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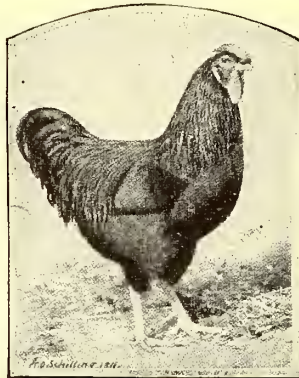
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158 Pearl St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

President GRANT M. CURTIS
 Vice-President A. O. SCHILLING
 Secretary-Treasurer WM. C. DENNY

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Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy. Ten cents per back number.
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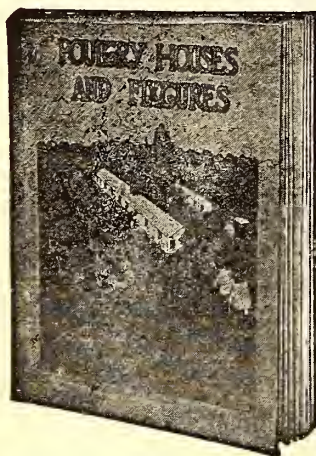
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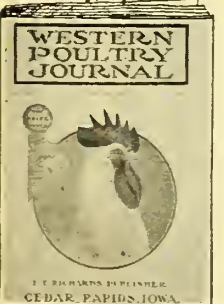
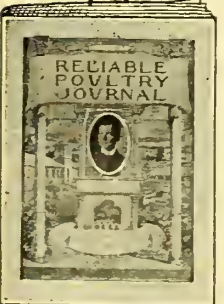
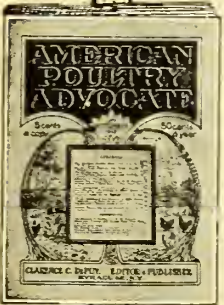
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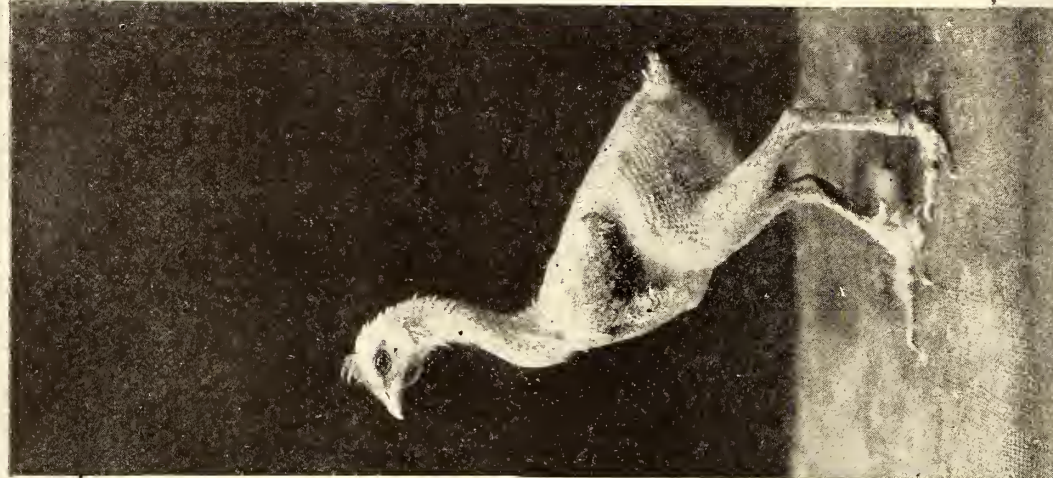
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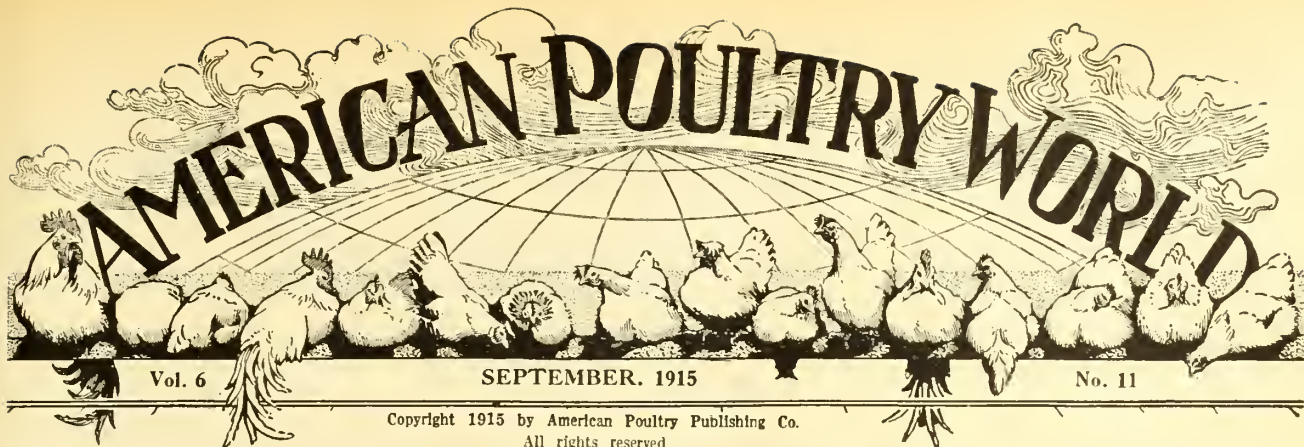
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A.P.W.



That feather development is an important factor to consider in the breeding of Standard-bred poultry is clearly portrayed in the above illustration. The Lehigh female shown herewith is a specimen from a flock which is being bred for both show and egg producing qualities. In an article on page 773 of this issue we have endeavored to show to how great an extent feather development influences the type or profile of fowls of different breeds; also the importance in using for breeding purposes individuals possessing the desired feather qualities. The desirability of having the proper amount of feathers properly distributed upon different sections of the body, in order to produce the best results, both fancy and utility qualities considered, is also discussed.—A. O. Schilling.



PRODUCING STANDARD BUFF COLOR IN WYANDOTTES

All Breeders of Buff Varieties Should Read Carefully Mr. Hewke's Statements in Regard to the Proper Methods of Mating to Produce Buff Color. To Some Extent the Methods Outlined Should Apply to Other Buff Varieties

BUFF fowls have always fascinated and held the attention of poultry fanciers since the days of '49, when the Cochin China first reached American shores from Shanghai, China. Generally speaking when a new family

of a breed wearing Buff colored plumage has been introduced it has met with instant favor and maintained wide popularity. In the early 90's poultrydom was threatened with a "yellow peril". In rapid succession Buff Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes were introduced and quickly became quite popular. While it is probable that each being a family of a widely known breed helped them to find favor, 'tis also true that their color had considerable to do with this.

Of the three varieties the Buff Wyandottes for a time made the greatest strides towards perfection. One of the most successful pioneer breeders of this variety was George Brackenbury of Auburn, N. Y., who built up a strain from Golden Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, and Cream colored sports bred from White Wyandottes. Other strains of Buff Wyandottes in which considerable Rhode Island Red blood was used were originated later on.

The present day Buff Wyandottes are of amazing quality as compared with those bred ten or fifteen years ago. The best strains are now of a uniform Golden Buff and while solid buff specimens are not as common as house flies, they are no longer "the much sought for, but never seen" that they once were. In strong competition in the show room can be seen both males and females with solid buff wings and a solid buff tail.

Color problems are quite difficult in Buff varieties owing to the different breeds used in originating them. It requires a different mating to overcome a certain defect in Buff Wyandottes than it does to improve the same defect in Buff Leghorns. In this issue we are presenting a Letter-interview on the problems connected with breeding buff color in Wyandottes,

also some sound practical advise on conducting a poultry business by T. S. Hewke of Middletown, N. Y., one of the country's most successful breeders of Buff Wyandottes.—W. C. D., Associate Editor.

THE gap between the extremes represented by the utility poultry keepers on one side and the fancier-breeders on the other is narrowing as it should. The ranks of utility poultrymen were greatly increased when the national egg-laying contests in this country were started. Egg records became the craze and it did not matter whether a hen had two heads or one, whether she was white, black or speckled, as long as she was an egg producer.

Let it be said for those interested in Standard poultry that for a time they paid little attention to the egg laying contests, probably because they failed to appreciate their value and did not realize their importance. As time went on, the egg records established attracted wide attention and this grew in volume until it actually forced the breeders of Standard poultry to recognize the egg-laying contests as an institution in which the public was greatly interested.

During the past two years a number of well known fancier-breeders have made entries in national egg-laying contests and the records made by the fowls that have been bred in accordance with the Standard of Perfection have been highly creditable. These entries in addition to proving that Standard-bred fowls are highly prolific and can lay quite as well as those that are not bred in accordance to the Standard of Perfection, further served as an object lesson and created a desire for uniform type and color among experiment station authorities. As a result some of the stations have already adopted a rule making it necessary for every entry to be of an established variety and to approximate a certain excellence as judged according to the Standard of Perfection. This last year only Standard-bred fowls of good breeding values could enter the International Egg Laying Contest at the Missouri State Experiment Station. Recently all the fowls in the Fourth Annual Egg Laying Contest conducted at the Storrs (Connecticut) Agricultural College were scored by W. H. Card, a well known and prominent poultry judge. Mr. Card's work disclosed the fact that many of the fowls entered were of splendid exhibition quality, one of the hens in the highest egg producing pen scoring 94½ points. This score was also equalled by another hen in a pen that had made a very creditable record.

Egg production is largely a matter of development, and now that breeders of Standard poultry have awakened to the fact that it can be successfully combined with exhibition qualities we can look for records that will not be excelled by any cross-bred hen or barnyard mongrel. The Standard description for nearly all of our popular breeds is "safe and sane" and provides for type that will be productive in addition to being pleasing to the eye.—W. C. D., Associate Editor.

MANY good qualities are necessary to make any breed a success, and those good qualities must be properly and persistently advertised. The present day, up to date and interesting poultry journal is one of the mediums that should be used as they are widely read by poultry fanciers and farmers, and are also enjoyed by thousands of families in villages and cities who keep small flocks for profit and pleasure. These classes are the people who are anxious to keep the best all-around breed for table, for eggs and for exhibition and such a breed we have in the beautiful Buff Wyandotte, in which utility and fancy are combined.

Not only is it necessary to advertise the merits of a variety in poultry papers, but they must also be advertised in the show room. Every breeder should endeavor to send as many birds as possible to all our leading poultry exhibitions. Pick over your flocks carefully and conscientiously and send your very best birds to the show. If they bring home a blue ribbon let that fact be known by advertising it in your local newspaper as well as abroad, and interest is immediately aroused and the breed is boomed as the result of your showing.

Keep up the good work year after year and when orders come give every one of your customers a square deal. Adhere to the Golden Rule. Treat every customer exactly as you would wish to be treated. Give full value for every dollar received. A satisfied customer is the greatest advertisement a breeder can have. He will send again and again for more stock. His friends and neighbors hearing of the square deal he has received will send for some of the same stock and the breed receives

another push forward. In my opinion, adherence to the above methods would bring about success.

Eighteen Important Questions Answered by Mr. Hewke

Question 1. What do you consider the most common defects in the color of the present day Buff Wyandottes?

Answer. Mealiness or mottled plumage. Birds possessing this defect should never be used in the breeding pen. If you use such specimens it only helps to perpetuate their defects and if we cannot breed for improvement we had better not breed at all.

Question 2. By what system of mating can such defects be overcome?

Answer. By always mating birds of a similar shade of color. Never mate a dark male with light females, or vice versa.

Question 3. Have you been able to produce standard colored Buff Wyandotte males and females from a single mating, or is it necessary to double mate.

Answer. Yes. I have produced many standard colored birds from single matings. If I were to lose in shape or color I would resort to double matings to restore it.

Question 4. How would you mate to strengthen color in a strain that shows a strong and persistent tendency to produce light or so-called lemon Buff?

Answer. I would select a male especially strong in under color as well as in surface color and mate him to the best colored females I had. If I only found two or three that I thought were of the proper shade or that approached the proper color closely, I would not add inferior colored birds, but use the small mating and carefully mark the progeny.

Question 5. What steps would you take to improve color in a strain that showed a tendency to produce males and females darker than standard color?

Answer. In a case of this kind I would use double matings to improve the color.

Question 6. In ordinary cases would you consider a dark or "hot" colored male the proper one to mate with a female lighter in shade than standard color?

Answer. No. The use of such a male would tend to produce mealiness or uneven colored offspring.

Question 7. What is the cause of smoky buff tails in males and females? How can this defect be improved, if not done away with?

Answer. Breeding from birds that are weak in under color in this section. Never use males or females with grayish under color.

Question 8. Would it be proper to mate a male showing chestnut color in tail to females with a tendency to white in the same section?

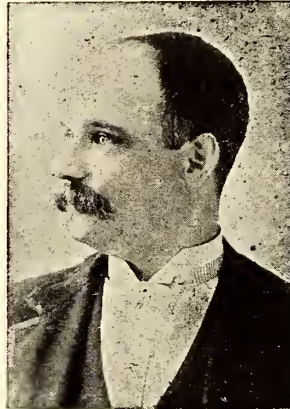
Answer. In my experience such matings have proven very unsatisfactory. The extremes in color are to great to produce satisfactory results. If necessary to use such females I would prefer to mate with a male that was of nearly the proper color in this section.

Question 9. Is it advisable to use as a breeder a male with excellent surface color that shows white in undercolor of either neck or saddle or both?

Answer. As a general rule it is not advisable to use males with the above mentioned color defects in these sections. The results in using a male of this kind will depend to a large extent upon the color of the females with which he is

Originator of "Golden Glow" Strain Buff Wyandottes

THAT "fanciers are born not made", appears to be a very true saying especially in the case of T. S. Hewke, Boulder Knoll, Middletown, N. Y., originator of the "Golden Glow" strain of Buff Wyandottes. Mr. Hewke's experience as a fancier dates from the time he was eight years of age, when he was the proud possessor of a pen of fowls and a flock of pigeons. Since that time he has kept various varieties of standard-bred fowl trying all of the time to find one that came up to his ideal. Fifteen years ago he began the breeding of Buff Wyandottes and soon decided that his ideal was realized and



T. S. HEWKE.

has confined his efforts to their breeding and improvement ever since. Their good qualities both as egg producers and as an exhibition fowl has appealed strongly to Mr. Hewke and he says:

"In these qualities they have given me the most satisfactory results of the several breeds and varieties I have tested".

Mr. Hewke has made a grand success of Buff Wyandottes and for many years his birds have been consistent winners at our leading shows. During the past season he exhibited at Buffalo, N. Y., where he won all first and seconds, all specials competed for and best display; and at Madison Square Garden where nine regular prizes, including three of the five first prizes, were won by his Buffs. The previous year fourteen ribbons on fifteen birds was the enviable record made by him at the Garden Show.

These are his most recent achievements and are mentioned here to more fully emphasize his success in breeding Buff Wyandottes. But his success did not come "over night"; it has taken years of patient breeding and constant watchfulness over the minute details to achieve such results.

Mr. Hewke in professional life is a photographer and ranks high in his profession, but he has always been able to find time to devote to his Buffs, and he finds much pleasure and derives much recreation in caring for them and in wrestling with the knotty problems that often confront the breeder of Standard fowl.

mated. They should be exceptionally strong in color in these sections.

Question 10. What causes "mealiness" in the surface color of females? Would you use a specimen with this defect in the breeding pen?

Answer. The use of light colored males with dark colored females. If the specimens were exceptionally good in shape would not hesitate to make such a mating.

Question 11. What causes shafting in females? Would you use a specimen with this defect in the breeding pen?

Answer. By mating overstrong colored males with very weak colored females. Such matings are not advisable and are always very unsatisfactory. As our aim is to produce an even shade of buff in both sexes, we should confine our matings to birds that approach the desired shade as closely as possible. It is always advisable to make one small mating of the best colored birds and discard the others, but often in our anxiety to produce large numbers we overlook the danger of using birds with what we sometimes term slight color defects. I would advise against the use of such females.

Question 12. What causes lacing in back and wing bows of females? Would you use a specimen with this defect in the breeding pen?

Answer. This is caused in a majority of cases by using a male having two colors in hackle and saddle, that is a male in which the hackle and saddle feathers show dark centers with lighter edges. Males of exceptionally high color, not "hot color", but those with great lustre often produce laced females. I prefer not to use a male of this kind.

Question 13. Can satisfactory results be expected through mating, season after season, solid buff males with solid buff females?

Answer. This will depend to a great extent upon your breeding stock. If you have been breeding in line until you have established a "buff blood" line you can safely mate solid buff colored birds together with satisfactory results. If you have been careless in your breeding and your line of blood is not well established or if you have at some point introduced foreign blood you may experience trouble. Therefore when starting out with a buff variety it is advisable when a male and female that closely approach the standard color are produced, to endeavor to start a line by using them as a foundation. It is a slow process, but there are no short cuts in color breeding; on the other hand, the results of one season are often discouraging, but if you persist it can be done. One thing must not be overlooked and that is shape, never mate solid buff birds together unless they are of good shape. Remember shape makes the breed and color the variety and we cannot afford to sacrifice shape to secure nice, even buff.

Question 14. Describe the color of the male and female of an ideal mating for the production of standard buff color.

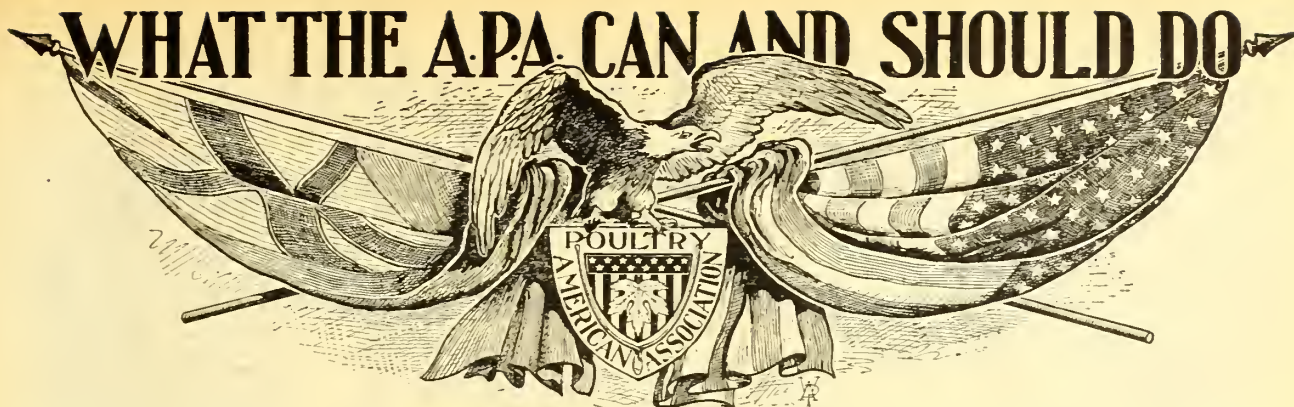
Answer. I can only answer this from a line breeding view point. Where the strain is well established a male and female of a rich even golden buff.

Question 15. Would you use a male or female to improve the quality of color in a strain?

Answer. In my experience I have found that the best results are secured from the male side.

Question 16. Is the present shade of buff color, as found on the winners at

(Continued on page 817)



This First Article of a New A. P. W. Series Tells Why the Author Believes the American Poultry Association Should "Make a Good Job" of Getting Out, as Soon as Practicable, Six or More Separate Breed Standards. Other Subjects Are Promised in the Closing Paragraphs

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.—PART I.

NEVER BEFORE has so great an opportunity existed for the American Poultry Association to do highly valuable work for the further development of Poultry Culture in the United and Canada. The officers of this "largest live-stock organization in the world", may well ask: "What shall we take up FIRST among the numerous things that now invite our best efforts on progressive lines?"

It still takes money to make the mare go; therefore the American Poultry Association is justified in looking carefully into those measures or propositions which give good promise of an added income—an increase in cash receipts and legitimate profits that will enable the organization to do still other things that need to be done, but that for natural reasons do not produce an income.

Under the revenue-yielding head we earnestly submit that the early publication of worth-while separate Breed Standards presents to the American Poultry Association the most inviting prospect—the greatest certainty of largely increased cash receipts. Moreover, it is doubly satisfactory when a revenue-producing, profit-earning measure is based solidly on moral reasons, on the principle of plain duty.

For years the A. P. A. has owed a duty of this kind to every purchaser of a Standard of Perfection, also to the poultry industry as a whole, and now that our present main Standard is to be with us, in its present form, for a period of not less than eight years, the golden opportunity is at hand for this association to do THE RIGHT THING, AT THE RIGHT TIME, IN THE RIGHT WAY.—Editor.

IT was the original intention to list under the heading, "What the A. P. A. Can and Should Do", the numerous things that an organization of this kind might reasonably be expected to undertake and carry forward to success, but we have decided that just now it may prove more helpful to outline what the association, in our opinion, SHOULD DO AT ONCE, with a view to meeting present conditions and taking advantage of present opportunities. By "at once" we mean at the San Francisco annual convention, month after next, and immediately thereafter.

In the first place the "powers that be" ought to take a firm grip on the breed-standards' proposition and plan earnestly to MAKE THE MOST OF IT. As a new and legitimate revenue-getter, here is the biggest and best opportunity close at hand—no doubt about it. As many of our readers are aware, provision—by resolution and popular vote—has been made to date to get out not less than six of these breed Standards. But let us state at the outset that if our separate breed Standards are to be merely a reprint, or a somewhat enlarged "rehash" of what the main or regular Standard contains in the form of descriptive matter, the male and female "ideal" pictures, the instructions to judges, an abbreviated glossary of technical terms, etc., AND NOT MUCH ELSE, not only will these breed standards prove to be comparatively poor sellers, but the greatest opportunity to TRULY BENEFIT the standard-bred poultry industry that now rests in the hands of the American Poultry Association, so far as added publications are concerned WILL HAVE BEEN WASTED OR LOST.

The American Standard of Perfection is a truly capable work, so far as it goes. No other poultry standard in the wide world equals it by half. This is true as regards mere size—and it is true also in technical value, in illustrations and in the number of breeds and varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese that are represented in its pages. But our Standard of Perfection, good as it is, is only a help—an indirect help—to successful breeding. Its chief purpose is to describe and illustrate of what standard-bred fowl consist—to tell and show what they look like. It is a guide for selecting, judging and valuing "standard-bred" specimens, but only indirectly is it a GUIDE TO BREEDING. As such a "guide" it cannot be depended on, nor does it pretend to be a book of this character, to be used for that purposes.

Today, reader, what is the situation? It is this: For forty-two years the American Poultry Association has endeavored to inform the interested public, in an authoritative way, of what standard-bred fowls should consist and what they should look like; but in all these years it has MADE NO EFFORT to instruct or advise this same public on the question of HOW TO PRODUCE "standard-bred fowl"—on the vital question of HOW TO MATE FOR BEST RESULTS in the production of the numerous varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese which this association EXISTS TO PROMOTE and that it has sought earnestly to safeguard and promote for nearly half a century.

Why this long-time silence and inactivity?

Does some fundamental reason exist that forbids or renders it unwise for the American Poultry Association to undertake to tell the public—ITS PUBLIC—the generally admitted, commonsense, straight-forward FACTS and RULES which apply to the successful breeding of standard fowl?

We know of no such reason. On the contrary, we regard it AS A DUTY on the part of the American Poultry Association to supply this LONG-FELT WANT—and to do it in an authoritative way. As a matter of fact, this association is the only creative power in existence at present that CAN DO, in an "authoritative" manner, what is here outlined and strongly recommended. It is the American Poultry Association that controls the Standard of Perfection, that makes and unmakes breeds and varieties, that owns and CONTROLS the copyrighted "ideal" illustrations, etc. No other association—and no individual—under present conditions, can control Standard values or can own these actual Standard illustrations.

The present situation also is this: The American Poultry Association sells to a friend of poultry culture a 1915 Standard of Perfection, but if the purchaser were to commit to memory the entire contents of this book, from cover to cover, his DOING SO would not enable him to mate to best advantage the specimens he owned of any variety whatsoever. This purchaser (let us assume) OWNS some choice standard-bred fowl and in buying a Standard of Perfection he went to headquarters for instructions and advice on how to select and mate—on how to breed them for best results; but it is well known that he cannot find this information in the American Standard of Perfection.

(Continued on page 807)



Preparations for Fall and Winter Should Start Immediately and be Thoroughly Done. Houses Should be Cleaned, Repaired and Disinfected and all Surplus Stock Both Old and Young be Prepared For Market. Careful and Systematic Culling Should Take Place With Regularity

By W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor

THERE is no time during the year that the poultry raisers do not have something to occupy their attention and oftentimes, as with every one else, there is a temptation to put things off till the morrow. In poultry raising tomorrow brings its own problems and if there is too much unfinished work from the previous day trouble soon develops and a serious setback is the result.

I once worked for a farmer who made it a practice to keep several days ahead of his work, that is, he was up and doing all of the time, with the result that his work was always about one week in advance of his neighbors. He is recognized as one of the most successful farmers in his community. The same plan applies to poultry raising, especially where it is intended to make a successful business of it. It is in being prepared for tomorrow at all times that counts, and helps to maintain the balance on the right side of the ledger.

None to Soon to Prepare for Fall

In poultry raising there is much of this advance work that can be done and it is none too early to begin preparations for fall at this time. It is fair to assume that you have a fine crop of youngsters maturing that must be cared for during the winter and arrangements must be made for housing them. The sooner such preparations are completed the better, but what have you done? Have those stock and laying houses been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected? If not, they should have immediate attention and all litter and accumulated dust and dirt should be thoroughly removed. Then the fixtures and the interior should be given a good coat of whitewash. In addition to this the roof should be inspected and necessary repairs made. The houses should also be thoroughly inspected and all cracks and crevices, especially those in the vicinity of the roosting quarters, effectually closed, for it is little things of this sort that may be the source of endless trouble later on. Fowls should never be exposed to drafts, particularly while at roost. It is the little air currents that creep in through cracks, knot and nail holes that cause the greatest danger and are the source of colds that often terminate into roup.

Guard Against Colds and Roup

Colds are never acquired without cause and unless the cause is located and removed relief cannot be expected. By attending to these details at this time, and they are the most easily located during the dry weather when the wood is thoroughly dry, you accomplish the proverbial "stitch in time". Another matter that should be attended to is in the case of

A Good Plan for A. P. W. Readers to Follow

When the pullets are brought in as soon after the first of September as possible, it is not, of course, advisable to shut them up entirely in the houses at once. On the contrary, the work is planned in such a way that there is always a freshly seeded yard full of green grass for the birds to run in after they are brought into the house, until cold weather sets in, in the fall. In other words, the birds are brought from free range into a condition of restricted range, but with better pasturage on the restricted than on free range. The yards are freshly seeded and have not been trampled down or burned or dried out by the sun, as the grass on the open range from which the birds are taken. In this way the attempt is made to have the transition from open range conditions to house conditions as gradual as possible. After about two months, or occasionally even a little longer of restricted range, the birds are finally shut up in the curtain front house for the winter season. — Dr. Raymond Pearl in Poultry Management at the Maine Station.

curtain or semi-curtain front houses. In most cases muslin is used for the fronts which often in one season becomes so foul with dust that it becomes almost useless as a means of ventilation. I have seen many houses where the accumulation of dust, and the moisture from the summer rains have so effectually closed the pores of the cloth that the curtains have become practically useless for the purpose intended. Examine yours carefully and if there is any doubt in your mind in regard to their usefulness replace them with new material, the cost will be small, and it is much better to be right than sorry.

How About Culling

With the houses put in shape for the coming season we will next turn our attention to the old stock. What has been done with them? Have they been culled and those not desired for further use sent to market or are you still feeding them profits in the form of there "squares" a day? The molting season is at hand, it is a season of non-production and you cannot afford to board any surplus old stock through this period. Better begin culling at once and turn all those that are not to be kept over for breeders or second season layers into cash. There may be also a few old males that have been eating their heads off ever since the breeding season closed. Do you desire to keep them all for another season's service? Better look them over and decide if there are not some that can be disposed of—to do so may stop another small leak in the profits.

What is to be done with those old hens, yearlings, or perhaps two-year olds, that it has been decided to keep over for breeders and second season layers? They are approaching the molt a most critical period—a period when the future usefulness can be benefited or greatly injured by the care and attention given them during this critical time. Have you stopped to consider what a strain upon their system the growing of a new coat of feathers is, and that nature imposes a heavy penalty when they go into this period in a poor condition, or are improperly cared for during the process, which usually occupies from ten to twelve weeks? Have you ever noticed how rapidly one hen would grow a new coat of feathers while her pen mate would require double the time? Did you ever ask yourself why or what caused the difference? Condition, is the answer. The one was in condition while the other was thin and lacking in reserve strength. Are you going to let your fowls go through the molt in poor condition and recover their strength afterwards or are you going to see to

(Continued on page 803)

Why He Has Succeeded



The Following Article by F. M. Prescott, Proprietor of Riverdale Farms, Riverdale, N. J., Who Devotes His Time to Poultry Raising, and is a Breeder of Light and Dark Brahmas, Barred Rocks, and R. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes, Annually Ships Thousands of Dollars Worth of Hatching Eggs, Breeding and Exhibition Stock, Tells Its Own Story and Leaves No Question As To Why He Has Succeeded

MR. CURTIS'S series of articles "The Ethics of the Poultry Business", have been interested and greatly enjoyed, especially those about eggs for hatching and shipping Standard poultry on approval. As they come within my daily experience, it suggested itself that perhaps A. P. W. readers would be interested in the practical application of many of the principles that the articles have advocated.

This last season we shipped some 25,000 hatching eggs. We did not send out any undersized, mis-shaped, thin shelled spotty eggs. These cannot be sold for market eggs and should not be sold for hatching. Though we set some 9,000 eggs this last year we did not use any of this class of eggs for our own use. Such eggs are sorted out from each day's collection, and sent to the house for cooking and for table use. Most of our business in hatching eggs is in hundred, five-hundred and thousand lots. We want our customers to get good hatches and to have chicks that will live and be a credit to us. Our own hatching experience is that good hatches and healthy normal chicks, only come from normal sized and shaped eggs.

Never Argue With Customer

We have upward of one thousand customers every year and deal with persons with every possible sort of disposition, but we never have an argument with a customer. Life is too short and there are too many customers. If a customer thinks that he knows more than we do, we don't attempt to disabuse his mind. Ours is a busy life, we have plenty of work and correspondence and before everything we want peace, and that only comes from satisfied customers. Claims or disputes over small or mis-shaped eggs do not amount to one-hundredth part of the claims about poor hatches. As we set a large number of our own eggs every week we know in a general way about the fertility of our eggs and when they are hatching well. Notwithstanding this we receive claims about every egg being infertile and about five per cent. hatches. What has happened to the eggs after they leave us, we don't know, but if the same eggs had been incubated at home, good hatches would have resulted.

Duplicate Order

What is done in such cases?

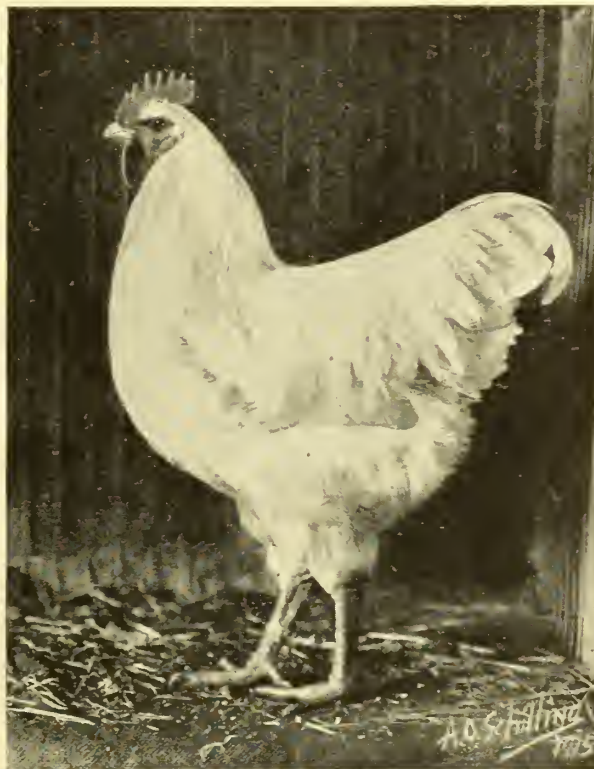
Just duplicate the shipment and give a suggestion or two about proper incubation methods and wish the customer a better hatch. Nine times out of ten they do get a better hatch and come back with an additional order. Had we argued the matter with them, a lot of time and energy would have been wasted, we would have attained their ill-will and in addition lost their trade and good word forever. This gist of the whole matter is just this, if a breeder will see to it that his hatching eggs are in good condition and will ship only such eggs as he sets for his own use, the total claims in an entire season will not be more than one per cent., and it does not pay to quarrel with any man or woman over such a small percentage.

Shipping on Approval

Just so with shipping fowls on approval. They are sent with the privilege of return at our expense and money back in full if not fully satisfied, if the fowls are returned within 48 hours after arrival. In shipping out 500 fowls last fall and winter under this agreement, can only remember of four shipment being returned. For some reason or another customers were not satisfied, though we considered we had sent them full value. On return of the birds a check was sent by first mail and the whole matter was dropped from our minds. Some times we catch a "tarter", who heaps all kinds of abuse on us even before they give us a chance to return their money. It is always a temptation to tell any of this class what we think of them, but from our experience the best thing to do is to mail a check and cross the name from the mailing list, so as not to be bothered with them again.

Regarding specified or agreed on days for shipping hatching eggs, or day-old chicks, it is a matter where latitude must be given by the customer. Frequently orders are received for future delivery from three to six months ahead, even with this long notice, when the time comes we may be two weeks or so late in shipping, for we cannot make any particular pen lay when we want them too, nor have them produce as many eggs as we would like. Frequently in the breeding season a pen or a whole breeding house with ten or more pens will practically

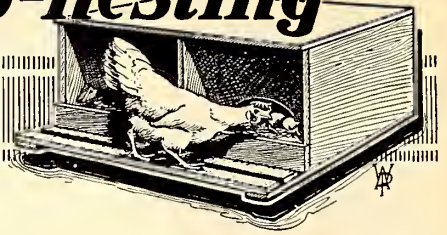
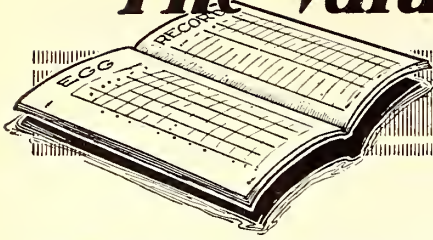
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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CKL HEADING FIRST PEN
CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DEC. 1914
Bred & Owned By H.W. HALBACH WATERFORD, WIS.

One of the outstanding features of the Plymouth Rock alley at the Chicago Coliseum Show, last December, was the exhibit of White Plymouth Rocks, made by H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wisc. His exhibit consisted of thirty-six birds, representing sixteen single entries and four pens and with but one exception all were awarded regular prizes, in other words thirty-five of his thirty-six birds were under the ribbons. Every first prize and every second, but one, in addition to many other regular and special prizes adorned his entries. The cockerel shown herewith and the first cockerel in the single class were pronounced by Judge Shellbarger as two of the best he had ever seen exhibited by one exhibitor.—Wm. C. Denny.

The Value of Trap-nesting



Trap-Nest the Only Method That Permits an Accurate Account of Individual Production and Makes Possible the Selection of High Producers. A Simple and Reliable Trap-Nest that May Be Constructed at Home From a Board One Foot Wide and Ten Feet Long

BY JAS. E. DRYDEN

Professor Poultry Husbandry, Oregon Agricultural College
(From Oregon Agricultural College Bulletin No. 147)

HIGH egg production is not a characteristic of any one breed of fowls. The trap-nest has demonstrated this. There are good and poor layers in all breeds. There is no particular shape or type that indicates good laying qualities, so far, at any rate, as our present knowledge goes.

The only certain method of separating the good layers from the poor is to use the trap-nest and keep a daily record of eggs laid. It is not always the fault of the feed and care that they don't do better. It is the misfortune of the hen herself very often, she couldn't lay if she wanted to.

Much Time Required

It requires considerable time to keep a trap-nest record of a flock of hens. Not every farmer has the time, but if a few farmers in every county would trap-nest a flock of hens, in a few years all the farmers of the county would very likely have stock that were from heavy laying trap-nested fowls. Where it is possible for a farmer to devote a little time to it each day he will be well repaid for the labor. The Oregon Experiment Station is trap-nesting a large flock each year and it is doing the best it can do to furnish the farmers of the state with stock from good layers, with the object of increasing the egg yield in the state. It is desirable, of course, to keep a full year's record for each hen, but if that is not possible, a record for part of the year would be valuable. For instance, a record of the first six months of laying, beginning probably in November, would show which were the good winter producers. Those that wouldn't produce well during the first six months would not be good fowls to keep for breeding, and they could be killed off. If it isn't possible to keep a six months' record, then a three months' record would be valuable. Hens that produced well for three months, beginning November, would be the most profitable fowls in the flock, and they should be retained for breeding early winter layers.

It has been shown in our experiments that the poor layers during the first year, are usually the poor layers the second year. If at the end of a full year's record all hens that had laid less than 100 eggs or 120, were to be killed off, it would save the farmer's keeping a lot of fowls at a loss for another year. From 25 to 50% of the fowls in the average flock do not pay for their keep.

A Simple Trap-nest

A great many trap-nests have been patented and put on the market. The one we use, described herein, has been thoroughly tested and we know of no better. It is not patented and anyone is at liberty to make it without fear of prosecution. This trap-nest has been in use for 10 years. (Utah Station Bulletin 92, and Oregon Station Circular 4). The main or essential points in a good trap-nest are simplicity, cheapness and accuracy in operation. Our trap-nest, when properly made, fully answers these requirements. The hen, of course, must be numbered by means of a leg band. The best leg band is one that has a raised figure. This makes it easy to read.

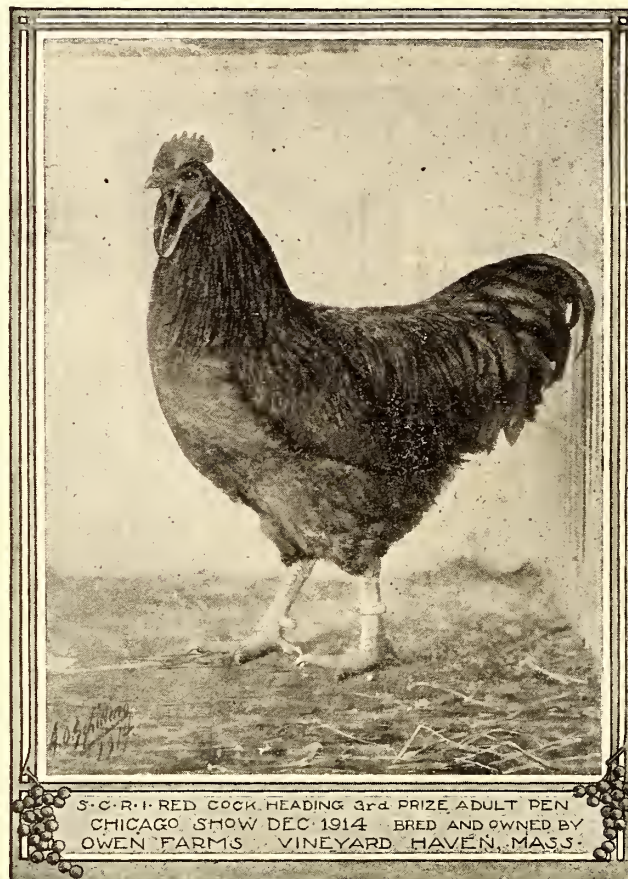
As the hen enters this nest her weight closes the door, making it impossible for her to get out or another hen to enter. The opening into the nest is made just large enough for one hen at a time to enter. This is a feature that is necessary in any trap-nest, in order to secure accuracy.

