be seen that he won all firsts, seconds and thirds offered on Pekins.

Mr. Newman is the owner of a sixty-acre farm on Staten Island, fronting on salt water. Twenty acres of this farm are given up to Pekin ducks, and the past season he raised and marketed between 12,000 and 13,000 ducklings. All ducklings raised for market are sold when between eight and ten weeks old. Such ducks as Mr. Newman breeds then weigh, on an average, five pounds each. At a point between eight and ten weeks of age Pekins weigh more than they do a little later, after their first moult, as feather-production decreases their weight. They are, therefore, marketed just before they begin to drop their first coat of feathers.

Mr. Newman begins to hatch out ducklings in January and continues steadily through to the middle of July. Sixteen incubators are used on his farm, ranging in capacity from 200 to 800 eggs. He keeps 520 layers, or breeders, and these, only, are given the freedom of the water. Young ducks are never allowed by him to "go swimming," or to get to water in any way except to reach it with their bills to drink. Swimming is often fatal to young ducks, and prevents their laying on flesh as rapidly as is desired for marketing.

Brooding houses heated by the Bram hall, Dean & Co. hot water pipes are used, from twenty-five to forty ducklings being allowed to each pen. The indoor pens ranging in size from 4x14 feet to 10x14. Connected with these pens are outdoor runways ranging in

size from 4x20 to 10x20. Boards one foot wide, stood on edge, are all the fence required to confine Pekins.

On this farm soft food only is fed, no whole grain ever being given to either old or young. The food used consists principally of vegetables, including turnips, beets, potatoes, cabbage, green rye (so long as it remains tender), clover, green corn, etc. Green corn is a favorite food in season. It is sown in rows and cut down when knee-high. It is put through a clover cutter and fed with other foods, in the form of a mash. It lends a tenderness and fine flavor to the flesh. Besides vegetable food, a dry-wet mash, consisting of cornmeal, bran and middlings, is fed, together with meat scraps. This dry-wet (not sloppy) mash is fed to ducklings the first week. After the first week meat may be added with safety. Spratt's dried meat is used extensively by Mr. Newman, also cracklings. Green bone is rarely fed. A good sharp grit is mixed in the food each day, and oyster shell is fed to both old and young.

Said Mr. Newman. "Tell your readers to feed young ducks five times a day during the first ten days. After this feed them three times a day. The old ducks feed twice a day, morning and evening. Give them all they will eat up clean, but no more. Never leave any food before young or old. As soon as they walk away, clean out the troughs and give them what remains with the next feed.

"Use troughs ten to twelve feet long. Use a foot-wide board for the bottom, with four inch sides. Build a lath fence twelve inches high and nail this to the sides and ends of the trough leaving the top open. Have the laths far enough apart to allow the ducks to get their heads through to eat. Have your water vessels close to the feed troughs, as nearly every time a duck takes one mouthfull of food it wants about four swallows of water to wash it down with. I use six inches of the bottom of a barrel for a water vessel, setting it down in the ground half way. Place lath over the water troughs to keep the ducks from getting in with their feet.

We feed our old ducks, our breeders, the same as the young, only heavier. You can get breeding ducks too fat by feeding whole corn. Feed no whole grain at all. Fish food is excellent for ducks, that is, for breeding stock, but not for young ducks intended for market, as it will taint their flesh.

"Ducks and ducklings are surprisingly

free from disease. They do not have cholera, nor roup, no lice. Our one trouble is leg-weakness, caused by cold or overfeeding—too much cornmeal. In case of leg-weakness, feed less cornmeal, more grain food, and give them plenty of bonemeal. Do not give young ducks milk in any form, except when mixed with other food, as they will dip their heads in it and get it in their eyes, causing sore eyes, and thus disfiguring them.

"In the indoor pens use sand or chaff for litter and use enough of it, and change it often enough to keep the quarters clean. We clean out thoroughly once a week. Use litter in the outdoor yards also, for your pens and runs must be kept in a healthful condition.

"Yes, the greenish-colored eggs are all right; the older ducks are more liable to give you these eggs, but we get mostly white ones. The green eggs often hatch out the largest ducks.

"Never handle ducks or geese by the feet, always by the necks. Their legs are very tender. Ducks are extra timid. Do not frighten them. Speak to them whenever you go near them and they will become accustomed to you. Never go to them at night if you can avoid it, and in case you do, leave your lantern behind. To catch them, drive them in a corner and use a bent wire, catching them by the necks, the same as a farmer's wife catches chickens by the legs.

"All our ducks that go to market are dry picked. We hang them up by their legs, insert a knife in the roof of the mouth, cutting the big veins, then stick the blade into the brain to end their suffering, and pluck the feathers while the body is struggling. At this time they let go of the feathers easily.

"As a rule we secure our best prices in April and May. We then get as high as 40 cents per pound, the price running down to 12 cents in August. The average price last season was 18 cents per pound. Our ducklings average five pounds each when dressed. It costs us to raise a duckling to remarkable size—well, simply say that after fifteen years experience, I bear witness that duck farming is, in my judgment, the most profitable branch of the poultry industry. The market is certain. My farm is not the largest in the East, by considerable, there is one farm that markets 35,000 ducklings a season. Not many years ago there was small demand in the eastern cities for ducks. The people did not then know what a rare morsel an eight or ten weeks' old duckling is.

A paying business can be worked up in a short time in any city. I have seen it tried with success. Chicago ought to have near it half a dozen duck farms; so ought St. Paul-Minneapolis, St. Louis, New Orleans, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and many smaller cities. I would be willing to be the first to start in near any one of them."



**DOES IT PAY TO FUSS WITH HENS?**

BY A. P. HUNTER, IN THE VOICE.

It certainly pays me, and I believe it will pay (and pay well) any one who has a few spare feet of room and a few spare minutes of time to devote to them. I kept last year, on one acre of land, 380 fowls, of which 90 were one-year-old hens, and 290 were early-hatched pullets. Those fowls laid me 3,957 eggs in the month of December, a month when most farmers' fowls are not laying at all, and those 3,957 eggs fetched at a common market price, \$130 (and a few odd cents). I buy all the food for my fowls and find that it costs me about \$1.35 to feed each fowl a year, or 11¼ cents each a month. the cost of food for those 380 fowls for that month of December was \$42.75, and THE NET PROFIT FOR THE MONTH, \$87.25.

Isn't that a pretty fair cash return for one month, and that the dull month of December? Most farmers would be content with \$130 cash income in that month, and \$87.25 of that clear profit!

The great difficulty with most of the fowls kept on our farms is that they are late hatched, hatched in June and July, are so poorly fed that they make but slow growth, and the cold of late fall and approaching winter finds them but half grown and in poor condition to continue on to maturity. The proof of this point is found in the fact that the average egg-yield in this country is below 100 eggs per fowl a year, and the egg-yield generally is so low in November, December and January that 40 to 50 cents a dozen is gladly paid by customers for reliable, fresh-laid eggs. In March, April and May the late-hatched pullets on hundreds of thousands of farms have struggled along to the laying point and begun to produce eggs; the price drops to 20, 15, 12 cents a dozen (retail) and there is no profit for anybody.

IT COSTS 10 TO 12 CENTS A DOZEN to produce eggs when buying the food.

Obviously there is little profit in eggs in March, April and May, when everybody's fowls are laying and prices are at the lowest point; the profit is in the eggs laid in November, December and January. In proof of this I will quote the figures from my books of three months, December, 1888, and January and April, 1889, when I had 125 fowls on my farm.

