

We all know that there is big money in poultry. How much there is in it for us, depends entirely upon ourselves and whether or not we are keeping up with the country in the country in poultry. How much there is in it for trouble in teaching the uses and manighty profitable flock, that it seems agement of the ordinary hatching matchine. whether or not we are keeping up with the procession in raising the kind of chickens which bring the most cash

Not Difficult to Manage.

While there is nothing complex or and in getting them into the market at a time when the demand is greatest.

The value of poultry production for the United States this season was but a are more than worth the effort. The United States this season was but a shade under that of wheat or cotton, amounting to over half a billion dollars. Since the perfection of the incubator, the importance of the industry has been greatly augmented. By the use of this splendid device it is now comparatively casy to bring in large quantities of chickens for the winter right time, it will be unreasonable to look for a good hatching of chickens. and early spring market when p ces look for a good hatching of chickens are very attractive. Hens can be from the best incubator upon the urged but they can not be made to set market.

The writer has used incubators and if they do not wa to; the incubator The writer has used incubators and can be set at any time. All that is has found great delight in hatching

try. It costs no more to feed and care for a broad breasted Plymouth Rock, or a Wyandotte, or a huge light Brah-ma, or any of a dozen other splendid standard varieties than it does for the common scrub, and with the low price at which good eggs, or practically pure bred cockerels can be had, it is the easiest thing imaginable to have, after two or three years of systematic breed-ing, a flock of chickens producing three times the profit of the original

A fascinating little bulletin has been issued by the Department of Agriculture (farmers' bulletin No. 51) which is replete with illustrations of the principal standard varieties of chickens, the reading of which by any chicken grower, however small, should certainly stimulate a New Year resolution to make the flock a real money earner. T'is bulletin, while it will prove, prob-

Standard Kinds of Chickens.

ably, a mere stimulant for mo e extensive literature on the subject, can be obtained without cost from Sena-tors and Members of Congress, or the Secretary of Agriculture, and the proof of its popularity is apparent in the seven or eight editions which it has been neessary to publish to supply the demand throughout the country

Caponizing Fowls.

One of the most attractive features of poultry raising is the production of capons. This is a story all by itself. It is an experiment which one can enter into and with a very slight expenditure for a set of instruments, can follow it to any degree desired. It respecial lines of agricultural operations quires some judgment and a little attention, but caponizing is not difficult; it is one of those things which, while it looks, in the beginning, to be a hard proposition, gradually comes to you all of itself, so that the first thing you know you become almost an expert, and the reward is very considerable. Capons always sell readily and at a perature, and to the brooding of the them, but it was necessary to do a good advance in price. The birds be-young chicks during the tender period little experimenting first to get the maof their existence. The incubator has chine in good working order, to keep and are always money makers. The interested thousands of women and the lamp trimmed so that it burned a readiness wit which the new capon

gain strength and then they are ready for sale. The hatch by the remarkable method is from 60 to 70 per cent.

THE AMERICAN INCUBATOR IN TURKEY.

living germs are sold on the street for food at about one sixth of a cent

After being tested they are kept in

the jars for seven days, being changed as before. This makes a total of eleven days in the jars. Then they

of eleven days in the jars. Then they are taken in a bamboo basket and rolled out on a mat on the platform above the jars. Here they remain until hatched. The only heat they receive is from the room, except during cold weather they are batched the chicks are put

they are hatched the chicks are put in shallow baskets for a short time to

After testing, it is stated that 90 per cent of those remaining will hatch.

This style of incubator probably
would not suit American requirements,
out the idea of utilizing the heat of the coom during the later stages of incuba-tion is very valuable, as it economizes both heat and space.

POULTRY FEEDING.

An Important Phase of the Chicken Growing Industry,

Poultry feeding is sometimes a most serious problem to those who desire to make this line a specialty. Experience has shown that there are certain with which poultry raising may advantageously be connected. In dairying there is usually a large quantity of skim milk or butter-milk which may be utilized to furnish a considerable part of the poultry ration. Upon the fruit farm fowls are also of advantage. They keep down insect pests and they may have a free range a greater part of the season without the possibility of doing any damage. Plum growers have found poultry especially useful in obliterating the curculio, and 'even the apple crop has been consid-erably benefited. If it is found that



FAMILIAR POULTRY SCENES

always been considered largely within the province of the women folks, and the enlargement of the industry by machine—one which will do its work well—is usually so successful that others in the neighborhood quickly follow his example. Nevertheless, there is no danger of the poultry business being overdone. It is one of the most staple and profitable lines of business in the world to-day, for its products are always in increasing demand in every town and city in the world, and throughout the entire year.

But before going into the incubators

A PLYMOUTH ROCK PRIZE-WINNER.

the enlargement of the industry by utilizing incubators has not changed the industry by utilizing incubators has not changed the situation, except that many others than farmers' wives are now raising that many others than farmers' wives are now raising as it has been adopted by thousands of people owning small rural homes," said an incubator agent to me recently, "activation to the poultry ration.

