Poultry and Pet Stock

POULTRY

Anconas.

BOWER'S CELEBRATED ANCONAS. Pay their way by the eggs they lay. Winners at Chicago, St. Louis, Springfield, Kansas City. Eggs for hatching, $2 upward. Catalogue tells all. ERNST Z. BOWER, Olney, Ill.

ANCONAS—$125.00 cash prizes for chix hatched from eggs bought this season. Catalogue free. Ernst Z. Bower, Olney, Ill.

MOTTLED ANCONAS, the great egg producers. Mrs. M. J. Gallatin, Ashland, Neb.

Bantams.

GOLDEN Sebright Bantams; sittings, $1. Arden Elliss, Troy, Mo.

Langshans.

HATCHING eggs from my bred to lay S. C. white Leghorns, $8 per 100. At the Neb. State Fair, Omaha show and Neb. State show I had 43 entries, won 38 prizes and three specials. More than all other White Leghorn exhibitors combined. A few good cockerels left. Write for mating list. A. G. Thompson, Central City, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, $1.50 per 15, $3 per 50; incubator lots, 7c each. A. L. Fahrenholz, Talmage, Neb.

170 BIG, BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb. Box X.

WHITE LANGSHAN eggs. Mrs. Grace Welch, Utica, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs. Jake Hetrick, Wahoo, Neb.

FINE BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels for sale. Margaret McClune, Wallace, Kan.

Leghorns.

SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn eggs, bred to win and lay; many first prize birds will be produced from this great alfalfa range flock; satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. F. Gerlach, Havelock, Neb.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred single-comb White Leghorns; setting eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; chicks, $10 per 100. Ivar Johnson, Fremont, Neb.

EGGS—Eglantine, Barron Single-Comb White Leghorns, Single-Comb White Orpingtons, Emden Geese, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Beverdale, Appleton City, Mo.

SINGLE comb White Leghorn eggs for hatching, $4.50 per 100. Mrs. James Heales, Craig, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $4.50 per hundred; 85 per cent guaranteed fertile. J. H. Plettner, Exeter, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB White and Black Leghorn baby chicks, 10 cents each; eggs, $4 per 100. J. R. Frew, Eustis, Neb.

ROSE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—75 cents per setting, $4.50 per hundred. F. L. Hayek, Linwood, Neb.

YOUNG Strain Single-Comb White Leghorns—Eggs, $4.50 per 100. Joe Johnson, Route No. 2, Craig, Neb.

THOROUGHBRED Rose-Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, $4 per 100. Mrs. J. T. Webber, Nemaha, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, $4 per 100. Ella Pittard, Route 1, Geneva, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, farm range: eggs, 100, $4.50; 15, $1. S. T. Battles, sr., Genoa, Neb.

BARRON'S World's Best Layers; English White Leghorn eggs, reasonable. Andy Mikkelson, Utica, Neb.

FOR SALE—Rose-Comb White Leghorn eggs, $4.50 per 100. Mrs. Anna Nelson, Genoa, Neb., Route No. 2.

EGGS—Buff Leghorn, $4.00 105; Buff Rocks, $1.50, 17; $5.00, 105. Pen, $3.00, 17. Albert Nagengast, Howells, Neb.

Minorcas.

S. C. BLACK Minorcas and Black Cochin Bantam hatching eggs. Send for mating list. Myers Poultry Yards, 2228 Sixth Ave. Co. Bluffs, Ia., Tel. 1491.

SINGLE-COMB Black Minorcas and White Wyandottes, won 3 firsts and silver cup at Omaha. Eggs, $2, $5 and $10 per setting. J. F. Porter, Fremont, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB Black Minorca eggs, $1.50 for 15; 100, $6. Anna Myers, Fairbury, Neb. Route 4.

LARGE Single Comb Black Minorca eggs for hatching; write for mating list. V. E. Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

Orpingtons.

SUPREME Black Orpington eggs, $3.00. Pharoah, Empress, Pen. (individual matting), 10 eggs, $5.00. Carl Bartlett, Overland, Mo.

EGGS, FROM SELECTED PENS—Buff and Black Orpingtons. Barred and White Rocks—$2 per 15, $5 for 50; $10 per 100. Archdale Farm, Fremont, Neb.

S. C. Bf. Orpington and Houdan hatching eggs, $2 for 15; $4.50 for 50; $8 for 100; winner Greater Omaha show, 1916. M. P. Nelson, 1602 Bluff, Florence, Fla. 466.

