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# The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 19.

De Kalb, Illinois., July, 1902.

No. 7



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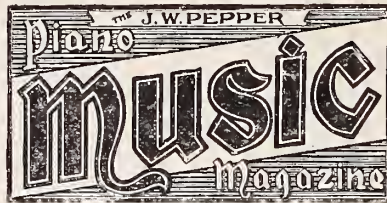
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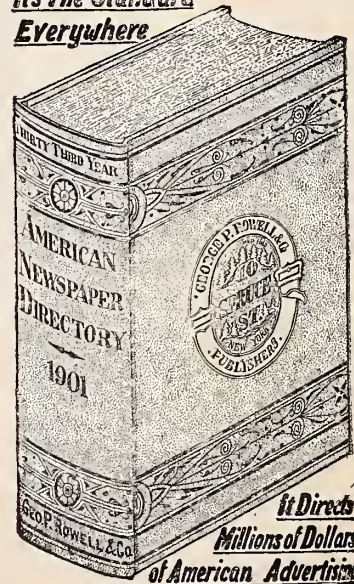
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# The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 19

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, JULY, 1902.

No. 7.

## *When Eggs Hatch Well.*

If a breeder wishes to hatch out a fine lot of chicks, he must watch his breeding stock carefully and see that they are supplied with everything necessary to keep them active and in a healthy condition. It is very important that the breeders should be kept healthy and given plenty of exercise, for then they will lay eggs that will hatch out well and produce strong, healthy chicks.

Do not have more than ten or twelve hens to each cock, and it is much better to have two yards with ten hens and one cock in each, than it is to have one larger yard with twenty hens and two cocks in it, for when two or more cocks are allowed to run in the same yard they annoy each other and are not of as much service as they are when separated and kept with a smaller number of hens.

The cock must also be active and healthy in order to obtain healthy chicks from the eggs laid by hens mated to him.

It is a good plan to have a two-year-old cock mated with good, large, well-developed pullets, and do not have them too closely related to each other, for if they are the chicks are liable to hatch out weakly and perhaps deformed in some way.

There are many persons who recommend turning the eggs intended for hatching every day until given to the hen's care or placed in the incubator. Now, while this does not hurt them to be turned every day, yet it is entirely unnecessary to turn them so often for, when an egg is fresh, no matter how often the shell is turned, the contents will remain in the same position, the heaviest side always being down and it will remain so until incubation commences, when the contents will become attached to the membrane lining the shell and even then and until the chick is quite well developed nature has provided that the lightest part, containing the germ, will always be on top and nearest the hen's breast, the source of heat.

So, all that is necessary before the eggs are given to the hen is, that if they are to be kept any considerable length of time, they should be turned once or twice each week or just often enough to prevent from settling and getting attached to the under side of the egg and if it should get attached in this way, the egg should be considered stale and too old to hatch. One can easily tell when the contents do become attached to the lower side of the shell, by gently rolling the egg, for it will always stop with the attached side down.

This we see, by looking on all sides of the question, that there are several conditions and requirements which must be complied with if the breeder wishes to secure a nice lot of strong, healthy chicks.

## *Care of Young Turkeys.*

One of the most serious objections to raising turkeys for market is the great loss occurring among them when very young. Indeed this is the greatest difficulty the farmer has to cover in their management, for once beyond the downy period, and feathering well over, the task becomes an easy one. No mother is equal to the turkey hen in caring for them, and it is no advantage to place turkey eggs under a common hen when it desires to hatch them.

First of all the greatest care should be exercised that no dampness should reach them as it is surely fatal. They should be kept confined under a coop that is water tight until the sun has evaporated all the moisture from the grass, and at evening they should be put up again before the sun goes down. Next comes regularity in feeding. The usual custom is to feed them three times a day, and while that will answer to a certain extent for young chickens it will not suffice for young turkeys. The difference is in the time of feathering. Young turkeys feather very rapidly, and during the process the system is taxed to its utmost to supply the demand occasioned by the rapid feathering. For that reason they should be fed very often. An omission of feed for a long time will occasion death, and the food should vary, and not be of one kind. Hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, mixed with onions (tops and bulbs), is excellent. Oatmeal, coarsely ground, screenings of wheat and cracked corn furnish a changeable diet, and if soft food is given it should be made by boiling potatoes, and thickening them with fine bran. In giving soft food always salt to taste, as turkeys need salt as well as animals, but avoid an excess.

As soon as the dangerous period of feathering has passed they may be allowed to ramble at will. In tobacco fields they perform all the work of 'worming it,' picking off every green worm that can be found in a field of tobacco or tomatoes. They are great foragers, and grasshoppers and nearly all kinds of insects are cleared off a farm where they have liberty to forage. One gobbler is sufficient for a dozen hens, and they will protect their young vigorously if attacked. When about half grown the

young males engage in battle, which does not end until one of them is master, and often a whole flock may be seen warring with each other. Turkeys are very profitable, and, on farms that have plenty of range will return a greater equivalent for the amount of capital invested in them than anything else. If they are hatched under a common hen they will often go into the coop at night and roost on the branches of trees or some high location. They can be taught to come at the call if they are fed with regularity. Always give them a feed when they come up at night. This teaches them to expect it; and at a certain period every evening they will come for their food and then go to roost.

## *Feeding of Poultry.*

It would be very difficult to assign any amount of food as a sufficient quantity for a given number of fowls. Take, for instance, where the fowls have free range in the barn and about the barn-yard, and are continually picking up scattered grain and hay seed. In this case they require little or no feeding, but if that source of supply be stopped, they must be fed by hand.

A good, healthy, growing fowl will, we will say, consume weekly two-thirds of a gallon of corn or wheat, but if the bird come from a yard where it has been put poorly feed it will for a time eat much more than this, and after a time when it has got up in flesh and condition, it will gradually eat less, and two-thirds or even one-half that amount will keep it in good condition. Consider again, when the weather is damp they pick up many things, such as insects, worms and young sprouts; and again, when the cold, snowy weather comes they require generous feeding.

The young chicks should not be spared of good food; they require plenty when growing, and will make good returns in health and vigor for extra care taken in feeding.