Number of Nests Necessary

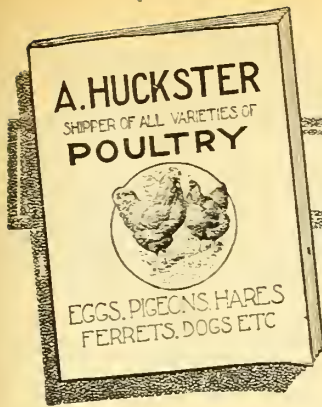
It is necessary to visit the nests two or three times during the day to release the hens, and there should, of course, be enough nests so that there will always be some vacant, otherwise eggs are liable to be laid on the floor. For a flock of 50 hens, ten or twelve nests will be sufficient if they are visited often enough.

The nests may be built singly or in groups. They may be set in the wall of the house, or they may be set inside the wall. They may also be made and set up outside, separate

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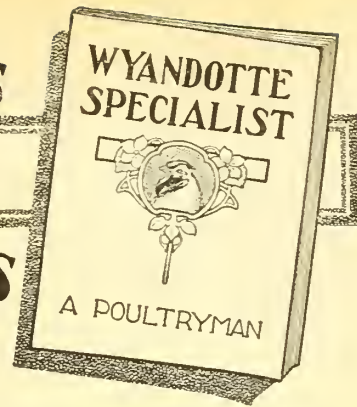
One of the largest displays of Rhode Island Reds ever staged in this country was seen at the Chicago Coliseum Show last winter. In the Single Comb class one hundred forty-two single entries and thirty breeding pens of old and young were placed in competition at this big event. Including the Rose Combs, this section was a show in itself, composed of the finest quality from the yards of most of the prominent breeders in this country. Owen Farms as usual upheld their past triumphant record in varieties exhibited by them especially so in White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Their first prize cockerel was one of the gems of the season, while included in their exhibit were many other individuals worthy of consideration. The cock shown above heading 3rd prize pen was another of Owen Farms quality kind and as Mr. Delano expressed it "He is worthy of a good illustration that the interested public may see what a wonderful type specimen he is", while in color, in our opinion, he is seldom equalled in an adult male.—A. O. Schilling.



Huckster Dealers

versus

Specialty Breeders



It is Our Belief that the Poultry Press Without Delay Should Expose and Strongly Condemn the Crooked and Harmful Methods of So-called "Poultry Hucksters" and that the American Poultry Association Ought to Find an Effectual Way to put a Stop to Their Wholesale "Preying Upon" the Standard-bred Branch of the Poultry Industry

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor—PART I.

KNOWLEDGE in volume has come to our attention during the last three months which has caused us to believe, FIRST, that the poultry press of the United States ought to lose no time in fully posting the interested public on the methods now being employed by a dozen or more poultry crooks and alleged "experts", known generally as huckster-dealers and huckster-farmers who at present are doing a surprising large yearly business in this country; SECOND, that the American Poultry Association, as the representative live stock organization which created and controls the Standard of Perfection, on which the standard-bred branch of the industry is based, should appoint in the near future a competent and energetic committee whose duty it shall be to investigate thoroughly the extensive poultry dealings of this huckster "brood" and REPORT IN DETAIL at as early a date as it can, with recommendations for such action on the part of A. P. A. or the United States postal authorities as may be considered right and necessary, in the best interests of poultry culture.

The "hucksters" above referred to appear to consist mainly of two classes, hence the use of the terms "huckster-dealers" and "huckster-farmers". Of the two, as matters now stand, the huckster-dealers have the less excuse for existence. They are men who get out catalogues and circulars, setting forth that they own MANY choice fowls, representing numerous popular breeds and varieties, whereas IN TRUTH some of them do not own ANY FOWLS, while still others own but few and these few, as a rule, are of indifferent quality. This class of hucksters simply "deal" in domestic fowl and eggs for hatching, picking up the birds WHEREVER THEY CAN, mainly from specialty breeders and farm flocks. As a rule, they obtain eggs for hatching from the same sources.

The "huckster-farmer", on the other hand, or huckster-breeder, owns or leases some form of a poultry farm or "plant" on which he keeps poultry of his own, in small or large numbers, comprising few or numerous varieties; but the poultry owned by him is limited in numbers, as compared with the several thousand birds he sells each year and these home-plant birds represent only a modest assortment of varieties, as compared with the forty, fifty, sixty and even eighty to one hundred

different varieties of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese in which HE DEALS and, in a number of cases, PRETENDS TO OWN.

These two classes of huckster-poultrymen, as judged by their advertisements, printed matter, bold claims and surprising conduct vary a good deal. Evidently a number of them are mere imitators who are seeking to make money on a plan that has worked well with others. It may be that there are a few ACTUAL worthwhile breeders in the lot—men who own choice specimens of different breeds and varieties and who REALLY ARE MAKING conscientious efforts, from year to year, on up-to-date lines, TO IMPROVE their stock and strains, both as regards exhibition quality and the special utility values; but the chances are that these cases are rare, because thus far we have not struck one that properly belongs in this class, AS COMPARED with the methods employed and the results secured by the average high-class specialty breeder.

WHILE "times are hard", as the result of a prolonged general trade depression and the retarding effects of the Old World War, the "57-variety" huckster-poultrymen of this free and enlightened country are continuing to do a thriving business each season.

While honest and painstaking Specialty Breeders of Standard fowl are trudging along uphill, paying high prices for "chicken feed" and wondering why more orders do not come to hand, these same "hucksters", with their flashy catalogues and lying claims as to the Standard quality of fowls they DO NOT EVEN OWN, are enjoying an annual business ranging from a few thousand dollars to more than \$40,000.00.

Meantime we have in the United States and Canada the largest live-stock organization in the world. It is known as the American Poultry Association and the membership now exceeds six thousand five hundred. A fact of significance is that practically six thousand of this total number joined the association within the last eight years—therefore we may rightly say that it is a "live" organization.

Lastly, the American Poultry Association may be said to have created the standard-bred poultry industry of English-speaking North America. It formulated, publishes and controls the Standard of Perfection, on which the Standard-bred poultry business of America is based. VERY WELL: then it ought to do everything it can, within practical limits and on legitimate lines, TO PROTECT this branch of the industry, also TO BENEFIT the thousands of earnest men and women who every year try in good faith and at their own expense to "enter the ranks".
—Editor.

view-point. What Standards they have and what fowls are bred in the Old World, does not concern us very much. During its forty-two years of history, the American Poultry Association has made and unmade Standard breeds and varieties to meet the popular demand. It voted the Silver

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TO begin with, let us start right. In this country and Canada we have the American Poultry Association, with its more than six thousand five hundred life members—the largest organization of the kind in existence. Moreover, nearly six thousand of this membership has been obtained in the last eight years.

The American Poultry Association was organized forty-two years ago, and it at once took upon itself the duty of formulating, publishing and "perfecting" a descriptive GUIDE and AUTHORITY for the selection, judging and VALUATION of desirable, bred-to-a-purpose domestic chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. This guide and authority was first known as the "American Standard of Excellence" and later was called the American Standard of Perfection, which name it bears today.

In a true sense the Standard of Perfection has been and now is the FOUNDATION of the standard-bred poultry industry from the American



Campines into the Standard classes; later it voted them out, and still later it re-established them. It "killed" the Ermings and Rumpless, held the Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks at arm's length until it got ready to "admit" them, refused admission to the White Wonders, declined to instate the American Reds and just lately it bid welcome to the Speckled and Red Sussex, but told the Light Sussex to "remain without the portals".

In an important sense the American Poultry Association has CREATED the Standard-bred branch of the poultry industry in the United States and Canada. Nothing is to be gained by "splitting hairs over it", but those of our readers who are capable of taking a broad view of matters will appreciate what we mean. As the MAKER and OWNER of the Standard of Perfection—as the organization to which voluntarily has been entrusted the CONTROL of Standard values, as applied to domestic fowl in the New World, the American Poultry Association has clear and self-evident duties to perform if it is to be worthy of this trust—IF IT IS TO BE ALLOWED TO RETAIN INDEFINITELY ITS PRESENT POSITION OF GUIDANCE AND AUTHORITY.

Co-operating with and submissive to the decisions and authority of the American Poultry Association, and specialty breeders, judges, editors, authors, etc., have worked faithfully AND HARD during thirty to forty years, to HELP BUILD UP and establish upon a solid foundation, an American-Canadian poultry industry, BASED ON the Standard of Perfection. Truly wonderful success has been achieved, as witness the number and excellence of the fowls themselves, the number and character of the fancier-breeders of today, the number and popularity of our poultry exhibitions, the number and prosperity of exclusive poultry journals, etc.

Speaking of the Poultry Press of America, it LIVES and has its being today by grace of the Standard-bred branch of the poultry industry. Wipe out or seriously cripple THIS BRANCH of the poultry business in the New World and by the same stroke or means you will have wiped out or seriously injured the poultry journals, one and all. We believe that the poultry journal publishers and editors fully understand this. If they do not it is time that they did.

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BUT it is to the American Poultry Association, as the acknowledged authority on Standard values, as the would-be perpetual custodian of these values, that the membership and interested public HAVE A RIGHT to look for what? Not alone for a protection of the Standard breeds and varieties AS SUCH, but also for protection for the great and growing industry that in the last forty to fifty years has been FOUNDED UPON these Standard values.

Neither time nor space is available for us to take up all phases of this important subject and "argue them like a lawyer", but the big central facts have been stated—and that should be enough for our purpose. SOMEBODY other than the village constable or a city policeman should freely and openly assume the responsibility of looking after and PROTECTING the broad, general welfare of the Standard-bred poultry industry of North America, and we claim that this duty falls NATURALLY, and properly BELONGS, to the American Poultry Association.

Really there is small NEED to argue the point! For years the interested public has "called aloud" for this association to come forward and DO ITS DUTY in all such matters; hence we are running with the crowd" when we now urge that the association take upon itself, IN SERIOUS EARNEST, the broad and general protection of this great industry, in the creation and development of which it has been and is today so important a factor.

Does or does not the American Poultry Association CLAIM to be interested in the actual improvement of domestic fowl? Does or does not this organization of sixty-five hundred poultry growers and friends of poultry culture TRULY WISH to see a rapid improvement in the average quality of domestic fowls throughout the United States and Canada? Finally, is it or is it not a part of the natural aim and logical duty of this association to approve and endorse RIGHT METHODS in the standard-bred industry, while at the same time CONDEMNING, in an effective manner, such WRONG METHODS as threaten to destroy or at least to offset largely the painstaking and honest efforts of its worthy membership and of all other workers in the vineyard?

Those are questions for the present executive officers and active members of the American Poultry Association TO DECIDE—and it may well be added that "there is no time like the present". For the A. P. A. to do well in the publishing business is all right, so far as it goes, but the poultry public expects a great deal more than that—AND IT OUGHT TO.

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WHY do we have Specialty Clubs? And why do we encourage them? Their object, respectively, is to promote the best interests and general welfare of the favorite variety of the 100 or 1,000 or 3,000 members. The membership of these clubs is made up, as a rule, of specialty breeders—and in the vitally important work of promoting all or NEARLY ALL that the American Poultry Association has planned for and "stood for" in its forty-two years of history, the SPECIALTY BREEDER has been and is today THE REAL THING.

It is on him that we must and do depend for actual progress, when it comes to an improvement of our numerous breeds and many varieties. He did most as an individual at the start to help create each new breed and variety—and after that he was our main defense in protecting what had been done, even after the destiny of his creation had been delivered voluntarily into the custody of the American Poultry Association.

If, then, the specialty breeder has been and is of so much value to the A. P. A., it follows that this national and international organization (itself made up largely of specialty breeders), should do the right thing ON EVERY OCCASION, in a legitimate and practical manner, to promote and protect the VITAL POULTRY INTERESTS of our specialty breeders, both as a class and as individuals.

What is a specialty breeder in the poultry field? The "Glossary of Technical Terms" in the latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection ought to tell us, but it does not. Such a breeder may be crudely defined as one who owns few or many pure-bred or Standard-bred fowls and who has established or is seeking to establish A STRAIN that will reproduce in its progeny, in profitable percentages, certain DESIRABLE CHARACTERISTICS AND VALUES, thus insuring to purchasers of fowls of such a "strain" or of eggs or day-old chicks therefrom, the right to expect EQUAL QUALITY in the offspring.

A dozen other definitions could be written readily, but the one given is near enough to the right idea to carry along the meaning we wish to employ. It is these CREATORS OF STRAINS and "improvers" of individual specimens in the Standard-bred poultry field that COUNT FOR MOST, when we get to the fountain-head of real progress; therefore we claim that it is the specialty breeder—THE GENUINE ARTICLE—who deserves and should have all the legitimate help and proper protection we can give him. And by "we" in this case is meant, first, the American Poultry Association, as the national and international organization that is relied on to conserve and promote the best interests of poultry culture, all branches; second, the poultry press which today exists and prospers as a direct result of the highly valuable work performed to date by these same specialty breeders.

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IT is the American Poultry Association, the many specialty breeders and the poultry press that have CREATED THE SITUATION which has called into existence the "huckster" poultryman of several kinds. Really it is an insult to the word "poultryman" to connect the term "huckster" with it. We duly apologize. Today specialty breeding on successful lines in the field of poultry culture is a profession. To produce high-class, standard fowl of exhibition quality (meaning "best" in competition) is an art. Notable success in this field is not to be classed with learning a trade, like that of becoming a barber or a brick mason—very far from it.

After the A. P. A. had done its work, after the specialty breeders had made wonderful progress and after the poultry journals, the farm papers, the poultry shows and numerous other agencies had created a country-wide demand for standard-bred or pure-bred fowl, then along came these huckster-dealers and huckster-farmers with a purely selfish desire to reap where others have sown, to profit handsomely by conditions which they did not help to create—doing so in a manner that in a majority of cases DESTROYS, instead of

(Continued on page 805)

HOW FEATHER DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCES TYPE



Feather Development and Not Shape of Carcass the Main Factor in Controlling Type, So It Would Seem. Length and Character of Feathers Vary on Different Sections. Abundance of Plumage and Good Length of Feather Necessary to Produce Concave Backs so Much Desired on Mediterranean and some American Varieties

By A. O. SCHILLING, Staff Artist—PART II.

POULTRY like the various races of birds and animals have their distinctive characteristics. These differences or variations are known among fanciers and breeders as breed characteristics, and so it goes in varying degree even to the minor variations of the individual specimens belonging to the same race or family of fowls.

To control the development of these variations by selective breeding is the aim of the breeder of so-called pure bred poultry. There are very few breeds of domestic poultry that can be considered absolutely pure, in fact, most of our modern and popular breeds are the result of a mixture of various races or breeds as they are generally known. The crossing of breeds possessing contrasting breed-characteristics has resulted, even in many of the present day well established breeds, in the persistent reversion to types and characteristics of earlier ancestors.

Can we Control Feather Development

The problem before us and the question which interests us most at the present writing is to how great an extent can we control feather development and its inherent variations which influence exterior form or shape in a modern specimen. Aside from the hard feathered breeds which include mainly the varieties of the game fowl, feather characteristics play an important role in creating the exterior shape of a fowl.

As previously stated each breed has its own special characters when considered as a breed, yet among them we will find individuals possessing feather qualities that seem foreign to them. These are generally specimens which show reversion to earlier ancestors that represented the foundation stock of past generations, and largely on account of these variations they appear different in outward formation from their full blood relations bred from the same mating.

Shape Depends Upon Feather Formation

In the first installment of this article in the August issue we pointed out that it was not so much the carcass structure that determined the shape outlines of a fowl, as it is the angle at which the feather leaves the skin and the quality and length of same. These qualities, however, vary in different individuals of the same family creating what the fancier-breeder calls hard or soft plumage.

Probably the greatest exception to this rule is the Cornish, for they are seldom known to possess anything but comparatively hard feathering. In this breed we have the meaty muscular body of the fowl clothed in a layer of close fitting plumage, and in this case it is the anatomical structure and flesh development which governs the shape of the bird. However, despite these few exceptions we cannot disregard the importance of feather development on most of the other popular breeds, in view of the fact that these are more heavily feathered on all sections of the body, neck and thighs.

Leghorn Female Presents Good Example

For this reason we have chosen as an example a pure bred White Leghorn female, the product of a strain which is being bred for both exhibition and laying qualities. It is surprising to see the great amount of feathers possessed by a small Leghorn female weighing not more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. The feathers taken from this individual when thrown into a

half bushel basket without packing filled the same heaping full. It will be seen by studying the photographs of above mentioned specimen shown in frontispiece of this issue that nature seems to have provided a much heavier coating of feathers over the top of back and around lower stern end of body than in any other section. These parts contain the organs of reproduction and it seems perfectly natural that this should be so, as nature seems always to do her work well in her own way by providing this natural protection of heavier feathering.

We are reminded of the remarks made by Mr. D. W. Young during the last Convention of the American Poultry Association held at Chicago in August, 1914, while discussing Standard type for the modern Leghorn female. It was Mr. Young's desire to have the ideal Leghorn female show a heavily feathered saddle which he claimed would help to produce a more beautiful concave sweep into juncture of tail, while at the same time in his opinion this extra amount of plumage would act as a protection to the vital or egg producing organs of the specimen. It would also act as protection from extreme hot or cold temperature and at the same time permit the making of a beautiful looking fowl.

This sort of reasoning is the kind we referred to in our last article when we stated that "Standard ideals should be sane and sensible ones". The Leghorn possesses a business fowl's type capable of hustling about and preserving health and vitality, therefore we say make your Standards to suit the breed and its purposes and set your fashions accordingly.

Length and Character of Feathers

We repeat again, the chief characteristics of feather development which governs the shape of a fowl of the softer plumage varieties are length of shaft, the angle at which they stand when projecting from the body, and the amount of underweb or fluff at base of quill. Again referring to the picture of the Leghorn female shown in frontispiece, it will be noted that on shoulders and back near base of neck, the feathering is much thinner. This is caused by the fact that here we find only short feathers having comparatively a small amount of underwebbing which lies close to the body. As one approaches further along the back and sides of body, the plumage becomes longer, possesses more fluff and stands out more direct from the body until one reaches the sides of body fluff where the feathers stand out almost at right angles from the body and possess a large amount of fluff or underweb. It is the development of these qualities to a greater or less degree, as the case may require, which is an important thing to consider when striving to alter or improve the shape of any particular section of a fowl which is dependent upon its feather formation for outward form. For instance, if we were to create a looseness of feathering on a Cornish fowl, we would simultaneously alter the exterior shape of the bird. Angle of tail carriage is another characteristic which is largely influenced by feather development at juncture of tail and body. For example if we were to pluck all the feathers away from the root of tail and saddle of a bird, which under normal conditions carried its tail at about 40 degrees, we would find that after these feathers had been removed, the fowl would carry its tail from 5 to 10 degrees higher. This is another example

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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor
WM. C. DENNY, Associate Editor
W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor
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

THOSE MOST INTERESTED SHOULD HELP OUR POULTRY SHOWS, ES- PECIALLY SO THIS COMING SEASON

When these words are read by A. P. W. subscribers, the fall fairs, with their popular exhibits of standard-bred fowl, will be under way and in full swing. Up to this date, August 20th, we have not heard from any of the secretaries or superintendents of the poultry departments at the fall fairs—in fact, it is now too early for that; but the farm papers and poultry journals have carried the usual fall fair advertisements, announcing dates, etc., and we have seen numerous premium lists, with their inviting cash prizes and other attractive features.

In another sixty days the earliest of the winter shows will have started—sixty days from the time this issue of A. P. W. is placed in the hands of readers. Evidently fully as many winter shows are to be held during the season of 1915-1916 as has been the rule heretofore. This is as it should be. Next to the poultry press there is no other better means of interesting the general public in standard-bred fowl than the holding of poultry shows, little and big.

The average person who does not have special information in this field, is certain to be surprised at the number of poultry shows held in the different states each winter. As examples, Iowa has held as many as eighty-five winter shows in

a period of four months, November 1st to the following March 1st, while Pennsylvania is second with sixty-seven such shows, if memory serves us right. Other states are close up, especially Ohio, New York, Illinois, etc.

Under existing conditions in the business world, all breeders of standard-bred fowl and other earnest friends of poultry culture should be resolved at the present time to help our winter poultry shows this coming season AS NEVER BEFORE. By doing so they will be sure to help stimulate a demand for choice breeding fowl, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks. To do this is legitimate and highly desirable. No one will profit more from this course than the specialty breeders—and there is no one in the field of standard-bred poultry culture that better deserves to benefit for the valuable work being done.

Without specialty breeders, standard-bred fowl would not have been created in the first place, nor would we ever have had a Standard of Perfection or a poultry industry such as we have at present. In a correct sense, they created not only standard-bred poultry, but the industry devoted to it, or of which it consists and today these same specialty breeders, with such help as they can get from the poultry press, from the general public, etc., MUST PLAN AND WORK TO MAINTAIN THE INDUSTRY.

The three best means of doing this are: first, to produce better stock and more of it; second, to educate the public through the poultry press by means of business announcements, articles, illustrations, etc.; third, by showing choice living specimens as the products of their skill, these specimens to be placed on exhibition at poultry shows during the time of year when the fowls are at their best, which means during the winter months.

A. P. W. appeals, therefore, to every earnest and successful breeder, small or large, of standard-bred fowl to enter a fair number of choice specimens at one or more poultry shows during the November, December, January and February that are just ahead of us and that you do anything else you can within reason to ENCOURAGE the holding of these shows and to cause them to be successful. Too often the smaller shows are allowed to lag, from a lack of sufficient interest on the part of the identical men and women in whose behalf they are conducted. This never should be the case. The "rub" comes in getting the general public to attend our poultry exhibitions in sufficient numbers. That is one feature of the matter that calls for good planning and hard work.

There ought to be no occasion for a

loss of time and energy in convincing local specialty breeders that these shows are held IN THEIR INTERESTS. If no poultry shows were held the value of their choice specimens would depreciate one-fourth to one-half. Such being the case, every specialty breeder who "means business" and is fair-minded, ought to take upon himself the OBLIGATION of helping earnestly to make one or more local shows a real success. He can do this by actual personal service or by entering his birds and thus helping to make a bigger show, while at the same time increasing the cash available for paying bills.

At present, when the prices of poultry foods are higher than common, which makes it that much harder for the so-called utility poultrymen to make a satisfactory profit in the production of poultry and eggs for market at current market prices for fowls and eggs for table use, there is all the more reason why specialty breeders who have standard-bred stock for sale, also eggs for hatching and day-old chicks therefrom (for sale at prices which range from five to fifty times as much per fowl, per egg or per chick as the market poultryman can obtain for his products) SHOULD LOSE NO OPPORTUNITY to help make the winter poultry shows truly successful.

None of us has the right to sit back and leave this important work for others to do. Each of us should do his share, first to last. Under present conditions we regard it as EXTRA IMPORTANT that our winter poultry shows for 1915-1916 shall be many in number, shall have large entries and shall be well attended. If you, reader, are a specialty breeder and are to have choice breeding stock and eggs for hatching FOR SALE this coming winter and next spring, we here and now "put it up to you" to see clearly WHAT IS FOR YOUR BEST INTEREST and to be resolved to do your full share. Unless you do this you cannot expect others to help along the good cause! Please lose no time, therefore, in getting in connection with your local show—also in arranging to enter a few birds at least at a nearby large show, depending on the quality of your stock and the number of birds and eggs for hatching you are to have for sale this coming season.

REPORTS FROM RECENT LETTERS THAT SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN STANDARD-BRED POULTRY BUSINESS

Persons who read the financial news in the daily papers, also in the several journals that are devoted to commercial conditions, have noted that during the

last two months or such a matter there has been a gradual improvement in numerous lines of trade, notably in the iron and steel industry, which is regarded as an index of good or bad times. Throughout the agricultural sections enormous sums of money are now being collected by the farming class in payment for crops thus far harvested and this condition will continue for several months. For example, on August 18th, Chicago, as the world's greatest wheat market, made a new record. On that day no less than 2,411 cars of wheat were received. Furthermore, these were "big cars", as compared with those used five to ten years ago.

If this country is to keep out of the Old World war it is certain that we are to enjoy a moderate return of prosperity very soon—if it is not already at hand. There are numerous signs that point that way. In ordinary times these signs could be relied on. Better still, this revival in general business is certain to help the poultry industry, especially the standard-bred branch. At present there is a country-wide activity in this branch, as is proved by the unusual number of show notices that are coming to us for publication. Already the sales have begun (August 20th) for the fall fairs. We get this fact from the letters that are coming to hand from A. P. W. advertisers. Following are a few sample quotations:

In a letter of date August 14, H. W. Halbach, proprietor of Riverdale Farm, Waterford, Wis., specialty breeder of White Plymouth Rocks, said:

"Our birds are coming along extra good and and business is picking up nicely. Prospects for a fine trade the coming season have never been better and as I have over two thousand grand youngsters, all bred from my Chicago winners, I feel very much encouraged."

H. W. Halbach is an A. P. W. display advertiser on whom our readers can place absolute reliance. We will vouch for him, for his fowls and for his business methods as a poultryman. Moreover, he owns as fine a strain of White Rocks of standard or exhibition quality as any man in the entire central-west. This we know to be a fact.

Writing on the same date—August 14th—Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., reported:

"I believe it will interest you to know that my August business to date has already equalled that of the entire month of August last year and I look forward to a good business this fall and winter. I have over 8,000 youngsters this year and they average better in quality than ever before. This is true largely from the fact that the demand early last spring for high-priced eggs for hatching was slow to start, the result being that I set more of these eggs than during any year I have been at Owen Farms."

Many leading, well-known, trustworthy specialty breeders are in that position this fall. The foot and mouth disease quarantine interfered seriously last winter and early spring with the shipment of choice breeding fowls, which meant that these fowls were kept at home, where they produced more eggs than had been counted on. As a result, not only were more eggs hatched, but

these delayed shipments and cancelled orders resulted in an improvement in the average quality of all chicks hatched. Furthermore, as a rule these chicks were early hatched, so that now our foremost breeders have larger flocks than usual of chicks that are up to standard weight, or practically so. This is to the advantage of the business—also their early customers.

In this same letter Mr. Delano states: "The fact that I am not going to exhibit this fall, but am going to let my customers do the winning, is important, in their interests."

Readers of A. P. W. who are in the market for Buff or White Orpingtons, for White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns or S. C. Rhode Island Reds will make no mistake in writing to Owen Farms for prices. Mr. Delano satisfies his customers. At Owen Farms they do a big business every season and probably no other poultry establishment

in the world has more staunch friends—this friendship being based on good values and fair treatment.

August 16th, J. W. Parks, proprietor of Wopsy Poultry Yards, Altoona, Pa., wrote our Mr. Denny a friendly letter, thanking him for helping to entertain him on a recent automobile visit to Buffalo and added this postscript:

"Am glad to report business picking up nicely. Am breaking ground for a modern brooder house."

Mr. Parks is one of the few poultrymen in the country who is giving care-



YOUNG STOCK

Now Developing for Fall Delivery.

F. L. PLATT

SWANTON, OHIO.

S. C. BLACK
R. C. BROWN

LEGHORNS

SILVER

S. C. WHITE
R. C. WHITE

Blood Ribbon Winners N. Y., Boston, Chicago. Choice breeding birds at greatly reduced prices. High class exhibition birds at one-half their value. If in need of the best you will eventually come to us. Kindly state definitely what you desire in first letter. Catalog. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks

Have astonished the world with their WINNINGS. They won every FIRST at CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW two years in succession. BEST DISPLAY six times. My customers are also winning everywhere.



In fact if you want to win or breed winners or if you want to start with this wonderful breed you will do best by tying to the strain that has absolutely proven ITS SUPERIORITY in the great SHOWS OF THE COUNTRY.



A most wonderful lot of 400 grand cocks and hens and 2000 outstanding chicks from my celebrated WINNERS. I can satisfy every desire. They are ready to win for you. Do you want to make good? If so, write now. Grand 32-page art catalogue 20 cents.

H. W. HALBACH,

WATERFORD, WIS.

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

GREAT FOREST CITY SHOW, CLEVELAND, JUST OVER, OHIO'S GREATEST POULTRY SHOW

Carver's Red Farms Big Win on S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Speckled and Red Sussex

8 Firsts and every bird inside the ribbons. 17 Ribbons. High-class exhibition stock of same blood as these winners.

A. A. CARVER,

SEVILLE, OHIO

ful attention, year after year, to the laying qualities of Barred Plymouth Rocks. We congratulate him on his good judgment, because frequently we have inquiries from admirers of the Barred Plymouth Rocks who ask particularly about a bred-to-lay strain. Therefore,

on and shall want a vote taken before we decide that feathers make the type. Nature surely has some job on her hands, when it comes to balancing up the feathers on a hen that allows only four fingers between the end of the pelvic bones and end of keel, and another hen with room for seven or eight fingers."



RED SUSSEX MALE.

The above illustration shows Mr. Platt's imported Red Sussex Cock that captured first honors at Boston last winter. We are advised that he has some splendid cockerels bred from this male and his winning pullet at Philadelphia, a combination representing the best blood lines in both England and America. Breeders interested in this variety will be favored with prices and full particulars if they address F. L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio, and mention this magazine.

it is with a due appreciation of Mr. Parks' good work, as well as for the information of our readers that we quote the following reading matter from his new letterhead:

"**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS:** The Strain that has the utility and fancy sides of the industry combined, as our records show: International Laying Contest, silver cups; Missouri Laying Contest, golden egg cup; Elgin Show Laying Contest, first prize, 1914 Show Winnings: Elgin, Ill.; Utica, N. Y.; Youngstown, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va.; Altoona, Pa. Winners of four American Barred Rock Club color and shape specials."

In this letter to Mr. Denny, Mr. Parks records an off-hand opinion about the Schilling pictures, which appear to show "how feather development influences type"—see frontispiece of this issue of A. P. W., also frontispiece of last month's edition. This is what Mr. Parks wrote:

"I butchered a few surplus old hens today and paid special attention to that shape theory Mr. Schilling is working

two paragraphs are quoted from a letter of date August 18th, written by H. B. Donovan, editor of the Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ontario:

"In my opinion the poultry business here is absolutely sound. While in some districts the demand has not been up to what it was last season, from others of our advertisers we get most encouraging reports. With the opening up again of export business in Europe for eggs, this branch of business is bound to increase rapidly, because the European markets, especially that of Britain, will take every egg that can be spared.

"As far as I can judge, the prices of grain will continue moderately high, although there may be a good deal of second-rate grain, especially wheat, not good enough for flour, but equally as good as No. 1 wheat for chicken feed. This should help the poultry breeder.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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.

Both the Dominion and Provincial governments are now doing a great deal for the poultry industry and they propose doing more. We look for at least a normal season, if not indeed better than this."

Following is a paragraph quoted from a recent letter from the editor of an American poultry journal—R. R. Fisher, publisher and editor of the Poultry Tribune, Mount Morris, Illinois:

"The outlook with us right now is encouraging indeed. We are receiving many more inquiries than previously for advertising rates, both individuals and manufacturing concerns—far more than at this time last year. In fact, I believe there are more inquiries of this nature than there have been any summer during the last three or four years."

Still one more quotation while we are about it. This one is from a recent letter from A. G. Studier, editor of the Rhode Island Red Journal, Waverly, Iowa:

"I regret very much to hear that poultry conditions have not been all that they should be in the east. Here in the central west we do not notice much of the general business depression. We live right in the midst of the richest farming community of the United States, and are, therefore, specially fortunately situated. From reports that I get, I judge that poultry conditions are quite satisfactory. Most breeders seem to have a good trade and good success in hatching and rearing their chicks in spite of the bad weather. Feed, of course, is higher than it was, but the price really is not excessive."

The foregoing expressions of opinion were not invited. Those from poultrymen came to hand in connection with payments made on their advertising accounts. As a rule, men who are paying bills do not go out of their way to say encouraging things that are not true! The letters from publishers reached us in the regular course of correspondence. They are voluntary expressions of opinion from men who are watching the course of general business and who are interested in the poultry business in particular. Certain it is that these men are sincere in what they have stated and we accept their reports as representing their earnest convictions, each speaking for himself and for the territory in which he is located.

THREE FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE 1915 BUMPER FARM CROPS IN OUR LUCKY COUNTRY

As we now view the situation there are three facts connected with the big farm crops that are being harvested in the United States this summer and early fall which are of special interest to poultry keepers, as follows:

First, is the size of the crop itself—the largest to date in the history of the country.

Second, owing to continued wet weather conditions in most sections, an unusual amount of this crop is to consist of inferior grains—grains that cannot be used in normal ways, nor sold as current prices, whatever those prices may be.

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.

Third, the prices of wheat, corn, oats, etc. are going to be lower—considerably so—than they were last fall, last winter and last spring.

As regards the size of this year's bumper crop, the following paragraph is quoted from a report sent out under date August 9th, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

"American farmers are harvesting the greatest wheat crop ever grown in any one country. It may yet reach a billion bushels. Department of Agriculture experts today estimated the crop at 966,000,000 bushels, basing their calculation on the condition of the crop August 1st. Bumper harvests of other cereals and food products are indicated."

For the information of our readers we have compiled from the August 9 report of the Department of Agriculture the following simple tabulation, showing the August 1st, 1915, forecast, as compared with the July 1st, 1915, forecast, also with the actual crop harvested for the season of 1914:

	August Forecast	July Forecast	1914 crop.
Winter wheat	659,000,000 bu.	668,000,000 bu.	685,000,000 bu.
Spring wheat	307,000,000 bu.	295,000,000 bu.	206,000,000 bu.
All wheat	966,000,000 bu.	963,000,000 bu.	891,000,000 bu.
Corn	2,918,000,000 bu.	2,814,000,000 bu.	2,673,000,000 bu.
Oats	1,402,000,000 bu.	1,399,000,000 bu.	1,141,000,000 bu.
Barley	217,000,000 bu.	208,000,000 bu.	195,000,000 bu.
Rye	44,000,000 bu.	43,000,000 bu.
Buckwheat	18,000,000 bu.	17,000,000 bu.

It will be seen that these important grains did a little better than hold their own during the month of July, notwithstanding the wet weather that prevailed during that month in various sections of the country. The yield per acre on the average is not to be as great this year as was the case last season, but owing to the Old World war and the apparent certainty of good prices, a much larger acreage was sown or planted. It was this increased acreage that has given us the outlook for larger crops than last year, notwithstanding the fact that last year's yield was a record breaker in the case of several of our most important cereals.

The wet weather has been a country-wide disappointment. However, a wet season, as a general rule, is far better than a dry season. It has proved to be so this year. Therefore we may consider ourselves highly favored when we take into account the fact that despite poor weather conditions we are to have a very large yield, also that the outlook remains bright for continued high or satisfactory prices. By "satisfactory prices" is meant profitable prices.

That the prices of wheat, corn, oats, etc., are to be as high this coming winter and next spring as they were last winter and spring, WE DO NOT BELIEVE. The main factors which govern, appear to be against it. For example, take the important question of ocean transportation. Last winter and spring, despite the urgent demand for food stuffs in Europe, it was possible to transport only one million bushels of wheat per day as an average and about five hundred thousand bushels of oats. Since then the ocean carrying capacity has been reduced to a considerable extent—to what extent the general public is not reliably informed.

By the New York Herald of date, August 22nd, we learn that ocean traf-

fice across the Atlantic at that time was "at its lowest ebb". On that date "only twenty-six steamships were on the high seas, bound to and from the port of New York". This statement does not refer directly to freight steamers, but slow-going freighters these days are finding it less and less attractive to ply the North Atlantic, bound for European ports. Moreover, as is well-known, the twenty-six steamships listed by the New York Herald, August 22nd, are freight carrying boats as well as passenger vessels. In fact, they are now carrying more freight than anything else. The following short quotation is made from the Herald article:

"While the small number of steamships shown is, in a measure, indicative of the low ebb of transatlantic travel, it does not fully disclose the astonishing lack of passenger business. It is no uncommon occurrence these days for large steamships to arrive in port with only ten or fifteen passengers in their first cabin and less than a hundred in all other sections. But this lack of pas-

sengers is more than counterbalanced by the vast volume of freight that is being carried to Europe."

Which means of course "the vast volume of freight" that is being carried by the ocean traffic that the Herald tells us is "now at its lowest ebb"—that which of date, August 22nd, was being carried on "only twenty-six steamships", as shown by the Herald's North Atlantic chart. How much farther this ocean traffic, both in passengers and freight, is to be cut down, is still unknown. However, we already are in possession of enough facts about submarine warfare

to realize that the shipping of immense quantities of American cereals for man and beast to the European ports now open to us is becoming more and more hazardous.

That the volume of these shipments will decrease rather than increase, as compared with six to twelve months ago, now seems probable—in fact would appear to be quite certain. The prevailing low prices of wheat, corn, oats, etc.—low prices when we consider how much in need Europe is of these cereals—no doubt are caused partly by the difficulty and high cost of getting these grains safely into the hands of European customers. In this matter, looking at it broadly, the farmer's loss as regards lower prices for his field crops, IS THE POULTRYMAN'S GAIN.

The old saying that "it is an ill wind which blows nobody good", is further shown. IN BEHALF OF POULTRY KEEPERS, by the results of the wet season of 1915, throughout most of the United States and Canada. Continued wet weather conditions have resulted in the injury of an unusual quantity—an immense quantity, in fact—of wheat and oats, and the same may be true of corn before the bumper corn crop is harvested. Unfortunately, our farmers have had to stand a great loss in wheat and oats as a result of being unable to harvest the grain and thresh and take care of it, as under normal conditions. Therefore, there are going to be unusual quantities of low-grade wheat on the market this fall, next winter and next spring. This wheat will be all right for poultry, but it is not good enough for flour-making.

Not only is restricted ocean transportation going to check the upward prices of our staple grains, notably wheat, corn

ENGER'S BARRED ROCKS
Famous as blue ribbon winners, also as egg producers. At the Great Forest City Fair, Cleveland, Ohio, they won a total of 11 regular prizes. Some grand birds for sale. Let an Enger Barred Rock put you among the winners.
ENGER'S BARRED ROCK FARM, BEDFORD, OHIO

COME TO HEADQUARTERS

For your high-class Rhode Island Reds, both combs. We have birds fit for any show and will ship on approval.

SCHENLEY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM, Box 2, 1202 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES

Early Cockerels and Pullets



All over the country beginning with early September large fairs are held. The poultry exhibits are always of great interest to the crowds and the attendance at these fairs is five to ten times as great as at the regular winter poultry shows.

If you are not in shape to make an exhibit why not let me fit you out with a string. Early chicks are scarce, but I make it my business to have plenty of them.

As a business proposition you cannot afford to overlook this opportunity.

A good winning will bring you plenty of orders for stock and eggs.

Nothing will attract prospective buyers more than fine well matured cockerels and pullets at the early shows.

That I can furnish you with the necessary quality is shown by my own winnings at the NEW YORK STATE FAIR covering a period ten years.

While I get out a large number yet my supply is not unlimited and you should have your birds reserved early. As a rule prices do not range as high as they do for the winter show winners. Fine show cockerels range in price from \$10.00 to \$25.00 and pullets from \$8.00 to \$20.00. Exhibition pens \$25.00 to \$75.00.

FREE—Send for catalogue and summer sale list; giving description of several hundred breeders I am offering for sale.

Send one dime for the **REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE BOOK** telling all about White Wyandottes.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box W, Port Dover, Canada

and oats, but the shortage of live stock in our own country also will affect prices in the same direction during the next six to twelve months. As recently as five years ago horses on our city streets exceeded in number the automobiles and auto trucks. Today the horse has not become an odd sight in city streets, but as compared with the day when he shared with mules the honor of hauling our street cars, he is approaching a time when he may be debarred from large cities and classic villages for sanitary reasons exclusively. Moreover, during the

quantities of inferior or damaged grains to be marketed, will sell at prices but little higher than the average for the last five or ten years. Last season during February, March and April, poultry foods sold at about twelve and one-half per cent. higher prices than normal.

