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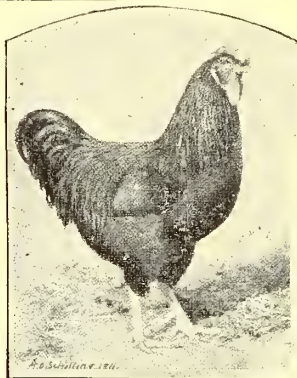
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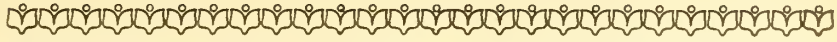
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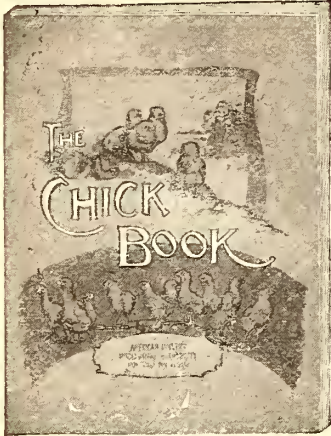
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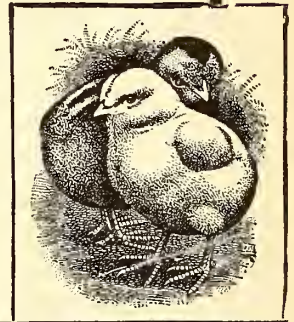
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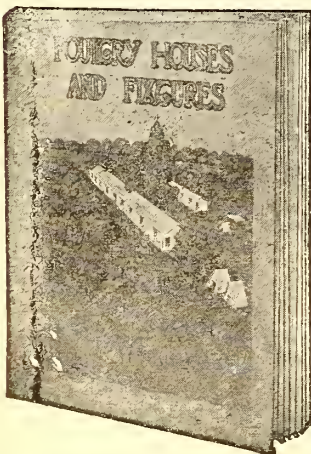
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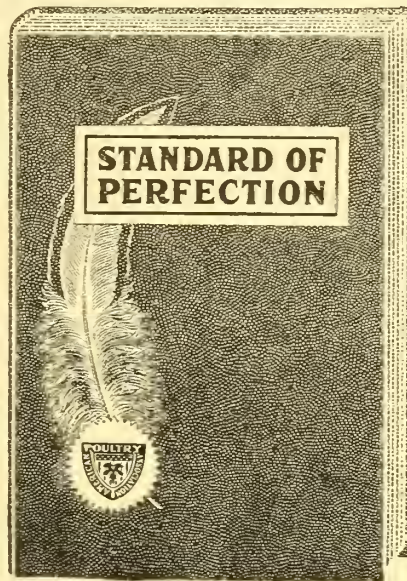
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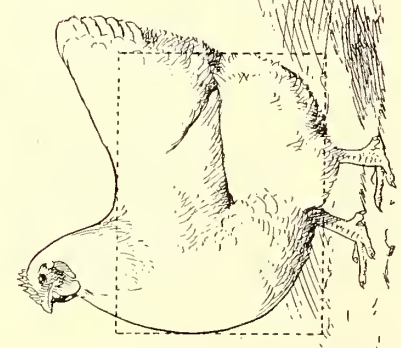
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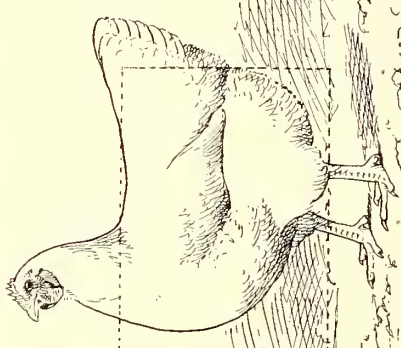
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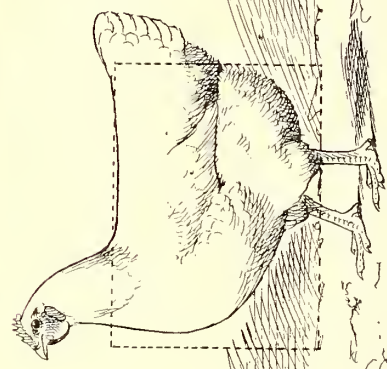
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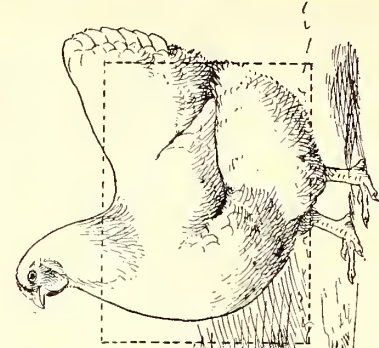
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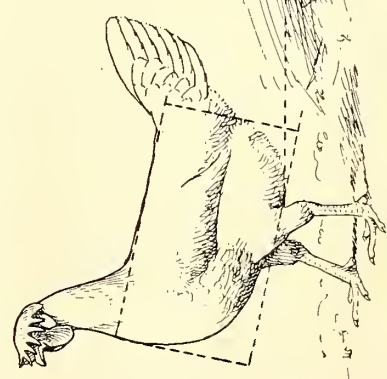
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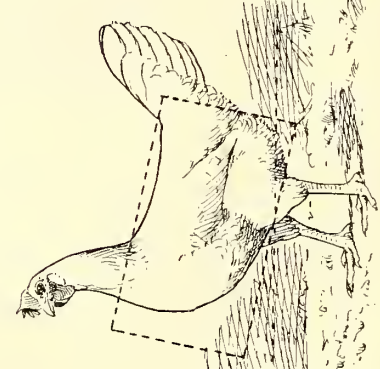
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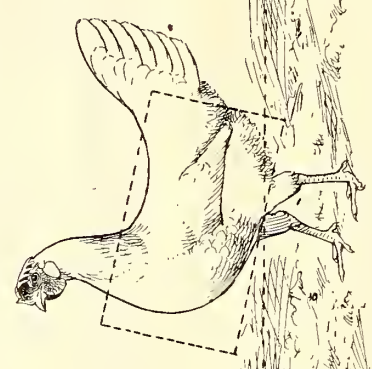
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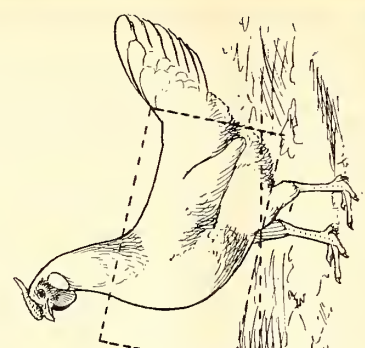
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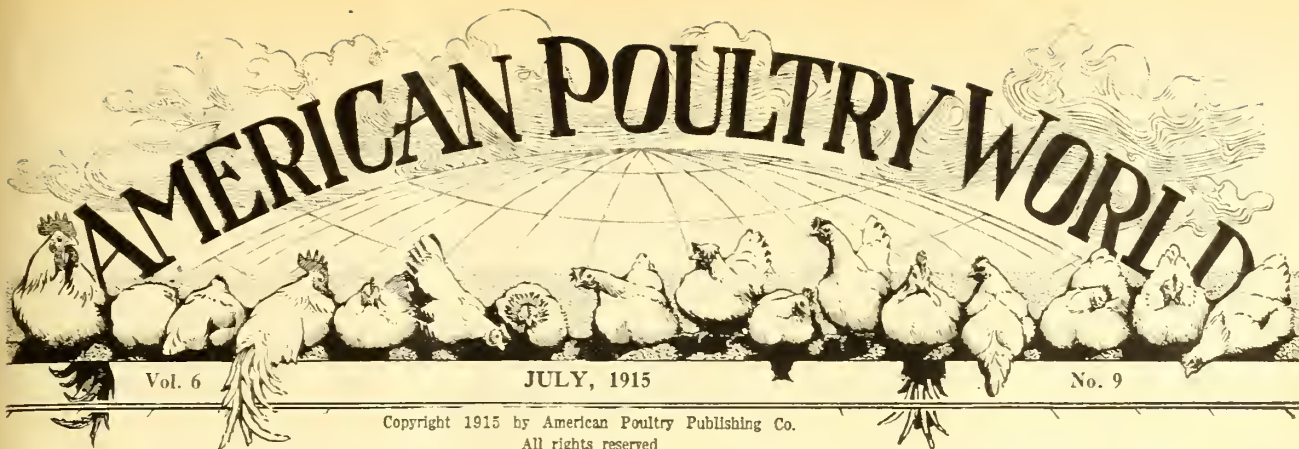
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A. C. S. 11/10/15

The above illustration showing the females of the four general purpose breeds and the four egg types was made to accompany part two of the article entitled, "A Comparison of Breed Types", appearing on page 644. These profile drawings correspond to the ones of the males appearing in the June issue and they are drawn in relative proportion, so that all sections of the individual breeds shown may be nearly true, one with the other, in comparative length. By carefully studying the above plate also the one appearing in the June issue those who do not have a clear understanding of the various breed types should be able to firmly fix in their mind the variations of outline or shape that distinguishes one breed from another.



LESTER TOMPKINS DISCUSSES RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDING

Believes Shape of Greater Importance Than Color ; Also More Difficult to Maintain. A Strong Advocate of Line Breeding, and Regards the Mating of Birds of Different Blood Lines as an Experiment. Some Inside Information for Red Breeders

THE wide spread interest now taken in Rhode Island Reds and Lester Tompkins' experience and great success as a breeder and exhibitor will cause A. P. W.'s Letter-Interview with him in this issue to be of more than passing interest to the breeders other than Rhode Island Reds.

Several of the questions that we have asked Mr. Tompkins cover not only problems connected with the breeding of Rhode Island Reds, but the breeding of any and all breeds and varieties of poultry. For instance, no poultry keeper can disregard what he says in relation to the necessity of careful consideration of blood lines and the value of line breeding. Mr. Tompkins attributes much of his success with poultry to having carefully followed a systematic plan of breeding wherein he gives careful consideration to the breeding of each specimen and the relationship to its mate, as well as to the merit of each individual.

Rhode Island Red breeders "great and small" will receive double benefit from this article for Mr. Tompkins has generously answered questions that are being asked every day by the amateur and professional poultry breeder of this variety. Undoubtedly Lester Tompkins' experience in breeding Rhode Island Reds has been longer and more extensive than any other breeder in the world and it does not require "a grain of salt" to take his suggestions and advice on subjects that he discusses so freely. His answers follow his valuable remarks on the subject of judging Rhode Island Reds.

The Letter-Interview series will appear regularly in each issue. Different breeds and varieties and the special breeding problems connected with each will be discussed by those who have mastered and made a success of breeding the variety they will write about. A valuable article on Light Brahmas will appear in the August number.—W. C. D., Associate Editor.

JUST how much it would add in dollars and cents to the value of the Poultry Industry of America as a result of a much larger quantity and better quality of market poultry, an increased egg production and a more uniform quality of eggs, if Standard poultry replaced the barnyard and town lot mongrel, it would be difficult to estimate, but it would be no insignificant sum. Recently the manager of one of the big packing companies estimated that the farmers of the Central-West stood a loss of ten millions annually "because they failed to keep fowls of good breeding" and another ten millions because they "sold their poultry in poor condition". If to these figures were added the Nation's egg loss, estimated by the Government at fifty millions a year, because of bad handling on the farm, and between the farm and the market, we would have an imposing sum.

The National Government and the numerous State and Provincial Governments are performing a valuable service in spreading the gospel of better poultry and the necessity for the better care of poultry, the results of which must soon be felt. Recently the National Government has undertaken a valuable and important work in organizing of Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs.

The organizing of these school clubs through which the men and women of tomorrow are instructed in the latest practical methods for the care, feeding and breeding of poultry, the value of uniform flocks, which involves the keeping of Standard poultry, as well as the distribution of the valuable bulletins covering problems and conditions confronting the poultry grower of the present, cannot help but have a beneficial effect on the Poultry Industry itself and those connected with it.

Not long ago one of the prominent railroads of the country is reported to have made distribution of Standard-bred males among the farmers in the section of the country through which the road passed, with an idea of increasing the value of the poultry crop. If every person engaged in Standard poultry breeding were to follow this example and would make it a point before the next breeding season to place a vigorous healthy male with some farmer or town lot poultryman who is keeping mongrels, it would be sowing seed for a "bigger and better poultry industry". The increased returns as a result of better quality and increased size of stock sent to market and the greater value of eggs because of increased production would be the best argument that could be advanced for Standard poultry.—W. C. D., Associate Editor.

IN drawing up the original Rhode Island Red Standard, it was the idea to have a distinctive type, one that did not resemble any other breed, and also to describe a fowl that would fulfill the demands of the farmer and those who were keeping poultry solely for market and egg production. It was intended that the ideal should be of medium size, between the Leghorn and the Plymouth Rock, that activity and early maturity should be characteristics of the breed.

It was never intended that Rhode Island Reds should be extremely large, and I am going to take advantage of this opportunity to say to the Rhode Island Red breeders that if you increase the size of your breeding and exhibition stock, and to judges if you do as has been done this past season, place the awards on over-sized specimens, you are going to do the breed a serious harm. A big, heavy, coarse Rhode Island Red will not be a good layer and will not fill the purpose for which the breed was intended.

The Standard weights are plenty heavy enough. In selecting my breeders, I always choose the medium sized, good boned specimens with plenty of vitality. Reds are so remarkably vigorous that with good care and feed, the chicks will grow and develop large enough without the favoring of overgrown specimens.

Rhode Island Red type is distinctive, and here again I would caution both breeders and judges, and all who have the interest of the breed at heart to preserve the ideal. Judges should know the true Rhode Island Red type at a glance and stick to it as closely as possible in placing awards. If you have a bird with good type that is so defective in color that you are obliged to give the award to a specimen of better color that is not nearly so good in type, do not give the winner shape special over the bird with good type.

When the ribbon for best shaped male or best shaped



female is placed on a specimen that is seriously off in type, it does great harm to the breed. As an illustration I will quote what I heard talked of in one of our largest shows last winter where the winners were so defective in type that even novices were criticising the birds. A party whom I know very well, a man of means who is developing a large plant that had Rhode Island Reds under consideration as a breed he was going to keep, after looking over the winners asked me if they were the true Rhode Island Red type, that if so he had the wrong idea and was very much disappointed and would take up some other breed. Another party, "a back yard fancier", had developed some very good specimens that had won at smaller shows and that were very strong in type. He asked if he was breeding the wrong type. Here are two cases where the placing of birds at the front with color as their only quality that caused serious harm to the advancement of the breed.

A good sized comb is no objection to Rhode Island Reds if it is symmetrical and is not coarse in texture. In one of the club Standards published a number of years ago, it was especially stated that a large comb denoted vigor, and I have often had customers ask for strong combs as they thought such birds would make the best layers. I will repeat, I have no objection whatever to a good sized comb on a Rhode Island Red provided it is symmetrical, free from wrinkles, side sprigs and other defects that are seen today, many of which come from crossing Rose and Single Comb Reds to work out certain points.

I am enthusiastic about Rhode Island Reds and have even more faith in their future than I had fifteen or twenty years ago when they were bred by a great many less than the number who are keeping them today. They will continue to go ahead and gain in popularity, but judges and breeders must not ignore the Standard of Perfection either in the show room or in the breeding yard.

Mr. Tompkins Answers Thirteen Questions on the Breeding of Rhode Island Reds

Question 1. In selecting Rhode Island Red breeding

stock, to which do you attach the more importance, shape or color? Why?

Answer. In selecting breeding stock I always place far more importance on shape than color, though of course the breeding of the stock must be taken into consideration. If good color has been established in the family blood-lines, it will take care of itself better than the proposition of shape. The true Rhode Island Red type is very pronounced and does not resemble that of any other breed. For that reason we should fight to keep the original type. Condition controls the color of Rhode Island Reds much more than many breeders realize.

Question 2. If you had to choose between two males, the one with excellent color and fair type and the other excellent type and fair color, which would you use for breeding purposes? Why?

Answer. In replying to this question, I must consider the color as being fixed in a strain. I should by all means select the male with the best type and fair color, as frequently a male will have good type and develop defects in undercolor or general appearance partly because of the conditions under which he was grown. Such a male bred from good colored stock and mated with females of good color breeding will produce offspring that would not be seriously defective in color. To perpetuate good type we must breed it on both sides. Breeding two extremes in type with the idea that the offspring will be a happy medium does not work. As a rule the young stock will take after one or the other of the parents.

Question 3. Is it advisable to breed from a male that shows a decided black stripe in hackle and feathers splashed with black in cape at base of hackle? Why?

Answer. As a rule it is not advisable to breed a male with a decided black stripe in hackle whose cape feathers are splashed with black, but there are times when a bird of this kind when properly mated, will, in a single season, produce wonderful results in developing the proper amount of black in the wings and tail of the pullet offspring, and thus prove

[Continued on page 677]

A PIONEER BREEDER OF RHODE ISLAND REDS

IT is seldom that one who takes an important part in establishing, and also in the early development of a race of poultry, lives to see it become popular as an exhibition fowl as well as a general favorite with "utility" poultry breeders and farmers of a nation. But, such has been the experience of Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., with Rhode Island Reds.

Mr. Tompkins was born in the village of Adamsville, which is in the township of Little Compton, Newport Co., R. I., August 18, 1860. His experience as a breeder of poultry dates from 1869 when he began to breed "Reds" which were then known as the William Tripp fowl. The breed was very popular with the poultry farmers of the Little Compton district which was noted for poultry. Soon after Mr. Tompkins started with the William Tripp Fowl, so-called probably because Mr. Tripp was the leading poultry breeder of that section, the breed was referred to as Rhode Island Reds, but they were not known by this name by many outside of the Little Compton district, until 1892 when they were first exhibited as Rhode Island Reds in Madison Square Garden in the "any other variety class". Mr. Tompkins continued as a poultry breeder until he left home in 1883. It was eleven years later before he was again situated so as to breed poultry in an extensive way. In 1894 he located at Concord, Mass., and securing some of his original stock from his father who had kept the blood lines intact, he established the foundation of the Tompkins Strain of Rhode Island Reds.

Mr. Tompkins made his first exhibit in 1902, and has either won or supplied "blue ribbon" winners at Madison Square Garden and Boston shows, each year since. Included



LESTER TOMPKINS

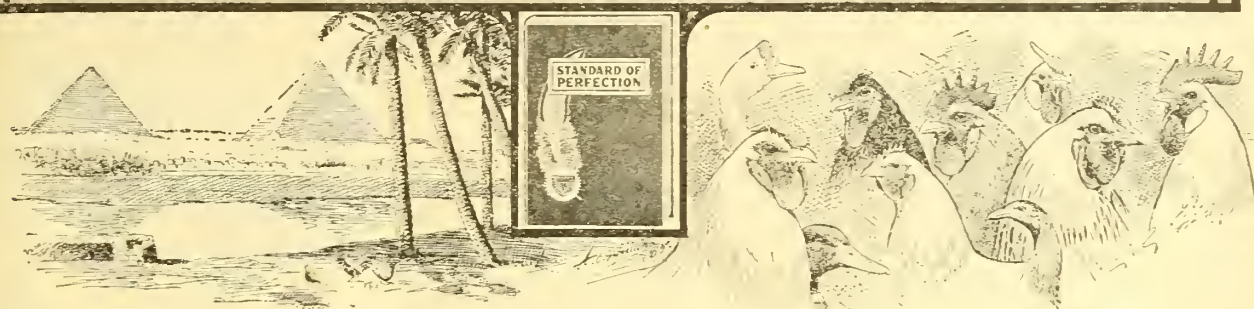
in his enviable show room record is the winning of first prize pen at Madison Square Garden for six consecutive years; every first and color special at a recent Chicago Coliseum Show and Championship cup on both Rose and Single Comb Reds at Boston Show.

Mr. Tompkins has always been closely identified with the "Reds", as a recognized breed. He with Dr. N. B. Aldrich drew up the original Standard under which the breed was admitted to the Standard of Perfection at Rochester in 1904. Later he and R. H. Tuttle made the first revision of this Standard that was accepted by the Rhode Island Red Club of America and also by the American Poultry Association at its Niagara Falls meeting in 1909. He is at the present time vice-president of the Rhode Island Red Club of America and has served as a member of its Executive Committee for nine years. He joined the American Poultry

Association in 1904, and since then has taken an active part in its affairs, having served as a member of the Executive Committee and also as a member of the committee of fourteen that met at Mount Clemens, Mich., to revise the constitution and laws of the Association.

He raises annually from 2,500 to 3,000 Reds and enjoys the confidence of a large army of customers in all sections of the United States and many foreign lands. Among the latter are Canada, Mexico, Porto Rico, Australia, Hawaii and several of the countries of South America and Europe. He has made a success of breeding Rhode Island Reds and to them owes whatever he has in earthly possessions. May the industry develop many more of his type.

IMPROVING FOWLS ON MODERN FARMS



This Article is Meant Largely for Farm Poultry Keepers and for So-Called Beginners, But it Contains Semi-Official Information of Interest and Value to Every Friend of Poultry Culture

By A. W. FOLEY and Editor of A. P. W.

IN this article a man who is making a life study of the subject tells his readers when and where domestic fowls were first bred by man and for what general purposes, so far as history can enlighten us.

At the beginning, three to four thousand years ago, the Wild Jungle Fowl, ancestor of all modern "chickens", laid only one or two sittings of eggs each season ("15 to 30"), doing so with the sole object of raising a family, as it were.

From this start of but one kind or "breed" of chicken, we now have in America, thirty-five Standard breeds and more than three times that number of Standard varieties, as recognized, illustrated and described in detail, as to form and color, in the 1915 edition of the American Standard of Perfection.

Of the numerous Modern breeds of Standard domestic fowl, youthful America (meaning in this case the United States has had the good fortune to produce THREE out of the six or eight most popular and useful. These three are: Plymouth Rocks, embracing six Standard varieties, the Barred, White, Buff, Silver Penciled, Partridge and Columbian; Wyandottes, embracing eight Standard varieties, the Silver, Golden, White, Buff, Black, Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian; and Rhode Island Reds, embracing two varieties, the Single and Rose Comb.

The Buckeyes also were originated in the United States, and North America is the native land of all varieties of the turkey. Therefore, it may be seen that the New World has done, and is continuing to do, its full share in providing mankind, in all parts of the globe, with poultry meat and table eggs of excellent quality and in boundless quantity. A GREAT COMPLIMENT to the value and practical usefulness of the American breeds of domestic fowl is to be found in the fact that of the FOUR great breeds or Races that are named and strongly recommended by Professor A. W. Foley, poultry instructor for the Province of Alberta, Dominion of Canada, in the eighty-page, 1915, publication recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, THREE are of American (United States) origin as follows: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and the Rhode Island Reds—the other breed being the Orpingtons, which originated in England.—Editor.

THE department of agriculture of the Province of Alberta, Dominion of Canada, has recently issued "Poultry Bulletin No. 3", entitled "Successful Poultry Raising", a 6½ x 10-inch pamphlet containing eighty well-illustrated pages, bound in an attractive paper cover.

This general treatise on "Successful Poultry Raising" is by A. W. Foley, poultry investigator and superintendent of the Alberta Experiment Station, Edmonton, and is "published by the direction of the Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture". The eighty-page booklet is for free distribution in the Province of Alberta. Probably copies can be obtained on request by active friends of the poultry business, not only throughout Canada, but in the United States also.

"Successful Poultry Raising" covers in a practical, easy-to-understand manner, the entire range of poultry and egg production FOR PROFIT. For example, there are seventeen chapters bearing the following titles: I—Introduction; II—Origin and Development of Domestic Poultry; III—The Poultry Industry; IV—Poultry Houses and Fixtures; V—Commercial Poultry Plants; VI—Establishing and Maintaining a Flock; VII—Strain Building for Egg Production; VIII—Hatching; IX—Brooding and Rearing; X—Fattening; XI—Killing and Marketing; XII—Winter Egg Production; XIII—Poultry for Exhibition; XIV—Turkeys; XV—Ducks; XVI—Geese; XVII—Diseases and Parasites.

In keeping with an important feature in the policy of American Poultry World, we find pleasure in reprinting herewith interesting and instructive parts of Professor Foley's treatise—parts that are only of general interest to poultry keepers who "mean business", but which also are seasonable at this time of year. First is his statement of the origin and development of domestic poultry, as follows:

Whence Came Our Domestic Chickens

"The domestic fowl is perhaps the oldest and most commonly known of all our farm live stock, yet few people have ever given a thought to the origin and development of the breeds they are familiar with or to the many breeds now in existence throughout the world. As the origin of

domestic poultry has a marked influence on the success or failure of poultry raising in the present day, it is thought advisable to give a brief outline of the same.

"The origin of domestic poultry dates back three thousand years, or more and was brought about through the efforts of the Chinese and Egyptians of the early ages. Strange as it may seem, domestication was largely the result of artificial incubation. The eggs of the jungle fowl were gathered and placed in ovens or incubators that held from 1,500 to as many as 150,000 eggs each. When the chicks were hatched they were distributed throughout the then known world by runners, who carried the baby chicks in wicker baskets. Artificial incubation and distribution of baby chicks is therefore not modern but a revival of the methods employed by the ancient poultrymen.

"In the various countries where the wild chicks were domesticated they were required for specific purposes. In India cock fighting became a national sport and the inhabitants of that part of the world developed a breed of birds, whose fighting instincts are as pronounced today as they were centuries ago. In Asia birds for feast purposes were required, with the result that the Asiatic breeds are large birds noted for their meat-producing qualities.

"From Africa the domestic fowl found its way to the north shores of the Mediterranean in Europe where breeds were developed to supply eggs for religious fasts. Here century after century breeds of poultry were developed for a specific purpose—egg production, and, while the meat-producing side was not entirely neglected, in the European varieties today egg-producing qualities are most pronounced.

"In America to the middle of the eighteenth century only European varieties were to be found. The poultry keepers of America, however, desired more of a utility fowl than Europe produced, and in 1847 some Asiatic birds known as Cochin Chinas were imported and crossed with European varieties. Through careful and persistent breeding by expert poultrymen the American breeds mentioned elsewhere in this bulletin have been developed. In these new breeds the meat-producing qualities of Asiatic varieties and the egg-producing qualities of European varieties are combined."

Why Foregoing Knowledge is of Value

Having given the foregoing general outline of the origin and development of domestic poultry, Professor Foley, in this same connection, touches briefly on the important question of

[Continued on page 674]

Right Practice and Sound Ethics

"Vineyard Haven, Mass., June 4, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Replying to your recent inquiry, I have had no personal experience with using Single Comb Sports from Rose Comb Reds in my matings, unless it has been done accidentally. One of the main reasons that I am not breeding Rose Combs and do not intend to is because of this danger. Quite a larger percentage of Rose Comb chicks hatch with Single Combs and if the toe mark happens to be the same as the toe mark of a Single Comb pen, there would be no way of differentiating between the birds.

"I know that more or less of these sports have been used with varying success by different breeders, but I believe absolutely that the danger of side sprigs makes it unwise to use them. Furthermore, as Single Comb Reds, the country over, average very much better in color than do Rose Combs, I can see no good reason for introducing these sports into a Single Comb flock. The only good result I can see would be in the way of new blood.

"In the early days of breeding Reds the breeders, as the breeders in all new varieties do, used every means in their power to obtain the best possible birds and without doubt Single Comb sports from Rose Combs have been shown many times and occasionally have won. Then males that I have seen that I knew to be sports have poor combs and I very much doubt that many high honors have been taken by Single Comb sports.

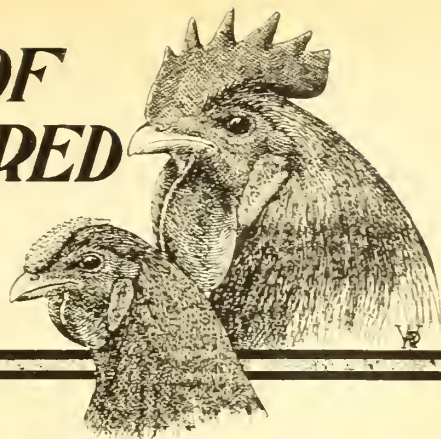
"It is somewhat a question of personal ethics whether it is right for a Single Comb sport to be exhibited as a Single Comb. As there is no doubt that crosses were used years ago, broadly speaking you can say that they are one big family, differing only in comb; so that I presume it would fill the letter of the law to show a sport of this kind as a Single Comb, but in my opinion it is against the spirit of the law, and should not be done.

"I certainly do not consider it fair to the buying public to advertise a winning sport as a Single Comb, as the percentage of culls from a mating headed by such a bird, or containing a winning female that was a Single Comb sport, would be greater than from a straight, line-bred Single Comb mating. A breeder has a perfect right to make experimental matings for his own use if he wishes to, but until the results from such a mating are known, it is not fair to the public to sell the product. I have no personal knowledge that such a practice is followed by any Red breeder and I am positive that very few, if any, follow this practice.

"Very truly yours,

Maurice F. Delano.

RIGHT USE OF RHODE ISLAND RED "SPORTS"



Ought They to be Used in the Mating Pens of High-Class, Line-Bred Single Comb Reds? Also is it Fair to Win Prizes on Them in Competition With Single Comb Reds and Then To Represent Them to the Buying Public as Being Genuine Single Comb Stock?

By FOREMOST FANCIER-BREEDERS and WM. C. DENNY. PART II.

IN the June issue of A. P. W. beginning on page 562 was an article entitled, "Right use of Rhode Island Red 'Sports'", which treated at length of the use of Single Comb specimens bred from Rose Comb Rhode Island Red matings.

In writing on the subject Editor Curtis presented the following questions of interest:

"Is it fair to the public to sell hatching eggs at high prices from a pen of Single Comb Rhode Island Red females headed by a Rose Comb 'sport' that has not a drop of Single Comb blood in his veins?"

"Is it right and just to produce or buy a Rose Comb 'sport', win prizes on it and then picture it as a superior Single Comb specimen and by this means solicit stock and egg orders for a Single Comb strain, on the show room record of such a prize winner?"

"The male is half the breeding pen, in a true sense; therefore when a Rose Comb 'sport' is placed at the head of a pen of Single Comb females, ought not the interested public be told plainly in sales printed matter that the head of 'this mating' is a Rose Comb 'sport', not a genuine Single Comb specimen, with several or many generations of Single Comb males back of him?"

"Is there such a thing as systematic or scientific poultry breeding, on Standard lines?"

"Do valuable 'strains' of Standard-bred fowls truly exist, and if so, how were they established and on what basis are they to be maintained?"

With a view to learning the ideas of the breeders themselves concerning the practice of exhibiting and breeding Rose Comb "sports", the questions appearing elsewhere on this page were prepared and sent to Rhode Island Red breeders of National reputation. Numerous replies to these questions have been received. Several of the communications were published in the June number, the others appear herewith.

Views of Well-Known Poultryman Who Breeds Both Varieties

The author of the following letter, Harold Tompkins, has had wide experience in breeding both varieties of Rhode Island Reds.

"Concord, Mass., May 8, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Am taking this opportunity to reply to your letter of April 23rd, in regards to Single Comb 'sports' bred from Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and the various uses beneficial or otherwise.

"In the course of a year's breeding of Rose Comb Reds the breeder often finds he has a few Single Comb 'sports'

Questions Asked

Under date of April 23, 1915, A. P. W. addressed to a list of prominent and well known breeders of Rhode Island Reds, both combs, a letter in which replies were requested to the following seven questions:

"What is your opinion in regard to the using of Single Comb 'sports' of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for breeding and exhibition purposes?"

"Is it safe and right to use a Single Comb 'sport' from Rose Comb Reds in Single Comb matings, if such a 'sport' is a male and to offer hatching eggs from such a mating without advising purchasers of the 'sport' origin of the head of the pen?"

"Taking into consideration that improvement in Standard poultry is the result of careful and systematic line breeding and proper consideration of related blood lines, do you think it would be advisable to use such an out-cross?"

"Is it a frequent practice among Rhode Island Red breeders to use Single Comb 'sports' from Rose Combs either in the show room, or in the breeding yard?"

"What result, in the way of real improvement, could be expected from a mating of this sort? Would there be liable to be any bad effects? If so, what would they be, in your opinion?"

"Would it, in your opinion, be taking an unfair advantage of other exhibitors to show such a 'sport', knowing it to be entered for competition to win prizes?"

"And if prizes were won on these 'sports' when entered as Single Combs, do you consider it to be fair to the buying public to advertise this winning as being awards made in Single Comb Rhode Island Reds?"

so-called from his Rose Comb matings, and sometimes a very fine specimen among them. Now, I do not think it improper to exhibit such a bird even though it is bred in such a way, but if it comes through a show season with big honors the breeder placing him at the head of a first class Single Comb pen (if it is a male), from which he is advertising hatching eggs should make mention of the fact in his mating list. Why?"

"Because the origin of that bird is strictly Rose Comb. There is not an ounce of Single Comb blood in him, even though carrying a Single Comb and when the breeder mates such a bird to Single Comb females that have no Rose Comb blood in them, he is starting a new line the producing power of which he knows nothing, and both he and his customers are more than liable to be greatly disappointed in results.

"While it is a well-known fact that the best in Rhode Island Reds have been obtained by those who have closely followed systematic line breeding, there are days of improvement. If I owned a 'sport' which was a 'seventh wonder of the world', I should want to try him out when mated to Single Combs before passing judgment upon his breeding qualities, and if good results were obtained then offer this 'good thing' to the buying public. In this manner any loss of time, patience and money occurring from such an experiment would be mine and not that of the customer whose trade we all seek. There is always the possibility of starting a new line that will work wonders in years to come, and there is also the possibility that it will do well for a season or two then fail to 'come back'.

"From what I have seen it is not uncommon to find breeders who have a winning Single Comb that has been bred from Rose Combs and if you ask them the price of hatching eggs they will tell you that they want to try him out before putting the eggs from that mating on the market, and this in my estimation is the right thing to do.

"Right here, is one thing I want to denounce and that is a breeder of both varieties of Reds breeding both Rose Combs and Single Combs from the same mating and advertising straight stock. I have two customers who bought Single Comb eggs from a prominent breeder of a few years ago, who did not have a Rose Comb on his place, but all of his stock originally were 'sports' bred from Rose Combs in which the Rose Comb blood was so predominant that some of the 'sports' produced Rose Combs even when mated to Single Comb males. This might be called a Rose Comb 'sport' from a Single Comb mating, a result which cannot be accomplished by the man who does straight breeding. While 'all may be fair in love and war', I hardly think a breeder will stay on the map if he resorts to this method of breeding.

"The beneficial results (if any) from mating a 'sport' to Rose Combs would be the starting of a new blood line from which a series of crosses could be made with other

(Continued on page 690)



SLAVISH DEPENDENCE OR AN EGG FARM?

This Article is Meant to Be an Impartial Statement of a Proposition Now Being Worked Out at St. Helen, Michigan, by the St. Helen Development Company, and of the Advantages Offered by the St. Helen Poultry Association, Which Claims to Be "The First Co-Operative Poultry Association Formed in America."

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.—PART I.

Let the Facts Talk

THIS series of articles is to be published in keeping with the avowed policy of American Poultry World that every truly big thing, that every really interesting situation, that every actually helpful or harmful condition in the poultry field of the United States and Canada should be freely told about and frankly discussed or considered in the Poultry Press of the two countries.

In brief, we hold that there should be no "forbidden subjects" in the poultry industry of today—not one! If any proposition, or situation, or "state of affairs" that CLEARLY IS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF POULTRY CULTURE OR OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY will not bear the test of public discussion at the hands of earnest, well-informed persons, then so much the worse for it.

Please do not mistake our meaning, nor misapply what is said here. We stand solidly and squarely for the above statement, yet we do not wish to have it reflect in an unfair manner, to any extent whatever, on the enterprise that is to be described and considered in this series of articles. Our chief object, in writing this note, has been to explain, on broad lines, WHY reading matter of such character is presented in these pages.—Editor.

UNDER date March 8th, 1915, Franklanc L. Sewell, Niles, Michigan, the well-known poultry artist, received from the St. Helen Development Company, home office, St. Helen, Mich., Chicago office, 145 North Dearborn Street,

a proposal by letter that he invest in a five-acre poultry farm at or adjoining St. Helen, and that he move his family there and become a member of the St. Helen Co-Operative Poultry Association.

With the letter to Mr. Sewell was a diagram showing a large number of five-acre tracts of land, one of which, No. 118, in block No. 28, had been marked by use of a green pencil, part of the mark forming a hand which pointed to plot, No. 118, which the letter said was "a very desirable tract." On the other side of the sheet containing this diagram are the prices and terms for land, the conditions of payment, etc., this information bearing the following heading:

"Will you save \$10.00 per month if assured a
Yearly Income of
\$2000.00?"

"You can make this amount on a

St. Helen Poultry Farm
With the Assistance of the
St. Helen Co-operative
Poultry Association,

"An association incorporated under the laws of the

State of Michigan (that) is purely co-operative and organized for the mutual advantage of each member", etc.

Also accompanying the letter to Mr. Sewell was a 16-page, 8x9-inch booklet, the design on the front cover of which is reproduced herewith—see Fig. 1. In the letter to Mr. Sewell was an "application for contract", also a return envelope.

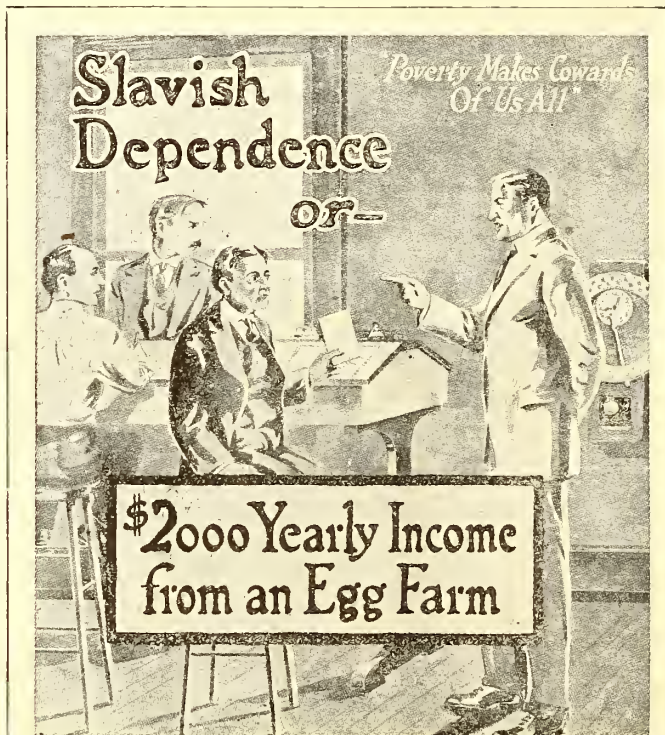


Fig. 1.—Reproduction of design on front cover of 16-page, 8x9-inch booklet, published and circulated by St. Helen Development Company, which booklet is quoted from extensively herewith

From the letterhead of the St. Helen Development Company it is learned that John Carter is president and treasurer, that Henry Carter is vice-president, and that F. G. Clark is secretary. The letter to Mr. Sewell was signed, "St. Helen Development Company, G. O. Aldrich, Sales Manager." The letterhead states that the St. Helen Development Company is "incorporated under the laws of Michigan" and contains further items of interest, as follows:

"Headquarters for the St. Helen System of Egg Farming—the most Comprehensive Plan for Poultry Raising in the United States."

"Michigan farm, ranch, and orchard lands for sale and beautifully situated lake shore lots for summer homes."

Herewith is presented a half-tone likeness of John Carter, president of the St. Helen Development Company, as reproduced from the 16-page, black and red ink, well-illustrated and well printed booklet mailed to Mr. Sewell. Also find herewith an illustration of what these five-acre poultry farms may be made to look like—see Fig. 2. This picture also is reproduced from the 16-page booklet. Underneath the original,

in the booklet, is the wording: "An Ideal St. Helen Development Poultry Farm, Combining Poultry, Fruit and Vegetable Culture."

The two middle pages of the 16-page circular "open up flat", as a printer would say, and the St. Helen Development Company has utilized this space to advantage by publishing, on the two pages, in the form of one cut or illustration, an 8 x 14 1/4-inch half-tone, representing what they call a "contemplative bird's-eye view of St. Helen, Mich., and vicinity, showing the development work now being carried on around St. Helen by the St. Helen Development Company."

There are several other illustration in the booklet, including views of White Leghorn fowls, garden and berry patches, and a group of ten buildings of St. Helen, including the modest railway station, the home of President Carter, the school house and town hall, the club house of the St. Helen Shooting Club, the Lakeview Hotel and a number of summer cottages.

Plan and Object Self-Evident

The plan of the St. Helen Development Company is to create at St. Helen a large poultry raising and fruit growing community and the object of the 16-page booklet and other printed matter is to tell how this is to be done, at what cost, etc. The development company sells the land to settlers, also lumber and other building materials with which to erect poultry houses, residences, fences, etc. It is understood that the company sells these materials at attractive prices, buying as they do in large quantities, so that settlers save 25 to 40 per cent. as compared with making small purchases on independent lines.

Additional to this each settler acquires, as part of the consideration for the money he pays for a five or ten-acre tract of land, a membership in the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association—an organization made up of settlers only and subject solely to their control, which organization acts as community salesman in handling all products, as may be desired by the individual settlers, making contracts for the sale of eggs and poultry, for berries and other fruit, also collecting and marketing these products, all prices to be equal, quality and quantity of products duly considered, etc.

The foregoing two paragraphs give a general idea of the plan itself. For the methods by which the plan is to be worked out, President Carter and the general sales manager of the St. Helen Development Company may well be consulted. They explain matters quite fully in the 16-page booklet, in the letter of March 5th, 1915, to Mr. Sewell and in the statement of prices, terms and conditions that was mailed to Mr. Sewell with the request that he move to St. Helen and join this community.

Probably it would not be fair to assume that President Carter and his associates in this enterprise wish to address their appeal for land buyers and settlers exclusively to office help, clerks, etc., as might be thought on looking at the suggestive cover to the 16-page booklet, as reproduced in Fig. 1 herewith—a cover that bears such significant words as "Slavish Dependence" and "Poverty Makes Cowards of Us All." Nevertheless, the main appeal of this booklet, including President Carter's personal letter therein, is addressed to wage-earners, as a class—meaning city wage-earners, as a rule. This letter, by the

president of the St. Helen Development Company, occupies the first inside page of the booklet and is accompanied by a picture of the author (also reproduced herewith), from which letter we quote the first three paragraphs as follows:

"You, doubtless, have dreamed, as I have dreamed, of a time when you would have accumulated enough money to keep you in comfort, without depending on your salary or wages.

"Your thoughts may have pictured, as did my own, a home in the country, away from the noise and turmoil of city life, where you could enjoy its bigger freedom in close harmony with nature, and its warm, healthful sunshine, its invigorating air, its independence, and the peace and contentment, with which such a life is surrounded.

"Men in cities are swallowed up—submerged by their environment, and are nothing more than mere pawns, to be moved at the will of some man, who has more money than they. But in the country, men become more important figures in the community. They have a chance to assert their individuality—a chance to really be somebody."

Further down in the letter President Carter applies "the logic of the situation," as regards the future of the wage-earner, as he sees it, doing so in this manner:

"Now, to make my point stronger, I'll bring it right home to you. How much money have you to put away each month, after all your living expenses are paid? Not that I care to know, but I believe it will wake you up to a realization of your duty to yourself. If you take a pencil and figure it out, in your own way, you will find out how near your wealth will come to providing you with a competence."