MONTH.	No of Eggs	Average Price per Dozen.	Value of Eggs of Food	Cost	Net Profit.
December, 1888	1,626	38 cents.	\$51.40	\$14.06	\$37.43
January, 1889.	2,068	30 cents.	\$51.70	\$14.06	\$37.64
April, 1889.....	2,232	15 cents.	27.90	14.06	13.84

There we see that the larger egg-yield of the month of April paid but \$13.84 profit, while December and January, with the same fowls and same cost of food, paid \$37.43 and \$37.64 profit respectively. Could there be a more convincing proof that it pays to "fuss with hens?" What is here

**MEANT BY THE WORDS "FUSS WITH HENS"**

A farmer raises corn, potatoes, wheat, oats and grass, and to do that he plows, harrows and manures the soil, plants the seed, cultivates and harvests the crop; in other words he "fusses" with corn, potatoes, wheat, oats and grass. If he is a dairy farmer he "fusses" with cows and produces milk for market or cream for the dairy; and in the latter case he probably "fusses" with pigs and calves to utilize the skim-milk and produce an additional profit, and so on through the list. In other words, the term "fussing" is equally pertinent applied to any other branch of farming, or to the blacksmith at his anvil, the shoemaker at his last, the carpenter at his bench, the printer at his case, the engineer at the throttle, or the sailor at the tacks and sheets. Poultry-raising is a branch of farming, a business, just like any other branch of farming, or any other business, and it will pay, and pay

well, if attended to properly, just as any other branch of farming or business does. Any business neglected does not pay, and poultry-raising is no exception to this general rule. There is

**NO MAGIC ABOUT THIS PROFIT,** nothing mysterious or wonderful. Its very simplicity is a stumbling-block to not a few, who go wandering about with their eyes strained after something afar off, when the plain, simple truth is right close at hand. It can all be summed up in three short rules, and when they are written the whole of the story is told: 1. Hatch the chickens early. 2. Keep the pullets growing so they come to laying maturity in October (before November). 3. Keep them laying by good care and good food. The whole secret of profit from poultry, of "pay for fussing with hens," lies in those three short rules. If they are lived up to, the fussing pays, and pays more liberally and constantly than any other branch of farming. The three are indissolubly linked together. It does no good to hatch the chickens early if they are neglected afterwards; nor to hatch them early and keep them growing well if their bodily wants are not looked after subsequently. A fowl cannot provide eggs unless she has the material of which to make the egg supplied her in her food; hence the good care and good food in fall and winter are just as essential as the early hatch and continual growth. Lived up to, these rules will give the owner an average of 150 to 175 eggs a year from each fowl, and a profit of \$2.50 to \$3.00 each, over and above the cost of the food.

Yes; it pays, and pays well, to "fuss with hens!"



**CELERY-FED DUCKS.**

It is doubtful to many that such a thing as a "celery fed" duckling ever goes to market, as celery is too costly. Yet it is a fact that those who make a specialty of choice ducklings feed them on celery as a portion of their daily ration. But it is not the blanched and crisp celery that is seen in market. Celery seed is sown in rows, cultivated and then chopped up as food as soon as it is of sufficient growth. As it is not transplanted or bleached, it is simply grown the same as a crop of turnips, and the cost is not as great as may be supposed. It is quite an advertisement for those who feed their ducklings on young celery to make the fact known, and it adds sufficiently to the price to remunerate for the growing of celery. It demonstrates also that consumers appreciate quality and are willing to pay extra therefor.—Fanciers' Review.

## FARM POULTRY.

A. E. SMITH, IN THE POULTRY HERALD.

Poultry receives less attention than any other class of live-stock. It is neglected on some farms because nearly everything else is; but why should thousands of our best farmers, some of whom have taken courses in agricultural schools, or colleges, so neglect it? First, because farmers do not realize returns from poultry in large amounts; they fail to provide comfortable quarters, food and care; second, they do not figure the cost and returns and compare results with those of other classes of live stock.

A thrifty person will find poultry raising a pleasant occupation, and one of great profit. One should understand the principles of breeding in order to accomplish best results. That is always a safe business which furnishes the necessities of life. "We may live without books,—What is knowledge but grieving? We may live without hope—What is hope but deceiving? We may live without love—What is passion but pining? But where is the man that can live without dining?"

Of the necessities of life the last to suffer are the food-stuffs. Now, poultry products contain a large amount of nutriment in comparison with their cost and are in constant demand in the market, therefore poultry raising is a safe business. While the breed is an important matter, profit or loss depends very largely upon the care given the fowl. Perhaps the easiest and cheapest way to grade up a flock is to secure a good male of the desired breed and each year select, for breeders, hens of this type. A few males each year will still further improve results. Another cheap way is to purchase a sitting or two of eggs each spring, from a careful breeder, securing pure stock to start with. Perhaps the best way is to secure, from a responsible dealer, two or more hens and a male of the desired breed, properly mated. Breeders will sell cheaper in the fall in order to make room for wintering their flock and also to save food.

If eggs, principally, are desired the Leghorns, Hamburgs, or any of the non-sitting varieties, will prove satisfactory. For market poultry the Bramas, Plymouth Rock, Cochins, or some large breed, should be selected. When both eggs and poultry are wanted the so-called general purpose fowls, as Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks might prove a good choice. The Brahmas, being heavily

feathered, will stand well our severe winters. In warm quarters they lay well all winter and weigh well when marketed. But if the best results in these two lines are expected, nothing short of two breeds will prove entirely satisfactory.

Winter laying can be governed largely by the feeder. The Leghorns are perhaps the best breed in existence for manufacturing eggs, although some of the other small breeds are nearly as good. To secure eggs freely in winter, we must provide warm houses and suitable food. It is necessary to store away during the summer and early fall such provisions as clover, cabbages, dry leaves, dust, sand and gravel.

Poultry houses should be warm in winter. A warm house will cost more, but the warmer the house the less food is required. Before winter laying can be expected from occupants of a cold hen-house much of the food must go to supply warmth to the body and it will be found cheaper in the end to provide warmth by buildings than by extra food.

The plan of the house will depend upon the number of fowls kept. The great danger in keeping large flocks is in over crowding. A few hens with plenty of room having proved very profitable the owner is often tempted to increase the flock and expect a corresponding increase in profit without providing additional room. It has been shown, by practical poultrymen, that the profits are not increased proportionately to the increase of fowls; but too often the reverse is true, for the food is proportionately more while the receipts seldom advance. It is best to allow about eight square feet of floor space per fowl. This may seem like a waste of room, but the experience of leading poultrymen bears out the truth of the estimate.

An excellent plan is to have a shed attached to the East end of the house, open to the South and provided with sand, leaves and other litter, so that on a warm, sunny day the hens may enjoy themselves scratching and rolling in the dust. The house should be divided into apartments and each apartment should have a room partitioned off in the North end for a roosting room, while the South end is used for a feeding room. The roosting room must be made warm by the use of extra boarding and tarred paper. Of course plenty of light must be had and is easily obtained by making the South side of the house chiefly of glass, the windows being double, so the change in temperature from sun-down

till dark will not be too great. In the summer season, on the farm, when the hens have a wide range, little food need be given. Now, let us study the character of the food at this season of the year, when the most eggs are produced and then let us draw a lesson from Nature and provide similar food. Plant foods, bugs, worms and other insects, constitute the larger part of the spring and summer diet.

Why not provide this plant and animal food in the winter? It is being done by many poultry raisers with excellent results, and the farmers of the state should follow the example. The old plan of feeding all grain is very unsatisfactory. The grains, as a rule, are quite concentrated and thus tend to the expense of laying power. When highly carbonaceous food is fed this extra fat may be acquired, even in a cold hen house.

Chemistry tells us that the egg is made up largely of albumen, in nitrogenous substance. We must, therefore make use of chemistry to determine which foods are rich in nitrogen and which in carbon. With this knowledge we are prepared to feed intelligently and so balance our ration as to supply the material needed in proper form and amount. With the concentrated grains, chopped clover and green cut bones are extensively used. Machines for preparing each have been invented, which make the process of preparation an easy matter. These foods rich in nitrogen and lime furnish plenty of material for the shell and nitrogenous constituents of the egg. Some grain is required to furnish the necessary elements for the yolk of the egg, and a light feed at the evening meal is sufficient for the purpose.

In a warm house there is more danger of over feeding than of under feeding. A good warm meal in the morning composed of nitrogenous foods, need not be followed by anything more until evening, when a carbonaceous food should be given, as it imparts heat to the body during the cold night. To induce the hens to take needed exercise, it is well to scatter a little wheat in the cut straw, hay and leaves, which are used as scratching material.