A. P. W. ventures the prediction that during the first six months of 1916, poultry foods, both home-mixed and the commercial brands, will sell at not to exceed five to seven and one-half per cent. higher prices than the average for the last five to ten years. Such being

the case, we feel that poultry keepers have nothing to dread along that line. As has been repeatedly stated in these columns, they can save **TWO OR THREE TIMES THAT MUCH** by using better judgment and adopting improved methods in the feeding of their fowls. Better judgment in this case means greater economy, and improved methods mean rations that cost less and yet yield the same results. Reliable information on these points will be published from month to month in these pages as heretofore and we urge readers of the American Poultry World to study **WITH ALL DUE EARNESTNESS**, these important questions of feeding methods and food rations for poultry. It is a "golden stream", so to speak, that flows down the necks of your fowls and therefore you ought to make sure, first, that you do not **WASTE MONEY** in this connection; second, that you obtain the best results possible in the

form of egg yield and poultry meat, both to be used or sold as human food.

WHAT THE SOUTHLAND IS NOW DOING IN THE WAY OF DIVERSIFIED FARM CROPS

That necessity is the mother of invention has long been understood. War, with its train of evils, is one form of necessity. The old world struggle of the nations hit numerous businesses in this country when it came upon us unexpectedly last August and hit them "hard", but probably no other industry was harder hit than the production and marketing of cotton—the great staple crop

of six or eight populous southern states. Immediately there was a revival of the long-time advice that the South ought to break away from cotton and begin the planting of other field crops for which there is a world demand, including wheat, corn, oats, etc.

What mere argument had failed to do in time past as regards carrying conviction, the "greatest war in history" has brought about, in large degree. In this connection A. P. W. finds pleasure in publishing the following editorial from a recent issue of the Daily News, Louisville, Ky.:

"Statistics believed to be entirely trustworthy indicate that the South, through a diversification of crops, will enjoy unequalled prosperity during the coming twelve months. The grain crop, for instance, a crop practically unknown to Southern soil, will exceed, according to calculations, the most profitable cotton crop the South has ever known. This means that the first step, and the most important one, has been taken to emancipate the Southern farmer from the tyranny of the one-crop system.

"Wheat, corn and oats, three militant invaders of Dixie, line up formidable hosts on the harvest field. They come not as enemies of King Cotton but as reinforcements. Where the great Southern staple is weak they will bring strength. Where the farmer of the South formerly had one crop to depend upon he now has four. The long-deferred lesson is in a fair way to be learned.

"The Manufacturers' Record, after reviewing the situation, expresses the belief that the grain yield in the Southern States this year will be 1,540,000,000 bushels, or a gain of 286,000,000 bushels over last, exclusive of the rice crop, which will probably reach 30,000,000 bushels.

"These figures," says the Record, "are wonderfully significant of the agricultural possibilities of the South, and this increase in grain, which typifies the increase in foodstuffs generally, will largely offset the adverse situation in cotton."

"It took the South a long while to learn the business economics of farming. Perhaps the war is one of those 'ill winds' which blew good for Dixie. The awakening is recent. If we may compare the Southland to a baby in the agrarian cradle, she is just now beginning to sit up and rub her eyes. Presently she will manifest her being by a demand for sustenance which will guarantee a lusty infant. She knows, even in her swaddling clothes, that the contents of her milk bottle must be drawn from many sources."

Evidently the foregoing article was written by an enthusiast—but without a fair amount of enthusiasm the average homo genus is a "dead one". That there is strong foundation for these statements we know, however, as a result of reading the reports made monthly by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Moreover, private correspondence confirms the welcome facts. Lately we have received letters from friends of poultry culture in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia, and without exception they report a revival of interest and decidedly encouraging prospects.

In every case, as it happens these correspondents speak of the success of the diversified crop idea. In three cases they express satisfaction at the much larger yield of wheat and corn, also at the prices now being obtained for these cereals. Current grain prices are extra attractive, as compared with the prices of cotton. The prices of wheat, corn and



MADISON KING—FIRST PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTON COCK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FEB. 12-18 1915.
BRED AND OWNED BY ALDRICH POULTRY FARM
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

When speaking of any breed or variety of poultry there is always some breeder whose success in their development stands out boldly. This is true of the Aldrich Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, whose success with White Orpingtons is noteworthy. They have not only won high honors at leading shows, Madison Square Garden included, but have also put many a customer on the honor list by supplying them with birds of the quality to win the "blue." They are prepared to help you this season, as we are informed that they have an unusually large crop of well developed young stock of superior quality.

last twelve months we have shipped literally hundreds of thousands of horses and mules to Europe—each one of them taking with him a good appetite for oats, corn and hay. His absence from the stall or feed box three times a day in future will have an effect on the home demand for feed and the prices to be paid for same.

All told, therefore, editor of A. P. W. believes that instead of the prices of wheat, corn and oats going to higher levels than they did last winter and spring, they will sell this coming winter and next spring at considerably lower figures. Furthermore, we believe that poultry foods, on account of the unusual

oats have been considerably increased as a result of the European war, whereas the price of cotton has been affected in the opposite direction. Now that cotton has been made absolute contraband, it is probable that an improvement in price cannot be looked for while the war continues, though we do not expect it to go any lower.

The domestic demand for cotton is steadily on the increase as compared with last fall and the foreign demand will continue, with the exception that in future—while the war lasts—cotton cannot be shipped to Germany, Austria or Turkey, except on penalty of confiscation. At present the need of cotton in Great Britain, France, Italy, etc., is very urgent for making high explosives, while large quantities are now being used in the United States and Canada for the same purpose.

THE FASHIONABLE WAY TO "WEAR FEATHERS" IN HENDOM AS DISCLOSED BY MR. SCHILLING

Those are surprising "disclosures" that Artist Schilling is making in his self-discovered method of illustrating to A. P. W. readers how the elite of fashionable hendom wear their proud raiment.

In last month's issue, as a frontispiece, was shown a standard-bred White Rock yearling cock bird of fair to good quality, fully attired, then completely denuded, **BUT STILL ALIVE**. Later, by a simple but accurate photographic process, the bird, as photographed in a plucked state, was put back into his feathers, so to speak.

In this issue of A. P. W.—see frontispiece—the same thing is done with a standard-bred S. C. White Leghorn hen. This hen is a well-bred specimen and comes from a prolific egg-yield strain. She has the long body of a good layer and in the yard carries her tail at a

fashionable angle. Last month Mr. Schilling presented an interesting article, explaining how these photographs were obtained and discussing a number of questions raised by them. In this issue he has another article along the same lines.

Among his associates here in A. P. W. offices, Mr. Schilling had to "defend" his three pictures of the White Rock male, especially picture No. 3—the one at the right hand. It was felt that the meat and bone part of the bird was not "located right" in the raiment of feathers—that through some error he had been set too far forward, thus showing but few feathers or only slight depth of feathers in the breast section, whereas it did not seem credible that so many feathers and so odd a structure of feathers could be found in nature on the back of this bird.

However, Mr. Schilling insisted—and still insists—that the photograph is correct and that the body of the White Rock male, as shown in section 3 of the frontispiece of August A. P. W., is in the right position, relative to the feathers worn by the bird before he was plucked or denuded. He challenged investigation, and there the matter has rested to date. This male, as shown by its full crop, had recently been fed, otherwise there might have been an appearance of more feathers—a greater thickness of feathers—in the breast section.

The frontispiece in this issue shows a fowl that seems to be "more reasonable" in the way she wears her feathers. Here we have her breast well protected with a fairly thick coat of feathers, yet the structure of the tail is not less surprising than was that of the White Rock male. It will be interesting to find out, by discussion or otherwise, how it is,

or why it is, that a White Rock tail (male bird) should assume the form that it does as to carriage, length, juncture with back, etc., while a Wyandotte tail or Rhode Island Red tail or Minorca tail assumes a conspicuously different form, in greater or less degree.

Why is it, pray, that this White Rock male tail assumes the form it does? What relation is there between the actual shape (slope, length, etc.) of the carcass of this White Rock male and the style and length of its tail? The same question or questions apply to the White Leghorn female, as shown in the frontispiece of this issue of A. P. W. What is there about the physical form of the meat and bone parts of these birds that directly affects the style and carriage of tail? Who can answer in a satisfactory manner the simple question—apparently simple—of **WHAT GOVERNS** the altitude or high or low angle of the tail in either of these fowl? Is it the slope of back, the length of back, or the pope's nose? Probably these questions merely "show our ignorance", but it pays to be frank in matters of this kind, because in that event some one may come forward and enlighten us.

Mr. Schilling is to follow up this line of photographic work, applying it to the other popular breeds and varieties, including Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, etc. To an extent this is new territory, and it seems to us to be a matter of importance, because it gives promise of supplying valuable information. Probably if what we **REALLY KNOW** at present about poultry culture, so-called, were to be written out in plain terms, and if what we do not know could also be written out, the modest little booklet containing what we



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.

TOMPKINS' 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 **TOMPKINS' REDS** possess the correct blood lines, the lines that produce quality and quality is what you pay for and what you expect when you buy an exhibition or breeding bird.

TOMPKINS' 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 **TOMPKINS' 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 Tompkins' quality. Why not write today.

MY CATALOGUE IS FREE



LESTER TOMPKINS



Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds

CONCORD, MASS.

DO KNOW could be used comfortably as a "book marker" in the big volume that would contain what we DO NOT KNOW.

As artist, judge and breeder, Mr. Schilling is an earnest student of the known facts and unsolved problems of poultry culture, and his associates in A. P. W. offices are much interested in this new style of poultry photography, also in the articles by Mr. Schilling that are being published in these pages on the general question of HOW FEATHER DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCES TYPE in the production of standard-bred fowl. We shall be glad to have our subscribers contribute their opinions on this interesting subject and thereby give other readers of the "World" THE BENEFIT of any knowledge they may have that will prove helpful. Write us freely at any time, on all points of interest, not only in connection with this subject, but about other live poultry topics of interest to A. P. W. readers.

—o—
TRY BEST KNOWN SPECIALTY BREEDERS BEFORE YOU ENTER NET OF T' E HUCKSTER-DEALERS

Lately a letter came to our desk wherein a subscriber complained that he had been defrauded in the purchase of \$85.00 worth of S. C. White Leghorns. The order consisted of fifteen yearling hens and a male, the price being at the rate of \$5.00 each for the females and \$10.00 for the male. The sixteen birds were shipped about a month after the date promised and on arrival were found to be "practically worthless for breeding purposes and several of them apparently too old to do much laying", so reported the dissatisfied customer.

As we read this letter we recalled vividly one of the talks we had with D. W. Young, at his home and poultry plant near Monroe, N. Y., during a visit we paid him July 28-29, on our way back to Buffalo from Amherst, Mass., and Storrs, Conn., where we spent four days at the Massachusetts Poultry Convention and in visiting the poultry department of the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. At the time referred to Mr. Young had about four thousand adult S. C. White Leghorns on his place and a little better than two thousand head of growing stock, the latter ranging from six or seven weeks old to three months old, or a little less.

Mr. Young had shown us most of the stock, both old and young, and we were in a large yard that contained several hundred choice yearlings, all "line-bred" and every one a selected specimen. At this point we asked Mr. Young what his prices would be at that time of the year for good breeders from this flock mating—a flock mating made necessary by the large number of adult fowls on the place. Frankly, we expected him to say, "\$5.00 to \$6.00 and upward for females and \$10.00 or \$15.00 and upward for males". We were surprised indeed, therefore, to have him reply to our question as follows:

"Under present general business conditions I will sell good breeding females from this flock at \$3.00 and upward and good breeding males to go with them at \$5.00 each and upward. Really this is less than half their actual value, but I have never made it a practice to charge prohibitive prices. That is one injury that results to leading fancier-breeders of the country from reports in the poultry press about the extra high prices obtained in prosperous times for top-notch exhibition specimens. As a matter of course, 'the best bird of the year' in any popular variety has a double value, provided he is a good producer. His first value is as a breeder and if he is properly line-bred and is mated right he may be worth the fancy price paid for him, solely as a breeder; but it is the advertising value of this bird that confirms the big price. To a man who owns such a bird and is in a position to advertise him, there is the double value mentioned.

"But when it comes down to good breeders, or even choice breeders, the average beginner or amateur makes a mistake nineteen times out of twenty if he does not obtain prices from the so-called leaders—from poultrymen who by years of effort and a liberal outlay of money have built up reliable strains that will reproduce the standard characteristics. Often they are frightened off by the fear of too high prices. That is where many earnest beginners make a sad mistake. Take this flock we are looking at as an example: Can you point out an inferior bird in the lot? If there is such a bird here I do not know it. All are selected specimens as regards the weeding out of what might be culls, because there would be no sense in my retaining birds of that class. These birds are kept as sales stock and every one of them is line-bred. In them is the same blood as that which flows in the veins of the best 'families' of Leghorns on this plant—or in the world. I guarantee this and our records in the house will prove it, bird for bird.

"In prosperous times when money is plentiful I would want \$5.00 and upwards for breeding females in this flock and they are well worth it, and would expect to get \$8.00 to \$10.00 and upward for breeding males. But today, with money scarce, all poultrymen, to the best of my knowledge, are shading their prices and offering real bargains. Any man or woman who wishes to make a good start with standard-bred fowl can do it now at less cost than any time during the last five or six years, and before risking their money with comparatively unknown

persons, the standard value of whose fowls or strains have not been demonstrated to the poultry world, they ought to write to the best-known specialty breeders, state frankly what they want and find out what it will cost them.

"Often it is like those much-advertised bargain sales. Frequently higher prices are actually asked at these so-called bargain sales than the regular prices charged by well-known and reputable merchants. Our household in time past found this to be true in numerous cases. It's like that other trick of marking up the alleged value, and then marking it down again. My belief is that in practically every case the would-be 'buyer of choice breeding fowls'—and the same is true of exhibition specimens—can get better value, at moderate and fair prices, from the best-known 'old hands' at the business than they can obtain from comparatively unknown breeders who claim a great deal, in some cases, but who never have 'proved up' these claims, either in public competition or by long years of experience in satisfying their customers'.

We have quoted Mr. Young at length on this important point and as a general proposition we endorse what he has said. Since we have been investigating the huckster-dealer question, during the last three or four months, we have come across CASE AFTER CASE where higher prices were paid to these poultry hucksters than are charged by acknowledged and PROVED leaders like D. W. Young. Evidently these customers of the hucksters "swallow" the outrageous lies that are published in the large showy catalogues of the worst of these huckster-dealers and therefore believe that they are securing REAL BARGAINS, while as a matter of fact the fowls shipped to them in many cases are mere "culls" that are bought by the hucksters from comparatively unknown poultrymen or from farm flocks at seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half per head. In some cases these huckster-dealers do not see the actual specimens shipped to their customers, nor have they ever seen the flocks by which they were produced.

At present any man or woman who wishes to get a good start—a truly good start—in high class S. C. White Leghorns, can do so by investing as small



BIG LEGHORN SALE

Our annual fall sale of Single Comb White Leghorns is now in progress. We offer:

5000 Pullets that will lay in October.	1250 Yearling Hens—already splendid layers.	500 Cockerels—full of vigor and of great size.
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These are all high class birds, bred especially for size and egg production. We also offer you for the late fall and winter shows:

Show Birds

that will win for you wherever they go—Wilburtha S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Reserve now.

Buy our stock and make a name for yourself. Mating list free.



Charles J. Fisk, Owner
Box W, Trenton Junction, New Jersey

Send for our handsome new Catalog—the talk of the poultry world. Free.

a sum as \$15.00 to \$25.00 with the world's foremost specialty breeder of this popular variety—with no less person than D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y. As low a sum as \$15.00 would buy a male and three females, while \$25.00 would buy the same number of birds of about double the breeding value or quality. Lower prices than these cannot reasonably be expected. Mr. Young is able to quote such prices because he breeds them in large numbers—literally by the thousand—and because it costs him no more, in fact costs him less to produce these birds under the system employed by him than it does the owner of a small flock or by a man who is less experienced.

Mr. Young conducts what is known as "a one-man plant". This means that with the assistance of one man and helped out occasionally by Mrs. Young, he actually looks after the six thousand Leghorns on his plant without additional help. In a later issue of A. P. W. we shall explain at length how this is done, giving illustrations of the houses used, the methods employed, etc. It really is a remarkable achievement—one well worth the study of many poultrymen and poultry women.

Another reason why Mr. Young can quote surprisingly low prices for good quality, is the volume of business he does each year. His advertising costs him no more "per inch" than does the advertising of poultrymen who use far less space. As a matter of fact, the cost to him is less, because he uses larger space in the different journals. Despite the fact that we have been closely identified with the poultry business, including poultry journalism, for the last twenty-one or twenty-two years, we were MUCH IMPRESSED with the fact that Mr. Young can and does charge such reasonable prices for breeding stock and eggs for hatching. We have in mind, as a matter of course, the exceptional quality of his stock, its line-bred values, its remarkable vigor, the demonstrated high egg yield of his strain, etc.

In D. W. Young we have "the Wizard of the White Leghorn business", when it comes to exhibition quality, combined with vigor and egg yield, and to find him selling selected breeders at such low prices was nothing less than a revelation to us. In the face of such facts we felt it to be our duty to tell the readers of American Poultry World that when they are in the market for truly high-class standard-bred fowl they ought not hesitate to write to the leading specialists of the country and get their prices. Do not decide beforehand that their prices will be exorbitant, but spend a two-cent stamp in finding out the facts. In every such case we think you should WRITE FRANKLY, stating what you want or believe you want—also what you can afford to pay. Try this out, reader, and learn what the results will be. Frankly, it is the best advice we can give you along this line.

And whatever you do, be sure to place your orders with specialty breeders—with the owners of established, DEPENDABLE STRAINS, rather than with "huckster dealers", no matter how inviting the lies are that these "colored catalogue" fakers put up to you in their printed matter. Starting with this issue, A. P. W. is going to discharge an important duty to its readers by PUBLISHING THE FACTS about several of the "worst cases" among the huckster-dealers here referred to and we are satisfied that by the time the earnest readers of this magazine have finished the series they will need no further advice from us along that line.

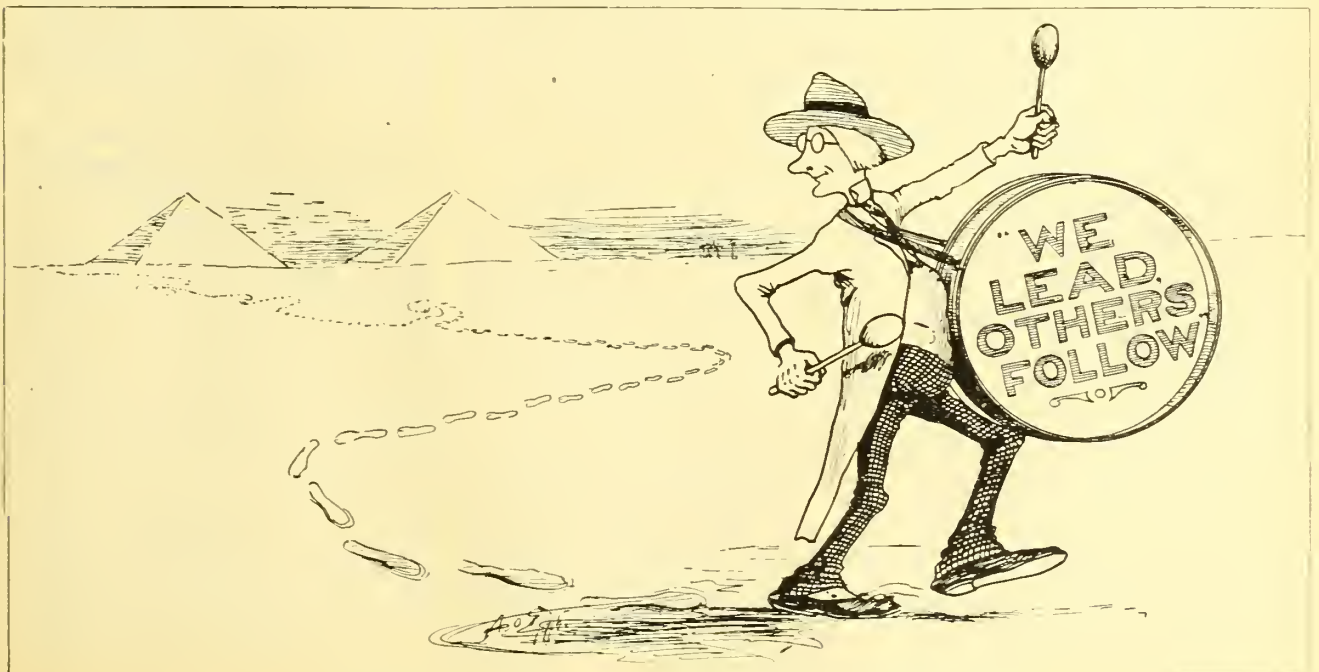
VISITS BY A. P. W. MEN TO THE POULTRY EXPERIMENT STATIONS OF SIX DIFFERENT STATES

Homer W. Jackson has returned to Buffalo from New Mexico and, starting with this issue of A. P. W., is to have full charge of the selection and preparation of reading matter for our "Government Work for Poultry" department.

Mr. Jackson is extra well qualified for this work as a result of long experience and special opportunities. Before our next issue goes to press he will have had time to get matters in full swing, therefore our readers may look forward to finding unusually valuable and helpful information and advice in that department.

En route home from New Mexico, Mr. Jackson improved the chance to visit several state college towns and experiment stations where important work is being done in behalf of poultry culture. These points are: Manhattan, Kansas; Ames, Iowa; Mountain Grove, Mo.; Columbia, Mo.; and Madison, Wis. He had hoped to stop at Purdue, Ind., but it was not convenient. At all points Mr. Jackson was well received and given every opportunity to obtain information about the poultry work being done at these institutions. In later issues—probably starting with our October number—he is to report his visits, telling what he saw, what he was told and what his opinions are of the poultry progress being made. In most cases his reports are to be illustrated. The object, of course, will be to tell our subscribers of what the poultry work consists at these colleges and on the experiment stations connected therewith.

July 22-25 inclusive the editor of A. P. W. visited the Massachusetts and Connecticut Agricultural colleges and experiment stations, located respectively at Amherst and Storrs. Two days were spent at each place. At Amherst we were entertained by John C. Graham, professor of poultry husbandry, and at Storrs we were the guest of Wm. F. Kirkpatrick, who occupies the chair of professor of poultry husbandry at the Connecticut Agricultural College. The third annual convention of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was held at Amherst, July 21-23 inclusive, at which convention numerous papers were read and addresses made, several of which have been secured for publication in A. P. W. The title of the editor's address at this



ILLUSTRIOUS SAYINGS ILLUSTRATED BY A. P. W. ARTIST

convention was, "The American Poultry Association: What it is and What it is Seeking to Accomplish". In the neighborhood of six hundred poultrymen and poultrywomen were in attendance. The full programme of this convention was published in our June issue, pages 605 and 606.

As a result of his four days' visit to Amherst and Storrs, the editor is to publish six or seven articles in these pages, substantially as follows:

The Massachusetts 1915 Poultry Convention; of what it consisted, who took part, what they said, etc

Work for Poultry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College; of what it consists, the equipment, the experiments being made, etc.

Work that is being done at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in behalf of state-wide poultry culture; by whom this work is being done, in what manner, etc.

The Experiment Poultry Plant at Storrs, who are in charge of it and the work under way, experimental and otherwise.

Working in behalf of the elimination of White Diarrhoea and an explanation of "the agglutination test", with illustrations.

The International Egg Laying Competition, now in its fourth year at Storrs, with one thousand hens in the contest; housing, feed rations, care, records, etc.

All the foregoing articles or reports are to be liberally illustrated. Frankly, we were astonished—if we may use so strong a word—at the broad scope and great value of the work now being done at Amherst and Storrs. We were much pleased with the character of the programme at the Amherst convention and strongly impressed by the earnestness of the men at Amherst and Storrs who are devoting their lives to poultry culture as instructors and investigators. It was a satisfaction to us to realize that at twenty-five to thirty state and provincial agricultural colleges, or on the experiment stations connected therewith, we now have numerous other groups of men who are equally earnest, equally competent and fully as determined to solve the problems of successful poultry culture, doing so not only in behalf of their respective states and provinces, but also for the welfare of all others who may be interested—thanks to a wide circulation of their findings and conclusions.

On our visit to these representative institutions we were still further impressed with the fact that the American Poultry Association is face to face with by far the greatest opportunity in its history and is confronted with the duty—with the necessity—of adjusting matters, in the sense of eliminating from the Standard of Perfection to even a greater extent, the mere "fuss and feathers" of the faddists and ultra-ranks. More and more, especially in the case of all popular varieties of our general-purpose and prolific breeds, is it going to be necessary to find the greater practical combination of utility and beauty, as regards vigor and productiveness on the one hand, and the kind of beauty of form, color and feather-pattern on the other hand that does not interfere with production—the production of prime quality table meat and the maximum egg yield, or the two combined, in the case of our so-called general-purpose breeds.

NOW WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS!

Serious-Minded Movement is on Foot to Have Two Varieties of Barred Plymouth Rocks

WORD has come to us in reliable form that M. W. Baldwin, Sioux City, Iowa, President of the Barred Plymouth Rock Club, is going to ask the American Poultry Association, at the convention to be held at San Francisco in November, to take the necessary steps to recognize as standard-bred, two varieties of the Barred Plymouth Rocks and to have them admitted to the American Standard of Perfection at the earliest date practicable.

It is proposed to have Light Barred Plymouth Rocks as one variety and Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks as the other variety.

The idea is that the present Standard description of Barred Plymouth Rocks could be used with but little modification, by simply stating that in the light male the light bar should dominate, while in the dark female the dark bar is to dominate. It is claimed that this would be sufficient as a temporary measure.

This movement impresses us as being "something new under the sun". Merely the "new element" of the proposition is here presented. Whether or not this would be a wise move, we are not prepared to say. However, it is an interesting question and A. P. W. proposes to submit it without delay to leading successful breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks for an expression of their frank and earnest opinions—these opinions to be published in these pages in the near future.

More on this subject later—but it is indeed a live topic! Eight years ago, at the time the editor of A. P. W. served one term as president of A. P. A., we did all we could to bring into the ranks of this organization the instructors and investigators of what is now known as poultry husbandry and the developments of each year since then have convinced us, more and more, that this was the wise course to adopt and adhere to, straight through to the end. It has meant a large increase in membership and a broad expansion in the activities of the organization.

Today, however, this association IS MERELY AT THE THRESHOLD OF A GREAT FUTURE USEFULNESS. How well it is to do, not only in its own interests, but in behalf of poultry culture, all branches, is a vitally important question that must be decided by its executive officers and active membership. It is to be hoped that these two directing forces WILL APPRECIATE, now and henceforth, the great need of co-operating with the federal and dominion governments and the state and provincial agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the immensely valuable work now being done at public expense throughout the United States and Canada. The interests of these two great branches of education and development ARE IDENTICAL, or practically so, when we get down to the fundamentals and it is upon a broad and solid foundation of this kind that the poultry superstructure of the future, under the all-embracing title of Poultry Culture, should be and must be erected.

A. P. W. will continue to do all in its power to bring about THIS COMBINATION, on sensible lines, and thus to promote not alone the best interests of the standard-bred branch of the poultry business, but also the daily market end of the industry, as represented by the year-around demand for practically unlimited quantities of prime poultry meat and of high quality eggs for human consumption. Poultry culture, when looked

at on this broad basis, is not only one of the largest and most important productive industries of modern civilization, but the work of developing it, of solving its problems and promoting its interests, is indeed creditable to the class of men now engaged in the work. This includes the producers of poultry and eggs themselves, also the professors of poultry husbandry, their assistant instructors, the editors of poultry journals, the numerous contributors to the poultry press and other periodicals, also our poultry artists and the many manufacturers of poultry equipment, etc., etc. It is to serve and to help direct a great continental industry of this kind that the American Poultry World pledges itself to contribute its best efforts, first to last. AND IT IS FOR THE GREAT COMBINATION OF INTERESTS THAT THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AS THE IMPARTIAL CHAMPION AND CAPABLE REPRESENTATIVE.

PARTS OF TWO PAYS SPENT AT THE HOME OF E. B. THOMPSON, THE WORLD'S FOREMOST BARRED ROCK BREEDER

Returning from the four days spent at Amherst, Mass., and Storrs, Conn., where we visited and inspected the poultry departments and experiment plants of these two leading eastern states in poultry work, the editor of A. P. W. stopped off at Amenia, N. Y., and for a night and parts of two days was the guest of E. B. Thompson, President of the American Poultry Association and originator of the world-famous "Ringlet" strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks

In later issues we shall present a detailed report of what we saw and were told about Mr. Thompson's more than thirty years' experience in the standard-bred poultry business, about his present twenty-one-acre poultry plant and its sensible equipment, about his rules of mating, his methods of doing business, etc. A number of new illustrations will

CALLS IT "A CANCER IN THE STANDARD-BRED POULTRY INDUSTRY"

In All Cases Where it is Practical to do so, in the Production of Standard-Bred Fowl, the Double-mating System Should be Avoided. This is Especially True as Regards the Popular, General-Purpose and Prolific-Egg-Yield Varieties

THE FOLLOWING STRAIGHT-FROM-THE-SHOULDER LETTER OF PROTEST is from a man of unusual ability and perception, who has been breeding standard-bred fowl for years and who now, as the proprietor of Riverdale Poultry Farm, Riverdale, N. J., is breeding and marketing annually large numbers of Light and Dark Brahmas, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, also many thousands of eggs for hatching and day-old chicks therefrom:

Riverdale, N. J., August 16, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I see that you are taking up various cudgels in good vigorous manner in the American Poultry World, and wish to call your attention to a matter that ought to receive the prompt and very earnest attention of the poultry public.

"I refer to the great mistake of FORCING DOUBLE MATING UPON US by the present descriptions of several important breeds in the Standard of Perfection.

"We are forced to exhibit Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Dark Brahmas, Silver Penciled Rocks and Silver Penciled Wyandottes in pairs and pens THAT WILL NOT REPRODUCE THEIR LIKE.

"This is a swindle on the public who visit the shows for education. They even buy a pair or pen which has won at a show, expecting to breed winners from them. They CANNOT DO THIS—and are swindled.

"The constitution of the American Poultry Association stands for a square deal in all poultry transactions between members and will expel such members as are guilty of unfair dealings when charges are proved; yet the A. P. A. is guilty of making its members swindlers by showing and selling birds THAT WHEN BRED TOGETHER will not reproduce their like.

"The A. P. A. stands with a big stick over the shows and says you must conduct yourself ACCORDING TO OUR SET RULES, or you will be debarred by us from our protection, and yet she forces shows to accept exhibits of pairs and pens of birds that will not reproduce their like.

"THIS IS A CANCER IN THE STANDARD-BRED POULTRY INDUSTRY.

"Double-mating breeds or varieties are declining in popularity and becoming the smallest classes at our shows. The Standard of Perfection should be revised and so published that every breed of fowls CAN BE PRODUCED BY A SINGLE MATING.

"No birds should be shown except those that when bred together will reproduce their like. We should not be obliged

to have at home birds less beautiful and which we are ashamed to show as the mates of the beautiful males or females at the show.

"If in order to get an ultra-beautiful male or female of any variety we must use as mate a bird that is not fit to be penned with them, then let us compromise on beauty and raise birds less beautiful, but which we can exhibit and sell in both sexes as proper mates to reproduce their like.

"Think of the tremendous harm now being done thoroughbred fowls by the public not knowing about double mating and trying to mate birds together which will not reproduce their like.

"Think of the disappointments and discouragements from showing such birds without winning.

"Think of the harm done by judges placing such birds when there are no other competitors, which often is the case in ninety per cent. of the shows held.

"A well-known judge told me he hadn't the heart to disqualify a pen of cockerel-mated Barred Rocks which had been entered innocently by an amateur as standard-color Barred Rocks and that he placed them first, there being no other entry.

"That action of this judge fooled the public and the exhibitor as well.

"Think of the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars as the results of one-half the breed not being officially recognized in the Standard and having no show value.

"I have sounded quite a number of breeders on this question and have found that the smaller breeders are for making this wrong right, whereas the big breeders are against it and say they are not convinced that I am right, though they will not come out and back up with arguments WHY THEY ARE RIGHT AND WHEREIN I AM WRONG.

"I have only briefly outlined my arguments, leaving much unsaid that would further strengthen my position.

"Yours truly,

"F. M. Prescott."

be presented, the report probably running through two or three articles. Additional to this, Mr. Denny is to present two articles with down-to-the-minute feather illustrations devoted to the successful breeding of Barred Plymouth Rocks, as practiced by Mr. Thompson.

This was our third visit to the home and poultry plant of E. B. Thompson. Our first visit was made in 1896, at which time he lived at Smithfield, three or four miles distant from Amenia. Our next "call" was in 1900—fifteen years ago! When we climbed into Mr. Thompson's automobile at the station, on July 26 of this year, he promptly named the exact dates of our two former visits and remarked that we did not seem inclined "to wear out our welcome".

Any one who is deeply interested in poultry problems and who remains away from the home and breeding plant of E. B. Thompson for fifteen years, makes a mistake. Here we have one of the ACTUAL LEADERS in the standard-bred poultry industry of all nations. If there is a man who has made a greater success of the poultry business IN ANY COUNTRY, we do not know of him. Today we regard D. W. Young as Mr.

Thompson's only rival—and the two are breeding decidedly different birds. Mr. Thompson probably would claim that Mr. Young has "a cinch", as compared with leading all competition in the breeding of as difficult a variety as the Barred Plymouth Rocks. On the other hand, Mr. Young stands alone before the world as the breeder of a variety that "most anyone can breed", according to the popular belief. However, this popular idea is WRONG—is with out foundation, when it comes to real top-notch quality of the kind that D. W. Young has mastered. Thus far he has mastered it to an extent that no other man has approached, except by the use of Young stock, hatching eggs and blood lines.

Mr. Thompson's present home is about a mile from Amenia and is located in the same valley, within sight of the village. It is indeed a beautiful place! The residence is large and commodious, the spacious yard is filled with grand old trees, the twenty-one acres are well drained and there are many fruit trees. But it is the poultry that "count most" at the Thompson homestead. Practically the entire twenty-one acres are given up to it. Even in the broad front yard, per-

haps one hundred and fifty feet from the wide veranda, an acre or two of corn has been planted in rows with avenues at regular intervals, thus furnishing shade for the young chicks and protection from hawks. It looked odd to see a flag-pole rising from the midst of this corn with Old Glory thrown to the breeze from the top of it!

The owner of this fine country home has an interesting family, consisting of Mrs. Thompson and four children, the latter practically grown, (two sons and two daughters) and it was plain that he is a liberal provider; but it is the poultry that really has "first call" all over the place, except perhaps in the house itself. Winding among the trees across the ample lawn are well-kept, crushed stone drive-ways, but on every section of the lawn were located substantial, neatly painted brood coops that sheltered mother hens with small chicks, or medium to large sized colony coops that contained larger chicks two to three months old.

We should judge that the "women folks" and perhaps "the governor" himself, get up about when they please every morning at the Thompson home-

stead, but not so with the two sons, Valentine and Walter, also the other men on the place who attend to the fowls and chicks, especially the latter. Valentine, age 25, is in partnership with his father and during the summer months he gets up every morning at 4.30 o'clock (gets up with the sun!) to release the older broods, to let out the brood-coop chicks if the grass is not too wet, to supply fresh drinking water and to give the birds a bit to eat "bright and early". A young man has to "mean business"—has to be deeply in earnest about his work, in order to climb out of bed at such an hour even in the summer time and "get busy" with those little Ringlets. There can be no compromise on the Thompson place as regards the careful attention to be given to the chicks and the thoroughness of the work devoted to their welfare. In a right sense "the chicks come first" on this twenty-one-acre poultry plant, and here is ONE SECRET of the noteworthy success E. B. Thompson has achieved during his long experience.

As we walked out through the broad aisles among the yards on the way to meet a young man that Mr. Thompson employs regularly each summer at \$2.00 per day to shoot at hawks, Mr. Thompson stopped talking for a moment to step aside and turn over a drinking fount—not in regular use—into which rain water had fallen the night before. This vessel was where growing chicks, as they foraged around, could get to it. Mr. Thompson said nothing about it, but simply did instinctively a thing that long experience has taught him is worth while. Later in the day we heard three reports of a rifle and the hawk man came up to report that he had missed the hawk—a large one—but that the hawk had not missed a two-pound Ringlet cockerel. This cockerel had been so badly injured by the hawk, before the guard could get to it, that he had wrung the bird's neck. Mr. Thompson was distressed over this incident, remarking, "Perhaps that was a \$100 prize winner. However, there is no use grieving about it. In spite of all we can do we lose a few of them, and like the fisherman whose line breaks, we naturally feel that the best ones get away. No, I do not want to see this last victim. Dispose of him and get back on the job."

The two foregoing sample instances are mentioned simply to show the alert and keen interest that Mr. Thompson takes in EVERYTHING that has to do with the success and prosperity of his poultry business. He actually lives, moves and has his being in the very heart of the situation. Endowed with a full share of brains, he is thinking and planning constantly to make further progress—to breed still better Barred Plymouth Rocks in numbers sufficient to meet the growing demand. It is a case of "love for the work", plus remarkable concentration. At the time of our visit in July, Mr. Thompson had about 4,500 birds on the place, of which a little better than 3,000 were young stock. Besides this, he is having six to eight hundred raised on two farms within sight of his place. Said he, "All told, I ought to raise about 4,000 chicks this season."

A born poultryman in the sense of inheriting a great fondness for choice fowls that are more or less difficult to produce, E. B. Thompson has devoted a third of a century to the study of Barred

THIS F. E. HARRISON 8-PAGE CIRCULAR WAS PUBLISHED

IN 1914

UNDER date June 24, F. E. Harrison, Menominee, Michigan, wrote to W. C. Denny, associate editor of the American Poultry World, as follows:

"Would you have the kindness to mail me a copy of the 8-page mating list that I got out this April? Personally, I have not seen one, and am much interested in obtaining a copy of the same."

On consulting page 583 of the June issue of A. P. W., we find that the date of the above mentioned 8-page circular or mating list was given as "April of this year" and as "April, 1915", whereas it should have been given as April, 1914.

In quoting from Mr. Harrison's, April, 1914, mating list, also from his 4-page circular of March 1st, 1915, the purpose was to show that he was listing a Single Comb male "sport" from a Rose Comb mating as the head of a breeding pen of Single Comb females and doing so without any mention of the Rose Comb origin of this particular male. Referring to our "object" in making these quotations, the article in question, entitled, "The Right Use of Rhode Island Red 'Sports'", said:

"If we have not picked the right bird, in the foregoing quotations from Mr. Harrison's recent printed matter, we shall be glad to have him set us right, in behalf of interested readers. The object here is to locate this particular bird in Mr. Harrison's 1914-1915 matings and to present the fact—if it is a fact—that Mr. Harrison felt at liberty to place this Rose Comb sport at the head of a breeding pen from which eggs for hatching are sold by him at high prices, doing so without telling the readers of his printed matter that the male bird in question was a Rose Comb sport, understood to be mated to Single Comb females of the 'Royal Red' strain."

Plymouth Rocks and to the ESTABLISHING OF A HIGHLY VALUABLE STRAIN—a strain that at this time acknowledges no superior in the world. To equal or excel him, other poultrymen must bring to bear the same or greater ability and must apply to the work equal or greater concentration. In talking to E. B. Thompson you are listening to a man who is a master in his chosen field of effort and every earnest word he utters is of value, based on years of study and close personal observation.

Not that Mr. Thompson pretends to "know it all", because he is not a man built on those lines. In our case Mr. Thompson always has answered questions freely—and repeatedly he has said, "I do not know" or, "I am not sure about that". He has his rules of breeding, is careful to toe-mark and register all valuable fowls and chicks and is handling several "families", both of males and females, but he frankly admits that there still are numerous unsolved problems that invite keen-minded men and women to devote their best attention to poultry culture as a practi-

cal science of country-wide economic value and of great national importance.