Those who are obliged to keep young chicks in confinement should keep a large sod of grass where they can pick at it readily, and where it is handy a movable yard around the chicken-coop will insure healthy chickens.

It may be well to state right here that the chickens will thank you for the bread crumbs and scraps from the table that are thrown into the slop-pails every day.

The advantage of scattering the food is that all will get their share alike.

There is as much danger to the health of



the fowls in too much feeding as there is in too little, especially in the case of laying hens, as it is a well-known fact that an overly fat hen does not lay as well as one in fair condition.

Fowls like a change in their food. Don't keep giving them the same article for food day after day; cooked vegetables mixed with corn meal make a very nice change.

#### *Poultry For Markets.*

Speaking of the matter of poultry-raising it must be conceded that breeders rest under one great discouragement in the apparent lack of public appreciation of their efforts. In all most every thing else there is a prompt and decided preference manifested by the public for those commodities which combine the largest degree of excellence, but when it comes to poultry products there is too much of a disposition to ignore quality and to class all most everything as of uniform grade as to price. There is certainly a great difference in the table qualities of fowls, not only as to age and weight, but as to quality of flesh and shape. The former quality may perhaps be an obscure one which cannot be determined in advance, but the latter should be seen at any time. The difference between a plump, round-breasted fowl, and the narrow-chested, low-jointed specimens so often encountered in the market, is one which should be recognized in some way in the price, and is certainly one on which the consumer manifests most decided preferences. And we have a suspicion that there would be a current difference in market prices, instead of every thing going in at so much per dozen if alive, if more care were taken by the produce in grading and separating the offerings into separate lots.

The business is too small to permit of fowls being sold singly or very much in the way of inspection given in the market. As the lots are made up or "bunched" by the grower, so they must remain; and if pains were



1st PRIZE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKEREL at the Pan American Exhibition. Bred and owned by J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Indiana.

taken to separate the better and inferior grades into lots by themselves, so that distinct sales would be possible, there can be no question but what one would command a higher preference and a better price in the market. And though the aggregate amount might be no greater than would be realized from one promiscuous lot, case, the tail should be moved daily to the side opposite the bend, beginning a week after the operation. It is possible that manipulation alone might effect the purpose, without any other operation: if begun with the young chick. The younger the chick operated upon, the greater the chance of success.

#### *Cheap Food For Fowls.*

The expense of feeding fowls should be reduced to the least possible cost, and on many places much valuable poultry food is wasted, either through ignorance or carelessness.

All the undersized squashed, which are unfit for table use, should be stored away for food for the fowls later on when no green food can be obtained outside. All the small ears, or "nubbins," from the sweet corn patch make excellent food for poultry.

Apples, especially sweet ones, are greatly relished by fowls. And instead of sending the culls to the cider mill, or allowing them to rot on the ground, store a quantity in the cellar for the fowls.

Soft heads of cabbage, small or unsalable carrots, turnips and beets, all greatly lesson the feed bill. If all the small details are carefully looked after, and a strict account be kept, it will be a surprise to many to find how cheaply fowls can be kept. If a person raises nothing mentioned above, such articles can be bought for a mere trifle.

#### *Whitewash Mixtures.*

There are two kinds of ordinary whitewash which may be used to advantage. They are prepared in the following manner: For inside work, to a bucketful of ready lime wash add one pint of soft-boiled rice and one fourth of a pound of white glue thoroughly dissolved, and mix through the mess. For outside work, substitute in place of the rice and glue (to each pailful of wash) one pound of common rock-salt dissolved in boiling water. Thus mixed, and applied on a bright, sunny day, the whitening will remain permanent in color, and will not readily rub off. The application for the interior will destroy the lice that may be secreted in the rough walls and crevices in the inside of the house if the wash be generously distributed.

#### *Results of Inbreeding.*

Those who have visited the poultry shows have often been surprised at the beautiful lacing of the laced breeds, the spangles and the uniform marks of the plumage of some breeds, but as we have often said, much beauty is gained at the expense of vigor. In order to preserve the lacing and other external marks of plumage the fowl



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must be bred in and in. That is the whole secret. Breed your fowls in, do not allow any new blood, and you will be scored away up in the nineties at the show, but after a while you will succeed in establishing a breed in which you will have implanted weakness, short life, and susceptibility to disease, as well as preventing the hatching of the majority of the eggs, of which you will get but few. Scoring for points is very nice but scoring for eggs is something else.

#### *Waste In Feeding.*

Care in feeding avoids waste of food. Frequently a large waste occurs when the food is thrown on the ground. The hens trample more than they eat, and then refuse it. This frequent and constant trampling of the food causes the ground to become contaminated, as well as rendering it a breeding-place for disease. There is no necessity for throwing the food on the ground to be wasted. A clean board is better, and in feeding one should endeavor to give no more than will be eaten up clean. Soft food is more easily wasted than whole grain, as the birds will hunt for that left over; and to avoid loss the soft food should not be too wet. Whole grains should be scattered over a large surface.

#### *Too Ambitious Chicks.*

When a hen is well fed and begins to want to lay while rearing her brood of chicks, she will try to wean them prematurely. It is rather too warm in mid-summer, both for hen and chicks to cover them close to the ground every night, and she will vary the performance by enticing them to the roosting-places. This should be prevented until the chicks are ten or twelve weeks old. They become crooked backed from the strain of standing on the roost all night before their bones have acquired due solidity and firmness.

#### *The Farmers' Poultry.*

On the majority of farms the fowls are allowed to run at large, and at this season of the year, particularly, they cause an endless amount of trouble. Instead of a well-kept garden, flowers, etc., and plenty of fresh eggs in the hen-house, where they should be, we find a quite opposite state of affairs, certainly not very profitable or satisfactory.