The food must be varied. "Variety is the spice of life." Cut clover scalded and mixed with bran gives good results: and cut bone is better mixed with some bulky food—The bone alone being very rich. Pounded sea-shells, crockery and ground glass should be accessible and road dust in a box or barrel should be

so placed that the hens may take a warm bath at will.

In order to raise young chicks successfully it is necessary to guard against dampness and pay attention to the selection of proper food. There are two ways of hatching eggs, namely, by hens and with incubators. The incubators are now coming into general use among those who make a business of raising broilers for spring and summer market, but the "old settin' hen" will probably take the lead with the average farmer for some time.

Poultry is especially profitable on farms, for what is picked up by the fowls is saved and utilized, whereas otherwise it would be a clear loss. Much stress should be placed on winter laying, for the greater price more than repays the extra cost of furnishing warm quarters and the hens must be fed whether they lay or not. Over-production need not be feared until the winter production shall equal the present supply; a condition not likely to exist until poultry raisers give the attention to their vocation that is found necessary to success in other lines of business.

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### A DAY'S WORK.

—  
BY MR. HUNTER IN FARM-POULTRY  
—

If anyone thinks the feeding and care of poultry, and the raising of a thousand chickens "all play and no work," they would change their minds after spending a day of April or May on our farm, and seeing how the work is done. Not long since a poultryman told us of the great amount of time wasted on his farm, one man's time being wholly taken up with the care and feeding of about two hundred fowls in twenty breeding pens, the other man's time being "put in" in caring for three incubators, and four hundred chicks, all in one brooder house. We assured him that on our farm one young man did more work than his two, and he requested us to furnish a "time-table" of the manner in which our work is done; we did so, and found it so interesting we thought it worth while giving it here.

We have, at this writing, (middle of April), three hundred and fifty head of laying stock and just about one thousand chicks. In twenty-four hours to eight weeks old. To give our young man more time to do the chick-work we have relieved him of the watering of the fowls and cleaning of the droppings from the roost-platforms. With those

two exceptions he does *all* the work of feeding and caring for our stock—and his time is divided up as follows:—

5.30 to 7 A. M.—Feed the hens, feed and water chicks.

7.—Breakfast.

7.45 to 8.—Visit brooders to turn down lamps and replenish water in lamp-pans.

8 to 9.—General work.

9 to 9.30.—Feed chicks.

9.30 to 11.—General work.

11 to 12 M.—Feed hens, feed and water chicks.

12 to 12.15 P. M.—Start fire in cook stove, and put on kettles for mash.

12.15.—Dinner.

1.—Make mash (three buckets).

1.30.—Feed chicks.

2 to 3.—General work.

3 to 4.—Trim and fill brooder and incubator lamps.

4 to 4.30.—Feed hens.

4.30 to 5.30.—Collecting, marking and sorting eggs.

5.30 to 6.—Feed and water chicks.

6.—Supper.

6.30 to 7.—Shut up chicks and hens and make all snug for the night.

The above time-table gives three and one-half hours to general work, which consists of cleaning the brooders, making pens for chicks (around the brooders) getting out more brooders when a hatch is due, renewing nest-material when more hens are to be set, looking after the sitting hens, etc. There are always things enough to do!

The above schedule may not be followed to the minute. One piece of work may take a few minutes more or less than schedule time; and on Wednesday and Sunday no mash is made—the breakfasts of Thursday and Monday being dry grain. On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, also, there is about an hour spent at the bone cutter cutting up thirty to fifty pounds of fresh bones. Two or three times a week the chicks have fine-chopped cabbage, or onions; about twice a week bread crumbs have to be ground to be ready for the breakfasts.

In fact, there isn't much "sojering" on a poultry ranch of the size of ours, if the work is well and faithfully done. Still, one can find an odd half-hour for a row on the river, a tramp over the hills, or other recreation. Sunday we do as little work as possible—the necessary feeding and watering only; hence find time for church services, reading and rest.

The essential thing is to have the appliances so arranged that there is no

time wasted, no useless steps. Our chicks are in seven small (detached) brooder houses, and fourteen Peep O' Day Brooders, all so placed that they are reached, one after the other, without the loss of a moment; all of which means study and planning for, but pays well in the end.

That thousand chickens now means early laying pullets next fall.

●●●

### NEEDED HERE AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Comox District, notwithstanding its importance, has received very little attention from the Dominion Government. Of course we have not been entirely overlooked, we have had accorded a weekly mail. There are now fully 3,500 people in the district not counting the Indians. We are in the centre or heart of Vancouver Island, once a colony of itself. We have here one of the best agricultural districts on the coast. Our climate is radically different along the coast from what it is inland, and our fruit trees, vegetables and grains require to be selected with special reference to the conditions of soil and climate which prevail here. For these reasons an Agricultural Experiment station should be located in the Comox valley. There is one for the Mainland which is of comparatively little value to us, and another should be stationed on this Empire island of ours; and as a matter of course, Comox from its geographical situation, and agricultural importance is the best place for it. It is needed here, and at this point would accommodate the moist belt of the province. Comox valley is equi-distant between the north and south limits of our agricultural area. It is true that the area of farms in cultivation to the south of us is by far the largest but this condition will rapidly change. Besides the southern part has been recognised in various ways, the cities by large, costly public buildings, and the farming section demands that its interests shall be considered.

We trust our member Mr. Haslam will give this subject his attention. Since his election about all this part of Vancouver Island has asked for has been the establishment of two or three small post-offices. Here is an opportunity now offered whereby not only this section but the entire wet belt may be greatly benefited, and this part of the island, hitherto neglected, be properly recognised.—*Union News.*



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BRITISH COLUMBIAN  
**FANCIER**

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AGENTS.

We desire to rapidly introduce the FANCIER  
into the house of every poultry keeper on  
this continent and are prepared to pay a  
liberal commission to reliable men and  
women who are looking for a pleasant  
occupation during leisure hours and are  
willing to work for us.

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Sample Copies, and printed matter.

PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN.

All kinds of printing for poultrymen can  
be secured at this office. Write for samples  
if you want circulars, cards, letter heads or  
anything else in this line. Prices right.

A decidedly interesting document received last month was the Annual Reports of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association of the Province of Ontario, 1894. Published by the Department of Agriculture by order of the Legislative Assembly. In Ontario the poultry interests have been arranged in such a way as to secure the very best possible results. There are two Associations, the Poultry Association of Ontario and the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association, the former receive \$868, and the latter \$400, from the Government, and both are obliged to make proper returns each year to the Minister of Agriculture. They hold an annual meeting at the time of their show, receive the reports from the various officers, and then a number of papers are presented covering various topics of interest to poultry breeders; new officers are elected and finally the place of next year's show is decided upon. Careful minutes are kept, and then when the return is made to the Government all of this information is embodied and is printed, thus furnishing Ontario breeders each year a valuable work on the poultry affairs of their Province. The Government oversight is valuable and insures a certain amount of accuracy and stability that could not probably be secured in any other way.

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In the preceding paragraph reference is made to the method of conducting poultry matters in the Province of Ontario under government supervision. There may be a suggestion of value in the article for British Columbia fanciers. Have we room for three or four separate and distinct organizations? Can the

breeders afford to support so many different societies? Would it not be far better if a compromise could be effected and one good strong association formed along the same lines as the Ontario societies not forgetting the government help? There is but little doubt that the Dept. of Agriculture would take the matter up and do their share, provided all the fanciers would unite and as one body make the request. A grant has already been allowed but when divided among three or four societies does not amount to much for any one of them. If there was a union probably the previous grant would be increased and the Society's report could easily be included in the annual report of the Dept. of Agriculture. As Nanaimo represents the strongest poultry society it is to them that the rest must look for the first step. It is really to be hoped that something will be done along this line, at once, and in that way a great exhibition will be secured for next year.