While at Mr. Thompson's place in July we arranged for numerous photographs and detailed drawings of the brood coops and colony houses he now uses after more than thirty years' experience and elimination, also of his new conditioning house and storage building, also of sample feathers plucked from the superb prize winners he showed at Madison Square Garden in February of this year, where he won five first prizes, a record never before equalled by any Barred Rock breeder. In an early issue Mr. Thompson is to take part in our letter-interview series. - A carefully prepared set of questions is to be forwarded to him and he has agreed to answer them to the best of his ability. A number of these questions will refer to the illustrations of feathers. Other questions will relate to Mr. Thompson's methods of breeding, both as applied to cockerel-matings and pullet-matings. Said Mr. Thompson, "I shall be pleased to do my best in answering any questions that you and Mr. Denny submit for that purpose, these questions and answers to be published in American Poultry World."

DOES THE COLOR OF YELLOW-LEGGED FOWLS SHOW EGG PRODUCTIVENESS?

On our recent visit to the home and poultry plant of D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y., the world's greatest breeder of Single Comb White Leghorns, about the first thing that Mr. Young said, after we had walked out into the poultry yards, was this:

"I believe we made a big mistake at Chicago last August when we allowed the new Standard of Perfection to require that the color of legs of White Leghorn hens shall be rich yellow. Cannot understand what we were thinking about when we let that go into the Standard. To do so was to place a premium on poor layers, when it comes to selecting hens for show purposes. There were other things to think of and I for one forgot about this one."

"For years I have found that heavy egg yield during the period of production takes the bright color out of the legs of my Leghorns. I have known for years that I can pick the poor layers by selecting the birds with the yellow legs. This is true of full-grown pullets and it is even more noticeable in hens. The 'Young strain' for a period of nearly forty years, first in my father's hands and later in mine, has been bred for prolific egg yield and my father in his day noticed that the pale-legged hens were the best layers."

This announcement on the part of Mr. Young is in keeping with the observations made in connection with the laying contests being conducted at Storrs, Conn., and elsewhere. Poultry investigators at the poultry plant, operated at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., James E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry, have noted the same thing and made a record of the facts in bulletins issued lately. At Storrs, Conn., David E. Warner, assistant poultryman, has written one or more articles on the subject, one of which was published in the American Naturalist a year or so ago.

Homer W. Jackson, editor of the Government Work for Poultry department of A. P. W., is to handle this subject, either in this issue of A. P. W. or in next month's edition. In our May issue, beginning on page 499, we published an

article by O. B. Kent, one of the poultry instructors at Cornell University, entitled "Four Methods of Selecting Prolific Layers". In that article one of the methods for detecting good layers by outward, visible appearance was stated by Mr. Kent, as follows:

"Any bird that has shanks as dark as a light lemon color after laying for a year has been a poor producer. All of the high producers and some of the low vitality low producers have pale shanks, but any bird with yellow shanks after a year of laying, whether it be the first, second or third year of egg production, has been a poor producer for that year."

Whether or not this same "rule" applies to the other yellow-legged varieties, such as White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, etc., we do not know "for sure", but we should judge that it does, and with equal force. If such is the case, then the same mistake—the one to which Mr. Young directed attention—has been made in the Standard requirement for show hens of the other yellow-legged breeds and varieties.

If these authorities are correct about the facts in this matter, as regards the effect of prolific-egg-yield on the color of the shanks of yellow-legged breeds and varieties, the present condition should be remedied, because it is certain that the makers of the Standard of Perfection and those who abide by its rules and requirements, do not wish to favor "poor layers" in the selection of exhibition hens. On the contrary, it is much to the interests of all concerned to have the awards placed on the "good layers", because as a rule it is these prize-winning specimens that have an extra value as breeders. Properly mated, these prize-winners should possess highest values for breeding purposes and every egg they lay in season should be incubated. Of course, this means that we ought to be permitted by the Standard of Perfection to select as show birds the hens that produce the most eggs, thereby placing us in a position to win prizes on the basis of A MAXIMUM COMBINATION OF UTILITY AND BEAUTY.

EDITORIAL NOTES

W. H. Saart, owner and manager of the Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., writing under date August 12th, said: "We have about 2,000 young birds showing real quality, many of them now ready for the fall fairs. We shall be splendidly fixed for the winter shows—the earlier the better. Also we have exceptionally fine quality in yearling cocks and hens. We can fit out customers to fine advantage and at moderate prices in our different varieties, not only in young stock, but in adult fowls also. You may tell your readers that our policy is 'absolute satisfaction or money refunded', and I will be responsible to your company in the case of every subscriber to your journal who entrusts his or her order to us." That statement has the right ring to it! We have met Mr. Saart and he is well recommended to us by men who have known him for years. He is financially well-to-do and therefore a guarantee of satisfaction from him "means something". The varieties bred by Mirimichi Poultry Farm are: White Plymouth Rocks and Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. They breed standard-bred quality and have taken all due pains to preserve size, vigor, etc.

We recommend Mr. Saart and his fowls to our subscribers, doing so with a firm belief that he will treat them well in every particular.

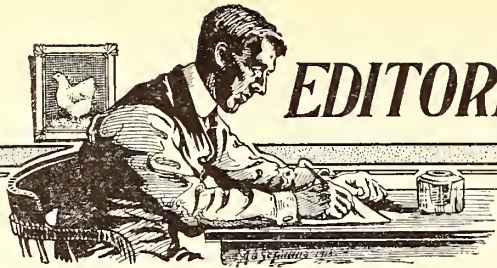
Walter Burton, Arlington, Texas, superintendent of the poultry department of the "State Fair of Texas", held annually at Dallas, has favored us with a copy of the 228-page premium list for this year's fair to be held October 16-31, inclusive. For years poultry has been one of the most successful departments at this great fair and Mr. Burton states that the outlook is promising for a record entry next month. The prizes are decidedly attractive. On the popular varieties two cash premiums and three ribbons are offered. In single birds the first prize is \$3.00 and the second prize \$2.00. On pens the first prize is \$7.50 and the second prize, \$4.00. Birds are also entered as "flocks" (one male and eight females, any age, same variety), and the cash prizes offered on flocks are four in number, as follows: First, \$15.00; second, \$12.00; third, \$8.00; fourth, \$5.00. On the less popular varieties (less popular in Texas, such as Black Wyandottes, Black Javas, Dark Brahmas, etc., the first prize on single birds is \$2.00, and the second prize is \$1.00, while for pens the first prize is \$5.00 and the second prize, \$2.50. The entry fees are surprisingly low, as follows: Single birds, 50c each; pens, \$1.00 each; flocks, \$2.00 each. Superintendent Burton is an A. P. A. licensed poultry judge and the awards at this Texas State Fair are to be placed by licensed judges only. Reports are to the effect that the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry throughout Texas is in a good, healthy condition and that fully as many fall and winter poultry exhibitions will be held this coming season as heretofore.

In looking over the 228-page, 1915 premium list of the State Fair of Texas, it "read good" to us to find the following provision under the "rules and regulations" of the poultry department: "S. The American Standard of Perfection, as adopted by the American Poultry Association, shall be the guide of the judge or judges in awarding premiums, and a bird, to win first money, must score ninety points or better, excepting Barred Rocks, which must score eighty-eight or better." The part of this rule that we like in particular is found in the words, "The American Standard of Perfection, as adopted by the American Poultry Association shall be the guide of the judge or judges in awarding premiums." This IS AS IT SHOULD BE—and it is now almost universal to find this rule published in the premium lists of the great district and state fairs held throughout the United States and Canada. Our knocker-friends—the few that still seem to relish "taking a crack" at A. P. A., even in these later days—ought to applaud the fact that the biggest fall exhibitions of poultry in the country are now held under the guidance of the American Poultry Association almost without exception. There are no "hard and fast" rules, nor should there be, but to date real and substantial progress has been made toward the introduction and observance of sensible and progressive rules in the holding of poultry exhibitions, both at fall fairs and winter shows, thanks to efforts that have been made by the American Poul-

try Association and to the good sense of the managements of the fall fair poultry departments and local poultry associations. Still more work is to be done along this line, but that fact ought not prevent a due appreciation of what already has been accomplished in this direction.

J. Harry Wolsieffer, president of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, Vineland, N. J., reports that money is being raised among well-known poultrymen in his territory for the purpose of conducting what is to be known as "The Vineland International Laying Contest". In a letter of date July 27th, Mr. Wolsieffer stated: "This contest is to be staged in the fall of 1916, provided the Vineland Poultry Association can raise enough money to assure success. The contest is to be held under the control of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, which will assume full charge and conduct it for a number of years. If our plans work out, one hundred houses and pens will be erected, 12 x 12 feet in size. Twenty pullets will be the number to be entered and the pullets will be retained for second year records. Ground has already been secured, all in alfalfa and peach trees. The location is ideal, on a trolley line, one mile from Vineland station." A. P. W. trusts that this new egg-laying contest will be added to the list. At Storrs, Conn., also at Mountain Grove, Mo., the poultry instructors and investigators are securing valuable information and data, as a result of the successful laying contest now being conducted at these two widely separated points. New Jersey is strictly in the front rank, when it comes to poultry production and the operation of a poultry department and experiment station in connection with the state agricultural college. Therefore it is "right and proper", so to speak, that they should organize and conduct, for a period of years, an instructive and profitable annual laying competition. Population considered New Jersey, no doubt, produces more White Leghorn eggs for market than any other state in the Union.

A recent issue of Farm-Poultry, John H. Robinson, editor, Boston, Mass., announces that Mr. Robinson has accepted the position of director of the Twin Oak Poultry and Egg Company of Williamstown, Mass., his duty "being to plan and supervise all productive work on the farm." This Twin Oak plant, as we understand it, is of recent origin and is to be conducted on a large scale. Mr. Robinson is to continue as editor of Farm-Poultry, also as president of the Farm-Poultry Publishing Company. From now on Farm-Poultry is to be published monthly, the subscription price continuing at fifty cents per year. As a result of this new connection, Mr. Robinson hopes to obtain additional first-hand poultry information for publication in Farm-Poultry, month by month. At Amherst, Mass., during the poultry convention, July 21-23, a solicitor was taking subscriptions for Farm-Poultry as a monthly on terms of five years for one dollar. At this price Mr. Robinson's paper is indeed a big bargain. Lately he has been putting a lot of hard work into Farm-Poultry and on a monthly basis, at the subscription prices here named, the list ought to grow rapidly.



EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

By WILLIAM C. DENNY, Associate Editor

The outlook for the coming season's poultry business is steadily improving, judging by reports that have come to American Poultry World during the past thirty days. There is a much increased inquiry for stock and sales are increasing in number.

Conditions are such that there should be a material improvement over the business of a year ago. The outlook for lower grain prices is most encouraging. The crop in the United States and Canada is the largest ever produced and this coupled with the large crops in South America and Australia and the possibilities of the opening of the Dardanelles means an abundant supply for home consumption and Europe's warring nations.

There is a better understanding regarding the "hoof and mouth" disease which played havoc with the sale of exhibition poultry last November, December and January. There are only a few places in the United States from which poultry will not be received and these are the infested districts where recent outbreaks of the disease have been discovered. Last year whole states were quarantined and in addition to interfering with the sale of stock it also seriously hampered hundreds of poultry shows.

So far as A. P. W. can learn, there has been no trouble this season in regard to shipping exhibition poultry in the United States. All of the fairs are holding their usual poultry departments, though as a rule the management are not making any effort, in fact they are refusing exhibits of cattle, sheep and swine.

The quantity of stock on hand is not as large as usual and accordingly we urge our readers who are going to purchase, to place their orders early in order to make sure of getting the first selections of the choicest lot of poultry that has ever been produced in a single season by the poultry breeders of the American continent.

The two beautiful White Wyandottes pictured in this month's cover illustration represent specimens of the Regal Strain belonging to John S. Mar-

tin of Port Dover, Ont. A history of Mr. Martin's poultry career and a letter-interview on White Wyandotte breeding appeared in the June issue of American Poultry World. Every breeder of White Wyandottes who failed to read this article should make the effort to do so, for it gives wholesome and practical advice of great value. Mr. Martin was a recent visitor to A. P. W. offices and advised us that he was never so well prepared to furnish exhibition and breeding stock as this season. He has several thousand fowls on hand and can furnish quality and quantity.

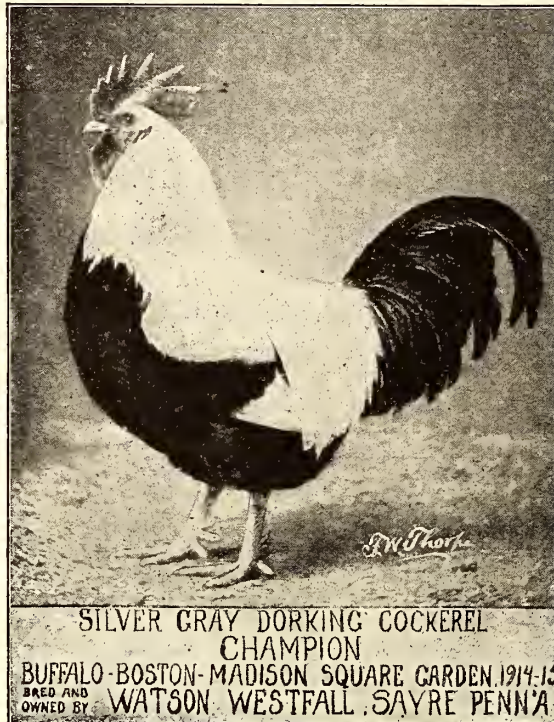
An informal meeting of the Ohio Poultry Breeders was held at North Randall (Cleveland) Fair, for the purpose of organizing and providing "ways and means" to have the 1916 meeting of the

American Poultry Association held at Cleveland. The poultrymen of Ohio appear very desirous of securing the next convention and are going to make a very determined effort and make an attractive offer to land it. They will be backed in their efforts by the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland who will co-operate in making plans, and the stay of the visitors a pleasant one if it is decided to meet there.

As the State that leads in membership and with an earnest body of men and women engaged in the breeding of Standard poultry, Ohio is certainly entitled to consideration and as long as the breeders within the State have decided on Cleveland, there is no doubt but what the campaign for Cleveland for the 1916 meeting will be a popular one. The Cleveland Breeders' Association is one of the numerous organizations that is solid behind this movement. J. O. Somers, of Bedford, Ohio, is President of this Organization, Dr. Lindhorst, of Cleveland, Ohio is Secretary, and Frank C. Stier, State President of the Ohio Branch, is chairman of the Executive Committee.

L. O. Kettering of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the best known and most popular breeders of Pittsburgh, died August 23rd, after an extended illness. Mr. Kettering was a well known and successful breeder of Black and Buff Orpingtons. He was Proprietor of Sandy Lick Poultry Farm, under which name his entries have been successful in many of the country's prominent shows.

N. R. Nye, the veteran poultryman of Leavenworth, Kansas, died in a Kansas City hospital, July 23rd, as a result of an operation. Mr. Nye was a well known figure at American Poultry Association Conventions. As President of the Kansas Branch he was a member of the Executive Committee and a familiar figure at numerous conventions where his sound judgment and wide experience helped to accomplish a great deal of benefit to the association. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Nye was in the employ of Uncle Sam



SILVER GRAY DORKING COCKEREL

This good old breed that is prized highly in England for its superior table qualities as well as for exhibition purposes has never made the progress in America that it is deserving of. In Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., the breed has a true friend and one who can talk by the hour of their good qualities.



FASHION PLATES FOR EXHIBITION

A small prepayment secures the winners for September and October fairs. Name the show and we will make price that forces the sale. All orders booked in September includes expert preparation without cost to the purchaser. Eggs from Chicago "Coliseum" first prize winners \$5.00 per 15.

A. E. MARTZ,

(Buff Orpington Specialist)

Box E,

ARCADIA, IND.

as a mail clerk. For many years he was in the service between Leavenworth, Kansas, and Lincoln, Nebr. Recently he was advanced to an important position in the postal department with headquarters at Kansas City.

Supt. T. E. Quisenberry announces that entries are being received for the Panama-Pacific Show, to be held November 18-27, and calls attention to the fact that the entry closing date is October 15th. As entry blanks are not being sent out promiscuously, those who intend to exhibit should send for their blanks now so that they can be returned before the closing date.

The round trip express rate per hundred pounds to San Francisco and return from principal cities are as follows:

Boston	\$21.00
New York	20.80
Philadelphia	20.60
Buffalo	19.60
Indianapolis	18.80
Chicago	18.60
Kansas City	17.10
Dallas, Texas	16.70
Seattle	8.30

An additional 50 cents per hundred pounds is charged for delivering poultry from the express stations at Frisco to the Exposition Grounds. The above rates are based one and one-half times the first class merchandise rate going and one-half the merchandise rate for the return. This is the regulation charge for shipping poultry intended for exhibition, but in order to obtain it the amount must be paid in full when the shipment is being forwarded to the Exposition and stock must be shipped in light wooden coops.

If the expectations of those in charge materialize, the Exposition Poultry Show next November will be one of the largest ever held on the American continent. Certainly Superintendent Quisenberry is leaving nothing undone that will help to bring about success.

Judge A. H. Emch Commends the A. P. W. Letter-Interview with W. A. Hendrickson

One of the numerous letters approving the American Poultry World Letter-Interview Series with prominent poultrymen, is the following from Judge A. H. Emch, of Toledo, Ohio, who unqualifiedly endorses this Letter-Interview idea and who also praises the valuable and interesting information by W. A. Hendrickson, the well known Light Brahma breeder of Milton, Mass., whose article in the August issue has had wide approval from A. P. W. readers:

"Will C. Denny,
"American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Dear Mr. Denny:
"Allow me to congratulate you and Mr. W. A. Hendrickson, Milton, Mass., on the exceptionally fine article on Light Brahmas in the August American Poultry World. Have been reading poultry journals for about 20 years, all the way from one to fifteen a month, but never have I found as much valuable information on any breed of fowls as Mr. Hendrickson has given the fanciers in his article.

"Wish there was a way in which a copy of the August A. P. W. could be

sent to every breeder of Light Brahmas of today, and those who bred them in the fifteen or twenty years gone by when we saw them in large numbers at all our shows.

"It sure was a rare treat for me, and no doubt every fancier who had the pleasure of being at the last Madison Square Garden show to see that grand display of Light Brahmas and have the pleasure of meeting such fanciers as Mr. Hendrickson. The Brahma breeders sure can feel proud of their display.

"Now Mr. Denny, I am going to ask you for a favor, please give us more articles like this on other breeds. They sure will help build up the fancy and I know you can do it.

"With best wishes and hoping this will be the best season ever for you and the A. P. W., am

"Very truly yours,
"A. H. Emch".

Our readers and Judge Emch can rest assured of more articles along the lines of Mr. Hendrickson's, for we have planned to continue the Letter-Interview Series indefinitely. These articles were first introduced as a means of presenting A. P. W. readers with information and advice about the breeding of popular varieties of Standard poultry. Those that have appeared to date have been so strongly endorsed that the Letter-Interview idea will be extended to present practical and helpful information regarding the care of poultry. These practical articles like the articles on breeding will be contributed to by the best known and most successful men and women on the subjects that will be covered.

The sorghum grains, especially the Blackhull kafir, are excellently adapted for poultry feed, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 686, Uses of Sorghum Grain, which will be issued shortly. In size these grains are small enough so that they are readily fed without cracking or crushing.

An investigation made in 1908 showed more than 100 firms engaged in the manufacture of over 200 brands of poultry feed. Figures furnished at that time by 33 of these firms showed an annual output of about 30,000 tons of these products. Approximately one-third of this quantity, or 10,000 tons, consisted of the seed of Blackhull kafir. This was used mostly in mixture with other grains, such as corn, wheat, screenings, etc. It probably is a safe estimate that kafir or other grain-

sorghum seed forms fully 25 per cent. of the prepared poultry feed sold in this country.

There is a steady demand for these grains in the manufacture of poultry feed. When the crop in this country has been short, similar varieties have been imported from as far away as India and China. Such importations occurred four years ago as a result of the short crop of 1909. The poultry industry is steadily increasing in this country. It is probable that kafir grain would form a still larger proportion of the total poultry feed manufactured if it were always available at satisfactory prices. This avenue for extending the use of these grains should not be neglected.

USE DIAMOND EGG BOXES

for shipping your fancy eggs. Cheapest because safest. Thousands of testimonials. Sample 25c; dozen \$1.50. Write me.

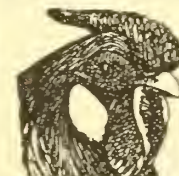
DIAMOND BOX MFG. CO., N. 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.



WHITE Plymouth Rocks

White Plymouth Rocks are the acknowledged all-around champions of the world. Get your prize winners or choice utility breeders now. Send for prices today.

Rencocas Poultry Farm
Box 610, Brown's Mills, N. J.



Madison Square Winners

Over 45 prizes and egg records 200 to 285. Rose and Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, S. C. Reds 248 Eggs, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks 270. Stock for sale. Catalogue.

W. W. Kulp, Box 12 Pottstown Pa.

SUSSEX

Eggs balance of season from all pens as gathered \$3.00 per 15. Birds \$3.00 up.

CHESTNUT RED FARM,

Hackensack, N. J.

Grand Champions at Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio

August 19-29, 1915

FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS



Won 1-2-4 cock, 1-2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2-3-5 pullet, 1-2 pen. Both Grand Champion and Champion Specials again proving to the breeders north, south, east and west they are America's greatest strain.

Don't be disappointed make your win certain at the coming show by letting me furnish you with cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets or pens. Name the show and tell me how much money you can spend for stock, and I will guarantee to please you. Address

GUY DAILY

Box W, Jeffersonville, Indiana

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.

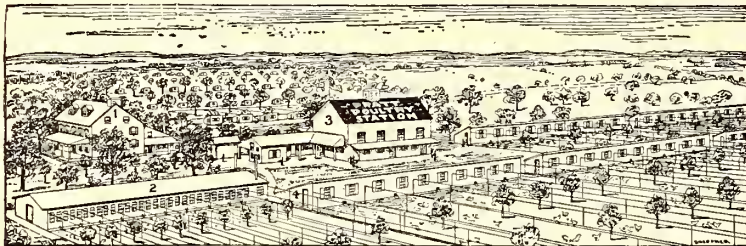
FIRST ANNUAL FIELD DAY OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY (PENNA.) POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The territory lying within radius of one hundred miles of Philadelphia is unusually rich in poultry, since it embraces south-eastern Pennsylvania, northern Maryland and Delaware and the State of New Jersey. It is doubtful if any similar area in the United States contains a greater number of fowls or more money-making poultry plants. The energetic work of the officials connected with institutions of the various states mentioned is doing much to increase popular interest in the subject and is putting the industry upon a more solid basis.

It would be difficult to state the exact number of poultry associations which are active in this poultry belt, but they are very numerous. They hold countless shows each season and many educational meetings throughout the year. The recently organized Delaware County Poultry Association is particularly active and is doing wonderfully good work. Delaware County adjoins the city of Philadelphia and contains a vast number of magnificent country places and suburban homes, most of which support high grade flocks of fowls. Naturally the interest in poultry matters runs high and a strong organization has been effected.

This association held its first show last winter at Media, completely filling the armory with choice exhibition birds. The show was a success in

Pratt Experiment Station For Research In Poultry Diseases, Breeding and Feeding.



1. Manager's Home.
2. Brooder House.
3. Incubator Cellar and Feed Rooms.
4. Laying Houses.
5. Special Pens.
6. Colony Houses.

every way, the attendance being large and receipts exceeding expenditures by a comfortable margin. Plans are now being perfected for a bigger and better show this winter.

A most interesting and helpful field meeting was held Saturday, June 26th, which served as a picnic and get-together time for members for the Association and their friends. Three hundred poultrymen attended and each learned many facts which will be of great value to them in their future work.

The meeting was held on the grounds of the Pratt Experiment Station, Morton, Pa., the use of which was donated by the Pratt Company of Philadelphia.

From 10 A. M. until noon the time was spent in inspecting the various buildings and the thousands of chickens, water fowl and pheasants found on this modern, model plant. The attendants were on duty carefully explaining the methods in use and answering the innumerable questions which the fact-hungry visitors asked.

At noon a recess was taken for lunch, the Association furnishing refreshments to all, including hot coffee and ice cream.

Shortly after lunch the meeting was called to order by President A. L. Hawkins, the audience gathering in the shade of the lofty trees where seats had been placed. The program was a notable one because of the prominence and ability of the speakers. As each speaker completed his formal address time was given for questions and answers, and extended discussions developed. It was well toward "chicken feeding time" before the meeting adjourned.

The program follows:
"Essentials of Incubation and Brooding", Frank Kline, Pennsylvania State Poultry Adviser.

"Developing Chicks Into Laying Hens", Prof. Frederic H. Stoneburn.

"Why Keep Pure Bred Poultry", Louis Paul Graham.

"Poultry Health", J. Walter Koller.
"How to Select the Heavy Layers", P. B. Platt.

A stenographer was in attendance and recorded those valuable addresses. These have all been printed in a bulletin which is now available for distribution among those who are interested in poultry husbandry. A copy will be mailed without charge to anyone applying for same. Address your request to Mr. H. C. Fehr, 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE AMERICAN WHITE ORPINGTON CLUB

Four handsome ribbons and a beautiful medal will be awarded by the American White Orpington Club at all shows whose secretaries will publish the following notice in their premium list.

The American White Orpington Club offers as specials at this show a handsome set of club ribbons, as follows:

- One for best Single Comb White Orpington Cock.
- One for best Single Comb White Orpington Cockerel.
- One for best Single Comb White Orpington Hen.
- One for best Single Comb White Orpington Pullet.

Also a handsome club medal for best Single Comb White Orpington Pen.

The specials are open to members only who are in good standing and have paid dues for current term. All breeders should join this club and compete for these handsome specials. The membership fee is only \$1.00, which carries you until October 1, 1916. William A. Stoltz, Secretary, 516 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

***Tell your friends about the good things you find in A. P. W. If it helps you it will help them.

***If you can make a suggestion that you believe will aid in making A. P. W. still better, let us have it.

TO HATCH EVERY EGG

Use the MAGIC EGG TESTER to pick them out before incubation. All dealers sell it.

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. Gersld Williams, Mgr. Poultry Dept

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BLACK WYANDOTTES
RUNNER and COL. MUSCOVY DUCKS

Winners 1914 Hagerstown, Cleveland, Brockton, Syracuse and Williamsport. Grand stock for breeding and exhibition for sale. Best eggs \$2 per set. **LOUIS H. PERRY, R. No. 7, CLAY, N. Y.**

RAISE BELGIAN HARES

Beat Poultry and Pigeons 5 to 1 for profit. Less work, less loss, less room, more attractive. Constant demand. We show you how and furnish stock. Our Booklet "Profitable Hare Culture" explains everything. It's FREE.

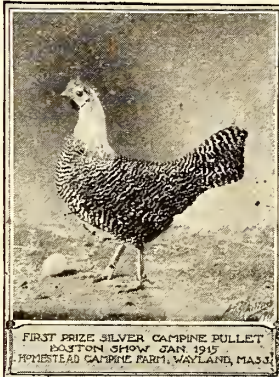
AMERICAN HARE CO., Dept. C, Pennington, N. J.

START them with a well-balanced ration—a feed that is easy to digest.
H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED



ADJUSTABLE CLINCH

Neatest band on the market, 25 fo 20c; 50 for 35c; 75 for 50c; 100 fo 65c; 200 for \$1; 400 for \$2. Ssmpl free. Postage paid.
D. P. NORTH, WAVERLY, N. Y.



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.

Hibbard's White Wyandottes



My winnings at the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show, 1914, speaks for the quality of my stock. I showed four birds only, and all were winners; 2nd Pullet, 2nd and 5th Hens and 4th Cockerel.

Considering that I competed against many of the best breeders in the United States and winning four ribbons on an exhibit of only four birds is evidence that my birds are of the right type.

My breeding pen included the above winners which have produced a fine lot of early hatched Cockerels and Pullets which I am offering for sale at reasonable prices.

If you want something for exhibition or breeding purposes write me for information. Let me hook your order for delivery at your convenience.

M. H. HIBBARD, RIDGEWAY, ONT.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

Proper Housing a Prominent Factor in Winter Egg Production, Feeding, Also Plays Important Part. Careful Selection of Stock the Main Point

A fresh egg, in winter, is one of Nature's choicest delicacies, yet one which should be found on every breakfast table. The high price of winter eggs, however, makes them almost prohibitive in many homes. It is the purpose of this brief article to offer a few simple suggestions to the end that a large proportion of your hens may produce a liberal number of eggs during the next few months.

First, see that your hens are properly housed. The hen house need not be expensive. It should provide perfect protection from wind and storms. It should be dry, else there will be trouble from colds and roup. It should face the south, with a shed roof sloping toward the north. The openings on the south side should be large enough to admit plenty of sunshine, for abundance of sunshine is one of the big secrets of winter egg production, as well as one of the best preventatives of disease. Provision should be made for good ventilation, without draughts. Fresh air is more important than warmth. A ventilator two feet square, made of fixed shutters similar to those often used in the cupolas of barns, will admit the fresh air, at the same time keeping out rain and snow. Another good way is by means of a curtain of muslin, tacked on a frame, hinged at the top and swung inward. This can be opened in the day time and closed at night. When the curtain is closed considerable air will come through the cloth, provided care is taken to brush away the dust every few days. A droppings platform should be built along the back side, about three feet above the floor, and the roosts placed about eight inches above it. In this way the floor is kept clean for scratching purposes. Do not make the serious mistake of overcrowding. About four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each hen. Thus, not more than two dozen hens should be kept in a house eight by twelve feet in size.

Second, see that you have the right kind of hens. Very little can be expected either of old fat hens or of young immature pullets. The best layers are well matured pullets, (hatched not later than April), and yearling hens. They should be strong, healthy, and vigorous, well over the moult, and free from lice and mites.

Third, see that they have the right kind of feed and plenty of it. The following system of feeding has proven very successful in the production of eggs at the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo. In winter, the scratch feed is composed of 2-3 coarsely cracked corn and 1-3 wheat. In the spring and fall they are given equal parts cracked corn and wheat. In summer they get 2 parts wheat and 1 part cracked corn. About a pint of this mixture is fed to each 10 hens night and morning in a deep litter of straw. The straw should be from eight inches to a foot deep. Keeping the hens busy is another of the very important essentials to winter eggs. In addition to the above scratch feed, a dry mash composed of nothing but ground oats is kept before

them at all times, in a feed hopper. If ground oats cannot be secured a mixture of 2 parts bran, 1 part corn meal, and 1 part shorts will do. Sour milk or buttermilk is also kept before them at all times. Where the milk is not available, about ten pounds of beef scrap should be mixed with each 100 pounds of the ground oats. Where flocks are kept confined, they should be provided with good sharp grit, oyster shell and charcoal. Provide plenty of fresh water. In cold weather it is a good plan to water three times a day with warm water.

Some sort of green feed is essential. For this purpose, nothing is better than sprouted oats. Good oat sprouters can be purchased from most poultry supply stores, or one can be easily constructed at home. Neither light nor artificial heat is required to sprout oats provided they are kept in a cellar or basement where the temperature does not go much below sixty degrees. First soak the oats 24 hours in a bucket of water, then drain of the water and turn out the oats in a shallow box or tray. Repeat daily. By the end of a week, you will have 7 trays of sprouting oats, when the first tray should be ready to feed. (The trays of sprouting oats should have porous bottoms, and should be sprinkled daily.) Thus you can provide for a continual succession of green feed throughout the winter.

Hens are largely creatures of habit, and regularity in feeding and care is important. Follow the above suggestions, carefully, and we feel sure you will be rewarded with a liberal supply of precious "hen fruit".

"Van Wert, Ohio, August 22, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"I have raised 500 head of young birds and they are the best I ever owned. Some of them, including some dandy cockerels, are now ready to ship. If anyone is looking for bargains I will dispose of at prices that ought to move them quick.

"Yours truly,

"Frank C. Cole".

Breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks.

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

*** What do you like best in this issue. A postal card will do. Tell us today.

**SEND A FRIEND
American Poultry World
4 Months on Trial**

A trial subscription to the American Poultry World sent with your compliments to some good friend or neighbor who is not already a subscriber is a gift that will be appreciated—don't put it off—send in 10 cents with that name and address today.

**NEW SUBSCRIBERS
4 Months for 10 Cents**



**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.

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 4205-8th 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 Red
JOHN E. HOUCK, Black Creek, Ont. **HOUCK & ALT,** HENRY ALT, Buffalo, N. Y.
87 FULLER STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

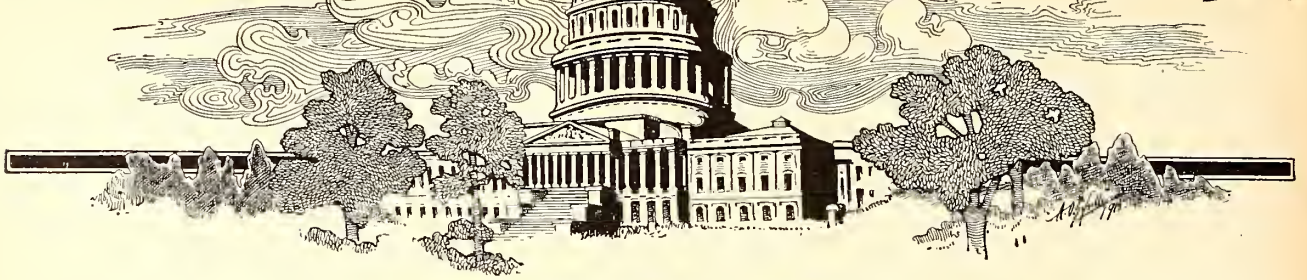
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Government Work For Poultry



Conducted by Homer W. Jackson

THE LIMITATIONS OF COTTON-SEED MEAL IN FEEDING POULTRY

Southern Farmers Find Cotton-Seed Meal a Cheap and Convenient Substitute for Higher Priced Protein Foods. When Used too Freely May Prove Unpalatable and Injurious

IN the south, the cheapest and most available source of protein for poultry feeding is cottonseed meal, and increasing attention is being given to its use in feeding fowls. While a number of reports indicate that it may be given to fowls without injury, and, in the case of laying hens, without unfavorably affecting the egg yield, its place in general poultry feeding is still an open question.

There is a general impression that cottonseed meal contains a poisonous or irritating principle that has an unfavorable effect on the digestion of fowls, and other animals as well, especially when fed freely, while there is general complaint that mash mixtures containing a liberal proportion of cottonseed meal, are less palatable than when meat scrap or other high-protein foods are used.

The N. C. Station has planned a thorough investigation of the value of this food for poultry and has already secured some results which are reported in Circular No. 5 (May, 1915), entitled "The Limitations of Cottonseed Meal Feeding in Poultry".

The statement is made in this circular that the supposedly poisonous element is probably to be found in gossypol, the coloring matter of the kernel, which, in crude form, constitutes about 2 per cent. of the weight of the kernel or meal. Experiments have proved plainly that gossypol is poisonous to rabbits and guinea pigs.

The following paragraphs are quoted directly from this circular, omissions being made, when possible to do so without altering the sense, in order to condense the matter.

Nineteen tests are in progress with breeding stock as follows: Sixteen varieties of chickens, one variety of turkeys, geese and ducks. This feeding consists of ten per cent. cotton-seed meal in the dry mash. The dry mash is fed as an adjunct (pie, so to speak) along with the morning and evening scratch feeds. Up to this time there is no noticeable effect upon physical condition of these birds (three months or ninety days). Only three of 215 birds in these pens have died. None of these could be attributed to the cotton-seed meal as shown

Visits to State Experiment Stations

DURING July I had the pleasure of visiting the poultry departments of several State Experiment Stations in the middle west—doing so in the interests of A. P. W. readers who, I am sure will be interested in brief accounts of the work now being done for poultry at these institutions.

The general public hears little about the activities of the men engaged in this line of work and knows little of their personalities, but there can be no question about the fact that, quietly and patiently, they are laying the foundation for real poultry science. Data of great practical value have already been secured, by no means all of them having been given to the public in bulletin form as yet.

Most poultry investigators have a peculiarly difficult position to fill. The public, and sometimes even the authorities of the institutions with which they are connected, fails to appreciate the time and expense which such work entails. Many investigators, therefore, have had to deal with an impatient demand for immediate results, and it is not at all strange that some have felt compelled to undertake comparatively unimportant lines of research amounting, sometimes, not to research at all but simply demonstration, while others may have announced results without taking sufficient time to duplicate and check their work.

As the situation becomes better understood in this respect greater reticence has developed, and, aside from the publication of bulletins and circulars of general nature for which there is a surprising demand, so little poultry literature is coming from some of our stations that there is a general but very mistaken belief that little is being done.

In most states the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are combined under one head with all departments similarly organized, so that the poultryman has the double duty of doing research work and teaching college courses. Owing to the remarkable growth of our agricultural colleges in recent years many poultry departments have been compelled to give to teaching an amount of attention that is out of all proportion to the fifty-fifty basis on which they usually are supposed to divide their time. As these departments justify their existence, however, and gain in standing, considerable liberality is being shown toward them and additional funds and help provided so that in a number of states they now are quite well organized and much investigational work is under way.

From time to time it is my purpose to give brief descriptions of the stations already visited, also to visit others as occasion offers, so that A. P. W. readers may have a clearer idea of the valuable work that is being done by the poultry departments, also a better understanding of the conditions under which they are working.—Homer W. Jackson.

on autopsy and is only about the normal death rate to be expected.

There is some indication that birds will eat a larger percentage of cottonseed meal in the mash, which constitutes only a filler, so to speak, than is given along with the morning and evening scratch feed. Under these conditions the birds would have to eat more mash to get the same quantity of cottonseed meal than they would get if it were contained in a less percentage in the entire ration as in finishing (fattening) work. This fact must not be lost sight of.

Cotton-seed Meal for Fattening Fowls

Eight tests have been run of finishing (fattening) work with adult fowls. The ration in the entire eight tests consisted of ground oats, two parts, ground corn, two parts, cottonseed meal, one part. This makes all the tests' run with a ration containing 20 per cent. cottonseed meal.

The birds selected for fattening were all practically mature, none of them perhaps less than ten months old. The first seven lots were all hens and of different breeds, being selected from the last year's stock either on account of being too old or culls. Lot 5 was a mixture containing one cock and two cockerels and the balance were hens which will be commented upon later. These birds were placed in single stall fattening crates.

The ration was mixed with buttermilk, made the consistency of batter, and fed in troughs that they would clean up in thirty minutes twice daily, or every twelve hours. The unconsumed food was weighed back, thus the tables show only net food eaten. The buttermilk constituted approximately 56 per cent. of the weight of the food given.

The weight of the feed the first feeding day was 5.5 pounds and gradually increased to the tenth day when it reached 9.5 pounds. The quantity gradually decreased until the 18th day when only 8 pounds was consumed.

Lot 1, Section 2, was fed identical with section 1, serving as a check on section 1. Section 2 on first day feed consumed was 5.5 pounds and gradually increased to the ninth day when they consumed 8.8 pounds, gradually declining to the 18th day when only 5 pounds was consumed. The total quantity consumed by section 1 in 18 days was 59.35 pounds dry feed or 135.80 pounds wet feed (76.45 pounds buttermilk). The total quantity consumed by section 2 in 18 days was 51.20 pounds dry feed or 118.25

pounds wet feed (67.05 pounds butter-milk).

The total weight of the lot (30 birds) on the first day of feeding was 153.3 pounds which gradually increased to the 15th day when the weight was 167.8 pounds, gradually decreasing to the 18th day when the weight was 163.6 pounds, or a gain of 9.9 pounds in 18 days or only .33 of a pound to each bird on the average. Five of the lot actually lost weight. The feed for lot 2 was mixed with skim milk. This lot consisted of 30 birds, 15 to each section.

Section 1 consumed on the 1st day 5.5 pounds of the wet mixture gradually, though slowly increasing till the 9th day when they consumed 8.7 pounds per day, gradually again decreasing till the 18th day when only 5. pounds was consumed.

Section 2 consumed on the 1st day 5.5 pounds of the wet mixture, gradually increasing to the 9th day at which time they consumed 8.75 pounds, gradually decreasing till the 18th day, when only 5 pounds was consumed.

