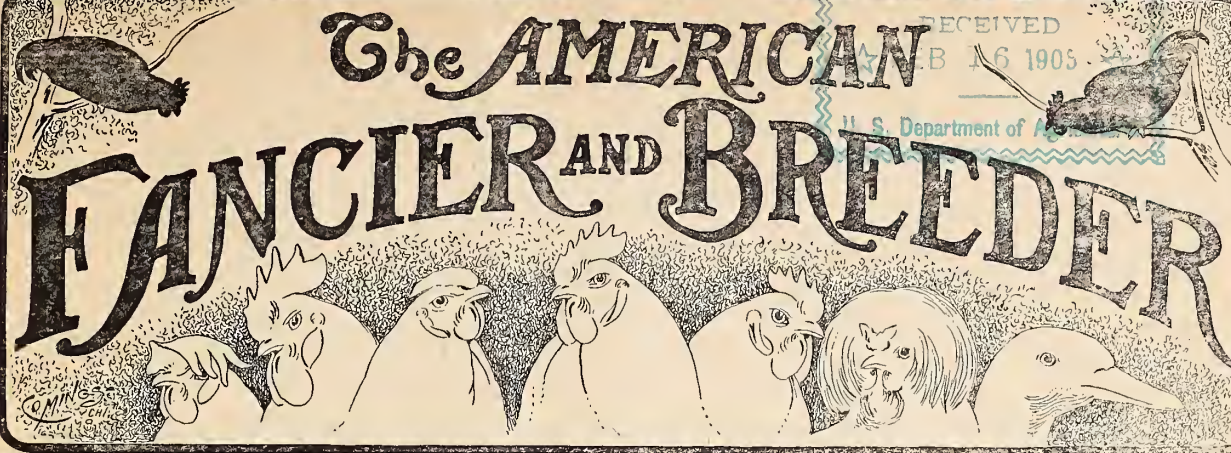


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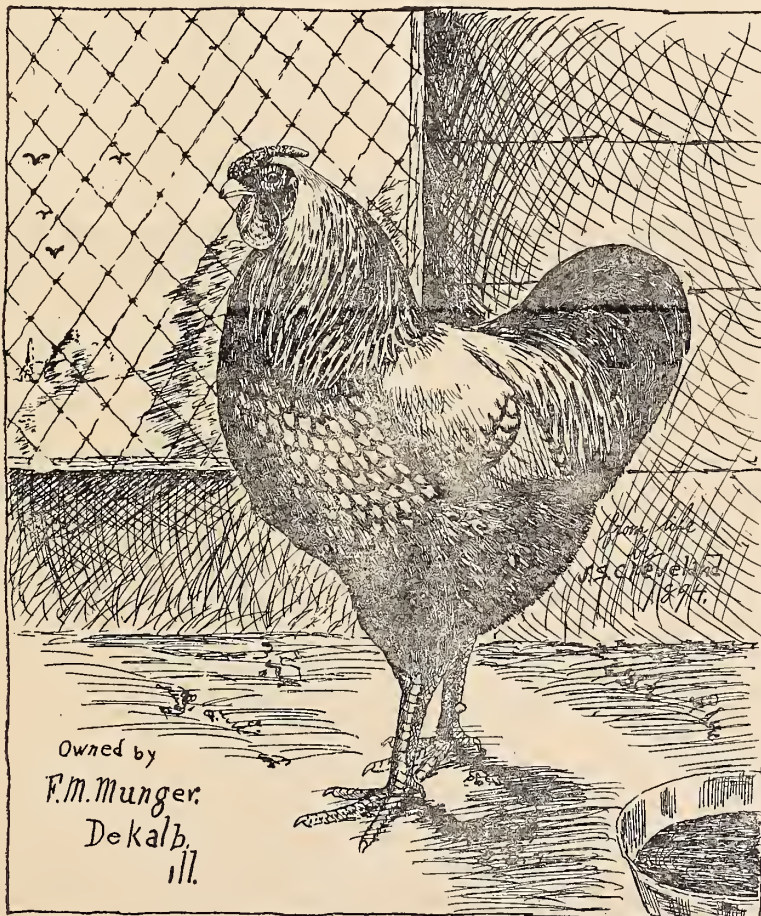
The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 21.

De Kalb, Illinois, September, 1904.

No. 9.



A 93½ point SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.

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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 21.