Later on in the letter this paragraph appears, and no doubt it appeals strongly to city wage-earners—meaning men, as a rule—who have passed the 40th, or perhaps the 50th milestone on life's journey and who do not see ahead of them an alluring prospect of financial betterment:

"For fourteen years I have been studying the life problems of men and women who have little opportunity for acquiring great wealth. While every one would like to have lots of money, I find that most people are satisfied if they can be sure of a comfortable living. Surely this is a modest ambition, but how hard is the struggle to reach even this goal, for the man who does not start right and plan carefully, or work unceasingly in its accomplishment."

President Carter's Letter is not a long one, but it is well written, quite clean-cut and no doubt has the power to awaken desire and ambition in the minds or hearts of his readers. The letter closes as follows:

"The big idea which will appeal strongly to you in our plan is the backing you get by being a member of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association. Read this feature thoroughly, as it is a service never before offered in connection with the colonization of any state.

"This may be the one great opportunity of your life to acquire an independent living on a small investment which promises quick cash returns.

"I live at St. Helen. It is my permanent home. I want desirable citizens as neighbors, and I'll take a personal interest in helping toward success those who locate in this community".



JOHN CARTER, President, St. Helen Development Company, St. Helen, Mich.

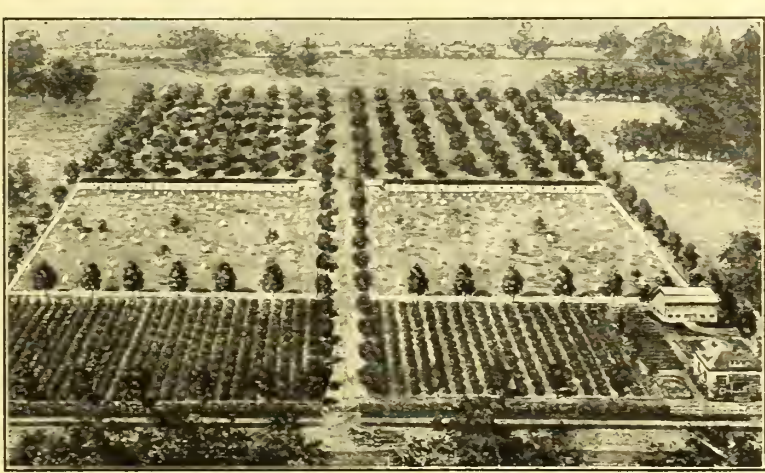


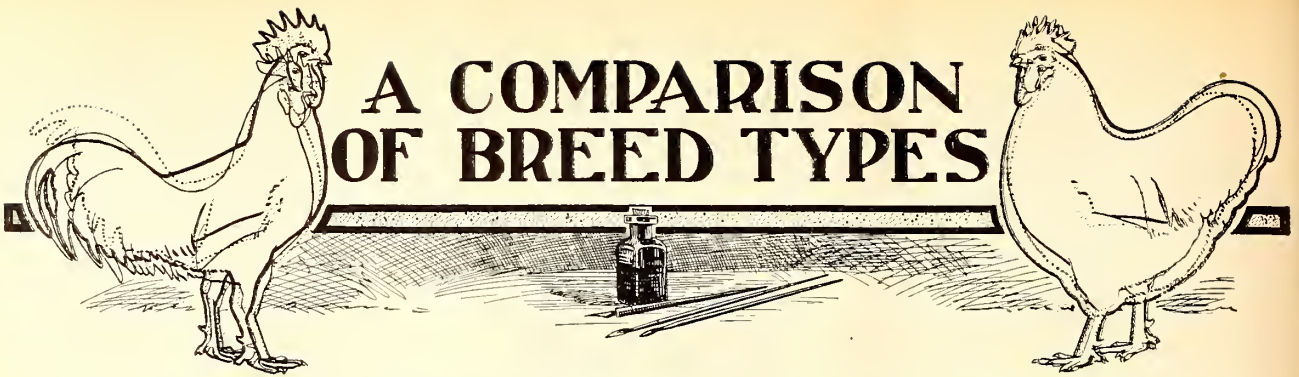
Fig. 2.—Reproduction of a 3 3/4 x 7-inch illustration on page 3 of booklet of St. Helen Development Company, showing "An Ideal St. Helen Poultry Farm, Combining Poultry, Fruit and Vegetable Culture."

Is Now a "Going Concern"

That our readers may not conclude that perhaps A. P. W. is describing a poultry community that "is to be" perhaps, but which now exists only on paper, or in the minds of the projectors, we are pleased to quote at this point a number of paragraphs from a letter of date June 3rd that recently came under our attention, as written by a reliable personal acquaintance:

"On visiting St. Helen I was greatly surprised at the number of people they have started in business and the good class of settlers

(Continued on page 679)



A COMPARISON OF BREED TYPES

Types Should Be Well Fixed and Distinctive. A Careful Study of the Outlines That Accompany This Article Should Aid Breeders and Judges, Both Old and Young, to More Thoroughly Understand the Variations in Type of Different Breeds

BY A. O. SCHILLING, Staff Artist—Part II.

IN the June issue of American Poultry World on page 581 appeared the first article by the writer on "A Comparison of Breed Types". This was accompanied by illustrations of males of eight of the most popular breeds in the American Standard at the present time. They were represented by outline drawings of males of the following breeds: The Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Campines, Leghorns and Hamburgs. The first four represented the so-called general purpose breeds, while the last four represented those generally referred to as egg types.

In the following article we shall endeavor to handle the illustrations and descriptive matter of the females of the same breeds in a similar way, showing to the student of fancy or pure bred poultry how one breed compares with another and how variations in back, breast, body, tail and head shape determine and characterise a special breed. It is a well known fact that breeds resembling each other in a general way, having nearly the same type, size and form of body, have at some time or other been cross bred in the various stages of their origin and consequently a reversion to early ancestry is often responsible for unexpected results in the progeny from careless or haphazard matings.

Original and Distinctive Breed Types

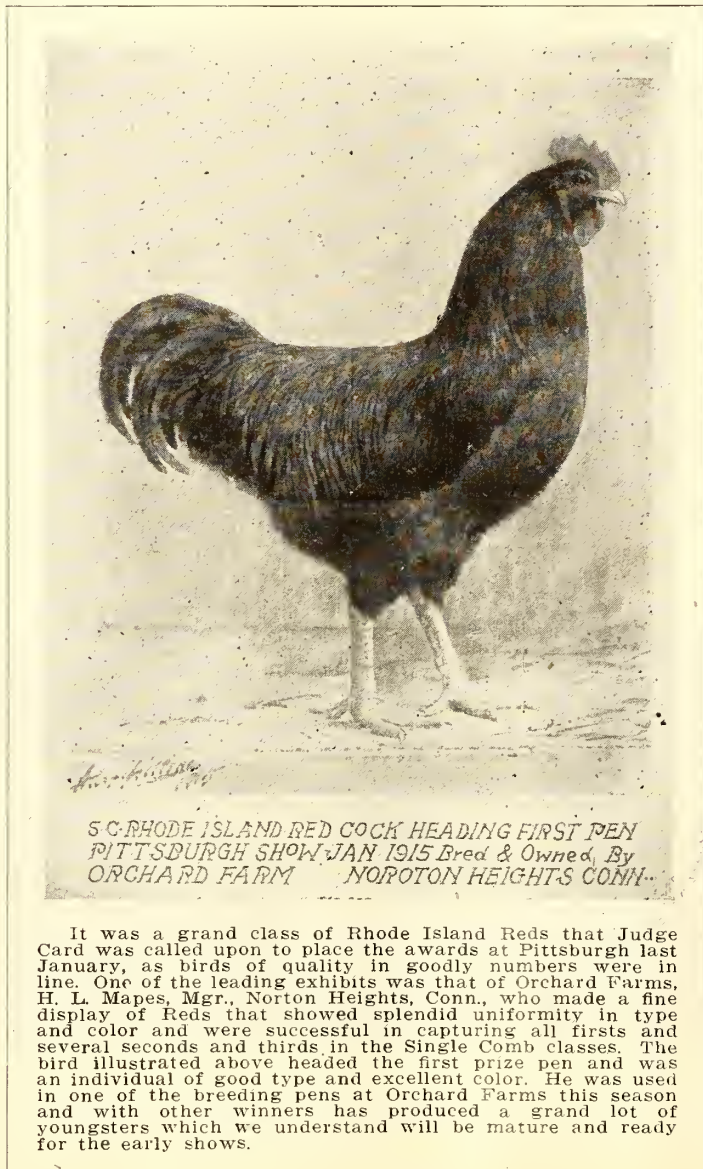
This particular fact is the chief reason why breeds which are intended to represent original and distinctive breed types should be mated to produce specimens decidedly distinctive in type. By this we mean that Wyandottes should not be bred to resemble a small Orpington, neither should they be produced to resemble a rose comb Plymouth Rock. At the present time Wyandotte breeders have had an awakening and have come to the conclusion that a

real short, cobby Wyandotte is not desirable and the cry—Wyandottes should be bred longer bodied—has been spread broadcast among breeders who wish to win the coveted blue ribbon. We heartily agree with them in this respect, but to the breeder or amateur who does not have the privilege of a visit to the greater Eastern and Middle West Shows, it may appear that Wyandottes now approach a Plymouth Rock in length of body.

While on the subject of Wyandotte type it may be well to relate the circumstances that led up to this impression which seems to have spread broadcast as various breeders not particularly beginners have very frequently asked: will the new standard for 1915 require a Wyandotte to be considerable longer in body than before? My answer has been that it is not so much the individual winners themselves that are being changed, but the new Standard ideals will be considerable longer in body than those appearing in the Standard of 1910. The fault has been with the 1910 Standard ideals, and not so much with the type of the present-day winning Wyandotte. We shall not go further into the discussion of Wyandotte type here for the reason that it would require a special article on this subject alone to thoroughly cover it. As previously stated breed types should be kept distinctive, showing individuality, and the so-called modern fashions in poultry should be built upon common sense ideals from first to last.

Undesirable Types

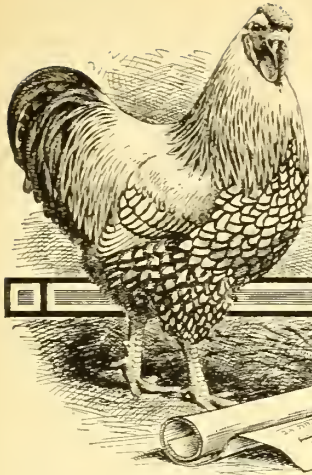
Simply because one breed differs from another we do not believe it advisable to create a type that is not desirable and beneficial to their welfare and progress. We recall several instances where just such conditions caused the downfall and practical destruction of the breed. Brahas at one time, and



S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCK HEADING FIRST PEN
PITTSBURGH SHOW JAN 1915 Bred & Owned By
ORCHARD FARM NOROTON HEIGHTS CONN.

It was a grand class of Rhode Island Reds that Judge Card was called upon to place the awards at Pittsburgh last January, as birds of quality in goodly numbers were in line. One of the leading exhibits was that of Orchard Farms, H. L. Mapes, Mgr., Norton Heights, Conn., who made a fine display of Reds that showed splendid uniformity in type and color and were successful in capturing all firsts and several seconds and thirds in the Single Comb classes. The bird illustrated above headed the first prize pen and was an individual of good type and excellent color. He was used in one of the breeding pens at Orchard Farms this season and with other winners has produced a grand lot of youngsters which we understand will be mature and ready for the early shows.

Continued on page 685



SELLING STANDARD FOWLS ON A GUARANTEE TO WIN

Here Frankly and Freely Discussed by Leading Poultrymen of America

BY FOREMOST FANCIER-BREEDERS AND EDITOR A. P. W.—PART II.

AS one of the series of articles on "The Ethics of the Standard-bred Poultry Business," we presented in last month's issue of A. P. W. an article entitled "Selling Standard-bred Fowls on a Guarantee to Win", wherein it was explained that the law of the American Poultry Association and the rules of a large majority of our poultry shows are now clear on the point that specimens entered for competition must be the bonafide property of the men or women who enter them.

Also in the article above mentioned was taken up at length a plan originated twelve to fourteen years ago by Maurice F. Delano, now proprietor of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., whereby he sells choice fowl on a guarantee to win, each sale being actual, but the buyer being entitled to rebates, on a graduated scale, provided the birds do not win as planned for, at specified shows.

As part of the article in last month's issue, a letter from Mr. Delano, of date April 21, this year, was published, wherein he explained in detail the Delano-Owen Farms method and gave examples of the plan, including the graduated reduction in prices, etc., etc. In his frank and interesting letter, Mr. Delano stated, among other things:

"This method has caused practically all of the leading poultrymen of the country to sell on similar terms."

Referring to the foregoing statement by Mr. Delano, we said in last month's issue:

"A. P. W. was not aware of that. It will be interesting to learn how extensively the Owen Farms plan, or others similar to it, are being used; therefore in next month's issue we hope to present reports from other leading poultrymen, telling of the plans they use in this respect, also of their success."

About the middle of June we sent "proofs" of the article here mentioned, to a considerable number of leading, successful poultrymen, with a letter asking them to inform A. P. W. readers about their methods of selling standard-bred fowl that are "guaranteed to win", provided they are using a plan of this kind; also asking them to comment freely on the Delano-Owen Farms method and to explain their own methods, in case they differ from the Delano plan.

Numerous replies have been received to date (June 25th) and they show that this is indeed a "live question." These answers are to be published in rotation—by dates as received,

Other Replies Next Month

TO date, June 26, additional interesting replies to the letter of inquiry about the guaranteed-to-win plan of selling high-priced, Standard-bred fowls for exhibition purposes have been received from the following well-known successful fancier-breeders and will be published in the August issue of A. P. W.:

W. D. Holterman, Fort Wayne, Ind., breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

I. M. Asbjeld, Alcester, S. Dakota, breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks.

A. A. Carver, Seville, Ohio, breeder of Rhode Island Reds, Red Sussex, Golden Campines.

T. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y., breeder of Buff Wyandottes.

H. W. Slade, Newark, N. Y., breeder of Buff Orpingtons.

Frank C. McGrann, Lancaster, Pa., breeder of S. C. Black Minorcas.

Rancocas Poultry Farm, by M. L. Chapman, Brown Mills, N. J., breeders of S. C. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks.

John W. Yant, Canton, Ohio, breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eugene C. Smith, Aurora, Ill., breeder of S. C. White Leghorns.

D. K. Williamson, Longfield Poultry Farm, Bluffton, Ind., breeder of Rhode Island Reds.

Some of these later replies introduce new and interesting points. For example, W. D. Holterman uses the graduated-scale, guaranteed-to-win proposition and adds to it the provision that in case a bird does not win ANY regular prize, neither a first second, third or fourth, it can be returned to him C. O. D. after being exhibited and he will accept it and refund the amount paid to him. A. P. W. greatly appreciates the promptness with which leading successful breeders have replied to its letter of inquiry and the frankness with which these foremost fancier-breeders have explained their methods and discussed the justice thereof.

with or without comment. Probably it will take two or three issues of A. P. W. to print all of them, but here we are dealing with a matter that relates to the purchase and sale of hundreds of thousands of dollars, worth of high-class standard-bred fowls each season, therefore it is a problem well worth our going into quite thoroughly.

Whether or not a uniform plan can be evolved that may be generally adopted and that will give practically universal satisfaction, is the question—an important question! Certain it is, so we judge from reading the letters received to date, that fancier-breeders of standard-bred fowl are ANXIOUS TO PLEASE their valued customers and are willing to do anything and everything that is right, fair and reasonable along that line.

That condition of itself is more than half the ground covered toward a satisfactory solution. Moreover, these replies state, almost without exception, that the buyer as a rule **ALSO MEANS TO BE FAIR**. And these replies are to the effect that it is not difficult to satisfy the average buyer, when the intention to do so exists and a reasonable effort is made along that line. All this is decidedly encouraging. Such information cannot fail to benefit the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry. And these are days when the more of this benefit we can stimulate and secure, the better it will be for all concerned. **GREATER CONFIDENCE** and a **BETTER UNDERSTANDING** between buyer and seller—that is a condition much to be desired and we are hoping that articles of this nature—that, in fact, the entire series treating of "The Ethics of The Standard-bred Poultry Business", will have a generally beneficial result.

Reply from Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Waltham, Mass., June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your letter of recent date received. We had already read the article in the June issue of the 'World.' We do use the scale plan, as described by Mr. Delano, to a certain extent—that is, we usually give a customer a chance to purchase birds under this plan if they so desire. In most instances we have found it very satisfactory, but think, on the whole, we have better success where we sell the birds outright at a flat price, with the understanding, of course, that Grove Hill stands back of every transaction.



"We are always very careful in making the contract, that the buyer shall fully understand that the bird cannot be returned after it has been shown, although I am sorry to state that in some instances buyers tried to take advantage of us by doing this. On the other hand, I note, on looking over our books, that a large percentage of sales of this character are to customers with whom we have dealt before. To my best knowledge it is the only plan outside of a direct sale at a flat price to a customer who knows exactly what he wishes, that is proving in any way satisfactory.

"Yours very truly,
"GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS,
"F. G. Cook, Superintendent."

Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Wm. Ellery Bright, Proprietor, have been advertising in A. P. W. since its first issue word to press, and to date we never have had a complaint in any form about their methods of selling standard-bred fowl, or about stock or eggs shipped out by them. Moreover, these yards have been advertising continuously in the Reliable Poultry Journal for a period of eighteen to twenty years and not once in all this time has the editor been called on to help straighten out any sale of theirs to an R. P. J. subscriber.

We mention this record in the present connection merely to emphasize strongly the fact that high-class, sportsmanlike fancier-breeders find it practicable to sell standard-bred fowl ON A BASIS OF GENERAL SATISFACTION and that they are able to do this year after year. Probably in the time stated, eighteen to twenty years, Grove Hill Yards have sold well above \$100,000 worth of high-priced breeding and exhibition fowls and eggs for hatching therefrom. It may be that they have sold twice \$100,000 worth during this period. But the big point is, that their sales GIVE SATISFACTION — which should be the case with every fancier-breeder who "delivers the goods."

Reply From A. G. Spahr,
Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks.

"Xenia, O., June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your favor of recent date with enclosure of article entitled 'Selling Standard-bred Fowls on a Guaranteed to Win Basis' received. The following is the plan I have been using for some time:

"Take, for example, the \$50 bird as Mr. Delano does. I had figured that the advertising value of a second prize was 15 per cent. less than that of first prize, making the rebate \$7.50; that the advertising value of a third prize is worth 30 per cent. less than a first prize, making a rebate of \$15.00, and that winning less than third prize would call for a 40 per cent. reduction or a rebate of \$20.00, thus making the bird cost the buyer, if unable to win 1st, 2nd or 3rd, only \$30.00, being the same as in Mr. Delano's example."

"There is no doubt in my mind but that a bird capable of winning any of the above prizes is worth that per cent. MORE MONEY in any breeder's pen. The above is the method I had figured out, not knowing of Mr. Delano's plan. This plan does not affect the actual value of the birds as breeders, but simply adds the advertising value, as based on their ability to win, which is fair both to buyer and seller. Such a plan, I think, should be adopted by all poultrymen selling birds on a guaranteed to win proposition.

"Hoping you will succeed in bringing about good results from this discussion,
 "Very truly yours,
"A. G. SPAHR."

When Mr. Spahr says that in his mind there is no doubt "but that a bird capable of winning any of the above prizes is worth more money in any breeder's pens", he means, of course, AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. Certain it is that the fact of winning a prize DOES NOT add anything to the

breeding qualities of a fowl. On the other hand, to win a coveted prize in competition at a public poultry exhibition, does give the specimen an "advertising value", provided the owner wishes to make use of this added value.

Our readers, therefore, need to keep in mind the fact that there are TWO distinct and quite clearly defined "values" under consideration: the actual breeding value of the specimen when rightly mated; also the business-getting or "advertising" value of the fowl as a prize-winner.

Reply From Lester Tompkins,
Breeder of Rhode Island Reds

"Concord, Mass.,

"June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

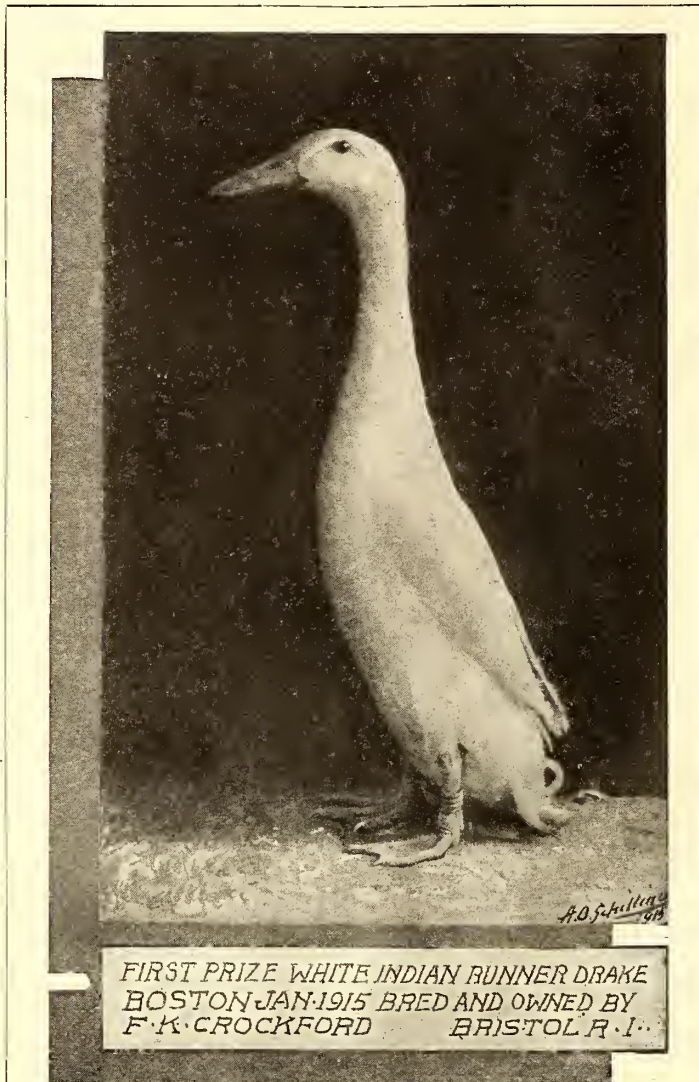
"Yours at hand and carefully noted. Also have read the article and Mr. Delano's letter of explanation on selling guaranteed-to-win show birds.

"I have read these enclosures very carefully and have talked a number of times with Mr. Delano personally along the same lines, and his explanation to me has always been along these lines, as published in your letter, but I have never been fully satisfied with the proposition, as I find in dealing with my customers and also in correspondence with them, that there are fully as many that object to this plan as there are that favor it.

"Fact is, I have received many orders from customers who have gone into the guaranteed proposition first and finally placed their orders with me. I don't mean every one, but I have received a good many orders in that way. I find that there are more people who are dissatisfied with the proposition than those who favor it and for that reason I have not adopted it as my regular terms, as there is so much difference of opinion among judges on the same bird, and in many cases there is a great deal of dissatisfaction developed from this method.

"In my experience with my customers I have had the best success in

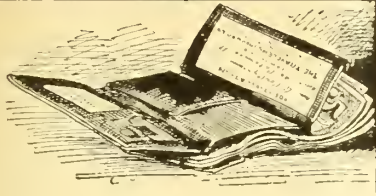
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FIRST PRIZE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKE
BOSTON JAN 1915 BRED AND OWNED BY
F. K. CROCKFORD BRISTOL R. I.

All who are interested in the development of the present day land and water fowl must certainly appreciate the wonderful progress being made with the White Indian Runner. At the Boston show it was our pleasure to go over the classes of Runner Ducks with F. K. Crockford, Bristol, R. I. Mr. Crockford is no doubt one of the most successful breeders of Runner Ducks in America and possesses specimens of the finest type and color of all the known varieties of this wonderful breed. The specimen shown above was one of his blue ribbon winners at Boston show last winter. We selected this individual as a study, not because he was in any marked degree superior to others shown by Mr. Crockford, but because he was fully matured and represented what we considered the height of present day progress in perfecting the White Runner. He was very slender in body, having a long gracefully formed head and bill and the neck tapered beautifully into the breast and body forming that desired bottle shape, advocated by Runner Duck fanciers.—
 A. O. Schilling.

LOW COST POULTRY HOUSES



How to Construct a Practical Low Cost Poultry House. To Prove Satisfactory a Poultry House Must Combine Comfort, Good Ventilation Without Drafts, Freedom From Dampness, and Be Well Lighted. The Importance of Arranging Interior Furnishings Without Obstructing Floor Space. A Good Plan for the Backyard

W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor.

ONE of the first questions that comes to mind when considering the erection of a poultry house, or any building for that matter, is the cost. In fact cost is a main item of consideration in almost every line of construction.

There are however certain limitations that should be observed in the construction of poultry houses that may not apply to other lines. Chief among these is the generally admitted fact that our housing capacity should not cost greatly in excess of one dollar per head. Surroundings and size of bank roll, of course, sometimes determine the cost of construction.

On the country estate of the wealthy city dweller the poultry buildings must be in keeping with the other structures for sake of appearance, if for no other reason. But given two houses that incorporate the important essentials of good housing, namely, good ventilation, plenty of sunlight, freedom from dampness, and protection from the weather, the hens will do no better laying in the house of fancy frills, that costs five dollars per head to construct, than they will in the other that costs one dollar per head for construction. On the other hand the hens in the low cost house, other things being equal, will make more money for their owners, as the investment upon which they are to pay dividends is only one fifth as large. Future profits are what most of us must look forward to in poultry raising and by keeping our building investment as low as possible, without sacrificing good housing efficiency for low cost, we have taken a long step in the right direction.

Profits in poultry keeping cannot be honestly figured without taking into consideration our investment in dollars and cents. As a goodly portion of this is represented in buildings, it goes without saying that the more expensively we build the larger will be the amount figured for depreciation, an item for which a few extra dozens of eggs will have to be produced to make accounts balance.

Essentials of Good Housing

Therefore in building houses for poultry the aim should be to provide a house that will be comfortable for the fowls, as well as for the attendant to move about in, and one that may be easily cleaned and kept in a sanitary condition. A good poultry house is one that gives protection from the cold and storms, permits of sufficient ventilation without drafts, is well lighted and conveniently arranged. A properly constructed poultry house will promote the health of the flock by supplying favorable conditions, while improper construction invites dampness, poor circulation of air, and makes for bad sanitation, things that lead to disease and low vitality. Prof. Dryden says:

TEN A. P. W. RULES FOR POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Cost, convenience and comfort are three things to be considered when building a poultry house.

Freedom from moisture and drafts, with an abundance of fresh air and sunshine are the essentials of a successful poultry house.

The above conditions may be produced in a low cost house, the requirements being a dry floor, a good roof, three tight sides, an open front and a sunny exposure.

There is no one best type house for every location. Modifications will make any one of several types suitable.

Don't use up valuable floor space with fixtures. Arrange to place them above the floors.

Working convenience should not be overlooked in building the poultry house. Head room and easy access to all parts saves both time and temper.

Arrange to have all interior furnishings, as far as possible, removable. It is a great aid when a general cleaning is necessary.

Provide for plenty of sunlight, it not only keeps the fowls cheerful, but is also an efficient germ destroyer.

Healthy, vigorous hens and heavy egg production depend to a great extent upon proper housing.

Proper housing conditions promote health, production and profit. Poor housing conditions produce disease, failure and disappointment.

"When we build houses for chickens, we have in mind their health and comfort. We may be influenced in this by kindness for the fowls but more often by selfishness that looks for a full egg basket, that is, we usually build houses for chickens to make them lay more eggs. We may say then that the purpose of housing is to increase productiveness, poor housing will decrease it".

The problem of housing then should be to study out how we may accomplish the requirements outlined above at the smallest outlay of actual cost. Expensive buildings will not increase our profits any, on the other hand they reduce them by making it necessary to earn profits on a larger investment, therefore, it is the purpose of this article to consider only the low cost types that we believe will answer every requirement of a good poultry house.

The first consideration should be the selection of a suitable site, as location plays an important part in keeping the house free from dampness and in providing the proper ventilation. One of the main essentials is in keeping the house dry and free from dampness at all times, and to do this we must select a site that is well drained and where there is a good circulation of air. Dampness as a general rule seeks the lower levels, therefore, we should not locate our house in a hollow, on the other hand, we should avoid exposed places.

For the backyarder there is very little choice as to location, but an effort should be made to so place the house that surrounding buildings do not shut off a good circulation of air or shut out

the sunlight. Among other things to be considered are convenience in caring for the fowls, and locating at a distance from other buildings. Nearness to feed and water supply will save in labor, and should be given consideration, and locating at a distance from other buildings will aid in keeping the buildings free from the annoyance of rats and mice, also prove of value should some contagious or infectious disease enter the premises. Too much importance cannot be placed on the value of sunlight, therefore, where possible, a southern or southeastern exposure should be selected. We must bear in mind that there is no more effective germ destroyer than sunshine, it costs nothing, hence we should arrange to obtain as much as possible for the interior of our houses.

Style of House

As there is no one style of poultry house that will suite all conditions we are going to describe several which we believe incorporate the principles of a good house, as enumerated in the foregoing. As we are told that fowls require much more air than farm animals we have selected the types of houses that are open or partly open on one side with the remaining three sides tight and draft proof. The openings,

(Continued on page 686)

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor
WM. C. DENNY, } Associate Editors
W. A. WOLFORD, }
ARTHUR O. SCHILLING, Artist

CONTRIBUTORS: The best informed and most
reliable men and women at work today in the
broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement

EDITORIALS

QUESTION OF TRULY VITAL INTER- EST TO THE WELFARE OF THE STANDARD-BRED POULTRY INDUSTRY

THE following paragraphs, which contain frank and vigorous statements of great importance to the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry, are reprinted from an open letter by Charles C. Hutton, Proprietor of Evergreen Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Ill., which letter is published in full on page 657 of this issue of A. P. W.:

"About nine complaints of dissatisfaction out of every ten about standard fowl and hatching eggs therefrom, come from persons who are making their first purchase of standard-bred fowls and eggs, for the reason that they do not know what they want, nor what to expect for the money they spend. They are not aware that it takes hundreds of dollars and years of time for a breeder to perfect a strain or buy into a strain of high-class fowls. They do not realize that in buying a sitting of eggs they are buying a breeder's chance of hatching and raising one chicken from that setting of eggs which will be worth anywhere from \$5.00 to \$500, besides getting in addition several other high-class breeding birds.

"In mentioning this, I do not have reference to hucksters who make a business of supplying farm-flock eggs to all inquirers at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per sitting and at \$6.00 to \$7.50 per hundred, but to the true fancier who has spent years in establishing a strain of fowls that will produce birds of the highest standard type

"In the same connection, on behalf of the seller, we ask: Is it 'good business' for him to send out an 'under-sized egg from a first prize Madison Square hen that is mated to a first prize Chicago cockerel to a customer who has paid a \$1.00 bill for that egg, when the breeder or fancier has reason to believe that this egg will produce a \$50.00 chick, when the chick is matured?

"The only way that I can see to settle such a vital question is to teach the buying public the true cost value of strictly high-class birds, based on what it takes to produce them. To do this, Mr. Editor, will help greatly the breeders who are trying to do an honest business".

We wish to use the foregoing statements as the "text" for an editorial—and if we were to "write ourself out" on the subject, it would require all the space in the following pages of this issue to contain the facts and carry the opinions—OR ADVICE—that we believe should be given to our readers about this matter—a subject which, in our belief, forms the very heart of the standard-bred branch of a Great National Industry.

It is not surprising that the average person, man or woman, finds it hard to understand why any "chicken", no matter how shapely or how beautiful in color or feather pattern it may be, should be worth ten to fifty times—yes, ten to five hundred times—the price it would bring at pound rates if sold on the daily market as human food. To learn why this is so is TRULY A STUDY, calling first for a personal fondness for so-called "choice" domestic fowl; second, for a more or less careful investigation of how these fowls are bred and what it costs in time, effort and money to produce them.

Quite often the purchaser of standard-bred fowl, or of hatching eggs or day-old chicks therefrom, does not even pretend to investigate. This class of buyers seem to conclude that all they need to do is to purchase from somebody a trio or breeding pen of standard fowl, or some hatching eggs or day-old chicks, and that by this simple process they have made a right or correct start to become a fancier-breeder or a prize-winning poultry specialist.

—o—

TO buy a trio or breeding pen no doubt is the best plan to adopt, PROVIDED these birds are bought of a reliable, experienced poultryman who is the owner of an established strain of genuinely choice standard-bred fowls—a strain that positively WILL REPRODUCE standard characteristics in the progeny in reasonable and profitable percentages. Additional to this, enough money has to be paid for the fowls to secure really select specimens and the

trio or pen must be EXPERTLY MATED by the man who developed the strain and therefore understands what he is about.

But even this plan does not represent a safe start. From the trio or breeding pen, if bought at the right time of the year, which as a rule should be in the fall or early winter, a few dozen or perhaps three or four hundred chicks can be raised the following spring and summer; but the owner of this flock that is made up of the parent birds which have survived and of the chickens therefrom, STILL DOES NOT KNOW how to select and mate FOR BEST RESULTS the fowls he now owns. If the original cock bird has lived, what is to be done with him? If two or more of the hens are still alive, what is the best use that can be made of them?

In a large majority of cases these are progressive steps that should be decided by the experienced poultryman from whom the trio or pen was purchased. His advice should be sought, IN DEFINITE FORM, and should be followed to the letter, or practically so. In no other way, as a general rule, can the novice or amateur secure the benefits of the knowledge gained by years of study and practical mating on the part of the man who CREATED THE STRAIN represented by these breeding birds. In no other way can the novice or amateur expect to get an even start with the experienced specialty breeder of whom he purchased his birds and then keep abreast of him, or in sight of the coveted goal.

And the two things set forth in the foregoing paragraph are exactly what the intelligent, up-to-date, truly-in-earnest novice or amateur wishes to do, AND SHOULD DO, i. e., start "at the chalk line", as near as he can, side by side with the specialty breeder of whom he buys his original stock and then plan, study and work to keep FAIRLY ABREAST of this running-mate or pace-maker, in case he is not able to do still better, through good fortune, skillful mating or greater persistence.

Thus far we are addressing our remarks, are offering SINCERE ADVICE to those who wish to become LEADERS, in a sense—that is, to those who feel an ambition to breed as good as the best, or better than the present best, in any given neighborhood, locality or section. This leadership may extend no farther than the limits of a village or county, and it may apply to some rare or unpopular breed or variety, in which case it will be far easier to become a leader, than would be true in a much larger field, with some strongly popular variety, such as Barred Plymouth Rocks,

or White Wyandottes, or White Leghorns, etc. State or national leadership is a different matter, yet the essentials are quite the same

—o—

FIRST off, we think it should be clear to intelligent men and women who have a general knowledge of human affairs, that where leading poultrymen ask \$10.00 to \$200.00 each for choice breeding males and \$5.00 to \$50.00 or upward for choice hens or pullets, to be used for breeding purposes (not necessarily exhibition specimens), these seemingly high prices SIMPLY MEAN that it is not an easy matter to produce fowls of this kind in large numbers, otherwise they would be selling at \$2.00 or \$3.00 per head—that is, at a moderate increase over the prices to be obtained on the daily market for table fowl.

To illustrate, there are several hundred breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, an equal number of breeders of White Wyandottes and fully as many if not more breeders of S. C. White Leghorns—taking these three popular varieties merely as examples. The would-be purchaser of a trio or breeding pen of choice standard fowl of one of the popular varieties, DOES NOT HAVE TO BUY from any particular breeder or specialist. On the contrary, he can write to a dozen or a hundred well-advertised fancier-breeders and obtain quotations, these quotations to be based on close descriptions of the fowls wanted or the fowls offered for sale, at stated prices. In other words, there are thousands of such birds to be bought, and a long list of men and women from whom to buy them.

Yet it will be found when the quotations come to hand, that the prices RANGE HIGH—range fully as high as we have stated, in general terms. Moreover, as a rule these prices will be based on ACTUAL VALUES—these values being founded on cost of production, present and past, also on the ACTUAL QUALITY of the individual specimens offered, this quality being represented by the Standard characteristics of the fowls and their INHERENT ABILITY to transmit these characteristics to their offspring. By "Standard characteristics", we mean of course those described and illustrated in the American Standard of Perfection, by authority of the American Poultry Association.

The would-be purchaser needs to realize that practically every one of these fancier-breeders to whom he or she writes WISHES TO SELL, probably is eager to sell the trio or breeding pen asked about, described and quoted on. Generally that is what they are in business for—that is why they advertise,


why they exhibit and win prizes, thus building up a reputation for their strain, etc., etc. If these fancier-breeders DID NOT BELIEVE, as a rule, that their fowls are fully worth the prices asked for them, the chances are many to one that they would quote lower prices, thus making a better bid for the sale.

—o—

CONFLICTING conditions arise at this point to confuse or baffle the would-be buyer who is in earnest about it and is willing to pay a fair price, provided he can get what he believes he should have. Often-times it is hard for him to decide which fancier-breeder or specialist is truly reliable and owns a well-established, dependable strain. Some so-called "leaders" buy most of the fowls on which they win prizes, then display exceptional ability as advertisers. Again, a limited number of so-called "leaders" misrepresent matters, not through ignorance alone, but deliberately. These are sample reasons why the earnest, would-be purchaser should consult well-informed persons before placing an order for original breeding stock and thereby "tying up", so

to speak, to an unreliable strain, or with some will-o-the-wisp, pretended leader whose skill as an advertiser far exceeds his ability as the builder of a strain of high-class, standard-bred fowl.

These times we are told repeatedly, in various walks of life, that the present "is the day of specialists". So it is, in large measure, in the standard-bred poultry business. A poultry specialist, however, is not limited to one variety, not necessarily. But he must "make a specialty" of each variety he does handle, going to the same limits with each variety that he would if he were breeding one variety only. As an example in ordinary affairs, we have "the eye and ear specialist", so-called. Even now we have exclusive eye specialists—leaving the "ears" to shift for themselves, so far as these particular eye-experts are concerned. However, the general under-



Red Sussex

Eggs at reduced prices this month. Late broods of Sussex chickens do unusually well, as they have been fall hatched for spring fattening in England for years.

F. L. Platt, Swanton, O.

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| <p>S. C. BLACK R. C. BROWN</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Blue Ribbon Winners N. Y., Boston, Chicago. Choice breeding birds at greatly reduced prices. High class exhibition birds at one-half their value.</p> | <p>LEGHORNS</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">If in need of the best you will eventually come to us. Kindly state definitely what you desire in first letter. Catalog.</p> | <p>S. C. WHITE R. C. WHITE</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.</p> |
| <p>TURTLE POINT FARM.</p> | | |

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks



"LEAD ALL OTHERS"

Eggs reduced to one half price or \$6.00 per 15. These are from the World Champions that hold the best records ever established. They are admittedly the strongest in QUALITY and VIGOR of any flock in existence. **START RIGHT.** Send for my free mating sheet. Send 20 cents for my grand illustrated catalog. Utility eggs at \$6.00 per 100. Anything you need in stock or baby chicks.



H. W. HALBACH, Box 3, WATERFORD, WISC.

Niagradot White Wyandottes

made a splendid record during 1914 winning in three shows 8 firsts, 7 seconds, 9 thirds, 5 fourths; winning **best collection** in each under 3 different judges and getting more places than any two competitors. Birds from our eggs can

WIN FOR YOU

in the best company you care to enter them. It's not too late to get some excellent birds.

EGGS HALF PRICE

after May 15th. Best exhibition matings as they run \$2.50 per setting. If selected from one pen \$5.00 per setting. Utility eggs \$1.00 per setting while they last. No one has better stock. Catalogue free.



Buffalo 1st cock

MARSHALL & MARSHALL, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

standing is that the field of the true specialist SHOULD BE LIMITED, quite decidedly so, in order to give him greater opportunities for concentration in study, in personal application and in the development of individual ability.

Therefore it is evident that the would-be purchaser of fowls which represent, or form part of, a valuable strain of high-class, standard-bred specimens, MOST LOCATE SUCH A STRAIN and arrange to buy into it, or of it—either way you may choose to express the fact. Another plan of course would be to buy birds, one here, two there and three or four somewhere else—then to start out to try to develop an entirely new strain; but this is work for the experienced fancier-breeder to undertake, not for the amateur or so-called novice or beginner. For the beginner to adopt that method would be for him to invite loss and challenge defeat. To do this is both costly and unwise.

Even for the earnest and intelligent man or woman who has read the better class of poultry papers only a few months or a year or two, it should not be difficult to PICK OUT the fancier-breeders who are producing high-class specimens of the breed and variety of your choice. If in doubt about it, your poultry friends, such as a licensed poultry judge, or the editor of your favorite poultry journal should be able and willing to give you a list of the names of half a dozen or a dozen reliable breeders, owners of dependable strains—men or women who REALLY HAVE what you want and who can be relied on to represent things as they are and to sell you actual values, just as represented. Therefore it is not necessary to “go it blind”, offering yourself as an “easy mark” for poultry “dealers”, or as victims of that still worse class, the cheap and irresponsible twenty-to-sixty varieties, “hucksters”.

—o—

IN his valued letter, Mr. Hutton has touched on the huckster, where he says—and what he wrote on this point will bear further repetition:

“In mentioning this I do not have reference to hucksters who make a business of supplying farm-flock eggs to all inquirers at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per sitting and at \$6.00 to \$7.50 per hundred, but to the true fancier who has spent years in establishing a strain of fowls that will produce birds of the highest standard type”.

As a rule these huckster-farmers or huckster-dealers sell “most any old thing”. This we know to be a fact and it would be a pleasure to us to have cer-

tain prominent hucksters challenge our statement, in court or otherwise, and demand proof. Commonly these hucksters buy “culls” from specialty breeders—inferior fowls that the specialist is not willing to sell direct to his regular customers for breeding purposes. They pay for these cast-offs 50 cents to \$1.50 each, as a rule, in cases where they sell them at \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. In other cases they buy fowls from farm flocks that generally are of good vigor, but of indifferent standard qualities.

In the case of eggs for hatching, the huckster-farmer or huckster-dealer pays anywhere from the current market price for table eggs, meaning twenty to thirty cents per dozen, up to fifty to seventy-five cents per sitting and then ships out these eggs for hatching purposes at the prices mentioned by Mr. Hutton, as a general average. These poultry hucksters as a rule are extra “strong” on catalogue CLAIMS about quality, about egg production, about wonderful vigor, etc., but the low prices they charge “give the lie” to their whole proposition, while the known sources from which they obtain the stock and eggs they ship to customers, confirm the general misrepresentation.

If it is hit-or-miss “grade stock” you want, under the general name of “pure bred”, then perhaps what the huckster has to offer you, will answer the purpose; but if it is truly high-class, standard-bred fowl of exhibition quality YOU ARE AFTER, then keep away from these “57 variety” poultry dealers and tie up closely with some reliable specialty breeder who actually produces choice specimens—who is able to say

“bred by” as well as “owned by”, when he tells you about his winners at this, that or the other exhibition where the best birds of the locality or season are shown IN COMPETITION and are passed on in public by competent, disinterested judges.

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GETTING back to the main subject of this article, it probably is true, in a majority of cases, as Mr. Hutton claims, “that it takes hundreds of dollars and years of time for a breeder to perfect a strain or to buy into a strain of high-class fowls.” On the other hand, much of this expense CAN BE AVOIDED and the time required can be reduced very largely, if the beginner or novice will adopt the plan outlined in this article.

To try to create a breed of your own, starting on a I-hope-for-the-best plan, so to speak, is almost certain to be an expensive operation. But to select a reliable fancier-breeder who owns and who is continuing to improve an established strain, then to buy of him a few birds as a trio, or to go farther and invest in a breeding pen of, say a male and five females, or a male and eight or ten females, NEED NOT COST hundreds of dollars and the produce of this purchase, at the end of the first year, may easily return to you the original investment, leaving you with the parent fowls and a considerable increase in the form of selected offspring.