\*\*\*

The Journal of Proceedings of the American Poultry Association, nineteenth annual session, has been received. The meetings were held in Kansas City, Dec. 20th to 22nd, and most of the business transacted was routine. Among the list of members we note only one British Columbian, Mr. F. S. Timberlake of Vancouver. This is hardly as it should be. The A. P. A. is the great poultry association of this continent, and has done a great deal to advance the interests of the fancy and they should, at least, receive most cordial support so far as memberships are concerned. Write to Theo. Hewes, Trenton, Mo., for constitution and by-laws, and then join.

At Agassiz, British Columbia, is an experimental station of the Dominion Government properly equipped and well manned. The work done is of great value to the agriculturist and while we have no desire to complain yet at the same time we should like to hear a little more about the poultry department. The experiments to be of any real value should be given publicity. Our British Columbia ranchers must know what has been done and what definite results were arrived at in order to be benefited. Now Mr. Sharp can't you help us? The FANCIER gladly offers the space if you will tell the story.

\* \* \*

This is the time of year when poultry interests languish so far as public notice is concerned. Not so however with the fancier he is right in the midst of his breeding operations and his fall and winter success depends in no small measure upon his work now. The young chicks must receive the most careful attention and every effort made to push them to maturity as fast as possible. To neglect anything now means failure later on. "A word to the wise," etc.

•••

#### FRESH EGGS.

There is no good reason why every family should not possess a few fowls and thus insure a constant supply of fresh eggs for home use. There is always a difficulty in procuring such from the grocer. His intention may be good but the eggs are often bad, a fact soon made evident when they are served up for breakfast. All of this can be avoided by keeping a few hens of your own. The back yard furnishes the needed room and a small house will be all that is

required. Select some good laying variety and be sure that your birds are young, otherwise you will not find them profitable. Spend a little time in finding out what fowls require to keep them in health and laying and your success is all but assured. The cost will be small as the amount of food you will have to buy will not be large as the house scraps will go a long way toward feeding the birds. If there are children about the house the work necessary can be done by them thus relieving the older people and at the same time helping to train the younger ones in habits of economy and thrift. If gone at in the right way the whole thing is simple and adds considerable to the pleasure and profit of the household. Try it and see.

•••

#### BUFF WYANDOTTES.

—

WRITTEN FOR B. C. FANCIER.

—

One of the prettiest as well as most useful varieties of the Wyandotte family that has recently bounded into public favor is the Buffs. In style, shape and general make-up they are like their sisters, the Silver Laced Wyandottes, which have always pleased those who have an eye for the true fancy.

The Buffs are, in color, about the same as a good Buff Cochin, and with their nice rose combs, blocky build and clean yellow legs they make a picture that no one can help but admire.

The Buff Wyandottes were admitted to the list of distinct breeds by the American Poultry Association at their meeting in Chicago in 1893, and in two short years their popularity has been phenomenal. They have become famous all over the

world and breeders have not been able to meet the demand for eggs and birds.

As layers this breed leads everything on my place, not excepting the Leghorns, of which I flatter myself I have some good ones.

They are, in size, the same as the Silver Laced, cocks weighing 8½ lbs., cockerels 7½ lbs., hens 6½ lbs., pullets 5½ lbs. Although they are one pound lighter than the Plymouth Rocks they make up the difference in early maturity. They are capable of being brought to higher perfection than the Silvers and much easier to breed true to feather. They have not reached very high in the nineties yet, but by judicious breeding it will not be very long before they can take their place with any of the parti-colored breeds. I have one pullet scored 92 points by H. S. Ball at Tacoma in January of this year, giving her the highest score for this variety of any bird in America as far as I know.

I might say something here in regard to the Puget Sound climate. It never gets so hot as to fade the Buff varieties and it has been demonstrated that better Buff Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes can be produced here than anywhere else on earth. Our California brethren are kicking on the clause in the Standard in regard to yellow legs. What they had better do is to come up here and breed birds with yellow legs, and let those who are forced to live in California breed chicks with black or slate colored legs.

H. A. DURR,

Fern Hill, Wash.



## THIS BOOK

Will tell you all about Incubators, How to Choose an incubator, Best Size Incubator, Hot air or Hot Water, Regulators, Marking Eggs, with illustrations, Table of Record, Cooling the Eggs, Testing Eggs, with illustrations, How the Chicks Develop, with nine illus-

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## FIGHTING LICE.

BY MR. BOYER IN FARM-POULTRY.

So much has been written upon this subject that it seems almost ridiculous to refer to it again; and yet how few hen houses in the country are free from these miserable pests! We verily believe that if there was less lice among the poultry on the farm, there would be less other ailments.

It is easy enough to give a set of rules by which the enemy can be conquered, but if those rules are not *rigidly* followed out, the pests will continue to thrive. Do not put all your trust in the hired man—not that we mean that the average hired man cannot be trusted, but there are a great many who have the weakness of easily forgetting matters, and for their special benefit we refer to it. A gentleman one day invited us to inspect his hen house and tell him what those miserable “creatures” were that seemed to have captured the entire plant. We called. “Millions of red mites!”

“Do your hens lay?” we asked.

“They do nothing but scratch,” put in the hired man, who was standing near by.

“And what do you do then?” we asked of him.

“Let them scratch of course—nothing else could be done.”

The owner of the plant, if it might be called a plant, was about embarking in the hen business. Eggs were to be his specialty, and this same hired man was selected to take exclusive charge. He had theories of his own, and took great pride in telling what he once did “in the old country.”

“Do you clean up those droppings every morning?” we asked.

“Do I? Well, I should say not. Who ever heard of such a foolish thing? Why,

man, the manure keeps them warm?”

“Keeps what warm, the lice?”

He took this as a good joke, but I felt offended at the fellow.

“How often do you fumigate this house by burning sulphur in it?” we put to him.

“What do you want to fumigate for?”

“Young man,” said we, “You might be able to raise chickens in the sweet hereafter, but you cannot do it here. You cannot raise lice and eggs in the same house. Your birds have a sickly look, and I am told you are doctoring for cholera. Nonsense! Kill those lice, and keep this place clean, and you can throw physic to the dogs.”

Such a place! The manure under the roosts was piled up a foot high. Cobwebs hung from the walls, so that we were completely covered. There was nothing but filth about. And yet the house was a comfortable and neatly constructed one. The owner invested considerably money in his hobby, but his poor success almost knocked the life out of it.

There are more places just like this one.

How many henneries on the farm are cleaned up every morning. How many are fumigated every month? How many are whitewashed twice a year? How many are visited every now and then with a kerosene can, in search of lice? To make hens pay lice *must* be kept down.

All the insect powders in the world will not amount to a snuff if the place is not kept clean. It is no easy task to fight a big regiment of lice; it is far easier to prevent them.

We prevent by burning sulphur in our house once a month. We do not guess when the month is up, but make it a rule that on the first or second day of each and every month the buildings *must* be fumigated. Every spring and

fall—we take April and September—we whitewash the interior of the buildings, and to each pail of wash put one ounce of carbolic acid. Then, of course, we gather the droppings every morning, and sprinkle either road-dust, loam, or plaster over the platforms.

It is said by some that a whitewash to which is added a couple pounds of flour of sulphur and a pint of strong suds made from whale oil soap, is a grand weapon to fight lice.

Some poultrymen recommend tansy leaves in the nests, and some believe in tobacco stems.

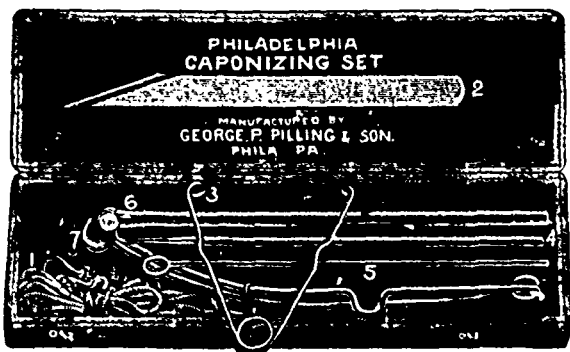
An old gentleman once said that if the heads and under the wings of the fowls infested with lice, were greased with either goose or hen oil, three times a week; and the roosts kerosened often, and sifted ashes put in the nests of the sitting hens, the “lice would skeedaddle.”