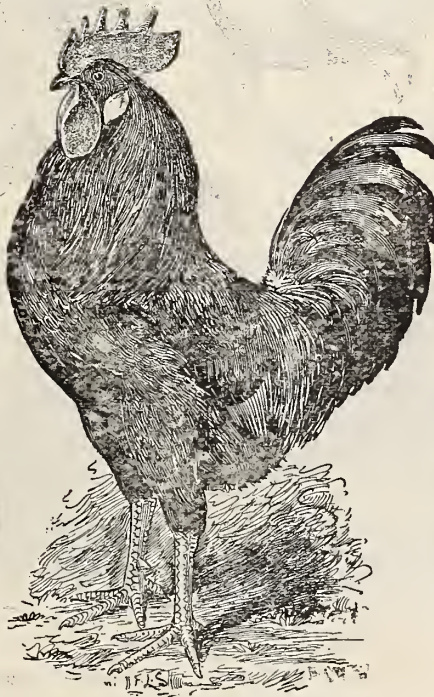
DEKALB, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER, 1904.

No. 9

Poultry on the Farm.

Why is it that so few of our farmer's wives raise pure-bred poultry? They, as a rule, are very active and painstaking, are quite enthusiastic in the pursuit of poultry raising. Most of them read some good journal and in every issue see one or more articles setting forth the claim that pure-bred poultry can be raised as cheaply as the common stock, and are worth much in the markets, still they cling to their mixed and through the long winter months patiently wait till spring for eggs to come. Nineteen twentieths of the poultry crop of Illinois comes from the farms, hence we must conclude that from a practical standpoint they must know a thing or two about poultry raising. Most every farmer's wife in this section of the States raises annually from 200 to 500, what we term, late hatched chicks. Their hens do not lay during the winter months, consequently do not become broody until very late in the winter months, consequently do not become broody until very late in the spring. They cater solely to the summer egg and carcass side of the market. They employ the means of nature in producing and caring for their chicks. Incubators and brooders as a rule in their hands give very unsatisfactory returns. Not for want of intelligent, careful attention on their part, through the misfortune of having been caught on the hook of a wily advertiser of a worthless machine, guaranteed to be the best made: but when their eggs are cooked in a cheap pine box, with an attractive exterior, with a regulator that has about as much influence on the temperature as the moon, they are up against it sure enough. The fellow who blows the big advertising horn at the other end of the line chuckles in his sleeve, tightens his grasp on their remittance, and wears them out with correspondence telling them just where they made the mistake. As a rule, the cheapest and most worthless articles are advertised the strongest—for example, the dollar watch, whilst the old reliable time-keepers win their patronage by merit. It is to be regretted that advertising courtesy forbids us, in the poultry press, to direct these people to machines that are much more reliable than old Biddy herself; that will take care of the temperature, with less trouble and attention than hard coal base burner. Our country poultry raisers labor under the false impression that pure-bred poultry cannot be raised and kept pure so long as their common stock is kept on their

premises. To such I would say that it is just about as easy to raise standard stock and keep them with hundreds of mongrels around as if you had them alone on your farm. The only precaution necessary is the throwing out of your poultry netting around the grounds selected for them during the breeding season only, which lasts but three months; the rest of the year they can range together. Should any of your common stock be high flyers, clip one wing and they will not intrude upon these grounds. It surely is in the farmer's own interest to give standard-bred stock trial. In making



A GOOD BROWN LEGHORN.

your selection of a variety, as a basis for your experimental work, bear in mind that the egg-producing side of the question is most easily attained, as the competition in this field is very limited; you move along lines of but slight resistance. With eggs 40 cents per dozen to the producer, as they have been in manufacturing districts all winter you cannot miss the mark very widely by raising as an eye-opener forty or fifty early hatched White Wyandotte chicks. The pullets from these, with no better care than you give your common stock, will if warmly housed, and given a variety of food, give you from October or November from

fifteen to twenty-five eggs per fowl monthly, and continue, until the molt, which commences in July and is fully over by October when they will again be ready for another winter egg harvest. By carefully banding your most industrious layers and using these only, in making up your pens, the spring, you can thus easily lay a foundation for a laying strain that will within a very few years give you much pleasure and profit. In adopting a well established laying strain, you not only have the advantage of an abundance of eggs in winter, but you, to a very great measure, eliminate the perplexing question of what to feed how much to give your fowls. This matter of a well-balanced ration one most conducive to an egg yield, is the great stumbling block that keeps many of our farmers from giving our improved stock a trial. These egg breeds, while such a ration is required in producing the maximum results, will do remarkably well on the farmer's narrow variety of grain and vegetables. Like the good dairy cow, they cannot be induced to eat too much good, wholesome food. Give them all they can eat with a relish; this we not cause them to lay on fat during the working season, but will greatly increase the egg yield. Whatever you do with a specific object in view and you will realize that our claims for standard-bred stock are well founded.