Sometimes, in fact quite often, you can trade back to the fancier-breeder from whom you made your original purchase, a number of surplus cockerels for additional stock or a few choice eggs.



REGAL SUMMER SALE

In order to make room for my large flock of rapidly growing chicks, I am offering for sale 500 selected breeders at remarkably low prices.

No. 2.—250 yearling hens, splendid value at \$2.00 each.

No. 14.—Breeding pen of Dorcas stock, consisting of six fine yearling hens and male. A good pen to build up a heavy laying flock. Sale price, \$25.00.

No. 36.—A small utility flock of fifteen yearling hens and male. They were late hatched, hardly up in size, but splendid layers. Sale price \$27.00. Send for free sale list giving complete list of bargains. Eggs from prize matings \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 30, \$6.00 for 45, \$12 for 100.

REGAL COCKERELS AND PULLETS

This season I have over 1000 early chicks, the best I ever owned. If you want to make a winning in your State Fair let me quote you prices.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box W, PORT DOVER, CANADA

BYERS' ORPINGTONS

BUFFS, BLACKS AND WHITES

You can ill afford to ignore my ability to now serve you liberally in the finest exhibition birds, or the best possible layers in utility stock.

C. S. BYERS (Orpington Specialist 15 Years) HAZELRIGG, IND.

An extra cock bird or two, representing the SAME BLOOD LINES, may come in very handy the second or third season and can be obtained in the inexpensive and reliable way here mentioned. This is especially true if you are able to "get your start" by buying near home, or within easy shipping distance.

But even if you have to go back to the same fancier-breeder the second, third or fourth years on a cash basis for additional stock, male or female, or even if you see fit during the first two or three years to have the fancier-breeder himself, or an experienced fellow-poultryman or a competent poultry judge VISIT YOUR YARDS to help you select and mate your choicest specimens, what of it? In doing this you will be using good judgment as a "business move"—will be showing ENTERPRISE and practicing sound common sense.

One great trouble is, in many cases, that beginners in standard-bred poultry culture do not attach enough importance to the work in hand. They go at it in a hit-or-miss plan, then expect quick and highly gratifying results! Things very seldom work out that way. That old copy-book saying, "there is no excellence without great labor" is still true, as a general rule—ABSOLUTELY SO. To become a successful poultry specialist calls for intelligence, good judgment and persistence. Your competitors near and far—those who are the most successful—are putting these qualities, these requirements into the problem and if you are to equal or excel their efforts you must do likewise. There is no other sure road to success—of that you may be very certain.

THIS article already is too long, but let us give you a concrete illustration of how the best laid plans (so believed!) of the best of men "gang aft alee" in the standard poultry business, where lack of knowledge on the part of the buyer is mainly at fault.

Fifteen years ago or such a matter, L. W. Baldwin, of Independence, Mo., sent A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., \$200.00 for an exhibition pen (a male and four females) of "Royal Blue" Barred Plymouth Rocks to show at Kansas City, Mo. The birds came, were shown and won not only first pen, but also three or four other first and second prizes. At that time pens were not mated and entered separately at the Kansas City show; the fowls in all classes were entered as individuals and the pen prizes were awarded on individual scores made by the cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets.

Mr. Baldwin was MUCH PLEASED and became a display advertiser in a number of poultry journals of the central-west. We knew him well and he was a fine man. A. P. W. hopes that he is living today in the enjoyment of a happy and prosperous old age. At the time mentioned he was fifty years old or more. Mr. Baldwin took his birds home, bred them exactly as they had been mated FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES and came back to the Kansas City show the following season. At this show he won one first prize and two third prizes, as we recall it—winning first on the Hawkins' male, now a cock bird, third on a hen and third on a pullet bred from this pen.

At that time Mr. Baldwin was not posted on the double-mating system, as practiced by breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks who produce exhibition

specimens, therefore he did not know that his \$200.00 pen that had been mated "for show purposes" was not properly mated to produce either exhibition males or exhibition females. The birds he obtained from this mating were better in females than in males, so far as standard color and barring were concerned, especially the pullets bred from one or two of the hens, as mated to the exhibition male; but these birds as a matter of course, could not hold their own in competition at the second and third Kansas City shows, the result being that in three or four years Mr. Baldwin LOST INTEREST, remained away from the shows, discontinued his advertising and passed from view on the poultry horizon.

The foregoing case illustrates the importance and TRUE VALUE of our advice that the beginner or amateur should "buy into" an established strain of standard-bred fowl and then should take full advantage of the knowledge and long-time experience of the fancier-breeder to whom he entrusts his order or orders, as regards mating the birds, season after season, UNTIL he is sure of his ground and feels POSITIVE that he can select and mate, in his own behalf with equal or better results.

This is the ONE BEST WAY for our truly-in-earnest readers to adopt and follow. Nor need the expense in CASH OUTLAY be large, first or last, provided you are content to start on a moderate scale and then take Father Time into partnership with you. TIME, in this matter, is a valuable, a necessary element or factor. Rome was not built in a day, nor can a strain of standard fowl be established, or very much improved in a single year. Get a RIGHT START, then make haste slowly and STUDY RESULTS.

*** Boys' and Girls' can make big money in their spare time taking subscriptions for A. P. W. Outfit free.



TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

EVENTUALLY---WHY NOT NOW?



The test of the quality of any strain of fowls is not an occasional winner, but in repeated winnings year after year.

TOMPKIN'S REDS have proven their quality by winning year after year, for twelve years, at the leading shows including Madison Square Garden, The Palace and Boston. Not at one show each year but at several.

The production of repeated winners year after year is what counts, for it proves beyond a doubt that TOMPKIN'S REDS possess the correct blood lines, the lines that produce quality and quality is what you pay for and you expect when you buy an exhibition or breeding bird.

TOMPKIN'S STRAIN was established over 40 years ago by my father who was among the first to follow selective breeding and I have followed in his footsteps and kept blood lines intact. This is why TOMPKIN'S REDS have such high average quality. Why they are able to win year after year. They are a straight line of breeding, not a mixture of several lines.

I never had as fine a flock as this year, consequently I was never in better position to make selections for you. It makes no difference what price you pay I give the same personal and painstaking care in making the selection.

I give my personal attention to every detail of the business and you can rest assured that I will do my best to merit your satisfaction. If you want an exhibition or breeding bird I will guarantee to give you quality equivalent to the price asked.

My prices are reasonable. My service prompt. You need Tompkin's quality. Why not write today.

MY CATALOGUE IS FREE



LESTER TOMPKINS



Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds

CONCORD, MASS.

WHILE we have Mr. Hawkins in mind, let us relate another incident that came to our knowledge. Near Chicago, some years ago, there lived a man who wore the kind of vests that do not need an introduction—they “speak up for themselves” in so “loud” a manner that you can hear them a block away. And this man’s voice was similar! When he began to argue and tell his audience what a “big fellow” he was, the roosters in the show hall stopped crowing and the hens put off laying until the next day.

This man wrote to Mr. Hawkins and asked him for his bottom price on a high-class Barred Rock cockerel to exhibit at the Chicago show. Finally he agreed to pay \$75.00 for a bird that Mr. Hawkins wrote him he believed would be good enough to meet Chicago competition and “get into the winning.” The bird was shipped in due course.

Meantime the Gent with the Spectacular Vests could not restrain himself. He started to “talk”, then began to brag and wound up by electing himself president of the Big Noise Society in the poultry field of that section. Unfortunately for “our hero”, his loud talk was indulged in strongly one evening in the presence of an old veteran—in the hearing of a man who had had many years’ experience as an exhibitor of standard fowl at Chicago and in other large central western cities.

The second man at once wrote Mr. Hawkins and asked him if he had sold to any one a Barred Rock cockerel guaranteed to win at this particular show, and if not, to quote by telegraph a cash price on the VERY BEST cockerel he had that was then in show condition. Back came a quotation of \$125.00. The bird followed promptly and was awarded first prize. The \$75.00 cockerel won third prize, being nosed out for second place by a western-grown bird. To make the joke more uncomfortable for Mr. Loud Vest, the veteran in question was not then in the Barred Rock business—he had sold out or retired from active poultry breeding some years before. But he could not stand for the “hot air” and felt that it would be worth the price to “put one over” on the “fresh duck”, as he called him.

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OUR main thought, in citing this case, is to point out the fact that there are “birds and birds”, when we come to the matter of PLACING AN ORDER for choice specimens of standard-bred fowl. The man who paid \$75.00 got his money’s worth—no doubt about it, as prices and values then ranged for exhibition quality in Barred Plymouth Rocks. But he did not try to buy—did

not ask for the BEST COCKEREL. Mr. Hawkins then had for sale, otherwise the \$125.00 bird probably would have been offered to him. Even from that source of supply, he left the way wide open for some one else to get a bird good enough to defeat the one he had bought. Later, he could not keep still about it and “gave his whole hand away.”

But the point is this: When you write to a reliable, fancier-breeder, to the owner of an established strain of standard fowl and tell him in a general way what your plans are and what you think you want, he is very liable to reply that he can sell you “a good trio” at any price from \$10.00 to \$100.00, or a good pen of four and one, or six and one, or eight and one at anywhere from \$20.00 to \$300.00. He does not know you, does not know what you can afford—and in a majority of cases the would-be buyer is “shy” about this latter point.

The better plan by far is to “tell it all”, so to speak—to take this “man of your choice” FULLY INTO YOUR CONFIDENCE; to tell him clearly and frankly how you are “fixed”, what you are hoping to accomplish, what your ambition is, so far as you know at the time, thereby PLACING ON HIM the moral and business responsibility of starting you right and of helping you to “go right” in quest of the goal you have set for yourself.

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THIS long and somewhat rambling article is meant to deal mainly with the production of standard fowl of EXHIBITION QUALITY—of the kind that is good enough to win prizes in public competition at winter poultry shows, held near at home or at distant points. Naturally, such fowls are the hardest to produce and therefore they readily command the highest prices.

In this connection we wish to avoid misleading any reader, as to the actual prices that must be paid to reliable specialists for really choice breeders. If you want his “best bird of the season” as a SHOW SPECIMEN, that is one thing; on the other hand, if you wish to buy the actual parents of this “best bird”, or a brother, or half a dozen of his sisters—all good specimens and VALUABLE BREEDERS, that is a different matter, notably so.

There is much to be said—much to be learned!—about those words, “valuable breeders.” A valuable breeder may not be a good show bird. Quite often they are not. This is especially true in cases where double mating is practiced. In buying a show bird, the purchaser, as a rule, is after TWO VALUES—the breed-

ing value of the specimen and its advertising value as a prize-winner.

When it comes to getting A GOOD START, a sensible and “right start” in the breeding of standard fowl, you NEED NOT PAY unreasonable or “foolish” prices. Just “tell your man”—the reliable specialist of your choice, WHAT IT IS that you wish to do, what it is that you are seeking to accomplish and we assure you that he will take a direct personal interest in your welfare, nine times out of ten.

These reliable fancier-breeders are strongly fraternal, in the first place; in the second place they have the GOOD SENSE to value your trade and they delight in “repeat orders.” A man who greatly admires and who successfully breeds thoroughbred domestic fowl, is quite sure to be a thoroughbred HIMSELF. He is not a “scrub”, but is sportsmanlike—a gentleman! If you do not find this to be the ease in your transaction, that fact alone may be sufficient proof that you are dealing with the wrong man.

BAKERS BUFF ROCKS

22 out of 25 firsts this year. Best blood lines in the United States and prices right.

Get my catalog.

C. R. BAKER, BOX W, ABILENE, KANSAS.



Now is the Time to Buy Rancocas Prize Birds

In the Rancocas breeding yards are over 100 birds now for sale that have won prizes at such shows as New York State Fair, Philadelphia, Madison Square Garden, Boston, Grand Central Palace, St. Louis, Williamsport, Brockton and New Jersey State Fair.

For the second time in the history of the “Million Egg Farm” we will have a Summer Sale and offer some of our record birds at unusually low prices. Many of these birds could not have been bought earlier in the season at any price, and in proof of their breeding qualities we now have hundreds of early chicks bred from these birds that are coming on splendidly.

In this sale will be S. C. White Leghorns and White Rocks that have won National fame, including the following Leghorns: “Bill Taft,” 1st Cock at New York State Fair, 1914; “Victorine” 1st Hen at Boston, 1914; “Impatience,” head of 1st Pen, New York State Fair, 1914; “Early Bird,” 1st Cockerel, N. Y. State Fair, 1914.

This will be an unusual opportunity for you to secure Rancocas prize winning birds and choice breeders.

Write for our “Summer Sale” catalog.

RANCOCAS POULTRY FARMS
Box 610, Browns Mills, N. J.

As a rule, Reader, you can buy "valuable breeders" at ONE-HALF TO ONE-FOURTH the prices you would have to pay for show specimens in the pink of condition. The range of prices will be found to depend somewhat on the breed or variety that you select, but not as much so as you might think. The season of the year also enters into the question of prices. In the late spring and during the summer and early fall you can buy proved-to-be CHOICE BREEDERS in "old birds"—eighteen months to three years of age—at considerably lower prices than the same specimens would have cost you four to six months previous. In the fall and early winter is the best time of the year to buy YOUNG STOCK for breeding purposes, meaning cockerels and pullets six to ten months old. But if you take our advice ON THIS POINT, you'll buy either cock birds or hens (still productive) to represent "one side of the house" in each mating, rather than to mate cockerels with pullets, no matter if both sexes in the young birds are well matched.

RIGHT NOW would be a highly favorable time for any man or woman to decide on a reliable fancier-breeder and to begin correspondence about your plans, your hopes—YOUR AMBITION in this line. Do not wait until the "time is short", or until the best birds at the most inviting prices have been sold or promised! Tell your business friend, your FELLOW FANCIER, what you want—AND WHY. Also tell him (or her) what you feel that you can afford to do, and, our word for it, you will be gratified by the interest which promptly will be taken in your poultry welfare, also in the efforts that will be made to help you to help yourself.

One thought more in this connection: Often it pays AND PAYS WELL to let these reliable and experienced poultry specialists TELL YOU some of the things to do that are in YOUR INTERESTS. As the saying is, "they have been through the mill" and THEY KNOW. Place your standard-bred interests in the right hands, then act on the advice that "squares" with the facts already known to you and with every-day common sense. It still is remarkable how much we know that isn't so! That CERTAIN FACT should teach us to seek frankly and to use freely the sound advice given to us by earnest, reliable men and women who know from PERSONAL EXPERIENCE and who are willing to share their knowledge with us, as customers or friends, or both. And the poultry breeder or specialist who DOES NOT truly regard his customer as at least a valued BUSINESS FRIEND, will

be found to be an unsafe man with whom to deal, in nine cases out of every ten, to say the least.

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ONE more suggestion and then we'll quit—for this time. In cases where our readers now have standard-bred fowl and would like to improve or replace their flocks, following is what we regard as the best way to do it:

Select the reliable specialist from whom you wish to buy, then arrange for the purchase of the best trio or breeding pen he is willing to sell that you can afford to secure. Of course if you are facing a double-mating problem, it will be wise for you to buy two trios or two pens.

When the new fowls come to hand, make sure to keep them separate, first to last. Give them reasonable SPECIAL CARE, to maintain their health and vigor, then next late winter and spring save and hatch every egg from these fowls, toe-mark the chicks and by this sure and comparatively inexpensive way get a start and A RIGHT START with an established, high-class strain that will not only reproduce their Standard values to a money-making extent, but that also will produce prize-winners FOR YOU, in your own yards, so that thenceforth your advertising and correspondence can say truthfully, "bred by" as well as "owned by".

Go on keeping your present flock, as heretofore, if you have the room and so desire, but if you wish to be a really successful poultry specialist—if it is part of your ambition to win a reputation, local, state-wide or national, as AN EXPERT FANCIER-BREEDER, then why not keep really choice fowl, the

best to be had, if they are within reach of your pocket-book and then BREED THAT KIND yourself?

As we have stated before in this article, do not be frightened at the cost of "a right start" in such fowls. The INITIAL COST of the fowls represents the real difference, because, aside from this first cost, it is fully as expensive in feed, labor, etc., to keep ordinary pure-breds. Furthermore, there has not been a time before in ten years when extra choice breeding fowl could be bought at as low prices as they can be now. All business



**FOR SALE
WHITE FAVEROLLES
THE GREATEST MEAT AND
EGG FOWLS OF EUROPE**

Altho comparatively new to this country, Favorolles are bound to become the best all purpose bird. Quick growers—easy keepers—quickly conditioned. Juicy, toothsome broilers and roasters. Unbeaten by any all purpose fowl for all year round egg record.

Unique shape and featherings make them distinctive from all other breeds.

ROCKLAND STRAIN

The birds of our Rockland Strain originally came from the best European strains procurable.

Every one of our birds are now American raised, and perfectly acclimated, with sturdy constitutions.

WINNINGS

Our White Favorolles have never been defeated in any show by American raised birds.

Four blues at both Madison Square and Boston.

SEND FOR MATING LIST

Not an egg did we sell in 1913-14. But we now have a limited supply of eggs and young stock for sale. If you want some of either, better get your order in early.

Dictograph Poultry Farm

K.M. TURNER, Owner
West Nyack N.Y.



Eggs and Chicks

from the Wilburtha "Big Four." Great utility and laying strains—S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Plymouth Rocks — which produce exhibition birds that *win wherever they go.*

End-of-Season Price Reduction

Take advantage of it—place order now. Send for our latest Mating List and handsome new Catalog.

Buy our stock and make a name for yourself

Wilburtha
POULTRY FARMS

CHAS. J. FISK, Owner
Box W Trenton Junction, New Jersey

Fertility, Vigor and safe arrival guaranteed

in this country has been dull for a long spell and the poultry industry has suffered in proportion. As one result, leading, reliable fanciers will tell you—and tell you truly—that they are NOW SELLING choice breeding stock at considerably closer figures than they have for a long time past.

This, Reader, is your chance. During the present summer and next fall you can buy at low prices just what you need, and at the same time from the man from whom you buy will be in a position to give careful attention to your requests for information, also to your order. When the other fellow wishes to sell or is willing to sell, is the right time for you to buy, if you need his goods—and that time, in the standard-bred branch of the poultry business, IS NOW, for many of our readers, as we firmly believe.

INTERESTING EXPERMENTS IN CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY KEEPING AND FRUIT FARMING

Probably a large number of the rank-and-file readers of A. P. W. will wonder why we have published the article in this issue entitled "Slavish Dependence—Or an Egg Farm?", as begun on page 642, said article forming Part I of a series of three or more.

The reason is not far to seek and it consists mainly of two parts: First, the avowed intention of A. P. W. to live up to its title—to be a poultry magazine that is to publish the facts about big things and specially interesting things, whatever they may be which exist or that occur in the Poultry World of America; second, here is an effort being made to establish a co-operative poultry raising and fruit farming community, which, to an extent at least, is something new under the sun—something that in the not distant future may prove to be successful, not in one case alone, but perhaps in numerous localities.

If not, why not?

As we recall it, a similar attempt at poultry colonization or co-operative community development was undertaken two or three years ago by a real estate firm of Philadelphia that owned or controlled a large plot of land in the suburbs of that city or not far distant. A recollection also exists in our mind to the effect that a plan of this kind was started several years ago on Long Island, but it did not proceed very far. The Philadelphia enterprise, on the other hand, reached a state where advertising was done in the local daily papers and quite elaborate printed matter was circulated. What became of these two propositions we do not know.

It is not our intention to set A. P. W. up as a judge of whether or not the plan of the St. Helen Development Company will prove to be a success or is to result in failure. One thing is clear: the man at the head of it, John Carter by name, who lives at St. Helen and is in the real estate business, has given a good deal of thought to this community, co-operative plan and even if on account of the locality, or the nature of the soil,

RIGHT DOWN TO DATE.

As a recent example of "clean" poultry journalism and the use of "elegant" language, we submit the following appeal:

"With the reading public worn and weary of 'wars and rumors of wars', of sickening tales of piracy, murder, rapine and pillage, one would think it might be possible for the editors of certain poultry publications to refrain, for a time, from polluting their pages with such a stench of editorial billingsgate as has been used to fill space in some of our exchanges of late.

"The three-sided attack recently made in lengthy editorial slopovers upon a group of honorable and earnest poultrymen who dared to form a fraternal organization without first asking permission of the imperial government (self-elected) of the poultry industry, is about the most uncalculated-for, nastiest and useless, nauseating mess of editorial mud-slinging that we have observed in our experience. To dub the members of this fraternal order 'an aristocracy' and to attempt to defame them by slurs, falsehoods, foul innuendo and editorial 'stink-pots' shot off at half-cock, is unworthy and a disgrace to American citizenship.

"Shame! Shame! Messrs. Editors. At least you might make a pretense at common decency and self-respect.

"This editorial is published in the interests of wholesome decency in the poultry press of our great democratic Nation and entirely without knowledge or official sanction of the worthy and honorable poultrymen whom we know to be members of the organization and who as yet, so far as we know, have made no reply to the fulsome and disgusting editorial attacks made upon them.

"Again we say: Shame! Shame!"—Prince T. Woods, M.D., Editor American Poultry Journal, in June, 1915, issue.

That is pretty vigorous writing! One might be tempted to say that here we appear to have the good Doctor at his best. Yet it is a singular state of mind that, when uncorked, gives out a flood of words such as, "polluting", "stench", "slopovers", "nastiest", "nauseating", "foul innuendo", "stink-pots", "disgusting", etc. If these expressions fairly represent our princely friend when he is writing in behalf of "common decency and self-respect", may the gods defend us if he ever becomes indignant.

or for other reasons this effort should not work out successfully, that does not prove that the same plan, or an improved plan would not be successful in some other locality, on a better soil, near more favorable markets, etc.

Therefore it has seemed to us to be both good sense and good poultry journalism to describe and illustrate to readers of A. P. W. what Mr. Carter and his business associates are trying to do. Looked at from a different point of view, it would be easy to say—perhaps to prove—that they have overstated some matters; that their "copy-makers" have over-done the "appeal" end of it; that they are weak in logic, at least in some respects; but still the whole matter is interesting and we direct

special attention on the part of our readers to the several paragraphs quoted in the article here mentioned—quoted from a letter written by an acquaintance of the editor of A. P. W. who visited St. Helen last month, inspected the dwellings, poultry buildings, etc., and talked with twenty or more of the settlers who have invested money and are members of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association.

In next Month's issue we shall quote further from the printed matter of the St. Helen Development Company, present additional illustrations and quote from circular letters they are sending out, inviting more people to move to St. Helen, buy land there, join the local poultry association and become members of the St. Helen poultry raising and fruit growing community. During the present month Wm. C. Denny, associate editor of A. P. W., is to visit St. Helen for the purpose of getting acquainted with the promoters, of looking over the ground and meeting and interviewing the settlers. Mr. Denny's report, with illustrations, is to be published in the September number of American Poultry World.

RELIABLE INFORMATION AND PRACTICAL ADVICE

Again we ask our readers, in their own interests, not to fail to turn each month to the department in A. P. W. entitled "Government Work for Poultry", see page 663 of this issue. In that department is to be found trustworthy information and sound advice on practical poultry questions of seasonable importance.

Quite often we have heard or read the criticism that a lot of alleged facts and thought-to-be good advice are published regularly in the poultry journals, coming as a rule from persons without experience who really are "new to the business" and who conclude that the things they do must be right and therefore should be written up and published in the poultry press.

No doubt there is more or less foundation for this criticism, notably in the case of poultry papers that appear to find it difficult to secure enough good reading matter with which to fill their pages, month by month. However, that is not the point we wish to make nor is it a question we care to discuss.

What we do wish to emphasize is the fact that those of our readers who are specially interested in strictly practical questions and advice regarding poultry affairs and methods, will find information and instruction of that kind, OF A RELIABLE NATURE, each month in our Government Work for Poultry department. As above stated, we aim also to have this information and advice seasonable in character—taking pains to bring it to the attention of our readers at times when it will be of most value to them.

Attention also is directed to the fact that in what we call the "wide measure" pages of each issue of A. P. W., are to be found not less than two articles, treating on strictly practical questions. In this issue these two articles are: "Improving Flocks on Modern Farms" and "Low Cost Poultry Houses", see respectively pages 639 and 647.

This plain of furnishing our readers monthly with well thought out, well-

expressed and reliable information and advice from authoritative government sources, both United States and Canadian, is to be continued for an indefinite period. Truth is, we have some "special features" of this kind in preparation—for use next fall and winter during what is generally known as the "best reading season of the year".

EDITORIAL NOTES

The promised article for these pages to be devoted to an editorial statement of what the American Poultry Association can do to help its federated state and provincial members, also of what these members can do in their own behalf, has had to be passed along to a later issue, owing to two facts: First, a lack of time to prepare the article; second, the absence of spare room in this issue for the article. We shall try to present it in next month's issue—or in the September number at the latest.

Readers of A. P. W. who are interested in the Sussex fowl, particularly in the Speckled and Red varieties, should send for the "Year Book of the Sussex Club of America", as recently published. Address your request to the secretary-treasurer of the club, Frank L. Platt, Swanton Ohio. This "Year Book" consists of 46 pages, 6 x 9 inches in size. It is printed on heavy-weight, calendared paper and is instructively illustrated, containing half-tone reproductions of down-to-date, prize-winning Speckled and Red Sussex, as exhibited during the winter show season of 1914-1915. The book also contains a message from the president of the club; a report of the annual meeting of the club held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 13, 1915; a description of the winnings at the Club Show, Madison Square Garden, February 12-17, 1915, and a dozen or more contributed articles, devoted to the Sussex fowl. These articles are by well-informed men, so far as the study of the Sussex fowl has progressed in this country. The constitution and by-laws of the club also appear in the booklet. The present officers of the Sussex Club of American are: President, H. H. Coburn, Marysville, Mich.; first vice-president, W. M. Paterson, Penn Yan, N. Y.; second vice-president, Robt. H. Essex Fruitland, Ont., Canada; secretary-treasurer, Frank L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio; Executive Committee, A. A. Carver, Seville, Ohio; Dr. E. K. Conrad, Hackensack, N. J., and Len Rawnsley, of the Rawnsley-Shields Poultry Farm, Station B, Columbus, Ohio.

Just about "the nobbiest thing" in the way of a poultry catalogue, devoted to high-class standard-bred fowls, is the 9 x 12-inch 1915 catalogue of Wilburtha Poultry Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J., breeders of S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, Columbian Wyandottes, Columbian Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks. This catalogue was designed and supervised by the Charles Advertising Service, H. H. Charles, President, 23-25 East 26th Street, New York City, and is one of Mr. Charles' best creations of this kind to date. Readers who are interested in any of the varieties here mentioned will do well to send for a copy of the Wilburtha Poultry Farms 1915 de luxe catalogue. Charles J. Fisk is the owner of Wilburtha Farms and George Kerr is

Plenty of Eggs

RECENTLY we asked W. C. Ellison, Buffalo, N. Y., for twenty years a poultry breeder, student and judge, what his present ideas are about incubating or shipping to customers under-sized, over-sized and misshapen eggs. After discussing the subject on the usual lines, to the effect that the customer "should be favored", etc., that questionable eggs as to size and shape, if used at all for hatching purposes, should be used at home. Mr. Ellison said:

"Let us do the best we can every time, but we ought not to be too particular on these points. Breeding domestic fowls—even the standard-bred kind—on systematic or scientific lines, is still something new under the sun, or comparatively so.

"First let us plan and work to get plenty of eggs—a high average per hen or per flock; then we can give our attention to such details as uniformity of color, texture of shell, desirable shape, standard weights, etc. The whole problem presents a deeply interesting question and invites the attention and best efforts of poultry students everywhere, both men and women".

That this question is not an "easy one", when viewed in all its aspects, is disclosed by the interesting letter on page 657 from Chas. C. Hutton, Litchfield, Ill., a subscriber to A. P. W., who has had sixteen years' experience and who evidently has tried to put two and two together in his poultry work, with the object of knowing what he was about and of making real progress. Other communications on this subject have been received since our May issue was distributed and these letters will be published later, some of them with illustrations.—Editor.

poultry manager. Mr. Fisk is also president of the Certified Farm corporation, which conducts two retail stores in New York City for the sale of prime table poultry, new-laid eggs, fresh butter, preserved fruits, choice vegetables and various poultry supplies.

Robert H. Essex is out with the letterhead of his new poultry paper, to be known as the Canadian Poultry Journal, a monthly periodical to be published at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and devoted to "Fruit and Garden". On the new letterhead also appears this wording: "Devoted to every Branch of Poultry Raising". The price is to be fifty cents a year. Mr. Essex' present address is Fruitland, Ontario, Canada.

A. P. W. readers will be interested to learn that W. H. Saart, proprietor of Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., has taken over the management of this farm and is giving his personal attention to it. Mirimichi Farm breeds S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes of quality. There is a large acreage, also numerous poultry buildings, and Mr. Saart has spent money liberally in securing choice

fowls. Furthermore, the man himself "is of the salt of the earth". Readers of A. P. W. who have occasion to deal with Mr. Saart may rest assured that they will obtain good value and fair treatment in every transaction.

ENDORSES ZENOLEUM.

The following letter from the Riverside Poultry Farm, one of the most prominent eastern plants, located at Riverside, New Jersey, will be of interest to poultry raisers:

"We use Zenoleum in our 9000 egg incubator. The eggs are dipped by the tray full before incubation in 1.64 solution Zenoleum and water. Each compartment, including trays and thermometers, is scrubbed thoroughly after each hatch and the eggs get a good steaming the first few days from the Zenoleum in the compartments. Our experience is stronger and larger hatches. We have also noticed in immersing the trays of eggs in the Zenoleum that the good eggs sink and the bad ones stick above the surface of the solution. My customers write me that while they are buying baby chicks from various farms that those which I am shipping seem stronger than those they have secured from other plants". The manufacturer of this well known preparation are making a "special trial offer" to new customers. Look up their ad on page 696, this issue.

A NEW LEG BAND.

Attention is directed to the advertising of the Indiana Specialty Co., Angola, Ind., on another page in this issue. This concern is introducing a new leg band of the sealed type that should interest all poultry growers as it embodies a new principle, being self-sealing, or automatic, therefore requiring no tools to apply, and when once put on "stays on." It is made of aluminum in seven sizes and is moderately priced. As a reliable leg band is a necessity in every well regulated poultry yard, our advice would be for readers of A. P. W. to look up the advertisement. The index will locate it, and write for samples and descriptive matter. Kindly mention A. P. W. when writing.

*** Poultry houses for all climates and all locations are fully described in "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." The most complete book ever published on poultry house architecture. Fifty cents per copy ***

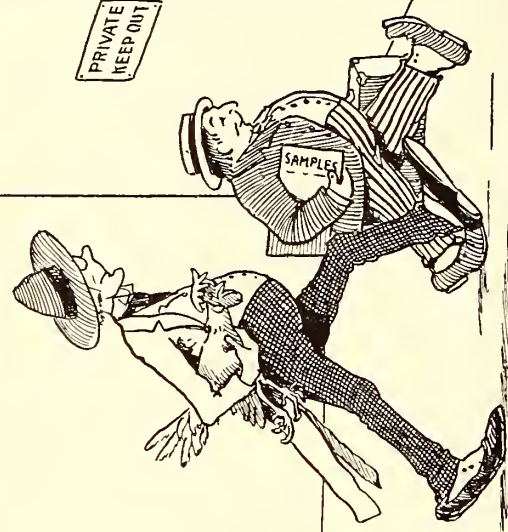
NEW BINGHAM
 Cor. 11th & Market Streets
 Philadelphia Pa.
 European Plan



Better Than Ever
 Thoroughly Modernized
 Remodeled and Equipped
NEW MANAGEMENT
Cafe and Roof Garden
 In Connection
 Special Club Breakfasts
 and Luncheons
 Rates—Without Bath, \$1.50
 With Bath, \$2.00 and up.
 Frank Kimble, Mgr.

STUDIO

PRIVATE
KEEP OUT



OH SURE, COL. ALECTOR! MY PITCHURS IS ALL HONEST UNRETOUCHED STUDIES FROM DE BIRTS CHUST PRING DE BIRT TO MINE STUDIO, UND VE VILL FIX HIM UP I VUIS BREPARED TO RESTORE ALL BROKEN FEADHERS, BRACE UP LOPPED COMPS, ECT. BUT I NEFFER FAKE DE FOTEGRAFS, I TINK IT VERY DISHONEST

HELLO, ARTIST FOOLUM, YOU ARE JUST THE MAN I WANT TO SEE! I WANT A PICTURE OF MY PRIZE ROOSTER BUT IT MUST BE A PERFECT PICTURE ABSOLUTELY UNRETOUCHED



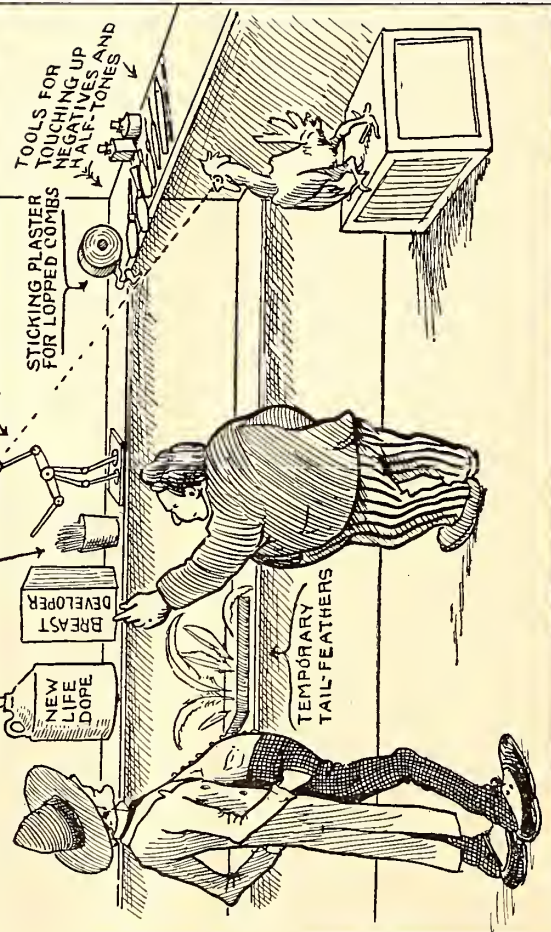
COMB SPLINTS
ADJUSTABLE POSING FRAME

BREAST DEVELOPER

NEW LIFE DOPE

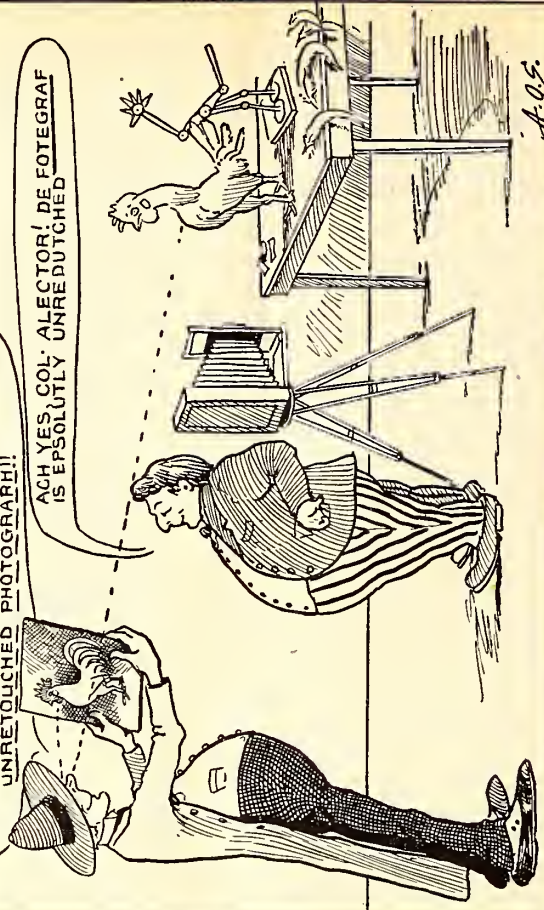
TOOLS FOR TOUCHING UP NEGATIVES FOR LOPPED COMBS AND HALF-TONES

TEMPORARY TAIL FEATHERS



A WONDERFUL PICTURE! A BEAUTIFUL STUDY! AND BEST OF ALL IT IS AN ABSOLUTELY UNRETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPH!!

AH YES, COL. ALECTOR! DE FOTEGRAF IS EPSOLUTLY UNRETOUCHED



A.O.S.

ONE OF THE LIVE AND PALPITATING QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR

Writes From Sixteen Years Experience as a Poultryman

Editor American Poultry World:

WITH reference to an article appearing in May A. P. W., written by you, under the title "About Eggs for Hatching", wherein you ask your readers and the poultry breeders for their opinions regarding several questions of interest (questions that I consider of great importance to the fancy poultry industry, and which I feel should be thoroughly discussed now), as this subject has at last been opened to the world through your magazine for frank discussion, permit me, in reply to your questions, to give the following facts as I have found them to exist in my sixteen years' experience in breeding and selling high-class fowls.

First, you ask if an under-sized egg will produce a large-sized, healthy and vigorous chick. The direct answer to this question could be "yes", or it could be "no", either of which would be correct, because the vitality of the breeding stock, their care, etc., and the method and care of the egg during incubation also would be important factors; but considering that every other influence which would tend to produce a strong, vigorous chick WAS IDEAL, including the breeding of the stock for generations back, my experience has been that a small egg will produce a large-sized, healthy and vigorous chicken, when the fowl is fully matured, but the chick will not appear as large when hatched, yet it will be much more active than one produced from an extra large egg.

In answering this question I am using as my guide, as to what a large and small egg is, those produced by my strain of Plymouth Rocks, and am accepting an egg measuring two and three-eighths inches in length and one and three-eighths inches in thickness, as representing an average size for this breed. As to an abnormally small egg, I WOULD NOT use it for hatching; neither would I use an abnormally large one, except under one condition—that it was from a very fine female.

Late-hatched pullets that begin laying early in life, invariably lay small eggs, which are generally highly fertilized. Heavy laying hens almost always lay smallish eggs and most all extra large hens that are quite fat will also be found to lay smallish eggs.

As to the second part of the question, where you ask if the average size or weight of a strain or flock would be decreased by using for hatching small eggs only, my answer is decidedly "no", but the average size of the eggs in after generations would be decreased, if this practice were continued indefinitely.

(Editors Note: We are of the belief that other experienced readers of A. P. W. will disagree with this answer. It should be noted that Mr. Hutton, in the third paragraph preceding, says definitely that he "would not use" an abnormally small egg for hatching—which we regard as being the safe rule to follow, on the average.)

MISSHAPEN eggs should not be used for hatching, where it is possible to avoid them, on account of their being usually infertile. Misshapen eggs are caused as a rule by an abnormal condition in the hen and only about fifty per cent. will be found fertile, but in breeding it becomes necessary sometimes to use these eggs, as some of the finest breeders and exhibition birds will produce them, especially the prolific layers. I have observed that hens

which lay nearly every twenty-four hours successively are more subject to laying ill-shaped eggs than those that lay every other day, or two days in succession and miss the third day.

As a rule, a misshapen egg WILL HATCH A PERFECT CHICK and I have not found any greater percentage of deformed chicks from them than from perfect eggs.

Your next question: "Is it fair to a Standard breed or variety for poultrymen to ship out small, misshapen eggs for hatching that are sold for twenty cents to one dollar each?" Would say, this is a question covering a wide range of circumstances. Right off-hand, the answer would be "no"; but taking the foregoing questions and answers into consideration, also the fact that many of the best specimens of fowls do produce undesirable eggs as to size and shape and that high-class birds are not easily produced, also that the market price is not a true basis of comparative value for birds, nor for eggs produced from these high-class fowls, then it would seem that if undesirable shaped eggs that were known to be fertile and capable of producing strong, healthy chicks were shipped, it would be fair to the breed and to the purchaser. On the other hand, if the seller should knowingly ship his customer infertile or doubtful eggs, or eggs of uncertain breeding, then he is a fool or a deliberate thief and his case should be handled as such.

In case the buyer is not satisfied with a shipment of eggs, there is only one fair recourse for both seller and buyer, and that is the return of the eggs to the seller, who must be guided by the instructions of the buyer as to whether he (the seller) shall refund the money or replace the eggs. And as a sale of eggs usually is made BY LETTER—which becomes a contract—the entire transaction must be brought to a termination by the agreements MADE IN THAT CONTRACT, which should be so plain that there can be no chance for a misunderstanding.

AS to specified or agreed dates for shipping: The fewer dates the seller of high-class eggs makes, the better off and the more agreeable his poultry business will be, as there are innumerable causes of delay which he probably cannot avoid. This is especially true if his sales amount to anywhere near his production of eggs. But where such dates ARE MADE, the shipment should be made at all costs, provided it is possible, if he considers his patron as the foundation of his success, which must be done if he expects to continue in the business. Let us all realize that getting new customers is not profitable, but THAT KEEPING THOSE WE HAVE and doing it by honest, fair, up-to-the-minute dealings will produce the best results.

Taking for granted that both buyer and seller are honest, which nearly always is the case, if dissatisfaction occurs it is caused by a misunderstanding, which the seller can avoid by writing a plain business letter in reply to his inquiry, setting forth JUST WHAT HE CAN AND WILL DO—explaining matters in a way that will leave no doubt in the mind of his prospective customer. The honest and sensible poultryman should do this and avoid making uncertain promises, which later on it will be found impossible to fulfill. Do this, then keep a carbon copy

of every letter written, so it will be easy to have your correspondence as a reliable guide in filling all orders.

About nine complaints of dissatisfaction OUT OF EVERY TEN come from persons who are making their first purchase of standard-bred fowls or eggs, for the reason that they do not know what they want, nor what to expect for the money they spend. They are not aware that it takes hundreds of dollars and years of time for a breeder to perfect a strain or buy into a strain of high-class fowls. They do not realize that in buying a sitting of eggs they are buying the breeder's chance of hatching and raising one chicken from that sitting of eggs which will be worth anywhere from \$5.00 to \$500.00, besides getting in addition several other high-class breeding birds. In mentioning this, I do not have reference to hucksters who make a business of supplying farm-flock eggs to all inquirers at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per sitting and at \$6.00 to \$7.50 per 100, but to the true fancier WHO HAS SPENT YEARS in establishing a strain of fowls which will produce birds of the highest Standard type.

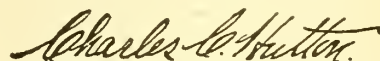
THE poultry business as a whole is not different than any other commonsense business. It cannot be conducted simply on enthusiasm; neither can it be conducted on a large scale without money or work; but even with these elements combined it will be a failure, unless good business methods and honest dealing with customers always are observed. This again brings to mind the question of how much a sitting of eggs really is worth, and still be giving a customer every bit of value his money could get for him in any other place.

That is indeed a hard question to answer in definite form. In the same connection, on behalf of the seller, we ask: Is it "good business" for him to send out an undersized egg from a first prize Madison Square hen that is mated to a first prize Chicago cockerel, to a customer who has paid a \$1.00 bill for that egg, when the breeder or fancier has reason to believe that this egg will produce a \$50.00 chick when the chick is matured?

The only way that I can see to settle such a vital question is to teach the buying public the TRUE COST VALUE of strictly high-class birds, BASED ON what it really takes to produce them. To do this, Mr. Editor, will help greatly the breeders who are trying to do an honest business. Of course there are crooks in the poultry business, but they are to be found in all businesses. As to misshapen and small eggs, no true poultryman intentionally produces them, and any one who cares for the future of his business will eliminate such eggs as much as possible and avoid sending them out as much as possible, but as yet the way to entirely eliminate these undesirable eggs has not been found—not to my knowledge.