A southern gentlemen said that he has had the best of success by greasing the fowls with unwashed butter, fresh from the churn.

Another gentleman writes that he rubs dust and dried ashes into the feathers of the hens. He also scatters the mixture all over the house.

On the subject of lice, Mascall, an old-time writer, said: “They got them in scraping abroad foul straw, or on dung-hills, or when they sit in nests not made clean, or in the hen house, by their dung lying long there, which corrupts their bodies and breeds lice and fleas.”

J. Brace writes: “We sat a hen on a perfectly clean nest, made in a barrel away from our hennery, with a view to guard against vermin; she was a large White Brahma—a pet hen—but on the morning of the twentieth day of her sitting, we went as usual to feed her, and found her dead—perfectly covered with lice, or vermin more resembling sheep ticks than anything else we could com-



The raising of Capons is a new industry in British Columbia. You can greatly increase the value of your cockerels and find a ready market for them as well. The operation is not difficult if you have the proper appliances. We

pare them to. We made several inquiries as to them, but could never become satisfied that they were really lice. Then we examined our henery thoroughly—the nests and roosts, and even the sides of the building, and found them to be infested with vermin. This was the latter part of July, and we went to work with a will to exterminate them. We first removed all the fowls, some fourteen in number, to a new coop; then smudged the henery well with brimstone, and after that was thoroughly done, we commenced feeding our fowls Indian meal mixed with sulphur, with say three-fourths of a pound to a day's feed; this we fed every two or three days, and also put sulphur in their water. We also lined the new nests with tobacco stems, and from that day to this we have not been troubled with vermin of any kind. Still, we keep strict watch for them, and this may, perhaps, be the reason they do not appear, for you know 'an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.'"

The London *Field* recommends that a pound of black sulphur be mixed in the sand and ashes or lime that the fowls dust in; this will keep them free from parasites, and give the feathers a glossy appearance. If they are infested with the insects, dampen the skin under the feathers with water, then sprinkle a little black sulphur on the skin. If the birds are covered with insects, they will disappear in the course of twelve hours from the time the application is first made. Many a fine hatched brood pines away and dies through nothing else but being infested with vermin, and no one seems to know the cause. Let the nest of sitting hens be freely sprinkled with black sulphur, and there is no fear of

have a. ranged with Geo. Pilling & Son of Philadelphia to supply us with their caponizing sets. Send \$3 to the Fancier office and you will receive one, also their book, "Complete Guide to Caponizing," which contains full directions.

their being annoyed during incubation.

Looking up a number of works and old papers, we find the following remedies briefly stated:

Sassafras bark scattered about the coops and nests; use poles of the same for roosts.

Tobacco in its raw state, or previous to sweating in bulk, is very powerful in its effect, and will certainly drive vermin from the nests.

Carbolic acid about the roosts and nests is said to be as good as anything to kill lice.

Anoint the heads of the fowls with a mixture of a teaspoonful of glycerine and ten drops carbolic acid.

Take two pounds plug tobacco, soak it thirty-six hours in three gallons of rain water, occasionally pressing it to obtain all the strength possible from the tobacco, and then turn the water off into a large pail, and with an old white-wash brush cover the roosts and nest boxes thoroughly with the tobacco juice.

Scrub the walls and floors with a strong lye, boiling hot.

Tack tansy up around the hen house, under the roosts, in the bottom of the nests, and on the ground. Use it plentifully.

Take cedar oil one ounce, to one pint of crude machine oil, mix the two, and with a small oil can apply to the back of the head, under the wing, and on the back nigh the tail, also, with a small sprinkler, sprinkle the walls and floor with coal oil once a month.

Take half a pound of sulphur, and mix with it five cents' worth of carbolic acid. Put in the sun to dry. When dry put in the nests and on the hen feathers.

Put coal oil and milk in hot soapy-suds, and scald the house.

## Bits of Grit.

**G**REAT care with young chicks will pay.

**A** large amount of fine stock is being raised in the Province this year.

**R**EAD the editorial on the provincial association and see how the idea strikes you.

**T**HERE are several timely articles in this number that will well repay careful study. The man who thinks he knows it all is near his Waterloo.

**T**HIS little gem from the *Fanciers' Monthly* will fit here nicely. "As the poultryman's almanac would say, if there was one, 'Now is the time to shoot cats.'"

**T**HE "*Manitoba Poultry Monthly*" published at Hartney, Man., is a well printed, and well edited paper which B. C. fanciers could read regularly with profit. Send for a sample copy and see for yourself.

**M**R. JOHN GARDNER, the Brown Leghorn breeder made an early start this year and now has some magnificent young stock in his yards. Mr. Gardner has made a special study of this variety and as a result has birds that are good enough to win anywhere.

**I** find that by cooping my hens having young chicks till the chicks are about four weeks old, I am enabled to raise a much larger percentage. The old hens when allowed to run at will, forget to give proper care to the chicks, while if cooped they are always ready to hover them. I allow the chicks their liberty. —MISS ELLA, *Southern Fancier*.

**A** simple device for confining a hen with chickens can be made by taking an ordinary barrel and removing two or three of the staves which will give plenty of light inside and allow the chickens to run in and out freely while keeping the hen confined. The barrel can be moved several times a day, thus giving biddy plenty of fresh ground for her own use.

**T**HERE is no poultry paper that comes to this office that is looked over and read with greater pleasure and profit than the "*Reliable Poultry Journal*" published at Quincy, Ill. In the first place its reading matter is fresh, timely, and well put together. Its illustrations, which add considerable to its value, are well executed and best of all the editor has a mind of his own and is not afraid to express it.

## Ladies' Chit-chat

All communications for this Department must be addressed to

MRS. ERNEST KABELAC,  
Colby, Wash.

I am rather disappointed that no lady reader of B.C. FANCIER has written me so far. But I am ready to continue the offer of the book "Five Hundred Questions and Answers" for the most interesting letter sent in by a lady reader of the paper on the management of young chicks before the 20th of June. The little chicks are about us now with the Easter gladness and bright spring days and the opening flowers and buds. One has scarcely time to realize how beautiful and fair everything is in its spring newness, in the work our little pets give us, but it is pleasant work, full of interest at the time and of promise for the future. I was reading yesterday of a Sidney pigeon fancier who was so delighted with the promising appearance of a young squeaker in the loft, that he had a diamond inserted by his jeweller in the legband that was the distinguishing mark of the pigeons value. Now we can't afford this rich fancier's fad, but we cannot help prizing the most promising chicks, and would be almost willing to grow older ourselves more quickly if we could see the promise fulfilled a little more quickly. But we cannot hasten nature, she takes her time and does her work wisely and well. The best way is to help not hasten. Some of the so called tonic powders and compounds for poultry are really injurious as well as expensive. Sound healthy food for fowls, green food, grit, shell and a little meat occasionally are all

one needs to secure the best results. I have about 80 chicks so far, and am expecting more daily—we had a fearful thunder storm a week ago that injured many of the eggs but I do not think with nests on the ground the effect is bad, I have always been able to secure better hatches and stronger chicks from nests hollowed in the ground. A sprinkling of lime on the sides and bottom of the nest, then a lining of hay all round. I have a coop with no bottom, this I place over the nest with a chicken run in front of coop. Place 3 eggs you don't care about in the nest, put your broody hen in and then place the run in front of coop so she cannot get out. A saucer for water and a little grain, renewed every two days; it is best not to change the grain during the 3 weeks, but a boiled potato every now and then is greatly appreciated. When the hen sits steadily, put the eggs you want to incubate in; if she does not sit steadily don't try to set her, it will probably give you a lot of trouble and no result—get another and try again. If the coop is darkened by a few sacks being thrown over, the hen generally sits more steadily. I prefer to set the nests and coops under a shed in the early part of the year; after the weather is dry they do better outside in the open air I think. A few boards placed one over the other over the coop are a sufficient protection in case of a storm. Weight them down if it is windy. When eggs come some distance by rail, they should be unpacked at once, and put in a cool but not cold place to rest for 24 hours before setting them. This is the reason: When the egg has been shaken up perhaps some portion of the germ has become separated from

the parts that ought to join it. An egg like a young animal has a strong tendency to join up again if allowed to rest. We all know how elastic and soft are young creatures limbs, how they stand contortions and jars that would irrecoverably ruin an older frame. It is so with the egg, it has a strong tendency to reform itself correctly, but if you set it directly it comes off a journey, it has no time to reform, it either commences to live, or to rot at once, owing to the heat. Next month I hope to tell you how I raise my chickens, and all about it, and I hope some lady fancier will give me her method, so that we may compare notes for the benefit of readers of the journal. Of course I can write the department full every month as there is always something fresh to say about our pets but it would not be nearly as interesting, either to me or anyone else.