Successful Poultry Journal.

Homing Pigeons

Before the days of the telegraph and telephone the homing pigeon was the quickest carrier of news, and great fortunes were acquired by those who made daily use of these birds for carrying commercial messages. In the Franco-Prussian War the part played by the homing pigeons was so important that the attention of the whole world to these wonderful creatures, and the great European powers spent large sums in establishing and maintaining pigeon posts for use in time of war. Nowadays no one pretends that the homing pigeon is of much use, but for dwellers in the country who are not in close touch with telephone or telegraph offices, there may arise many occasions when pigeons can be employed to advantage. Any country doctor with an extensive practice can readily appreciate the practical value of a few well trained birds as a means of communication with his home when the saving of lives is at issue.—Country Life in America.

Ruen Ducks.

The mating of Ruens to breed prize winners is a much more difficult matter than mating any other ducks. They are part-colored birds, and each color and shade must be strictly considered. Here we have all the difficulty experienced in breeding prize Hamburgs or Brahas. The pen which will bred good show drakes can't be depended upon to breed first class ducks. Here breeder's skill is a necessity.

From a prize pair no doubt good birds

To breed show drakes a show drake must be had, and ducks of course, very large and not particularly dark must be mated with them. Then to breed ducks show ducks must be mated with a rather dark colored drake, with the line down his back. The claret breast must be very dense; and the under parts dark. The only difference in the matings is in the shade of color of both sexes. The marking must be clear and distinct. I don't believe in breeding drakes from badly marked ducks but I like the ducks just a shade lighter than

as possible, and not over three-eighths of an inch wide (quarter of an inch looks better.) At all events, a broad ring should be avoided.

The ring separates the green neck from the claret breast, which should be a dense deep claret from the ring well down, and quite free from white in any feather or penciling. The flank should be a bluish grey, distinctly but closely penciled with black, and it should be free from rust. This color goes well up to the stern, and black tail, converts and quill.

**Merits of the Leghorns.**

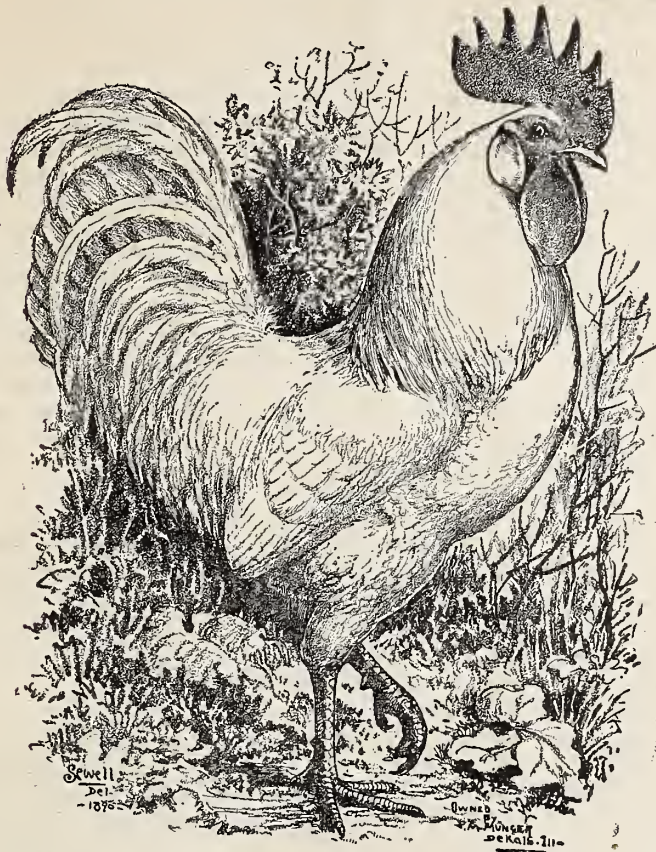
The merits of the Leghorns may be summed up as follow: The best layers of any known variety of poultry. Owing to the perfect action, almost every egg is strongly fertilized and but few fail to hatch. Their eggs hatch out more strong, vigorous chicks than any other family of fowls. They grow at once into strength and beauty, fledge faster and begin laying at from four to five months after coming from the shell. They are the best living, and so are less liable to disease, because they scatter and exercise, and so contract nothing from each other, but the habit of everlasting. Their eggs are very large and delicious and bring the highest prices in all the big city restaurant hotels. A flock of five hundred red laying hens, if given good care and feed, will pay over \$1.00 profit per head in a year. In a good many cases Leghorns have made \$2.50 per year for their owners.

