

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

## AND SOUTHERN FARM GAZETTE



A Farm and Home Weekly for the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia and Florida.

FOUNDED, 1886, AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Reg'd U. S. Pat. Office.

Vol. XXVIII. No. 44.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

Weekly: \$1 a Year.

### “How I Managed to Get Eggs Last Winter.”

#### I.—First Prize Letter.

**M**Y HENS usually give me a 60 per cent egg yield, or over, in winter. These are the rules I have followed:

1. Selected stock: hens pure-bred and selected for laying qualities.

2. Comfortable houses: open front, tight walls, good floors and roof, plenty of scratching room.

3. Good feed and plenty of it: wheat bran, grit, charcoal, oyster shell, beef scrap, good wheat (the best chicken feed), corn meal and a little cottonseed meal in dry mash with bran. Green feed and fresh earth all the time.

4. Small flocks: I do not have over seven or eight hens in a yard. Each flock has two yards; the hens run in one on green stuff, while a new supply is sprouting in the other.

5. Only pullets kept for winter layers: a few year-old hens are kept for breeders.

6. Careful and unremitting attention: this is the hardest part of chicken raising. If you cannot give

it, do not expect winter eggs. Water, feed, dust baths, lice, houses—all must be looked after. Hens must be kept in the best physical condition. Cleanliness is essential. Lice, filth, and lack of feed are chief causes of the empty egg basket.

7. Let me make this point a repetition of one before: Green feed is a necessity. Rye, oats, wheat, crimson clover, etc., will save other feed, keep hens healthy, and add enormously to the egg yield.

Mrs. W. E. Jenkins, Ellendale, Tenn.

#### II.—Second Prize Letter.

Last October I had 65 hens (yearlings and pullets). The yearlings had begun laying in September and in October some of the pullets began. So by December and January I was getting all the eggs I could expect from a well-kept flock of hens. I feed my hens wheat, oats, and corn of mornings and milk about 9 o'clock. In the evening I give them wheat and corn, two parts corn to one wheat. I crack all of the bones we have from the meats, which they relish very much. Then I give them pumpkins, beets or turnips—anything I have. Once a day I turn them out on the oats or rye. I always give them plenty of water, and if the weather is very cold I warm the water. Charcoal, grit, and oyster shells are always kept before them. A protection from the wind is also very necessary. My flock of 65 hens averaged me 45 eggs per day all winter. The fundamental principles in egg production are cleanliness and constant attention.—Mrs. H. W. Walker, Julian, N. C.

#### III.—Home-Raised Feeds Fill the Bill.

I persuaded my husband to sow oats in the early fall all around the chicken house and yard. This afforded the hens something green to feed on all the time.