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### "Just Like a Man."

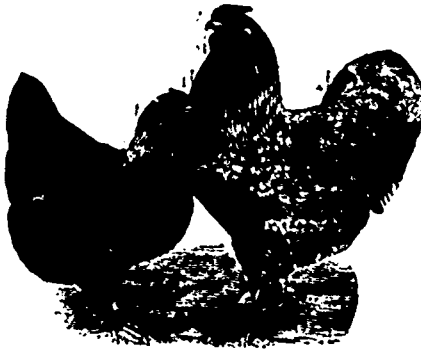
Josh Billings says: "Roosters are the pugilists among birds, and having no suitable shoulders to strike from, they strike from the heel. When a rooster gets whipped all the hens march off with the other rooster if he ain't half so big or so handsome. It is pluck that wins a hen. Roosters as a class won't do any household work; you cannot get a rooster to pay any attention to a young one. They spend most of their time in crowing and strutting and once in a while they find a worm, which they make a great fuss over calling their wives up from a distance apparently to treat them but just as soon as the hens get there, this elegant cuss bends over and gobbles up the worm. Just like a man for all the world."—*Southern Cultivator*.

—

The reason given why birds do not fall off their perch is because they cannot open the foot when the leg is bent. Look at a hen walking and you will see it close its toes as it raises the foot and open it as it touches the ground.

**CIRCULARS RECEIVED.**

Thos. Moore, Seattle, Wash.  
 A. D. Tollefson, Sioux City, Ia.  
 A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.  
 I. N. Barker, Thorntown, Ind.  
 Theo. Campbell, Lexington, Ky.  
 G. L. Lampson, Jr., West Boylston,  
 Mass.  
 T. Robinson, Tacoma, Wash.  
 H. H. Collier, Tacoma, Wash.  
 A. H. Chapman, West Upton, Mass.  
 H. A. Durr, Tacoma, Wash.  
 L. P. Graham, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Anoka Buff Poultry Yards, Anoka,  
 Minn.



**BUFF WYANDOTTES Bred by  
 H. A. DURR, Fern Hill, Wash.**

**JUST FOR FUN.**

A wag on seeing an old gobbler trying to swallow a cotton string, facetiously remarked: "That was the last attempt to introduce cotton into Turkey."—*Exchange*.

"Do hens pay?" asks a poultry journal. Mrs. Panzie who had ten dollars' worth of garden flowers destroyed by her neighbor's chickens, says that if the hens don't pay she will sue their owners.—*Farm Journal*.

The young woman who writes her name and address on the eggs before she sends them to market has received a proposal. It came from a man who proposed that hereafter she send strictly fresh eggs instead of the stale ones she has been in the habit of sending. She no longer counts her chickens before they are hatched.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Somebody had given the funny man's boy a dog, and when the father came home in the evening he was considerably interested in the new acquisition.

"Where did you get him?" he asked.

"A man down at the depot gave him to me."

"What do you call him?"

"Hen."

"That's a queer name. Haven't you got things mixed a little? Why don't you call him 'Rooster?'"

"'Cause he's a setter."

"Oh," and the father went inside to commune with himself.—*Detroit Free Press*.

**CLUB RATES.**

We have made arrangements so that we can send you the BRITISH COLUMBIAN FANCIER, and  
*Colorado Poultry Journal*.....\$1.00  
*Poultry Chum*......85

right. Then comes the second point, advertise, and right here is where a lot of men make their mistake. The world is pretty big and there are a lot of people in it, and many of them who are interested in fine poultry don't know that John Smith of Victoria has some of the finest White Wyandottes in the West, so if they wanted to buy they would never go to him unless he makes himself known. This has to be done largely through the press and particularly through the journals devoted to that special field. Good advertising is a study in itself, and many of the smartest men in the country give all their time to its consideration. And you can't afford to neglect it entirely if you want to succeed.

\* \* \*

A man gave me an inch "ad" the other day and said, "I will try it for once." Now what sort of a chance did he stand with his inch "ad" in once when Mr. A. has been running his "ad" month in and month out, summer and winter. People remember Mr. A's name because they have seen it every time they have seen the paper while the other they have never seen before. An "ad" in for one insertion in the poultry business is a poor investment.

\* \* \*

A good sized order was sent to Ontario a little while ago for eggs which could have been purchased here but the Ontario man has been carrying a good big "ad" and was known and the local men neglected to advertise. A little printers ink will help you. See?

**THE ADVERTISING MAN.**

WHAT article do you naturally call for in a drug store? Pears' or Ivory Soap, Cuticura, Mellin's Food, Hood's, Dana's or Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Rubifoam, Pond's Extract, Scott's Emulsion, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Carter's Little Liver Pills, etc. In a grocery Store? Ferris' Hams, H.-O., Quaker Oats, Cottolene, Pearline, Sapolio, etc. Has the grocery man or the druggist anything to do with your preferences? No; its to advertising alone these articles owe their demand—advertising backed by merit.—*Printers Ink*.

\* \* \*

There's a lesson in the above for the poultry breeders of the Northwest. Just the same reasons that sell goods for Pears, Ayers, Ferris, Pond and the others will sell your fancy poultry. What is it? "Advertising backed by merit." There is a combination that can't be beat and if you can work it you are sure of success. First you must have the merit that is an essential. Inferior stock is doomed and can only be palmed off on the public for a very short time. If your birds are right up to the standard and you can be depended upon to ship just what you advertise you are all

## NOTICE TO OUR ADVERTISERS.

A number of our advertisers have not paid their bills nor given any reason for not doing so, although notices have been sent them at different times. We hereby give them fair warning that if we do not hear from them, before issuing our next number we will then give a list of those who have and those who have not paid, then our readers can judge for themselves which to apply to when they want reliable goods, or expect fair dealing and prompt service—the men who pay their advertising accounts, or those who do not.

B. C. FANCIER.

Our *Manitoba Contemporary* was unfortunate in having to remove their plant quickly, Apr. 26th, on account of a fire which destroyed the greater part of the business portion of Hartney. As a result their May number was rather smaller than usual. This month all will be as usual.

## FROM THE EDITOR'S STAND-POINT.

The B. C. Agricultural and Industrial Association is making preparations for the annual exhibition of the association. The committees to prepare prize lists have been appointed and among others were Messrs. Partridge and Tolmie on Poultry. It almost goes without saying that an entirely different policy from that pursued last year must be adopted if the poultry department is to be a success. There is no reason why a neat little show could not be arranged and surely not the slightest excuse for a repetition of last years blunder. Poultrymen in and about Vic-

toria will wait with no little interest the action of Messrs. Partridge and Tolmie which we feel sure will be liberal and calculated to make the poultry department a popular feature of the fall exhibition.

●●●

## LIME-STONE GRIT.

NORTHWEST HORTICULTURIST.

We have recently seen a sample of the lime-stone grit that is now being put on the market by Stephen Holbrooke of Tacoma, to take the place of the mica and quartz grit now so largely used by poultry-breeders in the eastern states, where there is so great a demand for it that sales aggregate twenty tons a day. This eastern grit sells at \$1 per hundred pounds and several of our fanciers have been importing it in small quantities from St. Paul, paying \$2.65 freight per one hundred pounds, making the cost on the Pacific coast \$3.65, and have consequently looked upon the article as a luxury rather than a necessity. It really is to those of us who have no access to any gravel except that from a glacial or alluvial deposit, where all the beneficial sharpness has been ground off in nature's mill.