may be bred, but the probability as that the drakes will not be the same shade as the old bird, nor will the ducks be likely to follow their mother. This is one of the evils the fancy has wrought. I am aware that very few Irish, or perhaps English breeders keep a duck and drake breeding strain; there may not, in fact, be sure a term at all applied to ducks, yet it almost amounts to this.

exhibition birds, and to breed ducks I like the drake a shade darker than those required for exhibition.

A show drake should have a greenish orange bill tipped with black bean, a long, broad, rather flat bill in a straight line with the head. The head is large, and a dense green back, the neck is long, carried rather erect, surrounded on the sides and front with a neat, white ring, which should be as even

The black should be rich green black, the wing covert a clear gray, and the pinion covers slaty black. The wing bar is very beautiful; it consist of a rich iridescent blue center bar, with a narrow black bar on each side, and a white bar outside the black one. He should be long, broad and square, deep in keel from front the stern. He should weigh about nine or ten pounds, and about continued on page 9.



A 96½ point WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL. Bred at American Poultry Farm, DeKalb, Illinois.

Peculiarities of Turkeys.

Rearing turkeys requires a certain management and method of feeding. Very much on the feed for the first two months. Unless they are at least a week old young turks should be kept away from all other poultry except their mother, since they are prone to follow anything that is moving. The first feed should consist of stale bread soaked in milk, with chopped onions and

milk curds, to which should be added a little black pepper three times a week. Hard boiled eggs may be given, but there is a proneness to give too much of this food. A poult is easily killed and a few lice on it will mean it's death. Young turkeys require feed oftener than young chicks. The breeding stock should not be related in the least. Raw corn meal is not beneficial to turkeys. When they are old enough to eat corn they may eat almost any other feed that is

at hand. A little fresh meat chopped and fed to them will be a benefit and will also be very much relished. Keep roosting coops clean and dry. Should a mother hen refuse to go into a it is because it is full of lice or is filthy, her instinct telling her it is not the proper place for her brood. Keep all drinking fountains clean and sweet. For the first few weeks the poults should not be exposed to rain or dew. Provide plenty of sharp sand or gravel for them. Give them a good dust bath composed of sifted coal ashes. It will cause lice to hunt other quarters very soon. One very important point will be to look twice a week for large on the heads. Two or three healthy insects of this order will soon cause the death of a poult. Turkeys are fond of grass seed and insects, and will seek such foods if they do not have them. Turkeys do not take kindly to close confinement, and the young take great delight in warm weather; it can scarcely get too warm for them and for this reason the earliest broods do not do the best. Warm weather and long rambles through the fields are necessary privileges of the turkey. They will be noticed to move slowly scanning every nook and corner for some morsel to pick up, even in the of the heat of the day. To be pryttable they should make rapid growth, and to do this they should have plenty of good food and should be kept warm and dry.—Poultry Farmer.

Wheat and corn are standard foods among the farmers of the central and western states. These farmers find that they can produce these foods at a much less cost than they can purchase other foods hence, they use them. Moreover, they find that there are no foods prepared in any manner that can beat oats as a muscle-maker, wheat as a bone-stiffener and corn as a fattener. This fact has been clear to them for many years and they have profited by it, and are likely to continue to do so.



G. S. BANTAM COCKEREL.

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The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER

Published the 15th of each month.

By THE AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER PUB., CO.
DE KALB, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1904.

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Twelve additional varieties of poultry have been added, including Rose Comb Brown Legorns in the Mediterranean class, Black Red game hantams, buff turkeys, and the following non-standards varieties; Gray Japanese bantam, Indian game bantams, Jersey Blues, Klondikes, Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, Pea Comb Rhode Island Keds, Whita Crested Polish Bearded bantams and White Java. Some other varieties are under consideration and will probably be added before the publication of the final prize-list. Several elimination have been made in the pigeon classification because of duplication or other causes, and some classes not now complete will be enlarged.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club will be held in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 5th, 1905 in connection with the New York Show. At this meeting the officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and a large attendance of the members is desired. The club is offering \$350.00 in cash specials at this show, and has done much to advance the popularity of the White Wyandottes, some of the results of which were seen at the World's Fair Poultry Show, where the White Wyandottes led all other varieties, with the largest class of one variety ever gotten together. There were over 800 White Wyandottes on ex-

hibition and they occupied one entire building 200 feet long, with eight rows of coops extending the full length of the building. The building was decorated with red, white and blue bunting, and at each end were fastened long streamer with the words "The most popular variety in the world."