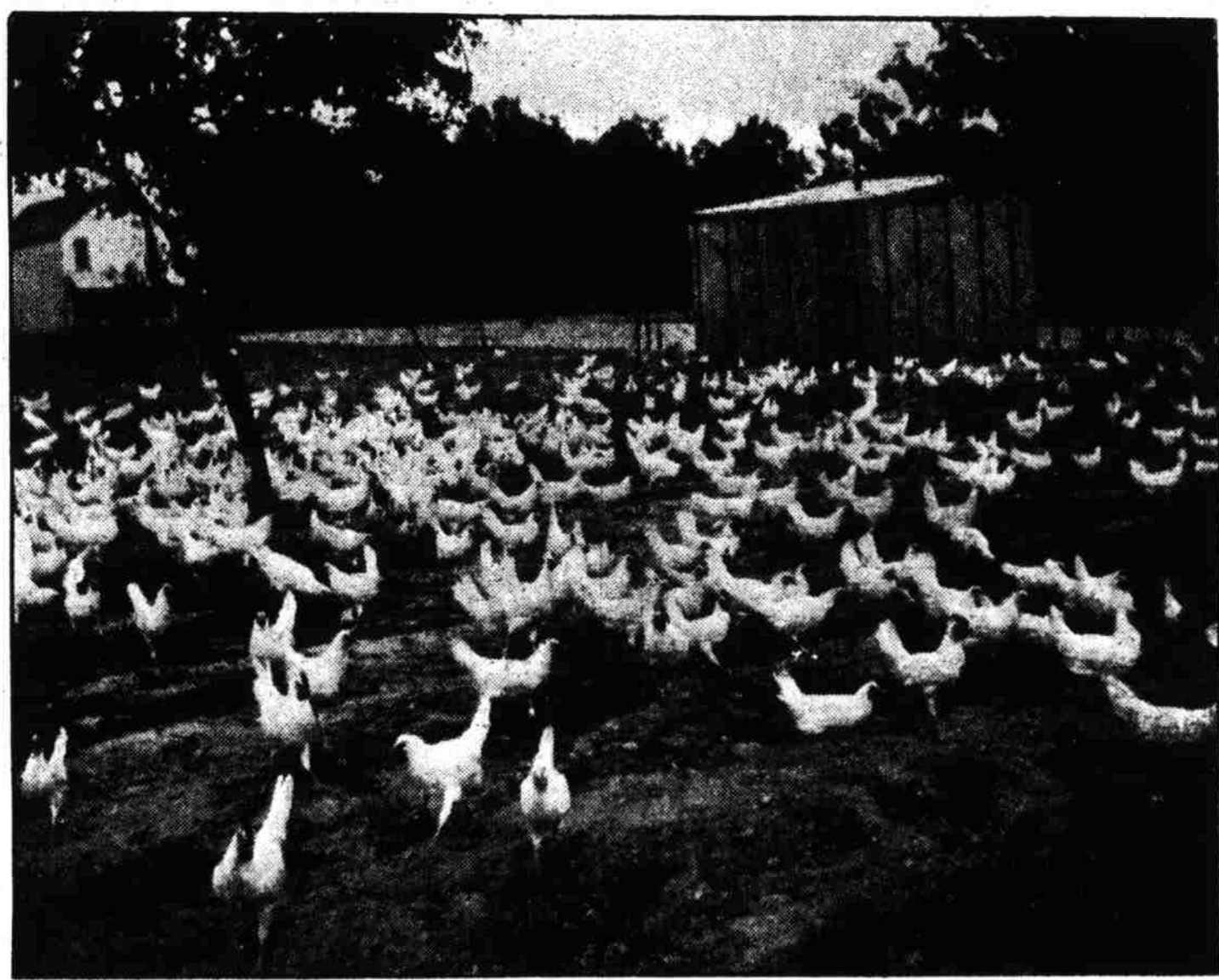
The feed which I gave them consisted of scraps left over from the dining table, in which I would crumble browned egg shells and feed early in the morning. Their mid-day meal consisted of corn chops mixed with about an equal amount of good wheat bran.

Their evening feed was whole corn, giving them all they would eat at night with some generally left, which they would devour after flying down from the roost early in the morning. I took special pains to keep a bountiful supply of fresh, clean water at all times during the day, never allowing them to drink very cold water.

Plenty of good gravel and charcoal was scattered about in the runs where they could get it when wanted. Last, but not least, I succeeded in keeping everything moderately clean.

With this feeding my hens were thrifty and laid regularly, seldom failing to get at least two-thirds as many eggs as I had hens, and quite often I would get more than that per cent.

Mrs. W. H. Crutchfield, Prattsville, Ark.



WHITE LEGHORNS ON WARREN POULTRY FARM, WISE, N. C.

#### FEATURES OF THIS ISSUE.

Building the Barn—III—How to Design a Gambrel Roof . . . . .	7
Boll-Weevil in North Carolina—It Has Not Arrived Yet and is Not Likely to Come for Some Years . . . . .	6
Doings on Sunny Home Farm—An Interesting French Letter . . . . .	6
Farm Work for November—Mr. Parker's Suggestions . . . . .	5
How Much Pasture from an Acre?—It All Depends Upon the Acre . . . . .	3
“How I Managed to Get Eggs Last Winter”—Experience Letters from Progressive Farmer Readers . . . . .	16
Left-Over Meats—How to Use Them to Best Advantage . . . . .	10
North Carolina Fair Notes—Reports from Raleigh and Greensboro . . . . .	8
Practical Business Co-operation—The Third of Mr. Green's Articles . . . . .	18
Professor Massey's Comments—Answers to Various Inquiries . . . . .	4
Ten Constitutional Amendments—All Good Ones . . . . .	12
Where Creameries May Be Built—Practical Advice by Mr. Shuford . . . . .	14