*Fancy vs. Practical.*

Some one has intimated that the majority of fanciers care nothing for the practical qualities of a fowl, but are all for the fancy qualities, those that please the eye, but do not fill the "egg basket" or put a fine "meated" body on our tables. We know there are many who seem to delight in such talk, and it is "talk" and nothing else, as the history of the fancy poultry industry will prove that it is the fancier who has built up from the ordinary "barn yard" fowl the numerous varieties that we have today. And who is there who can say with any degree of truth that the thoroughbred is not away ahead of the common stock, either as egg producers or as table fowl? Take our American varieties and where can one find a strain of common fowls that can, when dressed for market, present such a fine meated body, fine in both quality and quantity. And as egg producers they are away ahead of the common stock, and these varieties are the direct results of the work of the fancier.

good quality in both shape and plumage to win at our good shows. Many of our fanciers are practical business men, and it stands to reason that they will carry these practical business qualities into their work in the poultry yard, and will give due attention to the matter of the practical qualities of their favorite varieties and will not be satisfied with beauty of plumage alone, but will demand the useful qualities as well. And it is an undeniable fact that to the fancier is due the credit for producing the most useful as well as the most beautiful fowls on earth.—Poultry Herald.

*Broilers.*

The day of winter hatched broilers is, we believe, almost a thing of the past, or nearly so, owing to the numerous cold storage warehouses which are being put up in nearly every city in the country of any consequence. Chickens can be hatched in July or August, and at eight to 12 weeks of age, or when they are of broiler size, may be killed and

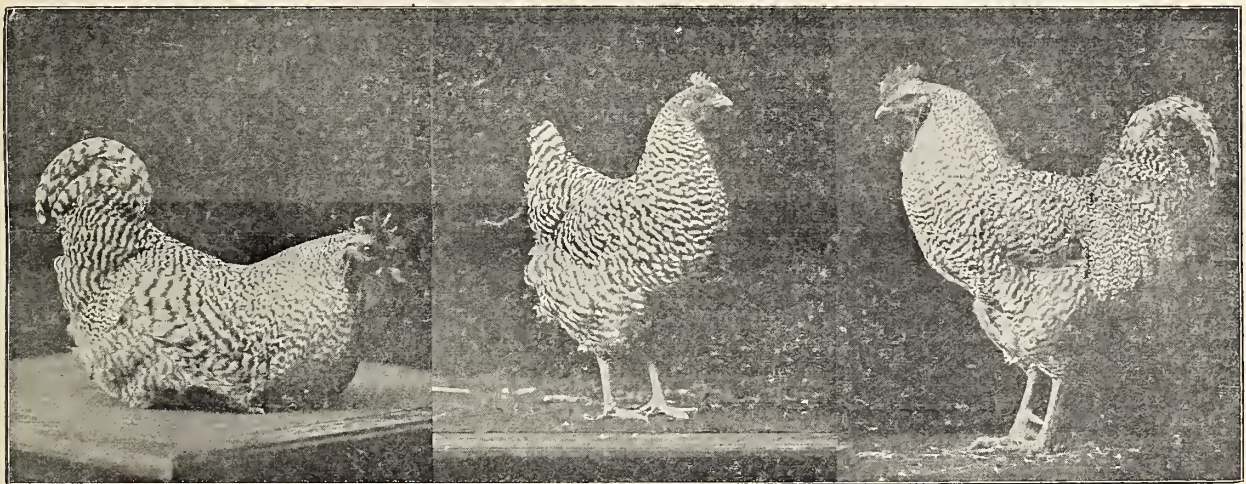
nine cents per pound, and some lots sell lower yet.

It is, of course, true, that the cold storage stock will be somewhat inferior to the fresh killed birds, and many people will buy the latter anyway, if they can be obtained.

Judicious advertising is an essential part of any fancier's business, and when one has anything in the poultry line to sell it will pay him to get the fact before the poultry public in the most attractive and "catching" manner possible. It will pay the fancier to give this branch of his business some special attention. The first essential of course, is to have something to offer the public, then place the matter before them in your most attractive way. Advertising is a science, and should be given more attention than it is. Sound advertising will bring good returns.

*Preparations For Sitters.*

Sitting-hens are persistent, and patiently endure disturbance, but they should be pro-



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS as bred by J. D. W. Hall, Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Hall has a fine lot of choice cockerels for the Fall Shows and he can please the most skeptical.

They are a practical fowl, and one of beauty as well as utility. And what reasonable person will find fault with the fancier for striving to combine beauty and utility? And certainly the great majority of our standard varieties possess sterling merit from a practical standpoint, as well as being pleasing to the eye in form and feather. We will admit that there are some so-called fanciers who may neglect the practical qualities in their work and are simply striving after color or plumage, but such fanciers are few and far between, and generally come to grief. As we maintain that the Standard requirements for "shape" of our many varieties is in accord with "build" of a practical fowl, and that where the fancier pays the attention to "shape" that he must to succeed, his stock will be practical in form as well as beautiful in plumage the breeder making this mistake will not succeed, as it takes

dressed, and put in cold storage, ready for market at a moments notice, whenever the American palate craves broilers, which is usually as soon as game disappears from the market.

Everyone knows that it is cheaper, and much less trouble, to hatch and raise chickens in the summer and early autumn than in the cold months (in our northern climate) of January, February and March. And besides, a much larger per cent of eggs will hatch in summer and fall than in winter. Some expense will be incurred in storage if the raiser undertakes to do it himself, but this is much more than offset by the fact that the chicks can be brought to broiler size at much less trouble and expense than winter hatched birds. Utica dealers are now paying 11 cents per pound for chickens weighing less than two and one fourth pounds. Larger birds bring but eight and

protected against natural enemies. The nest should be a fairly spacious box, with the bottom and one side taken off. The hen should be placed on the nest at night, and be carefully kept from the light for a day or two. With most hens it is best to feed them once a day—in the evening—for a while, until they are perfectly satisfied with the surroundings. A good nesting-box may be made with hinges at the top holding the wooden flap, that may be thus let down or raised at the pleasure of the owner. It should have a button, to fasten the flap down when the hen is on the nest. A small space should be cut out on the sides and in front, so as to give proper ventilation and comfort if the hen is entirely closed in. Insect-pests breed at such an extraordinary rate during warm weather that they will drive the hen from her nest a day or two before the chickens are due to hatch unless some precaution is taken to keep the nest clean and prevent attacks from pests of that kind.



# The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER

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Will our readers please send the names of 25 farmers or persons who keep and are interested in fine poultry, and the FANCIER & BREEDER will be sent to one of the number one year free, the rest will receive a sample copy.