I have expressed my views quite fully on this important subject and should be glad to hear from others.

Yours very truly,



Evergreen Lawn Poultry Farm,
Litchfield, Ill.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

City authorities of Padueah, Ky., have adopted an ordinance placing a penalty of from five to twenty dollars on the sale of bad eggs.

Lake Charles, La., fanciers have selected December 13-18 as the dates for their seventh annual show. F. J. Marshall and C. P. Van Winkle will place the awards.

Secretary J. F. Boyer, of the Erie, Pa., poultry show, announces the dates of the next annual exhibition as November 22-27. J. F. Gault will place the awards.

Through co-operation of the commercial club of Joplin, Mo., the coming Missouri State Poultry show will open its doors to the public without charge for admission.

Prof. G. D. Horton, recently of the Storrs Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., has accepted a call to the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.

The Minnesota State Legislature has passed a bill appropriating an amount equal to the cash premiums paid, provided they do not exceed \$400, to each of the poultry associations in the state.

The annual importation of eggs into the Union of South Africa is said to amount to upwards of \$400,000. The majority are supplied by Italy, Ireland and Russia. The estimated home production is from \$450,000 to \$550,000.

The Missouri State Poultry Association, through Fred Crosby, secretary, announces that the services of W. H. Card, have been engaged to place the awards on all Rhode Island Red classes at the next annual show to be held at Joplin, Mo., December 7th to 11th, 1915.

According to reports the holdings of eggs in storage in New York and Jersey City exceed those in storage on June 1, 1914, by 300,000 cases. It is further estimated that the combined holdings in New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia on June 1, 1915, exceeded those of one year ago by about 700,000 cases.

John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., well known for his productions in White Wyandottes, received this season what he believes is the largest single order ever placed for hatching eggs. The order called for 15,000 Regal White Wyandotte eggs and came from the Pittsfield Poultry Farm of Skowhegan, Me., and Holliston, Mass.

A recent issue of the Feathered World, England, gives an account of a goose that reached the ripe old age of fifty-six years. The aged goose was the property of one William Hough, Close Green, Houghton, near Carlisle, and came into his possession twenty years ago at the

death of his mother who had owned the bird for thirty-six years previous to her death. In addition to reaching this extraordinary age the goose was also in possession of an extraordinary breeding record, having hatched her brood of goslings regularly, which are said to have averaged sixteen annually, making a total of some 880 for her fifty-five breeding years.

The Rhode Island Club of New South Wales, Australia, at a regular meeting held May 23, 1915, after lengthy discussion decided to adopt the American Standard as published in the 1910 edition of the American Standard of Perfection.

The seventh annual egg show held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., May 4th, was the most successful since the inception of the event. There was not only a large increase in the number of entries but the attendance showed great improvement over previous events.

The ranks of Indiana fanciers lost one of their oldest members on May 10th, when Ben S. Myers, Crawfordsville, was called to the great beyond. Mr. Myers was well known as a breeder and advertiser of Black Langshans and was also one of Indiana's best known poultry judges.

It is stated that several of the largest bakers' supply houses in the United States contemplate the erection of large factories in China for the purpose of manufacturing dried and desiccated eggs. The low cost of production and the small import duty gives encouragement to this enterprise.

The annual meeting of the American Buckeye Club will be held in connection with the Chicago Coliseum Show, December 10-15, 1915. One hundred and sixty-two dollars in cash will be offered. A. F. Weisberg, Nevada, Mo., the club secretary, is supplying full information in regard to this meeting.

According to official reports, England, during the year 1913, imported more than 215,700,000 dozen eggs. Of these Russia supplied 114,532,750 dozen, Austria-Hungary and Germany 13,973,917 dozen and Belgium and France 7,751,666 dozen. It will be seen that the war greatly affects the main sources of supply.

Geo. H. Tracy, Kinderhook, N. Y., secretary of the New York State branch of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, has issued an appeal to Red breeders to make the exhibits of Reds at the coming State Fair the largest on record. Last year there were 444 Reds in line. Mr. Tracy would like to see 600 this year.

State Dairy and Food Commissioner W. B. Barney of Iowa has organized his forces for a bad egg campaign and has

caused notices to be published and circulated defining that part of the pure food law relating to the disposal of bad eggs. Under the law dealers are required to candle all eggs. Penalty in the way of a fine up to \$100 is the remedy in case of violations.

Word has just been received that a pen of six hens in the Burnley, Victoria, Australia, egg laying contest have hung up a record of 1,699 eggs for the year. This contest is under government supervision, therefore the figures are supposed to be authentic. This is undoubtedly the highest official record ever made in an egg laying contest.

The "Chicken Bill", as it is known in Illinois, was passed at the recent session of the Illinois state legislature. The bill was introduced by Representative T. C. Buxton and provides that country boards of supervisors may make annual appropriations not to exceed \$250 to county poultry associations to aid them in holding poultry shows.

In the Australian laying contests the contestants are continued through their second and third laying years and in this way much valuable data are accumulated on the profits to be derived in keeping two and three-year-old hens as layers. We understand that here and there an American poultryman has tried out this system with successful results.

A recent communication from Loring Brown, Smyrna, Ga., advises that he has disposed of his interests in Belmont Farms and in the future will devote his time to paper work and judging. Belmont Farms are not only extensive breeders of poultry but are also deeply interested in live stock, breeding Jersey cattle, Berkshire and Duroc swine. Collie and Fox Terrier dogs are also among their specialties.

Experiments conducted at Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash., show the rapid growth of chicks. Leghorn chicks that averaged 1.4 oz., when hatched, weighed on the average 5.6 oz. at five weeks of age, or an increase of four times their original weight. Rhode Island Red chicks did even better, growing to an average weight of 8.4 oz. in five weeks, almost six times their weight when hatched.

Occasionally much fuss is made about so-called cold storage eggs, but the same people who make the noise appear to relish the Chinese eggs and give no thought to age or conditions under which they are produced. Two carloads of this Celestial "hen fruit" recently arrived in New York from Shanghai, China, via Seattle and were said to be in remarkably good condition, showing good body and moderate shrinkage. They sold at about 19 cents per dozen or on a par with native "dirties".

A new feature has been added to the poultry department of the Trenton, N. J., Fair that those in charge believe will prove popular with New Jersey poultrymen. The New Jersey State Poultry Association has offered a special prize for an exhibit of eggs and \$100

will be divided in attractive cash premiums. No entry fee is to be charged and according to information at hand the announcement has been so well received by poultry raisers that one of the largest exhibits of eggs ever held in the state is looked forward to. Harry E. Rogers, the popular superintendent of poultry, will have Prof. Victor G. Aubrey as his assistant in this department. Prof. H. R. Lewis and Prof. A. L. Clark will place the awards. Full details of this exhibition will be found in the premium list.

—o—

A patent recently granted a Minnesota inventor covers what we believe is the latest device for turning eggs during incubation. The egg trays are filled with a series of rollers to which is attached a clock-work mechanism controlled by a weight. By this arrangement a slow rolling movement is kept up which is supposed to provide uniform incubation as a new surface is slowly and continuously exposed to the heat. We would like to have the inventor advise us what results he has secured after subjecting eggs to such treatment for 21 days. Dollars to doughnuts he had more "rots" than chicks.

—o—

On the night of May 15th W. D. Holterman and his son, Lewis, had a miraculous escape from death. Mr. Holterman and his son were looking over their farm, which is located near Fort Wayne, Ind., following a heavy storm that had resulted in some damage. While thus engaged Mr. Holterman, Jr., became entangled in a barb wire fence that had become heavily charged with electricity from a fallen trolley wire. His father rushed to his assistance and their escape from instant death is probably due to the fact that the elder Holterman wore rubber boots which acted as an efficient non-conductor.

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During the year ending January 1, 1915, the extremes in prices in Buffalo, N. Y., for strictly fresh eggs, according to quotations from a leading retail house, were 25 cents per dozen as the low quotation and 60 per cent per dozen for the high mark. The former was reached in June and the latter in December. The wholesale prices at the same time were 22 cents for the June eggs and 48 cents to 50 cents per dozen for the December product. According to the monthly quotations a poultryman disposing of his eggs in the Buffalo market would receive an average price of 32 cents per dozen the year around.

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During the year 1914 the exports of eggs from Shanghai, China, increased more than \$300,000 over the previous year. This increase is largely accounted for by the increased shipments to the United States, particularly those to the Pacific Coast. During 1914 the United States took from this port \$580,750 worth of eggs. The figures for 1913 were \$32,257. In addition to the above the United States received in 1914 from the Port of Nanking, China, \$471,946 worth of frozen eggs and \$35,978 worth of eggs in the shell. And this is not all as the port of Hankow contributed \$87,351 in egg yolks, \$15,839 in frozen yolks, \$9,243 in dried eggs and \$140,701 in frozen eggs. A total of 1,341,808 good American dollars were corralled by Chi-

nese hens for their product that left the Celestial Empire through these three ports. The exports of eggs, in various forms to the United States from these three ports in 1914 exceeded the 1913 exports by nearly \$1,300,000. At the average price of 30 cents per dozen the \$1,341,808 handed to the Chinese would have purchased 4,472,693 1-3 dozens of eggs laid in America by American hens and owned by United States citizens. Why hand this money to a race classed as undesirable and barred from our shores?

—o—

A recent issue of the Genesee (N. Y.) Democrat states: "Twenty-five years ago this week all our merchants were paying for eggs was 10 cents per dozen and 10 cents a pound for butter". According to present quotations it would seem that production had fallen far short of demand notwithstanding the great strides that have been made both in the poultry and dairy industries. While demand undoubtedly influences the price of these commodities, the cold storage is without doubt the big factor in the change, making possible a more uniform supply and doing away with the "feast or famine" principle that prevailed a decade or more ago, when there were few or no eggs in winter and an over supply in spring and summer.

—o—

A correspondent of "Poultry", England, signing himself J. Harding, claims to have a ten and one-half months old Minorea-Wyandotte hen which laid six perfect eggs, averaging 2¾ ounces each, in one day (May 22nd) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and asks the editor of that valuable publication if it is a record. Indeed, it is some record, not only for a perfectly normal hen to behave thusly, but also for the imagination of a supposed-to-be healthy and normal man to behave in such a manner. There is either a hole in the fence or else this hen, being of patriotic nature, and having read the appeals of all English poultry journals for donations of fresh eggs for the injured soldiers, was striving, by heroic conduct, to earn a Victoria Cross.

*** Why not try and get a few subscribers for A. P. W.? We have a very liberal proposition that will interest you.

YOU LOSE if you miss this sale opportunity. **I. W. BEAN** announces a special summer sale of his Harvard Red Breeders at **HALF PRICE OR LESS** A real opportunity to get a trio, pen or single birds of this noted line at less than the cost of ordinary **PENS BROKEN UP JUNE 15TH.** **SEND FOR LIST.**
324 POND STREET, SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS **S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**
 We offer a number of breeding pens just as they were bred by us. The matings are small, only three to five females in each pen.
GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS, Box 804, WALTHAM, MASS.

NATIONAL CAPITAL WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS
 THE WORLD'S GREATEST WINNERS, BEST LAYERS, HARDEST, AND MOST PROFITABLE FOWL
 69 FIRST PRIZES, 21 SILVER CUPS, MEDALS, BADGES, GOLD AND CASH SPECIALS, AT LEADING SHOWS
 EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM EIGHT CLASSIEST MATINGS, REASONABLE PRICES, SEND FOR CIRCULAR
 NATIONAL CAPITAL WHITE RUNNER DUCK FARM—OFFICE 4205-BTH ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Llenroc Reds **ANNUAL HALF PRICE SALE of breeders now on.**
 We offer you the opportunity of a life time to secure quality Reds at one-half their regular value. A successful hatching season forces us to move this stock at once. If you want bargains in Reds try **Llenroc Reds**
JOHN E. HOUCK, HOUCK & ALT, HENRY ALT.
 Black Creek, Ont. Buffalo, N. Y.
87 FULLER STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW SECRETARY AT PITTSBURGH

The directors of the Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh have elected E. F. Baldwin as secretary, and although Mr. Baldwin is a comparative stranger to the general poultry public he is said to be well fitted for the position and capable of continuing the policies that have made the show popular in the past. In commenting on his election the "Pittsburgh Dispatch" states: "In electing E. F. Baldwin as secretary of the poultry exhibition of Pittsburgh the officers apparently made a selection that has the approval not only of his friends but the rank and file of the enormous body of breeders and fanciers of this district Mr. Baldwin is essentially a home grown product, young, ambitious, of a cheerful disposition and very accommodating. These points combined with his knowledge of the poultry business should make him an ideal secretary". Mr. Baldwin has taken charge of the new office and in the near future will make announcement concerning the coming show.

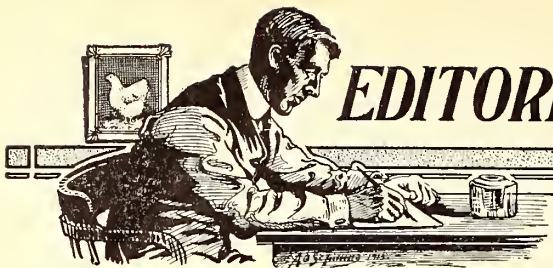
KANSAS CITY DATES

The Kansas City Poultry Show is scheduled for Jan. 10-15, 1916, and will be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. This show has the backing of some of the best known poultrymen of the Mid-West including W. W. Graves, Judge of Missouri Supreme Court, President; Reese V. Hicks, manager of the Rancoocas Poultry Farms ex-president of the American Poultry Association, first vice-president; T. E. Quisenberry of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, second vice-president. With such men at its head success is assured the coming event. The judges are announced as V. O. Hobbs, R. F. Palmer, Wm. C. Tallant, Tom Cochran and A. J. Meyer. The comparison method will be used. Premium list when issued will be sent by E. L. Noyes, Secretary, Manhattan Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Arthur J. Richard, secretary of the Woonsocket Poultry Show, announces the dates of the next exhibition as December 8 to 11. We are not acquainted with the plans for this exhibition, and although it is somewhat early we believe that Mr. Richards will be pleased to send particulars to those who will address him at Woonsocket, R. I.

Prevent Lice
 They kill chicks, torture hens and reduce profits. Apply **PRATT'S LICE KILLER (Powdered)**. It kills lice instantly.
25c Guaranteed 50c
PRATT FOOD COMPANY
 Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto



EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

By WILLIAM C. DENNY, Associate Editor

It is with regret and sorrow that we chronicle the death of Ben S. Meyers at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., on May 10th, after a very sudden and unexpected illness. Mr. Meyers was 64 years old. He was born in Virginia, moving from there to Crawfordsville in 1872. Here he engaged in brick contract work and became prominent in this line of industry.

He was well known to the poultrymen of the nation as a successful breeder and exhibitor of Black Langshans and as a prominent poultry judge. In his capacity as poultry judge he placed the awards at practically every exhibition of prominence in the central west and at several world's expositions. At the time of his death he was planning to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition in this capacity.

Of a genial and kindly disposition he made hosts of friends and had the happy faculty of keeping them. He is survived by Mrs. Meyers and five grown up children.

—o—

American Poultry World is pleased to announce that Baltimore is to resume holding its annual poultry show. No exhibition was held last year because of the inability to make satisfactory arrangements for the 5th Regiment Armory. Whether it is intended to hold the coming exhibition in this noted edifice has not been announced, but poultrymen may rest assured that suitable facilities will be provided.

No finer poultry exhibitions have been held in this or any other country than the splendid displays that have been assembled in Baltimore during recent years. John M. Sessions the well known Bantam breeder is Secretary of this year's show which will be held November 30th to December 4th.

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Owing to its not being in the copy furnished, the name of Victor O. Hobbs, was not included in the list of Panama-Pacific Poultry Show, judges as published in June A. P. W. Mr. Hobbs lives at Mountain Grove, Mo., and is prominently connected with the poultry industry of the "Show Me" State. He is associated with the American School of Poultry Husbandry, is a licensed poultry judge and formerly was well known as a fancier-breeder of Buff Orpingtons. He became a member of the American Poultry Association in August, 1908.

—o—

The following announcement from Charles D. Cleveland, Secretary of the

Madison Square Garden Show will set at rest rumors in regard to the time for the holding of next winter's exhibition:

"Despite statements I have seen lately in the press in regard to a change in the dates of our show I beg to advise that the exhibition will be held (as announced during the last show) from December 31, 1915 to January 5, 1916, inclusive. We open as usual on Friday morning and close on Wednesday evening. These I believe are ideal dates and from assurances already received I am convinced that we will have perhaps the largest entry in our

W. readers. The illustration is a reproduction of photographs of Madison Square Garden winners belonging to K. M. Turner, Proprietor of Dictograph Farms, West Nyack, N. Y. Mr. Turner is among the numerous enthusiasts of the breed who cannot say too much for them. In a recent letter to Artist Schilling he wrote:

"You can almost call Faverolles everlasting layers. Our birds have gone through the season and only three of them have set. We sold one at the local market the other day, undressed—with its head off for \$1.67. I had 35 Faverolle hens last year. Up to June 1st, they netted \$450.00,—and I still have the hens.

Of Faverolles, which is a French breed, the white variety is one of the newer members of the family, and since its introduction to America has made many friends because of its striking appearance as well as because it is a good layer and a fowl that develops quickly. It has a large deep breast that is usually covered with thick layers of fine grained juicy white meat.

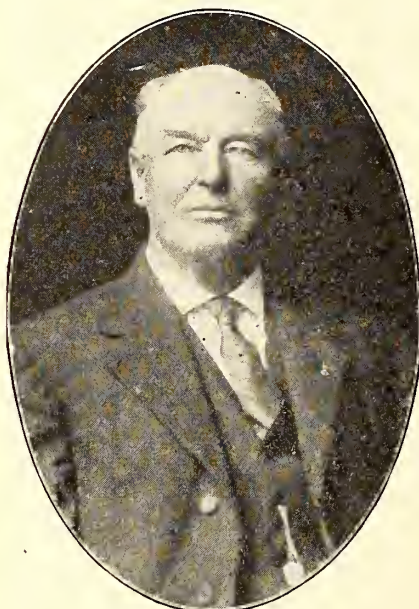
—o—

H. J. Kline, General Manager of the Forest City Fair, Cleveland, Ohio, announces that arrangements have been made to stage this year's poultry exhibition in "attractive and substantial buildings" instead of tents as formerly. We are pleased to quote Mr. Kline as follows:

"Hitherto the poultry exhibit has been housed in circus tents, a regrettable fact, but one over which we had no control. We realized that poultry is too essentially a factor of the exhibition not to be staged in the most effective manner possible, and therefore it is a pleasure to assure the poultrymen that we have been enabled to provide attractive and substantial buildings for this year's poultry show.

"Another new feature that is entitled to attention is our offering of three money premiums in all single bird classes, also specials for best display of each variety, for best display of any one variety in each class, and for best display of any variety in the show".

The growing importance of the Forest City Fair, which is held at North Randall, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, has been exceptional. The poultry department under the management of Shepard Strong has become one of the leading fall poultry exhibitions of the year attracting not only exhibitors from all parts of the Buckeye State, but from distant points, as far east as the Atlantic Ocean and as far west as the Mississippi river, as well as from Canada to the South. The judges at this year's



BEN S. MYERS

Well known Black Langshan Breeder and Poultry Judge who died May 10th.

history. The period of the show covers New Years Day and we will be open on Sunday as usual".

The return to former dates will doubtless be appreciated by most breeders who have made a practice of exhibiting at New York each season. Last season's late show dates, the middle of February, were not satisfactory to many.

—o—

The illustration of White Faverolles on the June cover of A. P. W. has been favorably commented on by many A. P.



JULY CUT IN FASHION PLATES

150 good hens free from disqualification, all from trapnested families—\$2.00 each in lots of five or more—not 50% of their November value. 150 hens better and snappier at \$2.50 each. 100 exhibition hens \$5.00 each. 40 yearling cocks \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each. Big Bargains. 10 two year old cocks \$10, \$15.00 and \$25.00, that will please the best breeders.

EGGS 50 PER CENT. OFF LIST.

A. E. MARTZ,

(Buff Orpington Specialist)

Box E,

ARCADIA, IND.



Prof. C. T. Patterson, pathologist at the Missouri Experiment Station says that no full sexed male should ever be kept in the flock which is not intended for breeding purposes. To emphasize this point Prof. Patterson sends us the above illustration showing two male birds that as cockerels weighing two pounds each were worth 20 cents a pound. The one on the right was caponized the other was not. When they were one year old the capon weighed eleven pounds and was worth 20 cents a pound, the other weighed eight pounds and was worth 5 cents a pound. These are evidently western quotations and low as compared with eastern prices. On June 25th, broilers in the Buffalo market were worth 28 to 30 cents a pound alive, wholesale, and \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pair dressed, retail. There were no capons on the market, but we were informed that in season they bring from 22 to 25 cents a pound wholesale and 28 to 30 cents a pound retail. "Old roosters" are not in demand but wholesale dealers advised that they would pay 11 and 12 cents a pound alive for them. Prof. Patterson says that when cockerels as broilers are worth much above the average capon price to sell them as broilers, and that when prices are below the average to caponize them.

show are as follows: J. H. Busch, Cleveland, Ohio; Ira M. Farber, Sandyville, Ohio; Theodore Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio; W. G. Minnich Carlisle, Penn.; F. C. Sites, North Dover, Ohio; James A. Tucker, Royal Oak, Mich.



W. S. Robinson, Fayette, Mo., Secretary of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club is endeavoring to organize a movement that will bring out an exhibit of one thousand Buff Rocks at the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show. This is certainly an undertaking, but it is not beyond realization when the deeds of the Buff Rocks Club members of the past are considered. As a result of team work among club members and breeders, 519 Buff Rocks were shown at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. This undoubtedly did more to advertise Buff Rocks and advance the interest of the breeders of the variety than anything done before or since. While a thousand birds of a single variety is a large number, it is only necessary for 100 breeders to show 10 birds apiece and if the movement were successful every breeder of the variety would be more than well repaid through the publicity that an exhibit of a thousand birds of a single variety would receive.

Wake up Buff Rock breeders! Get in touch with Secretary Robinson and take advantage of the opportunity that is before you.



W. H. Saart, Proprietor of Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., and President of the Attleboro Poultry Association announces the dates of the coming Attleboro Show, as November 17-20 and is looking forward to the event as

one of the leading shows to be held in New England this season.

He calls attention to the fact that, in face of the trouble caused by the "hoof and mouth" disease last season, making a postponement of the show necessary, that 2500 birds of the highest quality were exhibited, and expresses the belief that this year with the quarantine restrictions lifted that Attleboro will come to the front as one of the largest and best shows in the east.

Plans are already under way to provide a large list of attractive specials, including many handsome silver cups and gold specials and it is expected that several specialty clubs will select Attleboro for their annual meeting. Judges have already been engaged and include F. A. Cooke, A. S. Bailey, W. H. Allen, C. H. Wells, W. B. Atherton and George Feather. Other names are under consideration and will be announced later.

With Mr. Saart and other well known poultrymen of Massachusetts interested

in this enterprise it would appear that the success of the exhibition was assured and from our acquaintance with those interested in the welfare and success of the show we can assure A. P. W. readers and prospective exhibitors that the show will be conducted on business lines and all promises will be conscientiously lived up to.



The annual Buffalo Poultry Show is to again be held Thanksgiving Week, November 23-27. During the past two show seasons this exhibition has made exceptional progress as one of country-wide importance. Few cities rival Buffalo as a center for poultry shows. It has a half a million population and possesses exceptional railroad facilities that extend directly into the New England, Southern, Central-western states and Canada which makes it convenient for the poultrymen of all sections to forward exhibits. The Broadway Auditorium is one of the largest and best buildings in the country obtainable for holding poultry exhibitions. It is possible to cage in this building an exhibition of six thousand head of poultry one fowl in a coop, cages single tier high. Buffalo is a hub of various poultry interests, including incubator and brooder factories, poultry food mills, poultry publishers, large poultry farms, etc.

The Buffalo Show is conducted by the International Poultry Association, an organization of leading businessmen and poultry keepers of western New York and Canada including such prominent men as George Urban, Jr., Grant M. Curtis, W. C. Houck, James H. Moore, Lew H. Bown, Henry Pottle, Robert Pomeroy, Howard A. Forman, Wm. Wendt of Buffalo; H. A. Rose, J. S. Martin, Joseph Russell, William McNeil of Canada and

WHITE ORPINGTONS BLUE

Start right by buying right. To do both write **E. B. ROGERS, CINCINNATI, OHIO**
PREMIER WHITE WYANDOTTES
The kind you'll eventually buy. The strain that will satisfy. Why not now?
Saunders & Williams, Box B, Ingersoll, Ont.

CHICKS from leading laying and winning strains.
BROODER STOVES, coal burning, best on the market, price \$15.00.

CLEVELAND HATCHERY
7918 Madison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.



FIRST PRIZE SILVER CAMPINE PULLETT
BOSTON SHOW JAN 1915
HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, WAYLAND, MASS.

HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES THE VIGOROUS STRAIN

BOSTON, 1915—Thirteen regular prizes, including 4 firsts, five specials including best display.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1915—Seven regular prizes, including 3 firsts, also four specials in class of 91 birds.
NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1914—Seven regular prizes, 2nd display and American Campine Club Special.
This should be proof enough that the "Vigorous Strain" has the quality to win in the hottest competition. Our excellent matings this season have produced for us some wonderful results and we are pleased to state here that we have the grandest lot of young stock that it has ever been our pleasure to own. We have just the individuals you will require to bring home the honors for you. May we quote you prices?

Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass.

BRONZE TURKEYS

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPIONS

PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Best breeders and greatest winners always for sale. Eggs in season. Turkey or Rock catalog for stamp.

BIRD BROS.

Box 14

MEYERSDALE, PA.

other well known poultry and business men.

Arrangements for the coming show are under way and an official announcement of details will soon be made.

—o—

This month's attractive cover illustration showing Homestead Campine Farm's splendid winners at the 1915 Boston Show reflects credit to the breed, to owner C. A. Phipps and to Artist A. O. Schilling. Few breeds have improved so rapidly as the Silver Campine, few breeders have supported them so generously and enthusiastically as Mr. Phipps, and few at home or abroad understand them so well as Mr. Schilling.

Briefly, the Campine, a native of Belgium was introduced into England in the early 90's. At that time there was no semblance of regularity in the markings of males or females. The markings were stippled instead of barred, nearly all of the males showed white top color and long white saddle hangers. Fortunately it fell into the hands of expert breeders who saw their possibilities and began to work towards a definite goal. It was about ten years after their introduction into England before they began to "go". During that time they had been perfected a great deal, both males and females were showing barring, and a Standard that provided for hen feathered males to enable the production of exhibition birds of both sexes from a single mating had been adopted.

In Belgium the breed has long been noted for the size and number of eggs produced. These qualities at once appealed to the English poultry breeder and no doubt had much to do with their advancement in that country. Since it was introduced into America, these same qualities seem to appeal to the American poultry keeper with the result that interest in the breed developed very rapidly and they now can be said to be bred extensively. Mr. Phipps has performed a valuable service to the breed. He has named his breed the "Vigorous Strain" and insists on stamina and vitality as the first requirements in his breeding stock. The birds that he has exhibited at New York, Boston and other shows have been conspicuous for their robust appearance and good size in addition to their Standard qualities of shape and color. With such men as Mr. Phipps, M. R. Jacobus, Frank Hering, S. T. Martling and others back of the breed, it is sure to continue to make progress and find favor in this country.

—o—

Everybody's Column

Mr. Henderson Makes Correction.

Editor American Poultry World,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring to my article published in your March issue recommending sassafras oil for lice on little chicks, I regret very much to inform you that upon another trial I find the pure oil much too strong and if used at night when chicks are in the brooder or under a hen it produces such a strong odor that it smothers the chicks.

Two years ago I purchased a bottle of what I was told was sassafras oil and a

sure preventure for lice, from a noted Barred Rock breeder, who said he had been having very good success with it, and at that time I had a bunch of white crested black Polish that the lice were eating alive and after the first application the lice disappeared and I did not have any more trouble with them, and I used enough to soak up their crest good. Since that time I used it a dozen times on my black Leghorns of all sizes and found it to be the best thing I ever tried. It also eliminates lice from the old stock and I thought I was doing the poultry raisers a favor to inform them of the use of it after having such good success with it with my own. This season I had used nearly all of the old bottle and got some fresh to use thinking it was pure stuff and after trying it on two or three chicks to see how it worked I found out very quickly that the pure oil was too strong. While it did not kill the chicks it almost smothered them and if they had been in a brooder or under a hen and a lot of them been treated I believe it would have smothered all of them.

I could not determine the different results as I used it very sparingly as it was fresh and strong, but the other times I had used, it the chicks did not seem to notice it, I therefore had the old stock oil examined and found it to be over half sweet oil which had weakened the effects of the sassafras oil. Words cannot express my regret for having written that article for fear some one has tried it and caused damage to their chicks, but again I feel that anyone who would try a new cure would not try it on many chicks until they would see how it worked and not use it on enough to cause much damage, especially at night when the chicks would be under a hen or in a brooder.

But for fear someone might use the pure stuff on a bunch of chicks in the way above mentioned, I wish you would publish this letter before the hot July days come which brings the lice.

The party of whom I obtained the first bottle, which I supposed was sassafras oil moved to New Orleans or San Francisco last winter and when I find out his address I am going to quote a little scripture to him for selling me stuff which he did not tell me the exact contents of, causing me embarrassment and also will have a tendency to damage my business with the poultry breeders, let alone the ill will of any who happened to use the pure oil.

Hoping with sincerity that I have not been the cause of any damage to any of my poultry friends.

R. M. HENDERSON, Toledo, Ohio.

AMERICAN BUFF WYANDOTTE CLUB

The American Buff Wyandotte Club year book for 1915 has made its appearance and reflects much credit upon the club and its officers and indicates that the club is in a healthy and flourishing condition. It consists of sixty-four pages and cover and in addition to the constitution and laws and list of members contains many interesting articles on this worthy breed. Every breeder of Buff Wyandottes should have a copy of this annual and if not already a club member they should send one dollar to J. E. Wilmarth, Sec., 29 Greenwich St., Hempstead, N. Y., and be enrolled.

A dollar invested now will pay for membership and put you in good standing until October 1st, 1916. If you want to boost your favorites join the club. It is united effort that wins at this day and date.

A CHICK EATS

whatever it sees. Be sure that it starts life by eating—

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

Only \$30 per 100

Pittsfield 4-Weeks-Old Chicks

Pure bred, Barred and White Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns and R. I. Reds. Attractive prices for 8-weeks-old chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. "Money-Making Poultry" sent free. Pittsfield Poultry Farms Co., 276 Main St., Skowhegan, Me.

COLE'S BUFF ROCKS

15 years of line breeding makes them one of the leading strains of this popular variety. Their show record is proof of quality. I guarantee satisfaction. If interested, write

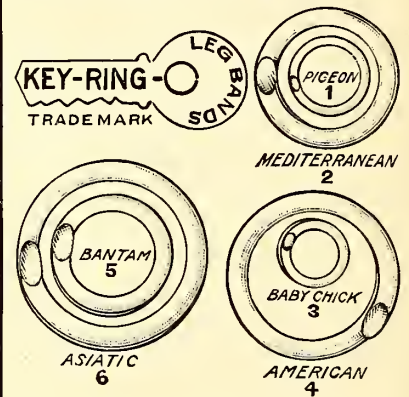
FRANK C. COLE, Box 101, VAN WERT, O.

Jennings S. C. Blue Andalusians

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago and Buffalo. The Ideal Business hen of today. For stock, eggs or further particulars write

WM. O. JENNINGS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

KEEPING PEN RECORDS?
MARKING for the BREEDING PENS?
MATING UP THE BREEDING PENS?
MARKING THE DAY-OLD CHICKS?
THEN USE
'Key-Ring-O' Leg Bands



The "KEY-RING-O" Leg Band is very light—(light as a feather). Indestructible—(lasts a lifetime). In nine colors (will not fade). Made in six sizes—(special sizes made to order). Easily put on (will stay on until you take them off). Quickly taken off—(without destroying the band). And, moreover, with the "KEY-RING-O" Band YOU CAN IDENTIFY BIRDS WITHOUT HANDLING.

BANDS MAILED FREE

NO. 2 MEDITERRANEAN

NO. 4 AMERICAN

NO. 5 BANTAM

NO. 6 ASIATIC

100.....75c | 25.....30c

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Write for new prices on larger quantities

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NO. 3 DAY-OLD CHICK

100.....50c | 25.....20c

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Write for new prices on larger quantities

Send 7 2c Stamps for Sample

15 Bands

BE SURE AND LET US KNOW THE COLOR AND SIZE OF BANDS YOU WANT

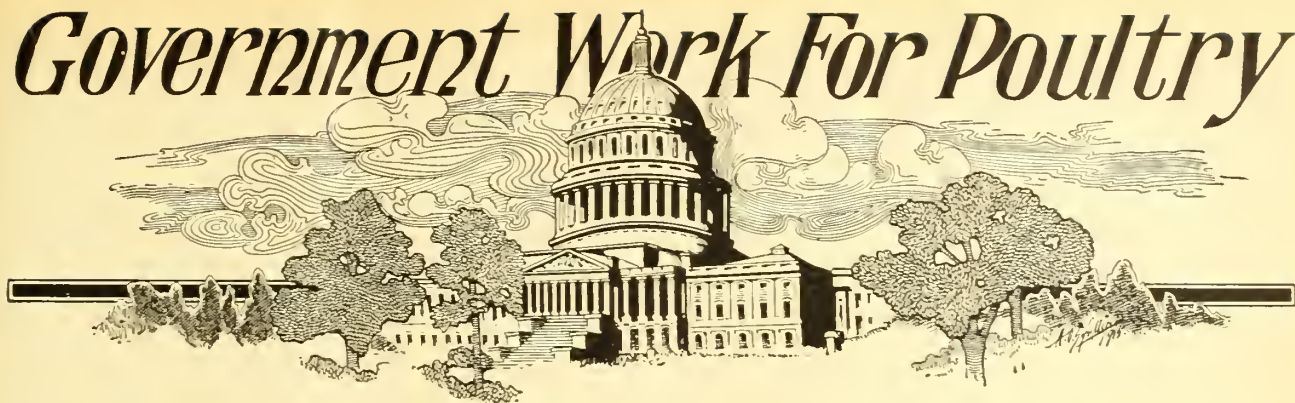
All Bands are made in the following colors: Black, White, Dark Blue, Pink, Light Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, Purple.

NEWELL & GORDINIER

Manufacturers

Department A, TROY, N. Y.

Government Work For Poultry



Conducted by Homer W. Jackson and Editor of American Poultry World

BEGINNING next fall, this department, in its entirety, is to be conducted by Homer W. Jackson. (See biographical sketch in the May issue of Mr. Jackson's poultry career and special qualifications). At present Mr. Jackson is in New Mexico, where he went last October to spend the winter.

Each month during the summer Mr. Jackson is to contribute news items, quotations and helpful comment relating to Government Work for Poultry, as conducted in various ways by the United States Department of Agriculture, by state agricultural colleges and by the central and provincial authorities of Canada. His name will appear each month at the end of his contribution. For the time being, other reading matter, illustrations, etc., found in this department will be obtained or selected by the editor of A. P. W.

The intention and scope of this department is to present to readers of A. P. W., month by month, in condensed and popular form, the most practical and helpful information that can be obtained from the numerous high-class men who

are now in the employ of our National Government, the various state governments and the central and provincial authorities of Canada. Often the results of their carefully conducted experiments are presented by them in the form of summaries or conclusions. These "findings" or conclusions are to be presented to our readers without delay in each case where the subject matter is of general interest and application.

The main or principal object of these poultry experiments and investigations, extending across considerable periods and conducted at public expense, is to promote poultry keeping on successful lines not on farms but in every other legitimate branch of the industry. Naturally, therefore, much of this work is truly helpful to our readers. Moreover, it will be found to be "seasonable", and in conducting this department that feature of good service will be kept in mind. The character and practical value of this Government Work for Poultry may be judged by timely information published herewith.

WHILE the special needs of growing chicks have received attention from our experiment stations, much more needs to be done along this comparatively neglected line. To too large an extent it appears to be taken for granted by chick growers and investigators alike that when the chicks are once past the danger period, or when they are about one month old, all that is required thereafter is to see that they have all they will eat of almost any suitable ration.

Certainly the fullest emphasis should be placed on the "enough". The general practice is to underfeed growing stock, either by limiting the amount actually fed, or by feeding unsuitable or unpalatable feeds, which produces about the same effect. In a large measure the failure to get eggs from pullets in late fall and the disappointing results so often secured with pullets and cockerels in the breeding pen, are not so much due to late hatching as to poor or limited feeding during the growing period, resulting in the pullets being held back, often reaching maturity several months after they normally would do so if properly fed.

A flock of White Wyandotte pullets purchased by the writer late last November well illustrates this point. These pullets were hatched in April and May and in the favorable climate of New Mexico they ought to have developed and come into laying by the time I bought them. As a matter of fact, however, they weighed only three pounds each and it

took two months of heavy feeding to bring them to profitable laying. Quicker results doubtless would have been secured if it had been possible to purchase suitable foods locally, which was not the case.

It certainly does not pay to hatch chicks early in the season and carry them through the entire summer and half the winter before they begin paying for their feed. And it is not necessary. Proper feeding and plenty of it would bring the pullets into laying from one to two months earlier than is generally the case, and the cockerels would go to market sooner and at heavier weights. Simple feed "and lots of it" will not accomplish the desired result, however. The ration should be **SUITABLE** to the need of the growing birds, and a good ration for young chicks or for adult fowls **IS NOT** the right kind of a one for the youngsters that are ranging over the fields and rapidly building up bone and tissue.

Sometimes, instead of the fowls being stunted and delayed the opposite extreme is met with, where the growing stock receives a ration much too forcing in its nature, with the result that the pullets come to premature maturity before they have reached their full physical development. Such birds are neither as profitable producers nor as reliable breeders as they would have been if properly fed, and brought to full growth and development before they reached laying maturity.

I HOPE I HAVE MADE CLEAR MY

POINT, which is that the proper feeding of growing stock is not the simple matter that it generally is thought to be. The poultry man who gets ideal results will so feed that the chicks will reach their normal development in the normal time. I do not know that any one has even gone into this matter with sufficient thoroughness to enable us to say definitely just what the normal rate of development is. For example, there is a general impression that Leghorn pullets should have at least five months to reach maturity that four months is too short a time and that if they are six months doing it, time and money have been lost, but I know of no definite data that can be cited to prove this. It may not be true, and there is still less definite knowledge regarding chicks of the larger breeds.

Rations for Growing Chicks.

The following rations are used at some of our Stations and we may assume that they represent the best judgment of the man in charge as to what the growing stock should have. But there certainly is ample room here for further investigation:

GOVERNMENT RATION—(Farmers' Bulletin 624.

Grain—Two parts of cracked corn and one part of wheat or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats. Fed in hopper.

Mash—Two parts of bran, 2 of middlings, 1 of cornmeal, 1 of low-grade flour, and 10 per cent. sifted meat scrap. Fed in hopper. If fed moist, keep a hopper of dry bran before the chicks all the time. It is recommended that the meat scrap be omitted from the mash and fed separately in a hopper. Ground bone not needed when the chicks are on good range.

CORNELL RATION—(Bulletin 327.)

Grain—Equal parts of wheat and cracked corn. Fed in hopper.

Mash—Equal parts of wheat bran, corn meal, wheat middlings and meat scrap. 1 pound of bone meal added to every 12 pounds of above mixture. Fed in hopper. One feed of moist mash daily if desired to hasten development.

MASSACHUSETTS RATION—(Facts for Farmers' Vol. II, No. 9.)

Grain—Cracked corn and wheat, fed night and morning.

Mash—Two parts of bran, one part each of middlings, corn meal and ground alfalfa, 1/2 part each of beef scrap, oil meal and gluten meal; 1 part each of bran, middlings, corn meal, finely ground oats, ground alfalfa and meat scrap. Fed in hoppers. If to be fed moist, omit 1/2 of the beef scrap, oil meal and gluten meal in the first formula or 1/2 the beef scrap in the second formula. If skim milk is supplied for drink, omit all beef scrap and oil meal.

MAINE RATION—(Poultry Management at the Maine Station, 1913.)

Grain—Cracked corn, wheat, beef scrap and cracked bone in hoppers.

Mash—One part of bran, 2 parts of corn meal, 1 part of middlings and 1 part of beef scrap. Fed in hoppers.

All the above rations are for growing chicks ON OPEN RANGE. Bulletins from a number of other stations have been consulted, but in many instances it was impossible to determine exactly how the growing stock is fed.

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Feeding Milk to Chickens

BULLETIN 80 of the Storrs (Conn.) Station is devoted to experiments in the feeding of milk to young chicks. It will be remembered that in former Bulletins from this Station, (Nos. 74 and 77) experiments in feeding sour milk were reported which pointed to the conclusion that the acid of the milk had an unfavorable effect on the bacillus, causing bacillary white diarrhea and that this disease might, therefore, be prevented, in some degree, by giving the chicks plenty of sour milk.

With this thought in mind, it was recommended that the chicks be given a drink of sour milk immediately on being taken from the incubator, the milk being injected with a medicine dropper, and thereafter the milk was to be kept before them continuously, until they were past the danger point at least. While neither Bulletin 74 or 77 stated positively that the favorable results secured with the use of sour milk were due to the inhibitive action of the acid in the milk, poultrymen generally got that impression.

The Station continued experiments along this line in 1914, and included in the tests the use of sweet milk, and the results secured are reported in Bulletin 80 from which the following paragraphs (somewhat abbreviated) are quoted:

It will be seen at a glance that the feeding of sweet and of sour milk was followed in every instance by a marked increase in the weights of the chicks as compared with those which received no milk. The differences, in several cases, in the weights of the milk-fed lots and those which were not supplied with milk amounted to over 80 per cent. and in two instances to more than 100 per cent. The differences vary in a large measure in direct proportion to the amounts of total solids consumed; nevertheless, it will be seen that, aside from stimulating appetite for the dry feed, the milk served the important function of bringing about a more complete utilization of the food.

The following summary of gains per ten chicks gives the actual figures: The combined results on the 2,250 chicks show that those which received the

sour milk gained 0.26 pound per ten chicks for each pound of total solids consumed; the chicks that were fed sweet milk made a corresponding gain of 0.25 pound, and those which were not given any milk 0.20 pound. In other words the milk-fed chicks gained respectively 30 per cent. and 25 per cent. more in weight per pound of solid food than the chicks which received no milk, the sour milk chicks enjoying the slight advantage of 5 per cent.

Influence of Milk Feeding On Mortality.

While the results pertaining to the gains in body weight slightly favored the use of sour milk as compared with the sweet, the mortality figures show an appreciable increase in the deaths of sour milk chicks as compared with the sweet milk chicks. Thus, the total mortality of the former was 40 per cent. (infected group) and 17 per cent. (uninfected chicks), and of those receiving sweet milk, 39 per cent. (infected) and 16 per cent. (uninfected); in other words, there were 2.5 per cent. more deaths in the infected, and 6 per cent. more in the uninfected sour milk group than in the corresponding lots that were fed sweet milk.

The most striking differences in mortality occurred between the milk-fed chicks as a whole and those which were not supplied with milk, the actual differences (in favor of milk) being 36.7 per cent. for the infected groups and 81.8 per cent. for the uninfected.

In the case of early hatched chicks that are brooded wholly or for the most part indoors, it is necessary to exercise caution in feeding milk or else the chicks may be grown off their feet. When milk is supplied freely to chicks it becomes all the more important that they have abundant exercise.

