OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

POWLS NO. 2

We now want to speak that foundation stock with white blood that will give vigor and increase the egg yield. We have the size. All crossbred mated poultry growers concede that Plymouth Rock and Leghorn cross gives the quickest growing carcass and the best laying of pullets. Our market (subtle of saying chicken) requires birds of 2 to 2 months old weighing 2 to 3 pounds dressed. There are other towns that can be counted with good results, but not as profitably. Our market demands that all poultry dressed shall be minus head and legs, hence they must be raised with the smallest amount of offal possible and the error I recommend it will give you that. Those pullets if fed right will be prolific layers and good sized birds—large to sell in almost 12 months from the time they are hatched. This is the realm for profit. Hatch your chicks out in April; market your cockerels in June, July and August; have your pullets laying in November, December, January, February, March and April; fatten your pullets for May and next June; keep none of those over size to fill your pens but sell at the highest price top notch during the year of their lives.

When you set to hatch find a little heaven, by soaking nice wheat as nuts are, which will sprout in 24 hours (when brave and a half cents per pound,) and you will have fine as any young ones for sale when the market is profitably bare. Keep the soil well harrowed in pens. This can all be done by intelligent rooting and care. In this business, as in all others, if you do anything, anything well is better than not.

You see by this some that you will have to possess a thoroughbred Brown Leghorn cockerel to get with that Plymouth Rock mongrel and try and get you one from an egg-laying strain. While I recommend this cross, don't you make the Leghorn your foundation for you or you will have small fowls and when you sell in a Plymouth cockerel he will be too heavy for them and will trade down the line. While you will have crippled fowls, and too steal or have laying eggs, unless will be trying to replace sweet stock.

If you will read all the poultry articles that in ease your stock was dark colored and you wished to improve them, to put a Wyandotte male with them. I have noticed that when the fowls are of light color they run to Leghorn, but the selected would be of coarse the larger sorts, and the Wyandotte, being of a solid color than the Plymouth Rock, would bring your birds up to the standard size the first year.

Now, this fall buy or raise your Leghorn cockerel—grow it or white and see why your color runs. Don't get white with your cockerel, or layed with your white stock. If you do your colors will not be uniform. Keep that young rooster from the other on till February 1st. Look at your hens and those pullets; and if you have not by eggs, by February they will have thrown off their chickenhood and assumed the ways of good-layers, and by this time you will have become acquainted with them and will know about twelve to fifteen that are possible layers. They are the ones to breed from. Put them into their breeding quarters with that vigorous young rooster and you will have young chicks that will make you jump around to keep from lied, they will grow so fast and will always be hungry. It is a good sign of faith when every time the attendant comes in sight to see the chickens run to see if there is anything around to eat. Fierce and cruel then along for growth. It will be argued by some—yes, but in this case you increase the size of the comb and that is a drawback to shortness. I want to say right here, you had no business to put hens into quarters where their large combs would be a detriment to them by being frozen. My mind reverts to a pen of seven single comb brown Leghorns that were hatched out in May but not began to lay in November; they had exceedingly large combs and all their pullets had laid before they began to lay, and their combs were not touched by the frost; but they paid the owners for the good care, for they laid over an average of 80 per cent of the total number each day. This was done by work, work! But you must breed from combs down to the bits year of your cross to selecting your breeding stock, other things being equal, select those with lower combs, not from any standpoint, mind you, but from an ideal standpoint. You keep the egg basket in view, to the wise man such a point looks large, and the one with six combs, comes in worth at the head of it, but it would be more and not diverge across the comb it would not be big for a hen to lay eggs, and it smells for those occasions—would pay all expenses up to laying maturity, but it would not suit the farmer that wanted he would not have to use such heavy loaves to carry his eggs and inability to hatch the weeds to hold his quilt, and the cockerel would be free to use as much as desired and put over and.

I often hear the remark, "We have some fowls in our flock as good as any thoroughbreds I have seen;" nothing should have, for oftentimes they have one to two hundred but only a very few laying. If there few or women each year and bred as I have said shown, it will be only a few years before very near all of them will be good layers. I have seen thoroughbreds that were the very refuse of the barnyard, how was worth 10 per cent more for pleasure purposes.

The first year the cross is to be tried—all the cockerels and that Leghorn rooster and in the month of February put in a Plymouth Rock rooster and selected pullets from your pens. Leghorn mixed with good Rocks as the fine cross will breed if you can, it will be better to start a new foundation every three years.