PURE-BRED eggs, S. C. Buff and White Orpington, White Leghorn; excellent layers. $5 per 100. White Pekin ducks, 12 for $1.25. Mrs. John Witten, Kirkman, Ia.

S. C. BUFF Orpington eggs; the big, heavy-boned kind; nothing but clear Buff. 15 for $1.50; 50 for $4. J. D. Pollock, Bloomfield, Neb.

FOR SALE—Pure bred S. C. "Golden" Buff Orpington eggs, $2 setting, $8 per 100. C. E. Fish, Bolivar, Mo.

WHITE ORPINGTON eggs, $1.50 per setting. Waiting list ready. William Radechlau, Sioux City, Ia.

SINGLE-COMB White Orpington eggs; fifteen, $1; fifty, $3; hundred, $5. J. A. Russell, Corning, Ia.

SINGLE-COMB Buff Orpington eggs, 50, $2; 100, $3. Jos. Konicek, Clarkson, Neb. Route 1.

SINGLE-COMB Buff Orpington eggs; four prize winning pens. Geo. Roin, Fremont, Neb.

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs from heavy winter layers. Write for prices. H. J. Nachtigall, Alexandria, Neb.

WHITE Orpington Eggs from large, scored birds, $1.50 setting, $5 per 100. Otto Hampp, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

WHITE Orpington eggs, mated pens, $5; utility eggs, 75 cents. L. J. Medinger, David City, Neb.

BUFF Orpingtons, choice flock, eggs, 15 for $1; in larger lots, 5c each. Frank Kaiser, Daykin, Neb.

YOU will be glad in Oct. if you buy Getty's S. C. Buff Orpington eggs in April; 15, $1.25. Mrs. R. Getty, R. 4, Waco, Neb.

PRIZE-WINNING Single-Comb Buff Orpingtons; eggs, $1.25, 15, postpaid. Carl Scherbacher, Guide Rock, Neb.

FOR SALE—40 Buff Orpington hens and pullets, $2.00 each; good healthy breeders; heavy layers. Bert Long, Little Sioux, Ia.

PURE-BRED Buff Orpington eggs, selected stock. Mrs. Biermann, Wisner, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB Buff Orpington eggs, $6 per 100. Mrs. Henry Martin, Eddyville, Neb.

SINGLE COMB Buff Orpington eggs. Louis N. Juracek, Niobrara, Neb.

ORPINGTONS, white or buff. List free. Frank Lewis, Superior, Neb.

PURE-BRED Buff Orpington eggs, $5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. Fell, Riverton, Ia.

BUFF Orpington eggs for setting. Phone Douglas 5288, 2124 Douglas.

Rhode Island Reds.

CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNERS.
R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
First prize Chicago Coliseum.
Two first prizes Neb. state fair last year.
Two first prizes Iowa state fair last year.
First prize Omaha Auditorium, 1915.
Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15 up.
RIVERVIEW POULTRY YARDS,
M. Coffey, 2214 S. 11th St., Omaha, Neb.

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Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15 up.
RIVERVIEW POULTRY YARDS,
M. Coffey, 2214 S. 11th St., Omaha, Neb.

HARRISON'S Non-sitting Single-Comb Reds (250-egg strain). Mating list gives facts—free. Harrison, "The Redman," Stromsburg, Neb.

THOROUGHBRED Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching from bred-to-lay farm range stock. High fertility. $1.00 per 15 prepaid; $5.75 per 100. Alice Yocom, Logan, Ia.

ROSE-COMB REDS—Flock average 162 eggs six months. Heaviest winter producers. Get egg prices. Geo. S. Schwab, Sutton, Neb.

POULTRY

Rhode Island Reds.

SINGLE COMB Red eggs, $3 for 15, $5 for 30; one pen, all show specimens, 10-lb. male at head. Free illustrated circular. Carruth Bros., Ashland, Neb.

SINGLE COMB red eggs, $5 per setting. Carver's males mated to Tompkins and Covalt females; three pens mated; every one a good one. W. R. Moore, Loup, Neb.

CROWN POINT Poultry Yards, Omaha, Neb.; pure-bred, Single-Comb Reds and Single-Comb White Leghorns. Eggs at half price after May 15.