The 1905 club catalogue will be issued in a few days, and a copy will be mailed to any person sending their name to the secretary, Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo.

Helps to Beginners.

There is a vast difference between a man who peddles poultry and one who breeds it. To be sure we have both, but I truly believe that for the good of the poultry industry we should, by some means or other, every poultry peddler from the business.

I am not speaking now of the huckster, whose business it is to sell and buy poultry for market, but I refer to the persons who buy birds from other breeders and then peddle them from place to place under the name of the breeder of such and such a variety. I can not see what glory a man derives from such a business. There may be some consolation in the fact that he "beat" the other fellow at the shows but what good does that do the great poultry fraternity?

Here is a man who has spent years in bringing a breed of fowls to a high place in poultry world and when that man wins he a heartfelt satisfaction that he deserves all he got. Can the peddler say so much?

I realize that I am on debatable ground, but I believe it is a cause that need wise handling. Suppose I send to a prominent breeder and buy a fine cock, take him to New York, and he wins. Who then is the real winner, myself or the man from I bought the bird? And is it to show a bird that you did not raise, or that does not have the blood of your own strain in it as being your own.

Here is a man who sells eggs to a man who in turn hatches and raises a lot of fine birds and when fall comes round the man who sold the eggs buys the birds and exhibits them; in this case the birds are rightly his own; they came from his yards directly; they have his blood in them. I can see nothing wrong in such work.

I must say that it is little wonder that much of the wind is taken out of the sails of the beginners when we come to see that it does not mean much to buy birds that will win. It then becomes not so much a matter of who has the best skill in rearing poultry, but who has the fattest pocket book; not so much in the business for the pleasure one derives from being able to raise fine birds as it is to make money by buying and selling them.

It has been my observation that these "peddlers" soon grow tired of their own game. Just so soon as the money end of the business begins to lag that soon they seek some other business. But not so with the true fancier. He is in the work for what pleasure there is in it and the money part

becomes a secondary matter.

A man who is now a prominent fancier once stood on the floor of a big show just after the ribbons has been placed and not seeing first come to his coop, said: "I am going home to work harder than ever, and the fellows will find out that I can win yet? By buying the best best birds in the land? No. By going into his breeding yards and mating with care the best birds he had and following it up till the result was birds that would win. That man to-day finds much pleasure in what he has accomplished and more than that he finds a great deal of money in his wallet. The world will reward a true man. Let him who will peddle but as for me I want to have it said that what I show is mine and not Tom Jone bird.

Go it then my dear beginner. There is room at the top. If you want to be a huckster be one, but if a true fancier be one, and I surely believe that every lover of fine birds will give you the welcome hand when once you put your foot on the top round of the ladder.

Wm. Harris Guyer.

He has taken advantages of his opportunities and success has been his reward.

Sweet on Piles, 25 tablets, 25 cents. S. erling Medicine Co., Trenton, N. J.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first prize stock at Erie, Painsville and Warren at \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 27 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.

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Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.

HERE'S A BARGAIN—SEND SIXTY cents and get all for one year, Reliable Poultry Journal, Farm Journal and Farmers Young People. All subscriptions handled, also reading matter at 10 cents a journal. Paul F. Williams, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Fattening Poultry.

In fattening poultry it should be borne in mind that the more the fowls can be induced to eat and digest the quicker will they fatten. Good sound corn is one of the best foods for fattening fowls, yet it should not be fed alone. Poultry need to have their rations balance just as other live stock on the farm.

A plan followed successfully by the writer has been as follows: The morning and evening meal was made up of corn meal mixed with milk and seasoned with salt. Noon ration consisted of whole corn and wheat, with a vegetable food or meat scraps. The latter may be given for a change or blood meal can be employed. We have used some poultry foods with success; in feeding such foods feed small rather than large quantities. Such food keep the appetite sharp and aid digestion.

Keep a good supply of clean water and a box of sharp, gritty gravel before the poultry at all times. Food should not lie before the fattening birds, but they should have at each meal all that will be eaten up clean.