There appears to be but one satisfactory explanation of the favorable influence of milk feeding on the mortality of chicks that were artificially infected with *B. pullorum* in the investigations of 1912 and 1914. The early and continued feeding of milk, whether sweet or sour, stimulated growth and vigor to such an extent as to materially increase the resistance of the chicks to the organism in question. In other words, early milk feeding and late prolonged infection are responsible for the marked differences observed in the mortality of the chicks that received the milk and those that were without it. According to this interpretation, milk has the property, when fed early enough, of increasing vitality and indirectly of strengthening resistance to disease.

That this important function which milk possesses is not due to acids that may be present, or to bacteria, especially those of the acid-producing type, has been clearly demonstrated in our experiments. Whether the milk was fed as sweet or naturally soured, or acidified by means of *Bacillus bulgaricus*, the results were essentially the

same. In each case a most favorable influence was exerted on the growth of the chicks, and when the milk was supplied soon enough the death rate of the chicks was kept decidedly below that of the pens which received no milk. Hence, milk, whether it is sweet or sour, is an important food for young chicks.

That acid-producing bacteria are in no way responsible for the important results that were brought about by the milk feeding was further shown as follows. It was observed that fowls which were receiving the ordinary mixed grain and mash harbored in their intestines large numbers of acid-producing bacteria very closely allied to the *Bulgaricus bacillus* of Metchnikoff. This was true whether the fowls were given milk or not. Furthermore, when fowls were fed a diet that consisted essentially of bread and green food (grass or vegetables), very few or no bacteria of this type were found in the feces or droppings. When milk or ordinary milk sugar was supplied, in addition to the bread and green food, the acidophilus bacilli (resembling *B. bulgaricus*) were present in the intestine in enormous numbers.

That either sweet or sour milk may be used successfully as food for young chicks is of considerable importance. In the warm summer months it is more practical to feed ordinary sour milk.

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In fact, it is from a practical standpoint impossible to feed sweet milk, as any milk that is supplied to the chicks will even in the course of an hour or two undergo marked souring. On the other hand, in the early spring it is difficult to obtain milk at will that is sufficiently soured to be classed as sour milk. Hence, it may be left to the individual owner whether sweet or sour milk is to be used. The same kind of milk should be fed, however, throughout a milk-feeding period.

It should be stated that in all of our work on milk feeding we have obtained no evidence that milk was in the least injurious, no matter how young chicks, or how sour the milk. Every precaution was always taken to prevent the feeding of milk that was musty or mouldy. No milk should be fed that is filthy or that has been held too long. The receptacles should be cleaned and scalded frequently, in order that the best results may be obtained.

The addition of junket tablets to sweet milk is unnecessary in practical milk feeding, as the liquid milk is apparently relished to the same extent as milk that has been curdled with rennet.



The Nutritional Value of Milk

NOTHING definite is said in Bulletin 80 in regard to the grain rations fed to the experimental pens, but previous bulletins, describing similar experiments in the past, have stated that all the pens receive a standard chicks and dry mash ration, the latter containing a certain proportion of meat scrap. It is a fair inference that the same ration was supplied in the experiments detailed in Bulletin 80.

With all the pens on the same grain ration and certain ones receiving all the milk they would drink in addition, it is evident that the latter will have a decided advantage in the amount of protein in the ration. Just what proportion of meat scrap is supplied in the mash is not stated but the remarkable gains that were secured in the pens receiving milk certainly suggests the thought that the regular ration is deficient in protein. For this reason these experiments have met with some criticism, it being held that while the feeding of milk undoubtedly shows excellent results it is by no means certain whether the gains so secured are due to some property peculiar to the milk itself or simply to the increased protein which the milk supplied.

I do not see that there is any good reason for criticising these experiments, however, provided their scope is clearly understood. The one point that is claimed to be established is that the feeding of milk to chicks on a certain ration has resulted in marked gains. Whether similarly good results would be secured by the addition of other high-protein foods, meat scrap, for example, is another question altogether, and one with

which the station has not attempted to deal, or at least on which it has published no data.

The practical value of an experiment is not affected by failure to cover all phases of the subject, if the conclusions from it are conservatively drawn. I hope that in future experiments along this line Storrs Station will take into consideration the advisability of balancing the protein in the chick pens and thus more completely rounding out its investigations on this subject, but there is no question about the fact that the results so far secured are an important contribution to our knowledge of the food value of milk.

How Much Can the Poultryman Afford to Pay for Milk for Feeding

In another recent bulletin the Storrs Station has published the following table to show the prices that the poultryman can afford to pay for milk for feeding:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Baby chicks, first week... | 4 cents a qt. |
| Chickens, first 6 weeks... | 2 cents " |
| " first 6 months... | 1 cent " |
| Laying hens or pullets... | 1 cent " |
| Breeding stock..... | 2 cents " |

So far as I know no experimental data has been published, on which these estimates are definitely based. If the value of milk for chicks, however, is based on the experiments detailed in Bulletin 80, I think most poultrymen will take some exception to the estimate.

When a ration too low in protein is being fed, it doubtless will pay to provide milk in addition, even at a cost of 4 cents a quart, but it would not be fair to claim that this fixes the actual worth of milk in practical feeding. To do that it must be shown that nothing but this relatively high-priced food will produce

such gains, or that it affords the cheapest means of doing so. And that brings us back to the question whether the results secured with the, possibly, defective rations fed to the experiment pens at Storrs were obtainable only with milk, or could have been secured fully, or in large part by the use of cheaper foods.

For example, the protein in milk costs 65 cents a pound when milk is 4 cents a quart, in meat scrap it would cost about 6.3 cents a pound, with scrap at

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\$3.50 per 100, or approximately one-tenth as much. Now, if the gains in milk feeding were due in large measure to the extra protein (which certainly is possible if not probable), then meat scrap alone or in combination with lesser quantities of milk, should produce similarly good results and at much less cost. If this should prove to be true the feeding value of milk is not 4 cents a quart but simply the amount to provide sufficient meat scrap to produce equivalent gains—which might be very much less. Possibly Storrs has more data which would shed additional light on this live subject, and if so, I hope it will promptly be given to the public.

I believe that poultrymen generally concede the fact that milk is a superior food for poultry at all ages. But I do not see how it is practicable to fix a definite cash value on it without knowing the extent to which cheaper foods can be substituted without appreciably affecting results.

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Handling Male Birds Out of Breeding Season

MALE birds that are not to be used for breeding, another season, should of course, be disposed of as soon as possible after hatching has been discontinued. But the management of the birds that are to be kept over is not so simple a matter. I question the wisdom of the advice so commonly given, to separate the males from the breeding flock at the end of the breeding season and keep them isolated the rest of the time. If any experiments have been undertaken to show the effect of this treatment I have not heard of them. From one of the Australian experiment stations, however, comes the statement that, while this method may not be injurious to males of Leghorn breeding it is quite liable to result in seriously affecting the breeding value of birds of the larger breeds.

Even when the males can be kept under most favorable conditions, it is questionable whether it is wise to follow this plan. Under the conditions that such birds usually have to endure when separated from the rest of the flock there can be no doubt of their being injured. The average breeder will find it safer to let the males run with the flock, if they are to be carried over to the next season, in spite of the effect on the market value of the eggs produced by the flock. In the meantime I hope some of our stations will take the matter up experimentally and determine definitely the effect of long-continued isolation on male birds.

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Price of Eggs and Chickens

WHILE not a poultry publication, poultrymen will find much in the way of statistics that will interest them in the Agricultural Outlook, published periodically by the United States Department of Agriculture as a Farmers' Bulletin. In No. 665 will be found a summary of prices paid to producers for eggs and poultry on March 1, 1915, also a five-year average for the same date.

The average price of eggs, for the whole country, on March 1st, was 21.3

cents per dozen; the five year average was 21.5 cents. The highest prices on March 1st, this year, were in Nevada (34c), Massachusetts (32c), Connecticut and New Mexico (31c), Rhode Island and New Jersey (30c), Montana (29c), New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Wyoming (28c). The lowest prices were received in Texas, Mississippi and Alabama (16c), North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee (17c).

The average price for chickens, per pound, was 11.7 cents, and the five-year average, 11.2. The highest prices were in Nevada, (19.6c), Arizona (18.2c), New Jersey (16.3c), Rhode Island (16.1c), Massachusetts (15.8c) and Connecticut (15.9c). The lowest prices were in Texas (8.9c), Oklahoma and Nebraska (9.1c), Minnesota and Kansas (9.5c).

I think there is a little more to this matter of producers' prices, however, than appears on the surface, especially with reference to the southwestern and Rocky Mountain states where prices generally appear to be so favorable. As a matter of fact, prices here are not only local, but they can be secured only by taking the amount out in trade. A man producing eggs enough to exceed the local demand, which is quite limited, finds a serious market problem on his hands.

I believe I have about as favorable a market as any in the state of New Mexico and I find on referring to my egg sales that on the 26th of February, I sold eggs to one grocer at 35 cents, and to another, who happened to have a few dozen more than he needed to meet the immediate needs of his town cus-

tomers, at 25 cents, and on March 9th at 25 cents—all in trade. I doubt if either grocer would have paid 25 cents in cash on the 26th. It is true that the producers' price in the east is a "trade" price to some extent, but not so gener-

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ally as out here, and if prices east and west could be put on the same basis for comparison, I think there would be a big reduction in the apparent advantage of the west in the matter of prices.

A Poultry Survey of Jackson Co., W. Va.

WEST Virginia Bulletin No. 148 gives the result of a poultry survey of Jackson County which presents some interesting results. This county is on the Ohio River a little south of Parkersburg. In the survey 299 farms and 74 merchants were visited. The total number of farms in the county is 3,145, so that somewhat less than 1-10 are represented in the survey and as, evidently, farms were selected on which more than average attention to poultry is given, the survey cannot be said to fairly represent average conditions. While nothing is said about it, it is evident that such selection was made, since the average number of fowls on all the farms of the county is 48, while the average number on the farms in the survey is 85.

One-half of the farmers in this survey purchase some feed for their fowls during the year, however, the fact that these farms probably include most of the largest producers must be considered in this connection. It is not probable that the remaining nine-tenths of the farms would show anything like this proportion. In methods of feeding it was found that 54 farmers feed corn

alone, 82 corn and wheat, 33 corn, wheat and oats, a few have special grain feeds or combinations and 107 feed one or more grains and a moist or dry mash. In other words only one-third of the larger poultry flocks receive a mash; the balance have whole grain only.

No statement is made as to the production of eggs on these farms, except during the spring and summer months, the production for these seasons averaging 52 and 26 per cent, respectively. Of the farmers visited only 6 make a practice of shipping eggs direct to distant points; the balance market their products through the country stores. The production of table poultry naturally receives little attention, under the conditions existing here. 133 of the 299 farms sold some old fowls during the preceding six months, but only 73 had sold any young chickens.

Twenty-eight of the 299 farmers use incubators, but artificial brooding is practically unknown. An average of 116 chickens were hatched and raised last year. 61 of the 299 farmers claim to have pure bred stock, yet several of these flocks are said to show grade characteristics. Leghorn blood predominates in this country. Two hundred and seventy-two of the 299 flocks are cared for by women, 22 by men and 5 by children (girls)—a situation which helps to explain a good many of the conditions previously noted.

Marketing conditions and practices receive a good deal of attention in this

bulletin, from which it appears that only 10 of the 74 dealers visited attempt to market their eggs oftener than once a week. Most of the eggs are sold at local points, with Pittsburgh the principal distant market. Only 6 of the 74 dealers do their marketing direct, the rest shipping or hauling to local produce dealers who ship in car lots. Four of the dealers candle their eggs, the rest shipping without any attempt to determine quality. Candling is done only from June 15th to September 15th, and during this time a loss of 5.2 per cent, rotten eggs is reported. All things considered, this is considerably less than might have been expected. The fowls that are marketed are practically all shipped alive.

Prices received throughout an entire year are given by two farmers, one selling in his county town and the other shipping direct to New York City. This affords a good opportunity for contrasting these two methods of marketing. On the first of January there was a net difference of 5 cents in favor of the New York shipper. The first of March the difference dropped to 1 cent, and with occasional fluctuations, remained at this point until about the middle of July when it reached 2 cents, and continued at about that figure until the last of October. October 25th the difference was 5 cents, November 8th both received the same price, and for a couple of weeks thereafter the West Virginia price was 5 cents higher than the New York price. The last of December there was a differ-



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Name _____ Town _____

State _____ R. F. D. Box _____



ence of 7 cents in favor of New York. I have reviewed this county survey at considerable length because it offers at least some definite light on farm conditions, production and markets. It is probable that it fairly represents conditions generally in West Virginia, also in Ohio counties along the river, though attention again is called to the fact that with all farms represented general conditions must be decidedly inferior to the showing made by these better-than-average farms.
HOMER W. JACKSON.

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THIS SUMMER'S MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF POULTRY INSTRUCTORS AND INVESTIGATORS

THE 1915 annual meeting of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry is to be held this year the second week in August at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs. In the May, 1915, issue of the Journal of the Association appears the following editorial notice of the meeting:

"The time for our annual meeting is drawing near. The Executive Committee have recently unanimously voted in favor of the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., as the place for holding this meeting. The second week in August has been decided upon as the time. We are all looking forward to a most enjoyable and beneficial session at the Connecticut College.

"Make your plans early in order that you may be present and thus help to increase the interest and fraternal spirit which always prevails at these annual summer sessions. You will receive official notification soon from our president, Professor Kirkpatrick, requesting subjects for papers for presentation at that time.

"It is the policy of our association to have as many men as possible and as many subjects as possible presented on the program, the belief being that short, snappy, pertinent papers are more valuable than long detailed discussions".

W. F. Kirkpatrick is professor of poultry husbandry at the Connecticut Agricultural College and undoubtedly will welcome his fellow members and do all in his power to have the meeting a business and social success. It is at this college that an annual egg-laying contest is being held, which will give visiting members of the Association of Instructors and Investigators an opportunity to see the fowls, the quarters they occupy, the records they are making, etc. All told, it should be an enjoyable and profitable meeting.

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EXPERIMENTS WITH POULTRY

Making a Flock of One Hundred Hens Pay for Their Upkeep and a Good Profit Besides. Test Made by Agricultural College Poultry Investigators

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, located at Raleigh, B.

W. Kilgore, director, and B. F. Kaupp, poultry investigator and pathologist, issues a monthly circular, reporting investigations and giving valuable advice for the care of poultry on a money-saving, money-making basis. We quote the following experiment in full from the June, 1915, monthly circular:

IREDELL TEST FARM PROJECT.

This work was begun April 2, 1914, primarily to determine first, what it would cost to keep a farm flock of hens a year and just what profit, if any, could be secured.

When the work was begun there were some single comb Rhode Island Red hens on the Test Farm. Other good grade Rhode Island Reds were purchased in the neighborhood.

The hens were always to be given the run of the farm and get all they could eat on the side and around the barns and house. No account was to be made of the feed they obtained by foraging. An accurate account has been kept of all grain and other feed given.

For the hens a common ration of corn one part, and oats one part was obtained. The object of this feeding was to use the most common farm feeds. This feed was supplemented part of the year with wheat shorts.

The chicks were fed rolled oats, cracked corn and wheat. Oyster shell was kept before them at all times. During the year, the hens laid 8,676 eggs or an average of 86.7 eggs to the hen. They were kept under actual farm conditions.

All surplus eggs were sold on the Statesville market at an average price of 20 cents a dozen, and when the increase of the flock is taken into consideration together with the value of the eggs, the profit received amounted to one dollar and fifty-seven cents per hen. The hens consumed during the year about four tons of feed and increased in numbers to 189. Market prices for the grain was charged against the hens and all expenses for upkeep were paid by the money received from the sale of the eggs.

The following tabulation will be interesting and show the result:

STATEMENT OF WORK
April 1, 1914—April 1, 1915.

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| <p style="text-align: center;">April 1, 1914.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr.</p> <p>To 65 hens @ \$1.00 each.....\$ 65.00</p> <p>To 35 " bought @ \$1.00 each, 35.00</p> <p>To cost 3276 lbs. corn @ 90c.... 52.65</p> <p>To " 3276 lbs. oats @ 56c... 57.34</p> <p>To " 1616 lbs. wheat shorts @ \$32.00..... 25.86</p> <p>To incidental expenses, 5.30</p> <p>To extra feed for small chicks, .. 7.90</p> <p>To 704 eggs set @ 20c..... 11.75</p> <p>To interest on investment 6 per cent., 12.00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$272.80</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">April 1, 1915.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cr.</p> <p>By 189 hens @ \$1.00 each.....\$189.00</p> <p>By 120 chicks @ 10c..... 12.00</p> <p>By 77 fowls sold..... 36.86</p> <p>By 49 " eaten..... 23.52</p> <p>By 723 doz. eggs @ 20c..... 144.60</p> <p>By 4 tons manure @ \$6.00..... 24.00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$429.98</p> <p>Total Profit.....\$157.18</p> |
|--|---|

The foregoing is an interesting and instructive statement. Moreover, it should prove encouraging to many farmers and farmers' wives who may or may not be giving proper attention to

poultry on the farm, and especially to those who have not kept records of this kind.

As is frequently advised by poultry instructors at agricultural colleges and by poultry managers on experiment stations, the poultry caretaker on the average farm, no matter how indifferently the work is conducted, ought to keep an account—a debit and credit account of the fowls, even in the cases of small flocks. To do so will show whether or not the fowls are paying their way or are kept at a loss.

It is clear that Investigator Kaupp, with the approval of Director Kilgore, started out, in the experiment above reported, to learn whether an ordinary farm flock, kept in the average way, makes money for the owner—for the farmer or his wife or daughter. We mention the farmer's "wife or daughter" because in seventy-five to eighty per cent. of all cases the fowls on the ordinary American farm are looked after by the women of the household—a fact that has been proved by census-taking in several states and many counties, both east and west.

The flock of farm fowls reported on by Investigator Kaupp did quite well—did splendidly in fact as regards percentage of profit, yet there was nothing extraordinary in their performance. For them to lay an average of 86.7 eggs to the hen for the year was fair, but not good. Furthermore, an average price of twenty cents a dozen for eggs is a low price, whereas during these "war times" the food that was purchased for them, more than 8,000 pounds in amount, had to be paid for at high prices.

A question of importance is: While the sixty-five original hens were valued at \$1.00 each, the price that was paid

for thirty-five additional hens, which gave the total of one hundred hens for the test, could the 189 hens at the end of the test have been sold for this amount? It is fair to assume that they

=WHITE HOUDANS=

are now in the Standard, after enthusiastic support from such great judges as *Drevestedt, Rigg, Denny, Platt and Shove*. Their utility qualities are no less wonderful than their beauty. They are prolific layers of the largest white eggs, the table fowl of unique and cardinal merit, a combination not heretofore found in old breeds or new. Learn about them by writing to

F. D. BAERMAN,

DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY

OWEN FARMS EARLY SHOW BIRDS

In *BUFF and WHITE ORPINGTONS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. REDS and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS*

January and February hatched cockerels and pullets in all varieties show superb quality and will win highest honors for you at your FALL FAIRS. A few early moulting cocks and hens in each variety will be ready for you. Write me freely and fully and let me make your **WINNING CERTAIN**,

OWEN FARME,

115 William St.,

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

could. If so, the profit of \$157.18 is real, not counting labor, because nothing was charged for labor. This profit, therefore, was in the nature of earnings in payment for work performed by the caretaker or caretakers.

Approaching this test from the standpoint of a fancier-breeder (of the advocate of standard-bred fowl) our advice would be to the owner of such a flock to take all reasonable steps to IMPROVE THE STANDARD QUALITIES of the fowls, going about it in a gradual and inexpensive manner—doing so with the intention of having comparatively CHOICE STOCK from which breeders, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks can be sold in season at prices considerably above \$1.00 each for adult fowls (especially for surplus males) and twenty cents per dozen for eggs.

These days, in practically every community, there are numerous admirers of choice domestic fowl, known as "standard-bred" fowl. This is true of Plymouth Rocks, of Wyandottes, of Rhode Island Reds, of Orpingtons, Leghorns, etc. It is needless for us to argue that these admirers of standard fowls are in the market every season for better-looking, quicker-maturing, heavier-laying breeds than they now own. Here is a market, therefore, for better stock THAN THE AVERAGE, and at higher prices than the average for table poultry and eggs—certainly at higher prices than a dollar per head for surplus breeding males and twenty cents a dozen for eggs that are worth hatching.

The point is that the intelligent, enterprising owner of a flock similar to the one described by Investigator Kaupp, should be aware of the OPPORTUNITY to double or treble the annual earnings by improving the utility and beauty values of the fowls and then doing a little local advertising, both by word of mouth, by letter writing and in the local newspapers, thereby letting the fact be known that he has extra choice fowls, comparatively speaking, and thus creating a demand for the surplus at prices two to ten times greater than can be obtained by selling the surplus birds and eggs for table use.

Here, in other words, is THE SAFE AND NATURAL WAY for the average farmer or farmer's wife to work into the standard-bred branch of the poultry business, also to improve local opportunities with little or no risk. If the home flock is made up of inferior fowls at the start, it is a simple matter to buy a moderate priced trio or small sized breeding pen, to then confine these birds during the hatching season and SET EVERY EGG, doing so with a view to having a fair-sized flock the next season of much better quality. Meantime, the original large-sized flock will be "doing business" on the basis outlined in Mr. Kaupp's report. Other ways, of course, are to buy eggs for hatching or a fair

number of day-old chicks. However, we advise buying a trio or breeding pen if a person can afford to do so.

It is the safer and surer plan.

There is comfort and satisfaction in owning really choice fowls, no matter what the breed or variety. Decide on your favorite breed or variety, then if you are going to keep chickens at all be resolved to KEEP GOOD ONES. To do so will pay far better than the keeping of average or inferior farm fowls—the kind that go begging for a market at a dollar each as breeders or table fowl and from which eggs can be sold at only twenty cents per dozen as an average price the year around.

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PRODUCE INFERTILE EGGS

So Advises the United States Department of Agriculture Under Date May 15th, 1915, Through its Secretary in Approval of the Work of A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry

A. P. W. is in receipt of a 15 x 20 1/2-inch poster, printed on heavy calendered paper, as published by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, A. D. Melvin, Chief, and mailed to postmasters throughout the United States, with this mandatory order printed across the top of the poster:

"POSTMASTERS: You are directed to post this placard in the lobby of your postoffice.—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General".

The large-letter, black-type heading to this poster is the same as that used for this news item, viz.: "Produce Infertile Eggs!" On the poster are eleven half-tone illustrations, each showing a transverse section of an egg, including contents and the character of the yolk. At the top of the poster, underneath the words, "Produce Infertile Eggs", is a photographic view of a "fresh egg". Down the left-hand column are five pictures showing cross sections of "fertile eggs" and indicating how quickly these fertile eggs "spoil in summer weather". Under these fertile egg pictures the reading matter is as follows:

"No. 1. Fertile egg after 24 hours at 103 degrees: Fertile germ beginning to hatch; not perfect for food.

"No. 2. Fertile egg after 36 hours at 103 degrees: Blood ring formed; not good for food.

"No. 3. Fertile egg after 48 hours at 103 degrees: Blood ring fully de-

veloped; unfit for market; will be thrown out by candler.

"No. 4. Fertile egg after 72 hours at 103 degrees: Blood vessels of embryo chicks clearly marked.

"No. 5. Fertile egg after 7 days at 103 degrees: Compare with infertile egg and fresh egg".

Opposite the five foregoing illustrations, down the right-hand column of the poster, are five others, which show INFERTILE EGGS, the top heading above these five pictures reading as follows: "Infertile eggs keep best and market best in summer heat". Underneath these five pictures appears the following wording:

"1A. Infertile egg after 24 hours at 103 degrees: No fertile germ; no blood ring; still good food; it would be still better if kept cool.

"2A. Infertile egg after 36 hours at 103 degrees: Compare with fertile egg under the same conditions.

"3A. Infertile egg after 48 hours at 103 degrees: Still good food.

"4A. Infertile egg after 72 hours at 103 degrees; not an absolutely fresh egg, but useful in cookery.

IVES' LANGSHANS "A GOOD STRAIN OF A GOOD BREED"

Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big COCKERELS NOW at very reasonable prices.

PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN

MONEY MAKING DISCOVERY

"Oculum" the new scientific treatment cures and renders fowls immune to Cholera, Roup and White Diarrhoea. Our booklet tells you how. It's free. H. I. CO., Box Q, SALEM, VA.

500 COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS

All brothers and sisters to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Providence winners EGGS after March 1st, \$5.00 per 15.

PROF. JOHN EVANS, Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm, CRANSTON, R. I.



At Half Price Now CAMPINES

The most economical and prolific fowl. All prize stock, produce only pure white eggs. Awarded 203 prizes during the past season.

Hatch Guaranteed Eggs per 15, \$1.80, \$3.50, \$5.00. Birds \$2.50 up.

THE MARTLING HENNER, P. O. Box 186-H, RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

Crockford's Real White Runners

AMERICA'S GREATEST WINNERS.

On 60 entries 31 firsts, 19 seconds, 10 thirds, all specials.

Crockford, Box 231 W, Bristol, R. I.



SAVE 50 PER CENT NOW ON Parks' Bred-To-and-Do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

Selected Eggs \$2.50-15; \$4-30; \$6-50

Day Old Chicks. Circular free. A few pedigreed breeders at one half price. 40-page catalogue a dime.

J. W. PARKS; Box W, ALTOONA, PA.

OWEN FARMS STOCK HALF PRICE UNTIL AUGUST 15th

One and two year old cocks and hens from my best and second quality matings at one half or less the prices the same birds would have brought three months ago. The opportunity of the year to secure maximum quality for minimum price. Eagerly grasped each season by satisfied customers. One hundred and twenty eight 1st prizes at the Garden and Chicago Coliseum Shows. All other competitors combined have won ninety 1st prizes in years we have exhibited.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Prop., (Mating List Free) FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt.

"5A. Infertile egg after 7 days at 103 degrees: Still usable for food; it would be a perfect egg if it had been kept cool. Compare with fresh egg and fertile egg".

Down the center of the poster, in large type, printed in two colors of ink, red and black, is the following reading matter, word for word:

"Fertile Eggs Cost the Farmer \$15,000,000 a Year"

"Farmers lose \$45,000,000 annually from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is preventable, because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

"The rooster makes the egg fertile. The fertile egg makes the blood ring.

"You can save the \$15,000,000 now lost from blood rings by keeping the male bird from your flock after the hatching season is over.

"The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

"Infertile Eggs Will Not Become Blood Rings"

"After the hatching season cook, sell or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

"Rules for Handling Eggs on the Farm"

"Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns:

- "1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
- "2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
- "3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
- "4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
- "5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

NOTICE

"Valuable published information on the raising and care of poultry and eggs and individual advice on these subjects may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A. D. Melvin, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Approved: D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1915."

All of the foregoing reliable information and advice is in direct line with the "Swat the rooster" campaign that was started in several states two or three years ago and is now being pushed vigorously to good advantage. Here we have the United States Government taking an active hand in behalf of the poultry business on strictly practical, money-saving, money-making lines. Clearly we now have a poultry industry of National importance. For the splendid "work" that the U. S. Government and many state governments are doing in behalf of better poultry and more eggs, every poultryman and poultrywoman should be earnestly and heartily thankful. That the combined results will be of immense benefit to the poultry business all branches, there can be no doubt.

IT IS PART OF THE PLEASANT DUTY OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD TO DO ITS FULL SHARE TO

HAVE ITS READERS UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE THE TRULY VALUABLE WORK THAT IS NOW BEING DONE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, NATIONAL, STATE, DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL, FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE AND FURTHER UPBUILDING OF THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

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HIGH AND LOW VITALITY—LOSS OR LACK OF VIGOR

These are Matters of the Greatest Practical Importance to Every Poultry Keeper and H. R. Lewis, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the New Jersey Experiment Station, has Handled Then in an Able Manner

THE Department of Poultry Husbandry, conducted as part of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, H. R. Lewis, professor in charge, publishes monthly a 6 x 9-inch circular entitled "Hints to Poultrymen", in which circular Professor Lewis and his associates take up seasonable topics and aim to give to New Jersey poultrymen and poultrywomen RELIABLE INFORMATION of a practical nature and SOUND ADVICE.

The general subject of one of these circulars that we have in hand is, "Vigor and Its Relation to Production and Growth", written by Professor Lewis himself. From this circular we quote the following two sections and conclusions:

"Some Signs of High and Low Vitality"

"Signs of high vitality, or lack of it, are easily distinguished. The following are a few:

"The actions and movements of fowls

probably best indicate their physical condition. The physically weak are inactive and dull, and are more likely to sit than to stand. They do not range to any extent in search of forage, nor do they scratch in search of feed. They are the longest on the perch, possibly spending the entire day there.

"The loudness and frequency of the crow of the male and the cackle of the female, are indications of physical strength and superiority. The weak fowls seldom crow or sing.

"There are certain physical signs which indicate lack of vigor in a fowl;

RAVEN BLACK STRAIN, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
At the South Bend Show, January 19th.
Some FINE COCKERELS For Sale.
JAMES S. KEATING, McGRAW, N. Y.
Formerly Mishawaka, Ind.

\$8.50 Buys 150 Egg Incubator and 150 Chick Metal Brooder
An astonishing offer. Why pay more? Quality guaranteed—satisfaction assured or money returned. Write for details.
Rockford Incubator Co., Box 12, Rockford, Ill.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES


Summer reduction sale of breeders at \$1.50 ea h and up. Eggs at half price from winners at New York Palace and other shows.

LEVI A. AYRES, Box B, GRANVILLE, N. Y.

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder
Freight Paid East of Rockies **\$10**
Hot water, double walls; copper tank—best construction. Write for Free Catalog.
Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 62 Racine, Wis.

ALMENDINGERS R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Have won at Buffalo, among other prizes 1st cockerel for the past four years in competition with the best birds in America. Enough said, if you want choice birds or eggs for hatching.
A. ALMENDINGER, 61 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

PEARL GRIT
Not an Expense, a Money Maker
Repays its cost over and over in bigger, healthier, better laying fowls. Grit that is more than grit. Aids digestion, gives appetite, supplies egg shell, bone and feather material. Send for booklet.
OHIO MARBLE COMPANY
14 S. Cleveland Street, Piqua, Ohio



JAVAS MOTTLED AND BLACK. I won four firsts and one second on five entries at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, where there were 14 Javas exhibited.
SETH W. MORTON, Albany, N. Y.
MEMBER AMERICAN JAVA ASSOCIATION.

DAY OLD BIRDS, CHICKS AND DUCKS EGGS FOR HATCHING, BREEDING STOCK. CUT CLOVER
S. C. White Leghorns, R. and S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks, Anconas, Brahmans, Orpingtons, White and Pearl Guineas, Pekins, American Fawn, Penciled English and White Runner Ducks and Toulouse Geese.
H. A. Nieman & Co., NIEMAN'S POULTRY FARM, Ransomville, N. Y.

Tolman's Fresh Air Strain White Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks
Price During June, July and August, \$12.00 for 100.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, R. F. D. 1, Dept. G, ROCKLAND, MASS.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS
Easy to use
will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your poultry profits. Simple, convenient and easy to use.
Double Price—Double Weight
On the market capons regularly bring 30c a lb.; roosters 15c a lb. They are cheaper and easier to raise, and need much less feed and care.
Complete set of reliable, practical Pilling "Easy-to-Use" Capon Tools, with full illustrated instructions, sent Parcel Post prepaid **\$2.50**
Caponizing is not difficult, anyone can do it. You can make money caponizing for others. Write today for our free Capon Book.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO. 23RD AND ARCH STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PA.



as, for instance, long neck, thin beak, narrow head, or a long, slender body, long legs and thighs, or a stilted appearance; while the reverse is true of vigorous birds.

"In the young, growing chicks, common signs of low vitality are: stunted growth, accompanied by slow feathering and pronounced crowlike beak; drooping wings and head, and a low, squatting walk.

"The strong bird, at any age, should have a bright, prominent eye, a well-developed, blocky body, bright plumage, erect carriage, bright comb and wattles, and should be active and sprightly in movement.

Marketing Eggs

JUST at this time of year and in connection with the "poster" that is being sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for use in village postoffices, the following boiled-down information and advice, quoted from a recent monthly letter issued from "The Office of Poultry Investigations and Pathology, Animal Industry Division, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C.", will be of interest to our readers:

"The advantages of INFERTILE EGGS for the market are:

- These eggs do not hatch.
- "They do not develop germs.
- "They withstand heat.
- "They stand shipment well.
- "They are easily preserved.
- "They are slow to decay.
- "They are best for cold storage.
- "They cost less to produce.
- "Male birds are not required.
- "They are produced as often as fertile eggs."

"A careful study of PREVENTABLE LOSSES in handling eggs ON THE FARM, shows the following:

- "Two per cent. loss occurs on account of eggs being dirty.
- "Two per cent. loss on account of breaks.
- "Five per cent. loss on account of chick development.
- "Five per cent. loss on account of shrink or being held too long.
- "Two and one-half per cent. loss on account of being rotten.
- "One-half per cent. loss on account of mould or bad flavor".

"It is evident that there is a relation between the physical characteristics of fowls and their vitality; hence it should be the rule systematically to select for constitutional vigor at all ages and for all purposes.

"Some Possible Causes for Loss or Lack of Vigor.

"INCREASED PRODUCTIVENESS. In its wild life the ancestor of the domestic hen laid but a few eggs a year, perhaps a dozen. The modern hen is expected by good care and management to lay from 120 to 160 a year, and, at the same time, these eggs, or some of them, must be hatched into chicks with as much strength and vigor as the parent.

"It is evident that any increase in the production of eggs must be accomplished by a proportionate increase in the physical strength of the bird, to enable her to assimilate the increased amount of food required for this increased production.

"IN-AND-IN BREEDING WITHOUT REGARD TO VIGOR. In breeding is often resorted to in order that the high producing qualities may be better and

more quickly fixed; but, where due consideration is not at the same time given to vigor, loss of vitality is bound to follow.

"THE USE OF PULLETS INSTEAD OF HENS FOR BREEDING will lower vigor by producing progeny from immature parents. Pullets lay small eggs, which hatch small chicks, which in turn result in small adults at maturity.

"The greatest size and vigor in pullets and cockerels can doubtless be obtained by using yearling or two-year-old hens in the breeding pen mated to large, vigorous, early hatched cockerels. Such a mating combines age, maturity and vigor of the adult female with the activity, vigor and breeding qualities of the younger male.

"When it is occasionally necessary to hatch eggs from pullets, these pullets should be early hatched and of good size and should be mated to mature males, preferably cock birds over one year old. The breeding from immature parents is a common cause of loss of vigor and size.

"TOO HEAVY FEEDING DURING THE FALL AND WINTER with the object of increasing production. Under normal conditions the fowl is allowed a part of the year in which to rest and store up energy for future seasons of heavy production, and it will be found that forced feeding and heavy production are antagonistic to the highest fertility and greatest degree of vigor in the offspring.

"It is well, therefore, at as early a date as possible, to pick out all the dults which are desirable for use as breeders and give them time to rest during the winter and to store up energy and physical strength during the natural resting season.

"EXCESSIVE CROWDING OF BREEDING STOCK. The modern intensive system of handling poultry is responsible for much of the present

low vitality. Where it is desirable to raise future producers, it should be the policy to handle the breeding fowls on extensive rather than on intensive producing poultry plants.

"Both young stock and breeders have more vigor when raised on land

**Silver and Golden Campines
Black Langshans White Faverolles**

McDONOUGH & BIDWELL, NEWARK, N. Y.

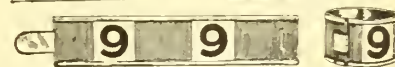
For High **BARRED ROCKS** at Moderate Prices

My birds will be mated January 1st and after January 10th I will have eggs for hatching

Write C. H. BOSCHEN, ASHLAND, VA.

**'Slades' Imperial Pekin, and Fawn
and White Indian Runner Ducks**

Leading Winners, champion layers. Mating list, with certified record of "Victoria". World's champion layers.
JOHN SLADE, MALVERN, PA.



COLORED LEG BANDS

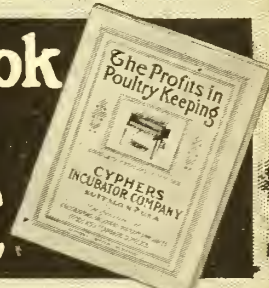
Big Black Figures on White Background
All colors, all sizes for all fowls and pigeons. Birds identified without handling. Baby chick bands, 18 colors, not numbered. The best band in the world today. Samples and catalogue 2 cent stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Dept. B, Beverly, Mass.

Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using **Succulenta Tablets**

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00. **YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.** Drop postal for particulars to The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-17, Newark, N. J.

**This 200 Page Book
Of Poultry Advice
And Other Big Helps FREE**



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used for other purposes, as fruit growing, grass, and grain crops that are being raised mostly for pasture and green forage. Such a range gives them an unlimited supply of green, succulent food, insects, grubs and worms. It also provides plenty of natural shade, which insures a uniform constant growth in the young stock and produces protection from the hot sun in the summer.

"Extensive yards or ranges also are less subject to contamination, owing to the lack of confinement. This is an especially important consideration on rather heavy land.

"LACK OF EXERCISE FOR BREEDING STOCK is another direct cause of low fertility and subsequent low vitality. The breeders during the winter should be kept in an open dry house, and practically all of their food should be fed in deep litter where they will be compelled to work for it. Exercise keeps the blood in rapid circulation, which maintains health.

"FAILURE TO SELECT BREEDING STOCK WITH SUPERIOR PHYSICAL VIGOR. IF THE DESIRE IS TO INCREASE OR EVEN MAINTAIN A HIGH DEGREE OF VITALITY THIS SELECTION IS PARAMOUNT.

Conclusions

"Vitality and stamina are directly affected by two conditions: inherited factors and environmental conditions. If we are to succeed permanently, should we not, in view of these factors, practice a systematic and rigid selection, first in our breeding flocks, and second in our laying flocks, and in addition to these, should we not surround our birds with a congenial environment which is conducive to the best of health? Good health in the flock is the foundation of successful poultry farming, and is dependent upon physical vigor and excellent environmental conditions."

TURKEY FACTS AND ADVICE

Bronze, White Holland and Narangansett the Popular Kinds. How to Select Breeding Stock. How to House and to Feed. Prevention of Disease. Fattening Rations

UNDER date, March, 1915, the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman, issued an eight-page, 6 x 9-inch bulletin on the subject of Turkeys, their care and management. This bulletin (No. 86), was written by Helen Dow Whitaker, head of the poultry department, State College of Washington. No doubt the following quotations will be of interest and value to numerous readers of A. P. W.:

"VARIETIES—Our domestic turkeys are supposed to be descendants of the wild turkey still found on the American continent. They were imported into Europe as early as 1524; domesticated and thence returned to the United States. Wild turkeys are still found in the swamps of Virginia and other southern states and in Mexico. They are frequently captured and crossed with the domestic fowls to restore vigor to the stock. In-breeding, or breeding of related birds, is not recommended for market production.

"BRONZE TURKEYS are the largest and most popular of all the varieties. They most nearly resemble the wild turkey. Standard weights are: adult cock, 36 pounds; young cockerel, 25 pounds; hens, 20 pounds; pullets, 16 pounds.

"WHITE HOLLAND turkeys are also native Americans, being sports from the bronze. Standard weights are: cock, 28 pounds; cockerel, 20 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 14 pounds. In the last few years they have been bred to larger size. Their advocates claim they are the best layers of all turkeys; more docile; less roving than the bronze and are therefore better suited

to limited range. Plumage in all sections is white, except beard of male which is black.

"NARAGANSETT turkeys are a New England variety. Standard weights are: cock, 30 pounds; cockerel, 20 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. In color they are gray, their plumage having a black ground with each feather tipped with a gray band edged with black.

"The Breeding Stock

"HOW TO SELECT: Turkeys mature slowly. Males reach full growth at three years of age; females at two. Select hens from two to five years old for mating to two or three-year-old toms. The male is at his best in his third year. Old hens lay larger eggs and their young are not larger but stronger than the young from immature stock.

"Never breed related birds for the production of market stock as it is almost certain to result in a high death rate among the poults. For breeding for the market, select medium sized birds, plump but not fat, fine in bone, active and vigorous, and not above standard weight. For breeding exhibition stock the largest framed birds are generally chosen. Mate from ten to fifteen females to one male.

"HOW TO HOUSE: A high shed affording protection on three sides but wholly open to the east and provided with high perches makes an ideal turkey's roost. If there is danger from coyotes or other wild animals, the open side should be securely covered with wire netting. Turkeys will not make good breeding stock if housed with hens in a damp, badly ventilated, hen house. They are more liable to disease than hens. They will endure cold much better than foul air. They must be kept free from lice and mites and should be occasionally dusted with a good lice powder and provided with a

dust bath. Give them leaves or straw to scratch in for their grain and permit them as much range as is possible.

"HOW TO FEED: Avoid over-feeding the breeding stock. Their ration should include less corn than oats, wheat, clover, or alfalfa. Oats are unquestionably the best grain to feed and are better fed sprouted than dry. If a wet mash is used the following is good: One part by measure of corn meal, two parts of bran, one part chopped onion or raw apples or cooked mashed carrots or potatoes, and one part meat scrap or clabbered milk; mix with boiling water and allow to steam before feeding. Many breeders feed only a dry mash of 8 parts of bran to 1 part of beef scrap. Where bugs are plentiful on the range, no mash is really needed. The birds should be kept active and ready to forage at all times.

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Ten Commandments for Prevention of Turkey Diseases

"1. Never feed on the ground where food may be left to ferment, sour or mould, and later be eaten.

"2. Never over-feed, especially of egg or mash. Remember that in a wild state turkeys are more often hungry than not.

"3. After two weeks of age in good weather, let the hens take the poults and go. They do not need coddling, but they do need protection from weather, beasts of prey, etc.

"4. Keep the poults and their coops free from lice. Use Persian insect powder to dust them or a drop of olive oil on the head, at the quill of the wing feathers and around the vent.

"5. For a tendency toward bowel trouble feed boiled rice. Bowel trouble indicates improper feeding or exposure to dampness, cold, or both.

"6. Do not permit poults to run over ground which chickens, pigs, ducks, geese, etc., have made filthy. Plow up such ground or keep the poults yarded away from it.

"7. When the poults have been chilled or seem droopy and need a tonic, make it as follows: Boil a pint of milk, put in it a shake of red pepper, add a tablespoonful of alcohol; then beat up a raw egg and add to the mixture. Use this to moisten the bran mash. A little finely chopped lean meat may be added.

"8. Use green food finely cut in quantity in all rations as an aid to digestion.

"9. Be especially watchful of the poults when at about six weeks of age, they 'shoot the red', that is, begin to grow the protuberances on the head and neck. The danger is of the blood flowing back upon the heart and becoming stagnant, the intestines become clogged and inflammation and diarrhea follow. The following treatment will prove helpful: Mix one tablespoonful of red pepper and two tablespoonfuls of wheat middlings with water and make into four pills—bake hard. Give one pill three times a day to a full grown turkey or a smaller pill in proportion to size of fowl. Follow with a tablespoon of castor oil for the old turkey or a teaspoonful for a young poult.

"10. Call the turkeys home to roost by feeding them a little grain every night.

Fattening Rations for Turkeys

"Commerce to feed turkeys by the first of October to get them ready for the Thanksgiving market. Feed night and morning only and sparingly the first ten days. The principal food should be whole corn, the older the better, to avoid bowel trouble.

"It is the belief that cold weather makes fat turkeys. The real reason is

that in a warm fall the ground keeps soft, vegetation lingers and plenty of worms and bugs abound. As a result the turkeys make long forages, eating the worms and bugs. This excessive travel thins them, and walks all their soft and fine flesh into tough, stringy muscle. On the other hand, a cold fall, with early frosts and snows, freezes the ground and kills the bugs. The turkeys wander less, loaf around the barnyard, gorge an abundance of grain and put on flesh.