FOR SALE—Single-Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels at $1.50 and $2 each. T. M. Snapp, Coin, Ia.

R. C. R. I. Red and Andalusian eggs from thoroughbred mated pens for sale. Wal. 3174. Clifton Hurst Poultry Yards, Omaha.

SINGLE COMB red eggs from fine laying strain; good color. Prices reasonable. Allen Ely, Elkhorn, Neb.

EGGS from Rose Comb Reds that score 90 and up; guarantee 95 per cent fertile; $2 per 15. Alfred Anderson, Columbus, Neb.

HIGH bred Rose Comb Reds; eggs, $1, 15; $5 100; baby chicks 15c each. Shady Lawn Poultry Yards, Elm Creek, Neb.

SINGLE COMB Reds from stock that won at Denver, Colo.; $1, $2, $3 for 15 eggs. Rev. A. A. Robertson, Bertrand, Neb.

EGGS—Rose Comb Reds, $3.50 per 100 from flock; select pen, $1 per setting. Julia Baxter, Blair, Neb.

EGGS? Yes. Single Comb Red eggs. Winning and paying stock; mating list. C. Bonsall, Box T, Fairbury, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching, $1.50 and $3.00 per setting. A. L. Hepp, Greeley, Neb.

ROSE Comb R. I. Red, 75 cents a setting, $4 a hundred. Mrs. Larson, 60th and Center, Walnut 2194.

S. C. RED eggs, $2.00 per 15; $4 per 50; two 50-egg incubators, $6 each. Alex McNeill, Harlan, Ia.

ROSE COMB Reds, eggs, $1.50, 15; $2.50, 30; $5, 100. Dark red. J. Burton, Fairfield, Neb.

DARK Rose-Comb Red eggs; four mated pens; range flock; $6.00 per 100. Esther Nelson, Phillips, Neb.

TEN years with R. C. Reds; eggs only $1.50 per 15, $6.00 per 100. W. H. Maasdam, Pella, Ia.

RHODE ISLAND REDS hatching eggs, $1 and $2 per setting. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Elliott, Ill.

FINE winter laying Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching. Call Webster 1297.

R. C. REDS eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Theo Tredjl, Orleans, Neb.

FOR SALE—Rose comb Rhode Island Red hatching eggs. Benson 491.

EGGS from good single-comb Reds, $5 per 100. Mrs. C. A. Carroll, Stanton, Neb.

Rocks.

WHITE Rock Eggs—Two points considered in selecting stock—size and quality. Cockerels weigh from 9 to 12 pounds, Fishel strain; pullets 7½ to 9 pounds; heavy layers. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 50, $4.50; 100, $8. Special attention given incubator orders; good, fresh stock always on hand. Mrs Austin Elvin, Jefferson, Ia.

WHITE ROCK eggs out such strain as Lady Show-You, the champion layer of the world for 1912; and the Halbach's winners of every grand championship offered at Chicago Coliseum in 1914 and 1915. Priced to sell. E. Clausan, Mead, Neb.

BARRED ROCKS of the best quality; eggs for hatching that will produce quality. Henry Voss, Jennings Station, St. Louis, Mo.

WHITE Wyandottes, Regals and Dorcas. Winners 1st pen, state show, 1917. Eggs, $1.50, 15; $9.00, 100. Write Frank V. Uridil, Leigh, Neb.

EGGS—Silver-Laced Wyandottes, 15, $1.25; 50, $2. Rouen duck eggs, 11, $1.25. Buff Orpington duck eggs, 12, $1.50. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

EGGS for hatching from choice pure-bred White Wyandottes, $5 per 100, $3 per 50. Mrs. Walter F. Carlson, Route 1, Stromsburg, Neb.

WHITE Rock eggs from large-boned, vigorous, snow white birds, with more size than standard requires—15, $2; 50, $5; 100, $9. G. W. McNabb, Bolivar, Mo.

BARRED ROCK eggs from top-notch quality stock, $1.50 for 15, $6 for 100; nothing but the best. Ahlquist Bros., Box G, Florence, Neb.

BARRED Rock eggs from prize winners; satisfaction guaranteed; send for mating list. George Drisnin, Columbus, Neb.

BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching—the better kind—$2.25 and $3 per 15. Dr. Flippin, Stromsburg, Neb.

EGGS—Fancy Barred Rocks; winter layers; $1.25 and $2.50 setting. Clyde Karel, Clarkson, Neb.