Section 1 in the 18 days consumed only 53.42 pounds of dry feed or 120.70 pounds wet feed (65.28 pounds skim milk).

Section 2 in the 18 days consumed only 51.25 pounds of dry feed or 122.80 pounds wet feed (74.55 pounds skim milk).

The total weight of the 30 birds composing section 2, on the first day was 162.9 pounds, gradually increasing to the 15th day when the weight reached 174.0 pounds falling to 167.0 pounds on the 18th day, making a gain of only 6.7 pounds for the 18 days feeding, or only 0.22½ pounds per bird. Seven of the birds lost weight and three more after making slight gains fell back to exactly their original weight.

Forced Feeding Not Satisfactory

Lot 3 was fed same dry feed which was mixed with water. This lot consisted of two sections of 15 birds to each section.

Section 1 on the first day consumed 3.5 pounds, gradually increasing till the ninth day, when 8.75 pounds was consumed, then gradually consuming less till on the 18th day when only 5 pounds was consumed.

Section 2 on the first day consumed 5.5 pounds, gradually increasing till the 10th day when 8.5 pounds was consumed, then consuming less till on the 18th day only 5 pounds was consumed.

Section 1 in the 18th days consumed 52.00 pounds of dry feed or 119.25 pounds of wet feed (67.25 pounds of water).

Section 2 in the 18 days consumed 50.50 pounds of dry feed or 116.95 pounds of wet feed (66.45 pounds of water).

Twelve of the birds of this lot at the end of the 18th day showed a loss in weight and three showed the same weight as on the first day. This lot resulted in a total loss of 0.6 pounds. It will be seen that these two water-fed sections suffered worse than the four milk-fed sections.

Lot 4 consisted of four S. C. White Leghorn and two Black Minorca hens.

These birds went off feed almost from the start and ate very little during the entire eighteen days.

After running these seven through fattening experiments and in every case finding that this 20 per cent. cotton-seed meal ration proved so unpalatable that the birds barely held their weight and even in some instances lost in weight, it was determined to try the cramming method.

The same ration was used mixing the feed with sour milk. Total amount consumed 52.5 pounds dry feed, 111.75 pounds wet (59.50 pounds sour milk). Net gain 5.9 pounds, excluding 3 fowls that died during the test.

Experiment No. 28 was with three S. C. White Leghorn cocks. These birds were taken from the runs, placed in coops, fasted 24 hours, and then put on a ration consisting of 0.1 pound of cotton-seed meal, 0.1 pound corn meal, and 0.1 pound wheat bran per day, water and grit.

The birds ate heartily for the first three days, then gradually declined till on the 8th day they refused all food though they ate corn and other grain. Finally after a lapse of three weeks they

ate some of the original ration, after three days they again appeared sick of it and again went off feed, going without nourishment before they would eat food containing the cotton-seed meal.

The Poisonous Element in Cotton-Seed Meal

Experiments No. 29 and 30 were with gossypol furnished by Mr. Carruth of Dr. Withers' laboratory. The subjects for experiment No. 29 were two S. C. White Leghorn cocks. Experiment No. 30 was a S. C. White Leghorn hen of good constitution, very active and vigorous. 0.3 gram of powdered crude gossypol was given daily by the mouth, washing the powder down with a little water. This is an amount which equals about 1½ ounces cotton-seed meal. This dosage was repeated once daily.

Like in the cram feeding it here appears that there was an interference of the mechanism of digestion apparently brought about by the repeated doses of gossypol. That the mechanism of digestion was interfered with was evidenced by the fact that the food remained in the crop, as was noted in the other groups of experiments; in some cases remaining several days and until the



AMENIA, N. Y., JUNE 22, 1915.

R. T. FRENCH CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:

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Very truly yours,

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Mr. Thompson is the originator and breeder of "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks, and surely, if his first trial three years ago had not proven a success for his world-famous "Ringlets" he would not be using it now. The fact that he continues to use and recommend the regular use of

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death of the bird. In these cases there is a general emaciation due to starvation and lack of food nutrients.

Summary

Cotton-seed meal in dry mash constituting 10 per cent. of the mixture for laying and breeding stock for a space of 90 days in 19 flocks of birds, has shown no noticeable effect. They apparently eat it with relish. This mash is given along with a morning and evening scratch feed and acts only as an adjunct.

Cotton-seed meal constituting 20 per cent. of a fattening ration in seven tests proved unpalatable and the birds having a tendency to become sick of it, did not eat sufficient to make satisfactory gains and in some cases actually lost weight when kept on it for a period of 18 days.

In cram feeding of 12 birds four or 33 1-3 per cent. were thrown completely off digestion as evidenced by the food remaining in the crop. Three died and one later digested her food again.

Twenty per cent. cotton-seed meal in one cram test did not produce satisfactory gains due to its ill effect, in this quantity, upon digestion.

In two tests upon three Leghorns, gossypol apparently produced the same results as were noted in the cram feeding and other lots.

All through this set of preliminary tests it was noted that as soon as the quantity of cotton-seed meal consumed reached one ounce or more per day they may become sick.

Cotton-Seed Meal as a Feed for Laying Hens

Bulletin No. 162 of the Mississippi Station, with the above title, is interesting for comparison with this progress report from North Carolina. In the Mississippi feeding tests laying flocks were fed rations containing cotton-seed meal for a period of six months, and in the experiment was included a comparison of meat scrap and cotton-seed meal.

Unfortunately, the value of the Mississippi experiments is greatly affected by

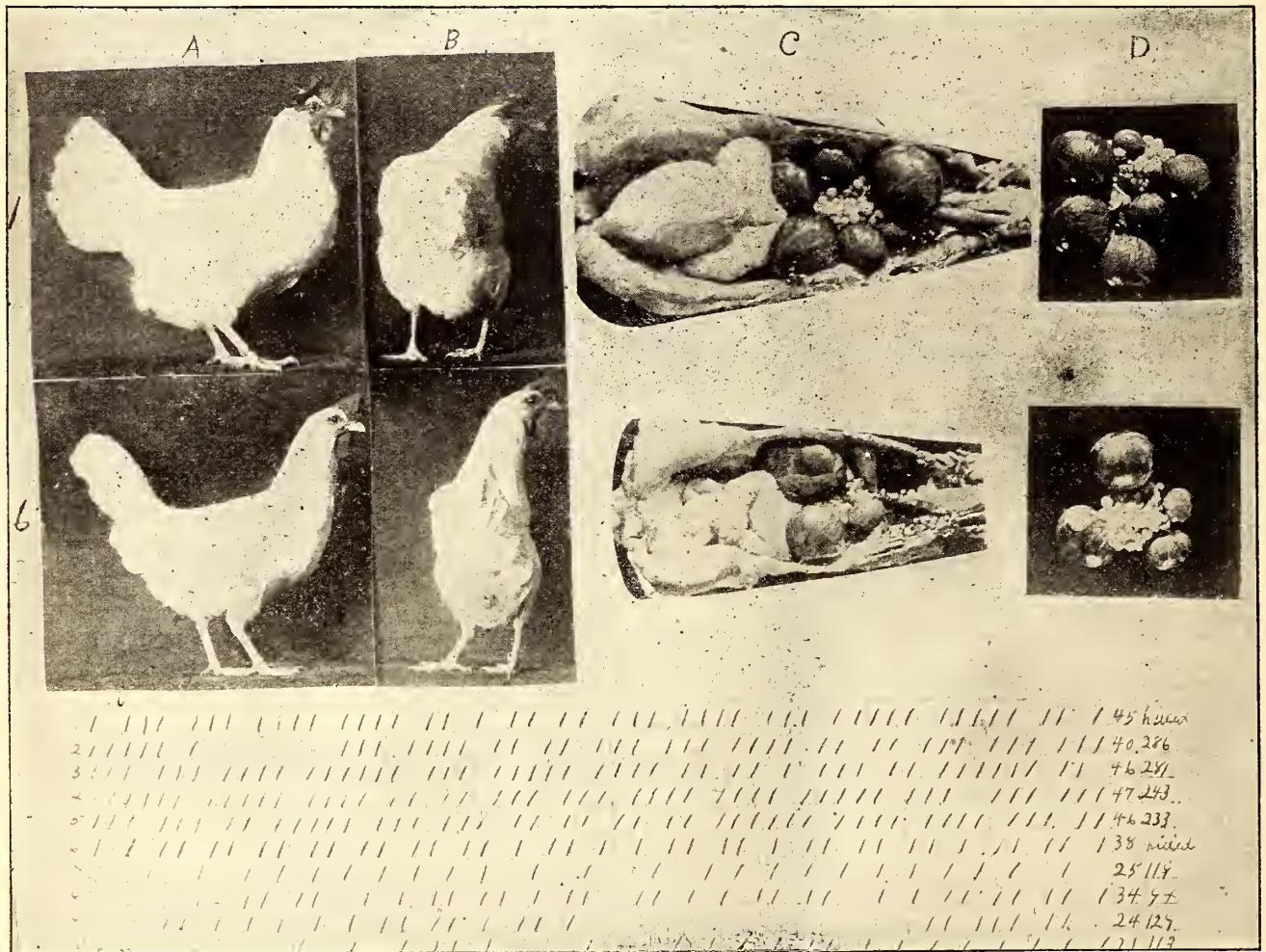
the fact that in most cases, the different pens were dissimilar in age or breeding so that there is little basis for accurately comparing the results. The only pens that appear to afford a basis for comparison are the two styled A and B, and in which cotton-seed meal and meat scrap are compared. The following extracts from the bulletin give the results secured in feeding these two pens.

"The analysis of the cotton-seed meal and the beef scrap used in the experiment was as follows:

Beef Scrap	Cotton Seed Meal
Moisture .. 6.25%	Moisture .. 7.17%
Ash11.75%	Ash 6.46%
Fat 8.83%	Fat 6.37%
Protein ...69.96%	Protein ...32.50%
	Carbohydrates
33.38%
	Fibre14.12%

The Ration Fed

"Pen A consisted of:
"Cornmeal, 50 lbs.; wheat bran, 10 lbs.; cotton seed meal, 10 lbs.; oats, 30 lbs."



The above illustration shows two extremes in shape and rhythm of egg production. No. 1 shows four views and a 60-day egg record of a high producing hen. No. 6 shows four corresponding views and egg record of a low producing hen. A shows a side view, A1 showing wedge shape and A rectangular shape. B shows rear view, showing width of body, width between legs, etc. C shows the backs of the two hens looking from the center of the hen, showing C1 wedge shape and C6 more nearly a rectangle. D shows the ovaries of the same two hens showing the development of the yolks. The record of No. 1 shows that she can develop more than four eggs in one cycle, then repeat the cycle after missing only one day, while No. 6 never laid more than two egg in any cycle. D1 shows six ovules regularly developed so they would have been laid in six consecutive days or one cycle, while D6 contains four yolks which contain a skip in development so they would have been laid in two cycles of two eggs each. 2, 3, 4 and 5 show the egg records for 60-days and the total for one year of hens with egg rhythms which correspond to the rhythm of No. 1 and are high producers, while 7, 8, 9 and 10 have rhythms which correspond with No. 6 and are low producers. The two hens pictured were hatched and raised together, fed the same feed, and all conditions were alike. In comparing the records, the hens should be under like conditions.

"The Ration for Pen B contained:
"Cornmeal, 50 lbs.; beef scrap, 5 lbs.;
oats, 30 lbs.; wheat bran, 10 lbs."

Manner of Feeding

"The dry mash ration was fed in hoppers and kept before the hens all the time. The grain ration used throughout the winter was composed of equal amounts of oats, wheat screenings, and corn. The grain was fed in the straw with which the floor was covered and the hens were forced to scratch for it. The oats used in the mash were crushed at a mill used for grinding corn."

"Grit, charcoal, and oyster shell were kept before them all the time, as these materials are essential for hens kept in confinement."

"The yards were partitioned, oats were sown in them in the early spring, and as soon as the stand was large enough, the hens were allowed to graze on it. The green food during the winter was

rape. A small patch was sown in the early part of the season, and was thrown to them each day."

"Total pounds of feed consumed: Pen A, 785.2 lbs; Pen B, 748.1 lbs.; Eggs produced, Pen A, 1368; Pen B. 1087".

Another pen (K) was fed a ration of 73 pounds of corn meal, 22 pounds of cotton-seed meal and 5 pounds of wheat bran. This pen laid 1337 eggs but cannot be compared with pens A and B on account of a difference in breeding. With respect to the palability of food containing cotton-seed meal this bulletin says:

"It has been the general idea that chickens would not eat with relish a ration containing cotton-seed meal. Pen A, in which was fed a cotton-seed ration, consumed more than their check pen. Pen K did not eat so much as Pen D, but Pen D laid a good many more eggs, the production of which called for more feed. Pen K ate their feed well

and never seemed off feed at any time. At the close of the test they were in good health."

—o—

The results so far secured in experimental feeding should encourage southern farmers to use this cheap and most available protein food at least up to 10 per cent. of the mash fed to adult fowls. Cotton-seed meal is readily obtainable in practically all sections of the south while such foods as meat scrap, gluten, oil meal, etc., are relatively higher in price and often unobtainable.

In the north, however, there is less advantage to be expected from the use of cotton-seed meal and it is doubtful whether it will replace the more familiar foods which are not only considered more palatable but in regard to whose wholesomeness there is no question.

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Last year my birds made **CRASHING VICTORIES** at **NEW YORK STATE FAIR** and at **ALLENTOWN**.
26 out of a possible 44 First Prizes at the two best Fall Fairs IN ALL AMERICA, WAS MY 1914 RECORD.

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You will win if you buy my birds. If your competitor shows my birds he will do the winning. Think it over and write me all particulars. My quotation will go by return mail.

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*Buff and White Orpingtons
White Rocks, White Wyandottes
S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns*

are established flocks. They have been the foundation blood of thousands of successful breeders all over the **WORLD**. They are today better than ever before, and consequently I AM **SELLING BETTER BIRDS FOR GIVEN PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE HISTORY OF OWEN FARMS**.

Owen Farms prices have always been lower, quality considered, than those of other breeders having established strains that approached ours in quality. With the greatly improved average quality in my flocks this year even better values will be given. Every one of you owes it to himself to make his money buy for him the highest individual quality and the highest producing quality. You will find the combination here on Owen Farms.

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You are watching your young birds come on and your old birds moult with the keenest interest. You are liable to feel a little weak in one or more classes for your strong Winter Show. Why not have the all powerful backing of Owen Farms and know your competitor cannot purchase here because you have already booked your order? I will not sell more than one customer for any one class in any show. This is a very strong reason for placing your order early and thus prevent your competitor from buying of me. Have already booked orders for a number of shows. It is none too early for you to get in line.

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MY BIRDS LIVE, GROW, LAY AND PAY

Husky Utility Cockerels \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Pullets \$2.50 and \$3.00

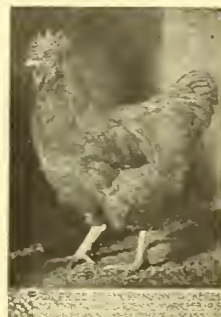
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You are now planning your matings for the coming season. Why not place your order with me now for future delivery? My flocks are very large at this time and can make a splendid selection of a bird or birds to meet your exact requirements. 25% deposit will hold your birds for you and delivery will be made when you need them. An early order will work to your advantage and to mine.

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MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor

FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent

SHAPE OF HEAVY LAYING HENS.

Relation of Shape to Egg Production in the Wedge-Shaped Body, a Reliable Guide in Selection of Layers. Rhythm in Egg Production

WHETHER the shape of a hen's body influences egg production or egg production influences her shape, or both, we cannot say, yet we do see that good egg producers have triangular shaped bodies, in the form of a wedge, the back being one side of the triangle, the breast being another, and the third side being the distance from the pelvic bones to the back point of the breast or keel bone.

It matters little whether shape influences egg production or egg production influences shape, for the fact remains that the hens which are producing large numbers of eggs usually conform to this wedge shape, and we believe that something can be told of pullets even before they begin to lay.

Rhythm

Shape assists, therefore, in selecting the best producers. But where it is possible to trap-nest for at least thirty days, much can be told of a hen's value as an egg producer by the rhythm of egg production. The number of eggs produced by a hen without missing a day is called a cycle. The number of eggs in each cycle tells whether the egg organs have the ability to produce eggs rapidly and the frequency with which these cycles are repeated tells whether the hen has a constitution which will stand up under the strain of heavy egg production. In other words, the number of eggs to the cycle tells the hen's breeding and repeating the cycles tells of the constitution.

If a hen lays four or more eggs to the cycle and repeats the cycles with only one or two days missed, she is a good hen. If a hen lays three or less eggs to the cycle and misses two or more days between cycles, she is of little or no value as an egg producer.

The hen which lays 20 or 30 eggs in one cycle then misses ten or fifteen days should be classed with the hen which lays regularly but lays only one or two eggs to the cycle. The first has well developed egg organs with a weak constitution while the second has a strong constitution and weak egg organs.

This method of selection is of value where the hens are trap-nested for only two or three months during the breeding season or if a hen has been trap-nested during the breeding season and should get killed, the rhythm of egg production would give an idea of the value of the offspring.

The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station is the home of the "egg-type" idea and this press bulletin makes out a good case for it, as far as it goes. There can be no question about the fact that the good layer must have a body cavity large enough amply to accommodate her organs. That such a cavity necessarily requires or results in developing wedge-shaped body is not so clear, especially to those who are working with other breeds than Leghorns. By the way, is it merely coincidence or something more significant that illustrations

of egg-type are so generally limited to this breed?

To the innocent bystander it would seem that the shape of the heavy layer is determined by her back. A heavy-laying hen with a long back almost has to be wedge-shaped to provide necessary room for the egg organs; but no one has ever yet supplied evidence to prove that a heavy laying hen just has to have a long back.

The relation of cycle to total egg production, graphically brought out in the fac-smile egg records reproduces on page 792, is especially interesting.

CARE OF GROWING CHICKENS

Keep the Chickens Growing Throughout the Summer. The House in Which the Chicks are Placed has an Important Influence on Growth. How to Feed Chickens on Range

THE care and feeding of growing chicks as they approach maturity is a subject that receives much less attention than its importance demands. Many chicks are lost every summer and still larger numbers are injured and stunted by improper or insufficient feeding and by crowding in small, poorly ventilated coops. The following valuable information on this important subject, from Circular 22 of the New Jersey Experiment Station, entitled "Rearing Chickens", is especially seasonable.

Growing Period

Environment plays an important part in the growth and development of chicks.

One should not attempt to grow young stock on restricted range, for it will not make a satisfactory growth, due to limited supply of green food and lack of exercise. Free range conditions should be provided, and extensive rather than intensive methods should be followed.

Shade should be provided in abundance. Trees are ideal for this purpose, orchards being especially desirable. If trees are not available, corn or sunflower seeds can be planted, and, in the absence of either of these, artificial shelters of burlap over wooden frames should be provided.

An abundance of green succulent food material is very necessary. If free range

conditions are provided, this will be found in abundance. Where it is necessary to grow a large number of chicks on a limited area, the plot of land should be divided into two parts, colony houses being placed approximately through the center of the field and a portable fence placed on one side of the house, and later moved to the other side. This will permit rotating the two areas and growing desirable crops to supply succulence. Peas and oats can be sown early in the spring, followed by rape and later by buckwheat. In the fall, wheat, rye, vetch and clover, any, or all, can be sown to provide a winter cover crop and furnish early greens the following spring.

The type and size of the house in which the chicks are placed bears a close relation to their growth. Fresh air is the limiting factor. The chicks are only in the house or shelter during the night, and all they need is protection from wet weather and enemies. An ideal summer growing house is one about 6 x 8 feet on the ground with a shed roof the front being six feet high and the back four feet. The door can be placed in the center of the front, with a long.

"Ward's Champion Dark Cornish"

Annual Summer Sale of choice Dark Cornish now on. Birds of exceptional quality at exceptionally low figures.

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

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S. C. R. I. Reds, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Winners at New York, Boston, Brockton, Providence and Attleboro.

Cockerels, Pullets, Cocks and Hens that will win for you. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

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Price During June, July and August, \$12.00 for 100.

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Single Comb White Leghorns

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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.

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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,

Nashua, N. H.

narrow muslin opening on either side of the door. The lower half of each side wall should be made in the form of a panel, hinging at the top to allow it to be opened out and up. When these two sides are opened, a free circulation of air through the house keeps the birds cool and comfortable on warm nights.

The chicks should be given an abundance of house room, since crowding stunts their growth and results in many weaklings. The colony house 6 x 8 feet, as described, will house from 75 to 100 chicks at 5 weeks of age, and after the male birds are separated at about 10 weeks, it will easily accommodate the 40 or 50 remaining pullets throughout the balance of the season.

We must remember that the growing pullets are the machines which the next year are to consume the raw product, food, and in return give us the finished products, eggs. If the machine represents a high degree of perfection, we can expect it to utilize the food material to better advantage. Perfection can only be attained by providing free range and fresh air.

The method of feeding growing chicks is relatively simple. They should not be fed an excess of any foods and all rations must be designed to provide economically the nutrients needed. The chick will take sufficient exercise if given enough range. The best practice is to feed a well balanced dry mash in large self-feeding hoppers and supplement this mash with a good cracked grain ration.

The following mash is recommended for use on the range:

Wheat bran	50 lbs.
Ground oats	10 lbs.
Gluten meal	10 lbs.
Corn meal	10 lbs.
Alfalfa	10 lbs.
Meat Scrap	5 lbs.
Bone	5 lbs.

100 lbs.

The above ration should be fed dry in self-feeding hoppers and should be kept before the birds all the time.

Twice a day a cracked ration of equal parts of medium cracked corn and whole wheat should be fed. This method of feeding will allow the chicks to balance their own rations and will give the weaker ones a constant supply to which they can have access when they are crowded away from the grain feeding by the larger ones. Dry mash in self-feeding hoppers will tend to equalize growth and produce a more uniform flock at maturity, while the feeding of cracked grains entirely will tend to exaggerate and constantly increase any differences in size which may exist. Large self-feeding hoppers, holding from 200 to 300 pounds of mash, can be constructed and placed at frequent intervals around the range. This will facilitate the feeding and make the mash available to all the chicks.

Care at Maturity

As the pullets approach maturity they should be so managed that they will begin laying the right time in the fall, which is usually the latter part of October or first of November. It is desirable to get them into permanent winter quarters early—no later than the middle or last of September. This gives the poultryman a chance to study the individuals and to cull any undesirable ones, thus producing a more uniform flock. It also gives the birds time to get used to their new quarters before time to start laying. It also enables the poultryman to watch carefully the growth and maturity of birds and control same by feeding. If he notices that they are maturing too quickly, he can check them slightly by a different method of feeding; or if he wishes to force them slightly before cold laying weather begins, to get them in good laying condition, he can increase his protein feeding stuffs. It enables him to bring his pullets into laying condition at a time which will be most consistent with a continuous winter production. If his pullets are giving an egg production during October or November of 25 to 30 per cent., it will be a pretty easy proposition to maintain

this high production and even increase it slightly during the next three months; but on the other hand, if he is only getting a production of from 2 to 10 per cent. at this time, and cold weather shuts down, it will be difficult, if not utterly impossible, to get the flock to maintain an average production throughout the winter high enough to be profitable. Through December, January and February, with the prevailing prices for market eggs, it will take a production of from 12 to 15 per cent. to pay food and labor costs. If the birds are hatched during March and April, and not later than the middle of May, and are properly brooded and given a good environment where they can make a uniform continuous growth and thereby attain maturity at the right time, and if possessed of an abundance of vitality, they should produce from 25 to 50 per cent. during the winter months.

—o—

POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Designing Poultry Houses for Mild Climates is a Comparatively Easy Matter. Dampness Must be Guarded Against at all Points. How to Make a Good Earth Floor

AS showing how our friends in far western Canada are working out their problems in poultry house construction we are giving some extracts from Bulletin 63 of the Department of Agriculture, British Columbia, which has just been issued.

This publication appears to contradict some statements in Bulletin 6 of Manitoba Agricultural College in regard to depth of poultry houses in cold climates (see August issue, page 728), but it must be remembered that the climate of British Columbia is much milder than that of Manitoba, and the winters are shorter. There may be other conditions as well that would account for some of the apparent difference in opinion.

"The house itself should be constructed as cheaply as possible, yet it must be

Fiske's S.C. White Leghorns

COCKS—HENS—COCKERELS—PULLETS

I am now prepared to offer a grand collection of exhibition stock, including the finest lot of breeding show females ever put on the market. Now ready to enter the strongest competition. My strain of White Leghorns have won in all the important shows in this country. The proof upon request. They will add glory to your show record and dollars to your bank account. Send to-day for circular, prices and show record.

HARLO J. FISKE, 891 Westfield St., WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



convenient and provide a comfortable temperature—a degree of temperature in which a man could work on the coldest day of winter and yet not feel the cold too much. It must be airy, so that if any moisture should gather and form a frost on the walls or roof of the houses at night it may become thoroughly dried out during the day. As much fresh air as possible should be allowed in the house at all times. It should always be kept in a sanitary condition. Dropping-boards should not be placed in the house unless the owner will clean them often.

For a general laying house a house built 14, 16 or 18 feet deep, according to the districts (the colder the district, the deeper the house), 4 feet 6 inches at the back, 8 feet (or 9 feet in a house 18 to 22 feet deep) in the highest point of the gable roof, and 6 feet 6 inches in front, making what is termed a "combination roof", will give good success in any part of the Province. This house may be made in any length, and may be divided in pens to accommodate any number of birds the owner wishes to house. The front wall is solid board 1 foot down from the roof. Then there is a 3-foot wire opening extending within 1½ feet of each end of the pen or house, whichever the case may be. Over this opening is built a frame curtain on hinges which will swing up snugly against the roof, and built so that it will fit snugly against the opening when closed over it to keep out the rain or snow. For the distance beyond the opening in each pen one may substitute in place of wood some glass, which will work to good advantage.

The floor should be double-boarded. In the colder parts of the Province the writer advises not only breaking the joints, but laying one thickness of building paper between the floors.

Foundations and Floors

There are many ideas relating to the correct foundation for a long continuous house, but there is no rule to go by. An air-space is desirable under the floor to prevent rotting of the floor-timbers and the floor itself. If a house be built so that the floor-timbers are placed upon boulders at the ends and at short spaces between, or on 4-foot posts set 6 feet apart, with 8 or 10 inches above the ground, there would be a good circulation under the house in warm weather. In winter one can bank up around the house to keep the cold air from blowing under by ploughing a single furrow, throwing the dirt against the house. Although a little extra labor is involved in this method, the dirt banked against the house can be taken from the immediate back. In this way a ditch is formed which will carry the water away as it runs off the roof.

A foundation of cement is strong and more durable than any other if constructed properly. When building a cement foundation it is advisable to dig a trench from 15 to 20 inches in depth directly under where the walls of the house are to be.

The ditch should then be filled with coarse gravel to about 5 inches from the ground-level. Then construct the cement wall 6 or 8 inches thick to a level of 4 or 6 inches above the highest

Words of Appreciation

Readers in all sections of the country are complimenting our efforts to make A. P. W. helpful, instructive and interesting, and it is with a great deal of pride that we publish the following words of appreciation as expressed in letters of recent date from readers located in widely separated sections of the United States.

The Best in the Field

"American Poultry World:
"I consider American Poultry World the best in its field.
"A. W. Durin, Jr.,
"Peekskill, N. Y."

Would Not Like to Miss a Copy
"Oslo, Minn., August 17, 1915.

"American Poultry World:
"I like American Poultry World very much since your change and would not like to miss a copy.
"Yours truly,
"Ben Johnson."

Could Not do Without It

"Ponca, Okla., August 10, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"Please change my address as per instructions herein given.
"I must not miss one issue as I could not raise chicks without American Poultry World.
"Respectfully,
"Mrs. H. C. Cunningham."

Eagerly Watching for Each Number

"Ottumwa, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"I certainly liked the two issues I have received since you have made the changes in American Poultry World and am eagerly watching for each number.
"L. E. Byrum."

People in Texas Talking About It

"Arlington, Texas, July 31, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"I sure do like American Poultry World. You are making it some poultry magazine and it is going to grow faster than you can imagine, people in Texas are talking about it.
"I wish you all the success I can,
"Walter Burton."

Could Not Keep House Without It

"Berrien Springs, Mich.,
"June 14, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"Please find enclosed stamps for which extend my subscription for American Poultry World for one year. I could not keep house without it as it has become one of the family and I consider it one of the best.
"Very truly yours,
"W. F. Emmons."

Appreciate the Improvement

"Logan, Iowa, August 7, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"Enclosed find one dollar.
"Please send American Poultry World for one year to the addresses enclosed.
"I appreciate very much the improvement made in your magazine. Please put my name on the list of those who are eagerly looking forward to the coming of each new issue of American Poultry World.
"Very respectfully,
"Mrs. Lily Goodrich."

Considers It the Best

"Gorans, Md., August 9, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"I have been a subscriber to American Poultry World since its first issue and I want to say it gets better every month. I consider it the best magazine I take and I hate to miss a number, so as July issue has in some way failed to reach me I trust you will mail me a duplicate copy.
"Very truly yours,
"A. L. Pisani."

point of the ground level on a level plane.

A good floor must be one which is dry and durable, with a good hard surface. If of earth, it must be well drained; if of cement, the surface under the same must be well drained to prevent the dampness from coming up through the cement and affecting the birds. A damp floor will cause rheumatism in fowls. It must also be rat-proof.

It is advisable to lay tiles under and around the house, unless on a very sandy soil, or when the house is on a hill well protected from winds. A cold, dry house can be more easily operated than a wet, damp house, which is undesirable.

A house built with an earth floor should be well drained, and the soil of a nature which will not pat down and draw dampness by capillary action, which would act as a drain on the soil surrounding the house. An earth floor can never give the same results when litter is placed thereon as will the board floor.

The board floor is thought to be expensive, from the fact that matched lumber or shiplap is usually used. When the floor is constructed by breaking the joints and a layer of builders' paper laid between the two floors, it is no more expensive than the cement, and chances of success are as great or greater. Dampness can be more easily overcome by using a board floor with air-circulation underneath than by the cement or earth floor. Neither is there the danger of heaving by frost, or cracking, as with the cement floor.

Walls, Roof and Windows

If a wall is made of single boards tightly fitted and covered with a good roofing paper, there will be little need of boarding the back wall inside. There is one exception to this statement, and that is, in a climate which is damp and where temperature goes below zero for any length of time.

When laying roofing-paper, always make the laps tight; have them well lapped over and thoroughly cemented together.

The roof of a house should be high enough to allow plenty of air-circulation and also ease of working. Single-boarded and tightly covered with good roofing-paper, shakes, or shingles is all that is required for a roof in a successful house. Shingle roofs should be one-third pitch, but roofing paper will be satisfactory with even no pitch.

The same amount of material is required for either the shed, gable or combination-pitch type if the pitch and floor-plan are similar. Unless an alleyway and straw-loft is desired, one should not build the gable roof. The shed roof requires extra lumber to build nearly 6 feet higher in front than the combination-pitch type.

As all poultrymen advocate today, the more fresh air we can allow in the house, the better results are to be obtained from the stock. The chief objection to be raised is from the fact that the openings often embrace the whole of the front of the house, or the opening embraces the upper half of the front and the lower half is of solid boards.

[Continued on page 798]

Letters of Interest from Prominent and Successful Breeders

The following letters of recent date from prominent and well known A. P. W. advertisers, not only tell of a successful breeding season, but also give the assurance that the writers look forward to a general revival of business in the poultry industry in the near future. The general business depression together with the high prices of feed seriously affected sales during the past season. This was especially true of the hatching eggs trade, which resulted in greater numbers of select eggs being hatched "at home" than ever before—a condition, which at first was rather discouraging, has resulted in a distinct benefit to the industry by placing at the disposal of intending purchasers, young stock of exceptionally high average quality.

E. B. Thompson in a better position to help customers with breeding and exhibition birds than ever before.

"Amenia, N. Y., August 23, 1915.

"American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"Am pleased to state to you that business at my farm is most excellent. I have during the past 35 years been steadily building up an institution devoted exclusively to the breeding and producing of the highest quality Imperial 'Riglet' Barred Plymouth Rocks and have been rewarded by a steady demand for my breeding and exhibition birds and eggs for hatching during a great many years past. Now that it is known all over the civilized world, that my birds are of a very superior quality, the demand for them is enormous.

"The war in Europe has cut off the trade with that country. However, the demand from the South American countries is larger than ever before. Am frequently making shipments to that part of the world. Am also making numerous shipments to the West Indies.

"I have during the past year, been making some substantial improvements and enlargements on my poultry farm and shall continue to make these improvements as time goes on. One new feature on my farm is a new shipping house, a photograph of which I hope to furnish you with for your October number.

"I have issued for a number of years a Special Sale List of my fine breeding and exhibition birds for the summer months. I have found that this Special List has been especially welcomed by the public during these hot summer months have been most satisfactory. I always carry a very large stock of fine birds of all ages so as to be able to furnish just the birds that any customer may need for his special requirements.

"You have known, of course, that I raise several thousand birds each year. I find these large numbers necessary to meet the demands from patrons and customers who order birds every day in the year. At present I have several thousand this year's chicks growing and they promise to be the finest in quality that I have ever produced—and this is saying a great deal. I am in better position this year to help my customers with fine breeding and exhibition birds than ever before. According to the present outlook and the correspondence being received at my office I prophesy the coming season will be the best that I have ever experienced. With kindest regards, I remain

"Very truly yours,

"E. B. Thompson".

Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

China Hanchett, well known New York State breeder of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, has the best young stock ever raised. Is offering bargains in last year's breeders.

"Verona, N. Y., August 22, 1915.

"American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"Have a large number of pullets that are the best I ever raised. Included are a number ready for the early shows. I am offering some yearling females that were used in my breeding pens and that are extra fine. I also have a number of yearling males of good type and color

that I will sell at very reasonable prices.

"Yours truly,

"China Hanchett".

Breeder of S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

I am in the best shape I have ever been says Fred. C. Lisk.

"Romulus, N. Y., August 25, 1915.

"American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"I am in the best shape I have ever been to handle the poultry trade.

"My young stock have grown simply great, I never had such strong, vigorous birds. They are snow white with fine broad heads, and great Wyandotte shape. You know I never bred the extreme short back birds. I have been giving vigor the first place in my flock for several years back and now I am reaping the benefit. My birds are exceptionally good layers. I have 200 yearling hens that I am offering at special prices for quick orders, because I need the room for my young stock.

"I also have a lot of yearling males for sale.

"Very truly yours,

"Fred. C. Lisk".

Breeder of White Wyandottes.

E. B. Peck states he has some of the finest birds he ever raised.

"Batavia, N. Y., August 27, 1915.

"American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"I have some of the finest cockerels and pullets I ever raised. Ancona pullets laying at four months and 20 days of age and White Wyandotte pullets laying at five months and 2 days of age. I have some cockerels of the same age that do look good to me. This is my famous Genesee strain that I have bred for fourteen years, they are a dual strain, both show and utility, great winter layers. I am making some special prices for September orders. Birds are sold at one-third below their value. I am going to have pictures taken of my stock and buildings and will send you them at an early date.

"I expect to make a large entry at the coming Genesee County Fair and would like to meet all of my friends, in fact anyone interested in the fancy. Wishing the World success, I remain

"Yours very truly,

"E. B. Peck".

Breeder of Anconas and White Wyandottes.

Big demand and sale of White Cornish reported by C. C. Manners of Mountsville Farms. Expects a big export business in the future.

"Mountsville, Va., August 23, 1915.

"American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"If the war, foot and mouth disease, high cost of feed and general business depression during the 1914-1915 season are to be considered the ear marks of a poor season's poultry business, when these things right themselves, we look for wonders to happen in our line.

"This season to date we have had over 2,000 inquiries of which ten per cent. produced egg sales. We have shipped over 250 birds and have booked many orders for young stock for later delivery.

"Many inquiries received from foreign countries, New Zealand, Aus-

tralia, South Africa, etc., are most promising and it looks as if export business will be a good source of sales in the future as we have already made a number of actual sales to these places.

"If your representative would visit our plant at this time, he would find what we believe is the largest flock of high class Cornish in the world. Youngsters are running all over the place with perfect freedom and growing like weeds. All buildings are newly whitewashed, inside and out, with liberal use of disinfectant. Matured birds nearly all in new feather or moulting. We are a tiding 10 houses for our \$10.00 egg matings, making 16 in all. Also, new quarters for our utility flocks in order to be prepared for what promises the biggest season we have ever had with White Cornish.

"American Poultry World requires no further endorsement from us as an advertising medium. It is a 'puller', and has always sent us real buyers.

"Yours truly,

"Mountsville Farm,

"C. C. Manners".

Breeders of White Cornish.

Theodore Poole, White Plymouth Rock Specialist has 500 youngsters for sale. Says business is picking up.

"Dewitt, N. Y., August 23, 1915.

"American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"I have raised about 500 chicks and will have for sale beginning September 1st, about 200 cockerels and pullets. Also am offering, at bargain prices quality considered, my last season's breeders including my winners at the Buffalo and Rochester shows.

"Just learned today that on two entries at the North Randall, (Ohio) Fair, I won first cockerel and fourth pullet. Business seems to be picking up and I have already booked a number of orders for September shipment. It might interest you to know that I have had inquiries and made sales to Mexico and Buenos Aires, South America, through American Poultry World.

"Very respectfully,

"Theodore L. Poole".

Breeder of White Rocks.

So good that it is hard to pick out a cull for the table, says C. E. Seigel of his young stock.

"Olneyville, R. I., August 25, 1915.

"American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"I have had very good luck in hatching and rearing my chicks this season and at this writing have about 300 matured pullets, a number of them laying. Also about 200 smaller ones coming along fine.

"My cockerels this year are the best that I ever raised and I feel sure that whoever beats me in the show room this year will have to travel pretty fast. Color, type and other points run so good that it is hard work to pick out a cull for the table. Pullets are just as good.

"I have disposed of most of my old stock, but have cockerels and pullets that I will sell at from \$5.00 to \$25.00 for males and \$2.00 to \$10.00 for females.

"I am now preparing a string for the New England Fair at Worcester early in September and another string for the big fair at Brockton in October. I hope to win my share of ribbons at each of these shows. Wish best wishes, I am

"Yours truly,

"C. E. Seigel".

Breeder of S. C. Buff Orpingtons.

GOVERNMENT WORK FOR POULTRY

(Continued from page 796)

Partitions

We have found on several of our visits in different parts that ranchers have more or less trouble with colds amongst their stock. Though not always the case, we might state that oftentimes this trouble is due to the fact that there is too much frontage to a pen or pens in the house in comparison to the depth of the house.

A house that is built 14 feet in depth should not have pens over 14 feet in length, unless there is a good wind-break near the roosts, or, say, covering the back half of the pen, running from back to front of house.

Partitions should be tight at the back half of the house. If the builder does not desire to make the front half of the partition of solid board, a good heavy cloth could be used as a substitute. The strong objections to cloth are that it is less durable and collects dust very quickly.

Another suggestion might be that boards be used to the height of 2½ feet from the floor up, with the exception of the roosting part of the house, and cloth be used to fill up the remaining distance.

Dropping Platforms

Drop boards should not be used if the poultrymen cannot give them the attention required. It is better that a 12-inch piece of rough lumber be nailed across the back of the pen far enough out from the back wall to catch all the droppings. An absorbent, such as loam, sand, or slaked lime, should be used in this method to keep the house from smelling badly.

Alleyways

Some beginners will still have room for alleyways left in their house when building. If the doors are in the center of the pens, as before mentioned, the poultryman has a greater chance to get his stock acquainted with him by continually moving about amongst them. It may take a few more minutes to open and close the doors, but this is preferable to the stock becoming excited each time the attendant enters the pen.

Alleyways reduce the holding capacity of the house to quite an extent, as well as causing draughts by allowing such long, unobstructed currents of air within the house.

