



PROPER MATING AND BREEDING OF FOWLS

By O. G. Small.

mere good layers than any other one and day out. thing. There are also two other factors same flock from one generation to an-

and never to daughters. The cock bird transmits these factors to the daughter and not to sons. The male, however, equal influence to both sex, but the hen is more positive in this respect and can only frequently there are the case of those who have had no personal experience in the work. only transmit these factors to the opposite sex. Here is where the mistake lific layers. For example:

Pullets sired by a male from a heavy their dam. Pullets sired by a male from an inferior laying dam, will prove laying quality of their dam. The secand factor.

New blood is the foundation of a develop and sustain a higher producers when made to shift for yield than the present average of six dozen a hen per year. Unre-lated blood introduced every year nonsetting type and hens of the larger

distinct breeds as stated. This suggests a hybrid, but not to the exetent of converting our pure blooded poultry into a bunch of mongrels. It will be necessary to always have thoroughbred poultry and they can easily be developed into better layers than the present standard, but the maximum egg production of which the hen is capable of full yield than the blood of any one variety can develop. The first issue from crossing two breeds always possess stronger vigor than is contained in either side of the sire or the dam. Therein lies the source of sustaining power, equal to the capacity of the hen produce. Another thing breed until the vigor of blood equals ! that of either side of the parent stock. This is the solution to the good layers a few years later prove to be no better egg producers than the average

and ends her existence in one generation, is the 200 a year egg hen we are after. She cannot be bred for issue and is not profitable as a breeder for the disease, but it is unnatural, and it is eggs for table use. She is the layer, cessfully double the production now obtained, with many cases of 600 eggs in years is the shortest time in which the full yield can be given to success. The hen is endowed with the functions

her ability to produce more and more in with directions for using. a given time under favorable treatment of breeding to develop her productive organs and to give the vigor to sustain heavy production, has been proven. These functions and her ability, how-ever, are not the source of sustaining powers, nor are they the principal source of transmitting laying quality to the succeeding generation.

This or that variety of poultry has nothing to do with the total egg capacity of the hen, nor the volume of yield that can be induced in a given time under favorable conditions to encourage productions, for all are the same in those respects and one variety surpasses another in utility qualities, because of having received more attention for development along those lines. The present average yield of six dozen eggs a hen per year, with many hens ing injured?

going out of commission at two years old, is one half the production that poultrymen should be getting from their three consecutive years is the capacity day. of the hen as an average layer. Her laying factors are already developed t give that yield, but she falls down through lack of sustaining powers that present systems of breeding will not

Culling Fowls,

tion of fine poultry is severe culling, fed mash wet with water. As soon as you can distinguish bedisposed of, so that the room and feed detriment of the good ones,

Select fowls of good size, proper color and correct formation. If the backs, every case the pens contained one cock keels, legs or toes of any are crooked to 10 hens. In both experiments more or deformed, throw them out for the eggs were produced when skimmilk was table or the market. If there are any substituted for water for moistening acrubs, small or feeble ones, it is best the mash. to end their existence.

When you cull, cull closely, and retain only such specimens as are reasonably sure to grow right It is only by such systems of severe culling that one can ever hope to breed reasonably uniform specimens of fancy poultry.

Fattening Fowls.

To fatten poultry for market, remove them from the yards and place, without overcrowding, in a coop which should be provided with a canvas cover to draw and keep the inmates in darkness. Do not feed for about six hours after

START SMALL AND BUILD UP A PLANT

A poultry farm built on a secure The heavy laying hen is always a fat foundation is sure to be successful if hen. The weaker her constitution the afterward properly managed. It is not more she takes on fat through lack of only necessary to make the right kind exercise. Mating or allowing related of start, but the work must be regublood to breed has served to destroy larly and faithfully performed, day in

As a rule, beginners start with great that never fail in lowering the laying enthusiasm, and not a few build air standard. Two factors when reversed, castles, but to many of them the samethat will greatly improve egg producing ness of the work, the close application, quality and largely prove the cause of the constant watching, soon become absolutely unfit for food. alternate high and low percentage of monotonous, and then there is a shirkegg yield frequently occurring in the ing of duty, neglect, carelessness—and ly fresh ranch eggs are the best that the enterprise becomes a failure. The point is to begin small-measure the Firstly. The hen always transmits size of the initial step with the amount of capital and experience at hand.