WHITE Rocks, blue ribbon winners in four states. Send for mating list. Williams Poultry Farm, Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

WHITE Rock eggs, pure bred, good layers; $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100. Fred Kroeger, Carroll, Ia.

FANCY Barred Plymouth eggs for hatching, from laying strain, $1.25 setting; $7 per 100. Fred Dein, Hebron, Neb.

BABY chicks, pure-breds: White Rocks, 15c each; Barred Rocks, 12c. George Wolcott, Central City, Neb.

HILLCREST Barred Rocks (Bradley strain). Pawn and White Indian Runner ducks. Eggs, 100, $5; setting, $1. D. T. Gantt, Crete, Neb.

CLASSY Barred Rocks, farm range bred to win and lay, $5, 100; $3, 50; $1.25, 15. Few settings from pen, $2.50. Mrs. C. F. Seelock, Neola, Ia.

BOWMAN'S ROYAL BARRED Rocks. Send for mating list. Ralph R. Bowman, Beemer, Neb.

BARRED ROCK eggs, $1, 15; $2, 30; $3, 50; $5, 100. Satisfied customers 12 states. Mrs. George Schulz, Yutan, Neb.

FINE stock Barred Rock hens and cockerels; also eggs for hatching. H. 1835.

Wyandottes.

LET WESTMOOR Poultry Farm hatch your eggs for you. Constant attention. Capacity 20,000 per month. Order baby chicks now for quick delivery. C. A. Wallace, Mgr. Phone Benson 6063.

W. WYANDOTTE hatching eggs. Florence 289. White Wyandotte Yards, Florence, Neb.

WHITE Wyandottes, headed by Fishel cockerels. Eggs, $5 per hundred. George Guthrie, Exeter, Neb.

KIMSEY'S partridge Wyandottes, the beauty breed. Eggs, $1.50 per 15. Jesse Kimsey, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SILVER-LACED Wyandottes: eggs, $1.25 for 15; $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Mrs. H. R. Young, Stella, Neb.

BUTTERCUPS—YOUR OPPORTUNITY. BOOKLET.
WM. FREISE, LA CROSSE, WIS.

STOCK all sold, nothing but hatching eggs for sale now. The Square Deal Poultry Yards, Harney 2674.

PETERS' White Wyandotte cockerels for sale. Otto Peterson, Jr., Axtell, Neb.

COLUMBIAN Wyandotte eggs for hatching. Mrs. Emil Oschner, Sutton, Neb.

EGGS for hatching. Frank Larkin, Clay Center, Neb.

PURE-BRED Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs, $1 for 15. H. Clabaugh, Monroe, Neb.

PURE-BRED silver-Laced Wyandotte eggs, $1 for 15. H. Clabaugh, Monroe, Neb.

BLUE WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching. Write Jasper A. Gaunit, Vincennes, Ind.

DARK and White Cornish eggs. P. G. Hales, Table Rock, Neb.

Miscellaneous.

BUTTERCUPS—The premier layers of large white eggs; non-setters. Write for illustrated mating list and prices for hatching eggs. W. C. Bruning, Elkhart, Ind.

EGGS for hatching; Buff Orpingtons, Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds and Partridge Wyandottes; $1.50 to $3 per 15. J. R. Frew, Eustis, Neb.

ALL varieties land and water fowls; imported stock; winners of thousands of prizes. List free. Rose Lawn Poultry Farm, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

EGGS, EGGS, BUFF ORPINGTON, Partridge Rocks, Bourbon turkeys, Toulouse geese and Buff ducks, drakes. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE POULTRY—Exert quality; hatching eggs; circular free. Zimhurst Poultry Farm, Princeton, Ill.

ROSE-COMB Minorcas and Rhode Island Reds, eggs, $1.50 15. D. G. French, Carson, Ia.

Poultry for the Table
Many Things Influence Size and Flavor

Many factors influence desirable quality in the flesh of poultry intended for table use. Flavor, texture, amount of flesh in proportion to total weight of the bird, and the amount and distribution of fat over the carcass are some of the most important. Besides the general differences between various kinds and breeds of birds, there are differences between birds of the same stock, due to sex, age, exercise, feeding and methods of handling and marketing. The effect of sex and age are often offset by special care and feeding.