Fowls will continue to improve and make profitable gains just so long as they with a relish. The time required to fit poultry in the fattening pens will depend wholly upon the skill of the feeder. From ten days to two weeks is the time required for fattening chickens. Chickens are best fattened in coops or small pens that are overcrowded. The same is true of ducks. Gosling fatten best in small pens or yards, but old geese will fatten rapidly when running at large. Turkeys do not fatten well in confinement but do better when allowed to range, but plenty of fattening food must be supplied.

The New Seedless Apple.

The seedless apple, developed by John F. Spencer of Grand Junction Colo. bids fair to have a more revolutionary effect upon the apple growing interests of the country than even the seedless orange upon the orange interests. The effect will be more revolutionary for the reason that the apple interests and market for both apple trees is larger. Apples can be grown in any country. Oranges are grown only in the tropics. Apples might well be called necessities, while oranges are luxuries; there are barrels of apples sold where there one is sold.

This wide extent of the interests effected makes the development of the new apple the most important thing that has taken place in the fruit growing world for many years, and when it is known that seedless apple nur-

series have been established in Utah, Idaho, California, Missouri, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Canada, in addition to the home nursery at Grand Junction Colorado, all within a few weeks, the rapidity with which the new apple is being taken up can be appreciated.

The new apple has many features that makes it of special advantage, in addition to the seedless nature. This feature is the most important however, for in addition to removing a disagreeable feature a saving of nearly one fourth is made, in the language of the school boy, "There aint going to be no core." But the very absence of seed makes the apple wormless, it is a known fact that the apple worm lives off the seed, and there being no seed, and there being being no seed, and there is nothing to sustain the worm, even though it may be hatched.

The trees are also blossomless, and this lack of blossoms make the trees undamageable in cold weather. Late frosts leave theseedless apples still bearing, although the ordinary apple trees, growing along side them, may be barren. This has been proven in Mr. Spencer's orchard at Grand Junction.

The tree has a hard smooth bark and is not nearly so likely to be injured by insects as the ordinary tree, both for this reason and on account of the lack of blossoms, the latter place being where the codling moth deposits its eggs.

Mr. Spencer the developer of the new apple, is a modest unassuming man, an old fruit raiser and during his labors and experiments, extending over a dozen years, he never breathed his purpose to anyone, and for months after success had crowned his efforts he said nothing about it, and his secret was learned only by accident. In his orchard at Grand Junction he has two thousand trees with which the orchards of the world will be stocked. Already the Colorado fruit belt is responding and in a few years the Grand River valley from Grand Junction to Glenwood Hot Springs, where the can closes in, will be dotted with seedless apple orchards.

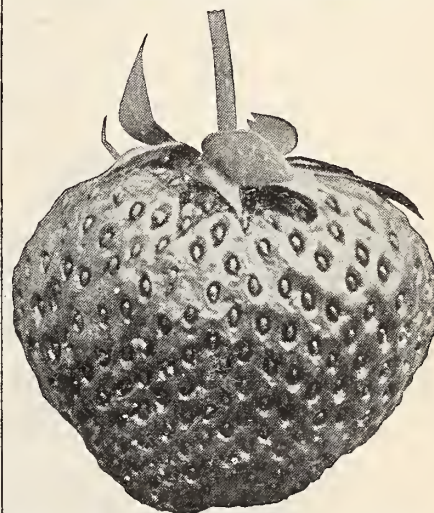
When it is remembered that the seedless orange crop of last year came from six original slips, you can imagine the effect of the two thousand trees in Spencer's Seedless apple orchard.—M. Ballard Dunn, From Western Press Bureau.

JUDGES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The names of the following judges have been presented to the Exhibition to officiate at the World's Fair Show, October 24, to November 5, 1904; and it is expected that these nominations will be confirmed. Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass. F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga. Jharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ont. Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa. Charles F. Rhodes, Topeka, Kas. Henry Beraar, San Jose, Cal. Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.

George Burgott, Lawton Station, N. Y. Charles McClave, New London, Ohio. W. R. Graves, Springfield, Mass. W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y. George D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn. M. F. Delano, Millville, N. J. C. A. Emry, Carthage, Mo. James Tucker, Concord, Mich. Eugene Sites, Elyra, O. D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill. W. S. Russell, Ortumwa, Iowa. S. B. Johnston, Fairland, Ind. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

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thirty-five or thirty-six inches long. The duck is similar to the drake in general outside, but differs greatly in color. The down for instance is black brown, and the upper ground color a dark chestnut, each feather being doubly penciled with golden brown. The head neck are brownish gray, with two light brown lines running from the bill to the eye. The wing bow is dull brown pencil with gold, the wing bar and flight feathers similar to those of the drake. She has no white ring round the neck. When this occurs in ducks it show that they are cross-bred.—The American Stockkeeper.