more or less available capital practically put all their money in houses and stocks. This is a mistake, and more

occurs by paying too much attention to must be aware that inexperience may the nen and not enough to the equal in- cause leaks, and leaks will soon sink weather is quite warm. The mash

It is a noteworthy fact that the most successful poultry farms of today are laying dam, will prove good laying those that have started from a small be expected to take dirty, flithy foods quality, regardless of the proficiency of beginning and gradually expanded as into its crop and gizzard and transform business and experience warranted. it into pure products. In other words, Men who could not get into the dry from an interior layers no matter how good the goods business for the reason that they are laid. This is very noticeable layers no matter how good the goods business for the reason that they are laid. This is very noticeable layers quality of their dam. The secbuild poultry houses and stock them, and expect the hens to do the rest. strong constitution and constitutional ellens, like cows, yield a profit acvigor of the hen is the sustaining pow- cording to the treatment given them. er supporting the heavy labor of egg They will not stand neglect. They are Introduction of unrelated hard workers when properly rewarded, blood from the same breed every year, but can be most idle and indifferent

Our agricultural colleges have done nuch to teach the new aspirants how through a different variety, will de- to tread in paultry paths, and men and velop and sustain a production still women who endeavor to improve by higher and above the ability of one these excellently arranged courses of blood to produce, especially, when the instruction will have won half the matings are made up from males of the battle—the other half naturally belongs to practical experience.

A man with \$1000 had better invest one-half of it in buildings, stock and houses, and a dry mash fed in hoppers The best layers to be obtained are one-half of it in buildings, stock and houses, and a dry mash fed in hoppers from the first issue of a cross of two fixtures, and reserve the other half for which should also be in the house. The the whole amount in the equipment to keep them healthy and vigorous. and have to go in Webt for the feed. Eggs and poultry are staple crops,

and the demand is far greater than the twice a day, in fountains, so the water supply. This country needs more poultry farms, and they will be suc-cessful when properly built and managed. But the beginning must be small giving for table use, requires a greater volume of sustaining powers to give the correctly performed.

Poultry Questions

Hens Picking Feathers.

To the Editor: Would blood centains stronger vitality at its me the cause of hens picking the feathinception than it will in succeeding gen- ers from their back? What can I do to erations. It begins to revert back at cure them of it, and is there anything that period, eventually merging into that can be done to make the feathers one blood when perpetuated as a new grow on again at this time of the year? I know they will come in again after moulting time is over, but can I do anything now to make them grow? Alat the beginning of a new breed that so is eating feathers a disease? If so, what will cure it? Please tell me if alfalfa meal is good;

also blood meal, and how both should This hybrid layer that is originated be given? What can I give for a good tonic, as they do not eat good.

reasons explained, therefore, devotes her caused by neglect and the lask of propfull time and all her energies to laying er food and exercise. Give them plenty of grit and oyster shell and furnish when properly produced from healthy them a scratch pen. Throw their grain and heavy laying stock, that will suc- in the straw and make them work for it, and they will soon stop picking their feathers and the plumage will return three years, which is the total number Alfalfa and blood meal are both good of eggs contained in the hen and three for chickens, and should be mixed with mash composed of bran and shorts. Poultry pepper is a good tonic and invigorator. It costs 25 cents a pound for moulding and delivery of eggs and and can be secured at any feed store

A Broller.

To the Editor: Will you please tell me what a brotler is, for though I have raised chickens for our own use for years, I don't know. I think a pullet just starting in to lay makes the best T. J. J.

That depends altogether on one's taste. A young pullet might be considered by some people, but in the common meaning of the term a broiler is a young chicken six or seven weeks old

Eggs for Hatching.

To the Editor: Will you kindly brough the columns of your paper tell me how long eggs can be kept for hatching without the fertility of the egg be-K. H. G.

It is better to set eggs as soon as possible after being laid, but they may be kept not longer than three weeks, flocks. Twelve dozen eggs a year for and in that case should be turned every

Milk for Producing Eggs.