The flesh of females is, as a rule, milder in flavor and more tender than that of males. Caponizing makes the flavor of cocks more delicate and tender and increases the amount of flesh, especially on the breast.

Age increases the flavor at first advantageously, but later disadvantageously. Many persons consider the flesh of young birds, such as broilers, too mild and that the added richness of flavor of the bird a year or two old compensates for lack of tenderness. The masses of flesh in proportion to bone increase as the bird grows older. The large masses of flesh found on such birds can be utilized more satisfactorily than the smaller masses found on young, immature ones.

Exercise affects the flavor and texture of poultry flesh, as it does any kind of meat. It increases the protein extractives on which specific flavor depends and toughens the individual fibers of flesh and connective tissue. Exercise also affects the distribution of flesh and fat over the carcass. Exercise of chickens may easily be controlled, as they are not put out of condition by long confinement as are turkeys and guinea fowls. Regulating exercise is usually closely associated with special feeding.

Fattening improves the flavor and special feed may give specific flavor. Chickens fattened on a mash of grain and milk acquire a delicate flavor, while the "wild" flavor of birds that find their own food is probably due to the variety of food they get while ranging. Birds intended for the table should not be allowed to eat onions or wild garlic, as the sulphur compounds in these plants pass into the flesh and give a taste which most persons consider undesirable.

Selecting Your Breed.

"What is the best breed?" is a question often asked by those who contemplate raising chickens. The best breed for any poultryman depends upon the particular product in which he is interested.

Those who wish to keep poultry for home supply of meat and eggs will do well to select the Plymouth Rock Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte or Orpington. These breeds lay a medium number of brown-shelled eggs and have carcasses heavy enough to meet most family requirements. These breeds are good sitters and good mothers.

If egg production is the primary purpose of keeping chickens, those who expect a large income should select such a breed as the Leghorn, Minorca or Ancona. These fowls lay larger number of eggs, have smaller carcasses, and require less feed than the first named breeds. They are better rustlers than the heavier breeds, but are non-sitters, and are affected more by sudden change in temperature.

The heaviest breeds, such as the Cochin, Brahma and Langshan, are good as meat producers and are liked by some breeders for their ornamental appearance.

When ornament is the chief object, the Polish and such breeds of bantams as the Japanese are often selected for their odd and beautiful plumage.

The selection of a breed within any of these groups is not so important as the selection of a good strain or family in the breed chosen. When buying, it is well to find out what the breeder has been working toward in the improvement of his flock. Of two breeders of the same kind of chickens, one may be selecting for high egg production, while the other is selecting for shape and color distinction. One cannot look too carefully into those details if the best results are hoped for. A growing number of breeders are developing strains which combine all the desirable qualities in their particular breeds.

Wyandottes
Orpingtons

POULTRY

Miscellaneous.

ONE light Brahma rooster and one White-Crested Black Polish rooster for sale at 1915 N. 27th St. Prize winning stock.

WHITE Rock eggs, Halbach prize strain, $1.50 setting; $6 100. Phone South 893. C. W. Martin.

YOUNG laying and setting hens, cheap. 3007 N. 24th St. Web. 4488.

Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Etc.

20 PAIR large homer pigeons, fast squab breeders, banded and now working. Must sell them quick. Address Box 741, Central City, Neb.

I. R. DUCK eggs, $1.50 per 22. For other pure bred poultry write for particulars of your wants. H. H. Teichmeier, Bonus, Neb.

INDIAN Runner duck eggs for sale; good stock, reasonable prices. Write me your wants. Ed Crosier, Oakdale, Neb.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Toms, 17 to 22 pounds, at $5, trio at $10. Wm. Schwinck, Stuart, Neb.

BOURBON Red Toms, price $6. Albert Schindler, Nebraska City, Neb.

TOULOUSE geese eggs, 20c each. Sunnyslope Farm, Reasnor, Ia.

Poultry Supplies.

PET STOCK

PIGEONS.

Squab Journal—Treats on feeding, marketing and general management of pigeons for squab raising. Illustrated. Published monthly. Sample 10c. Four months' trial, 25c. American Squab Journal, Dept. G, Warrenton, Mo.

ENGLISH Coach Dogs for sale. Web. 3401. 2121 Seward. Marie Abermathy.

Bring Body of T. J. Mahoney Back to Omaha for Burial

The body of T. J. Mahoney, who died suddenly in Washington, D. C., last Thursday morning, will arrive in Omaha today at 8 o'clock in the morning.