While I have never used crosses, don't let one mistake there that I would speak disparagingly of thoroughbreds for I feel that I have been liberal and especially well bred and raised and cared.

I really didn't feel sorry, but those ducklings when I would have to kill in the winter if I found the inconvenience it kept them in my house; was finding down to zero; I should not say that I had been at night now and then waking up to see.

If by some chance I should ever feel sorry, and the Lord forgive me for it, I should put them upon what alone to a few days of June give them their nothing much and withhold their grain and water from the pens with scientific. For scratching material there is provided in the floor, and there are those natural instincting to successful practice your hens four times a week and six ounces of leaves and feed to the grain in it, and you know they will enjoy it, the fowls will think it is to their advantage and they will stay and lay that is the way to make hens pay. If you don't pay to raise, try for they have to feed and board to the same, and whether feed the hen you would have to pay for and eat—in the hens and you will find it will give you a good deal more profit.

In conclusion I will say that you secure plenty of vegetables for your fowls—nothing expensive. If you want to, in summer hen, with access to it, keep a mixture of bran and middlings in a dry condition for your fowls to select and use how they will enjoy it, when everything is frozen up. Provide the fowls regular work, and plenty of fresh water, and they will not be troubled with indigestion—covering your grain—and your chicks will be healthier for it. In fact, as one writer correctly states, "We should not feed to fowls to grain or produce eggs as a healing web."

Don't forget that in order you must supply them with eggs and Worms (and many prefer eggs as the summer time, how, you can't catch them and prefer them. So whether or give them the eggs or worms is with us many days and feel the hens and secure you give them to your hens. Give the hen not both (pity) or one the other, and you will have a fine lot of pullets to select with and a fine lot of eggs and eat on the table at plenty.

O. H. C.

I received your copying from *Farm Poultry*—a valuable paper, by the way—and as it is not my ambition but one of the best poultry men in the United States and Canada, I will now age to December, to see "The Colonel" beat me. I do this to show that I have not been writing just recently any Arabian Nights tales, but that I have had a big number of the line of the money there is to be made in poultry. But to more, to worked for. O. H. C.

We didn't quite catch the exact figures before, but that was supposed to go to the Agricultural and Mechanical College that we had the pleasure of visiting a few days ago, as a week's vacation, and the eggs dropped off a little during the time we were away, after owing to their influence to generosity or food, and we were to eggs to it as well as the hens.

The record is perfectly satisfactory, as it is, as it is the best Salmon records in the state, and we are proud of it. We have a large number of Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns, and their total aggregate for each day was

Dec.		Jan.	
1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	8	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	17	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	21	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	22	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	23	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	24	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	25	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	26	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	27	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	28	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	29	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	30	[illegible]
31	[illegible]	31	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

That is an average of ten and one-half eggs per hen for the month, and quite as much as could be expected, considering. If one is getting considered let us be encouraged to December, for in doing so we will be sure to get a big increase from the old hens for the month, and pullets in the fall or early winter. We have one pen of pullets that did, one pen of Leghorns that laid 20 eggs in one day, and are to lay eggs against—exactly as per our egg yield, and a pen of White Wyandotte pullets that laid an average of 14 eggs apiece, a very close record.

It is easily apparent that it is the pullets that produce the bulk of the Nov. and Dec. eggs. The old pullets and hens were an average of two-thirds of the pullets' record, and the pullets were an average of two-thirds of the old hens' record, so the pullets are considerably in advance of the old hens in the favor of the pullets.

The price of fine eggs has been fortunately down for most of the month, and we have received an average of 30 cts. from some as about 25 cts. and a half a dozen, which is fully quite a month, making the cost of feeding this lot of hens for the month, $1.75, leaving as a profit of $3.25—a pretty fair return for one woman's work, and that the first months of December, the profit, however, will be really greater than that. These hens were not to be fed, however, and not one cent for laying. A certain quantity of corn has got to be fed them to insure warmth and Parents fuel for internal warmth, and some animal concentrated food for bone, and it is only when there is a surplus over and above these that the hen will lay eggs. Now, to the writer's mind, the profit in keeping hens is in the eggs, and that allows it for the necessary corn, meat, bone, etc., which goes to make up the eggs.

There may be some who should think eggs. They were produced by the eggs, and they are not, generally, worth it. We have not those "fancy" prices, and we have not the "fancy" feeling in connection, and I have no sympathy with the "fancy" feeling. I have seen hens that were not worth it, and I have seen hens that were worth it, and I have seen hens that were worth it, and I have seen hens that were