Two tests are reported - from the West Virginia station of the value of skimmilk compared with water for wetting a feed mash. In the first test, which covered 122 days, 22 hens fed skimmilk laid 1244 eggs as com-The first great secret in the produc- pared with 996 eggs laid by the 22 hens

In the first period of the second test tween the good and the bad, com- 60 hens fed the skimmilk ration laid mence the culling process. The runts 862 eggs in 37 days, as compared with and the deformed, the off-colored 632 eggs laid by a similar lot fed no and the disqualified, should be at once skimmilk. In the second period, which covered 56 days, the rations were remay not be appropriated by them to the versed. The chickens fed skimmilk laid 1220 eggs, as compared with 978 in the case of the lot fed no skimmilk. In

> Under the conditions prevailing in these experiments, and with eggs selling for 20 or 25 cents per dozen; the skimmilk used for moistening the mash or tin can fastened to brood coop, which had a feeding value of from 11/2 to 2 cents per quart. In these trials 802 quarts of skimmilk were fed, resulting in an increase in the egg production of 702 eggs, or almost an extra egg for each quart used.

Watch Out for Lice. Every month in the year look out for the louse the little mite and the big grey fellow-for during the next to get a plumper carcass, but they placing in the coop, and then feed all three or four months they will get inthey will eat. Feed three times a day, to the woodwork and no hen nor chickfowl after killing until it looks alTabor 4886. 5224 42d ave., S. E. en will prosper with these parasites most good enough to be eaten without ANCONA eggs for hatching, \$8 per 100, taking the life out of their hodies. further preparation. American mar, Aug. Rauch, Lyle, Wash. inkless the life out of their bodies.

WHAT ARE SANITARY AND INFERTILE EGGS

By W. H. Hart.

I think the poultry farms should be inspected by the state pure food commissioner in much the same way as dairy farms and creameries are. can buy two quart bottles of milk, the one from a healthy Jersey, the other from a Jersey with tuberculosis. Both bottles of milk are rich and sweet and you perhaps can taste no difference in them. The first quart would be sanitary and wholesome, while the other

A great many people think that strict How can ranch eggs be absolutely sanitary when the hens have access to horse and cow sheds and barns, filthy manure piles and the like, from which they find quite a little grain and vermin. Puddles of dirty water are allowed to remain on the ground and the fowls are sure to drink the first water they come to when they are dry.

On most ranches a wet mash is fed the poultry. If they are fed too much, what is left will soon become dirty and full of disease germs, especially if the ground around these feeding places becomes contaminated. A hen should not a great many ranch eggs are stale when during hot weather, which accounts for many people preferring cold storage eggs to fresh ranch eggs in the summer time.

The egg is almost if not as completely susceptible to certain disease germs as milk. How, then, can eggs be expected to keep sanitary when laid in poultry houses that are damp and poorly ventilated and where the droppings are allowed to accumulate for days and even

weeks at a time? Sanitary eggs come from poultry ranches where the hens receive the best care possible. The houses should be well lighted and well ventilated and kept clean and dry. The whole grains should be fed in clean litter in the feed and running expenses than invest hens should have plenty of green food Clean, fresh water should be supplied every morning and in summer time cannot become dirty. Eggs contain about 50 per cent water.

You get infertile eggs by keeping the male birds away from the hens. The fertile egg has the "germ of life," and the "germ of life" is the "germ of decay." The fertile egg must either start to incubate or decay. The infertile egg will not incubate and not liable to decay if kept under sanitary conditions. They are also claimed to be superior in flavor. Hence, infertile eggs are much incubate and not liable to decay if kept under sanitary conditions. White and Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes, also some fancy white Leghorn cockerels for safe. Woodlawn 89. superior as an article of food.

Then, you ask, why don't ranchers separate the males from the females? My answer is, some haven't sense enough to know it makes any difference; others say it is too much trouble and too expensive. For separate houses and yards have to be built for the male birds, which also means a great deal of extra work. Then again there are only a few people who can afford to pay for first class article who really know the difference between the common ranch stock and the extra quality, sanitary, infertile egg:

Exercising the Fowls.

If fowls are too closely confined they will constantly be striving to get at liberty. They will try to fly over the highest fences and in every way show how well they love the range of field and pasture. Such uneasiness and anxiety to get out militate against their good health, and a hen that is not

in good health will not lay eggs. They should, therefore, have all space that may be allowed them, and if this may not be furnished at all, then how much more important it is that one does not keep too many fowls confined within the limit of the poultry house exclusively.