If many visitors are received, the poultryman should build a walk along the outside of the house. The visitors can thus view the stock from out-of-doors.

Yards and Fences

The question is often asked: How much range should be allowed for the stock? The writer believes that there is only one real answer, and that is, to give the stock as much range as possible. This statement does not mean, however, that the stock shall roost in the trees all winter, nor stay in the hay-loft. It simply means, use your good judgment.

One cannot allow as much range to layers as to breeders. With the high

cost of labor existing, the layers can be housed on the continuous plan, commercially speaking, to good advantage, and the breeders kept in small flocks on the colony plan during the breeding season.

The yards for the continuous plan should be made with width of the interior plan, and not less than 70 feet long. When one has several hundred fowls housed on the continuous system, the question of soil-contamination must not be overlooked. Rums may easily be made on the north side of the house. The partition fences on the north and south may be taken up each alternate year and placed on the side which is used as runs that year. The other half may be sown with a mixture of clover and rye in the spring, ensuring a good green mat for the next season's laying stock. If provision is made for green feed, one may estimate on giving 10 to 30 square feet per bird in confinement.

If the stock is housed on the colony plan, the houses should be placed in rows with doors facing on a center road. In this way many steps are saved.

All fences must be high enough to prevent the stock from flying over. A wire fence gives best satisfaction. Heavy-weight varieties require a fence 4 to 5 feet high. Light-weight varieties should have a 6-foot fence. If stock will not stay within these fences, providing the care and feeding are correct, their wings should be clipped or the runs covered.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION

It is Far Better Than the Pound of Cure
Lack of Health in the Poultry Flock
Means Failure for the Poultry Keeper.
It is Natural for Fowls to be
Healthy; Let Us Help Them
Remain So

CANADA is well to the front in government work for poultry. Of this there can be no doubt. Tangible evidence exists in the numerous large and valuable bulletins the Canadian agri-

cultural colleges and experiment stations have published thus far—also in the class of men that are devoting the best years of their lives to poultry culture in the Dominion to the north of us.

Lately we have looked through many poultry bulletins, as published in the United States and Canada and while it is natural that the States, with our one hundred million of population, should put out more bulletins, we are convinced nevertheless that in proportion to population, Canada is still in the lead.

The size and completeness of the poultry bulletins published by the Canadian colleges of agriculture and experiment stations, have been a revelation to us. In the United States we are now doing highly valuable work of this kind from the Atlantic to the Pacific, also from Michigan to Texas (with several important states lagging behind, however); but Canada is doing equally as well. From Prince Edward Island in the Atlantic Ocean, to Vancouver in the Pacific, every province, as we believe, now has its poultry department and poultry instructors. They not only have permanent departments in connection with agricultural colleges and experiment stations, but keep several high-class men

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.

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.



SUSSEX BLUE ORPINGTONS CAMPINES

Dr. J. H. Prudhomme
Thurmont, Md.

WHITE ORPINGTONS BLUE

Start right by buying right. To do both write
E. B. ROGERS, CINCINNATI, OHIO

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

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.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

are hatched from the finest utility and the choicest exhibition matings of Fishel Strain White Plymouth Rocks; are hatched in the latest pattern incubators; are carefully packed for shipment. A full count in good condition is guaranteed on arrival. This will



Mean Money For You Who Purchase, Because

strong, vigorous parent stock of such splendid ancestry, ideal incubators, correct shipping, assure you sturdy, stocky chicks of great vitality, raised with the least effort and you are absolutely sure they will mature into the finest utility and exhibition birds. Eggs for hatching from the same matings.

R. C. CALDWELL,

Box W,

LYNDON, Ross Co., OHIO

on the road, visiting farmers, attending agricultural fairs, speaking at meetings, organizing poultry clubs, etc.

Let the good work go on. The more of this "rivalry" we can have, as between United States agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and the same class of institutions in the Dominion of Canada, the better it will be for poultry culture throughout English-speaking North America. Truly remarkable progress has been made on both sides of the boundary line during the last ten to fifteen years—more so than was made in the whole history of mankind previous to 1900.

In the July issue of A. P. W. we quoted at length from Bulletin No. 3, entitled "Successful Poultry Raising", by A. W. Foley, Poultry Investigator and Instructor, as published last spring by the Province of Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. Said article started on page 639 of our July number and was entitled "Improving Fowls on Modern Farms". Herewith is further timely and reliable information from said bulletin:

Lice, Mites, Scaly Leg

At this time of year (in fact AT ALL times of the year) the following reliable information from the same bulletin, "Successful Poultry Raising", also will be of value to A. P. W. readers who are dead-in-earnest in their poultry work:

The same conditions that induce disease are most favorable for lice and mites. They thrive in filth and gain a greater foothold as the body of the bird becomes weakened. Although some lice may be found on most flocks, yet with clean, light, healthy surroundings they are in such numbers as to be scarcely worth consideration. To be on the safe side it is necessary to exercise some precautionary measures which vary for the particular case.

"Body Lice—There are several varieties of lice which trouble poultry, as anyone may easily see if he examines birds at the head, below the vent and along the quills of the wings. Besides those which are peculiar to different parts of the bird there are two varieties of wandering lice, which may be found on any part of the birds or on the roosts. A good dust bath is of first importance for the treatment of lice and this should consist of light, friable earth. The fowls should be dusted with a powder containing a high percentage of finely ground tobacco or any one of the standard preparations on the market for killing lice. To dust a bird effectively it should be suspended by the feet with one hand and the powder sprinkled on while the feathers are thus open.

"Roost Lice—The roost lice feed on the birds at night, returning to the crevices of the roosts and walls during the day. Dust baths do not reach them and they can only be reached by treating their hiding places with solutions. An effective solution for the roosts, walls and other fixtures is kerosene emulsion, or a solution of two per cent. carbolic acid or five per cent. creolin. These solutions do not destroy the eggs, consequently treatment, to be effective, must be repeated every few days for a couple of weeks, so as to catch the young as they are hatched.

"Scaly Leg—Poultry kept in dirty houses are often troubled with coarse scales on the legs. These are due to the presence of mites, which have burrowed beneath the scales. They are

air breathing insects and the treatment consists of depriving them of air. This is done by applying a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and lard two or three times. It is a simple remedy and an efficacious one. A free application of an ointment made by mixing a teaspoonful of coal oil with a teacupful of lard is recommended. Another method is to dip the legs in a solution of naphthalene flakes in coal oil. Dippings repeated daily for three or four days usually work a cure."

Kerosene Emulsion

From a bulletin entitled "Principles and Practice of Poultry Feeding", by H. L. and C. L. Blanchard, published by the State College of Washington, at Pullman, we quote the following recipe for kerosene emulsion as a spraying solution for poultry houses, poultry coops, etc.:

"One-half pound of hard soap cut into thin shavings is dissolved in six quarts of water, brought to boiling and removed from the stove. While the liquid is yet hot add eight quarts of kerosene. Churn the mixture with a spray pump or a dash churn until it changes to a soft butter-like mass. Use one part of this stock emulsion to nine parts of water and apply with pump or brush. Before applying add one per cent. of concentrated carbolic acid."

"Constitutional Vigor—The poultryman who makes constitution of first consideration as a characteristic of his breeding stock, who makes cleanliness his watch-word and who guards his flock against dampness and drafts is not likely to be much troubled with disease.

"Almost every sickness may be traced to one or another of the following causes: Weak constitution; poor food; foul, damp or drafty quarters; and a lack of exercise, sunshine and air.

"When the birds are strong and the quarters clean and bright, if disease occurs it is almost sure to be due to an infection introduced from a neighboring poultry yard or through birds brought in from shows or other outside places. It is of first importance, therefore, to attend to the prevention of disease.

Prevention of Disease.

"Cleanliness—Clean the drop boards frequently enough to prevent decomposition and consequent foul odors within the building. It is necessary that this be more frequently in the summer than in the winter, and while the droppings might accumulate for a week in cold weather without any untoward results, in summer they require daily attention.

"The same general principle applies to the floor. If the litter is deep and dry and the floor dry it may not require changing more than once a month. But the water and any wet foods that may be given, must be fed in such a way that they do not become scattered in the litter, for when the litter damp then fermentation begins and disease follows.

"The water founts and feeding troughs sometimes become sour. When such occurs scald them and have a care to feed no more than will be eaten up clean.

"When the yards are so situated that they cannot be plowed and sown to clover or alfalfa or other succulent foods, they should be scraped every spring and fall and the refuse taken away. Then spade the yards to a good depth.

"Disinfection—House cleaning comes to a poultry keeper as well as to the house keeper. Twice a year the fixtures in a poultry building should be removed and all parts,—roosts, drop boards, nest boxes, ceiling, floor and walls,—disinfected by the use of a spray pump, or a white-wash brush. A

GET — INTO — A — NEW — RUT AND SHOW YOUR BIRDS AT THE FALL FAIRS ALLENTOWN FAIR

"Noted for the way it does things and the things it does"

SEPTEMBER 21-22-23-24, 1915

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For selling show birds, November, December and January are the three best months in the year. Come to Buffalo Thanksgiving Week and meet Eastern, Western and Canadian buyers. Advertise your winnings in the December and January Poultry Journals. Remember Fanciers, the big November Shows will boost your sales, and figure on Buffalo for the business getting show of the season.

If you have never exhibited at Buffalo, just ask any big breeder about this show for sales.

ALL PRIZES PAID THE LAST DAY OF THE SHOW

WRITE TODAY FOR FIRST EDITION OF PREMIUM LIST.

WILLIAM O. JENNINGS, Secretary.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

"Watch the Palace Show"

suitable mixture for spraying is a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid or five per cent. of creolin. Some of the patented preparations are used with equally as good results. A very thorough disinfection is sometimes accomplished by putting a pan of live coals in the house, adding sulphur and closing all openings to the building for a few hours. Care must be taken that the fire is not within reach of any combustible material and that the building becomes well aired before the fowls are admitted.

"Fresh Air and Sunshine.—The germs of most diseases cannot live in fresh air nor in strong light. The poultryman can make use of this principle by having plenty of windows or other openings in his poultry houses and by placing them in such positions as to allow the direct sunshine to penetrate to every corner at some hour of the day. In the admission of fresh air care must be taken in cold weather to avoid drafts because drafts give the birds colds. When colds occur the vitality is lowered and the bird is more susceptible to attacks of disease.

"Exercise.—It is a well known principle that a liberal amount of exercise, but not sufficient to weary the body, produces the most healthy condition, and that inactivity tends to degeneration and weakness of constitution. In summer on free range or in large yards the question of exercise may be left to the birds; but in winter when the range is limited exercise must be induced, and the most satisfactory means is by feeding the grain foods in the litter thus necessitating a considerable amount of scratching.

—o—
*** Local agents make big money with A. P. W. Full particulars and outfit free.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF POULTRY HOUSES COMPARED

While different types of poultry houses have been under comparison for years at a number of our stations, little definite data regarding the tests have been published, except by the New Jersey Station. In the annual reports of this station for 1911-12 and 1912-13, considerable space is devoted to this subject and as these publications are not generally circulated the results secured will be of of special interest to practically all of our readers.

During 1911 and 1912 five types of houses were tested. These houses are designated in the Reports by the letters "J", "K", "M", "R", and "P", and are briefly described as follows:

House J

This house has a half-monitor roof with a glass front in the upper part, the lower part of the front being left open the year round—the type of house commonly known, nowadays, as the "Woods" house. It is 20 x 40 feet and was built at a cost of 28 cents per square foot of floor space.

House K

This house is similar in general design to the "J" house, but instead of leaving the lower front open it is covered with glazed sashes, these being

fastened to the front so as to allow four inches between sash and front, in order to afford ventilation. House is 16 x 40 feet and cost 32 cents per square foot of floor space.

House M

This house has a shed roof and is constructed of hollow tile with floor of hollow tile. It has comparatively small windows covered with muslin sash and there is a reference to glass sash also but neither the description nor illustration makes it clear as to just where the glass is, or how much is provided. House is 16 x 40 feet and cost 36 cents per square foot of floor space.

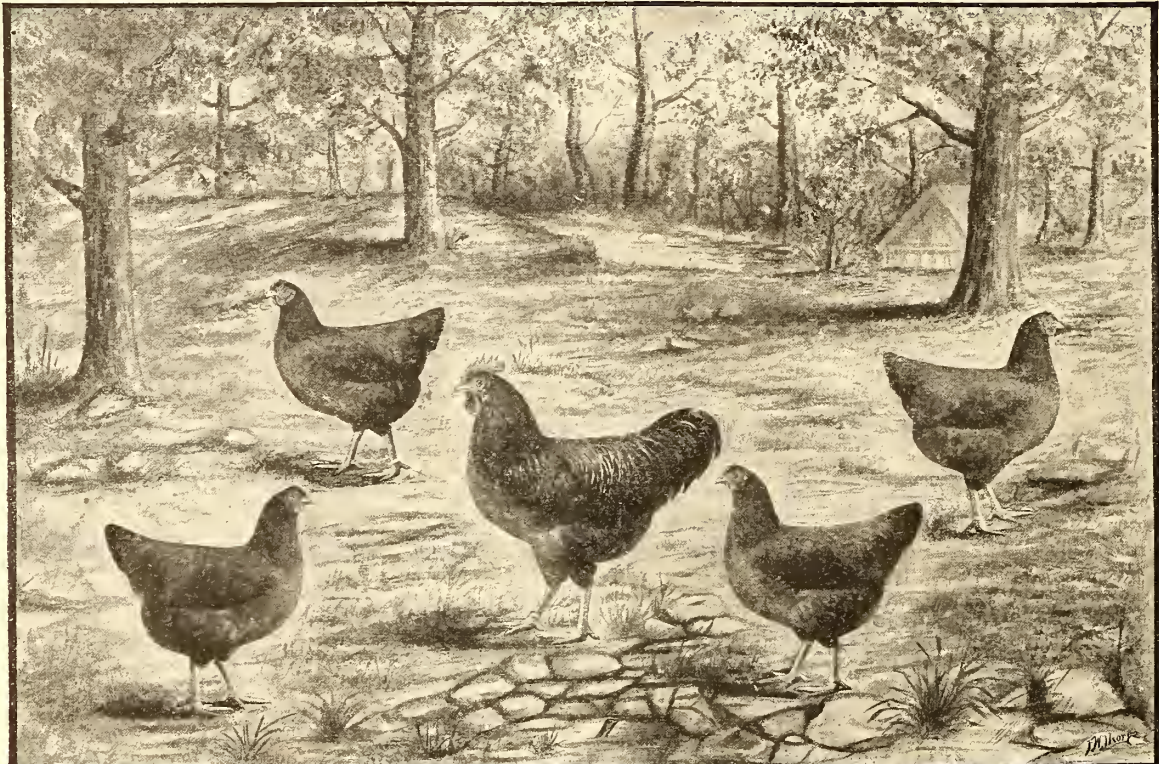
House P

This is a long laying house, the part represented in the experiment being 16 x 48 feet. Front has a door and a large open space covered with muslin, but no glass. A ventilator is provided under the eaves on the north side, permitting air to enter the back part of the building in warm weather. The floor was of cinders and gravel during the first winter but was afterward changed to concrete. The cost was 28 cents per square foot of floor space.

House R

A shed-roof house "built to get shelter as cheaply as possible and yet have

(Continued on page 819)



FIRST S. C. RED PEN BROCKTON MASSACHUSETTS 1913.
BRED AND OWNED BY MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM, FOXBORO MASS.

During past years Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., has produced many winning S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. A recent letter from W. R. Saart, owner and manager of the above farm, advises that they were never as well supplied with high quality stock as this year. The hatching season was most successful and the chicks developed unusually well, putting them in a position to supply show specimens of either sex in either of the above varieties, that have the quality to compete in any show in the land.

THE VALUE OF TRAP-NESTING

By James E. Dryden

Professor Poultry Husbandry, Oregon Agricultural College

(Continued from page 770)

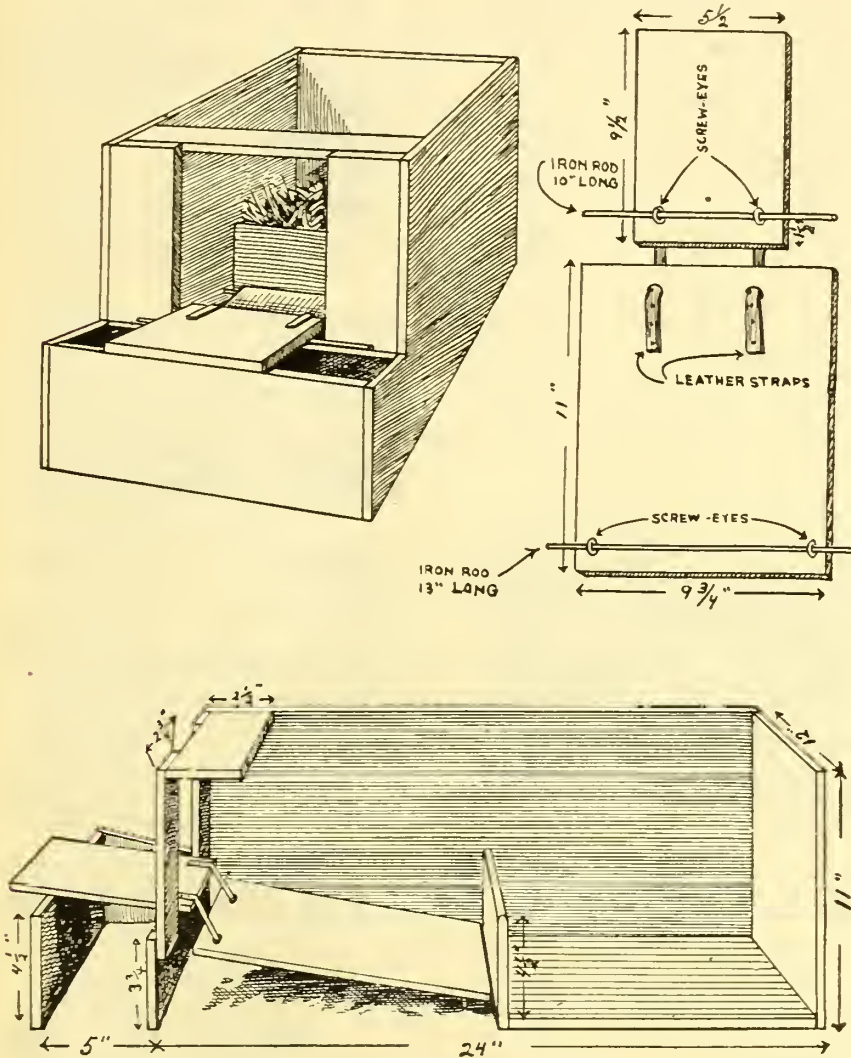
from the house. It is sometimes an advantage to release the hens from the top instead of through the door. This can be done where there is only one tier of nests. Occasionally a hen is slow

The dimensions given in this bulletin are for small fowls and medium sized fowls up to not more than seven pounds. It will be necessary to add an inch or two to the dimensions for the large breeds and increase the size or width of opening for the door.

How to Make It

The trap-nest can be made by anyone who can use a saw and drive a nail. It can all be cut out of 12" board, 10' long.

The material consists of—



THE OREGON STATION TRAP-NEST.

The above illustration shows in detail the construction of the Oregon Station Trap-nest. The lower picture gives a sectional view and the various dimensions of the different parts, while in the upper right hand corner the construction of the trap is illustrated. In the upper left hand corner the finished nest is shown with the top open, which may be covered with wire or be supplied with a door for the removal of the hen. When the nests are used in tiers or one above the other, a cover will not be necessary. When this is done the hens are removed from the front by pulling the trap down.

in coming to the door to be let out, and by pulling the nest out or raising the cover, the operation of releasing the hens may be more quickly performed. We have found that with the small active breeds there is not much trouble on this score. They come quickly to the door. The heavier breeds like the Plymouth Rocks usually take their time in coming out and sometimes have to be pulled out. Where they can be reached from the top this trouble is overcome.

- 1 board 1" x 12" x 10'.
- 6 screw eyes No. 210 bright.
- 2 pieces of iron rod 3-16" x 12" .
- 2 pieces of rawhide 9" x 1/2"

The diagram shows how the nest may be cut out of the board. The shaded portions are the waste pieces of the board. The solid black lines show where the board is to be cut. When cutting the sides apart it will be necessary to cut only as far as "X", then split the

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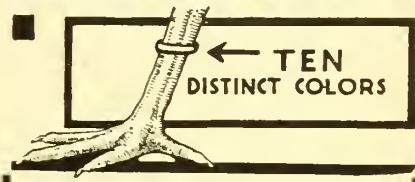


JACOBUS CAMPINES

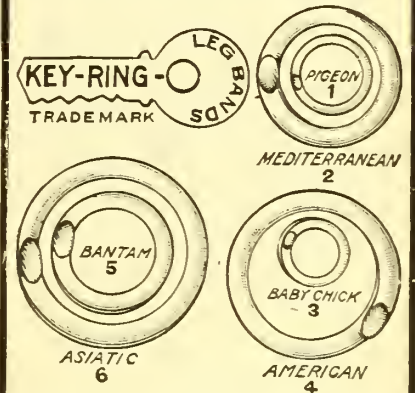
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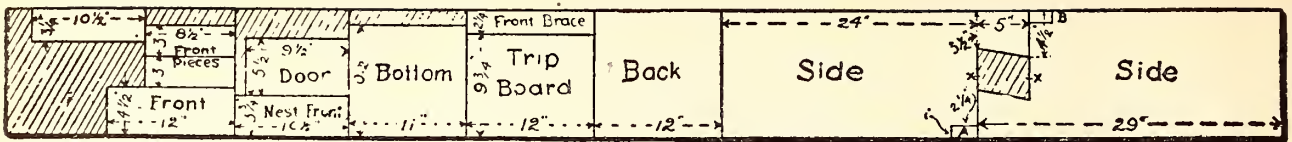
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NEWELL & GORDINIER
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The above illustration shows how the Oregon Station trap-nest may be cut from a board one foot wide and ten feet long. The shaded portions indicate the waste pieces. With this illustration and the indicated measurements any one handy with tools should be able to build his or her own trap-nest. As an experiment it would be a good plan to make up a few and try them out on at least one pen during the coming season, especially during the four months beginning November first.

boards apart, after which cut out the required angle.

After nailing together, turn the nest on its side and bore the holes in the sides for the 3-16" iron rod. The holes are 1" from the bottom and 1 1/4" from the nest front.

On the bottom of the trip-board, put a screw eye 7/8" from the end and 1" from each side. At the other end of the trip-board, bore 3/8" holes, 1" from one end and 3" from each side.

On the bottom and at each side of the door put in a screw eye 1 1/2" from the end and 3/4" from the sides. On the upper side tack two rawhide straps using the small staple or nail for each. The end of the strap will be 2" from the end and 1/2" from the side of the door.

Place the door in front of the trip-board, the screw eyes down; push the rawhide straps through the holes in the trip-board; turn the boards over and draw the straps up tight, then bend the door back over the trip-board until there is full 3/4" between the board when laid flat, the strap should then be tacked to the lower side of the trip-board.

The door and trip-board are put in place by pushing the iron rods through the sides and the screw eyes. Care should be taken in placing the screw eyes in the proper places. The screw eyes may be adjusted in order to make the door balance properly.

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The F. W. Mann Co., Milford, Mass., are among the oldest manufacturers of Bone Cutters in the country and have equaled. The Mann Bone Cutter is established a reputation for fair dealing that is never excelled and seldom one of the best known and most extensively used on the market and we take pleasure in recommending it to those who are desirous of feeding cut bone. During the fall and winter months animal food in some form is indispensable and green cut bone is believed by many to be superior to any other form of animal food. When the poultry raiser has a Mann Cutter on the premises it only requires a few seconds' time to cut sufficient bone for a large flock. It is also a most economical way of supplying animal food as a supply of bone can be secured at almost any butcher shop at the cost of a few cents. Better write for their printed matter today and in doing so kindly mention A. P. W.

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Readers desiring breeding or exhibition stock in either of the above varieties should write McDonough & Bidwell, Newark, N. Y., who report a very successful season, particularly so in the production of youngsters of promise. They are now ready to book orders for either variety and solicit orders from those wishing birds for the early shows. All stock is farm raised on generous free range and are vigorous and healthy and are maturing rapidly. McDonough & Bidwell have made a very creditable record in such shows as the New York

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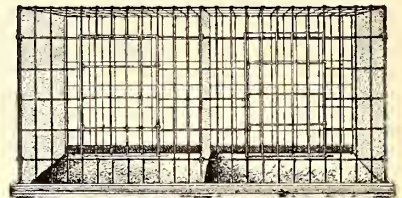


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P. A. FARREN, Chairman Table Poultry Club, Prop.

Bledlow Ridge, Wallingford, Bucks, England.

PREPARING FOR FALL

By W. A. Wolford, Associate Editor

(Continued from page 768)

it that they have the proper care and food that will put them through in condition to get down to business promptly and profitably?

Now is the time to decide these questions by disposing of all those not desired for further service. This must be done by rigid culling, then see that there are no male birds to annoy those to be kept over; give them a good range with plenty of shade and protection from the elements and feed liberally. A generous quantity of sunflower seed can be added to the grain ration, while oil meal, in small quantities, at first, which should be gradually increased to 20 to 25%, is a desirable addition to the mash mixture. Personally, I would prefer to feed both grain and mash in hoppers at this time, allowing the hens free access to each. Don't forget the meat scraps, which should be fresh and sweet and also see that fresh water is regularly and plentifully supplied. If they cannot be given a grass range, green food should be regularly supplied, it will act as an appetiser and prove a profitable addition to the ration.

Care of Growing Stock

This surely is a busy season, with the general repairing of houses, culling and getting the old fowls ready for the molt, and still giving proper attention to the growing stock. Of course, the majority of them are on range and have only to eat and grow, we might say, shift for themselves, which they do in too many cases. The cockerels oftentimes are not separated from the flock, and the surplus marketed, and if this happens to be your case, dear reader, it's up to you to get busy. They are profit takers in two ways, first in the food they consume and second, in their annoyance to the pullets. The latter is especially true in the case of Leghorns and those precocious little males are all too persistent in their attention to the females and make themselves a general nuisance in the flocks. Round them up and after disposing of all not desired for future use, give the others a run by themselves. Often a few old birds penned with them will help to keep them peaceful and quiet and turn their attention to a better development.

It is a good plan to put the pullets into winter quarters early as it does away with disturbing them later on as they are reaching laying maturity, and when that period is reached the less they are disturbed the better it will be for all concerned. By early removal to winter quarters they not only become accustomed to and settled in their new surroundings, but you are afforded a better opportunity to watch maturity more closely and thereby cull with greater intelligence. All those who have had any experience in poultry raising must appreciate how important it is to cull the pullets carefully at this season. There are always those that seem to grow faster and mature more quickly than their mates, and as fast as these begin to "reddden up" they should be removed from the flock and placed in permanent quarters previously prepared. It is well to divide the flock into three or four grades—to do so

gives the slower growers a better chance to develop and the caretaker a better opportunity to study each individual and to cull out and dispose of those that do not give the appearance of future profit makers.

It must be kept in mind that the greater amount of study bestowed upon the growing birds and the more rigid the culling the greater the chances are for success, for every time that a non-producer is sent to market you have disposed of a liability and strengthened your resources to a degree, depending upon the size of the flock.

A change from the free and easy life in the colony houses to winter quarters often brings trouble. Oftentimes they are more closely quartered and the change in housing conditions results in colds which are liable to cause serious trouble if conditions are not immediately remedied. Then weather conditions are often such during the fall months that colds are easily contracted, so one must be always on the alert and detect the trouble while in its early stages. The cure for such trouble is not drugs and medicines, although many poultry raisers seem to have that impression, but in the location and removal of the cause. While the cause exists the effect is positive, remove the cause and a negative effect is produced. To illustrate more fully, too many birds are often crowded into small roosting space with the resultant night sweat which leaves the birds in a receptive condition to contract colds. Double the roosting space or

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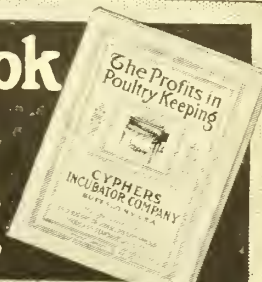
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divide the flock into two and the cause is removed and the trouble usually ended.

As fast as the pullets are taken from the colony houses and growing range and put in permanent winter quarters the colony houses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and put in such shape that they will be ready when needed next spring. This is important, as during the breeding season the poultry raiser is usually too busy to stop and thoroughly clean the colony houses and make needed repairs when he has a brood of chicks ready to put into them and another hatch waiting for the brooding quarters they are about to vacate.

To return to the old stock again, those intended for exhibition purposes should have special attention and the females should be put by themselves in a well grassed, shady run, away from the annoyance of the male. The males, for best results, should be penned separately in roomy colony houses on grass range and the houses frequently moved to insure a continuous supply of fresh grass and also to keep the houses in a clean and sanitary condition. Experience has proven that this method insures the best results by bringing the birds through in the best possible condition, providing, of course, that the method of feeding is favorable to the molting period.

When it is desired to increase egg production it would be well at this time to plan to install a few trapnests and arrange to keep an individual record of production during the months of November, December, January and February and the hens or pullets producing less than 40 eggs during these four months should not be used in the breeding pens, at least this is the advice of Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont. Mr. Graham has given the question much study and is recognized as an authority on this subject. Some valuable facts on this question will also be found in the Government Work for Poultry department in this issue. By giving this information careful consideration the advantage in making a start at this time will be apparent.

In the last issue the importance of green food for winter feeding was discussed. If you have not already prepared for a supply, by all means do so at once. It is not yet too late to secure alfalfa or second crop clover, or to arrange for a supply of cabbage or mangels. Another thing that must not be overlooked is the provision for a generous supply of litter. Wheat rye or oat straw are probably the most desirable, and in the country districts little or no trouble should be experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity for winter needs. Swale hay or wild grasses are also used in some sections and answer the purpose very well. When there is woodland nearby a supply of leaves can be gathered and stored for future use.

As success in winter depends to a large extent upon the fowls obtaining plenty of exercise, it is important that the above provision for a supply of litter is not overlooked as it is next to impossible to provide means of exercise during the cold weather unless a good deep litter is kept in the pens so that the birds are forced to hustle for their

grain ration. The importance of this provision should be apparent to all.

In conclusion we wish to again enumerate the things we believe the most essential in preparing for fall. First, thoroughly clean houses that have had a general overhauling and all cracks and crevices repaired; second, the disposal of all surplus old males and the rigid culling and disposal of surplus and undesirable females; third, good care and management during the molting period; fourth, the disposal of all surplus cockerels; fifth the careful culling of pullets; sixth, the preparation of winter quarters and the removal of pullets to such quarters; seventh, careful and systematic grading of the pullets at frequent intervals; eighth, providing a generous supply of litter for winter; ninth, insuring the winter supply of green food; tenth, be on the ground at all times, keep all the little details in hand and when anything wrong is noted, get busy at once and try and locate the trouble before it acquires serious proportions.

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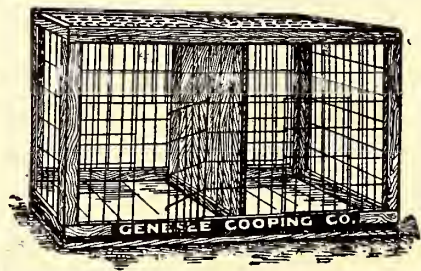
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HUCKSTER DEALERS versus SPECIALTY BREEDERS

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor—Part I.

(Continued from page 772)

building up and that also brings discredit, in fact DISGRACE on the entire poultry fraternity.

It is the FALSE POSITION and LYING METHODS of several of the most prominent and successful of these poultry hucksters that go hard against the grain with us. Please do not think that we exaggerate. We are confident that before this series of articles is finished the average reader will concur in our view of the matter. It is evident that some of these poultry hucksters are not as bad as others. Let us admit also that it is possible—easily so—for a “dealer” in Standard fowls to conduct his business on honest, constructive lines, IF HE WANTS TO; but thus far a majority of them, including several of the largest operators, have got into the habit of LYING in a most shameless manner about the flock of “wonderful” fowls they own, about the “standard” quality of this stock, about the “wall-full” of coveted prizes they have won in public competition, about the extensive “model” poultry breeding establishments they own and operate, about the “marvelous” birds they have imported, etc., etc.

In several cases that we have looked into thus far the “big fellows” in the huckster field may truly be said to “lie like pirates”, while the “smaller fry”, in their imitative efforts, suggest the work of PARASITES that industriously feed on the Poultry Public without properly contributing to its support or rendering really valuable service for the life blood they extract and consume. Before us as we write are the flashy and lie-loaded catalogues of no less than TEN of these “poultry hucksters”—catalogues ranging in size from 32 to more than 100 pages and several of them are printed in two or more colors. The most “modest” of them offers twenty different varieties of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese for sale, while one reaches “the dizzy height” of NINETY-SEVEN varieties.

—o—

A MAN living in section or neighborhood where several breeds and numerous varieties of standard fowl were bred on the usual correct lines, would be entirely justified, if he saw fit, to arrange with few or many of the owners and breeders to furnish him fowls and hatching eggs at agreed prices for his use in filling orders secured by him. He could then proceed to get orders by personal solicitation, like a canvasser or peddler, or by advertising broadcast and the mail out of circulars or beautiful, expensive catalogues.

So far, so good; but in doing this he should TELL THE TRUTH about what he is offering for sale. This is especially true when he is doing a country-wide mail order business, on cash-in-advance terms, under conditions which make it impracticable for his customers to see and examine the “goods” before they are paid for. It is interesting to note with what unanimity these huckster-dealers print in their circulars and catalogues: “Nothing Sent C. O. D.” Fortunately for them, this practice is the general rule in

the standard-bred poultry business; otherwise most of the hucksters would have quit before they began.

Instead of doing as is above outlined and explaining frankly the TRUE SOURCES and ACTUAL QUALITY of the stock, eggs and chicks they offer for sale, these “hucksters” DO THEIR BEST, as a rule, to cause the prospective buyer to think, to BELIEVE that they (the hucksters) OWN all or at least MANY of the wonderfully fine fowls they describe and that are quoted by them at prices FAR BELOW the average that honest and conscientious specialty breeders charge and find it necessary to charge for THIS QUALITY in fowls, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks.

These hucksters seem to realize that if they were to state frankly that they buy their stock and hatching eggs from neighbors or near-by farm flocks, or pick them up wherever they can—even buying them in the market stall or out of farmers’ wagons enroute to the butcher, they would not be able to secure even the invitingly low prices they ask for “choice breeding fowls”, etc. And in this respect we agree with them!

But these huckster-dealers do not stop with merely lying OUTRAGEOUSLY about the sources and quality of the fowls they claim to own and that they offer to sell. On the contrary, they use a free hand in playing on every alluring

string known to the earnest readers of the poultry press, to every owner of a Standard of Perfection, to every casual visitor to a poultry show. They “own” (solely on paper) the largest and best equipped poultry breeding plants in the whole wide world; they have grown old in the business and are Solomons of poultry wisdom who “guarantee success” to their customers; they were the first to think of prolific egg-yield and when they began, twenty to thirty years ago, there were but few poultrymen on earth and those few didn’t amount to much. As for importing choice specimens, these self-confessed “experts” discovered Europe, Asia and several Isles of the Sea before Christopher Columbus got up off his baby knees and started on his first reckless toddle.

Again we say, please do not think that we exaggerate! Simply follow this series of articles through to the end and if we do not prove that the adjectives we have used are mild and justified, you can write us freely, expressing YOUR OPINION and we hereby agree to read every word you use, with all due care and attention.

—o—

TWO other points, then we’ll close this first article of the series. As a rule these poultry hucksters do not advertise in the leading poultry journals. Occasionally they use some of them, if

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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.

HARTER’S IMPERIAL “GOLDEN” BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of the National Cup at Rochester, December, 1915, also trophy cup for best display. 1 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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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.

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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.
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permitted to do so, but their favorite fishing ground for "suckers" is in the farm papers and general periodicals, such as household papers, religious weeklies, popular-priced magazines, etc. The worst of these "fake" poultrymen realize that the readers of the average well-conducted poultry journal are TOO WELL-POSTED to be "taken in" by their big claims as to wonderful quality, where "extra select" fowls are offered at \$1.00 to \$3.00 each and "very choice" eggs for hatching, at but little above the daily market prices for table eggs.

Not only do the worst, the most rascally of these huckster-dealers and huckster-farmers lie shamefully about the quality of what they offer for sale, but they work a further substantial injury to every honest specialty breeder in the business, near or far, by quoting absurdly low prices on what they represent and BOLDLY CLAIM to be "as good as the best on earth", or words to that effect.

One result of this combination of lying—claims of "best quality" coupled with the low prices quoted—is to cause many readers of the printed matter of these huckster poultry crooks and "57-variety" parasites TO CONCLUDE that the average specialty breeder must be a member "in good standing" of some world-wide poultry trust, the object of which is to ROB EVERYBODY, right and left, who gets an idea that they would like to own some Standard-bred fowls. The greater the LIE, in most of these cases, the greater the attractiveness of the "bait".

And the strength of the lie—its PULLING POWER on the pocket-book of the victim—goes straight back to the Standard of Perfection and the VALUES represented therein; to the forty-two years of constructive work done by the American Poultry Association; to the all-year-round educational efforts of the forty to forty-five poultry journals in America that are striving earnestly to help build up a great and creditable industry; to the countless poultry shows that have been held, oftentimes at heavy personal sacrifices; to the actual life work of many specialty breeders in the Old World and the New, and to a thousand other worthy undertakings that have had for their general or special object THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT of an industry of truly great value to ALL MANKIND in every land and clime.

CERTAIN IT IS that if a popular demand had not been created for choice Standard-bred fowl and eggs for hatching therefrom, these poultry hucksters would not be able to make sales enough to pay the postage on the printed matter and the letters they send out. In a right sense they are PARASITES, as can be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, and we claim that it is the duty of the American Poultry Association to secure this proof, to present it in official form to the interested public and also to take vigorous steps to force these poultry hucksters either to tell the PLAIN TRUTH and pretty much THE WHOLE TRUTH about the fowls, hatching eggs and day-old chicks they are offering for sale, or to suffer the consequences.

Here is one big and vital way in which the A. P. A. can help the poultry industry throughout its territory, while at the same time properly benefiting our foundation-specialty-breeders who annually are being deprived of hundreds

of thousand of dollars in sales that rightfully belong to them and which, if placed with them, would result as a rule in PLEASED CUSTOMERS and a further expansion of the poultry business on correct and substantial lines.

In succeeding issues of the American Poultry World we shall take up, one by one, several of the present-day most active huckster-dealers and huckster-farmers, a knowledge of whose business methods has come to us during the last few months. We shall quote liberally from their catalogues and other printed matter and also publish sample letters from their victims, thus showing what they PROMISE, as compared with what they DELIVER.

In the language of the lamented Greeley, "it will make interesting reading", but the pity of it is that ON THIS ROCK in recent years have been dashed the hopes of literally thousands of would-be poultry specialists—of earnest men and women who through ignorance of STANDARD POULTRY VALUES, have been deceived into buying cheap and comparatively worthless breeding fowls, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks from men who CARE LITTLE OR NOTHING ABOUT POULTRY CULTURE as a science or a profession and whose one motto seems to be: "Get the coin and hold on to it".

ALDRICH WHITE ORPINGTONS

The Aldrich Poultry Farm, 4940 No. High St., Columbus, Ohio, report a very successful season and are now prepared to furnish winners for any show, no matter how strong the competition.

They have a large number of cockerels and pullets bred from their first Madison Square Garden cockerel last season and also from "Quality King" and "Madison King" both first prize winners at Madison Square Garden, the quality of which is far superior to anything which has heretofore been produced. They also have a fine line of utility stock bred from their last year's winners at the National Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo.

The Aldrich Poultry Farm is the largest and most up to date White Orpington Farm in the country and their birds are well known, having made a wonderful record at Madison Square Garden and Chicago during the past three seasons, as well as having made a wonderful record at the National Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., this season, in which one of their pullets has stood at the top for nine months, ending July 1st, having laid 139 eggs.