### SELLING A FARM.

If you have a farm or country property for sale don't place it in the hands of a general real estate agent who will list it on his books, and think no more about it, unless someone who is looking for such a property should happen to come in his office.

Place it in the hands of a man who makes a specialty of finding buyers for country properties—a man who will carefully think out the best plan for selling your property, and will sell a list of papers that have proven to be the best suited for advertising such a property, and keep everlastingly at it until he makes a sale.

If you have a farm or country property for sale, it will pay you to write to W. M. Ostrander, 1211 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa., whose advertisement appears on page 8. Mr. Ostrander makes a specialty of selling country properties for cash and we know him to be prompt, energetic and reliable. He is an acknowledged success in his line of work, and we are glad to recommend him to any of our readers in need of his services, feeling sure that, owing to his natural ability and experience, he can serve them successfully.

### ROCKFORD CHAUTAUQUA.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Program Booklet of the Rockford Chautauqua Assembly, which is to be held at Harlem Park, Rockford, August 14 to 27, 1902. This is the initial gathering of this Association, which was recently organized by prominent citizens of Winnebago county, for the purpose of holding these beneficial annual Assemblies. An immense steel auditorium having a seating capacity of over five thousand is being erected and all conveniences and improvements of electric lights, pure water, sanitary arrangements, will be strictly up-to date.

An examination of the program is a revelation. No better program is furnished by any Chautauqua this year. With such speakers as Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Dr. Chas A. Crane, Dr. Joseph F. Berry, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Dr. C. A. Swenson, Rev. Sam P. Jones, Mrs. Lenora M. Lake, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Governor Robert M. LaFollette, Gen. John C. Black, Dr. Thomas E. Green, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Dr. Geo. M. Brown; such entertainers and singers as W. Hinton White, Smith and Gorton, Chicago Lady Entertainers, Germaine the Magician, Slayton Jubilee Singers, Dr. E. E. Davis, Mrs. E. E. Davis, Schiller Male Quartette, Third Regiment Band, Adrian M. Newens, Edison Projectoscope, Miss Elma B. Smith, W Eugene Knox, Miss Estelle M Clark, etc., etc.; with a host of prominent educators teaching in the various schools, the time will pass all too quickly. There will be schools and classes in Art, Assembly Chorus, Boys' Club, Round Table, Cooking Elocution, Free Parliament, Kindergarten, Ministerial Conference, Nature Study, Normal Bible Study, Physical Culture, Astronomy, Health, Music, Temperance Work, Woman's Council, W. C. T. U. Institute, Young Ladies' Outlook Club; etc., etc.

Season tickets admitting to all lectures and entertainments have been placed at the very low price of \$2.00 for the entire fourteen days, single admission 25 cents. Tents may be rented very low or board and lodging had at reasonable prices. Two weeks spent in the shady precincts of Harlem Park on the banks of the beautiful Rock, afford relaxation such as is needed by every one. Before you complete your plans for the summer, write to Supt. A. C. Folsom, Rockford Ill., for a copy of their beautifully Illustrated Booklet.

### NOTICE TO LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS.

As a close observer of the arrival and unloading of stock in these Yards, in order to avoid a large percent of dead and crippled stock, would advise all shippers to be sure and have all stock cooled off before loading, also not to overload, and, in particular, to have cars well cleaned and properly bedded with fresh bedding, thereby avoiding many dead and cripples. A large per cent of the

loss in dead and cripples is through carelessness by shippers in not taking time to let stock cool off and having cars in good order before loading. They would save a large per cent of the deadage, which, at present high prices, counts against the shipper severely. The first extreme hot weather affects hogs more than any other time of the year. This spring as high as twenty-five dead have been taken out of a single car, making a loss of around \$400. So be careful and save money and trouble.

SEMON G. WADSWORTH,  
State Humane Officer, Chicago, Ill.

### The Value of Small Shows.

Waldo H. Dunn is in favor of small shows and in the last issue of the Ohio Poultry Journal gives his reasons for that belief:

During last winter more small shows were held than have been at any previous time. We are at once led to ask what the value of these shows is. We frequently hear one advocate less shows and better ones, but in spite of this it appears that the number of local exhibition is constantly increasing.

Without doubt these small shows increase the interest of the public. People in small towns who would never see a national exhibition visit their local show, see the different varieties and the enthusiasm displayed by the breeders, and are immediately stricken with a "fever." An increase in the ranks of breeders means an increase in demand for stock and eggs, thus booming the fancy substantially. In many instances these new recruits become more and more interested and develop into scientific fanciers supporting the largest exhibitions. From observation I can truthfully say that two or three local exhibitions held in a small town will bring the interest in fancy poultry to fever heat and treble the number of breeders. Thus the local show can be called a "center of contagion" from which the hen-fever spreads at an alarming rate.

The amateur and the man with limited means is given a chance to put his fowls into competition at a small cost. He can also feel more confident of winning than he could in going to a national affair where the best are shown. He should also be able to gather much information from the judge and older breeders, provided, of course, that the judge is not in too big a hurry to finish the job and catch the next train. The judge is acting, or at least should be acting in the capacity of a teacher, and he should be ever ready to instruct all questioners to the best of his ability in a plain manner. Therefore we may admit that the local show can be made a place of instruction for young breeders.

The remark is often heard that birds can be placed in a local show, and the owner can find out from the score given there what chance he would have of winning at a large exhibition. But I am sorry to say that this



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The well is considered one of the BEST in the Field.

Contracts have been made for the sale of \$64,000 worth of oil to be taken out as fast as it can flow from the well. The company have ground enough for another well, and are selling stock now at 15 cents per share to help put down this well. The money from the sale of oil will go towards **paying dividends** and not toward putting down this new well. There is no speculation about buying stock in this company at 15 cents per share, for already

**WE HAVE THE WELL AND ARE SELLING THE OIL.**

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Beaumont GUSHER  
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is an impossibility in nine cases out of ten. I have seen birds at a small show score 94½ placed in a national show-room, in the same if not better condition, under the same judge go 91½. Now the judge either wanted to please the "boys" or the "boys" did not like to see the scores go down low. Whatever the cause, the exhibition gained nothing. This is the weak point of the small show—the birds are not as a rule scored as closely as they are at the national exhibitions. The young exhibitor can get no idea of what he can do at a large show. If the "boys" would just "grin and bear it," and instruct the judge to do the work exactly, cutting for defects as found, the small shows would be indispensable and the quality would be bettered. However, judges are fearful that if they lower the scores in the small shows they will be boycotted next year, and, sad to relate, this is often the case, but neither judge nor exhibitor profits by pursuing such a course. When judges and exhibitors work together for actual results the scoring at the small show will have a par value, and will not be the farce it has so long been. Give us a true score or none at all.