However well the poultryman may feed and tend them, when thus restricted, if there be an excess of numbers crowded together, the hens will cease to lay, they will get ill, they will ose their flesh, become miserable in a short time, and in no case can they be made to give food returns when thus restricted in their quarters. If you have no foom for the hens to exercise in you would better get rid of them.

Poultrygrams.

When purchasing young chicks, or eggs, get the best you can afford. You'll get better return on your money.

Get friendly with your chickens. Do not scare them.

If you find a chicken with the habi of eating eggs you can cure him best by chopping its head off. Some poultry men consider that the only method, as it saves both the eggs and the time otherwise given in attempting to cure the bird. It also prevents other chickens getting the habit,

Don't get frightened if your incubator chicks hatch on the twentieth day. A strongly fertilized egg from heaitny stock will hatch a good healthy chick on the twentieth day.

Don't try to keep chicks away from their mother. The mother will abandon them soon enough.

Harm of Too Much Grain. It never occurs to the average farm-

er that the effect of a long continued diet of grain is as injurious to fowls as to cattle, nor that the concentrated grain food gives the best results when diluted or mixed with some bulky succulent material

Range for Chicks. An old orchard well set in clover is

an ideal range for chicks. Keep a cup should be kept well filled with cracked corn and wheat. Don't confine the chicks at any time, they will find all the water they need,

Preparing for Market. French poulterers use considerable care in preparing carcasses for market. In fact, they are experts in that line

'hey know not only how to stuff fowls

Breeding for Market. Of course, if you are going in for poul-try to sell on the market, you must select the fowl that will produce the most mest, and if for eggs the breed that will produce more eggs than meat. Then It is "up to you" to get the most out of them, as the slang goes, The Young Chicks,

kets might not yet appreciate so much care and attention to the appearance of dressed fowls, but it is well known

that carcasses prepared with the great-

est care by American methods always

bring the best prices,

Raising the young chickens is one of the most important phases of poultry work. Unless a person can properly mature the young stock to take the place of the hens when they become unprofitable, success can not be assured. Avenarius Carbolineum.

Cottage Grove, March 23 .- To the Edi-

ask a question or two for my own information.

tor of The Journal—I read your poultry columns every week and find plenty of good, sound sense there and want to

I want some one to tell me if avenurius carbolineum is not a good vermin room or cellar.

exterminator for the poultry house?

It is perfectly safe to handle and week.

mixes very good with whitewash.

I would like the opinion of some the experienced readers on it.

Caring for Setting Hens.

A setting hen is apt to hatch ou something more than chicks. Dust her well with insect powder or lice killer before she hatches. If the hen is free from lice it will make a material difference in the growth of the chicks.

Mature Hens for Breeding. Breeding from pullets or immature lowls of either sex tends to decrease the productive value of the offspring. The use of mature birds that excel in some particular respect tends to in crease the productive value of the off-spring, at least in the same respect.

Good Poultry Rules. It is urged that all farmers and oultrymen adhere strictly to the fol-

owing rules in handling their poultry and eggs. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens. Gather the eggs twice daily.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dark

The Journal's Poultry Directory

SECURE the advantages of our critical poultry experience by placing your order with us for stock or eggs for hatching. We make a specialty of all batching. We make a specialty of all standard breeds, either utility or fancy. Will cheerfully quote prices on pens, trics or single birds and eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Implement Co., 212 Front st., Portland, Or. Wirgsprechen Deutsch. sprechen Deutsch.

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early delivery. 1203 1108, or Tabor 2602. S. C. WHITE Leghorn, Tancred strain, stock from Tancred special yard: the kind that lay and pay; none better. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Walnut Grove Poultry Farm, J. T. Everest, proprietor, Newberg, Or.

S. C. WHITE Leghorn buby chicks, eggs for setting, trap-nested stock. Take no chances. For heavy egg yield, buy from stock whose parental production has been recorded. Send for price list. Browndale Farms, Box. 56, Aurora, Or. WHITE ORPINGTONS-Prize winners at Portland and Vancouver; 3 fine

cockerels very cheap; eggs from my blue ribbon birds, \$3 for 15: F. C. HIN-DLE, 409 E, 37th st. North. Tabor 600. WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH. WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.
Fancy and utility eggs, \$2.50 and \$1.50
per 13; \$10 and \$8 per 100; stock for
sale. E. J. Hufford, 212 Central ave.,
St. Johns. Phone Columbia 114.