If in need of a winner or of a high class White Orpington to strengthen your present flock, write them stating exactly what you want and they will be pleased to quote you prices on any birds you may desire and they will reserve birds for later shows on receipt of a small deposit at the present time.

CONKEY'S REMEDIES

The name of Conkey is one to conjure with. It has been associated with the poultry business for many years and the products of the "House of Conkey" have been used with success by poultry raisers in all parts of the world. Space will not permit us to go into detail in regard to the very complete line of remedies manufactured by this old reliable concern, but we are going to use space enough to suggest that all A. P. W. readers send for a free copy of the Conkey Doctor Book, one of the best and most complete treatises on poultry diseases that has come to our attention. Just address a request to the G. E. Conkey Co., 1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

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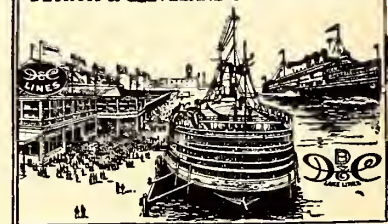
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WHAT THE A. P. A. CAN AND SHOULD DO

By Editor of A. P. W.—Part I.

(Continued from page 767)

On the other hand, the American Poultry Association, as the makers, copy-righters and owners of the Standard of Perfection stand for what—exist for what? The main reason for its existence, as judged by its forty-two years of history, is not only to create, but also TO PROMOTE the standard-bred poultry industry. Without "standards" of some form or kind, as applied to poultry, it would be a misnomer to speak of a standard-bred branch of the poultry industry, and for more than forty years this branch of the poultry business as a whole has been ENTRUSTED to the American Poultry Association, not only as regards the development of standard-bred interests in the United States, but in Canada also.

In our opinion it is full time that the association should do FAR MORE, not only to MERIT THIS TRUST, but also to improve the golden opportunity at hand. Not only does the purchaser of a Standard of Perfection now LOOK IN VAIN to the American Poultry Association for instructions and advice on how to select and make standard fowl on proper lines, but he is unable to secure this information elsewhere, in satisfactory, authoritative form. There are breed books, so-called, on the market and innumerable articles are published in the poultry press, giving instructions on how to select and mate for best results, but these breed books and the articles referred to LACK AUTHORITY, are contradictory, are incomplete, represent personal bias, etc. MANY GOOD ARTICLES on selecting and mating standard-bred fowl for best results have been published and a large number of them are available today, provided you know where to place your hand on them. But in the first place they are private property, and in the second place they "have no standing", other than some individual's good opinion of them, based on his knowledge of the author and his belief that the author has "told the straight of it"

How much more satisfactory AND HELPFUL it would be if an organization like the American Poultry Association were to CALL TO ITS HELP the practically unlimited ability that exists within this membership to produce separate BREED STANDARDS that not only would describe in detail and illustrate faithfully what the respective breeds and varieties should be and should look like, but that also would give plain instructions and reliable, conservative advice on how to select the best specimens of the leading popular varieties of our most valuable breeds and HOW TO MATE these best specimens in order to multiply them in large numbers and thus produce each season far greater quantities of "truly choice" standard-bred fowl, rather than to leave the many annual converts to poultry culture and the thousands of purchasers of each latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection to wreck their hopes upon the Rock of Ignorance, when it comes to trying to do THE VERY THING for which the American Poultry Association is believe to exist—namely, to

CREATE better poultry and to PROMOTE the extensive breeding of valuable domestic fowl.

That such breed standards CAN BE produced by the American Poultry Association we have not the least doubt. Also for years we have been convinced that it is clearly THE DUTY of the association to compile and publish the kind of breed standards here briefly outlined, doing so with the object of giving reliable, authoritative information on the successful MATING of standard-bred fowl, thus doing even more to promote the standard bred branch of the poultry industry than it has done to date in the formulating and publication of the "standards" by which such fowls are judged and valued. But to our mind there is another imperative reason, so to speak, why the American Poultry Association should publish a series of separate breed standards and put into the work all the energy and enterprize necessary to make them a BIG SUCCESS—not only a success in their helpfulness to the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry, but also a financial success.

The association has to have money. This need will increase rather than diminish. It is certain that if the association proceeds to do the numerous important things that it ought to do, if it is to grow in membership and influence, if it is to increase its activities so that it will become in fact a power for good wherever poultry culture needs help, either on standard-bred lines or in the daily markets, also in legislative halls and elsewhere—if it is live up to all of these opportunities it certainly WILL NEED additional and legitimate sources of income. This money must be EARNED; it is not to be expected that funds for such purposes will be donated.

Having created a Standard of Perfection, ALSO a standard-bred branch of the poultry industry, what is more natural, more proper, more legitimate, than that this same association should now proceed, in a sensible, conservative and conscientious manner to instruct and advise the purchasers of its Standard of Perfection and the owner of standard-bred fowl how best to SELECT AND MATE the most valuable specimens of

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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.

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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, Puritans won 13 firsts and 15 second prizes. Sales list describing just what you need mailed free.

BESUDEN BROS., R. W. Sturtevant, Mgr.

Box 14-W,

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such fowls so that it will be the progeny of these fowls that are multiplied in large numbers, in place of the hit-or-miss offspring produced blindly, without a reliable guide based on trustworthy authority?

To have some one say to us, in opposition, that A. P. A. would be treading on dangerous ground if it were to try to give instructions and advice in its breed standards on how to mate for best results, is for such a critic to "beg the question", as we view the matter. If the case were as bad as that, this would be all the more reason why the American Poultry Association, as the authorized maker, owner and controller of the Standard of Perfection, ought to lose no time in compiling and publishing breed standards or some other form of treatise, reliably advising the purchasers of the Standard of Perfection and the owners of standard-bred fowl what to do and how to go about it in the mating of select specimens—either this or the whole standard-bred proposition belongs in the "fake" class.

If ANY breeder can give valuable instructions and good advice on how to select and mate for best results, then it follows that the American Poultry Association CAN SECURE, among its large and representative membership, all it needs of this sort of information and suggestions for the various separate breed books it ought to publish. If private parties, like the publishers of poultry journals, can obtain worth-while information and advice to publish in THEIR breed books, then certainly the American Poultry Association, with its large membership and its ability to employ and pay our most competent poultry artists, can do the same thing AND DO IT A WHOLE LOT BETTER.

Moreover, the American Poultry Association will have back of it the AUTHORITY that no private individual and that no publishing company CAN HAVE, under existing conditions. That is the whole situation IN A NUTSHELL, and realizing as we do the far-reaching need that the American Poultry Association is to have for additional funds, and keeping in mind the REAL PURPOSE for which this association exists, we believe strongly that at the November meeting in San Francisco, President-elect Richards and his active fellow-workers should take hold of this breed standard proposition with GREAT ENERGY—with a determination to do it right, to make a big success of it and thus to direct into the treasury of the American Poultry Association for many years to come this additional and MUCH NEEDED stream of cash receipts.

Writer has some doubts as to how well the forthcoming Market Poultry and Egg Standard is going to sell, but we have no such uncertain feelings as regards the extensive and profitable sale of breed standards, PROVIDED THEY ARE WHAT THEY SHOULD BE. The need for such books, with the authority of the American Poultry Association back of them, and containing reliable instructions and disinterested advice on the proper mating of the leading varieties of our most popular breeds, IS KNOWN or will be appreciated by every reader of these lines. Except in the case of the "know-it-alls"—a limited number, thank goodness!—these breed

standards, with their reliable mating instructions and much-needed advice, will be bought by practically every purchaser of the Standard of Perfection and also by tens of thousands of other earnest men and women who DO NOT BUY our Standard of Perfection, mainly BECAUSE it does not tell them what they want to know and need to know in order to meet with greater success in the profitable breeding of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

But we repeat, for the special benefit of President-elect Richards and his active helpers, that these breed standards MUST NOT BE merely a reprint of such portions of the main Standard as relate to the respective breeds, including instructions to judges, etc., but IN EVERY CASE a thorough-going and conscientious effort will need to be made to publish reliable, fundamental instructions on the proper mating of the different varieties that make up each breed, together with trustworthy advice on what to do and what not to do in conserving and improving STANDARD VALUES, as these values are found to exist in various flocks or specimens, as determined by Standard requirements and as shown by a comparison with the Standard illustrations. As a matter of course the prime value of type should be strongly emphasized, what makes the variety should be explained, the history of the breed and of each variety should be given, at least in brief form, and there should be numerous illustrations of Standard outlines, of specimen feathers, etc., etc.

In other words, each and every one of these separate breed books should be made truly instructive, TRULY HELPFUL, on an authoritative basis—and books of this kind can be sold by the tens of thousands at a dollar to a dollar and a half per copy—the price of each book to depend on the number of varieties that make up the different breeds respectively and the extent and nature of treatment given to the few or numerous varieties. Thus far it has been decided that the Plymouth Rocks are to have the first breed book, the Wyandottes second, the Leghorns third, etc. Breed standards also have been voted for the Rhode Island Reds, the Orpingtons and the Minorcas. After these six breed books are in existence and the treasury of the American Poultry Association is being benefited daily by the largely augmented receipts, still other breeds next in popularity can be taken up and their interests directly promoted in this commonsense and effective manner.

The great help that a wide circulation of good breed books that not only are to tell their owners and readers what standard-bred fowls SHOULD BE LIKE, but which also will give them trustworthy information on how to select and mate choice specimens of standard-bred fowl for best results—THE GREAT HELP that books of this kind will be to successful specialty breeders who have for sale this class of fowls, is easy to understand. To invest considerable sums of money in fine specimens or in fairly good specimens of standard-bred fowl, and then to have to "trust to luck", as to how to mate these birds and their progeny, year after year, has resulted in financial loss and personal disappointment TIMES WITHOUT NUMBER, the

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Cocks used in our breeding pens. Cockerels great big husky fellows from our Genesee strain of great layers. Reduced prices to move them quickly. Satisfaction always.

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Laid by a Minorca pullet at Speedwell Poultry Farm, Salem, Va. She began laying when 4 months and 26 days old, 21 eggs per day from 52 pullets, 5 months old is the record. These pullets were raised on

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BOOKLET FREE.

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Box Q, Salem, Va.

outcome being, in a large majority of cases, that these victims of neglect (neglected by the American Poultry Association, to say the least) have lost interest in standard-bred fowl and have quit in disgust, or words to that effect.

On the other hand, if these tens of thousands of beginners, or so-called amateurs, were to get a RIGHT START and meet at once with reasonable success, they would continue in the field as customers of the reliable specialty breeders who are the owners of established strains, and by this means the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry would have placed under it a SOLID FOUNDATION that thus far has not been equalled in the history of poultry culture. To do this great work is not only the PLAIN DUTY of the American Poultry Association, as we view the situation, but it represents today the best opportunity in sight BY FAR for the organization to increase its revenues in a legitimate way, and to large extent.

Frankly, if we were in the position of President-elect Richards, we would take hold of this proposition with a livelier interest and with MORE DETERMINATION than any other one now at hand. We would do this because of the duty involved, as regards the further upbuilding and development of the standard-bred poultry industry and BECAUSE of the needed additional revenue that the sale of these breed standards is certain to produce "to the end of the world", so to speak, or as long as the American Poultry Association exists and standard-bred fowl continue to be popular with mankind.

So much space has been used in presenting these general or main reasons why the American Poultry Association ought to lose no time in getting out six or more high-class, reliable and authoritative BREED STANDARDS, that we shall postpone until next month's issue of A. P. W. an outline and a discussion of the "office machinery" that the writer believes the American Poultry Association should create WITHOUT DELAY for the assistance of State and Provincial Members of A. P. A. and the securing, through this means, of a federated, active, co-operative membership of poultrymen and women well in excess of one hundred thousand within the next three to five years—a consummation that we believe can be brought about with comparative ease and that should prove of immense benefit, both generally and locally, in the immediate future.

After presenting the foregoing matter and offering suggestions, we shall take up for earnest consideration (probably in our November issue) the question of what the American Poultry Association OUGHT to DO in the line of "cleaning house", as regards finding a way to compel the limited number of crooks in the poultry business to either correct their methods or get out of the standard-bred poultry industry, bag and baggage; also what should be done by the association, if anything, in the way of advising or requesting offending members to employ less exaggeration in their poultry advertisements and printed matter

ALL THESE QUESTIONS ARE "LIVE ONES" THAT BEAR DIRECTLY ON THE IMMEDIATE WELFARE

AND PERMANENT PROSPERITY OF THE STANDARD-BRED POULTRY INDUSTRY. HENCE WE FEEL THAT THEY SHOULD BE DISCUSSED FRANKLY, IN PLAIN TERMS AND WITH ALL DUE EARNESTNESS IN THE POULTRY PRESS. THEY SHOULD NOT BE HANDLED IN A SENSATIONAL MANNER—BUT STILL THEY SHOULD BE HANDLED. HERE AGAIN THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION HAS A DUTY TO PERFORM AND IS IN A POSITION TO DO, IN A RIGHTFUL, SENSIBLE AND CONSTRUCTIVE MANNER. THE THINGS THAT NEED TO BE DONE AND WHICH NO INDIVIDUAL OR PUBLISHER OR POULTRY JOURNAL CAN DO TO THE SAME EFFECT OR WITH EQUAL BENEFITS. LATER ON WE SHALL INVITE READERS OF A. P. W. TO CONTRIBUTE THEIR OPINIONS ON THESE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS, FOR PUBLICATION IN THESE PAGES.

"BIG NUM" LEG BANDS.

There has always been a demand for a leg band that would make identification positive on sight without the trouble of catching and handling the specimen. The "Big Num" leg band manufactured by Bourne Mfg. Co., 242 Howard St., Melrose, Mass., appears to fill the requirements perfectly and since their introduction a few seasons ago there has been a constantly growing demand for them. They are made in all sizes on seven colors of background. A sample will be sent free to all who mention A. P. W. when making request.

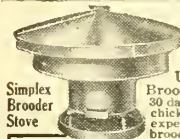
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Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big COCKERELS NOW at very reasonable prices.

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Serves a double purpose. It grinds the bird's food, thus aiding digestion and also furnishes shell and egg-making material. It

Makes Hens Lay

It furnishes strength and feather making material enabling hens to molt and lay at the same time. Send for our new valuable poultry book, giving prices. The Ohio Marble Co., 145 Cleveland St., Piqua, O.

*** Send A. P. W. to a friend, on trial for four months. A dime will do it.

Give those Moulting Hens New Feathers - Quick!



THEN LOOK FOR EGGS

Growing new feathers takes strength, and unless given help, your hens may not regain vigor or start laying this winter. If you want to make sure of winter eggs with prices way up—profits, too—start now giving them

Pratts' POULTRY REGULATOR

COSTS ONLY A CENT A HEN A MONTH

It shortens the molt, brings about speedy recovery. Keeps up vitality, strengthens the egg-laying habit. Gives health to the whole flock, tones up the lazy birds, and makes them steady all-winter layers.

MAKES HENS LAY IN WINTER

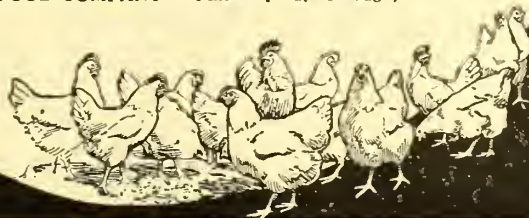
"I have never had a hen or pullet that would not lay in cold weather after giving Pratts' Poultry Regulator. I have sold eggs at 85c. a dozen." Do you wonder that Mr. H. C. MORGAN who made that statement, said, "I would not be without it."

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407



HOW FEATHER DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCES TYPE

By A. O. Schilling, Staff Artist—Part II.

(Continued from page 773)

of how feather development influences shape. We do not wish to make the claim that all specimens having full saddles and cushion must necessarily carry their tails low, for we have seen exceptions to this rule, but we do believe that



SILVER CAMPINE COCKEREL

The Homestead Campine Farm, C. A. Phipps., Wayland, Mass., is one of the leading producers of Silver Campines and many fine specimens of the "Vigorous strain" as the product of this farm are annually seen in our leading shows. In writing of this farm Artist E. L. Sewell says: "Mr. Phipps has sounded as the keynote of his ideal, first of all, that his Campines must be vigorous, and fanciers who saw his displays in the show room the past season know that the birds of the Homestead Campine Farm score high in vigor. They were in fine robust condition and their heads, symmetrical oval bodies and elegant markings combined with vigor to make truly exhibition fowls of this old world breed so famous as egg producers.

feather development will influence the angle of carriage of tail as a general rule.

Some Exceptions

In this connection we have found that certain individuals carried low tails from a natural habit, regardless of the amount of feather growth at juncture of tail and back. We have noticed these variations, particularly in the lighter Mediterranean varieties, but in the American and Asiatic breeds, it will be found that specimens having well furnished profusely feathered saddles invariably carry their tail at a low angle. It is seldom that we find a real high tailed Cochin or Brahma as these breeds have naturally heavy saddles and cushions

and the result is their tail carriage is normally low. This is the theory that Leghorn breeders who are producing the best show stock have realized, and we know of prominent fanciers who value their heavy cushioned females very highly as desirable breeding specimens. With this abundance of plumage on saddle, it is much easier to produce a better concave sweep from back to tail without any apparent break.

The modern idea of beauty in most of the American breeds, particularly Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks as well as Leghorns of the Mediterranean class, is to have this concave sweep or curve in profile view from back to tail. As previously stated, to produce this desired quality, it is necessary to breed from birds showing an abundance of plumage over the back and saddle, especially at juncture of tail. However, in doing this the danger then arises that excessive plumage in other sections of the body such as fluff and breast, where it is not desired will likely appear. While nature provides a thinner coating of plumage in the last mentioned parts, yet it is quite natural to increase the amount of plumage of these sections in an endeavor to increase the plumage on back and saddle. The objection to excessive plumage on breast and lower parts of body is that these parts should be well meated, full and round, and the outward form should not be made to appear thus by a profuseness of feathering. It should take its form as much as possible from flesh and bone, and not feather.

In most general purpose breeds, it is most desirable to have the body of a good show specimen feel solid and meaty, minus the undesirable looseness of feathering often found on otherwise good shaped birds possessing apparently full round breast and broad bodies, but which are largely only a matter of feather formation. The secret lies in being able to produce certain desirable feather characteristics to suit the purpose in different sections of the body that will best lend themselves to obtain the desired form or common sense Standard. On the breast, body and thighs in most general purpose breeds, the feathering should not be too excessive, while over

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Columbian Rock Specialist

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LIGHT BRAHMAS

Champion Males and Females at both Boston and New York, 1915.

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Your Prize Winners Your Egg Layers

Must be kept growing. They need and must have the proper egg, bone, muscle and feather developing feeds.

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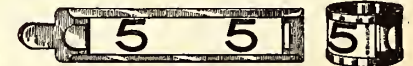
are noted for their purity and freshness, are the ideal feeds for the growing chick, moulting or laying fowl. The Utmost in Poultry Feeds. Send for circular and price list.

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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.

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.,
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Parks' Bred-To-Lay-and-Do-Lay

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Are producing the World's greatest layers. Mrs. Witzel's pen this year Missouri Laying Contest three silver cups. Mr. Young customer leads Rocks in N. A. Laying Contest by nearly 150 eggs. Mr. Mitterdorff's hen "Liberty Bell" from a pedigreed egg of mine.



Cockerel Circular Free.

Large 40-page Catalog Dime

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American Poultry World
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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 from any 50 cent Poultry Journal published in the United States.

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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD
BUFFALO, N. Y.

back and saddle it is very desirable in producing shape outlines beautiful to look at, and which conform to Standard requirements. It is a matter of controlling the growth of feather characteristics on different sections of the body to suit desired results which will conform to an ideal that is a sensible Standard.

SELL BROILERS AND FOWLS EARLY
Flocks Should be Culled Regularly and Carefully During the Entire Year.
Old Hens and Surplus Cockerels Reduce Profits

Now is the time to cull out unprofitable poultry stock, and farmers would do well to sell surplus cockerels and fowls as soon as possible, according to poultry authorities at Cornell, who state that the flocks should be culled regularly and carefully during entire year, but especially during the summer months. No birds should be kept on the farms unless they are being kept profitably.

Some Old Hens a Menace

According to the college, the old hens which are unproductive are a menace to the flock. They are liable to contract disease, and they make no returns for the food, space and labor required in caring for them. Such stock should be culled out frequently. An order for a few fowls each week or each month can very profitably be filled from a flock of a few hundred hens. If the hens are fattened and sold soon after they cease to lay profitably they will be in much better market condition than later.

Yet it is stated that it is not desirable to follow a hard and fast rule of selling all hens as fast as they cease to lay, or become broody, or because of their age, but that it is much better to sort the birds on the basis of their vitality and their probable egg producing ability. A good general rule to follow is to cull out at least 25 per cent. of the old hens during the year.

Sell Cockerels for Broilers

It is the opinion of the Cornell authorities that the cockerels of the Leghorn and other small breeds should usually be sold just as soon as the market will accept them as broilers. This time varies according to markets and seasons. During the early part of the season broilers weighting only one pound each, alive, will be in demand. The squab or small broilers are of the type for which Leghorns are best adapted. The cockerels of the Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, Orpington, or other of the heavier breeds, produce heavy broilers, roasters or capons, and may be kept and sold with profit during the fall and winter. It is well to study the markets and find out what kinds of poultry are wanted, and then endeavor to serve the want.

If poultry is to be shipped from the farms to large wholesale markets like

New York City, it is recommended that it is likely to be more profitable to send the birds alive rather than dressed. The dressed poultry must compete with the large shipments of well-graded products furnished by the large packing houses. This competition is often disastrous to small lots of dressed poultry from farms. The college states that it will be glad to furnish advise on these matters if consulted.

DAILY'S WHITE ROCKS WIN

Guy Daily, Jeffersonville, Ind., originator and breeder of the "Fairview Strain" White Plymouth Rocks, advises in a recent communication that his birds started the show season in their customary style by winning first and third cock, first and second hen, at the Bluegrass Fair held at Lexington, Ky., early in August. This is only additional evidence of the quality of Mr. Daily's productions as they have already a long list of victories to their credit many of which were made in our most prominent shows. We are also pleased to announce that he has a choice lot of stock both old and young that are now ready for showing that he will be pleased to describe to those desirous of securing prospective winners for the early shows. Mr. Daily is a breeder of sterling character and one who firmly believes in the "Golden Rule". He aims to satisfy his customers and only asks a trial order to prove that he has quality stock and that his methods are such that his customers become his friends. He will be pleased to hear from A. P. W. readers and will appreciate it if this paper is mentioned when writing.

POULTRY LESSONS FREE.

The Des Moines Incubator Co., 627 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa, have an interesting offer that concerns the giving of lessons in poultry culture absolutely free. This offer should prove

LITTLE'S ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS are supreme. Forty years a breeder. I have bred thousands of prize winners and furnished birds for the largest shows in this country. Can spare a few eggs at \$10.00 for 15 eggs from four of the best pens ever put together. A few Single Comb cockerels and pullets for sale of same of high quality. No Circular. Address,

GEO. W. LITTLE, 700 Wash. St.

SO. BRAINTREE, MASS

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH
BEST IN AMERICA

I have raised a fine flock of birds from my Madison Square and Boston prize winners. Splendid green black color. Fine large crests. Grand size. Free photographs. Write

WESLEY BALDWIN, East Park Place, **NORWICH, N. Y.**

RED FEATHER FARM

BARGAINS in breeding stock—from our "CHAMPION SENSATION" 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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1915 EFFICIENCY 4 TO 1

Converts 5 pecks of dry grain into 5 bushels of fresh, green, egg making and chick growing feed. Does its work every day of the year without lamp or expense. Pays for itself in first month by reducing grain bill. Puts eggs in the nest. Grows rapid broilers, an ornament for the kitchen window or any place in the house. Green stain finish. Our 1915 Efficiency Sprouter combines simplicity with economy and all necessary and most convenient sprouting features. Greatest capacity of any sprouter made at the price of \$5.50 F. O. B. Warrensburg, N. Y. Satisfaction or money refunded.

C. CASS SMITH EFFICIENCY CO.,

WARRENSBURG, N. Y.

of interest to all who desire to obtain a greater knowledge of poultry raising and we suggest that A. P. W. readers write them for full information and their big free catalogue.

*** Read our advertisers guarantee on the first page. A. P. W. protects its readers.

FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS

For bargains in White Rocks of quality that have an established reputation in the leading shows.

Write Guy Daily, Box D, Jeffersonville, Ind.

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.

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.


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". **S. G. McLEAN,** SO. GLASTONBURY, CONN

R. C. RED EGGS

Half Price After May 15th.

C. E. RILEY, 749 Fillmore Ave. **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Crown Bone Cutter

 Cuts up scrap bones easily and quickly—no trouble. Feed your hens fresh cut green bone daily and get more eggs. Send for catalogue. **Best Made Lowest in Price**
WILSON BROS., Box 304, Easton, Pa.

Monarch Strain Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Rouen Ducks

A few cockerels and pullets for sale in Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Write your wantsto **"THE MAPLES", A. G. Barlow & Son, MEDINA, N. Y.**



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.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

At the Storrs Laying Contest, hen number 994, a Salmon Faverolle has established a record of 160 eggs, in 177 days.

Harlo J. Fiske, who has achieved prominence as a breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, was married August 25th to Miss Isabelle Frances Gibbs.

Jno. S. Martin, accompanied by Mrs. Martin, spent the month of July in the west visiting the California Expositions and other points of interest in the western states and Canada.

Chas. O. Miers, Bangor, Pa., S. C. Brown Leghorn specialist, recently purchased a farm of 24 acres near Flickville, Pa., where he will enlarge his breeding operations.

The pen of Leghorns at the Storrs Contest belonging to the Dictograph Poultry Farm, West Nyack, N. Y., carried off the honors for high score for July by producing 246 eggs for the month. The same pen also won the prize in June.



FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL BOSTON, 1915
BRED AND OWNED BY D. W. YOUNG, MONROE, N. Y.

Few breeders have made the reputation with any variety that D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y., has made with S. C. White Leghorns. His success in producing a majority of the winners year after year at Madison Square Garden, the premier show of all America, is an achievement that is envied by many, and as yet, equalled by none. He owes his success to thoughtful care and systematic breeding and the fact that his birds were his foremost thought and other things secondary. He has hundreds of cockerels and pullets now ready to bring you honors in the show room and is only awaiting the opportunity to tell you about them.

Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms, advises that he has decided not to exhibit at the early shows. He also reports business up to August 15th greatly in advance of last year.

Frank McGrann, the well known Black Minorca breeder of the Keystone State, was recently appointed a Deputy Sheriff of Lancaster County and in the future will try and apprehend criminals as well as to produce blue ribbon Black Minorcas.

Injuries which incapacitated him for several days were suffered recently by Hiram Deming, Lancaster, Pa., in an automobile accident. Mr. Deming as many of our readers will remember is the Manager of Whatglen Farm, the home of McGrann's Black Minorcas.

Jno. S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., well known as the originator and breeder of the Regal Strain White Wyandottes, reports a very successful season with more than 3,000 "Regal" chicks in various stages of maturity, many of which will be seen at the big fall fairs during this month.

Owing to the European War and its effect upon business in Canada, it is rumored that the Guelph Winter Fair, the Madison Square Garden of Canada, will not take place this season. This show usually takes place early in December and is one of the principal events of the winter show season in the Dominion.

Beginning September first the Wyandotte family will be represented with a paper to be devoted exclusively to the breed. The new journal will be known as the Wyandotte Journal and its editor and publisher is E. M. Van Duzee, Jr., St. Paul, Minn. The first number will consist of sixteen pages and five thousand copies will be circulated.

A serious accident befell Porter Elosser, Cumberland, Md., recently, when his automobile became unmanageable and crashed into a telegraph pole. Mr. Elosser was thrown some distance and suffered a frac-

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.

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.

Another Taylor Columbian Rock Win

At the Chicago Coliseum 1914 Show. I guarantee to please you. Mating list on request. Choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, R. R. 5. WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Double Quick Grain Sprouter

The Perpetual Poultry Silo
Grows green feed while you wait.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO., 48 Front St., COLFAX, IOWA

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

A few grand cockerels for sale.

SUNSET POULTRY YARDS, OLNEYVILLE, R. I.

C. E. SEIGEL, Proprietor

LARGE UTILITY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS THE KIND THAT LAY BIG EGGS. All big, hardy, free range birds, bred from record hens. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Day old chicks 14c each. 100 per cent fertility guaranteed. Write us

THE PROPO FARMS
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CHICKEN CHOWDER MAKES CHESTY CHICKS
Further information and a 48 page poultry book free for the asking. Mention dealer's name.
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817 South 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

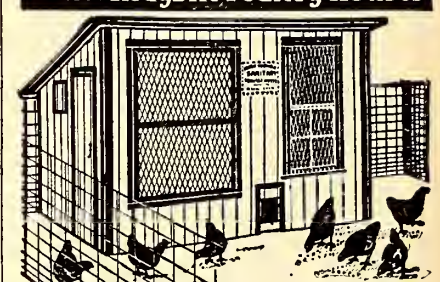
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Get the story. My new free book money making "Hatching Facts" tells everything. Write for it. Get all the facts, profits and my money-back guaranty. My low price will surprise you. Jim Rohan, Pres.
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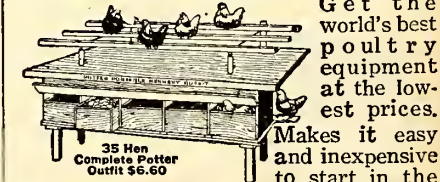
America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



A \$36 House, Painted 2 Coats

You can buy Portable Houses, Sanitary Roosting and Nesting Fixtures, Coops, Hoppers, etc., cheaper than you can build. Houses, \$16 up. Complete henmy outfits, \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Start right.



Get the world's best poultry equipment at the lowest prices. Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the chicken business. Send 4c in stamps for large 100-page Poultry Equipment Book.
POTTER & CO., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

tured skull. He is a prominent breeder of Black Langshans and it is hoped by his many fancier friends that his injuries will not result seriously.

The poultry department of the Forest City Fair, Cleveland, Ohio, the first of the season's big events, maintained its reputation by a large entry of strictly high quality specimens. The exhibition was staged in the cattle buildings and was well managed and well cared for. Owing to the bad weather the attendance was poor on the opening days.

The Million Egg Farm, as the commercial farm of the Rancocas Poultry Farms is known, is surely living up to its name. According to records of production there has been produced during the period beginning October 1, 1914, and ending July 31, 1915, 1,028,709 eggs. With two months still to go to complete the year it looks as if the million mark would be exceeded by a very comfortable margin.

Baltimore, Md., will again take its place among the prominent poultry shows this season. One season without an exhibition is enough for those live wire fanciers of oystertown and they threaten to come back stronger than ever this year. John M. Sessions, 28 Market Place, Baltimore, is the Secretary and he is already busy sending out press notices of the coming event to be staged November 30th to December 4th.

The story of two normal chicks hatching from one egg is again going the "rounds". A lady who claims Jefferson City, Mo., as her home, so the story goes, set an ordinary hen on a setting of 14 eggs of no particular variety and when the hatch was completed was surprised to find 15 chicks. It was then that the discovery was made that two chicks were hatched from one egg. The strange part of the story is that no mention is made of a double yolk egg.

The official catalogue of the Silver Wyandotte Club of America for 1915 is the finest book of its kind ever issued by the club. Those who had the work in charge are to be congratulated on their success in giving to Silver Wyandotte fanciers and breeders a club publication measuring up to such a high standard. The officers of the club are Henry Steinmsch, President; A. G. Williams, Vice-President, and H. J. Goethe, Secretary.

Erie County, New York, is the first in the great Empire State to have a special field instructor, whose duties it will be to co-operate with poultry raisers of the county by instructing them in the modern methods of poultry husbandry. A special appropriation of \$1500 has been made by Dean Beverly T. Galloway of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, for the maintenance of the position and the instructor will begin his duties on October first and continue for one year.

The American Cornish Club is planning for a big meeting at San Francisco in November and Secretary Jno. W. Ward, Jr., is busy sending out live printed matter and keeping all members

wide awake and hustling for the Cornish Fowl. To provide for those who cannot attend the coast meeting it is planned to have a big "Eastern Breeders' Meeting" at the Palace New York Show in December. The Cornish Club is growing rapidly and should pass the four hundred mark before the November meeting.

During the next year the following recently elected officers will guide the course of the International Partridge Rock Club: J. B. Taylor, Cambridge, Ill., President; M. D. Armstrong, Los Angeles, Cal., Vice President; Paul Klingbeil, Walpole, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer; C. M. Bird, Meyersdale, Pa., J. F. McKay, Bordentown, N. J., Samuel J. Childs, McKeesport, Pa., Hugo Hark, Glendale, Ohio, F. N. Perkins, Freeport, Ill., Executive Committee, and G. W. Hackett, North Freedom, Wis., Election Commissioner.

In the Missouri Egg laying contest Pen No. 34 Barred Rocks were holding the premier honors on August 1 with 812 eggs to their credit. Pen No. 40 of the same variety were, however, a close second, being only six eggs behind and were laying a trifle better during July, having laid 105 eggs during the month as compared with 97 eggs for the leaders. In the National contest conducted at the same station Pen No. 21 English S. C. White Leghorns are leading with 733 eggs, with a pen of Americans of the same variety, "runners up" with 692 eggs credited to them. A White Orpington from Wisconsin holds the individual honors with 189 eggs to her credit for the nine months of the contest.

Oscar H. McMillan of the Tri-State Poultry Association, Memphis, Tenn., eulogises the hen in the following manner:

"She is the savings bank of the diversification farm plan; her progress is slow but she has a great sum to her credit. When we realize that the lowly hen is capable of helping us out of our troubles, that she will gladly grace our table or plantation with prosperity, then will exhibitors come forward as never before."

Prof. H. R. Lewis of the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., is again able to attend to his duties as head of the Poultry Department, having recovered from a severe attack of blood poisoning contracted early in the summer.

Engagements Booked Now For

Fall Fairs and Winter Poultry Shows *all classes.*
Legalized Expert Poultry Judge.

LOYD M. HALLENBECK, GREENDALE, N. Y.
Originator of Buff Brahmas.

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S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

We have the birds to help strengthen your flock.

For prices and descriptions write

GEO. W. WHITE, HAMILTON, MD

Price		Controls Moisture by Weight of Eggs Send for Booklet A, and full details of our Free Trial offer. You can get good SUMMER HATCHES with this INCUBATOR SCALE.
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MERIH EW'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. MERIHEW, MARATHON, N. Y.

Are Your Hens Fighting Lice or Laying Eggs?

They can't do both. The energy the hen spends in fighting lice robs you of eggs. There's no excuse for lice. Sprinkle Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath—the hens will make it work. Remember, lice are prolific breeders; the longer you let them have free scope, the harder it will be to destroy them.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Sprinkle on the roosts and in the laying nests. Also kills lice on horses and cattle, sheep ticks, certain bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, slugs on rose bushes, etc. In sifting-top cans. Guaranteed.

If not at your dealer's, write
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

1-lb. can 25c
3-lb. can 60c

(Except in Canada and the far West)

According to the American Light Brahma Club Bulletin for August, the club at the time the bulletin went to the press had a membership of 450, which is a gain of 279 members since March 1, 1914. A letter from the secretary, dated August 13, advised that the above list had been increased to 463, or an average of one new member daily for the first thirteen days of the month. The next annual meeting of the club will be held in connection with the Chicago Coliseum Show, and it is not only the intention of the club boosters to make the Brahma exhibit the largest class at the show, but also to increase the club membership to 750 before the close of the show. What is being accomplished for this grand old breed can also be done with many others.

In the Arkansas State egg laying contest conducted at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark., a pen of six Silver Wyandottes are



ARTHUR S. CHAPIN

Mr. Chapin recently joined the government field forces in the southern states and will assist in the organization of Boys' and Girls' Poultry clubs. This work is progressing very rapidly and much good for the standard-bred poultry industry is being accomplished. Mr. Chapin is well qualified for the work, having spent two years in the poultry department at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

leading at the end of the ninth month with 666 eggs to their credit. A pen of White Wyandottes and one of White Rocks are tied for second place with 558 eggs respectively. A peculiar feature of this contest is the relatively poor showing of the S. C. White Leghorns. The individual average of the Silver Wyandottes is 111 eggs per hen, while the leading pen of Leghorns can only boast of an individual average of a fraction over 56 eggs per hen or about one-half the production of the Wyandottes. The contest is in charge of George W. Hervey, poul-

tryman at the station. The present contest will close on October 31st and the second annual contest will open on November 1st.

Entries for the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show close October 15. Premium List and entry blanks can be had by addressing the Poultry Department.

A pen of S. C. White Leghorns at the Panama-Pacific egg laying contest, belonging to Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., are credited with 151 eggs for the month of July and the total of 1,023 up to August first. There are thirty-one pens of S. C. White Leghorns in the contest and only one other, the Oregon Agricultural College entry, has laid a greater number of eggs.

Secretary W. O. Jennings, of the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show reports an early demand for premium lists which would seem to indicate an increased amount of interest in the event. With the hoof and mouth disease quarantine lifted this show should be one

of the largest and best held during the coming season.

During the various Jewish holidays, live poultry is in heavy demand due to the fact that all orthodox Jews eat only poultry and other meat that has been slaughtered and pronounced "Kosher" by the Rabbi. The Hebrew year 5676 will commence on September 9, 1915, and end September 27, 1916. The intervening holidays are as follows: September 9, New Years; September 18, the Day of Atonement; September 23-24, the Feast of Tabernacles; September 30-October 1, the Feast of Law; March 19, 1916, Purim; April 18-19, the Passover; April 24-25, the Last Passover. The last holiday for the year is the Feast of Weeks and occurs June 7, 1916. The Jews are discriminating buyers and demand well fattened fowl, poor quality poultry being in very slow demand during these holidays. Good prices usually prevail during the above holidays and poultry raisers wishing to take advantage of the market at this time should

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.

A. G. SPAHR,

Box 1220,

XENIA, OHIO

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.

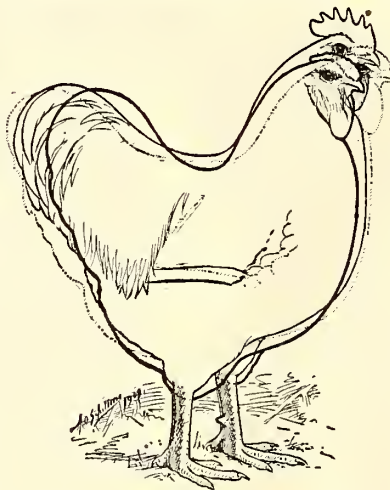
ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON,

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THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE, BUFF, SILVER PENCILED
PARTRIDGE, COLUMBIAN



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 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.

plan to have their fowl in prime condition and on the markets from three to four days in advance of the holidays.

A few months ago egg producers of California and the Pacific Coast states were greatly exercised over the importation, into the states, of Chinese hens' eggs, claiming that if some restriction were not placed on the practice that the poultry industry of the coast would be ruined. After much agitation various forms of legislation were enacted, the main theme of which was to cause the branding and stamping of all imported eggs and to cause restaurants, hotels and bakeries using such eggs to display signs stating the fact.

Now a new wail comes from another quarter and this time it is the produce of the American Hen that is the cause of the uprising. It seems that several exporters have been sending experimental shipments, to New Zealand. As the New Zealand winter and consequent period of small production and high prices takes place during our period of over-production and low prices it would appear that an excellent opportunity was afforded to obtain fairly good prices and a fair margin of profit in the markets of this thriving island possession or Great Britain.