ORIENTAL INCUBATORS.

The fowls injure small fruits it is best that they be confined during the limited season when the fruit is ripentiage. Waste fruits, either in winter caponizing is by far the easier job; it is as easy as the skinning operation, for summer, are a welcome and valuation to the poultry ration.

The market garden also furnishes a large amount of waste products which name the situation, except that many others than farmers' wives are now raising as it has been adopted by thousands of people owning small rural homes," said an incubator agent to me recently, "activation to the poultry ration.

ORIENTAL INCUBATORS.

Peculiar Facility of Chinese for Activation the splendid physical make. The original design that they be confined during the limitation the poultry is right they are been adopted by thousands of people owning small rural homes," said an incubators are always in increasing demand in every town and city in the world, and throughout the enlist that they be confined the limit they be confined to the poultry is right they confined until they be confined in skinning and the limit they be confined to the poultry is ration.

ORIENTAL INCUBA

But before going into the incubator business it is necessary to have some good egg producing machinery, that is, good, laying hens and comfortable and cheerful quarters, along with a go d system of feeding, to induce them to lay. The fertility of eggs is also affected by the conditions of the hensy.

The agricultural papers and poultry.

Breeding Up the Flock. Peculiar Facility of Chinese for Arti-

we are to look * the beginning of any particular industry, we are usually told that we might find that this particular work was first carried on in China. This applies as well to the artificial hatching of eggs. Throughout China the hatching of eggs by hear is a superior superior to the second superior by heat is a very large and important industry and has been practiced since industry and has been practiced since very ancient times. The Oriental who desires to hatch eggs by artificial heat first constructs a building of sundred brick, plastered on the outside with mud. Completely fill; one skle and the other also, except for door space and sufficient room for a man to test the eggs, are round, barrel-like mud brick walls with earthen jars set into them. This jar is very deep, and comes within six or eight rel-like mud brick walls with earthen jars set into them. This jer is very deep, and comes within six or eight inches of the ground. The conical bottom is filled with ashes to the depth of eight or nine inches, to keep the temperature more uniform and to the depth of eight or nine inches, to keep the temperature more uniform and to the depth of the temperature in eggs and will also in the fertilizer supply. avoid sudden changes of temperature terially to the fertilizer supply.



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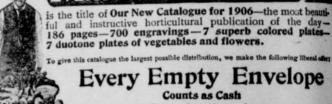
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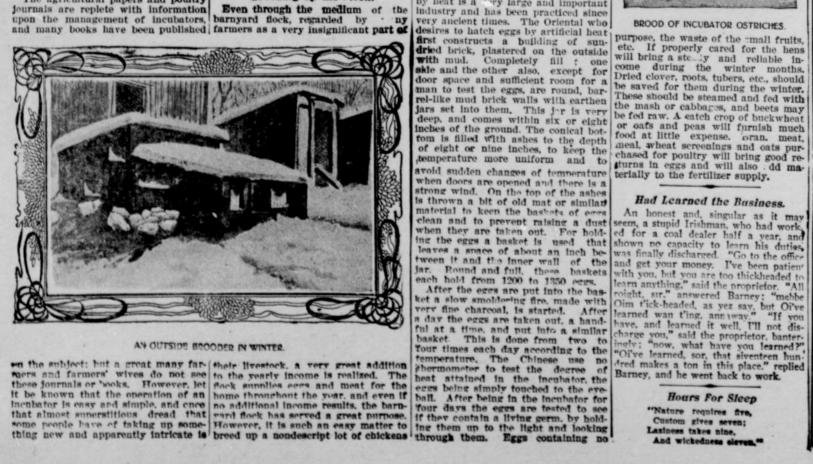


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FLOCK OF WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.

necessary is a proper regard to the tem- large flocks of fine chickens from

are less profitable than plowing or short time made the owner as famil ar other heavy manual labor.

purchasers of which, failing to secure good results, become disgusted and inform their neighbors that artificial incubation is a failure and a fake. On

Cheap Machines the Most Expensive.

the other hand, the purchaser of a good

There are many excellent incubators upon the market, but there are also many cheap, imperfect machines, the

simple piece of farm machinery.

The period of incubation is always one of expectancy and when the chicks

begin to come forth from the shell there is either keen joy or a decided

come discouraged if the first hatch brings you only 50 per cent, of chick-ens. Go right ahead, determined to omit the mistakes of the first trial and

alm for 85 or 90 per cent. of the next hatching, which you should get if you have a good incubator and handle it properly. After a little practice you

come to know your machine, how it is acting and what it will do, as well as

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The poultry business on the farm has

Breeding Up the Flock.

it to a nicety.

The agricultural papers and poultry journals are replete with information