Proper Mating of Light Brahmas.

I presume all breeders of what is called

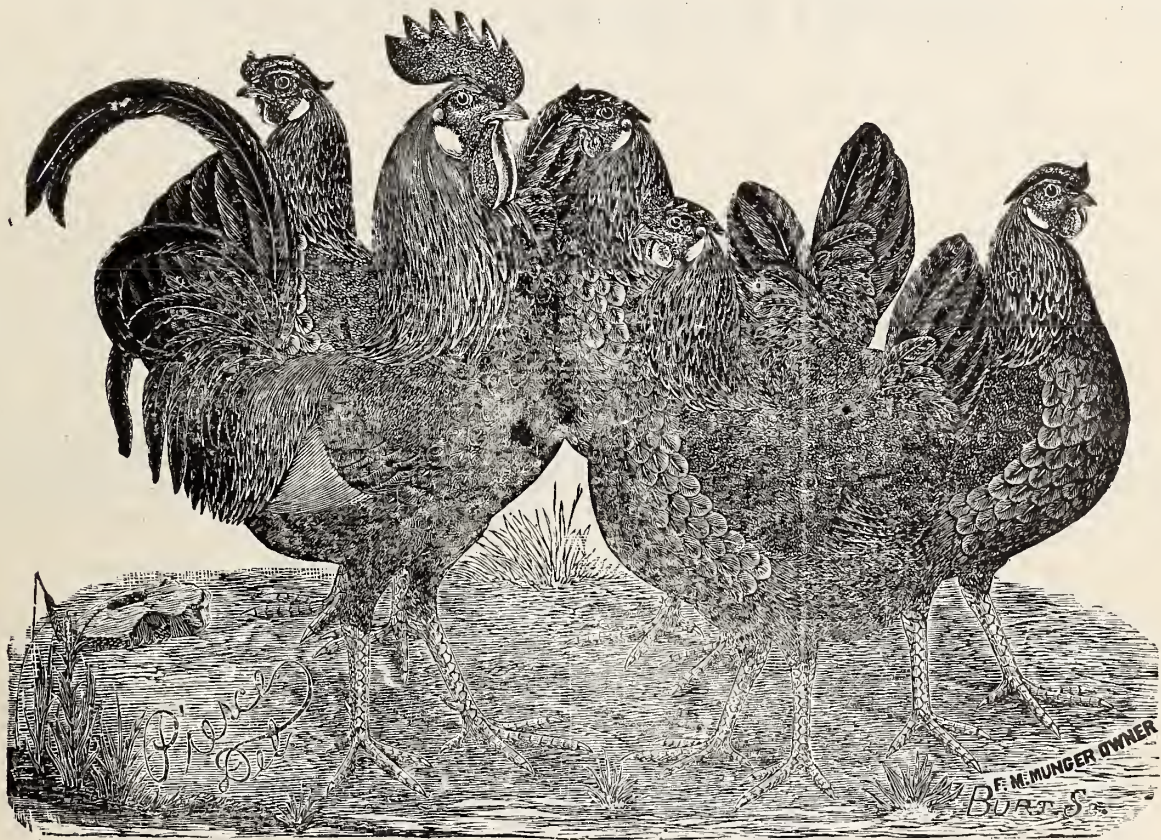
in breeding stock to begin with. First I would say they they must be thoroughly healthy; weak or diseased birds will assuredly produce the same. Second, I would place size. In Brahams size is an essential feature; the breeding stock must be standard, or above in size. Third I would say comes shape, for shape marks the distinguishing line between breeds; shape must be correct. Shape is determined in a great measure by length of feather and correct disposition in proper places. Last I would place color; yet color, proper color, is as essential as most other points, for without proper color most judges pay little attention to a fowl, no matter how perfect in other respects.

in wing of male as near perfect as possible This mating will produce a majority of both sexes near Standard requirements.

If the breeder has some hens very dark, more or less black backed, these mated with a male with narrow stripes in hackle, good wings and pure white undercolor of back will often produce fine pullets. This I would call the next best mating to be made.

For a third and last mating, hens that are deficient in color of neck, wings and tail may produce fairly well if mated to male so dark as barely to escape disqualification. More good males than females are likely to result from this mating.

The best females for breeding purposes are yearling hens that have held their color



Breeding Pen Brown Leghorns.

fancy poultry wish to produce winners.