Without grit of some kind, fowls do not readily digest and assimilate their food, and that is why so many fanciers on this coast find liver disease and other kindred ailments so common in their flocks. It was this very trouble which induced Mr. Holbrooke to hunt up a remedy, and he feels sure that the sharpness of the lime-stone grit added to the known beneficial effects of its chemical constituents, has solved the difficulty, and having arranged with the Tacoma and Roche Harbor Lime Company to manufacture the article for him, is now prepared to put it on the market at the same price at which the mica grit is sold in the east.

[Mr. Stephen Holbrooke of Tacoma, has made arrangements with the Tacoma and Roche Harbor Lime Company to manufacture a lime-stone grit for him. There has long been a need for something of this sort in the Northwest. To buy from eastern dealers, and pay the high freight rates made the use of grit far too expensive hence the desirability of having a local supply. If a good article is put on the market at a reasonable price there is no reason why it should not have a large sale. We shall await the advent of this article of poultry feed with considerable interest. Ed.]

## DIRECTORY OF SECRETARIES OF WESTERN POULTRY SOCIETIES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
Nanaimo.....	W. K. Leighton
Vancouver.....	C. Spice.
WASHINGTON.	
Tacoma.....	F. A. Rowsell.
Seattle.....	Thos. Moore.
OREGON.	
Gaston.....	H. S. Hudson.
CALIFORNIA.	
Petaluma.....	A. Armstrong.
NEW MEXICO.	
Albuquerque.....	F. A. Overman.
COLORADO.	
Denver.....	John Heir.

## BARGAIN COLUMN.

Send us forty words and one dollar, and your "ad." will appear in this column for three months. This is worth a trial.

**SPRING** Chicks for sale. Thoroughbred Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, Game Bantams, Light Brahmas, Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Pekin Ducks. Mention this paper. **THEODORE CUSHING**, Spokane, Wash. (3 3)

**FOR SALE**—Pure-bred Cockerels of the following breeds: Black Minorcas, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks. Prices \$2 to \$3.00 each. Also Eggs of the above variety, price \$2 to \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. David Pickles, Denman Island, B. C. 3

**HOME POULTRY YARDS**, 3318 South, 7th Street, Tacoma, Wn. H. W. Tinch, Proprietor. Breeder of Pure Blood Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Eggs \$2. per setting. Mention this paper. 4-3

**THEODORE CUSHING**, Spokane, Wash. Buff, White, Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Silver and White Wyandottes, Bantams, Light Brahmas, Bronze and White Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Berkshire Swine. Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching two dollars per setting, Turkeys three dollars dozen. 4-6

**PIT GAMES**. Fifty extra choice pit game stags and pullets for sale. Stags \$3 to \$10 each; pullets \$2 to \$5. Eggs for hatching \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$6 per 40. A. E. Grafton, Box 1198, Tacoma, Wash. 4-3

**FOR SALE**—A SNAP—One grand exhibition Black Breasted Red Game hen and four pullets, scored by Butterfield 93½, 93, 93½, 94. One or the lot for \$5 each. Pullets bred from the pen that won the Cup for best breeding pen and variety at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1894, and Gold Medal for same thing at the Manitoba Poultry Show, 1895. J. Lemon, Winnipeg, Man.

**SAMUEL** Ling, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Barred and White Rocks, Silver, Gold and white Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Mottled Javas, \$2 for 15 eggs. Bronze Turkeys \$2. Pekin Ducks \$1 per 13. Few choice birds for sale, also Pigeons and Rabbits. 6-3

**C. B. BROWN** LEGHORN eggs for sale. Pen headed by cockerel scoring 95½, hens 98-95½-95. All imported from best pens in U. S. Eggs \$2 per setting. Fine pen of Black Spanish, one cockerel, four pullets for sale \$15. W. T. Beirner, Birtle, Man., Lock Box 28. 6-1

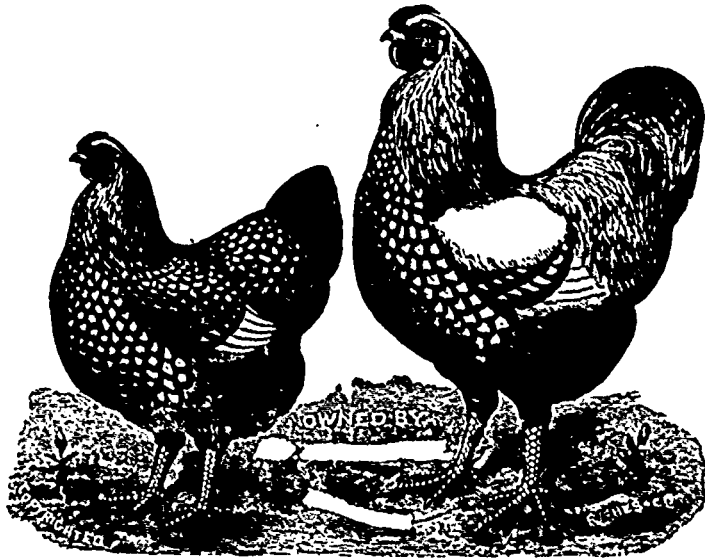
**EGGS** 13 for 75c, either Rose Comb White, Rose Comb Brown, Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown, Silver Laced Wyandottes, also Black Minorcas and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 per 13, Partridge Cochins \$1.50 per 13 and Pekin Ducks 75c per 11, Toulouse Geese \$2 per 12. All stock guaranteed first class. One extra egg if you mention this paper, 2 cent stamp for reply. James N. Hutton & Sons, Door Village, La Porte Co., Indiana, U. S. A. 6

109.....PRIZES.....109

CASCADE

Poultry · Yards.

Nanaimo, 1893, - Victoria, 1894.



Headquarters on the North Pacific Coast for high class.....Barred Plymouth Rocks.....Silver Laced Wyandottes.....Felch Pedigree Strain Light Brahmas.....Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns.....Buff Pekin Bantams.....Pouter and Jacobin Pigeons.....Angora Rabbits.....and other Pet Stock.....

A few more White and Brown Leghorns for sale. Prices will be made reasonable for quality of stock.

Young stock after September.

Eggs, \$2.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 26.

Nothing sent C. O. D.

Send for Circulars. Address all orders to

C. W. RILEY,

Vancouver, B. C.

Box 39.  
1-7.

Green Lake Poultry Yards

BUFF LEGHORNS  
(EXCLUSIVELY).

EGGS, - \$2.00 - per - 13.

F. T. PALMER,  
Box 1278. Seattle, Wash.  
(Member American Buff Leghorn Club.)

THOMAS MOORE,

1415 Front St., SEATTLE, Wash.

Breeder of High-grade Poultry.

- Light Brahmas - \$2.00 per 13 eggs,
- Black Langshans, 2.50 "
- Indian Games, 2.00 "
- W. C. Black Polish, 2.00 "
- " prize yard, 3.00 "
- Pekin Ducks, - 1.50 "

I took first premiums on Brahmas, Langshans and White Crested Black Polish at Seattle show, January, 1895.

General Agt for Ripon Incubator—best in the world. All kinds of Poultry Supplies kept in stock.

HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR 1893 & 1894

**ON TRIAL**

NO CENT UNTIL AFTER YOU HAVE TRIED IT

STAMP FOR CATALOGUE

BOOK INCUBATION SETS HOUSES &c

25 CENTS

VON CULIN INC. CO DELAWARE CITY, DEL.

THE IMPROVED  
**VICTOR**  
INCUBATOR

Successfully Hatches Chickens by Steam.

Absolutely Self-Regulating.

The Simplest, Most Reliable and Cheapest First-class HATCHER in the market.

Circulars Free. Catalogue 4 cents.

GEO. ERTEL & CO., LONDON, ONT.