A house about 12 by 16 feet is about the right size. Divide this into two pens by a solid partition. If location is rather severe it will be better to sheath up one of the pens for use as a roosting room in winter. Each pen should have a fair-sized window, and in the rear end about 4 feet from the floor

put in a "dropping board" about 3 feet wide. Put in two moveable pole roosts above this. In one of the pens underneath these dropping boards you can have your feed barrels and supplies, underneath the other fix an elevated place for water crocks, grit and oyster shells, and also nests.

### Shade.

The more I breed thoroughbred poultry the more fascinated I become with the pets and the more I work the more I have to work. Yet, it is a work in which one adapted to it delights, and hence is but pleasure. Before this article it published, if it is admitted into the Journal at all, the little chirpers will be known by the hundreds and even by the thousands. There will be a great many breeders who will have all the shade they want, hence they will be in a fair road to success. But, I find upon careful investigation, that this is a peculiar world. In fact, it is the most wonderful world I ever lived in. And, in order to have shade, we must own a place that some one else has owned and planted shade trees on or we must build our houses in a naturally shady grove, or we must make our own shades.

This is a world of opportunities also; and there is a quaint old saying, but a true one that while ten men wait for something to turn up, one turns up something. This saying finds a home among fanciers as well as elsewhere, and too often we are simply con-

tent with setting a hen anywhere, allowing her to hatch anyway and rear her brood as best she can, without even seeming to think that they need constant care and attention. To this end then it is our duty to prepare before hand for what we are reasonably certain will come—a hot summer. If we have no shade, we must make shade. Well, as to how is another question; but I'll tell you how I shall make shade for my little chicks this year. Here is a yard, say 20x50, and fenced on all sides. Here is where a great many of my little chicks will be reared this year. You see that every ten feet any way you look is a post set on top of the ground. These are braced together and nailed across the tops from one end to the other. They are seven feet high. Now, we will lay a few more strips, say 1x3, across, all over the top of these connecting ties, or small pales about two inches in diameter will do just as well. What next? We will now go to the woods and trim up some of our beech trees, and haul the limbs leaves and all, and lie them flat upon the structure we have made. This part of it, however, we will not do until hot weather comes on. It will leave the woods in much better shape, and it will form a cheap artificial shade that will always be cool. On the south and outside of the fence we have planted a row of Lima beans, and shall allow them to run up strings to the top of the frame. We now think we are in good shape until our young trees become large enough to furnish shade.



**BREEDERS CARDS.**

CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column,  
1 insertion 50 cents. 3 insertions \$1.00,  
6 insertions \$1.75. 12 insertions \$3.00.

Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea fowls, Pea fowl, Belgian Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Rats, Mice, Dogs, Cats, Ring Doves. Eggs for hatching State wants. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

PRINTING! Letter heads, Note heads, Envelopes, Statements, Price lists, Circulars, Cards &c. Address. American Fancier & Breeder. DeKalb, Ill.

**Poultry Breeders** send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.

**BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.** I have 2 fine pens mated, from which I will sell a limited number of eggs at \$3.00 per 13; or \$5.00 per 26. No stock for sale. Write for particulars. H. E. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

**GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS** bred from Crystal Palace Winners. Breeders in my yards score from 92 to 96. Eggs \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Send for illustrated catalogue. Free. Lea M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from fine Partidge Cochins, White Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns at \$1.50 per setting of 13 or 26 for \$2.50. will spare a few settings of Buff Cochins and Light Brahmas at \$2.50 per setting, and White Indian Games at \$4.00 per setting. Have bred fancy poultry for 25 years. Address, John Niesman, Box 338, Brodhead, Wis. 4-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Females, large, and fine, all carefully mated for best results, I ship choice eggs. If you do not get what you consider a fair hatch I will duplicate your order free. Mention A. F. & B. Eggs \$1.00 per 15 or \$1.75 per 30. John Clevis, Carlisle Pa. 3-5

**PIGEON** Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

**BEAUTIFUL** Pedigreed Toy White French Poodle Dogs at stud. Pups sent on approval. Rathmann's Pet Kennels, 708 Roscoe Blv., Chicago, Ill. -6-12.

**HAVE** a limited number of high class White Fantails for disposal. Order quick as they will not last long. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. H. W. Schultz, Middleton, Mich. 6-12.

**THE BEST CURE** for slobbers or snuffles of Belgian Hares that has yet been found. A cure that has cured many will cure any. Send for particulars.—Free. Mrs. L. S. Otto, 3812 Vincennes Ave. Chicago, Ill.

**Feeding For Eggs.**

Feeding for eggs is a very serious matter for a good many people and a very important one for all poultry breeders. That some of the formulas for rations for laying hens are ridiculous all experienced poultrymen know but no one ever hit at these complicated mixtures as well as did J. H. Davis in the "Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star" for June. It is so good that we reprint it in full.

Judge Limestone Wheeler delivered an address before the Possum Creek Poultry Club last week on feeding for eggs. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I believe in feedin' fo' eggs, I does. I kain't say dat I gits de eggs, at de same time we jes' got ter feed fo' dem on de mos' scientific plan dat we kin elucidate widin de scope ob our comprehension and jurisdiction.

"De grate lights ob de poaltrv fraternity

scientificust ration on de globe. (Great sensation.) Now heah am de ration for a hundred hens:

"Sebenteen poun's ob porterhouse steak.

"Eight poun's ob proteen.

"Nine poun's ob kian pepper.

"Six poun's ob glycerine.

"Twenty-six poun's ob hydrogeen.

"Four an' a half poun's ob oat meal.

"Ten poun's ob hominy.

"Six livers from white hogs.

"Two poun's ob salt.