"Turkeys allowed to run in a patch of field peas will finish off fairly well with a night feed of wheat or corn. If turkeys are fed on a grain ration of equal parts of oats, barley and corn, mixed with table scraps, boiled carrots, potatoes and milk, a meat is produced that is extremely plump and white. A little suet mixed toward the end of the season will materially aid, also. Another good fattening ration is ground oats moistened with skim milk and a little mutton fat added every other day. Still another is equal parts of corn meal and ground barley mixed with boiled potatoes or boiled rutabagas.

"All mashes should be mixed soft but not sticky and when fed, grit and charcoal should be supplied."

NOW IS THE TIME

The Everlay Farm, Methuen, Mass., are now holding their annual sale of breeders and are offering 3,000 selected one year old breeders for sale at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each and 75 cock birds from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. These birds are of the noted Everlay Strain and are bred not only for egg production but for large size, health and vigor and a breeding pen of these birds should prove a welcome addition to any commercial breeder's flock. Along with these bargains in breeding stock comes the announcement that ten-week-old pullets may be had in any quantity at \$1.00 each. A dozen or two of these pullets would not only keep

the family in fresh eggs next winter but should also furnish a nice surplus for market purposes. If interested you had better write the Everlay Farm at once. If not in need of stock ask for their catalogue anyway. It is one of the finest out this season and you will appreciate it. Kindly mention A. P. W.

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E. S. Van Duzee, Jr., Box 122, St. Paul, Minn., is desirous of obtaining the name and address of every breeder of Wyandottes any variety in the United States and to this end has a display "ad" in this issue of A. P. W. If you are a Wyandotte breeder just send him a postal today with your name and address.

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Have proved their worth in the leading shows of the nation this season. At the great New York State Fair in the hottest and biggest class of Reds ever shown at a Fall Fair, the leading breeders of the East in competition we won best display, our 1st hen winning color special over pullets. At Madison Square Garden, in competition with the champions of nearly all the leading shows, "The Conqueror" our wonderful single comb cockerel won first prize and special for best colored male. Judge Card who judged the Reds at Boston, Pittsburgh, Pa., New York State Fair and other leading Red shows this season declared him the best Red cockerel that he handled this season. This is significant, we also furnished Blue Ribbon cockerels and pullets for six big shows. Eggs from the best matings we ever owned five and ten dollars per setting. Send for mating list. Member A. P. A. Member R. I. Red Club of America.

GEORGE W. TRACEY, Box W, KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

IMPROVING FOWLS ON MODERN FARMS

By A. W. Foley and Editor A. P. W.

(Continued from page 639)

"Established Laws in Breeding", as applied to domesticated fowls. Says he:

"The knowledge of these facts (origin and development of breeds) should be of service to successful poultrymen, because of certain established laws in breeding. Like produces like, or a similarity of like; while another law, the law of reversion, is constantly at work. Remember that the present utility breeds trace back through the European and Asiatic breeds to the jungle fowl that laid only from 15 to 30 eggs in a season. Remember also that the law of reversion is counteracted only by careful selection year after year of the breeding stock having the desired type, characteristics and egg-producing qualities it is wished to perpetuate."

Coming next to a division of the poultry industry into branches, the author of "Successful Poultry Raising" divides general poultry keeping as follows:

"Perhaps no industry lends itself so successfully to general adaptation as does that of raising poultry. It may be undertaken simply to furnish employment, or as a business, or as an investment. The object sought in undertaking it may be to supply the family needs, to follow the dictates of one's fancy, to win at exhibitions, or to produce superior birds from a strictly commercial standpoint.

"The industry is easily divided into two subdivisions:

"1. Poultry keeping for fancy and exhibition purposes.

"2. Poultry keeping as a business enterprise.

"While the fancy and exhibition side of the industry will prove highly remunerative for a few, yet the greater number of poultry keepers must find the commercial side much the more profitable as it is the more practical".

Probably three-fourths of the contents of this eighty-page booklet are devoted to **POULTRY KEEPING TO ADVANTAGE ON FARMS**. To that extent the name of Poultry Bulletin No. 3 might well have been "Successful Poultry Raising on Farms". Touching on the important question of the capital required by the farmer, if he is to keep poultry on a systematic basis, Professor Foley has this to say:

"The capital required by the average farmer will be largely invested in a well-built commodious house, with occasional outlays for the introduction of new blood and the procuring of additional incubators, brooders, etc. In fact, many successful flocks have been built up with a minimum of outlay in actual money and in the very plainest of buildings. So far as capital goes, the poultry industry affords great opportunities to every farmer—the capital required being time, careful attention to details and an enthusiastic love for the work, rather than a great amount of money".

Establishing and Maintaining a Flock

What breed to select is a question of vital interest to the farmer or farmer's wife who is to take up poultry with a determination to make out of it the most money possible. If eggs alone are wanted, then probably a member of the Mediterranean class of domestic fowls should be selected. This class includes the Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas, etc. But as a rule, farmers want "both eggs and meat", in which case the "general purpose fowls" so-called, are the favorites. These include eight or ten different

breeds, but it is a noteworthy fact that Professor Foley, poultry instructor and superintendent, in the employ of a Canadian Department of Agriculture, recommends specifically four different breeds, **THREE OF WHICH ARE OF AMERICAN ORIGIN**.

In this connection we quote the following reliable and truly instructive information, as given to his readers by Professor Foley under the chapter heading, "Establishing and Maintaining a Flock":

"GETTING THE START.—One of three ways may be used for the establishment of a flock:

"First—By introducing pure bred cockerels and using them to improve the flock already on hand. Where a flock has unlimited range a cockerel of the desired type should be secured for every fifteen hens. If, however, there are a number of hens in the flock that are undesirable for breeding purposes, it would be better to select a few of the most suitable, confine them in a separate pen and mate them with a suitable cockerel. It is always preferable to select the eggs for hatching from a limited number of the most suitable for breeding purposes, rather than from all the layers indiscriminately. This method is not considered so desirable as either of the following.

"Second—By obtaining several sittings of eggs from pure bred birds in April or May. The cockerels should be fattened in the fall and disposed of and the pure bred pullets retained for the following year's breeding pen.

"Third—By buying pure bred stock. A pure bred cockerel and a dozen or fifteen pullets might be purchased in the fall and should constitute the next year's breeding pen. Care, however, should be taken in the purchasing either of pure bred breeding stock, or of eggs for hatching purposes, to ob-

tain them from flocks that have been bred for winter laying.

"CHOOSING A BREED—After having decided how to start, the next consideration is that of breed. Which is the best breed? This is a question constantly asked by the beginner, and one which, after all, must be left to the individual to settle, since so much depends on the object with which the work is undertaken. If merely as a recreation, any breed, from the smallest Bantam to the largest Cochins or Brahma, is equally suitable so long as it meets the fancy of the breeder.

"If the methods advocated elsewhere in this bulletin for selecting breeders for strain building and for the development of the breed are followed, one will be well repaid by the progress made, no matter what the breed. Once the choice is made do not be persuaded to make a change else all work of improvement must count for naught.

"Although for fancy breeding there may be no particular preference, yet for commercial purposes certain breeds have been found more profitable than others. These are generally spoken of as the utility breeds.

Popular Utility Breeds Recommended

"Plymouth Rocks—Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled, Columbian.

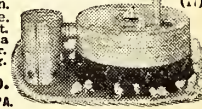
"Wyandottes—White, Buff, Black, Silver, Golden, Silver Penciled, Partridge, Columbian.

"Orpingtons—Buff, White, Black.

"Rhode Island Reds—Rose and Single Comb.

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and RED PRINCE strains of Rose and Single Comb Reds—after July 1st
EGGS at greatly reduced prices. Stamp for Mating and Price List.

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At The Great Mid-West Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1914

PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

The Real quality flock of America won 1, 2 cock; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 4 cockerel; 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet; 1, 2 old pen; 1, 2 young pen. This great record was made in very strong competition, nearly one hundred birds being shown, some of which were sold especially to win at this particular show. Also at three big 1914 Fall Fairs. Kentucky State, Illinois State and the Great Hamilton Show, Puritians won 13 firsts and 15 second prizes. Sales list describing just what you need mailed free.

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Standard Weights of Breeds

| Breed | Cock | Hen | Cockerel | Pullet |
|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| Plymouth Rocks | 9½ lbs. | 7½ lbs. | 8 lbs. | 6 lbs. |
| Wyandottes | 8½ lbs. | 6½ lbs. | 7½ lbs. | 5½ lbs. |
| Orpingtons | 10 lbs. | 8 lbs. | 8½ lbs. | 7 lbs. |
| Rhode Island Reds | 8½ lbs. | 6½ lbs. | 7½ lbs. | 5 lbs. |

"In the breeds recommended there are nineteen varieties with a wide scope in color of plumage, from which to choose. Should one desire solid color plumage, three breeds have white or buff as a choice, while two have black. Should there be a preference for parti-color plumage an excellent choice is offered in the varieties mentioned. When selecting a breed or variety, it is well to remember that the strain is of greater importance, and in making a choice preference should be given to the color of plumage most desired.

"While there are other breeds of poultry capable of giving satisfactory returns commercially, these breeds are mentioned because they have both egg and meat-producing qualities, and are well adapted to the farm.

In these breeds, it is possible to buy birds that are not satisfactory on account of their great size, heavy bone, length of leg or narrowness of body, etc. For this reason it is important to have a definite conception of the 'type' most suitable for the object for which they are to be kept.

"Utility-type fowls should conform to the following standard:

"Body—Broad, blocky and of medium length.

"Breast—Carried well forward, full and broad and of medium depth.

"Breastbone—Long, straight, not too deep and not pointed at the front.

"Legs—Short, stout and set well apart; white or yellow in color and without leg or toe feathers.

"Head—Medium in size; comb and wattles small.

"Constitution—Strong, healthy and vigorous as indicated by depth and width of body.

"Plumage—The color of the plumage is not an important factor in connection with commercial poultry raising. In the interests of the breed chosen, however, every poultry keeper should give some consideration to the plumage so long as type is not interfered with. In any case close feathering is desirable.

"Of the utility breeds previously mentioned there is practically no preference. They are all good. It becomes rather a question of strain than of breed, because more difference can be found between individuals of the same breed than between good representatives of different breeds. THE TRAP-NEST METHOD OF SELECTING HAS PROVED IN A MOST UNMISTAKABLE WAY THAT THERE ARE GOOD AND POOR LAYERS IN ANY BREED, AND THAT THE PROFITS DEPEND LARGELY UPON TYPE, STRAIN AND SELECTION."


The foregoing information, if given a fair degree of study and thought by the American farmer or his wife or daughter, should prove of much value. There is no spread-eagle foolishness about Professor Foley's matter-of-fact treatment of his subject. In our opinion he is impartial, as between the claims of the fancier on the one hand and the claims of the utility poultryman on the other hand. This position is correct and defensible. A lot of practical, common-sense wisdom is packed into what Pro-

fessor Foley has written, as here quoted, and we hope our readers—many of them—will get the full benefit thereof.

The foregoing "utility standard" will be found of practical value to the commonsense poultryman in selecting individual birds of his own breed, variety and strain—IN PICKING OUT BIRDS IN HIS OWN FLOCK to retain for breeding purposes, both males and females. This "utility type", so-called, means good-sized, well-shaped and vigorous birds, as well as birds that are "true to type" as regards the breed to which they belong. Here is a point where study and thought should be applied, each poultryman or poultrywoman to give close attention to their own flocks and the individual birds thereof, doing so with a view to improving the flock or strain, generation after generation. This can be done—in fact IT IS EASY TO DO, and it is in this direction that success is to be found and that satis-

factory profits are to be made. Pure-bred Fowls vs. Scrubs and Mongrels Next, Professor Foley gives his conclusions and states his opinions frankly

Stop Wasting Eggs and Time
with cheap incubators.
A Queen
costs but little more and runs itself. Free Poultry Book explains.
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Conkey's CHOLERA REMEDY



quickly overcomes digestive troubles. Mix it in their drinking water and watch your sick birds brighten up. 25c. & 50c.
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HARTER'S IMPERIAL "GOLDEN" BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of the National Cup at Rochester, December, 1915, also trophy cup for best display. I exhibited 33 birds at this show and 29 came under the ribbons. They have proved their superiority. Write for mating list.
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MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM

Breeders of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Winners at New York, Boston, Brockton and Attleboro. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. H. SAART, Manager, FOXBORO, MASS.

SPECIAL SALE R. AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
600-YEARLING PULLETS, COCKERELS—600

I must reduce my stock of breeding birds and am going to sell at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 birds worth three times the money. Just the right time to get breeders from which to get show birds, for the winter shows. This is your opportunity—grab it while you can. Everything on approval and money back if you do not like it. Baby chicks and month old chicks also.
ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON, Box W, MORTON, PA.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

My matings are the result of twenty years of scientific breeding. The last five years I have produced and sold exhibition specimens that have won in nearly every large show room in the United States. Send for free mating list.

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BLUE RIBBON BLACK ORPINGTONS Again Demonstrate their Quality.

At the annual meeting of the American Black Orpington Club, held at the recent Indianapolis Show, *Blue Ribbon Black Orpingtons* again demonstrated their superiority by winning 1-2 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-4 pullet, first old pen, shape and color specials and \$50 cup for best display. This great win together with their record of 1-2 cock, 1 cockerel, 2-3 hen at the Chicago Coliseum Show puts them among the champions and the best of their kind in America.

You cannot afford to waste your time with inferior stock. Why not come to headquarters and get the best?—*The Blue Ribbon Strain*. My free catalogue will tell you more about them. A copy, together with mating list for 1915, will be sent free. Better send today and learn more about these champion Blacks. Eggs \$10 per 15, \$18 per 30, \$25 per 50—eight chicks guaranteed from each setting. Utility \$12 per 100.

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YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS I HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS

Acknowledged throughout the world as being the standard for all the Leghorns and the leading strain of heavy layers. They have been bred in line since 1853 for heavy egg production alone, and the show birds have simply been chosen from the layers. They are the only original line bred strain of Leghorns in America today. Why not come to Headquarters and Get the Best?

Hundreds of yearling hens and cock birds for sale. Eggs at half price remainder of season. Mating list free. Address,
D. W. YOUNG, MONROE, N. Y.

on the important question of "Pure-bred vs. Scrubs". Then he takes up briefly the so-called "Laws of Breeding", as applied to domestic fowl. He handles both of these questions "in few words", so to speak, yet what he says will be found sufficient, provided the intelligent reader will take the time to grasp the facts and put into practice the valuable advice given. Following are Professor Foley's statements and recommendations on the two vital questions here mentioned:

"PURE BRED vs. SCRUBS"—It is scarcely necessary to state that pure bred poultry of any variety, and particularly our commercial breeds, are the most profitable to keep. The tendency to avert is sufficiently strong in the pure breeds and in scrubs this tendency is so pronounced that it is almost impossible to breed successfully for the market type or for egg production.

"When pure bred and scrub chickens are reared under similar conditions, the pure bred birds of the utility type make more rapid and economical gains in live weight than do the scrubs.

"In crate fattening the pure bred chickens again make the greater gains. It has also been demonstrated that the cost of food per pound of gain was less with the pure bred chickens.

"At the age of four months the pure bred chickens were fattened and ready for the market, possessing a uniformity in quality and appearance unequalled by the others at any time.

"At no age are scrub chickens as saleable as the pure breeds.

"For meeting the demands of the higher class local markets or for export, scrub chickens are not satisfactory.

Why Scrubs Prove to be Unprofitable
"LAWS OF BREEDING"—The reason

that scrubs always prove unsatisfactory may be better understood by considering the relation which they bear to certain laws of breeding. These laws hold good whether with plants or animals, whether with birds or beasts.

"The law of inheritance that 'like begets like' means that certain of the characteristics of a parent are inherited by the offspring and the apparently contradictory law, the law of variation, that 'like begets unlike' means that every offspring differs from its parent to some extent.

"If a variety of fowl has been pure bred for a great number of generations and in every generation only those are allowed to live which conform to a certain type, the resulting offspring are very likely to possess a uniformity of type and characteristics similar to that in the birds which have been used for breeding through the previous generations.

A bird resulting from such a line of breeding is prepotent, which implies that it has the power to imprint its own likeness upon its offspring. If two birds, each of distant lines of breeding be mated there is a conflict. The characteristics of each breed strive to assert themselves, with the result that one or the other may not be in evidence; or the offspring may possess the characteristics of some remote ancestor.

This is not so true of the first cross as it is of the succeeding ones, but, in any case, the benefit of the long line of careful breeding is lost. Theories of the improvement of a flock by means of the introduction of the blood of another breed are disproved every time a cross is made.

"To breed pure is to mate birds of the same breed, and to mate cross-breeds means the production of scrubs, and to attempt successful poultry raising with scrubs results in a decided failure.

"THE LAW OF SELECTION IS OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE TO THE

PURE BRED BREEDER. By having a type fixed in his mind and by selecting for his breeding pen only those individuals which conform most closely to that type, the breeder is causing each generation to become more prepotent in desirable characteristics, and he also finds that in each succeeding generation there are fewer culls".

WARM WORDS FOR "OCULUM".

The manufacturers of "Oculum" make some strong claims for the preparation and from the large numbers of testimonials they have accumulated it seems that their claims are well made. These testimonials seem to come from all sections of the country and all appear to agree as to its value as a preventive and cure for poultry ailments. It is seldom that a government or state experiment station worker endorses a preparation of this kind, but after a thorough trial if results warrant they usually make public the results of such tests. The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, having tested the merits of "Oculum", write the manufacturers as follows:

Mountain Grove, Mo.,
May 31, 1915.

H. I. Co.,
Salem, Va.

Gentlemen:

"We have tried out the 'OCULUM' on several pens and find that it has benefited them very much in regard to their general health".

Missouri State Poultry
Experiment Station,
M. L. Quisenberry, Asst. Sec.

In their "ad" in another column the H. I. Co., Salem, Va., make a very liberal trial offer. Better look it over and get a trial bottle.

*** We are going to try and make each succeeding issue of A. P. W. better than the present one. Have you any suggestions?

American Poultry Association

The poultry industry of this country amounts in the aggregate to One Billion Dollars per Annum. These figures paralyze the imagination.

The American Poultry Association is the largest live stock organization in the world and its membership is increasing with tremendous rapidity. On its roll are the leading breeders and representative poultrymen of Canada and every state in the Union.

Every breeder, fancier, man or woman, in the United States or Canada who is interested in poultry of any kind should join this great organization. On its shoulders rest this gigantic Billion Dollar Industry.

Your interests will be promoted and safeguarded. You may compete for the Association diplomas and gold and silver medals at the shows, and be entitled to all the help that honest organized effort can give you.

You will have a voice in shaping the course and policy of the Association, making it recognized by nations and governments.

Your name should be one of the thousands of honored members of this Association. We urge you to write immediately for information and application blank. Address,

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION
Mansfield, Ohio

E. B. THOMPSON, President,

S. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary

1915—EDITION—1915

The American Standard of Perfection

Now booking orders for the 1915 Edition of the Standard of Perfection. The New Edition will be completed and ready for delivery at an early date.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION is the official guide for the breeding, mating and judging of all poultry. It gives a close and detailed description of every breed and variety of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, with illustrations from living models. This book is published by the American Poultry Association at an enormous expense and is the American Authority. You cannot raise poultry successfully without the American Standard of Perfection. Prices, postpaid from the publisher of this paper: Cloth binding, \$2.00; Leather binding, \$2.50. Send all orders to the American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

LESTER TOMPKINS DISCUSSES RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDING

(Continued from page 638)

a great benefit. This is especially true when the females of a strain are deficient in black markings.

Question 4. Describe results that may be expected in using a male of average exhibition quality mated to a female showing decided peppering on wing, bows and back. Would such a mating produce either good cockerels or good pullets?

Answer. Great care should be taken in breeding the average exhibition male to a female with decided peppering in the wing bows. Such a mating is very apt to produce heavy black wing bows on males, while the female offspring will also carry a large amount of peppering.

Question 5. In order to maintain strength and richness of surface color, is it necessary to use male or females, or both, that have smut in the under-color? How much smut, if any, can appear in either sex before it becomes an objection in the breeding pen?

Answer. This is a very difficult question to answer clearly as there are different kinds of smut each of which produces different results. It is never necessary or advisable to use the bluish shade similar to that found in Brown Leghorns, in fact, smut in any marked degree is not necessary to maintain rich surface color. However, a slight tendency to black where the red is very strong, especially next to the skin, often produces good results if the breeding stock has been carefully bred. It is only safe, however, to use specimens with smut in the under-color when you know their ancestry.

Question 6. Why does the standard description call for black ticking in the hackle of female and make the appearance of black in the hackle of the male a defect?

Answer. If the Standard called for black in the hackle of both male and female and specimens with black markings were continually bred together, there would be a strong tendency to laced hackles and smutty undercolor, also the black would crop out in the wing bows of the males to a great extent. Rhode Island Red standard markings are, in a way, similar to those of the Light Brahma faded out, and even Light Brahma markings that are much heavier have a tendency to disappear. By using the weaker markings that the Standard called for in Rhode Island Reds, there is a tendency to produce a slight ticking in the hackle of the female and a clear or practically clear hackle in the male. Where ticking appears in a male, it is a sign that the markings in the parent stock have been strong.

Question 7. Describe the color of male and females that you would use to produce males with neck or hackle of Standard color free from black? Can Standard colored females with the necessary black tipping be expected from the same mating? If not, in what respects would such a mating differ?

Answer. In selecting breeders to produce Standard colored males and females, choose those that have Standard markings, but do not have black too pronounced. The red should be very strong in all sections. Standard markings in both males and females can be produced from the same mating if the parent stock has been bred and developed along this line. The trouble is too many breed-

ers use extremes to correct defects and then select breeders from the offspring of such matings. Specimens that are not heavily marked with black, bred from matings in which a male or female with strong black markings is used, are as liable to breed specimens with heavy black markings as stronger marked specimens, and according to the laws of heredity such results are quite likely to show in the second generation.

Question 8. Is it advisable to use as a breeder, a male showing white either at the base of tail, in primaries of wings, or in under-color of neck? How much white if any can appear in these sections before it becomes a danger in the breeding yard?

Answer. White is "foreign color" in Rhode Island Reds and except where it is caused by conditions under which the bird was developed I would not use a male showing white in any of the sections named in the breeding pen, especially if the strain he is bred from is subject to such defects.

Question 9. If you had to choose between three males, one showing white in under-color of neck, one showing white in wings, one showing white in tail, which would you select as a breeder? What would be your second choice?

Answer. If it were absolutely necessary to choose between three males showing white as described in this question I would select the one that showed the white in the undercolor of the hackle. If the specimen was a cockerel and showed white in the tail or wing, unless it was caused through defective conditions under which the bird was grown, I would not at all consider using it in the breeding pen. In a cock bird that was sound in these sections as a cockerel, I would not pay as much attention to the white, for in most cases it is a defect due to conditions more than to breeding.

Question 10. In your experience what three defects in Rhode Island Reds have been the hardest to overcome, and what are the present prevailing defects and dangerous tendencies in breeding and in the show room?

Answer. The three defects that are

the hardest to overcome and require the most attention are:

First. The long shank, knock-kneed specimen.

Second. Coarse combs.

Third. Defective carriage.

The greatest defect in the show room at the present time is type. In many cases in large shows last winter, the type of the birds that won the blue ribbons were a disgrace to the breed.

Question 11. In mating to produce exhibition stock, how much importance

Another Taylor Columbian Rock Win

At the Chicago Coliseum 1914 Show.
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JAS. H. TAYLOR, R. R. 5. WOODSTOCK, ILL.

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Fall Fairs and Winter Poultry Shows *all classes.*
Legalized Expert Poultry Judge.
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Originator of Buff Brahmas.

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Champion Males and Females at both Boston and New York, 1915.

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1889 PARKS' 1915 BRED-TO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rocks



are America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain. Breeders at half price. Circular free. 40-page catalogue a dime.

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DANISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Denmark produces the highest grade of white eggs in the world. That is why we imported our foundation stock from Denmark.

Our stock has for many years been bred for size, health, vigor and the production of large white eggs.

If you want to increase the size, health and vigor of your flock, as well as the size and number of eggs, you can do so by buying hatching eggs from us.

Hatching Eggs, \$2.50 per Setting, \$10.00 per Hundred.

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The Best Strain of Utility and Prize Stock in England

Can supply high-class show specimens at reasonable prices. Breeding pens specially selected for customers. Many big winners for sale, bred from and related to our winners at all leading shows. Cock 1913, 2nd prize Royal of all England, also 1st and two specials. Waterford cock 1913, winner of six firsts, three seconds, also cockerel 3rd Royal 1914 and 2nd Liverpool and special, all for sale. Numerous others also hens and pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also high-class utility stock, Table poultry a specialty.

The Saunderton Poultry Farm

P. A. FARREN, Chairman Table Poultry Club, Prop.

Bledlow Ridge,

Wallingford, Bucks, England.

do you attach to blood lines? Do you consider that satisfactory results can be obtained without line breeding? In other words is it to be expected that a cockerel purchased from John Smith, mated to pullets hatched from eggs from Will Brown, will produce average quality in breeding and exhibition stock?

Answer. This is a very important question. I strongly believe in blood lines and always have. It has always been my plan of breeding and it is the only way I know that enables me to produce uniform specimens year after year that will win at the large shows. It is a very important point. I know of many breeders that were showing good specimens a dozen years ago that did not believe in line breeding, and they are not heard of at the present time in the show room. There are a great many breeders that occasionally exhibit a phenomenal specimen that do not come back the next year and duplicate their winnings of the year previous. They are the ones who are crossing different blood lines every year.

I do not believe satisfactory results can be obtained year after year without some system of line breeding. For instance, if we purchased a cockerel from John Smith and mated him with pullets hatched from eggs from Will Brown, if they were two entirely different lines of breeding, with no relationship in their ancestors, we are making an experiment. If results happen to be successful, which some times they are the first year, we cannot tell a single thing about what we are going to get next year. Some times good results will be obtained, but generally it is time and money thrown away. At the best it is simply an experiment.

What results can the new breeder of Rhode Island Red expect if they place their orders for eggs and stock with those who have bought birds from different sources for exhibition purposes? I will say not anything to be depended upon. They would get much better results by purchasing stock and eggs from matings that had a good system of breeding back of them than from a more flashy mating composed of specimens that were bred by chance. As an illustration, if you had a good line of females and mated them with a male of an entirely different line of breeding, you would be cutting your original blood line in half. Going farther, if you were to breed the offspring of this mating with another male of a still different line of breeding, you would only have a quarter of your original blood. Continue to do this for five or six years and you would have annihilated your original blood lines and have a mixture from which you cannot expect any uniform production.

Question 12. Is it a safe plan to mate to a dark chocolate red colored male or a dark chocolate red colored female? What results may be expected from such a mating?

Answer. It is absolutely safe to mate a chocolate colored male and a chocolate colored female together if you want to produce a chocolate colored strain.—BUT it is not safe to mate them together if you want to produce a bright red strain.

Question 13. Can extreme shades of color in Rhode Island Reds be mated and good results obtained?

Answer. Satisfactory results cannot be expected through mating extreme shades of color, that is, to mate a male of one extreme, light or dark, with a female of the other extreme. Their off-

spring will take partly after the male and partly after the female. Also, you may get a few that will be satisfactory shade, half way between the extremes of the parents.

MUSTARD FOR POULTRY

There is an old adage that tells us that a "stitch in time saves nine", which is no doubt very true. This adage means that foresight and prompt action will save manifold later on. It is surely a good one for the poultryman to adopt and the time is now at hand when he can give it a trial. The molting season is now only a few weeks away and we all know what a critical time it is for our poultry and how necessary it is for the hens that we are depending upon for winter eggs to molt quickly if they are to make good producers. To promote a quick molt without loss of reserve strength the R. T. French Co., Rochester, N. Y., tell us that a small quantity of poultry mustard should be fed daily during the molting period, and to uphold their claims they point to thousands of successful poultry raisers who are regular users of poultry mustard and who testify to its merits not only during the molting period but all the year around.

Poultry mustard is not a stimulant, as it is fed in too small quantities to have any stimulating effects which at best soon cause reaction. On the other hand it acts as a tonic to the digestive system keeping these organs in fine tune and enabling the hen to extract the full measure of nourishment from the food consumed. In other words, it makes it possible for the hen to get the required nourishment from a less quantity of food than when the digestive organs are not working properly, which necessitates the overtaxing of strength by forcing her to consume an extra amount of feed to obtain the required nourishment.

Why not give poultry mustard a trial this season and learn first hand how it helps the hens through this critical period. The R. T. French Co., Dept. B, Mustard St., Rochester, N. Y., will be glad to send you a booklet of facts and the names of well known users.

*** A. P. W. has many good things in store for future issues. Better look up your subscription to day and renew promptly.

TO HATCH EVERY EGG

Use the MAGIC EGG TESTER to pick them out before incubation. All dealers sell it.

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41 successful years on the market. 1st. built and patented in U. S. 90 per cent. hatch guarantee. Start today. Send for circulars.

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For bargains in White Rocks of quality that have an established reputation in the leading shows.

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FOR BARGAINS IN REDS

Stock or Eggs Either Comb, write

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We have a grand lot of breeding cockerels for sale, if you want to improve your stock, at \$3, \$5 and \$10 each that will give satisfaction.

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BLACK, BUFF AND WHITE

A COMPLETE AND AUTHORITATIVE TEXT BOOK and Instructive Treatise devoted to the Orpington Fowl, the most popular breed in England and one of the leading favorites of Standard-bred poultry in America.

This book (80 large pages and cover) tells how to select breeders and how to mate for best results. Care, feeding and management fully discussed.

Edited by J. H. DREVENSTEDT, Breeder and Judge of 25 years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee 1898, 1905 and 1910

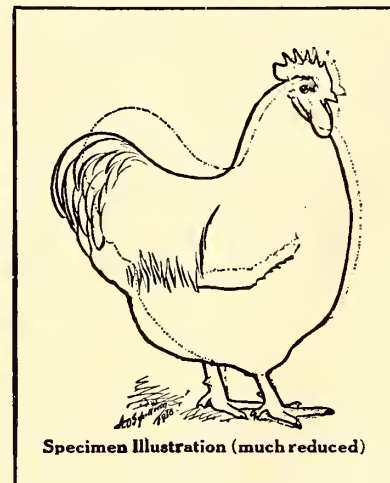
Fully Illustrated by F. L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.

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- Chapter II—Orpington Type.
- Chapter III—Black Orpingtons.
- Chapter IV—Buff Orpingtons.
- Chapter V—White Orpingtons.
- Chapter VI—Non-Standard Varieties.
- Chapter VII—Orpingtons as Exhibition Fowl.
- Chapter VIII—What Breeders Say.
- Chapter IX—Orpingtons as Utility Fowl.

The most valuable feature of all. Text and Illustrations are based on the changes in the 1910 American Standard of Perfection.

Tells what changes were made, why they were made and how they will affect the mating and breeding problems that now confront the breeders of Orpingtons. Progressive breeders and exhibitors who wish to keep abreast of the times cannot afford to be without this book. Text supplemented by over sixty illustrations, by Sewell, Schilling and Burgess, a study in pictures that will prove valuable to breeders, bringing clearly before the eyes of all Orpington admirers in the minutest detail every point of value in the fowl. The book consists of 80 large pages, 8½x11½, is printed on first class paper and bound in a handsome cover.



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

abreast of the times cannot afford to be without this book. Text supplemented by over sixty illustrations, by Sewell, Schilling and Burgess, a study in pictures that will prove valuable to breeders, bringing clearly before the eyes of all Orpington admirers in the minutest detail every point of value in the fowl. The book consists of 80 large pages, 8½x11½, is printed on first class paper and bound in a handsome cover.

PRICE, 75 CENTS, POSTPAID, or \$1.00 including a year's subscription to American Poultry World, or will be sent free for three annual subscriptions to American Poultry World at 50 cents each.

AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

SLAVISH DEPENDENCE OR AN EGG FARM

By Editor of A. P. W.—Part I.

(Continued from page 643)

they have there. Whether their plan will work out or not, remains to be seen. To me, it doesn't seem possible for a family to take five or ten acres of that sandy land and make a living from it, even though they are fortunate in getting good poultry. But every one I talked to seemed to be pretty well satisfied, while a number were enthusiastic over the proposition. Some of them have been there a year and have not at all lost faith in it. I think I only heard one complaint from the many people I talked to. This was from a woman who thought she ought to have a higher price for her eggs.

"The Development Company is of course in business to make money. They are getting a high price for the land itself, in comparison with the price they paid for it, but on the other hand, I believe they are giving the people their money's worth in improvements. About one-half of the people are buying tracts with a four-room house on it. They build a house of this kind, of substantial construction, made of good lumber and the outside covered with stucco, at from \$150 to \$500.

"The poultry houses are mostly uniform, being 14 feet wide and from 60 to 120 feet in length. A 100-foot poultry house costs \$250, which certainly is moderate. These also are of good substantial construction, made of hemlock lumber and covered with stucco. They are quite attractive.

"A five-acre place, with a four-room house, a 100-foot chicken house, one thousand White Leghorn chicks, a well and a fence, costs from \$500 to \$1,000, depending on the location. There are a few of the settlers who have built larger and better houses, some of them costing \$2,000 to \$2,500. In a large city, houses of this kind could not be duplicated for less than \$6,000 or \$7,000.

"A large number of the settlers there are comparatively new people—that is, they have located there within the last three or four months. Of course, as yet, there is not a great deal of mature poultry. I found that in many cases the women and children are caring for the young chicks and the men are given employment by the Development Company, erecting new houses and fences and making roads. Frankly, I believe the promoters are trying to give the people their money's worth, and after the expenses of promotion and the cost of necessary improvements are taken out, it would appear that their profits will be moderate."

"St. Helen Poultry Farms"

On page 3 of the 16-page booklet before referred to is the attractive "ideal" St. Helen Poultry Farm (Fig. 2, page 643) "combining poultry, fruit and vegetable culture" and on this page the Development Company explains the location of St. Helen geographically, the nature of soil, the size of poultry tracts recommended, and tells what should be done by settlers, etc., in making the most of these tracts. We quote as follows:

"The purpose of this booklet is to show how an inexperienced man or woman, with a small investment, and the backing of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association, can make an independent living, and more, at St. Helen, on a five-acre poultry farm, producing eggs and poultry for the markets of a population of 50,000,000 people, all within a few hundred miles of St. Helen. These five-acre tracts can be purchased on monthly payments, arranged to suit your earnings, or they can be bought for cash, if you prefer.

"It is our intention to make of St. Helen a select community of intelligent people. No poultry farms will be sold to undesirable."

"The St. Helen Development Company has platted 5,000 acres of land at St.

Helen into five-acre tracts, large enough to care for as many as 3,000 chickens. The land is ideal for raising chickens, fruits, berries and vegetables, being a rich sandy loam, and is located right in the heart of civilization—tributary to Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and other large cities.

"The ideal poultry farm is one which combines the growing of fruits, berries and vegetables. The orchard furnishes a fine range for the chickens to scratch in; the trees furnish shade in summer, which chickens need; besides, the fruit which falls affords them good food. While a young orchard is growing into bearing, the poultry offers an immediate income. Besides the necessary eggs and poultry for your own table, the truck garden and orchard will furnish all the vegetables and fruits for your table, green stuff for the chickens, and extra pin money for the produce you sell.

"The five-acre tracts are situated adjoining the village of St. Helen, and are one-quarter mile to three miles from the Michigan Central Railroad station and Lake St. Helen, a beautiful inland lake, five miles long by one and one-half miles wide, fine for fishing and boating. Each tract is reached by a good road and a telephone line."

The village of St. Helen is located in Roscommon County, Michigan, well northward in the lower peninsula. On the back page of the 16-page St. Helen Development Company booklet is a detailed map of the southern section of Michigan, with red ink lines drawn from Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit to Roscommon County. These lines indicate that as the crow flies St. Helen is something over two hundred miles north-east of Milwaukee, across Lake Michigan; upwards of two hundred and fifty miles northeast of Chicago, also across the lake, and is a little better than one hundred and seventy-five miles northwest of Detroit. Roscommon County is north of Saginaw Bay, and St. Helen appears to be about seventy-five or eighty miles northwest of Bay City. How good the soil of Roscommon County is for fruit growing, we do not know. Sandy soil is satisfactory in some respects for poultry, but a soil that will produce good crops of ordinary vegeta-

tion is held by experienced men to be essential for the welfare of poultry.

"Biggest Idea Ever Devised"

Page 4 of the 16-page booklet bears this heading: "The St. Helen system of egg-farming—the biggest idea ever devised for insuring success in poultry culture." From the introductory matter on this page the following paragraphs are quoted:

"The organization of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association is the most advanced step ever taken in the poultry line. It marks the beginning of a new era of surer profits for all who wish to engage in the production of eggs and poultry on a purely business basis.

"The guesswork and pitfalls of the chicken business have been eliminated by putting each poultry raiser under the expert direction of the trained poultrymen employed by the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association. A

Monarch Strain Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
Rouen Ducks
A few cockerels and pullets for sale in Banded Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Write your wantsto
'THE MAPLES', A. G. Barlow & Son, MEDINA, N. Y.

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Golden Rule Banded Rock Yards
Some choice cockerels at fair prices.
Eggs Both Matings \$3.00 per 15.
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McLEAN'S S. C. R. I. REDS, NONPAREIL STRAIN
My Reds breed true to type and color and are heavy layers. Write for mating list. If you wish to be a winner get eggs from a "NONPAREIL".
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Better than the rest. No more stock for sale until June. Eggs 1-2 price after May 15th.
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RAWNSLEY-SHEILDS POULTRY FARM
Breeders of Sterling Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex
DEPT. 6, STATION B, COLUMBUS, OHIO

FOREST HILL POULTRY YARDS QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Exhibition combined with extra utility make my strain the most profitable to all.
Write me your wants, I can satisfy you.
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RESSEGUIE'S BROWN LEGHORNS
Winners New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit.
Eggs from Selected Matings, only \$5.00 per 15
L. B. RESSEGUIE, Millers, N. Y.

BUFF WHITE ORPINGTONS BLUE BLACK BRUCECROFT INVINCIBLES

Bred in the best blood lines to produce a great exhibition and egg laying strain.

Our Madison Square Garden Winnings—1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd cockerel (4 entries). Eggs for hatching, fertility guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Cockerels \$5.00 upwards. Pullets \$3.50 upwards. Write for catalogue and mating list.

BRUCECROFT POULTRY FARMS, The Home of Orpingtons, LYNBROOK, N. Y.

novice who never owned a chicken can become a successful poultryman under the working plan of this association.

"If you have feared to make the change from city to country life, you need fear no longer for your problem has been solved in a way to make you secure."

Other red-ink headings on this page are:

"Old Age Problem of the Salaried Man."

"Where Will I be When I'm 60?"

"Poultry Culture—A Profitable Spot-cash Business."

"\$3.50 Profit from Each Dollar."

Interesting and appealing foot-lines are printed at the bottom of each page. The one on page 4 reads:

"If you are smart enough to make money for others, you should be smart enough to run an egg farm, and make money for yourself."

Co-operative Poultry Association

Pages 5 and 7 of the booklet are devoted mainly to telling what the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association stands for and the advantages to be enjoyed by members thereof. The heading to page 5 is: "What the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association Stands For and What It Means to You In Dollars and Cents." From this page we quote as follows:

"Realizing that the production of eggs and poultry is a very profitable business for men of small means, when managed in a business-like way, and that the principles of co-operation could be applied to it as they have in many other industries, a group of men at St. Helen, Michigan, incorporated what is known as the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association.

"This organization is incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, and is co-operative in its aims and objects. Only one share of stock can be owned by one person and that person must own a poultry farm at St. Helen. The members will elect their own officers and these officers will conduct the affairs of the association for the mutual good of all. All supplies needed by the members will be purchased at wholesale, and all eggs, poultry and other produce will be brought to the central warehouse and sold through the association. A central incubator plant will do the incubating for all the members of the association. In short, all plans of the association have been matured with the object of giving its members every advantage of co-operative buying and selling, and to eliminate all dangers of loss by inexperience in poultry raising of its individual members by the co-operative employment of poultry experts who will have general supervision of the work. Detailed plans of the association will be found on the following pages."

Before quoting the "detailed plans" of this association, as same are found on page 7 of the booklet, we present the following additional paragraphs from page 5, doing so with a view of informing our readers further on the plan of this co-operative movement, or association:

"The poultrymen at St. Helen had each been working independently. Each with his own ideas of egg production, widely varying with each other, and guided by no standard of practice. Buying separately all the feed, equipment and supplies they needed, they paid the top price for everything. When they sold eggs, they followed the line of least resistance and accepted the price offered by the local shippers, which was far below what really and truly fresh eggs should bring.

"These men at St. Helen saw the weakness and inefficiency resulting from the work of the individual, and they set about to remedy it, as did the

California Fruit Growers' Association in marketing their 'Sunkist' oranges, and here is what they decided to do:

"To make St. Helen famous for its eggs and poultry, the poultrymen there decided they must standardize their produce, and that the highest efficiency would be assured if egg and poultry farms were close together.

"To carry out this plan, the St. Helen Development Company platted five thousand acres of land in five-acre tracts adjoining the village of St. Helen and beautiful Lake St. Helen to provide for those who are attracted to St. Helen because of its remarkable advantages in poultry culture. This land is ideal for the raising of fruits, vegetables and poultry, the land being of a sandy loam, high and dry, and generally level, or slightly rolling in character.

"Poultry culture is being made highly profitable in sections of the country where land is four times the price, and which have nothing like the ideal conditions which St. Helen enjoys."

"Advantages Enjoyed by Members"

On page 7 of the booklet are given the "detailed plans" of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association, as referred to on page 5. Page 7 bears the heading: "Advantages Enjoyed by Members of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association". This heading is followed by a brief introduction and by fourteen "advantages", to-wit:

"The advantages which members of the ST. HELEN CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY ASSOCIATION will enjoy through the co-operative movement, the first co-operative poultry association formed in America, are these:

"1st—All incubating to be done by the Association's Central Incubating Plant, having a capacity large enough to hatch the eggs of all members; scientifically designed and operated by experts. This insures each member against the great losses incident to individual incubation without expert care. The cost of incubating will thus be greatly reduced, and the percentage of healthy chicks increased.

"2nd—The Association will relieve the individual members of the work of selling their produce. Businesslike sales methods, daily collecting and shipping of the eggs, and disposing of them to leading hotels, restaurants, hospitals, institutions, dining cars and fancy grocery stores at fancy prices, which are easily secured for day-old eggs, laid by sanitariously housed, grain-fed chickens. Eggs laid by disease infected barnyard hens, scratching their living from a manure pile, really would not come into competition with St. Helen eggs.

"3rd—Association slaughter and dressing of fowls. Packing and shipping broilers and roasters at top prices. This eliminates for the member a very disagreeable part of the business.

"4th—Feathers and offal turned into commercial channels and marketed at ruling prices.

"5th—Low co-operative cost of selling, packing, shipping and collecting, as the expense of these will be prorated among the members according to the value of the produce handled for each individual.

"6th—Standardization of breed, housing, care, feeding, etc. The adoption, by members, of Single Comb White Leghorn fowl, because they have the highest egg-laying record, especially in Winter, when eggs bring the highest prices; improved chicken houses, expert care, scientific feeding.

"7th—Proper feed, grown at St. Helen and bought at carload cost prices. All supplies and equipment, such as fencing and building material, at wholesale prices.

"8th—Frequent inspection of each member's farm, as to care health, housing of fowls to insure efficiency of each flock, as regards egg production.