This depends on the proper mating of the breeding stock. Some breeders pass a lifetime without understanding the principles on which like produces like. The breeder who places a male from A this year at head of his flock, and next year one from B will never produce many first-class show birds.

Once in a while he may produce a good bird, but that is more by good luck than by good management. Too close inbreeding may be injurious, but it is not as bad as rank out crossing. Both male and females should carry to a great extent the same blood to do their best as breeders. Linebred stock will produce best general results

There are several things absolutely needed

Supposing we have our stock on hand, the interesting feature of properly putting them together to produce best results often gives the fancier and breeder many hours of intense study.

To produce the best results in breeding Light Brahams, I am positive the best mating to be made is to have the females as near standard in all requirements as possible, especially in size and color; to these females mate a male of full size, fine in shape and a shade darker than standard requirements. See that his wings are of the best, for no matter how good color he may be in other sections, a wing showing white in primaries except on outside edging of narrow web sadly mars a bird will produce too much white

after moult. Many females go to pieces, so far as color is concerned, in moulting, and should never be used in the breeding year. Only the best should find an opportunity to reproduce themselves.

By following the above recommendations the amateur may produce as good stock as the veteran, and win his way to distinction in the show room by the shortest route. For a correct type of male the breeder is represent the highest type under the new Standard.

For correct feathers, the illustrations in this number of Successful Poultry Journal are made from the highest class prize winners in this country, and are to be taken as standard illustrations.



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By their following of one nature or another the man and woman who seemingly occupy the enviable positions in the modern walks of life have, in the majority of cases won their way by earnest and persistent effort, untiring in their desire to gain their point of advantage. We are willing to admit that there are occasional exceptions where fortune has befallen an individual and which makes outside appearance to indicate that the "right man did the right thing at the right time." The instances are not frequent, and give no strength to dark side

People who are without courage are seldom successful in any undertaking, and in

poultry breeding nothing counts for more than earnestness, persistence and individuality. All points worth the naming in the struggle of life's work are being eventually gained by the hard and earnest worker, who puts his whole thought and study to his subject, with ambition and determination to carry it to the end.

The poultry breeder who are most prominent throughout the country to-day did not gain their position in a single season, but instead many of them started as you may be startinting—with a very ordinary grade of stock, poor surroundings and limited capital but by courage and determination gradually make improvement in breeding their birds,

bringing them to a high standard of excellence and then by careful and judicious advertising slowly push themselves into public prominence. This point gained, and you are then placed upon a platform of advancement.

It is the individual who carefully investigate the principles of breeding and put thought and study to the work who rapidly climbs, round by round, until he reaches a position near the top. It is such a breeder is most successful in the show room, winning for a reputation which is a stronghold of financial success.

Many would-be fanciers, longing for prominence and popularity, are lost every season, having met discouragement owing to adverse conditions and without the individual persistence to push forward and conquer.

The small breeder with his or her pair of birds can develop into the most prominent and enviable American fancier, if that is their desire, and they are willing to persevere until their position is accomplished. However, let them make of their possession (whatever they may be) their one chief object and give all attention in studying their personal opportunities. Forget your competitor, so far as rivalry is concerned, and only endeavor to profit by his losses and mistakes, and the seemingly insurmountable difficulties which confronted you at the first will gradually disappear.

The progressiveness to be attended is in taking advantage of your opportunities, and it is only when you are asleep, mentally, that you drift by and fail to grasp the advantages which were offered you.

In breeding standard bred poultry every man everywhere has the same opportunities, and the small flock afforded the beginner may quickly expanded into thousands and on a profitable and paying basis, too, if you are putting heart and soul into your work. When you attend this success you will become the master of circumstances, and the once confronting mountains will be but stepping stones, and it is then that you will realize that others credit you individually and earnestness. You will for the first time perhaps be impressed with the true situation and with position which you occupy.

On this foundation you can consider the poultry business as a profitable and paying issue, and enterprise yielding legitimate profit gained by your untiring effort, and right here you can talk over with yourself the truth of the statement, "that measure of a man is the use he makes of his opportunities."

Untiring in self-conviction and with love for work the most successful have struggled from the beginning, waving aside disappointments and setbacks, and with new energy fought more deeply into the field. It is the man who had no time for 'envy,' but who turned cheerfully to each day's task with never relaxing energy and determination, using progress as his watchword, who has rooted out the success factor of the poultry raising.

G. S. BANTAMS.



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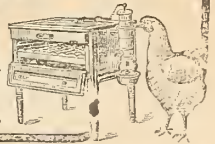
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