"Nineteen poun's ob white beans.

"Three gallons ob mince meat.

"Fifty poun's ob ister shells."

"Put de gredients in a kettle on a fire made wid pine knots, an' when hit biles stir in carbo-hydrates, two quarts ob ash mineral an' enough carbo-hydrates an' albuminoids to fill de pot. Bile twell dome, an' feed a quart to each hen at half-past nine in de mawnin', preactly, an' if you all doan' git



Some of the stock raised on the Stephani Poultry Farm, Bellville Illinois.

am feedin' fo' eggs twelve months in the year. Eggs am what you all want most worst, an' eggs we am gwine to git by fairer fowl methods. Ef de members of dis Club read de science articles on feedin', elucidated an' 'lustrated wid facts an' a good many columns of figgers in de leadin' papers, dey mus' conclude dat de egg question am de paramount issue. (Cries of dat's so; dat's so.)

"Now git out yeu' note books an' pencils an' take down dis formula dat I has formulate wid long study an' prayer. I ain't gwine say dat hit am a sure cure like de patent med'cines dat's drivin' de doctors out ob practice an' banishin' disease from de face ob de yearth. No, I ain't dat sure ob hit. But we got to do de feedin', an' we want hit to go down to posterity dat de Possum Creek Poultry Club feed de mos'

eggs, we gwine to speriment wid annadder mash.

"I hain't tried dis new feed. I done give hit to you all to speriment wid. We's got to speriment if we kill de chickens. All de great re-fo'ms in de wo'ld hab come up wid sperimentin'. If dis new ration I hab gub yo' doan' kill de chickens, an' dey lays lots ob eggs, de Club kin git a patent an' make nuff money to buy a piano an' a big lookin'-glass fo' de hall, an' a new suit ob clothes fo' ebry member ob de Possum Creek Poultry Club. (Loud applause, shaking hands and general good feeling.)

"De progress ob de times am fo' mo' eggs, bigger eggs, better eggs, higher priced eggs, an' de feed dat does de bus'ness am gwine ter rake in de 'preciated dollars by de wagon-load. I hab named de feed mentioned, de 'Possum Creeh Magnetic ration,' an' if



hit doan kill de chickens, we gwine ter build a ten story factory an' sen' de 'Possum Creek Magnetic Rations' to all pa'ts ob de wo'ld. Uncle Rastus, de president ob dis Club, who will be back nex' week from a tour ob Europe, will be de advertisin' agent, an' we expect to spen' forty-two millions de fust year advertisin' de 'Rations.'

'Der will be no trust connected wid dis factory an' dis feed. Spot cash am de terms. I know dey am big talb 'bout trusts, but we hain't doin' dat kine er bisness. Dat will catch de crowd. All de leadin' papers dat am agin trusts will pint dar fingers at de 'Possum Creek Magnetic Rations' an' dat's de chicken feed fo' yo'—everyfing C. O. D. No trust dar.

"In conclusion I ask all de hon'able members ob dis Club to speriment wid de 'Rations' at de airliest convenience and gub in de results on two pages ob footscap paper, statin' how many chickens stood de test, how many eggs dey laid, de size an' color ob de eggs, an' de gin'ral infrequency dat de 'Rations' was 'ministered. Ef some one ob yo' folks could sen' in testimonials dat de 'Magnetic Rations' make yo' chickens lay two eggs ebery day, an' dat it am a sure cure fo' roup, measles, cholera, limber-leg, piles, warts, pip, freckles and so forth, yo' all gits ten dollars apiece for de testimonials, 'sides a wo'kin' interest in de fact'ry. We wants mo' eggs an' mus hab dem. But But we wants to boom de 'Magnetic Ration' wedder de hen lays or not. Ef de hen doan' lay de 'Rations' am not ter blame. An' dey 'll sell all de same."

**The Utility of Bantams.**

A person goes into a poultry show, and after looking at all the other breeds comes up to the bantam department and exclaims: "Oh, how cute," and after teasing the proud little cock, passes on. They little note and soon forget that three of the game bantam's eggs weigh as much as two Leghorn eggs, and that a Sebright's egg is the size of an ordinary scrub's egg, and that they lay as well as any of the American class. You ask: "What difference does this make?" simply this, many people live in the cities and towns who like fresh eggs as well as country folks, but are almost unable to obtain them. They have not enough room to breed Leghorns, Wyandottes or Brahmas. Why not keep bantams? You say, "How can we cook with bantam eggs? Our recipes imply large eggs." The next time you buy eggs from the store, notice the different sizes, yet you cook with these. Bantams are thoroughbred chickens and lay uniform-sized eggs. Others have modified their recipes; why not you? Then you can have fresh eggs.

People talk much of education. One of the uppermost thoughts of parents is, "How shall I furnish healthful, moral, and helpful recreation for my child?" A boy especially is carried away by the ownership of a living animal. It is a necessity in

some cases for him to have pets. Did you ever notice how proud a child is of his or his parents' chickens and I believe more so of bantams? Some people have no time to care for chickens. Then buy your child some bantams. Let him care for them himself, keeping the profit and meeting the expenses. He will get along, don't worry; he will also make money.—Chas. D. Hoyt, in Poultry News.

**How To Arrange The Dust Bath.**

In the first place, the dust bath must be composed of fine material, which must be very dry. Unless fine it will be of no service, and unless dry the heus will not use it. With the aid of the dust bath, the hen drives away vermin from her body, and it must be in a form to enable her to throw it in amongst her feathers, and to roll in it freely. The dust should be placed in a box about one yard square, and about one foot deep, so as to allow two two hens to use it at the same time, if necessary. Place the box near the window, so that the rays from the sun can pour down on the dust, as the hen prefers to dust in the sunshine, thus exercising herself also, and taking a sun bath along with the dusting. The sun will also keep the dust dry, and in better condition than if the box was placed in the shade. Fine, dry, sifted road-dust is best, with finely-sifted coal ashes next, but such ashes must be free from wood ashes, lime, or any other substance of an alkaline nature.