"9th—To further the prestige of St. Helen eggs and poultry, a trademark will be adopted. Eggs will be marketed in attractive cartons, which will be stamped with the date eggs were laid.

American Brooder Stoves

FREE CATALOGUE

American Brooder Stove Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Belle City Now 21 Times World's
Champion Incubator
 Get the story. My new free book money making "Hatching Facts" tells everything. Write for it. Get all the facts, proofs and my money-back guaranty. My low price will surprise you. Jim Roban, Peas, Belle City Incubator Co., Box 117
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 Freight Prepaid. 1, 2 or 3 Months' Home Test



ORCHARD FARM REDS

Look up our complete winnings at Pittsburgh and Madison Square Garden and write at once for mating list.

ORCHARD FARM, Noroton Heights, Conn.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

For Choice Stock Write

HORACE HAVEMEYER, STAMFORD, CONN.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

We have the birds to help strengthen your flock.

For prices and descriptions write

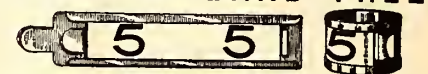
GEO. W. WHITE, HAMILTON, MD.

White Wyandottes and Anconas

Eggs & Chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed in every transaction
 LONE OAK POULTRY YARDS.

E. B. Peck, Prop., 21 Chestnut St., BATAVIA, N.Y.

POULTRY BAND FREE



PATENT APPLIED FOR
 Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on seven colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100.

BOURNE MANUFACTURING CO.,
 234 Howard St., Dept. W MELROSE, MASS.

Your Prize Winners Your Egg Layers

Must be kept growing. They need and must have the proper egg, bone, muscle and feather developing feeds.

ORR'S POULTRY FEEDS
 are noted for their purity and freshness, are the ideal feeds for the growing chick, moulting or laying fowl. The Utmost in Poultry Feeds. Send for circular and price list.

WM. ORR & SONS, Box 2, ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.

Try "The **BUCKEYE**"
 40 days trial with absolute guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg. 1100 dealers. Low as \$7.50 anywhere east of the Rockies and North of Texas. Slightly higher in the west. Six sizes 60 to 600 eggs. Write for big catalog and dealer's name.
 Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave. Springfield, O.

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Everybody's Poultry Magazine

Both One Year for 75c.

Or better still we will send you the above two papers together with your own selection of any 50 centoultry Journal published in the United States.

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Don't delay. Send today, this great offer may not appear again.

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Address All Orders.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

BUFFALO, N. Y.

"10th—Members are required to comply with the rules and regulations of the Association in order that eggs and poultry from St. Helen may become famous throughout the country, it being to the advantage of all that the

is an editorial which gives our present view of the co-operative poultry raising and fruit growing community movement, as same is now being working out by President Carter and his business associates, based on such knowledge as we have at this time. For the present we ask our readers not to pre-judge the matter, but to take the whole case "under advisement" and await further and later information. Evidently here is "something new under the sun", in large measure at least, and those of us who are deeply interested in the progress of the poultry industry can afford to delay a decision until we have all the facts—or even until the proposition itself has had time to work itself out, either as a success or a failure.

Meantime, there is small likelihood of Franklane L. Sewell moving to St. Helen, and we doubt if any other reader of A. P. W. will decide to do so. The better plan, no doubt, would be for our readers to await developments at St. Helen, leaving it to others to take the risk, while this co-operative community plan is being tested in that locality, on the basis formulated by the St. Helen Development Company.

SHIP EGGS PROPERLY

Few people realize the necessity of using care their market eggs for shipment. They will take strictly high grade eggs and pack them in any second hand cases and start them to market. When returns are made they set up a "holler" and accuse the dealer of being a crook, when the trouble was right at the start. Appearances count for much in our leading markets and it matters little how good or how fresh an egg may be if it is carelessly packed. The package often means a few cents in advance or a reduction in market quotations. The little extra cost in

supplying an attractive package is a small item when compared with the better returns that are obtained. The Continental Paper Bag Co., Dept. D, 17 Battery Place, New York, have placed on the market an attractive carton that may be used singly or as fillers for the regulation 30 dozen case. The cost of these cartons is hardly an item when consideration is given to the better prices obtained for eggs so packed. Look up the "ad" and then write them for free sample and circular.

EARLY SHOW BIRDS

In this issue Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., call special attention to their ability to supply birds for the early shows. For years these farms have made a practice of January and February hatching to enable them to have a large number of matured cockerels and pullets at fair time. This enterprise on their part has come to be highly appreciated by those less favorably situated, yet desire to be in line at the early events. The regularity with which Owen Farms have been able to supply winners has also struck a responsive chord and now the demand for these early birds necessitates the hatching of hundreds of chicks. While Mr. Delano announces a large supply this season it is none too early to place orders as the regular trade will soon begin to make its demands and then select specimens will go rapidly. If you are in need of White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. Rhode Island Reds you had better write Mr. Delano at once. He also has some early moulting cocks and hens for early showing.

*** A. P. W. has many good things in store for future issues. Better look up your subscription today and renew promptly.



CHICKEN CHOWDER MAKES CHESTY CHICKS

Further information and a 43 page poultry book free for the asking. Mention dealer's name. PURINA MILLS, 817 South 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Eclipse" White Wyandottes Send for catalogue and mating list. Good utility cockerels \$2 to \$10. Your satisfaction means my success.

O. L. HILL, Box 227, SHELburn, INd.



JACOBUS CAMPINES

Golden and Silver

Win seven firsts in ten classes at Madison Square Garden, February, 1915 and ten firsts in ten classes at Kansas City, January, 1915. Send for my new illustrated book.

M. R. JACOBUS, Original Introducer Box 3-W, Ridgefield, N. J.



FASHION PLATE BUFF ORPINGTON

In the announcement of A. E. Martz, Buff Orpington Specialist, Arcadia, Ind., on page 660 this issue he is offering some special bargains that should merit the attention of all lovers of this popular fowl. Four hundred hens and fifty cocks birds are offered at prices that should attract those who wish to add to their flock of Buffs.

name 'St. Helen' shall be a guarantee of the finest produce of its kind.

"11th—Elimination, in so far as it is humanly possible by experience and knowledge, of all the troubles that beset the individual poultryman, working single-handed.

"12th—Each member has equal rights in the selection of officers and in determining the policies of the Association, as it is his organization. Each member is entitled to but one vote.

"13th—Monthly meetings for the discussion of conditions in the enterprise, when ideas and suggestions for betterment are considered, and policies adopted.

"14th—Only members are given the service and benefits of the Association".

To be Continued in Next Month's A. P. W.

It is impractical, on account of lack of space, for us to do justice by this St. Helen poultry and fruit growing proposition in one issue of A. P. W.; therefore the subject is to be continued in our August number, and during the present month W. C. Denny, associate editor of A. P. W., is to visit St. Helen, become acquainted with the officers of the St. Helen Development Company, meet the settlers, view their homes, inspect the poultry buildings, and a fact-story account of his visit, of what he is told, and of what he sees, is to be published in our September number, as Part III of this series.

On page 654 of this issue of A. P. W.

Fellows' Famous Farm Raised Buff Wyandottes

Winning at Rochester, N. Y. December 1914 best exhibit, color and shape special on pullets, 11 ribbons on 12 entries. Batavia, N. Y. January 1915 1-2 cocks, 1-3 cockerels, 1st pen and 2 hen, 2 pullet. Cleveland, Ohio, January 1915. 1st hen, 2 pen, 3rd pullet, 10 cockerel, this was National Meet of the Buff Wyandotte Breeders Club. Send for mating list. Mention A. P. W.

E. B. FELLOWS, R. F. D. 1, SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

MERIHAW'S BUFF LEGHORNS HALF PRICE THIS MONTH

Buy your male birds now. Bred to lay large white eggs. Winners at Madison Square Garden for years. L. E. MERIHAW, MARATHON, N. Y.

Sunnybrook Farm White Wyandottes

Win best display at Buffalo, 1914, 1st cock, 3rd, 4th hen, 2nd cockerel, 3rd young pen, 1st old pen. This strain has been winning for years and is reliable. We never had better pens mated. Our COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES are unsurpassed. Four out of five firsts at N. Y. State Fair this season. Utility WHITE LEGHORNS that are heavy layers and have NO BARRON or FOREIGN blood. Eggs that will hatch. Address

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Box W, EATONTOWN, N. J.

SELLING STANDARD FOWLS ON A GUARANTEE TO WIN

By Foremost Fancier-Breeders and Editor
A. P. W.—Part II.

Continued from page 646

giving satisfaction by making a straight deal—that is, by selling birds for a certain price agreed upon, subject to inspection by the customer and his friends, and if not satisfactory to return the bird or birds to me and I to refund the money, but the stock not to be shown unless they consider it satisfactory enough to win in quality. Then there is no complaint and I have held my customers I think much better than I would if I were to get into a controversy on account of the judging, etc.

"I select a bird at the price stated, that I consider fully worth the price to show wherever desired, and pick out a bird that will give a good account of himself. They do not always win first, but usually make a satisfactory record. I can illustrate one sale I made a few years ago of a very fine pullet which I sold for \$125. She was about as good a one as I ever saw, even to this day, yet strange to say she was not placed at all in the first show at which she was entered, but she won seven blue ribbons in succession after that at large shows in stronger competition than at the first show where she had been defeated.

"I have known of other similar cases, not exactly the same but along these lines, a number of times, and from my experience and as I stated above, as the result of correspondence and dealing with my customers, I have never felt like adopting the "guaranteed-to-win" proposition, and I know of very few who are practicing that plan today. There may be a lot of breeders doing it that I do not know about, but I know personally of but very few who are selling birds on that plan.

"Very truly yours,
"Lester Tompkins".

Editor of A. P. W. was in the same position that Mr. Tompkins is, as regards not knowing that this "guaranteed-to-win" plan, on the graduated rebate basis, had been quite generally adopted, with or without modifications; therefore these replies to our letter of inquiry, as they have come to hand, have been decidedly interesting to us, as we believe they will be to many of our readers, including both sellers and buyers of high-priced specimens of standard fowl for exhibition purposes.

Reply From Frank C. Cole, Breeder of
Buff Plymouth Rocks.

"Van Wert, Ohio, June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:
"In reference to the article in the June number of the American Poultry World, in regard to selling birds to win 'on a guarantee-to-win basis'. I have given this system much study and thought during the last two years, but have never sold any birds under this plan. I have always sold birds on a straight price and the customer has taken his chance to win or lose.

"I always aim to send the customer good value for the amount he invests in the bird and always send birds on approval, to be returned at once if not satisfactory. Have practiced this system for twenty-five years with uniform satisfaction. Have had only three birds returned in this time, but my sales have been limited.

"Many inquiries come to me, wanting birds guaranteed to win first at a certain show. I have always contended that a breeder could not guarantee any bird to win in close competition, because this is a very uncertain proposition, as different judges vary in their opinion as to shape and shade of color, and then often a small breeder will slip one over on you and take away one or two of the first prizes.

"But as time changes we must change our business methods. In order to get our share of the business we must cater to the wants of the trade. Therefore we must devise a plan to get this business—one that will be entirely satisfactory to both, the buyer and the seller.

"The Delano-Owen Farms proposition, I think is the best to date to cater to this class of trade. IN EVERY CASE THE MAXIMUM PRICE ASKED SHOULD BE THE REAL VALUE OF THE BIRD FROM AN EXHIBITION STANDPOINT AND THE MINIMUM PRICE SHOULD BE THE REAL INHERENT BREEDING VALUE OF THE BIRD, so that if the purchaser does not win he gets full value for his investment. If the bird wins first the seller gets full value for his bird.

"I am willing to admit that from an advertising point of view, if the bird wins first in a large show, his value is increased 100 per cent. in favor of the buyer. This IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION and the seller should see to it that he sends a bird that will win. In so doing he will increase his sales and also secure new customers.

"The breeder, in order to make a success of selling birds to win, must be a practical man and an expert in his line—one that thoroughly knows his breed and variety. He must attend the national shows, keep posted on what the other fellow has and he must also be able to mate his stock, so his best fowls will reproduce themselves and improve each year.

"Very truly yours,
"Frank C. Cole".

Mr. Cole is a life member of the American Buff Rock Club and is state vice-president for Ohio. His letter is a good one. He gets at the kernel of the question and sizes up correctly the "business value" of prizes won and then well advertised. We were particularly impressed with the sentence in Mr. Cole's reply that we have taken the liberty to place in capital letters, reading as follows:

"IN EVERY CASE THE MAXIMUM PRICE ASKED SHOULD BE THE REAL VALUE OF THE BIRD FROM AN EXHIBITION STANDPOINT AND THE MINIMUM PRICE SHOULD BE THE REAL INHERENT BREEDING VALUE OF THE BIRD".

Reply From Bradley Bros., Breeders of
Barred Plymouth Rocks

"Lee, Mass., June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:
"We are not positively informed, but do not know of any one in this vicinity who is selling birds under the rules by which Mr. Delano ships. In fact, he is the only one, so far as we know, who has made a practice of shipping birds under guarantee.

"We have never sold nor offered any birds for sale guaranteed to win at any show, but, instead, place the price according to the merits of the birds and aim always to send as good as may be ordered. Probably such a practice as his would permit of making sales which might otherwise be lost, and, of course, one is thereby a gainer so far as volume of sales is concerned.

"Yours very truly,
"Bradley Bros."

To the best of our knowledge, extending back over twenty years of close connection with the business, both east and west, no firm of standard-bred poultry breeders in America has given greater satisfaction to their many customers than Bradley Bros. We have known and believed in them for fifteen to eighteen years, have recommended them and their fine fowls many times, both in this country and to foreigners, and not once have they failed to live up to our endorsement. In every case, so far as we are able to recollect, they have given full satisfaction.

Whether or not the entire standard-

breeding fraternity of the United States and Canada ought to adopt the Delano-Owen Farms plan is really an important—a vitally important part, of the problem here under consideration. Before poultrymen generally decide to do this there are numerous points to consider carefully—a good many probable results to be taken duly into consideration. The whole matter is quite undecided in our mind, at least for the present, as it no doubt is in the minds of many others who are interested.

Reply From Edward A. Sheldon, Breeder
of S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons.

"Oswego, N. Y., June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:
"In reply to yours of the 13th, will say that I think that Mr. Delano's plan of selling guaranteed-to-win exhibition poultry is the best way, all things considered, and have thought so for a long time. Hoping this is what you want.

"Very truly yours,
"Edward A. Sheldon".

Mr. Sheldon is a member of the American Poultry Association, of the S. C. White Orpington Club and of the S. C. Buff Orpington Club. At Buffalo last November he exhibited some truly choice specimens and won a number of desirable prizes in strong competition.

Reply From D. Lincoln Orr, Breeder of
Columbian Wyandottes and White
Faverolles

"Orr's Mills, N. Y., June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:
"I have your letter, regarding 'Selling Standard-bred Fowls on a Guarantee-to-Win Basis'.

"I have carefully read Mr. Delano's letter. Personally, I do not sell many birds and only sell on approval. If they don't suit, the purchaser can send them back after two days' inspection and the money will be refunded. Under no circumstances would I receive a bird back that had been shown.

"Some fifteen years ago I bought from the late C. F. A. Smith, of Waltham, Mass., now deceased, four White Wyandottes on a plan I submitted to him, to-wit: \$50 each for the birds; \$25 extra for every first; \$15 extra for every second; \$10 extra for every third; nothing extra for fourth or fifth. On receipt of the birds, if I did not think they were worth to me the \$50 each, I was to return them.

"If a purchaser wants to win, I think Mr. Delano's plan is good and as he he says, perhaps it can be improved on somewhat. And I think also that this plan works better for the purchaser than for the seller. If I were doing business on such a scale as Mr. Delano is, I would adopt some such method, as I feel it would tend to ease up on any friction for non-winning.

"However, I would insist on the purchaser either returning the birds or keeping them without any fault-finding, at the minimum price, after a fair inspection of say one or two days.

"There is such a difference as to values of high-class birds that large breeders should have a firm, just method of doing their business. I have known cases where purchasers have ordered high-class birds simply for the opportunity to have a good look and study for a day or two these specimens. They were willing to stand the express charges just for that information. Such cases are rare, but they have happened, as I know.

"The only fault that I have heard regarding this 'guaranteed-to-win' plan is this, and I have heard it often: That some breeders would send out birds which are not worth the minimum price and run a chance of their getting through, either with or without a winning. As many a purchaser would get the birds only a day or so ahead of the show, their entries

would have been made and paid for and with no other birds to take their place, they would show the new-comers and then be 'caught'. While they would feel that the birds were not worth the minimum price and could not win, they would, in the pinch, show them, and in showing them they would have to keep them.

"On the whole I think Mr. Delano's plan is good and no purchaser should hesitate to buy on that plan. He will get his money's worth anyhow, and if he wants to win and does win he, the purchaser, is or should be the one to pay for it.

"I assume Mr. Delano fixes the price according to the show, because of course it would take a much larger minimum price for the Garden show than at our little Cornwall, N. Y. show.

"I feel that the size of the class also should be taken into account. By this is meant that I don't think there should be as large a reduction on a class of say twenty-five cockerels as on a class of only seven or eight. If it could be worked out, I feel that in case a breeder buys a bird guaranteed to win, say for \$50, the seller should stipulate a class of say ten and under, while for a class of twenty, the purchaser should pay an extra bonus of \$10 to \$25.

"As Mr. Delano has it, the buyer occupies the position of 'heads I win, tails you lose'. So you see I feel that the purchaser should be compelled to come over with an extra dividend when the classes are extra large. As you know, Mr. Editor, a bird winning first in a class of thirty or forty, is bound, as a rule, to be worth more than a bird winning in a class of five. Even if he is not worth more as a breeder, his advertising value is worth very much more.

"Yours truly,
"D. Lincoln Orr".

Mr. Orr is getting down "to fine points" perhaps, but why not? The standard-bred branch of the poultry industry is not always going to be conducted on the hit-or-miss plan. Step by step there is going to be further REAL PROGRESS—and for the present one of the most inviting chances for genuine improvement is taking better care of their true interests, by making THEIR interests OUR interests, so that they can be truly successful in the ownership of VALUABLE STRAINS of high-class domestic fowl that will have the power to transmit their standard characteristics from generation to generation.

In all candor, it is full time that the poultry press opened up and told the truth and the entire truth about these matters of VITAL CONCERN to the industry as a whole and to the honest sincere men and women who are engaged in the work on legitimate lines. Speaking for A. P. W., it is going to DO ITS SHARE, month by month, year in and year out. One result will be that more trade for choice fowls and eggs and chicks therefrom will go in future WHERE IT SHOULD GO, in the interests of both the seller and buyer, and less of this trade will go where it ought not to. We thank Mr. Orr for his helpful letter and the good suggestions it contains.

Reply From E. B. Rogers, Proprietor of Rogers Poultry Yards, Breeder of S. C. White Orpingtons

"Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Replying to your recent favor, inquiring as to my method of selling standard-bred poultry and for my opinion of Mr. Delano's method, will say that I have no wish to criticize Mr. Delano's method, he being a personal friend of mine and a man I have every reason to believe is strictly on the

square; but must state frankly that I have never been in sympathy with the 'guaranteed-to-win' method where the sliding discount is used.

"I am truly in sympathy with the buying public and feel that had it received a square deal from all poultrymen the billion dollars mark would have been reached long ago. I am not a big breeder, but have sold thousands of dollars, worth of high class show birds and can safely say that I have commanded higher prices and sold more high-class show birds than any other breeder in my line for the last three years, and to my knowledge I haven't a dissatisfied customer.

"I have guaranteed birds to win in shows from coast to coast, telling each customer plainly the class of birds it would take to win in such and such a show and naming him a price for the bird for first or second place, with the understanding that if the bird does not win first, or second or third or fourth, whichever place he might be buying for, to return the bird to me C. O. D. for the amount he paid for it. The reason I use this C. O. D. plan is to eliminate from the customer's mind the rangles it is possible he may have gotten into in years past with other breeders. To my mind it is an utter impossibility for a breeder to ship out the same class of birds on a guarantee with a sliding discount that he would for a flat price.

"I also adopted the plan, some three years ago, which Mr. Hale, who was at that time in your employ, said would break any man in America, namely: To send out a bird upon approval without a dollar of deposit—and allow me to say that in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred these birds have remained sold and I have received my money.

"Am afraid that if the poultry journals were to place their stamp of approval on the guaranteed-to-win proposition it would be only a question of time until everybody would adopt the plan, a great many of whom would not be of the type that Mr. Delano is and almost anything then would be shipped out under these conditions, some of which would be fortunate enough to win in a small class and others would have to whistle for their money, as I have known in some cases.

"I PERSONALLY WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE THE DAY WHEN BREEDERS EXHIBITED BIRDS THAT WERE RAISED ON THEIR OWN FARMS ONLY. There are still too many breeders who make a practice of buying a few good birds every year, winning a lot of ribbons and then advertising the birds as being bred and owned by themselves and profiting by such advertising to the detriment of the public.

"Respectfully,
"E. B. Rogers".

For any poultryman to advertise a

prize-winner as being "bred and owned" by him, when in fact he did not breed the bird, IS CLEARLY DISHONEST and in every such case the person guilty of this conduct should be warned, then if he persists he should be exposed through the medium of the poultry journal in which he made the false claim.

The sooner the standard-bred branch of the poultry business can be TRULY ENLIGHTENED as to what is right, fair and sportsmanlike, the better it will be for the industry itself and for each and every earnest, well-meaning and straight-forward person who is engaged in this broad field of profit and pleasure.

One difficulty is that there are a good many unsettled questions or problems that to date have not been answered or REALLY SOLVED. Truth is, a considerable number of these problems have not even been frankly stated in the public print, nor candidly discussed by men and women who are best informed and the most concerned. We can at least correct that deficiency—and A. P. W. has resolved to take hold and do all it can on this line.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

Germozone, Louse Powder, Egg Maker and other Poultry remedies have a successful reputation of twenty years behind them. They have brought success to thousands of poultry raisers and will to you. Lee's big "New Poultry Book", "Reading Symptoms of Disease" and "Poultry Pointers" free from all Lee's dealers, or write direct. The New Mandy Lee Incubator is a real automatic hatcher. Write for catalogue
GEO. H. LEE CO., DEPT. 18, OMAHA, NEB.

I WANT THE NAME OF EVERY

Wyandotte Breeder

Send no Money JUST YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL

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Box Number 122, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



You can buy Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Houses \$16 up. Complete Henery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the chicken business. Send 4 cents in stamps for our 100-page book.

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VIERHELLERS' SUNBURST STRAIN—BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Our young stock is ready to show. If you want to win at the early shows, we can furnish you the birds to win. Write us at once.

VIERHELLER BROS.,

17 Sylvania Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Holmwood's Columbian Rocks AN ESTABLISHED STRAIN of healthy, vigorous, prize winning birds, raised on free range. Our latest winnings—Buffalo, Jan. 1914 of 1st, 3rd and special hen; 1st and special cockerel; 1st pen; 2nd pullet special for Best Display is proof of quality—if more is wanted visit our yards, seeing is believing. No stock for sale—A limited number of Eggs at \$3 per 15.
MASON H. HOLMWOOD, ORCHARD PARK, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Look at our Record Look at our Record

At the biggest show in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd pens—winning display over all competitors. At the biggest show in New Hampshire, we won every first in our breed; also showed a cockerel that was the best bird in the show.

Do You Want Stock Like This?

We have a surplus stock of cockerels that must be cleaned up at once. Prices from \$3.00 up. We also offer a fine line of R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds for sale.

Rosemont Farm,

Nasauh, N. H.

Reply From Dr. J. H. Prudhomme,
Breeder of Campines, Blue Orpingtons
and Speckled Sussex

"Thurmont, Md., June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your letter with enclosure received and perused. At this writing we cannot offer any better proposition than that which Mr. Delano has evolved and put into practice.

"For the good of the industry, all breeders of fancy poultry should incorporate into their selling plan Mr. Delano's Rule of SELLING ON APPROVAL and on the GUARANTEED-TO-WIN agreement, with fair rebates.

"We have always sold on approval, but never have guaranteed winners on a graduated-refund-scale, should the birds fail to win. This we think is to the advantage of the customer, however, and will encourage him to purchase.

"Yours very truly,

"J. H. Prudhomme".

The standard-bred poultry business of America wants all the Dr. Prudhomme's it can get! He is known to us to be of the class of men who would not think of selling to a customer a choice standard-bred fowl at from ten to fifty times the value of a fowl for eating purposes and then have his customer dissatisfied. As a matter of fact, the actual market price of a fowl is about all it is worth—except satisfaction! For this reason the customer HAS THE RIGHT, just as sure as two and two make four, to be satisfied—to be fully satisfied.

There is no other sound and permanent basis on which the standard-bred poultry business can be built up and properly, rapidly developed. There is no other basis on which high-class right-minded and honorable men can embark in the business and remain in it. We may just as well understand this condition, first as last, and be governed accordingly. It is "the truth of the matter" and it would be foolish to ignore it—to try to side-step it or "dodge the issue". In order to enlist the right kind of men in this branch of the poultry industry, the business MUST BE RIGHT and must be CONDUCTED RIGHT, as a general proposition. Of this there can be no doubt whatever.

Reply From Marshall and Marshall,
Breeders of White Wyandottes

"Niagara Falls, Canada, June 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"We have your letter of the 19th regarding the 'Guaranteed to Win' plan of selling, as practiced by some leading breeders. That this has become common we feel sure, but that it is universal we considerably doubt.

"We believe that many of the breeders take the attitude that we do ourselves. We wish to sell birds in every case for what they are truly worth, giving real value in every instance, and if the customer requires a 'guarantee-to-win' basis having proper protection, such as the one who makes this plan a feature of his selling talk, then the seller should see that the minimum price will return a good profit, no matter where the bird stands when the ribbons are placed.

"We have seen some of our most trusted breeders absolutely refuse to sell birds on the 'guaranteed-to-win' basis, making the argument that you must of necessity get a good average bird for the minimum price, with a chance for the seller of a nice fat extra profit, if the competition happens to be such that the bird can win against only fair quality.

"We do not think so much depends on the method followed, with regard to hard and fast rules of sale, as to the absolute integrity of the seller. Like Mr. Delano, we have faith in the poultry breeders as a whole to give what they consider to be good value on sales that they make. If we sell a

bird to win a certain show we naturally select with that idea in mind. Quotation is made according to the quality we expect will be necessary to win. The buyer has the privilege of returning before the bird goes into competition, but if passed on by the judge it cannot be returned. Naturally we expect the bird we send out to be in the winning. Our reputation depends on it. If the customer wishes a guarantee to win, we do not hesitate to supply it, doing so on a somewhat similar basis to that described by Mr. Delano.

"This, however, we consider to be an evil necessity, rather than good business. There is to much of the gamble element to the 'guaranteed-to-win' proposition to make it really a business transaction for either the buyers or the seller.

"Also we are inclined to think the protection is more with the seller than the buyer. A breeder who stakes his reputation on supplying satisfactory birds for good value, must treat his customers right or go out of business, and we contend that it matters not whether he agrees to make a rebate which still allows him to make a comfortable profit or not, he must of necessity see to it that his sales are conducted so that the buyer gets value at a fair price. If a customer prefers to pay a little extra for the guarantee, he is entitled to it, but we have as yet been unable to see where he gets any more for it. Frankly, we consider this plan to be strictly a selling argument.

"Yours very truly,

"Marshall & Marshall,

"By A. P. Marshall".

Mr. Marshall discloses the fact that there are two sides to this guaranteed-to-win proposition with a graduated scale of rebates. If it were a simple matter there would be no need to discuss it at length. If it were a simple matter it could be stated briefly, like the definition of a word, or could be ex-

plained readily, as to its details, and that would be enough. But clearly it is one of those questions that need to be looked into carefully, from different points of view, and even then it may be impossible to arrive at a satisfactory general answer.

The practical handling of this matter still will have to be left to individuals—will have to be agreed upon as between individual sellers and buyers; yet it is certain that a frank and free discussion, right down to date, by men who know most about it must be of general help—should furnish facts and suggestions for those who have choice fowls for sale, also for the thousands of men and women who are looking forward to investing large sums of money, comparatively speaking, in this direction. Numerous other interesting letters on this subject from prominent, successful poultrymen are to be published in next month's issue of American Poultry World.

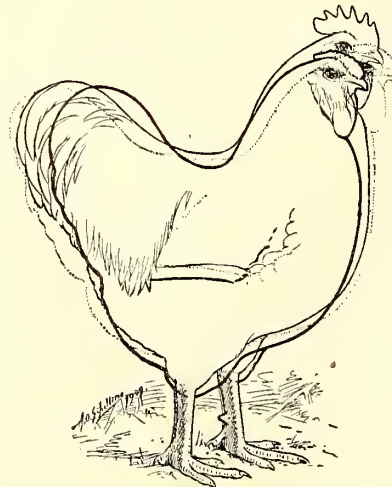
FOR SALE My breeders of Silver Duck-wings; S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Penciled Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Some show birds also. Write at once to (Sec-Treas. National S. C. Buff Leghorn Club) THOMAS PEER, CALDWELL, N. J.

GET MORE EGGS
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MANN'S BONE CUTTER 10 Days Free Trial
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Amazing "Detroit" Kerosene Engine, 15 days FREE trial proves kerosene cheapest fuel. If satisfied pay lowest price ever given, if not pay nothing. No waste. No evaporation. No explosion. Two pints coal oil do work of 3 pints of gasoline. Prices (striped) \$29.50 up. Don't buy an engine till you investigate this grand offer. Write DETROIT ENGINE WORKS, 352 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE, BUFF, SILVER PENCILED
PARTRIDGE, COLUMBIAN



Specimen Illustration, much reduced.

of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks in colors. Besides the many half-tone reproductions of noted winners and plates of feathers taken from living models Artist Schilling has prepared a series of sketches that bring out every point of the Plymouth Rock in detail.

Every breeder of Plymouth Rocks any variety should own a copy of this book.

144 pages 9 x 12 inches, price \$1.00 post paid. With one year's subscription to this Journal \$1.25. With three years subscription \$1.75. Canadian subscribers add 25 cts. per year postage. Send all orders to

American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

A TEXT BOOK of reliable and authoritative information on America's oldest and most popular variety. Explains standard requirements and tells how to select the breeders and mate for best results. A book for the amateur or professional breeder.

Edited by
WILLIAM C. DENNY

Contributed to by such well known breeders as: E. B. Thompson, Victor Bradley, A. C. Smith, A. C. Hawkins, C. H. Latham, W. S. Russell, M. F. Delano, F. W. Briggs, C. H. Welles, J. H. Parks and others.

Profusely illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling and I. W. Burgess. Three full page illustrations

A COMPARISON OF BREED TYPES

By A. O. Schilling, Staff Artist—Part II.

Continued from page 644

that about eight or ten years ago, were being cochinized and had, for feather and form, a type which caused them much harm and lessened their popularity for a number of years.

Langshans in England of the so-called modern type are practically useless as a general purpose fowl simply because breeders created a fashion which was undesirable for their welfare, yet possibly the advocates of this particular creation, or Langshan fashion are sincere in their accomplishments and enjoy the stily legged products of their matings demanded by this Standard.

A few years after Orpingtons came to this country, an advanced ideal of the Blacks, which threatened to destroy their usefulness by cochinizing them in form and feather, was produced. There were two factions among Orpington fanciers, one advocating the cochinized type of the Blacks, while the other maintained that the Buff Orpington type was the most reasonable and best to adopt. Much credit is due Mr. Delano of Owen Farms for his persistent efforts along these lines, and he and his followers advocated a slightly longer thigh and shank with less fluff and loose feathering, arguing that such a type was the most practical and best for the future Orpington if they were to be considered as an all-around meat and egg breed. We are glad he won out for it was a lucky day for the Orpington.

Common Sense Types

Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds have not experienced any particular crisis or danger of destroying their usefulness by undesirable fashions to any marked degree. A Rhode Island Red ideal was created by the Rhode Island Red Club in 1907 and this same ideal seems to be a fitting one at the present time. It is a distinctive, common sense type and under it the breed, has up to the present time, developed rapidly and become very popular. We have noted but one danger signal during the past few years and this is the persistent appearance of legginess and shallow breasts in the winning males at the large shows. These individuals have generally possessed wonderful color and no doubt our present popular judges have tolerated these defects to altogether too great an extent.

It is indeed very interesting to watch the trend and development of fashions in many of our popular breeds; the fact is, in some breeds, it is nearly as amusing, as the new creations found each year in women's wearing apparel. We have in our files thousands of photographic negatives of winners of various breeds made in years past at nearly all the leading eastern and middle west shows. A comparison of these often makes one wonder whether or not the different judges who awarded the honors really applied the Standard type in making their decisions.

It is unreasonable to assume that these judges did not know their business, for we have found from our experience in judging that the specimen of the most perfect type is not always entitled to first honors, yet one would or-

dinarily believe that a bird to win first honors at a reputable show should at least be true to the type of the breed that it represents, but we recall instances and have in our possession photographs, of Wyandotte females in particular, which are entirely unlike one another in form and profile. Truly, they were Wyandottes but differed greatly in general outline.

Study Standards Carefully

The cause of such conditions leads us back to my previous statement that types should be well fixed and kept distinctive. The modern standard should be studied carefully and each kept apart, one from the other. A Wyandotte shaped Plymouth Rock may be rather an attractive specimen and is very apt to catch the judge's eye, and as the winner, may be viewed throughout the entire show week by hundreds of beginners with the result that some of them may be misled to thinking this type the proper thing as a standard to guide him. Not all human beings have the ability to see harmony of outline and forms or to impress special ideal forms upon their memory and carry them for the purpose of comparison between specimens.

This human characteristic is more pronounced in some people than in others, which causes variations of opinion, and marks the difference between a really good judge of poultry and a poor one. We have known breeders who are experts in producing winners and who are able to pick out their own birds at home, but these same persons when put to the task of selecting the best five out of a class of birds in a show room

are absolutely unable to arrive at a conscientious decision in their efforts to determine which specimens most closely approach the ideal.

As previously stated the inability of a person to carry a fairly accurate mind picture of the form of one individual for comparison with that of another is often the cause of good breeders making poor judges. Then again some persons lack the power to see harmony of form and to distinguish wherein two apparently similar specimens differ in slight variations of profile and shape.

The frontispiece in this issue was drawn with this object in view, chiefly to aid the novice or others to make comparisons more easily with the help of the oblongs of dotted lines drawn over each profile.

EGG SHIPPING BOX FREE.

The advent of the parcel post opened up new opportunities for the poultry raiser and yet imposed certain restrictions which have had to be overcome to make its full benefits available. One of the greatest obstacles has been to obtain a safe and satisfactory container for the shipment of eggs both for hatching and commercial purposes. American ingenuity, however, was not long in perfecting such a box and now several styles are on the market. Among others, the Diamond Box Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., have made a special study of the question and from reports at hand, they seem to have reached a solution of the problem, not only in an approved egg container but in a full line of parcel post boxes that are designed to meet the needs of the poultry farmer. This concern has such complete confidence in their product that they are offering a free personal test to all A. P. W. readers. For full particulars see their announcement on another page. The index will locate it.

URBAN FARMS Pine Ridge, Buffalo, New York.

Stock and Eggs for sale from our prize winning strains, White Rocks, Black Langshans, Anconas and Black Tailed White Japanese Bantams. Eggs only from Mille Fleurs, Silkies and Tom Barron's best Strain White Leghorns and White Wyandottes.

MATING LIST NOW READY.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BRED-TO-LAY ONLY

HEIGL'S POULTRY FARM, ROCKY RIVER, OHIO

Life Member American Poultry Association

TURNER'S R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

made a cleansweep at the great Sanford Maine Show, December 8th to 10th, winning 9 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth and 2 cups. Send for mating list.

EDWARD J. TURNER, Box E, SPRINGVALE, ME.

SANDS' S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Now booking orders for Pullets for Sept. and October delivery at \$12 to \$18 per dozen. Some fine yearling males and females at bargain prices. All sired by males from high producing dams.

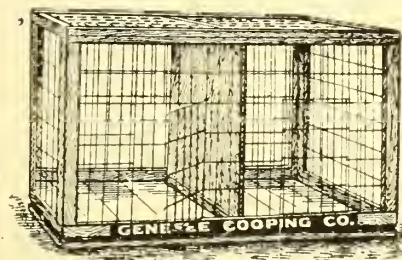
LEROY E. SANDS' POULTRY FARM, Box W, HAWLEY, PA.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Highest grade utility stock, finest exhibition stock. Cockerels for sale \$3.00 and up. Eggs from very fine pens \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15. Baby chicks in season. Send for mating list.

THEO. L. POOLE, Box F, DEWITT, N. Y.

Genesee Cooping Company THE ALL METAL SANITARY COOP.



GEC. W. WEBB, Mgr.

Poultry Associations and the poultry press pronounce the Genesee system of cooping the most perfect in every detail. Write for photos showing the largest shows in the country in operation. Before contracting for next season's cooping get our estimate on shows ranging from a minimum 500 coops and upwards. Good second hand exhibition metal coops for sale as well as new ones.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

LOW COST OF POULTRY HOUSES

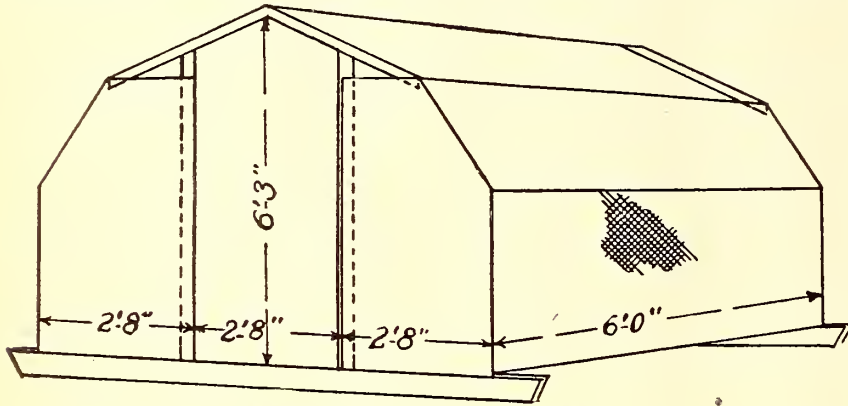
By W. A. Wolford, Associate Editor

(Continued from page 647)

in locations where greater protection is necessary, may be covered with muslin or burlap screens.

An \$8.00 House for 12 Hens

As low cost is to be our aim we will first consider a house of the piano box

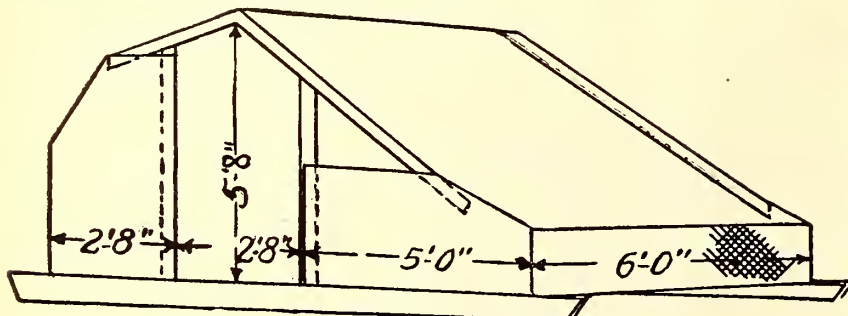


A-SHAPED PIANO BOX HOUSE.

The above outline drawing shows arrangement of piano boxes for making a very desirable small house at low cost. The illustration shows house placed on skids for moving from place to place when used on range. For greater roof strength an extra set of rafters should be placed at the center of roof. An exit for the fowls can be placed in the front. Drawing is from Georgia Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 102.

type, two very good models of which are given in bulletin 102, Georgia Experiment Station. The first is called the "A" shaped piano box house, a line drawing of which appears herewith showing arrangement of boxes. This house has floor dimensions of 6 feet by 8 feet. First arrange a foundation upon which to build, then remove tops and backs of boxes and in doing so use care to preserve the lumber for later use. Now place the boxes in position 2 feet, 8 inches apart on the foundation or 8 feet outside measurement. Next cut two sets of rafters so that the peak will come at the center of opening between the boxes and be 6 feet, 3 inches high at the center which at one end will be the doorway. The boards taken from back and sides may now be nailed in place on the rafters to make the roof and also used to close up opening at the end opposite the door, and to fill in the floor. A small window may be put in end when closing up if more light is wanted. A door casing should next be put in place, after which remove the boards from

differently we can have a house, 6 ft. by 10 ft., 4 inches, of the Tolman type. First prepare a foundation as for the preceding house, then remove the back and top from one of the boxes and place it in position on the foundation. Next remove the front and bottom from the second box and lay it back down on the foundation, leaving a space 2 ft., 8 inches between it and the first box. The rafters should now be placed in position as shown in the illustration and the boards previously removed from boxes used to make the roof and fill in the floor. The boards may now be removed from the front and one inch mesh wire put in place to make the open front. It is also advisable to put a window in the space opposite door as with this style construction but little sunlight will penetrate the house through the open front. To make the door 60 lineal feet of matched flooring will be required. The roof and sides of this house should be covered with a good roofing felt. When complete the cost should not exceed \$10. Piano boxes can be purchased at a majority



COMBINATION ROOF PIANO BOX HOUSE.

We are indebted to the previously mentioned bulletin for this drawing. It shows how larger floor space may be secured with two piano boxes furnishing the main part of the building. This arrangement gives a house similar to the Tolman type, a house that is proving satisfactory in many sections. Like the preceding house this one may be built for a very small outlay and will prove adequate for the average family flock.

the front and use them in making the door. The front can now be covered with wire netting and the roof and sides covered with tar felt or roofing paper. This house can be built at a cost not to exceed \$8 and will give floor space sufficient for 12 to 15 hens.

The house is now ready for interior furnishings. These and their arrangement will be described later on.

A Tolman Type House for \$10.00

By arranging the two piano boxes

POULTRY LESSONS FREE

To buyers of Successful Incubators and brooders. Big 1915 book sent free for a postal. Don't buy any incubator till you write to Des Moines Incubator Co., 627 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

SUSSEX

Eggs balance of season from all pens as gathered \$3.00 per 15. Birds \$3.00 up. CHESTNUT RED FARM, HACKENSACK, N. J.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

THE CRIMSON STRAIN
150-Yearling Hens. Good Size and Color, \$1 and \$1.50 each
CHINA HANCHETT, P. D. Verona. GREENWAY, N. Y.



SUSSEX
BLUE ORPINGTONS
CAMPINES
Dr. J. H. Prudhomme
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Fogg's S. C. White Leghorns

Write for special prices on breeders and cockerels. We can furnish quality and guarantee satisfaction. N. V. FOGG, Box W, MT. STERLING, KY.

FREE We invite every reader of this paper to test the safe shipping qualities of the *Diamond Egg Box*. Conditions, mention this paper and we will send you on approval a 15 egg size by parcel post, prepaid. DIAMOND BOX MFG. CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ABERNETHY'S HOUDANS

"The strain that wins." Why not get among the winners by buying some of my stock at present very low prices. JAS. ABERNETHY, Box W, WEST PEMBROOKE, ME.

COLORED LEG BANDS



Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green. 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-\$100; 250-\$2.25.

Box 344 N. Third St. CHAS. L. STILES COLUMBUS, OHIO

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Sunnyside S. C. White Leghorns are my hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard quality, and egg production. Let me tell you about them or better still let me fit you out with a select pen. Some choice breeders both male and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.