A committee from the Knights of Columbus will be there to receive it. Members of the Fourth degree, Knights of Columbus, will act as a guard of honor at his late home, Thirty-seventh and Farnam streets, during the day.

Mrs. Mahoney is accompanying the body home from Washington. Her brother, L. H. Lipps, of New York, is with her and she will meet her sister in Chicago.

The funeral probably will be held Monday at 10 a. m. from St. John's Catholic church.

Asks $25,000 but Gets $700 In Suit Against Burlington

A jury in federal court awarded Charles Fitzpatrick $700 after hearing his suit against the Burlington railroad for $25,000. He alleged he boarded a freight train and that after it had started the crew told him it did not carry passengers and, he alleged, for and some had not, but all were infertile. Out of 2,257 eggs from Kansas flocks that had male birds present, the same experts found only 916, or 40.6 per cent, first-class eggs. The conditions in this case were exactly the same as in the first except that there were no male birds present, and there was a difference of 23.2 per cent in favor of the infertile eggs.

In money this means that, even if you are not taking particular pains with your eggs, you can, by removing the male bird, make them net you more than two-thirds of a cent a dozen more if you are receiving 3 cents more for "firsts" than for "seconds."

Profits in Squab Raising.

For squab culture only a few varieties of pigeons are used. Among these the Homer is generally considered the most popular. It is one of the best squab producers because it is prolific and is a good feeder and mother. The fact that the Homer pigeon will return home even if taken hundreds of miles away makes it necessary to keep this variety confined, if the pigeons have been purchased. Breeders of the Homer pigeon have paid little attention to plumage, so a variety of colors may be found in this breed.

The Carneaux pigeon is somewhat larger than the Homer and is claimed to be about as prolific and as good a feeder. Carneaux pigeons are varied in color, but those with red and yellow shades are the commonest. This variety of pigeons has only recently become popular as a squab producer in the United States.

Other varieties of pigeons, larger than the Homer, are used by some breeders, especially in crossing upon the Homer and Carneaux to increase the size of the squabs. The Runt is one of the largest of these varieties, but is neither as prolific nor as good a breeder or feeder as the Homer. Some of the other varieties used as squab breeders are the Dragoon, the White Maltese or hen pigeon, the White King and the common pigeon. The small common pigeon is probably the most widely distributed on farms. These pigeons produce small squabs, often of poor quality.

Housing.

Right housing for poultry is a subject that could occupy many pages with resultant benefit to those interested. Conditions of housing commence immediately the chicks are placed in the brooder and many troubles may be traced to bad conditions in this part of the management. A flock of chicks of a month or less are extremely susceptible to defects in housing, for their power of resistance to disease is much lower than in more mature stock. If any are taken sick the danger of contagion is greater because of closer proximity in a smaller space, and weaker stamina, so many of the young birds may succumb to a trouble from which older birds would easily recover.

The worst defect with management in brooding young chicks is overcrowding, as some breeders forget the fact that chicks of three weeks require practically double the space they occupied at a week old. If a brooder is used, that is built to hold 100 chicks they should be divided at two weeks to allow room for their quick growth.

One of the first signs of coming trouble caused by overcrowding is a "sweaty" condition and that is a sure harbinger to serious colds and other troubles. The chicks are at once set back in growth, many may die and what do recover will not amount to much unless the greatest care and best medication is observed.

By overcrowding the accumulation of excretions become a greater menace if such are allowed to accumulate and mites soon begin to get in a foothold. Between the foul odor they have to inhale and the deadly attacks on their blood by mites, the chicks quickly get in a bad shape. The filthy conditions conduce to quicker growth of the mites and the mites contribute to the spread of any colds or similar disease that may commence, as they go from one bird to another to get the secretions from the nostrils for moisture or drink, thus disseminating germs.

Another trouble with some brooders is lack of ventilation, the air inside gets close, no opportunity for the exhalations from the birds to escape, and if it is a heated brooder the warmth may accumulate too much during the night, so the chicks get trouble in another form. The gradual increase of bodily heat combined with the heat from the lamp increases the temperature much above what it should be for health and growth. The result of too much heat may be a form of white diarrhoea.