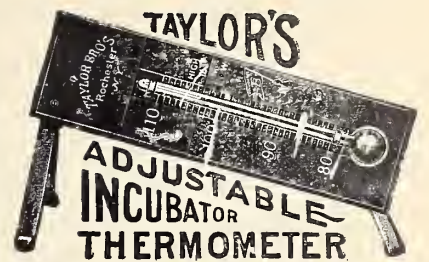
Some persons put sulphur in the dust, but should the hens get wet after dusting in sulphur, it may cause injury. The better plan is to pour a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid into a quart of dry dirt, mix the two substances thoroughly, and then mix the quart of dirt intimately with that in the dust box, and the dust bath will be as perfect as could be desired.

**Nest for Setting Hens.**

We have found by many years experience in the setting of hens and rearing of poultry that the best nest for setting purposes is a sod box. Take a square box, or make one 12 or 14 inches square and about 12 inches deep, cut out a sod just large enough to fit the bottom of the box, and about four inches thick, place the grass side down, as it is good to hold moisture, place about two inches of straw or grass on this—dampen the nest with milk-warm water before setting the hen; then dampen every five days until hatched. With a large awkward hen the nest must be soft or they will break the eggs, so put in plenty of straw. If the hen is a good setter you will get a good percent from the fertile eggs. Turkeys, geese, and all fowls in the wild state build nests on the ground. The sod box makes up for the deficiency in dampness.

Have ground oyster shells where your birds can always get at them.

To have fertile eggs there must be a rooster with every eight or ten hens.



**TAYLOR'S  
ADJUSTABLE  
INCUBATOR  
THERMOMETER**  
BY MAIL SAFELY PACKED.  
75 CTS. EACH. 3 FOR \$1.50.  
TAYLOR BROS. CO.  
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**Restore faded Daguerreotypes.**

That's my Specialty. I do it well and never spoil a picture. Send for particulars, etc.  
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1890 **ROYAL BLOOD** 1901  
**Silver Laced Wyandottes**  
For Sale.

Winners Big 4 Show, Sioux City, Ia., in '98, Lamars, Ia., in '99, National Fancier's Meet, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1900, and at Neb. State Poultry Show at Lincoln entered 10 birds, won 1st. Cock score 92½, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cockerels, score 94¼, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullets, score 93½, 2nd hen in large class and very warm competition. We have never had but one bird defeated. Never had a bird scored except in the show room. We have a few breeding pens to spare, possibly not up to weight but soon will be, at \$12.50. Trios at \$7.50. See half-tone of our birds in frontispiece of March (1901) number of this paper. Can't sell you quite as good as those at those at this price, but they will produce Prize Winners for you. Exhibition birds our specialty. If anyone can please you we can.

**Ponca Wyandotte Yards,**  
I. & N. M. CONNOR, PONCA, NEB.

**RIPANS**

For twenty years I had been a sufferer from bronchial troubles accompanied with a hacking cough. I at times suffered from nervous prostration. About four years ago I began taking Ripans Tabules, and since then I have used them pretty constantly. I rarely retire at night with out taking my Tabule, and I find they keep my digestive organs (which naturally are weak) in good order, and they also allay my tendency to nervousness and make me sleep.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

The woman who cares for the poultry has plenty of good reading matter. A few hens will pay for all she wants for her own and family use.



**LIME STONE GRIT****For Poultry,**

Manufactured from best quality of hard flinty stone, 97 per ct. carbonate of lime. Made in two sizes. Price 100 lbs 40c; in 500 lb. lots 30c per 100 lbs. Sample for stamp. NEHAWKA GRIT CO., NEHAWKA, NEB. 12-16-3m.

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may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

**White WYANDOTTES****and Golden Sebright Bantams**

of the choicest breeding for sale. All bred from high scoring pens. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices and full information. Address Lloyd E. Thompson, Sterling, Ill.

**Do you want to Make Money?**

If so, send stamps for full particulars of our "Money Making Propositions," for Man or Woman, Boy or Girl, in country or towns who has room enough to raise some Poultry or Pet Stock for us. American Fancier's and Breeder's Exchange,

9733 Commercial Ave.,  
South Chicago, Ill.

**GAME COCKERS?** Send 50 cents for a monthly journal devoted to Game fowls. Sample 5 cts. "Game Fanciers Journal," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Game Fancier's Journal" and THE AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER both one year.

**THE****BELGIAN HARE****Can Put Dollars In Your Pocket.**

Send for our free Booklet "Why you should Breed Belgian Hares." Don't buy until you read this book. Those who start now will make big money the next two years. The demand for good breeding stock will be larger than the supply.

**GROVE STOCK FARM,**

Warrenton, Ohio.

**THE****STANDARD POULTRY JOURNAL**

is an up-to-date illustrated monthly journal devoted to poultry for profit. Contains 24 to 32 pages monthly, filled with the best and most practical information written by the most prominent writers in the country. The regular subscription price of the Standard is **50 Cents Per Year** but for a short time we will receive yearly subscriptions at 25 cents. Send 25 cents at once and receive this bright and spicy journal for an entire year—every issue worth your subscription. Address.

Standard Poultry Journal  
Gravity, La.

**NOTES.**

Variety in rations is beneficial to the laying hens.

Don't expect the fowls to find grit for themselves.

Don't feed any more mash than will be eaten up clean.

Very young stock should not be used for breeding purposes.

Lack of lime or shell material causes the laying of soft shelled eggs.

The blood of poultry is five degrees warmer than that of human beings.

If their houses and yards are not clean, the hens will not do their best.

Chickens closely confined are apt to get the bad habit of feather-eating.

Coal oil will fix the lice. Put it on the perches, but not in the nests.

Provide dusting boxes and keep them well filled with loose road dust.

Clean your roosts every week and paint them with coal oil to destroy vermin.

Look after the young broods just before and after a shower. You can not be too diligent.

Keep your hen house scrupulously clean. Always have an abundant supply of pure water.

Send us the names of those who you think would be interested in the Fancier and Breeder.

Expert knowledge on the subject declares that the science of chicken raising is yet in its infancy.

Recollect that a one pound broiler is more valuable than one weighing double or triple that amount.

See that your fowls are provided with oyster shell, dust bath, green food, grain and good fresh water.

Feed wheat mostly this season of the year as corn will produce too much fat, and there by decrease egg production.