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DISEASES and THEIR CURE

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DR. O. H. CRANDALL
QUINCY, ILLINOIS

HAYNER'S BARRED

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

S. C. R. I. REDS.

Winners wherever shown. Look up our Central Palace winnings, they are interesting. Bred to lay large brown eggs.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

H. W. HAYNER, Prop. JONAS HAYNER, Mgr.
LIVINGSTON, COL. CO., N. Y.

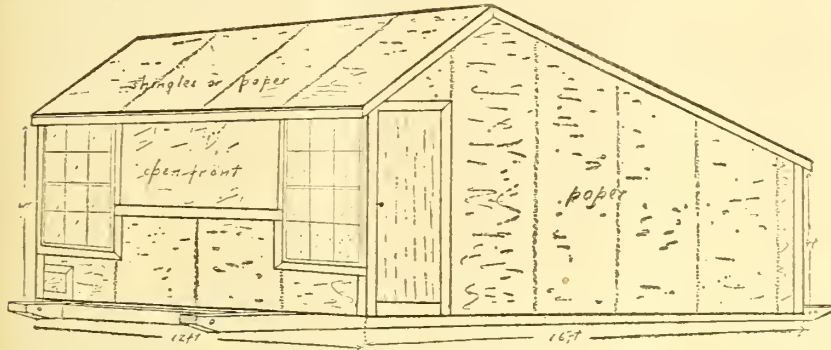
of music stores at a cost not exceeding \$2 each. This house will give sufficient floor space for from 15 to 20 hens, or even more when used on free range.

By going to a little additional expense the foundation for these houses may be raised from two and one half to three feet off the ground and boarded up on three sides and the space thus made may

tion. The bill of material for a house of this kind is approximately as follows:

- 2 pieces 4 x 4-16 feet long.
- 2 pieces 4 x 4-12 feet long.
- 17 pieces 2 x 4-12 feet long.
- 10 pieces 2 x 4-18 feet long.
- 2 pieces 2 x 4-14 feet long.

Matched flooring 420 feet (board measure).



MAINE COLONY HOUSE.

This illustration shows a house of a very popular type that is adaptable to almost any location. It is used extensively at the Maine Experiment Station and the illustration shows it arranged on skids for easy moving in range work. The house is of good design and may be extended to as many compartments as are desirable. Added length will slightly reduce construction cost and make a very desirable house where large flocks are kept for egg production. Framing plans for this house are fully described in Extension Circular, Vol. 7, No. 12, September, 1914, entitled: "Housing Farm Poultry," issued by the Maine College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

be used for a scratching pen. To do this would require the purchase of 80 lineal feet of 2 x 4 studding and about 200 lineal feet of 6 inch matched or plain be used for a scratching pen. To do this sheeting, which can be covered with roofing paper to make it tight and free from drafts.

The houses just described are suitable for the city dweller who desires to raise a few chickens and of necessity must make his investment in buildings small. While these two types of houses are very low in cost, they answer all the requirements of a good poultry house and will serve your purpose as well as a house costing three or four times as much. One objection to these two types is their appearance and many backyarders would object to them on this account. For those who wish something more elaborate and of a more attractive appearance we will describe a type of colony house used and recommended by the Maine Agricultural Station, Orono, Maine. This house requires the purchase of the full bill of materials and should be built by one who has a fair knowledge of carpentry.

The Maine Station Colony House

The dimensions of this house are 12 feet wide by 16 feet deep and it will accommodate fifty laying hens. The estimated cost is \$50, which will probably vary slightly in different localities depending upon quality and price of material used and cost of labor employed in construction.

The house has a roof known as the two-thirds span that is it has a larger portion of the roof surface on one side of the peak than on the other. The house is six feet in front, 4 feet at the rear and 8 feet at the peak. The peak or ridge for best appearance should be about 5 feet 3 inches from the front, this would require cutting the rafters 6 feet, 6 inches for the front and 12 feet for the rear, giving plenty of overhang to carry the drip from eaves away from the founda-

tion. The accompanying illustration will show the appearance of the finished house, also how curtain and windows are arranged. As constructed at the Main

- Matched boards, for siding and roof 600 feet (board measure).
- 5 rolls roofing paper.
- 2 windows.
- 2 yards muslin.
- 125 lineal feet 3 inch furring for curtain frames, etc.
- 3 lbs. spikes.
- 20 lbs. nails.

The accompanying illustration will show the appearance of the finished house, also how curtain and windows are arranged. As constructed at the Main

Station it is a very substantially built house, as strength in construction is necessary under their method of moving the house from place to place. For a permanent location there are many points at which the cost can be reduced especially in framing material.

Utah Station Type a Good One

Another small house which may be built at low cost is one used at the

Mr. H. Armstrong Roberts of Beverley, N. J., says:—My flocks, old and young alike are in the pink of condition which means heavy egg yield, fertility and vitality. They are all fed a mash containing

FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD

Send for 32 page booklet telling more about Mustard and its relation to poultry and egg production.

The R. T. French Company, Dept B, Rochester, N. Y.



BLACK SPANISH

All first prizes Madison Garden, Boston and Chicago shows. Birds for sale to win in any competition. Eggs \$5 per thirteen, each additional thirteen \$4.00.

R. A. ROWAN,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for Utility and Beauty

Write your wants in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, or Pullets. \$2,000 invested, 20 years' experience. **INCUBATOR EGGS, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1,000.**

NEW BOOKLET FREE

W. A. CONGDON,

Box 404, WATERMAN, ILL.

Lisk's White Wyandottes

A fine lot of yearling males and females at sacrifice prices for quick orders. This is a great chance for you to get some of my celebrated winning and laying strain at a low cost. Write your wants.

FRED C. LISK, Box L, ROMULUS, N. Y.

DUTTON'S "NIAGARA STRAIN" OF RHODE ISLAND REDS

I do not buy my winners, I breed them and they have the blood lines to produce winners. 93 birds under ribbons at 6 shows in two years. Winning many specials. Have furnished winners for the largest shows. Will have for sale again next fall S. C. and R. C. cockerels and pullets bred from my winners.

E. M. DUTTON, Red Specialist, NEWFANE, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME

to place your orders for good breeding Single Comb White Leghorns.

3000 One Year Old Breeders For Sale

These birds are selected from over 7,000 layers, and intelligent breeding for health, stamina and good quality and quantity of eggs is back of every bird.

Prices only \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Remember we have never been troubled with White Diarrhoea in our Leghorns and you will be able to raise some elegant, healthy, vigorous chicks from these next spring.

75 Cock Birds marked down to \$3 and \$5

Hundreds of cockerels from \$1.00 up, according to age.

10 Weeks Old Pullets \$1.00 each

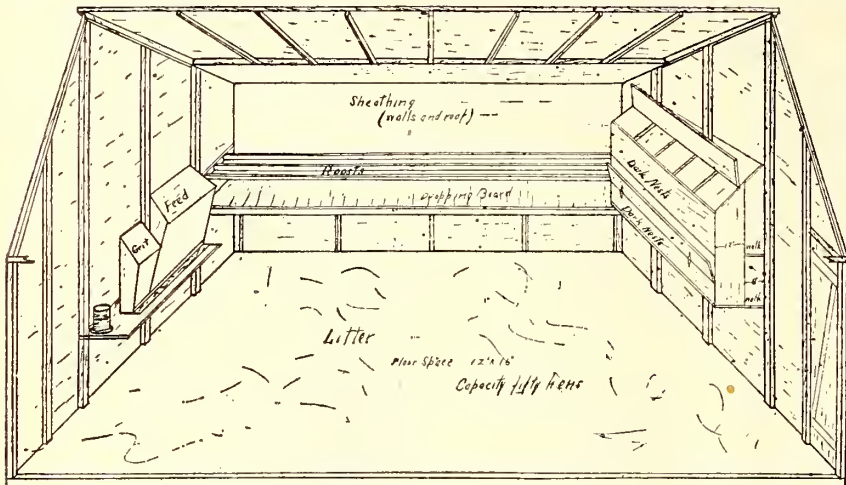
Write at once for our 96-page catalogue, the best Leghorn catalogue published this year.

THE EVERLAY FARM, Box 240-G, METHUEN, MASS.



Utah Agricultural Station and by incorporating any minor changes that your location suggests should prove satisfac-

but as a good grade of roofing paper can be substituted for the shingles with which the Utah house is roofed the cost



INTERIOR MAINE COLONY HOUSE.

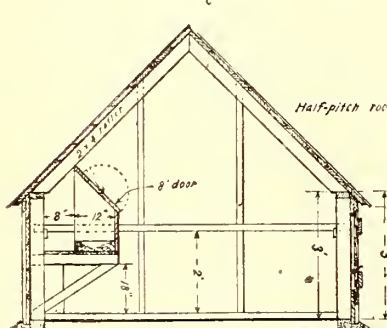
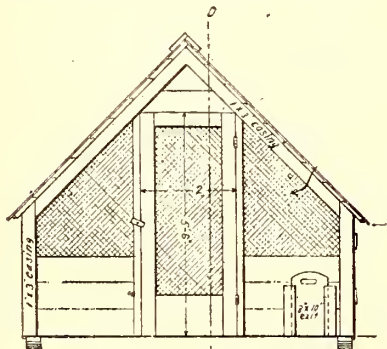
This drawing is shown for the purpose of giving a general idea of how the interior furnishings of a poultry house should be arranged. Particular attention is called to the unobstructed floor space, giving the entire floor area to the fowls, an important consideration when birds are confined during the winter months. Regardless of the style of house this same plan should be followed. Why use up valuable exercising room with fixtures when it can be easily avoided?

tory in any section. This house is 8 x 14 feet of the double pitch type of roof and will accommodate from 30 to 40 hens. The estimated cost of material and labor is \$30, which does not include floor,

need not necessarily exceed that figure to any extent.

As previously stated this house is 8 x 14 on the ground. It is 3 feet high at eaves and 7 feet at the peak. This gives a rather sharp pitch to the roof and supplies plenty of head room for the attendant, when cleaning out, collecting eggs and doing other necessary inside work. The accompanying drawing will give an idea of construction and show the arrangement of open front. In some locations it may be necessary to provide curtains, particularly so, if the house is in an exposed location.

The framing material required for this house is as follows:



UTAH COLONY HOUSE.

Here we present another very desirable house of low cost. Like the others this is of the open or curtain front style, but supplies a variation in type or style of construction. In the illustration, which is taken from Circular, No. 14, Utah Agricultural College, is shown the arrangement of the front in the upper portion of the drawing while the lower part shows construction and arrangement of interior. It will be noted that the dropping boards are placed at the rear two feet from the floor with the nest boxes along the side wall, this makes an attractive as well as satisfactory house.

FERNBROOK FARM
White Wyandottes, Fawn Runner and Pekin Ducks win at Boston, 1915. Breeding Stock, Eggs, Baby Chicks,
FERNBROOK FARM,
A. G. Bouck, Mgr. Menands Road, Albany, N. Y.

Old Trusty Incubator Still Less than \$10
600,000 in use. Write for free book.
M. M. JOHNSON CO.
Clay Center, - - Nebraska

Bean's Columbian Rocks Win.

I can furnish your requirements in exhibition birds, breeding stock or eggs at prices that will astonish you. Write for descriptive circular.
F. G. BEAN, COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA

EVERGOLD BUFF DOTTES Elegant illustrated catalog giving our methods of feeding and breeding Buff Wyandottes, only 20 cents. Price list and mating list free.

ROCKY RUN FARMS, Box 40, NORTHFIELD, OHIO
W. G. Marshall, Prop. Gerald Williams, Mgr. Poultry Dept

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. S. C. R. I. REDS.

500 Breeders from our Breeding Pens Now For Sale. Both Males and Females. 80 Cents Each and Up.
POULTRY DEPT. EAGLE BAY FARM
F. A. House, Mgr. SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

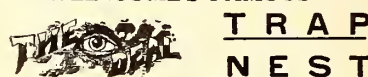
JERSEY GRIT FOR POULTRY

FOUR IN ONE

VITALIZER, SHELL MAKER, TISSUE BUILDER, HEALTH TOXINE
Used by over 80,000 Poultry Raisers. Over One Million Bags sold in 1914. 300 lbs. for One Dollar
Send for Samples and Analysis.
ARTHUR W. BISHOP, PATERSON, N. J

A MILLION HENS USE

WELLCOME'S FAMOUS



TRAP NEST

Shows Which Hen Laid The Egg.
New Principle 100 Per Cent Efficient
F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Me.
Write NOW for prices and proof.

*** A dime pays for a four months trial subscription to A. P. W. Why not send it to a friend?

SUSSEX All Varieties SUSSEX

Eggs and stock for sale at all times. If you want a money maker and the finest table fowl known to mankind try the Sussex.

RED JACKET POULTRY FARM, W. M. Patteson, PENN YAN, N. Y

BUFF WYANDOTTES YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE UTILITY AND FANCY

We won A. P. A. Grand Prize Medal for Best in American class at last New York, Palace Show.
THEODORE S. HEWKE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

BOWN'S BIG THREE

COLUMBIAN ROCKS After a most successful breeding season I am now prepared to quote attractive prices on birds used in my breeding pens.
COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS I am also booking orders for choice cockerels and pullets for exhibition purposes. Order now and get the benefit of my early selections.
WHITE FAVEROLLES
LEW H. BOWN, Box W, EAST AURORA, N. Y.



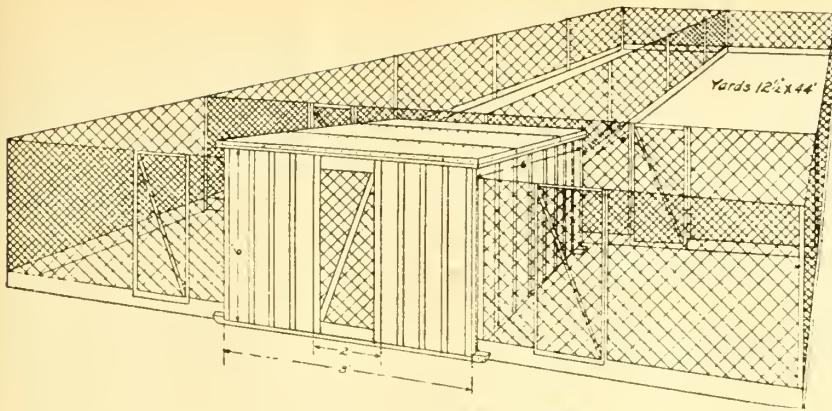
MOORE BROS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Exhibition Stock now ready. Grasp the opportunity to secure stock from one of the greatest winning strains of Leghorns in America. Farm raised, healthy, vigorous. They lay as well as win. Our free catalogue gives full information with description of our 12 matings. Send for copy to-day. Remember that we can supply you with layers or winners.

"You can win with our Strain"

MOORE BROS., Box W, MOSCOW, N. Y.



A GOOD YARD ARRANGEMENT.

The above arrangement of yards for limited space is suggested by Prof. Jas. Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural College, and we believe it solves the yarding problem for the backyarder in a most satisfactory manner. It not only provides for a small garden spot but also makes provision for the care of the young chicks. This plan provides a rotation of garden crops and chickens and should prove highly valuable when intensive methods are necessary.

- 6 pieces 2 x 4-12 feet long.
- 6 pieces 2 x 4-16 feet long.
- 2 pieces 2 x 4-14 feet long.
- 3 pieces 4 x 4-14 feet long.
- 1 piece 4 x 4-16 feet long.

For siding and roofing, No. 2 matched sheeting can be used and later covered with roofing paper, approximately 400 board feet of sheeting is required. If a dry location is at hand and the foundation is slightly elevated a floor will not be necessary, although many prefer it on account of the dust that accumulates from an earth floor.

In the foregoing we have given plans for what we believe to be four very acceptable types of low cost houses. As the cost ranges from \$10 to \$50, one or the other should fit almost anyone's means who desires to keep a few hens.

We have described the several types of houses but have purposely refrained from mentioning the equipment as we preferred to do so in a separate paragraph. Dropping boards, perches, nest boxes, hoppers and water dishes are necessary in all houses, so what is needed for one house will be required for the other. It is in the arrangement of these furnishings that many fall down. These appliances should be installed without encroaching on the floor space to any great extent. That is, they should all be placed above the floor level so that every available inch of floor space will be given over to the hens. To make this clear will call attention to the illustration of the interior of the Maine Colony house on opposite page. The shows clearly how fixtures may be arranged without expense of floor space.

A Yard Plan for the City Lot

In backyard poultry raising there is always the danger from contaminated soil by being forced to keep the fowls, and raise the chicks on the same ground year after year. Undoubtedly several have solved this problem, but for those to whom it is still the source of much worry we wish to offer a plan, put forth by Prof. Jas. Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural Station, that we believe will offer a solution to the problem. In commenting on this plan Prof. Dryden states:

"It is not expected that the plan can be followed under all conditions. The details can be modified to suit different conditions, such as size and shape of available ground. The main feature of the plan is that it offers opportunity

for keeping the fowls under sanitary conditions. It may be that the required number can be successfully kept on a smaller area, but by decreasing the area, it will be more difficult to keep the ground in proper sanitary condition and the fowls in good health".

The plan as outlined by Prof. Dryden and illustrated herewith is designed to keep enough fowls to supply fresh eggs for an ordinary family and calls for a space 25 feet by 50 feet. The shape, however, can be modified to fit your own backyard or the same plan followed on a larger space.

A house of whatever style or size you prefer is located in the center at one end of the space and double yards occupying full width of available space can be arranged to the rear, the space at either side of the house is also enclosed making two smaller yards. By using one of the larger yards for a garden patch one year and the fowls the next a rotation is effected that will keep the ground in a sanitary condition. The fowls will help the garden crop and the garden will help the fowls.

The small enclosure at either end of the house may be used for hatching and rearing the chicks and if possible a turf should be cultivated on these areas. If this cannot be done they should be frequently spaded, turning over a little at a time, thus giving the little fellows a place to scratch in. It will also prove a good plan to spade the yard occupied

**=GET INTO A NEW RUT=
AND SHOW YOUR BIRDS AT
ALLENTOWN FAIR
SEPTEMBER 21-22-23-24, 1915**

A Poultry Show with a larger attendance daily than the biggest winter show has in a week. A crowd with the money and disposition to buy. Allentown is in the heart of the most prosperous agricultural and manufacturing district in America.

A show where judges, officers, employees cannot exhibit and where there is no crooked work.

A show that lasts only three days and where you get your birds back promptly and correctly.

A show where the prize monies are worth while and are as good as U. S. Government Bonds.

Write for premium list to H. B. Schall, General Secretary, Allentown, Pa. Address correspondence to

RUDOLPH SWEISSFURTH
Supt. Pigeons

W. THEO. WITTMAN
Supt. Poultry

**New York State Fair
Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 13th to 18th, 1915
"BETTER THAN EVER"**

Plan to send your birds to the premier Fall show of All America. Because—

We have the finest exhibition poultry building in the country. Empire cages are used in all departments. Syracuse is centrally located and in easy access from all points. Your birds will be passed upon by Judges of national reputation. Your birds will be cared for by competent assistants in charge. The winnings you make at Syracuse will be second to none. An early fall winning at Syracuse places you in a position to bid for the early fall trade. Thousands of interested people from all parts of the land will view your birds daily. Your prize money is guaranteed by the State of New York. You owe it to yourself to write for premium list to this big Fall event where a winning will mean much towards your success. We offer \$3, \$2, \$1 on the single classes in popular varieties with a small entry fee of 50c. We offer \$5, \$3, \$2 on both old and young pens with a small entry fee of \$1.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE REGULAR PRIZE MONEY WE OFFER \$1300 IN CASH FOR BEST DISPLAYS IN THE VARIOUS VARIETIES. HANDSOME SILVER CUPS GALORE Premium list now ready. Entries close August 23rd.

S. C. SHAVER, Sec'y.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

W. H. MANNING, Supt.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

by the older fowls. It will not only keep it in better sanitary condition by preventing the accumulation of droppings on the surface but will encourage the fowls to exercise, and exercise is a tonic both for health and production.

This system like any other that will effect success in the backyard will require plenty of work on the part of the caretaker. Intensive systems all demand labor. But success always demands close application and hard work whether it be in poultry keeping or in other lines.

The houses described in the foregoing should with little modification meet the requirements of the varied tastes of poultry raisers and the various conditions under which small flocks are kept. Where a change in present system is anticipated or new houses are to be built, plans should be considered now and houses built during the warm weather to give them time to season and dry out before needed for occupancy. Doing so will save worry and annoyance from dampness next winter.

RIGHT USE OF RHODE ISLAND RED "SPORTS"

PART II.

By Foremost Fancier-Breeders and Wm. C. Denny

(Continued from page 641)

Single Comb lines to produce first class birds.

"The disadvantages would mainly be defects in comb as the Rose Comb blood would be likely to throw either too many points or side sprigs, the 'scientific removal' of which we do not all have time to accomplish. Do not think a man could be blamed for exhibiting a 'sport' in the Single Comb class if it had a genuine good Single Comb, and not one from which the extra points and side sprigs had been 'gracefully carved'.

"If prizes are taken on these 'sports' in a Single Comb class, they could not be advertised as anything but Single Combs, but in my humble estimation the buying public should be informed of such a fact and also as to whether it had been tried in regards to breeding qualities, when mated in the Single Comb pens.

"Yours very truly,
"Harold Tompkins".

Well-Known Breeder Experiments

C. P. Scott a well-known breeder of Single Combs gives results of crossing a pure Single Comb male with a Rose Comb Sport. Twenty three chicks have been hatched from this mating, and all have Single Combs.

"Peoria, Ill., May 6, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Yours of April 23rd was received, and I will answer your questions alphabetically.

"Question 1. My opinion is based on theory only, as I cannot speak from experience for I have never made such a cross in my breeding. However, if there is anything to scientific breeding and the reproducing of better quality along related blood lines, in my opinion it would be very unwise to use a sport from a Rose Comb mating or vice versa. To sell hatching eggs from such a mating would be wronging the public, unless they were advised at the time of purchase. By making an experimental mating and continuing the proper mating for about three years, one might be able to improve their flock, but I believe that it would be taking a step backward to head your pen with a Rose Comb 'sport' if you are a Single Comb breeder.

"Question 2. It is not safe to advertise a strong pen of birds unless you are reasonably sure they will reproduce as good if not better quality

than you have in your flock. Headed by a 'sport' would make it very much of an uncertainty.

"Question 3. I would be very slow to use such an outcross.

"Question 4. To my knowledge it is not practiced very much among Rhode Island Red breeders for breeding purposes, but there are a number of 'sports' used in the show for exhibition purposes. This may or may not be the proper thing to do, but nevertheless we are up against it just the same.

"Question 5. I would be very much afraid of bad effects. Would not like to sell eggs or stock from such a mating, nor would not without informing the purchaser. However, I have made a single mating this year from a Rose Comb 'sport' (female) to a Single Comb cockerel. I have 23 chicks from this mating. All have Single Combs showing strong vigor and good color. It is an experiment for knowledge.

"Question 6. 'Anything is fair in Love and War'. Quality wins.

"Question 7. No, hardly fair. Still not very many show birds are the best producers. A breeder may raise a thousand birds and only have one top-notch and it sometimes is produced from the mating he least expects.

"Very truly yours,

"C. P. Scott".

Says a Customer is Entitled to Know the Origin of What he Buys

George L. Buell, who has been very successful as a breeder of Single Comb Reds, believes that customers are entitled to know when they are purchasing stock or eggs that has been bred from Rose Comb "sports".

"Lorain, Ohio, May 7, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have your letter of the 23rd ult., at hand regarding the using of Single Comb 'sports' and replying will say:

"Question 1. I have never considered it so. I think a customer should know at all times just what he is purchasing and its origin.

"Question 2. I have never thought so nor done so.

"Question 3. I think it quite a frequent practice to show them, but do not believe it is so frequent a practice to breed them.

"Question 4. The only result in the way of improvement that could be expected would be in color, as in my opinion the Rose Combs breed better in color than do the Single Combs, but I believe the bad effects in the way of disqualified combs would more than offset the good effects.

"Question 5. I think to be technical, it would be as if they are neither Rose nor Single Combs and are really in a class by themselves.

"Question 6. I do not think it fair.

"Very truly yours,

"George L. Buell".

Mr. Caswell Says "Treat the Public With Absolute Fairness"

Philip Caswell was at one time Secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club of America. He has been a breeder and exhibitor of Single and Rose Comb Reds for years. In his capacity as an official of the club and as a producer he has rendered valuable service to the breed. We believe it well worth while for every reader of this article to give his frank, straight-from-the-shoulder letter a second reading. Mr. Caswell apparently has no use for a "hit and miss" system

A. A. WHYLAND

Columbian Rock Specialist

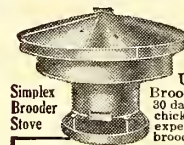
CHATHAM, NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE WINNERS

Brown and White Leghorns

Rocks and Wyandottes. Catalogue.

W. W. KULP, Box 12, POTTSTOWN, PA.



Simplex Brooder Stove

Brood Your Chicks 30 Days Free

Use the wonderful new Simplex Brooder Stove on your own hatch for 30 days, free. Raise 20 to 50 per cent more chicks at 1-2 the cost, 1-4 the operating expense, 1-10 the work. Small and large broods. Your money back if not delighted.

Write Today For Valuable Book, FREE profits from poultry. Also details of free trial offer. Send now. Simplex Brooder Stove Co., Dept. B382 Grand Rapids, Mich.

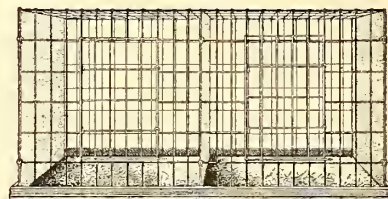
The MacKay Colony Brooder

The original coal burning, self-regulating colony brooder. Used successfully by hundreds of successful poultry raisers.

The MacKay Colony Brooder is made in two styles, to meet the requirements of both the large and small grower. Get our free circular and learn more about this modern brooding method.

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Manufacturers of Exhibition Poultry and Pigeon Coops of latest improved design. We make a specialty of cooping Poultry Shows, at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

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LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS

Eggs, chix and breeders. Utility and show quality. Illustrated catalog free. Win wherever shown.

RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,

RIVERDALE, N. J.

"Premier" Partridge Wyandottes

The International Winners.

In the lead at America's Greatest Shows for the past six years. Send us your order for birds to win at the fall fairs, we can help you. Send for beautifully illustrated "Partridge Wyandotte Book".

SHEFFIELD FARM, H. B. Hark, Mgr. Poultry Dept., GLENDALE, OHIO

1896 BUFF WYANDOTTES 1915

Have won continuously during the past eighteen years at the leading shows and in the largest classes ever shown. Have won best display at three National Club Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio in 1902, at Madison Square Garden in 1903, at Toledo, Ohio in 1913, in the largest and best classes of Buff Wyandottes ever shown. My small line is the strongest you can get anywhere and my males were persistent winners in large classes last season for my customers. Have some excellent males and females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly returned provided stock is returned to me within one week.

ANDREW RIDDELL,

R. No. 6,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

of breeding because as he puts it. "results can never be depended upon".

"Newport, R. I., May 7, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:
"Your favor of the 23rd inst., is surely going to make some of the boys 'sit up and take notice'. It will either draw a very few replies or it will develop some new members for the Annanias Club. In any event, it is a timely subject and one that cannot be passed over lightly. It pertains not only to the future welfare of the breed, but equally as well to breeders discharging faithfully their obligations to the buying public. Since your letter is in the form of a series of questions, I shall make my reply in a series of answers, and give you my best judgment on the questions as I interpret them.

"To begin with, we shall assume that the matings under consideration are pure Reds (I use the word Reds simply for convenience and the saving of time and not because I think that it is a good substitute for Rhode Island Reds), and bred to a fair degree of perfection. It is generally understood that the Single Comb is the normal comb, and for this reason, even in carefully bred Rose Comb flocks will occasionally assert itself, but in many cases it will be a poor comb. No doubt it is a weakness in the Rose Comb mating rather than any strength that can be attributed to the Single Comb that causes this throw back. Some flocks throw more Single Combs than others which is due to their very foundation and origin. I believe it would be difficult to find a reputable breeder who would say that a straight Single Comb mating ever threw Rose Comb chicks, but the more carefully bred Rose Comb strains will throw more or less Single Combs.

"Under no consideration would I use a Single Comb male that came from a Rose Comb mating to head a breeding pen. In doing this, you would get 50% of that blood in your chicks, and as I consider this a weakness, I am of the opinion that breeding along such lines would lead sooner or later to regret.

"I have seen a number of very pretty Single Comb pullets from Rose Comb matings and have seen them in shows, too. Now, if a man is a little weak in color of his Single Comb and has a strongly bred male at the head of that pen, he might be justified in adding a very small percentage of female 'sports' and then use due care in the breeding of the chickens from this mating. If you understand the principles of breeding and are willing to take the time and care to breed these birds for a sufficient number of generations until you have fixed and established this new introduction, then you may be playing a safe game. If you are not willing to exercise this knowledge and exert the attention and trouble that it involves, you had better leave the 'sports' alone. On the other hand, if you are using a 'hit and miss' system of breeding and picking up specimens promiscuously because they look good and give no heed to their ancestors, then it makes no difference to you about this 'sport' question. You will never have a mating that you can depend upon anyway, so you may as well use 'sports' as 'freaks'.

"Regarding the question of exhibiting a Single Comb produced from a Rose Comb mating, I should not scruple about such as taking an unfair advantage over other exhibitors for several reasons. First, every exhibitor has the same privilege and opportunity. Second, the bird in the cage is being judged and not the pen it came from. If the bird is good otherwise and has developed a good enough comb to qualify in the Single Comb class, that constitutes a legitimate entry. If the question of a bird's ancestors constituted a part of its show qualifications, our country would be overflowing with expoultry judges and second hand coops, and our bumptious but well-meaning show secretaries would be relegated to the top shelf. As a matter of fact there are a big number of birds in every poultry exhibition that should never have escaped the axe, and there are winners in various classes that the public would be greatly benefited if they dropped dead before they reached home to be installed in a highly advertised breeding pen. Many breeders of

good faith sell eggs from this class I speak of and many others of equally good faith toward the public advertise the birds but put in a 'real' one to get them fertile eggs. How many judges give any consideration to a bird's breeding value when they are placing the awards? One often wonders how flocks can reproduce themselves and keep up their vitality. The wise breeder who is honest with the public and with himself will be very grateful for the honors he has received in the show room, but will put many of his winners in utility pens when they arrive home and head his best matings with strong, hardy, vigorous birds with the pure blood of many generations back running in their veins.

"Regarding your last question which involves the taking of the public's money, I take an entirely different attitude. Scruples and conscience should enter here full strength, and a breeder should put forth his most earnest efforts to deal fairly with his customers and should charge a fair compensation for his products. The description of his matings should be accurate and honest. The mating should be made up of sound, clean, honest birds and free from freaks, fakes or sports. On the other hand, the buying public should appreciate these qualities in a breeder and be willing to meet him on the middle ground.

"In closing, I would say to the breeders, both amateurs and those who make a living from it,—put together honest matings selected from your own raising if possible, and if not, from straight birds with good blood lines back of them; give a fair description of your matings, and fix your charges so as to compensate you for your extra labor and extra efforts toward treating the public with absolute fairness.

"Respectfully yours,
"Philip Caswell".

Replies were also received from Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.; Ira M. Crowther Willoughby, Ohio; J. W. Simmons, Geneva, Ohio and E. L. Prickett, Hazardville, Conn. These letters also any further replies to the question will appear in the August issue.


NORWALK, OHIO

The Norwalk Poultry Show Company, Norwalk, Ohio, are now preparing their premium list for their coming show which is scheduled for December 7 to 11 inclusive. The men behind this proposition are an enthusiastic lot and in announcing their dates make the statement that "This is to be the largest and best show in the state of Ohio in 1915". This statement is qualified somewhat by the following. "This is our aim and we generally get what we aim at". This shows a large amount of optimism and a degree of confidence in their ability to make


good, that is bound to reflect beneficially on the poultry breeders of the Buckeye State and no doubt there will be a large gathering at Norwalk next December. C. O. Jackson, the enterprising secretary, will be pleased to send full information to all interested parties.

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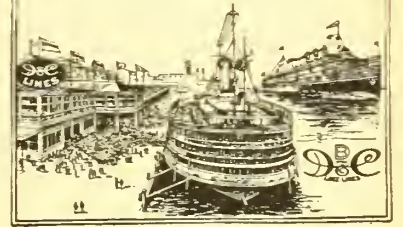
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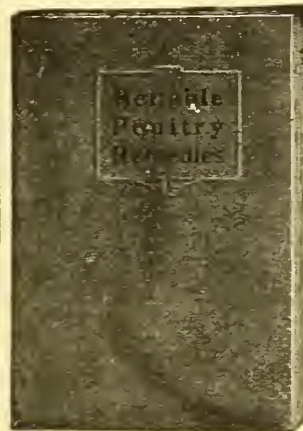
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

HENS DON'T LAY

Q. Kindly advise me by mail why my hens don't lay and how to make them lay. One month ago I had 50 chickens and got 25 eggs a day. Later I brought 125 hens from New York, they were good layers in New York but here they don't seem to lay at all. The most I got from all the 175 chickens was 48 eggs a day. But now the record seems to be decreasing. They lay about 1 dozen a day. They get a ration of oats, corn and cracked corn, morning and evening and scratch feed at noon of 8 quarts a meal. They have laying mash (dry), charcoal and oyster shells always before them. I have 5 roosters among the 175 chickens. Would you advise me to separate the roosters? These are all mixed breeds. They have a very sanitary and well built coop and are fenced in. Does rainy or dry weather affect laying? My little chicks eat good, exercise and look healthy in every respect except they always keep their wings down. How can I remedy that? Hope to receive a long and satisfactory answer by return mail.—I. A., Hurleyville, N. Y.

A. From your inquiry we take it that your flock of hens are a varied assortment of mixed breeds and no doubt their age varies as much as their breeding and colors. At best a flock of this kind is very unsatisfactory and our advice would be to send them to market and make a new start with one variety of pure bred fowls. For laying the Leghorns are popular, or if you desire a general purpose fowl you have the Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons to select from. To get back to your question we believe there are two causes for unsatisfactory results, first, the hens themselves being of uncertain age and breeding may naturally be poor layers; second, you state that you feed a ration composed of oats, corn and cracked corn. What the proportions of each are we do not know but assume from your statement that you have a "double dose" of corn, which is not conducive to egg production but rather inclines to the laying on of fat. Our advice would be to give less corn, and encourage them to eat freely of the mash and see that they have a daily supply of green stuff, and don't forget that they must have animal food if the egg yield is to be satisfactory. This is best supplied by adding 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of meat scraps to the mash or by placing the scraps in hoppers where they can help themselves. Rainy or dry weather should not seriously affect egg production under ordinary conditions. Regarding your little chicks we should judge that they showed a lack of vitality, and as previously stated would recommend that you close out your flock and make a new start with pure bred poultry.

LIVER TROUBLE

Q. As a subscriber of your paper, I would like your assistance regarding a disease which I have been up against for the past two years. Am in the poultry business and winter about 750 pullets and 250 hens, S. C. White Leghorns. Have modern buildings, continuous type, floors three feet above ground, allowing exercise and dusting room underneath. The first symptom is a purple tinge on tips of comb, gradually becoming worse until fowl dies, generally the same day this symptom appears. Have always treated for liver trouble. Droppings seem rather dry and at times I find some of a bright yellow cast. Have opened up a number of dead fowls and a few had spots on liver and others seemed to have an enlarged liver and also very brittle and crumbly when touched. Still others had no marks whatever on liver. I feed Quaker Scratch feed twice a day and a dry mash such as recommended by your paper. At present I am feeding just enough mash so it will be cleaned up quickly, at times I have added more beef scraps than recommended but did not have this mash before fowls at all times. Last year I lost about 250 pullets from February to June, and this year started to lose them in March and to date have lost

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about 120 pullets with good prospects of losing more. Have used Conkey's Cholera cure and also tried Epsom salts until I am tired. Have changed mash mixture until almost nothing but bran, still no change. Fowls seem to crave corn as they pick up all corn first, then go back over feeding ground and get the other grains. Am feeding corn meal in mash at present as recommended. Scratch feed has not enough wheat in it to suit me, but still the pullets will pick the corn first. Have always had 50 to 60 per cent. egg yield and most deaths occurred when laying was heaviest.—A. F. J., Davenport, Iowa.

A. From a careful review of your question we believe that your diagnosis of the trouble in your flock is correct. Liver trouble occurs chiefly in adult fowls and appears to be more prevalent during the latter part of winter and early in spring. The most common causes are generally understood to be lack of exercise and improper feeding. As outward symptoms of liver trouble rarely appear until the disease has advanced to the hopeless stage it may become general in the flock before the owner is aware of its presence and when discovered it has progressed too far for any treatment to yield satisfactory results. We believe the one thing for you to do is to try and ward off the serious consequences of its returning again next season. Cull your growing chicks carefully and keep only the most vigorous. The chances are that you have been breeding from some of the affected birds and by so doing have unconsciously weakened the vitality of your flock. Try and correct this as far as possible by selecting only the most vigorous birds for future breeders, those that have always showed vim and vigor from the day they were hatched. Damage already done cannot be repaired, so that the next best thing to do is to try and prevent a recurrence of the attack next season. Rich feeds usually fed to stimulate egg production are a common cause of the trouble and when combined with a lack of exercise encourage rapid development of the disease. With this knowledge at hand, we should plan to correct these conditions, knowing as we do the heavy losses they cause. Enough grain should be fed in deep litter during the "shut in" months to give the necessary exercise, and to offset the rich ration fed to promote egg production a daily feed of greens should be given. Sprouted oats, mangles and cabbage may be alternated. If a system of this kind is followed and the fowls are given a dose of salts once a month we don't believe that the losses need be large.

CORNS AND BUMBLEFOOT.

Q. Will you kindly advise me why my hens have one-eight inch holes in the bottoms of their feet? Some swell up and cause lameness. I cut one open and found it filled with pus which I washed out carefully.—F. J. B., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. The first mentioned fowls have what are commonly termed corns. They usually result from an injury to the sole of the foot, or may be caused by roosting on small roosts. Those showing inflammation and swelling have what we term bumblefoot. It is caused by a bruise and is not unlike a stone bruise sometimes suffered by boys when first going barefooted. Your treatment of the case was all right but you should take the precaution to keep the wound clean and free from dirt after cleaning out accumulated pus.

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POSSIBLY CHICKEN POX

Q. Please advise me what ails my chicks. When about four to six weeks old their eyes get frothy and the rim gets red and swollen. Little sores appear on the comb and around the eyes. The eyes soon close and the chicks stands around complaining and soon peter out. This appears to me like a combination of roup and chicken pox. The parent stock had a touch of the above disease last year. The surroundings are very sanitary. Good food, and fresh water every day. Please advise. —C. A. K., Chicago, Ill.

A. After carefully studying your question we believe that inasmuch as your adult stock have had an attack of chicken pox that it is possible that your chicks are suffering from this complaint although from our own observation such cases are not common. If the sores first appear like a pimple with a straw colored center which later breaks, emitting a sticky, watery appearing matter, which later results in a dark colored scab, it is without doubt chicken pox. A bad cold accompanied by a discharge from the nostrils and eyes sometimes is accompanied with sores on the head and face. We would advise the free use of a standard disinfectant about the quarters and the same treatment usually prescribed for roup. Keep them in well ventilated quarters and see that plenty of green food is available. If you decide that the trouble is chicken pox we would advise that you dispose of your entire flock, thoroughly disinfect and start with new stock that have never been effected with the disease.

HENS LOOSING FEATHERS

Q. I am a subscriber of your paper and would like to have you tell me through your paper what causes the feathers on the backs of R. I. Red hens to come off at this time of year. Their backs are totally bare of feathers. —Subscriber, Tunkhannock, Pa.

A. It is a quite common occurrence especially with hens kept closely confined with a vigorous male, or one whose spurs are long, to have the feathers on back broken. This is caused by the attention of the male in a majority of cases. It sometimes happens that the hens acquire the habit of feather pulling, but it is seldom that they restrict their depredations to one section. We would advise that the male be removed from the pen, otherwise he may inflict painful injuries to the backs of the hens that have lost the feathers from this section. After the breeding season the service of the male is no longer required, therefore it is better that the hens be relieved from his attentions.

CONTINENTAL SAFETY EGG CARTONS.

Attention is directed to the announcement of the Continental Paper Bag Co., Dept. D, 17 Battery Place, New York City, on page 599 of this issue. They want every poultry raiser to test the merit of the Continental Safety Egg Carton, a new idea in containers for the safe transportation of eggs, no matter what the distance. If you have never used this carton and want one that insures almost perfect safety to your shipments you should send today for a sample of the "Continental" which will be sent you free together with prices and the name of your nearest dealer. It is the eggs that reach the buyer in good condition that insures future patronage by using the best methods of shipping. The manufacturers of this box believe the "Continental" way is the safe way.

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SOLVING PARCEL POST PROBLEMS

W. H. Bussey Discusses the Possibilities of the Parcel Post as a Means of Shipping Eggs and Other Products of the Poultry Farmer Providing Proper Containers are Used

The introduction of parcel post meant much to poultrymen, but the coming of better facilities and cheaper rates left the old, old problem of a safe conveyance still unsolved. In fact the benefits of the parcel post rather aggravated the position of the poultrymen, because he could not take full advantage of these facilities in the same measure as other traders whose goods were less fragile, and less perishable. Undoubtedly, there has been a development of business, and

the expansion is growing every day with a straining of effort to reduce the percentage and cost of breakage in the mails.

Success is attending these efforts of the poultrymen, and of those interested in the trade, and we hear of a remarkable achievement by which a case of hatching eggs were delivered without breaking or chip at Moscow, Russia, after a five weeks' trip from Carey, Ohio. And on top of this, comes an equally gratifying result with fancies sent from the United States to New Zealand.

Encouraging instances of safe carriage like these, indicate that the main difficulty of the poultrymen is overcome, and clearly demonstrates that the enterprising man in the poultry business has to discriminate carefully in the selection of his carrier. Voluminous packing has proved a source of trouble and expense, and has failed to deliver the goods, because it could not get away from the "contact" which produces the disastrous jolt. It is interesting to know that these long-distance deliveries referred to were affected because "suspension" was the constructive principle of the carrier used, thus obviating the jar of rough handling.

The delicacy of the hatching germ in fancy eggs demands every protection in transit, much more so than commercial eggs, but it looks as if these foreign shipments would almost guarantee 99 per cent. returns from hatching eggs shipped to home points, if the same kind of carrier is adopted. It assuredly looks like vastly greater efficiency and is a long stride towards final solution of the poultrymen's biggest problem.

Naturally, the safe delivery of domestic eggs by mail is definitely assured when we consider the success of these Russian and New Zealand ventures, but the reduced rates would mean nothing to the poultrymen if he had to pay a long price to get a safe carrier for his goods. Of course, a carrier that increased the volume of business would more than pay for itself in any event, but this latest carrier under discussion, makes its claims for increased efficiency at standard cost, and in a variety of forms that are commendable.

For instance, "repeat service" is one of its strong features, and authentic evidence supports the claim that one three dozen case actually made 30 round trips without breaking a single egg. This savors of a record for durability and safety and the average man whose business concern is the shipping of eggs would consider his trouble at an end if he could get cases that would stand the strain of five or six moderate trips.

Then, the ingenuity of this new "suspension" device has been developed in a series of containers to accommodate full sets of fancies, and also in sizes carrying from one to five dozen lots of domestic eggs. Beyond this, the poultry trade will be interested in the ingenuity which provides one mixed container with sections for carrying vegetables and a brace of "broilers" along with the eggs, each division being separate and equally safe.

Features of this character show an intelligent effort to meet the needs of the trade in all its branches, and must appear to the enterprising spirits as an opportunity for taking full advantage of the "big door" which has been thrown open to them by the introduction of the parcel post system.

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