The ideal methods of brooding are the large open room heated by steam and the large circular metal hovers heated by either coal or oil. In such places there is no chance for foul air to accumulate, because the ventilation is good. For older stock, especially laying hens, houses should be built to allow for excellent ventilation. The general method is to have ventilator screen wire at the rear of the house opening underneath the dropping boards, with ventilator windows or slides near the roof on the opposite side. For smaller houses a space between the bottom edge of the rafters or top of wall plate and the shingles will suffice, thus leaving a space of about three inches unboarded. If the front wall is open wire that takes the place for front ventilation.

Where ventilation is not good in laying or roosting houses, the heat of the interior increases during the day, and makes it a hot box almost unbearable during warm summer days. In any case stagnant air in any poultry house may become a menace to health. The odor from poor ventilation is easily noticeable a few hours after the birds get to roost, and a sign to look for coming trouble unless it is soon remedied.

Why Anconas?

Every day I am asked, "Why do you prefer Anconas to other breeds?" I started out with ten different breeds of birds. Anconas among them, but my favorites were buffs of a heavier breed. My second year I exhibited all ten varieties and my pride were the buffs, but after another year I discarded all except my imported White Leghorns and the Anconas. Why? Because the Anconas have everything a utility fowl should have; they are non-setters, which is one thing worth a great deal to a breeder.

They are heavy layers of white eggs and they lay most of their eggs in December, January, February and March, when eggs are high. They lay more pounds of eggs to the least pounds of feed.

They are a beautiful fowl—kind, gentle to handle and as a show bird are hard to beat.

They are bright, quick and active; will on range shift for themselves and are the happiest, busiest little bunch, always singing and always laying. The greatest laying hen in the world today is an Ancona, Queen Bess, record 331 eggs in 365 days. The next best record is Lady Eglantine, white Leghorn hen, record 314 eggs in 365 days. Government and state experiment farm statistics show that it cost about $1.50 to feed a hen a year, so why meat breeds? A seven-pound hen won't pay for her feed. It is the eggs we want, it is the eggs that fill the purse, so why not Anconas?

Anconas for the table have a delicious flavored meat and far superior to many of the so-called meat breeds; but if they only had the two qualities, shelling out eggs and being non-setters, this alone would make them the best fowl on earth.

Did you ever have an old hen go to setting just when you needed the eggs, and how many times you have ducked her under water, kept her cooped up for a week or ten days and then have her go right back to setting? If you have ever raised these setters, you sure will appreciate "That Grand and Glorious Feeling" of raising Anconas.

Olney, Ill. ERNST Z. BOWER.

Methods for Destroying Lice and Mites.

Lice—The louse spends all its life on the body of the fowl. For that reason each fowl must be treated individually. One method of treatment is to dust with a good louse powder. A more satisfactory method is to use blue ointment. This is very poisonous and should be used with care.

Formula for Louse Powder.

Three parts gasoline, one part cresol or 95 per cent crude carbolic acid. Mix together and add as much building cement as these liquids will moisten. Allow to dry and apply thoroughly. Repeat in a week to ten days. This powder is too severe for little chicks.

Formula for Louse Ointment.

One part blue ointment, one part vaseline.

Rub a piece about the size of a pea on skin close to vent. Repeat in a week to ten days. This is not satisfactory for little chicks.

For little chicks probably small amount of sweet oil or lard is most satisfactory. This is applied on top of head and under wings.

Mites—The mite spends the day under the perches, in nests, in cracks and in crevices and in the droppings. It goes to the fowl at night and sucks blood.

First, the house must be kept clean. Then it should be sprayed with a 3 per cent solution of a good stock dip, with kerosene or with whitewash.

Formula for White Wash.

Mixture A—One bushel lime, twelve gallons water.

Mixture B—Two gallons water, two pounds salt, one pound sulphate of zinc.

After Mixture B is dissolved it is stirred into Mixture A and two gallons of sweet skimmed milk is added. Apply with a spray pump when possible.—Kansas City Agricultural College.

Infertile Eggs Keep Longer.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the production of infertile eggs for market. The keeping quality of infertile eggs is so much greater than that of fertile eggs as to make their production highly profitable to the poultryman.

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Among extensive tests that have been carried on to show the better keeping quality of infertile eggs, one reported from Kansas is typical. During June, July and August experts from the United States Department of Agriculture candled 2,205 eggs from Kansas flocks that had no male birds present, and found 1,427, or 63.8 per cent, were first-class eggs. Some of these eggs had been properly cared

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