**A CHEAP MODEL POULTRY HOUSE.**

The correct principles upon which a chicken house should be built are given in a little pamphlet showing five illustrations, with full plans, specifications and cost; with much other information of value to poultry raisers, entitled

"How to Build a Poultry House Upon the Poultry Herald Model Chicken House Plan—

By E. A. Webb, editor Northwestern Farmer, St Paul. Price, 25 Cents, or sent free to every new subscriber to *The Poultry Herald*. This Model Chicken House was awarded a diploma by the Minn. State Agr'l Society, and it is endorsed by all leading fanciers in the Northwest.

The *Poultry Herald* is the largest journal of its class in the west, issued monthly and devoted exclusively to higher poultry culture. Only competent writers are engaged to contribute to it. Price 50c a Year; 6 mos. 30 cents. New subscribers will receive the "Model Chicken House Plans" Free. Send all orders and money to *POULTRY HERALD*, St. Paul, Minn. Sample copy 4c in stamps.

POULTRYMEN!

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Green Cut Bone No cutter does this work so Easily and Finely as ours.

Awarded Medal and Diploma at the World's Fair. Get circulars.

WEBSTER & HANNUM,

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Hamilton Ave.

Poultry = Yards,

E. W. SANDERSON.

Box 1012, - SAN JOSE, CAL.

STANDARD

BUFF LEGHORNS.

—AT—

LOW PRICES:

\$5 to \$15 per Trio;

Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$10.

Send money to the Editor of this paper. If birds don't suit send them to him and get your money back, and half the express charges. That's fair, isn't it?

IF YOU WANT

BUFF LEGHORNS,

WRITE ME.

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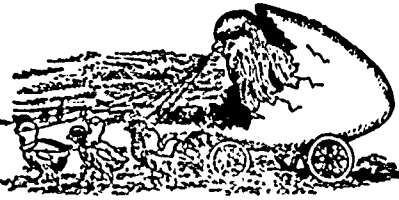


WHEN YOU WANT \_\_\_\_\_ Good STOCK of EGGS,  
 Send your orders to  
**HARRY H. COLLIER,**  
 950 C. Street, \_\_\_\_\_ TACOMA, Washington.  
 BREEDER OF \_\_\_\_\_  
 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES and PEKIN DUCKS.  
 All kinds of poultry supplies. Agent for QUEEN CITY INCUBATOR, and all the  
 leading poultry papers. 1 3

**McDowell's LANGSHAN AND Black MINORCA**  
 40 Premiums at five Shows in 12 months. At the great Denver Show in January, I won 18 first, second and third premiums and the sweepstakes in the Asiatic Class. I have sold birds from the River to the Coast and never failed to please. EGGS \$3 per setting, two settings, \$5, either breed you wish. I have a specially matched Pen of Langshans that is hard to equal, from which I will sell a few at \$5 per setting.  
 J. L. McDOWELL, Pres. American Langshan Club, Box 417, DENVER, Colorado.

**INCUBATORS = = BROODERS**  
 The latest improved machine made. Moisture gauge—self regulator; new egg-trays, and warranted equal to any and excelled by none. 41f  
 Send for our circular, &c., delivered free.  
**City of Destiny Incubator Co., TACOMA, Wash., U.S.A.**

**GREAT REDUCTION IN INCUBATORS.**  
 Send for our prices, they are down to the bottom. Our new \$8.00 Green Bone Cutter can't be beat—it runs easy and cuts fast. Address,  
**QUEEN CITY INCUBATOR CO.,**  
 1510 Front St., Seattle, Wash.  
 All kinds of Poultry Supplies & Eggs for Hatching



**The Improved Monitor Incubator.**  
 Hundreds of testimonials as to its merits over all other makes. MEDALS and DIPLOMA AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. Large book with cuts for stamp. BUY THE BEST.  
**A. F. WILLIAMS, 124 BACE ST., BRISTOL, CONN.**  
 Reference: Thos. A. Duff & Co., 54 Fern Ave. Toronto, Can., who use our machines.

**Here is a Chance for Someone!**  
 I am going out of White Wyandottes and will sell my entire flock of 28 birds—1 Cock, 5 Hens and 22 Young Birds for \$45. The Cock took third at World's Fair, Chicago, in very strong competition. The young birds are all bred from above cock; are large enough to show, and could be retailed in pairs and money doubled. Remember these are all standard birds and not sold for any fault. Also grand lot of Red Caps (I took \$43 in cash on 5 entries of Red Caps at the World's Fair, Chicago); 50 young Golden Wyandottes; 30 Blue Andalusians; Black & White Javs—beauties; White Rocks; Japanese Silkies; Buff Pekin Bants; Silver Grey Dorkings; Brown Leghorns; Black Tailed Japanese Bants; Indian Games, and Black Sumatras. Agent for Mann's Done Mills, and Simplicity Hatcher warranted to hatch.  
**C. J. DANIELS,**  
 221 River St. - Toronto, Ont.

**PIONEER POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE**  
 FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
 EVERYTHING  
 FOR POULTRY REEDED  
 CALIFORNIA FREE  
**JOHN D. MERCER**  
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**CRISTAL PALACE**  
 I bred winners Cristal Palace London, Paris International, Brussels, etc.—  
**EGGS**, for hatching from good stock  
**White, Buff, & Brown Leghorns,**  
**Barred Plymouth Rocks, and**  
**Black Minorcas,**  
 \$1.50 per doz.; \$2.50 two doz.  
**Silver Dorking**, extra imported.  
 \$3.00 per doz.; \$5.00 two doz.  
 For prompt advised despatch, address  
**MRS. E. KABELAC,**

Cristal Palace Poultry Yards,  
**COLBY,**  
 Kitsap Co., WASH. STATE.

**C. S. MATHESON,**  
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, - MANITOBA,  
 BREEDER and IMPORTER of  
 My birds led at the Winnipeg Show—  
 Sharp Butterfield, Judge.

B. B. Red Games.....	Eggs \$3 per 13.
W. C. B. Poland.....	\$3
Buff Plymouth Rocks.....	\$2
Buff Leghorns.....	\$2
Silver Duckwing Bantams.....	\$3
Pekin Ducks.....	\$2
	9.

**EGGS THAT WILL HATCH,**  
 FROM BIRDS THAT WON  
**42 Ribbons & Sweepstake Cup**  
 Tacoma, 1895—H. S. Ball, Judge.  
**BUFF** Wyandottes.....Eggs \$3.00 per 13  
 Plymouth Rocks..... 3.00  
 Brahmas..... 3.50  
 Barred Plymouth Rocks..... 2.00  
 S. C. Brown Leghorns..... 1.50  
 Golden L. Wyandottes..... 2.00  
 Bearded Golden Polish..... 2.50  
 W. F. Black Spanish..... 2.00  
 Send two-cent stamp for catalogue. When ordering mention this paper and get one egg extra.  
**FERN HILL POULTRY YARDS,**  
 H. A. DURR, Proprietor,  
 Fernhill, Wash.

**THE POPULAR POULTRY BOOK**  
**FIVE HUNDRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**  
 IN POULTRY KEEPING. Price 25 cents.  
 CONTENTS: Chapter I—Feed and Care. Chap. II—Diseases. Chap. III—Eggs. Chap. IV—Incubators and Incubation. Chap. V—Buildings. Chap. VI—Miscellaneous Queries. Chap. VII—Turkeys, Geese and Ducks.

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 Plans and specifications for Poultry Buildings, costing from \$25 to \$100, with cost of various Poultry House Appliances and Conveniences. ILLUSTRATED.  
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 It contains valuable, practical information on numerous topics pertaining to the breeding and care of the pigeon, in the form of Questions and Answers. The amateur will find it especially helpful. **PRICE 25 CENTS.**

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 Fine Printing for Poultrymen. Send for Samples.

**SIMPLEX HATCHER & BROODER COMBINED.**  
**THE MOST PERFECT Incubator Made.** Hatches every egg that a hen could hatch; Regulates itself automatically; Reduces the cost of poultry raising to a minimum. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 100 Egg size \$16.00.  
**SIMPLEX MACH'S CO., Chicago, Ill.**

**HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM—**  
 With the MODEL  
**Excelsior Incubator.**  
 Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Lowest price. First class. Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,**  
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Circulars free. Send 6c. for illus. Catalogue.