If you cannot afford a bonecutter, then get a hammer and smash some green bones fine. The hens need it in their business.

You need not build expensive fences to separate your runs, they can be built of lath or other cheap material and answer the purpose well.

Good feed for young chicks. First two weeks hard boiled eggs mixed with cooked rice and cornmeal, with a little cracked wheat: later let wheat be the main diet.

Don't let your fowls forage their living from your neighbor, and destroy his little garden. Fence off a yard and see that their wants are supplied from your own hand.

On a farm there is much that goes to waste which might be profitably utilized. It is generally close attention to the small details and saving the small leaks that determines at the end of the year, on a farm, whether it has been a profitable season. Wherever a person has a barn and keeps a horse or cow, there is always very much that goes to waste on the barn floor, principally clover heads. With some farmers these clover heads are utilized as pig feed by either scalding or moistening it with water and having a quantity of corn-meal mixed with it. Where fowls are kept in confinement, as cold weather approaches gather up a lot of these clover heads and fine leaves, say a basketful or two, and put a quantity of it in each compartment. The fowls will have good exercise in scratching this over to find the grass and weed seed and they will also eat many of the clover heads which will do them much good. The exercise thus given to the fowls is what they greatly need, and it serves to keep them healthy and hearty, and will in a great measure do away with any tendency to leg or back weakness, and will keep the legs bright and clean. You need not fear that they will ever labor too hard for their own benefit. This continual activity stirs their blood well, promotes digestion, keeps down the too frequent inclination to internal fattening, makes better layers of the hens and in every way assists toward their thrift and good condition. Plenty of exercise, ample ventilation in the houses and regular, systematic attendance will keep fowls in health even where the quality of their food is comparatively indifferent. Without these, the poultry will give you more trouble, oftentimes, than their product is worth.

**Warming Poultry Food.**

Experienced breeders appreciate the importance of warming the food for poultry during the cold weather, but many farmers as well as novices do not seem to, as they do not practice it. Our method is to warm all the food, whether mixed or cracked or fed whole. In feeding whole corn, warm it thoroughly in the oven, nearly parching it, and then let it cool off sufficiently to admit of the fowls eating it without discomfort. The cooked food which is fed from time to time should be given warm, and when necessary, warmed over from time to time. It is surprising what a difference warm food will make in the supply of eggs during the continuation of cold weather, and especially so if the fowls are well sheltered and properly cared for otherwise. There is even more in the care and food than there is in the mere breed, and if these facts were borne in mind there would be less dissatisfaction with the results from the poultry in winter. It will take but a few minutes to do this warming of the feed before each feeding time, and it is time well spent, and it repays many-fold for the trouble.



# American Poultry Farm.

Our Matings still produce the Winners, and win the Prizes for our Patrons.

We are giving our friends and patrons the benefit of our 29 Years' Experience in Mating and Breeding. We make a specialty of

**Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Bantams, and Pearl Guineas.**

HERE IS A GOOD RECORD.

What our patrons say:

January 3d.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels you sold my friend, scored 93 and 94 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockerel breeder for. The youngest cockerel had the finest hackle I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

A. N. HILLS.

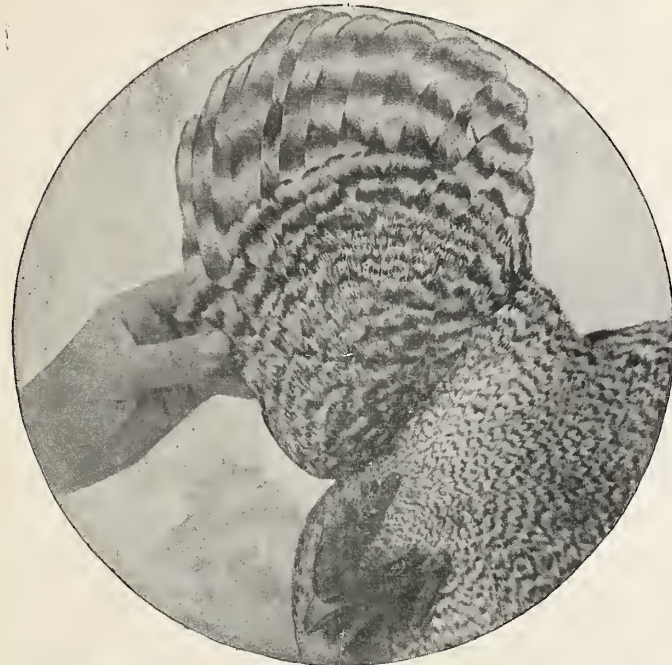
UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB., Feb. 17, 1901.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I bought some eggs of you some years ago, I like the stock better than from any I have been able to get since. Please send me catalogue and prices. Yours truly,

W. H. INGRAHAM.

Have won the grand Sweepstakes at Chicago and Rock Island shows, 1887 to 1894 on greatest number of birds scoring 90 points and over; 504 birds scoring 90 to 98½, a record never equalled by any breeder. We shall, in the future as in the past, constantly try to please our friends and patrons and also spend much time and a large amount of money each year in improving our stock of high, pure-bred fowls. Our matings for the past year have proved very satisfactory—as a reference to the scores of the young birds will show—and our breeding yards for



Wing of "Match Mark Prince" at the head of one of our breeding pens. Match Mark Prince is a most remarkable bird in color and markings, clear, even surface color and nearly perfect in Eye, Comb, Legs and Shape. We value Match Mark Prince at \$100.00 on account of his valuable breeding qualities, mated with high scoring "Blue Bird" hens and pullets. A limited number of eggs from this mating at \$1.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 26.

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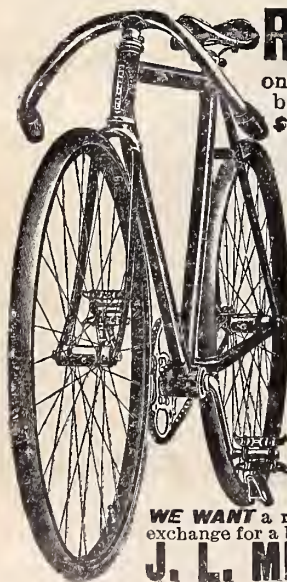


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