EGGS for hatching. Maliard duck, Could use hot water incubator not less than 120 egg capacity. Address O. F. Witte, Milwaukle, Or. Tel. Black WHITE Leghorn baby chicks, \$8 per 100 until May 15. Safe delivery guar-anteed. We cliarge for no dead or crip-pled chicks. The Pioneer Hatchery, 418

6th st., Petaluma, Cal. FOR SALE-All kinds of fancy poulhatching. Used incubators. Portland Poultry Exchange, 279 Hawthorne. Phone East 6246.

SEND 2c stamp for hy method of get-ting eggs in the water and price list of eggs for hatching from my White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, Chas. H. Shepherd, Route 2, Boise, Idaho. WHITE Leghorn eggs \$1 and \$2 per setting; first pen headed by first cockerel Portland, 1912. B. A. Palmer, 101 E. 19th st N. East 1655. 12 WHITE and 12 Brown Leghorn pullets, 75 cents each; also White Leghorn cock. I WILL PAY \$3 for a good Brown Leghorn, male. 6221 E. 49th st.

Buff Leghorn Cockerels A few fine ones at \$2 and up. LONES-DALE'S, 3723 E. 49th st. CORNISH games, the best general purpose fowl; "ggs, \$3 for 16; some fine cockerels for sale. H. Weisenborn, 1184

East 7th st. North. THOROUGHBRED Barred Rock and White Wyandotte (Ringhouse strain) eggs, 75c per setting. Phone week days, Tabor 734.

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WANTED chickens and eggs. Portland Poultry Exchange, 279 Hawthorne. East 6246. B. R. eggs, \$1, \$1.50 per setting of 15. 515 Prescott st., cor 11th: Phone

Woodlawn 960. THOROUGHBRED buff and brown Leg-horn, eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Yost's Poultry Yards. R. 3, Oregon City. SETTINGS of thoroughbred Buff Orp-ingtons, high grade stock; \$2. Tele-phone Potts, Main 7173. BARRh- Rock cockerels,

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, thoroughbred, \$1.50 per setting of 15. 988 Union ave., N.

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WHITE Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, eggs \$1.50. P. P Plant, P. O. Box 2002. \$5.50 PER HUNDRED for my high-grade White Leghorns. 4903 22d ave. S. E., block from Clarks station.

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Poultry Ranches

in Tualatin valley. Small pay-ment down, long time and low in-

Do not feed fowls on the cold, damp ground. Provide a good scratching place, using plenty of litter, then scat-ter the grain in this, to make the fowls exercise for their feed. Fowls that do not exercise for their feed, are usually unprofitable in every way. The busy hen is the laying and the paying one.

5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds

In the majority of cases it is not the hen's fault that she doesn't lay, its the

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The Poultry Book—H. Weir; \$1.50; postage, 25c.
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Practical Poultry Keeping—R. B. Sands; 75c; postage, 8c.
American Poultry Culture—R. B. Sands; \$1.50; postage, 12c.
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CERTIFICATES of title made. Title & Trust Co., Lewis bldg., 4th and Oss. Riverview Cemetery association to Jefferson Myers, lot 30, section 13, said cemetery
John B. Brown and wife to E. J. Godman, lot 3, block 103, Irvington.
William H. Applegate and wife to Oliver
L. Applegate, lots 1 to 4, block 16, Berkeley
Portland Trust company to M. C. Strawn et al, lot 7, block 11, Merlow.
Fred Hobbisictken and wife to Thomas Wrot, lots 9 to 13, block 22, Fairport Keynote Realty company to Emil O. Johnson, lot 1, block 7, Glen Harber.
The Palmyra company to A. V. Calkins, lot 8, block 1, Palmyra.
A. V. Calkins to L. O. Gibson, lots 8 and 9, block 1, Palmyra.
Mary W. Van Pelt to C. E. Fleids, lot 5, block 8, Sminint addition.
H. Hamblet, trustee to Charles P. Gray et al, lots 26 and 27, block 21, Fairport
Ralph W. Fisher and wife to Milton R. Lewis, lot 26, block 1, Fisher's subdivision lot 2, Gienwood Fark.