In commenting upon poultry conditions in China Consul General F. D. Cheshire at Canton, makes the following statement: "The conditions under which chickens and eggs in South China are produced are far from ideal. In fact, so far as I can gather, very little attention is paid to the industry, the chickens being left to shift for themselves and little or no care being taken to improve the breed. The eggs are in consequence of a poorer quality than those found in the United States and are unusually small, the weight of a dozen eggs of the average size being only twenty-one ounces. The industry has never been put upon a scientific basis and no up-to-date methods of artificial hatching have been adopted. The Chinese, have, however, from time immemorial made use of primitive devices for hatching eggs by mechanical processes, and have been fairly successful. These devices are usually made of bamboo at scarcely any expense, and charcoal is used in maintaining the proper temperature. It is not likely, therefore, that incubators of foreign manufacture will be introduced to any great extent until they can be sold at lower prices than are at present asked, and hence it is doubtful if the conditions under which the industry is at present carried on will greatly improve."

The Poultry Department of Clemson College in South Carolina have taken steps to insure a reliable supply of eggs

for homes in Greenwood County according to the following report: Housewife in Greenwood County will enjoy the flavor and quality of home cold-stored eggs next winter for the first time. This work has been undertaken by the Greenwood Ice and Coal Co., acting under the direction of the poultry husbandman of Clemson College.

On a two days' trip by auto truck through Greenwood County, the representative of the ice and coal company and the poultry husbandman of Clemson College collected 667 dozen eggs. These eggs were bought from country merchants and from six to seventy-two dozen came from each store.

At each store a demonstration in daylight candling was given and many farmers were present to obtain pointers. The eggs were inspected and the good, the heated and the rotten eggs were shown. The merchant was told to keep the eggs cool and away from flies.

At the refrigerating plant in Greenwood the eggs were candled and it was found that the 667 dozen eggs contained 336 dozen first quality newlaid eggs, 152 dozen heated or old eggs, 105 dozen Guinea eggs, 3 dozen moldy eggs, 25 dozen rotten eggs and 46 dozen cracked eggs. The eggs had been bought as they were found, which accounts for the great number of the inferior grades.

The 336 dozen first quality eggs will be held in cold storage at a temperature of 30 degrees (2 degrees below freezing) and it is expected that the capacity of the storage room, 6,000 dozen, will be obtained soon. These best eggs will be placed in attractive cartons containing one dozen eggs each and will be distributed by Greenwood merchants next winter. The eggs of inferior grades will be disposed of at once.

There are opportunities throughout this State for holding eggs in storage

in this manner and the business should prove a profitable investment. Greenwood County farmers are being shown the advantage of keeping the roosters away from the hens and producing infertile eggs.

Sterilized, sealed shell eggs are a comparatively new product that it is planned to market extensively during the coming year. The North American Creamery Company, Alexander, Minn., has recently installed and is now operating one of the two sterilized, sealed shell egg machines now in existence. The claims made for the process are as follows:

1. The embryo of the egg is destroyed, thus making the egg non-fertile.
2. The shell is sterilized and bacteria destroyed.
3. The shell of the egg then is hermetically sealed, thus preventing: (a)

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Breeders at reduced prices. If you wish to increase your egg yield I can help you to do so. Write for particulars.

LEVIA. AYRES Box B. GRANVILLE, N. Y.

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 PEMBROKE, ME

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Eggs for fall hatches. Young stock. Old stock.

CHERRY LANE FARM CO.
O. Wilson, Mgr., Oak Hill, W. Va.

BIG SPECIAL SALE OF S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

For full information write

B. H. SCRANTON, Box W. RISING SUN, IND.

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.

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

RICHARDSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

BRED TO WIN AND LAY
Records Prove THAT THEY ARE DOING IT
Eggs for hatching or stock. ALSO BUFF ROCKS. I can please you.

SQUARE AND HONEST DEALING WITH ALL, MY MOTTO.
H. G. RICHARDSON, ETRA, N. J.

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.

TRACEY'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

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.

evaporation or shrinkage of the egg. (b) bacteria or germs reaching the egg contents.

4. The sealed shell makes eggs impervious to foreign flavors or odors. It stops decay.

5. Eggs sterilized and shells sealed by the Claremont patents and method owned by the Sterilized Egg Co., keep perfectly sweet, sound, full and fresh out of cold storage for an indefinite period.

As to the working of the machine we know nothing and are at a loss to understand how the germ in a fertile egg can be killed without impairing the contents of the egg to some extent. Success is claimed for the process and it is also stated that more than 20,000,000 eggs have been treated in California during the past few years. Eggs treated in March, 1914, and kept without refrigeration until June, 1915, when used were said to be sweet, full and good. 108,000 eggs per day is the capacity of the machine and the material and operating expenses are said not to exceed one quarter of one cent per dozen.

An Inexpensive Water Fountain

A convenient and inexpensive drinking fountain can be made by securing a pie pan, then secure and melt off the top of a can the size of a "tomato can". By placing the can top down on a hot stove the top will be melted loose and can be removed. Punch a half dozen holes a half inch from the top edge, fill can with water and invert it in the pan and you have an excellent water fountain. As the water is drunk out of the pan more will be delivered through the holes. The pan will stay filled to the upper edge of the holes if they are punched in the proper location.

Weather Proof Whitewash

A weatherproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows: (1) Slake 1 bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, (2) dissolve 2 pounds of common salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), then add 2 gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over the surface with a broad brush.

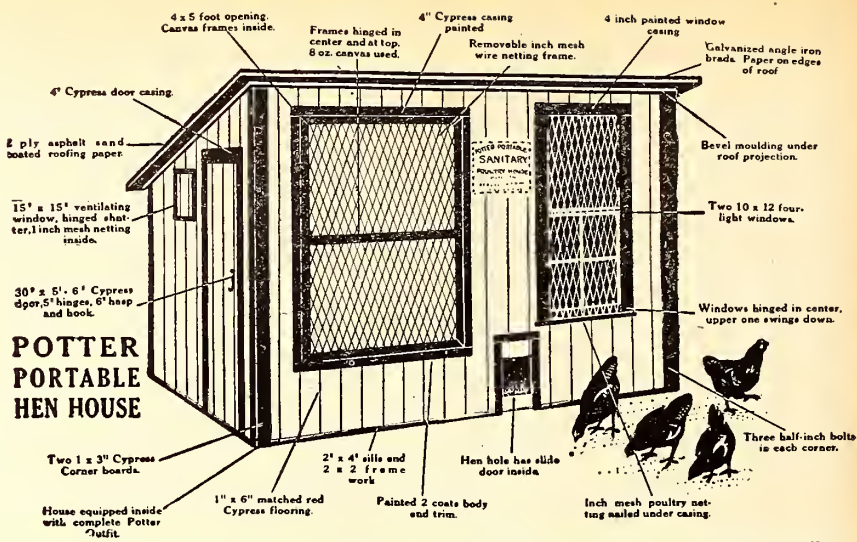
DICTOGRAPH LEGHORNS LEAD

At the Storrs Egg Laying Contest the pen of White Leghorns from Dictograph Poultry Farm, West Nyack, New York, owned by K. M. Turner, inventor and manufacturer of the famous Dictograph which has proven itself such a terror to all evil doers, especially grafters, has again made a record by taking the blue ribbon for laying the greatest number of eggs for the month of July, as they did for June.

Mr. Turner's pen of Rockland Strain White Leghorns is the first American breeding pen to carry off the honors for two consecutive months, and to also break the weekly record by laying 61 eggs for the week.

White Faverolles are also bred at Dictograph Farm and they are by no means to be passed by as egg producers, especially as winter layers, when prices are high and most other fowls are loafing. They also excel as table fowl are vigorous and hardy and mature early and for looking for an all-around family fowl seem to fill the bill in all particulars.

*** Ten cents sent at our risk will bring A. P. W. on trial for four months.



An illustration of the very complete Potter Portable Hennery Outfit, manufactured by Potter & Co., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. The Potter Equipment and Houses are used with entire satisfaction by thousands of poultrymen all over the United States.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS.

It will soon be time to begin to plan for the next hatching season and many A. P. W. readers will need new equipment or additions to that which they already have. In this connection it would be a good plan to write to the Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave.,

Springfield, Ohio, for their catalogue and printed matter of Buckeye equipment. The Buckeye Incubator and Klose Kontakt brooder have made many friends and are doing sterling service on many poultry plants. Better write today and be sure and mention A. P. W.

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.

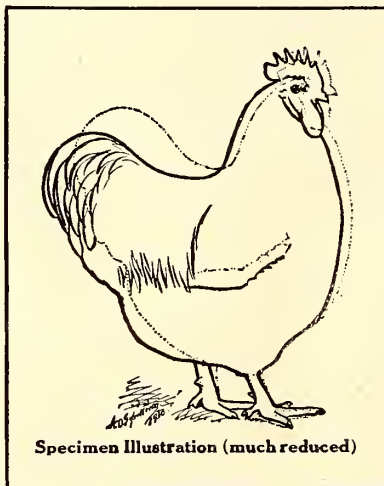
FRED C. LISK,

Box L,

ROMULUS, N. Y.

The ORPINGTONS
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.



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

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 Committees 1898, 1905 and 1910 Fully Illustrated by F. L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.

CONTENTS:

- Chapter I—Orpington Origin.
- 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, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2, 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.

PRODUCING BUFF COLOR IN WYANDOTTES

(Continued from page 766)

leading shows as described in the standard, a permanent or non-fading shade of color?

Answer. By permanent I take it that "non-fading" is meant, and I am firm in my belief that such buff color has not yet been produced. It has been my experience that birds of even stronger color than the standard requires will fade if exposed to the elements. I have found that there is also a natural fading with age. This may in a degree be due to heavy laying or some other physical causes. I have found, however, that a majority of the best colored females will regain their good color after the molt many of them being as good a pullet in this respect. I suppose this to a certain extent can be said to be a permanent color.

Question 17. Is it possible to improve surface color by special care and feeding and what methods do you use?

Answer. Not to any great extent. Good care and feeding will to a certain degree help to preserve the color. The care of the chicks from hatching to maturity also has its influence on the quality of color. Many good chicks are ruined by indifferent care and feeding. I believe this is true in all breeds.

Question 18. What special care do you give a prospective exhibition specimen during the molting season? Do you find it necessary to pluck the old feathers when a bird is molting unevenly?

Answer. To keep a bird that is intended for exhibition in good condition they should be protected from the elements and in the case of a male bird I like to pen them by themselves. I prefer a shaded grass run during the open season and always see to it that the quarters are kept clean and sanitary, also try and keep them in good health and vigor. Occasionally I find it necessary to assist nature by plucking a few old feathers, but do not make this practice a general rule.

Commercial Poultry Raising in Colorado

There is a growing interest in this state in the matter of poultry raising on a commercial scale. The number of plants established to date for the exclusive purpose of producing poultry and eggs for the market is very small. The chances for success in this business, however, are good, provided conditions are favorable.

Owing to high prices of grain now prevailing, it is very desirable to have a place large enough to raise feed, and it is better to own your own ground and buildings, although this is not absolutely necessary. A knowledge of poultry and natural aptitude for the work are presupposed. Business ability, including a knowledge of the selling end, are also essential to success. The location of a poultry farm is perhaps of somewhat less importance, but it is not wise to get too far from the large markets, such as Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. The raising of turkeys, geese and ducks can be profitably combined with chicken raising, if meat production is an object.

The branch of the industry undertaken—whether egg, dressed poultry or egg and meat production—will be best

determined by conditions. If you can build up a private trade, it might pay to go into the egg business exclusively. The parcel post trade, in eggs, may have good possibilities, but up to the present time it has not been tried very extensively in this section. It has its drawbacks as well as its good points. Business must be done on a small scale with customers unknown to the producer, and collections cannot be made in advance, so that there is danger of loss in bad accounts. Colorado resorts offer a good market in summer. Good prices rule, and money is comparatively easy of collection. Probably the best way to sell poultry products in this state, however, is to supply a market in the large towns, where one has the choice of direct selling to the consumer or indirect marketing through commission men or grocers.

Climatic conditions in Colorado are ideal for poultry production, and if the other essentials—sufficient capital to provide land, stock and equipment, experience and marketing ability—are present, there is good promise that the poultryman in Colorado can help to reduce the present proportion of more than fifty per cent. importation of the poultry products used in the state.—J. A. Helmrich, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

MUSTARD: ITS RELATION TO POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

The above is the title of an interesting booklet issued by the R. T. French

Co., Dept. B., Rochester, N. Y., that contains a great deal of information that is especially valuable at this season of the year. The experts in the employ of the R. T. French Co. have given a great deal of study to the functions of egg production and of molting as applied to our domestic fowls and it is their sincere belief that mustard in the proper form, fed in the right quantities, is indispensable in the poultry yard.

Contrary to the general belief mustard is not a stimulant, but on the contrary when used as advocated by the above experts it acts as a mild digestive tonic keeping the organs of digestion in good condition, thus insuring the proper assimilation of the food with the results that the individual gets the full measure of nourishment out of the food consumed. This not only results in a saving of food but also keeps the fowl in better vigor and better able to withstand the heavy strains of the molting period. Another point is also gained and that is in the increase in egg production that is always noted after feeding French's Poultry Mustard. Many leading poultrymen are now using and recommending it, among them E. B. Thompson of Ringlet Barred Rock fame who gives his unqualified endorsement to its use. Just turn to page 791 and read Mr. Thompson's letter, then write for full information to the R. T. French Co., Dept. B., Rochester, N. Y., and be sure to mention A. P. W.

ADJUSTABLE CLINCH POULTRY BANDS

No better made. 25, 20 cents. 50, 35 cents; 100, 65 cents; 200: \$1.00; 500, \$2.25. Samples free. Made by:

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS **S. C. REDS.**
We have a grand lot of cockerels at a very low price also a few yearlings. Get our price on White Runner Ducks and Drakes. Fishel strain.
EAGLE BAY FARM
F. A. House, Mgr. Poultry Dept., Silver Creek, N. Y.

RAWNSLEY-SHEILDS POULTRY FARM

Breeders of Sterling Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex
DEPT. 6, STATION B, COLUMBUS, OHIO

RHODE ISLAND REDS World's Largest Breeders of Both Combs

Baby Chicks For Sale. Eggs after May 15th at Half Price.
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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 Chi ago 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.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, R. R. 1, COLUMBUS, IND.



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.

WHY HE HAS SUCCEEDED

By F. M. Prescott

(Continued from page 769)

stop laying and take a rest for ten days or more. With such a condition possible, we cannot keep delivery promises.

Accepts Cancellations

If a customer wishes to cancel his order we accept the cancellation without quibbling. This last season there were only two such instances; a lady paid for 200 day old chicks, to be shipped during the season two months later. Two weeks before the chicks were to be sent, she wrote asking the privilege of cancellation and the return of her money less any amount we wished to deduct for our trouble. She was going to be married and her plans had changed. Another party had sent 20 per cent. as a deposit for 200 chicks, and three days before they were to be shipped telegraphed saying he could not send the balance. A letter of explanation followed stating that the failure of a firm in which he was interested had embarrassed him financially and he could not complete the payment. This party said we could keep the deposit. In the first case we returned the full amount and wished the lady much happiness, in the second case, chicks for the amount of the deposit were sent on and the order for the rest cancelled.

We don't know of any place where it pays to give customers a square deal, or a little more than a square deal than in the poultry business. A large percentage of our business is in repeat orders and we increase our business 50 per cent. or more each year, without increasing advertising. That is the dividend paid by treating customers liberally.

Of course we are imposed on occasionally, but we don't let that worry us, the result at the end of the year is what we are after and if at the close of the season the claims and cancellations have not been too much for the volume of business, we are well satisfied with our policy.

BEST HE EVER RAISED

F. A. House, manager of the poultry department of Eagle Bay Farm, Silver Creek, N. Y., in a recent letter states: "Our young stock are the very best we have ever raised and they are coming along fine. We have a very fine lot of cockerels that we would like to dispose of and we will make it an inducement to the purchaser by making very low prices. They are those pure white kind like you saw on your visit to our farm last year". We wish to add that we never saw better color in S. C. White Leghorns than we found at the Eagle Bay Farm on our visit last fall and we believe that anyone purchasing one of the above mentioned cockerels will be well pleased with their purchase. While the principal aim of this farm is egg production they are firm in the belief that standard qualities should not be ignored. That they are successful combining the two is proven by their winnings at the Buffalo and Silver Creek shows in past seasons. Readers when writing will confer a favor by mentioning A. P. W.

A POPULAR LEG BAND

The "Key-Ring-O" leg bands advertised and manufactured by Newell and Gordinier, Troy, N. Y., have become immensely popular and poultrymen in all sections of the country speak highly of them on account of making possible the identification of certain individuals in the flock without the trouble of

handling. The bands are made of celluloid in ten colors, are light, indestructible and will last a lifetime. They are made in six sizes, are easy to put on and take off, but when once put on "stay put" until taken off. They can be obtained in sizes from the baby chicks up to the largest mature fowls. Why not look up their advertising on another page and write them today for samples. Seven two cent stamps will bring 15 bands by return mail if you mention this magazine and address Newell & Gordinier, Dept. 10, Troy, N. Y.

HALBACH'S WHITE ROCKS

Readers of A. P. W. Interested in White Rocks will undoubtedly welcome the news that H. W. Halbach, Watford, Wisc., has had a very successful season and has a larger number of high class young stock than ever before. In a recent letter he advises that they are coming fine and that he will certainly be in fine shape to supply winners to customers who desire specimens for exhibition purposes. Mr. Halbach's past achievements in the White Rock alley of the Chicago Coliseum and other large shows is unapproachable evidence of the superior quality of his stock and a grand testimonial to his abilities as a breeder of this variety. He will be glad to quote prices to all interested in better White Rocks for either breeding or exhibition purposes and will appreciate it if you mention A. P. W.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF POULTRY PEOPLE ALLENTOWN FAIR WEEK

In order that the poultry fanciers of the State of Pennsylvania (and perhaps nearby points in other states) may be able to send their birds to the great Panama-Pacific Poultry Show, San Francisco, Nov., 1915, at a minimum of expense and risk, it is proposed that a suitable car be equipped with Empire or other similar coops with feed and water cups; that a good caretaker be employed to go with the car and see them safely out and safely back, and that this car start at Philadelphia and stop enroute at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

This plan will allow Pennsylvania to have a magnificent display of its fine poultry at this greatest and most popular of all World's Fairs and make the expense on the individual very low.

In order to get the fanciers and breeders organized and the thing started the undersigned hereby calls a meeting for Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. (parlors American Hotel) during Allentown Fair Week. Representatives of the various railroads and express companies will be in attendance and by forming a permanent organization then and there can do business at once.

For any further information address the undersigned. W. Theo. Wittman.

FINE CROP OF YOUNGSTERS

Among the recent letters reporting a successful hatching season is one from China Hanchett, Verona, N. Y., who says: "I have over 1,500 head of young stock on hand. The females are especially good and if I am not mistaken someone will have to look to their laurels in some of the large shows this season. With generous range in orchards and fields available they have grown unusually well and many pullets and cockerels are now finished and ready for exhibition." Sounds good does it not? At least it should be welcome news, for those who have been less fortunate for Mr. Hanchett is in a position to fit them out for the early shows and no doubt can supply the birds that will "bring home the bacon". At any rate it would be a good plan to write telling him just what you need and let him give you the prices. Both he and the publishers of A. P. W. will appreciate it if you mention this magazine when writing.

*** Local agents make big money with A. P. W. Full particulars and outfit free.

*** Tell us what you think of A. P. W. We appreciate goods words from our readers.

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.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES

BOSTON WINNERS

Best winter egg record at Storrs Egg Contest 1914-15. Reduced prices May 1st.

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

"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, SHELBY, IND.

GET MORE EGGS
Twice as many by feeding green cut bone.
MANN'S BONE CUTTER 10 Days Free Trial
No money in advance. Cat'lg free, & F. W. Mann Co., Box 355 Millford, Mass.

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Win prizes and Lay eggs. Eggs and Chicks from high class pedigree birds bred from trapnested hens at reasonable prices. Choice stock always for sale.
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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.

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G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.

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Here is a quickly portable hover that has made good among thousands of critical buyers. Constructed of galvanized steel, light in weight, heavily insulated, economical in oil consumption. Adapted to any brooder house. A complete equipment at low cost. Built to satisfy the demand for a dependable, practical brooder. Price \$8.50. Write for Catalog.

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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.

GOVERNMENT WORK FOR POULTRY

(Continued from page 800)

satisfactory construction". It is 14 x 36 feet, has perpendicular muslin-shuttered openings and cost 19 cents per square foot of floor space.

House L

After a short study of the houses previously described, another house was constructed which has been given the rather formidable title of New Jersey Multiple Unit Laying house. It is 20 feet wide and is built in 20-foot sections. It has a shed roof and both muslin and glass are used in the front. It cost 22.2 cents per square foot of floor space. The cut on page 734 August issue shows a plan of a 2-section house of this type.

Factors Considered

The following factors were considered in the experiment, and these are to be kept under observation from year to year until it is felt that the respective merits of the different houses are fully and clearly understood:

- Cost of Material.
- Temperature Variations.
- Moisture Conditions.
- Food Consumption.

	J Woods	K Woods With Glass Front	M Hollow Tile	P Muslin Front	R Cheap Construc- tion	L New Jersey	Outside
November	44.55	39.37	43.78	45.65	44.13	45.75	35.60
December	37.89	32.62	39.34	41.31	37.48	40.55	28.75
January	45.38	36.96	44.12	44.51	42.67	44.22	33.96
February	31.19	25.22	33.92	35.07	35.32	33.25	24.12
March	42.60	40.45	44.22	44.80	43.06	45.12	39.38
April	49.78	47.82	49.03	53.17	47.53	50.03	49.75
May	56.87	59.32	54.12	57.93	53.54	56.57	61.67
June	65.30	65.13	53.33	64.66	64.10	65.13	66.35
July	69.51	70.00	7.83	69.19	68.54	69.09	68.77
Total Avg.	443.07	416.89	43.69	455.99	436.37	449.71	408.36
	49.23	46.32	8.85	50.66	48.48	49.96	45.37

Dividing the nine-months period into winter and summer periods or from April to July and November to March inclusive, the following averages are secured:

	J	K	M	P	R	L
Average for Nov-March degrees above outside normal	7.96	2.56	8.71	9.90	7.17	9.41
Average for April-July degrees below outside normal	1.27	1.07	3.06	.40	3.21	1.43

From this it will be seen that, in summer, House R (muslin front) was coolest, while House P was warmest. But the average difference between the warmest and coolest house was less than 3 degrees, the temperature of the coolest house being so little below the outside temperature that the difference in any of them would seem to be merely theoretical. House J with its greater height of roof and House P with its rear ventilator for summer use are particularly disappointing in this respect. Greater differences are noted between the indoor and outdoor temperatures during the winter months, House P being the warmest and House K the coolest.

In considering these averages, it is important to bear in mind the statement

Egg Production.
Total Net Profit.

The types of houses are fairly well selected, representing those in most common use, and this experiment should enable us to form a clearer idea of how indoor conditions may be affected by style of construction and materials used.

Cost of Material

Assuming that one fowl is to be allowed for each 4 sq. ft. of floor space, the cost of material for these houses is as follows:

House J (Woods house) cost per fowl, \$1.08.

House K (Woods house with glass front) cost per fowl, \$1.24.

House M (Hollow tile) cost per fowl, \$1.44.

House P (Muslin front) cost per fowl, \$1.12.

House R (Cheap construction) cost per fowl, 77 cents.

House L (Muslin and glass front) cost per fowl, 88 cents.

Temperature Variations

Leaving out of consideration the data secured during the first season which was somewhat experimental and fragmentary, the temperature records for 1911-12 are averaged as follows:

	J	K	M	P	R	L	Outside
November	44.55	39.37	43.78	45.65	44.13	45.75	35.60
December	37.89	32.62	39.34	41.31	37.48	40.55	28.75
January	45.38	36.96	44.12	44.51	42.67	44.22	33.96
February	31.19	25.22	33.92	35.07	35.32	33.25	24.12
March	42.60	40.45	44.22	44.80	43.06	45.12	39.38
April	49.78	47.82	49.03	53.17	47.53	50.03	49.75
May	56.87	59.32	54.12	57.93	53.54	56.57	61.67
June	65.30	65.13	53.33	64.66	64.10	65.13	66.35
July	69.51	70.00	7.83	69.19	68.54	69.09	68.77
Total Avg.	443.07	416.89	43.69	455.99	436.37	449.71	408.36
	49.23	46.32	8.85	50.66	48.48	49.96	45.37

in this Report that "all readings were taken at 7 A. M., also extreme variations either way were noted". In 1912 report the further statement is made that

"In the following tables and figures only the A. M. temperatures are considered, as they represent the true conditions in the house during the night, the day temperatures being of less consideration". While we are glad to get any data at all, I believe day temperatures are a good deal more interesting than the writer of this report appears to realize. Uniformity of house temperature is a matter of practical importance and if data were given on day temperatures it is quite possible that the relative standing of the different houses might be seriously affected.

The humidity of the houses and of the outdoor air was recorded throughout five months of observation, with the following results:

YANT'S BARRED ROCKS

Won the Diamond Special for Best display at the Chicago Coliseum, December, 1914. They are the kind you have long been looking for. Write me. JOHN W. YANT, Route 24, CANTON, OHIO

Golden Rule Barred Rock Yards

Some choice cockerels at fair prices.

Eggs Both Matings \$3.00 per 15.

G. N. COLE, 263 Breckenridge St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

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!

HORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS, HICKSVILLE, L. I., N. Y.

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THE CRIMSON STRAIN

150-Yearling Hens. Good Size and Color, \$1 and \$1.50 each

CHINA HANCHETT, P. O. Verona, GREENWAY, N. Y.

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.

COLORED LEG BANDS

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MILLER'S SPANISH

Better than the rest. No more stock for sale until June. Eggs 1-2 price after May 15th.

FRANK MILLER,

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* * * Reds! Reds! Reds! Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy * * *

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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.

	Average Humidity						Outside
	J	K	M	P	R	L	
November	67.01	73.00	0.23	70.00	69.36	67.06	66.19
December	65.50	69.25	3.25	68.75	67.00	65.50	65.50
January	68.64	71.93	69.74	68.51	70.00	67.83	68.93
February	65.77	68.25	66.21	66.92	67.27	65.76	64.36
March	68.74	69.16	68.45	68.35	68.12	66.22	64.00
April	73.32	76.21	77.32	74.85	72.78	74.50	66.53
May	66.25	75.17	68.03	64.38	67.00	64.29	62.05
June	70.72	71.30	71.27	70.81	68.55	70.09	63.18
July	66.23	70.07	68.47	68.23	66.54	67.12	60.29
Totals	612.18	644.34	622.97	620.91	616.62	608.37	580.89
Total Avgs.	68.02	71.59	69.21	68.51	68.21	67.59	64.54
Average humidity above outside for nine months.							
	3.48	7.05	4.67	4.45	3.97	3.05	
Separating the winter and summer months we secure the following averages:							
	J	K	M	P	R	L	Outside
Winter Avg.	67.13	70.32	7.57	68.53	68.35	66.47	65.78
	J	K	M	P	R	L	Outside
Summer Avg.	69.13	73.19	1.27	69.57	68.72	69.00	63.00

Comparison of these figures will show that the average humidity in winter, when the hens were confined and the houses regularly closed at night, was actually less than in the summer when the houses were wide open all the time. Also, with the outside humidity averaging nearly 3 points lower in summer than in winter, the indoor summer humidity (for all houses) averaged 3 points above the average winter humidity—which certainly is contrary to what would naturally be expected. House K with the glass front is conspicuously high in humidity all the time and well illustrates an important objection to the excessive use of glass.

Cost and Amount of Egg Production

There are so many factors affecting the production of hens and the cost production, besides the differences in conditions already noted, that such data would seem to be of rather questionable value. However, the following table is given to show the average cost of producing a dozen eggs in each house.

House J (Woods house) 13.3 cents per dozen.

House K (Woods house with glass front) 12.2 cents per dozen.

House M (Hollow tile) 11.9 cents per dozen.

House P (Muslin front) 11.6 cents per dozen.

House R (cheap construction) 11.1 cents per dozen.

House L (Muslin and glass front) 13.4 cents per dozen.

Relative Efficiency

Using the factors of cost, winter temperature, summer temperature and humidity (omitting profit, which should not be used in the comparison for several reasons), and giving each factor a numerical value, the report assigns the following standing to the houses in the test.

- 1st—L, The muslin and glass front house.
- 2nd—R, The cheap house.
- 3rd—J, The Woods house.
- 4th—P, The muslin front house.
- 5th—M, The Hollow tile house.
- 6th—K, The Woods house with glass front.

A Surprise

With reference to house temperatures and relative humidity I believe the results secured by the N. J. Station will be more or less of a surprise to most. The protection against cold in winter and heat in summer are apparently much less than we have believed to be the case. If we are to take this report at its face value I do not see how we are to escape the conclusion that it is of only the slightest importance what style of house was built so long as an excess of glass is avoided.

What reason is there, for example, for building a hollow tile house like M at a cost of \$1.44 per fowl when a mere shell like R costing 77 cents per fowl shows an average temperature only a fraction of a degree lower than M, and with average humidity actually one point in favor of the cheap house?

An Unconsidered Factor

One factor that, apparently, has not been considered in these tests is the question of drafts. In practical work, it is not enough to show that one house is warmer than another in winter or cooler in summer. It is quite possible for a particular type of house to show little difference in this respect when compared with another, and yet it may be so drafty that its value is most seriously affected. If the New Jersey houses had been tested for drafts, I believe they would have shown greater differences than in any other respect in which they were compared. For example, whenever I have gone among poultrymen I have found the Woods house severely criticized on account of the presence of drafts which, in many instances, make it necessary to put up windshields or screens so that the fowls may be protected not only when on the perches but even when on the floor. It is quite possible for such a condition to exist in this house and yet, in a simple comparison of average temperature or humidity, it may make as good a showing as houses much better suited to the conditions of practical poultry keeping.

Houses for Extreme Climate

Since houses of standard type have been shown to afford so little change from outdoor conditions it would seem that houses for the south and north

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RAVEN BLACK STRAIN, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

At the South Bend Show, January 19th.

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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.

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H. W. HAYNER, Prop. JONAS HAYNER, Mgr. LIVINGSTON, COL. CO., N. Y.

should be distinctly different in type, affording greater insulation against cold in the north and, in the south, more effective protection from the sun. It is true that some of these houses, tested in the south or north where more extreme conditions are to be noted, might show greater differences in averages, but the results at the N. J. Station certainly suggest the thought that special attention should be given to adapting them to extreme climates.

WHICH IS THE BEST BREED

H. L. Kempster, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri at Columbia, Says There is no "Best" Breed or Variety. Depends on Needs and Preference. Strongly Advises Pure-Breds

OUR readers as rule will know that Missouri is one of the largest poultry and egg producing states in the Union, if not "the" largest; therefore information and advice from the government workers in that Commonwealth ought to be of special value and interest. For years the Missouri State Poultry Board has been doing splendid work in various branches and it is this state which now has an association of over five thousand poultrymen and women who pay a small annual fee and receive direct assistance from the State Poultry Board and from the Experiment Station at Mountain Grove in the form of leaflets, bulletins, booklets, etc., that are published quite frequently.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture is also doing truly valuable work in behalf of increased and improved poultry and egg production in the state. Just how this work, in the common field, is divided from that of the State Poultry Board, we do not know—nor is it of importance in this connection. At Columbia, Mo., is located the State College of Agriculture, which is operated in connection with the University of Missouri. H. L. Kempster is the professor of Poultry Husbandry and we have in hand a monthly bulletin, consisting of ninety-eight well-printed and well-illustrated pages, 6 x 9 inches in size, that is entitled, "Farm Poultry in Missouri", from which we quote the following section, entitled "Which is the Best Breed?", doing so with the belief that the information given will prove of interest and benefit to numerous A. P. W. readers:

Which is the Best Breed

"There is no best breed of chickens. Personal likes and dislikes usually determine the breed which is kept. The use to which the breed is to be put and its adaptability are also important factors. To obtain the best results one breed is the most advantageous. Continual changing from one breed to another results in no great progress. The great thing is to select a type or breed and then keep improving it. By all means use pure-breds. They always secure better attention, hence better results. They will breed truer to type and the eggs can be sold for breeding purposes. Crosses are claimed to produce better results so far as vigor is concerned, but in general pure-bred birds will produce as well and are of use to the owner as breeders.

"Egg production is one of the chief factors to be considered in the selec-

tion of a breed. If this is the sole purpose a breed especially adapted to egg production is the most suitable. Where a combination of meat and eggs is preferred, one of the general purpose breeds should be used. The egg-producing breeds are the Leghorns, Minorcas and Anconas. General purpose breeds are those such as the Wyandottes, Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons.

"THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS are a popular breed of poultry of which there are several varieties, with very little difference in their utility characteristics. They are extremely hardy, mature quickly, and are fair egg producers. They have a good, long body, especially desirable in a meat bird, and the brilliant yellow legs and skin make them popular with the market poultrymen.

"THE WYANDOTTES are rivals of the Rocks and have many admirers. Wyandottes are about a pound lighter than the Rocks, and have a compact form, making them especially desirable as broilers. They are said to be excellent egg producers, and, having the same color of skin as the Rocks, are as popular for market poultry.

"THE RHODE ISLAND RED is an exceedingly popular breed. They are approximately the same weight as the Wyandotte, are extremely hardy, and do not possess as great a tendency to take on fat as the Rocks. The breed is also more vigorous and active, and the long body is said to be conducive to greater egg production. The carcass is not as fine in appearance nor as compact and deep as the two previous breeds, nor do they put on flesh as economically as some of the other breeds. Its extreme hardiness and desirable general purpose characteristics make it especially adapted to farm or town lot poultry conditions.

"THE ORPINGTON has approximately the same weight as the Rocks. So far as shape of the body is concerned, the Orpington possesses the desirable features of the Rocks and the Wyandottes. Breeders also make great claims relative to their egg production. Commission men do not favor them as much as they do the yellow-skin varieties. The greatest objection to the breed is the preference of the American consumer for yellow-skinned poultry.

"THE LEGHORNS are unquestionably the egg machines. More Leghorns are found upon commercial egg farms than any other breed. They are extremely vigorous, good rustlers, easy to hatch and raise, and they mature very quickly. Because of this the cockerels can be disposed of as broilers. Their active disposition also permits less skillful feeding without as great danger of their becoming overfat. They are also becoming popular as a farm fowl and possess a great range of adap-

**BRED-TO-LAY
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

My bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorns are not only proving their value in the National contests but my pen at the Storrs contest was scored 92½ points by Judge Card and was second out of the 100 pens entered, proving that they are high in Standard requirements as well as laying qualities.

BARGAINS THIS MONTH

Winter is coming and surplus stock must be disposed of. 200 grand hens at two dollars each. Also a grand lot of pullets and cockerels and a few cock birds that will be reasonably priced. As winter approaches prices advance. Buy now.

CHAS. HEIGL, Box W, Rocky River, Ohio

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.**

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Most Complete Text Book on the Popular Leghorn Ever Published

THIS new and greatly enlarged edition, thoroughly revised and brought down to date, consists of 144 large pages and cover. It tells how to select and mate birds for the breeding pen; how to judge Leghorns in the show room; and how to feed for heavy egg yield and fast growth. Some of the great commercial Leghorn egg farms described and illustrated.

Edited by J. H. DREVENSTEDT,

Breeder and Judge of twenty-five years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee of 1898, 1905 and 1910.

This New Book contains chapters on the following subjects:

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Two Color Plates

These picture ideal White Leghorns and the true colors of Brown Leghorn feathers—invaluable to Leghorn breeders

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American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

tability. Poultry produce dealers dislike them after they pass the broiler stage, because their carcass is inferior in quality and there is greater expense per pound in preparing them for the market. As a meat fowl the Leghorn is decidedly unpopular.

"In considering poultry from the market standpoint, yellow skin is preferred. White, buff or red plumage is also productive of a better appearing carcass, especially when pin feathers occur. Long, deep bodies, a broad, well-fleshed breast, and the long keel are desirable features. The finer the skin the better. Excessive feathering, coarse feathers, coarse scales on the legs, birds coarse in bone are not as desirable in a dressed carcass. Markets are also discriminating against black plumage, stringy meat (found in Leghorns), and small, bony, poorly-fleshed specimens with shallow breast. Eventually greater attention will be given these points by the buyer and better prices for the superior quality will prevail. From the standpoint of economic production the bird of superior quality is produced at less cost".

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

The big Chattanooga Poultry Show will be held under the auspices of the Chattanooga Fair Association, November 2nd to 6th, inclusive and the show promoters believe it will be the largest and best poultry exhibition ever held in the south. The management of the show has been entrusted to O. B. Andrews, who is one of the best known and most enthusiastic poultrymen in the south. Mr. Andrews past experience qualifies him for the position and gives the assurance that the exhibition will be conducted along the proper lines. The premium list will be ready for mailing on September 15th, and the entries will close October 25th. F. C. Rose, Box 103, Station A., Chattanooga, Tenn., will be glad to send a list to all prospective exhibitors.

AN EGG-LAYING CONTEST IN THE SOUTH

Indications are that a big egg-laying contest will begin in the suburbs of Atlanta around December 1st and continue for one year. An association is now being formed, and the promoters are mailing out literature to poultrymen in order to ascertain their attitude towards such a contest, with a view of insuring complete success to the contestants and association before going further.

This is the first egg-laying contest ever attempted in the South, where demand for poultry of known ability exceeds the supply, and breeders throughout the country will no doubt be quick to realize the immense advertising value to be derived from such a contest and avail themselves of the opportunity of thus convincing the buying public of the egg-producing ability of their particular breed or strain.

The insistent pleadings and teachings of poultry and farm journals, agricultural writers and colleges for diversification and for more and better live stock, and last but not least, the proven fallacy of the all-cotton idea, have all conducted to make more fertile the South's already broad field of opportunity to the breeder of poultry who avails himself of the privilege this proposed contest offers for proving his fowls' ability to lay eggs.

An entry fee of \$20 will be charged for each pen, which will consist of five females. Attractive cash premiums will be awarded the successful contestants, monthly reports of the contest will be published in the leading poultry and farm journals, as well as sent to the individual owners of pens.

Such a contest in Atlanta, the "Hub of the South", with its ideal location and exceptional climate, perhaps offers the breeder an opportunity of making even higher egg-records than is possible in the East or Middle West where winters and summers are both more severe than ours.

If interested in entering a pen, communicate with T. L. Wright, Secretary, 1004 Third National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga., or William Clyburn, Editor Southern Department Rhode Island Red Journal, 80 S. Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FISKE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Attention is directed to the advertising of Harlo J. Fiske, 891 Westfield St., West Springfield, Mass., the well known producer of choice S. C. White Leghorns, on page 795 of this issue. Mr. Fiske is again back in the business and is at the same location with his original strain and reports that he never was in better position to supply high class exhibition specimens than at the present time. His offerings include cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. He will select any combination you wish for any show in the land. As Mr. Fiske is one of our most prominent and best known breeders, A. P. W. readers can rely upon a square deal and prompt and painstaking attention to all orders. Better look over your prospective show birds today and see if your string does not need a little strengthening, then write Mr. Fiske telling him just what you need and how much you can afford to pay. Kindly mention A. P. W.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS

Few varieties of poultry attract more attention than the Columbian Rocks. Their color combination of white with black trimmings is one that immediately catches the eye. Their color is not their only strong point as they possess all the characteristics that have made the Plymouth Rocks, as a breed, one of the most popular in America. Among those who have made more than ordinary success with this variety is A. A. Whyland, Chatham, N. Y., who is very enthusiastic in their praises and would be proud to tell interested readers more about their good points. When writing Mr. Whyland, it will be appreciated if A. P. W. is mentioned.

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.

THE BREEDING OF BUFF WYANDOTTES

Some Pointers on Breeding This Popular Variety. Always Try To Preserve Shape and Make Matings With This Point In View

BY T. W. WHITNEY

THE Wyandotte has always appealed to me. Its ideal shape I admire more than in any other variety. The various colors of the Wyandotte allows one to pick out his fancy. Although all varieties of Wyandottes have good qualities, I wish to call your attention to the most beautiful of them all, "The Buff Wyandotte". It was originated about the year 1885 from crosses of Buff Cochins, Silver Laced Wyandottes and other crosses containing the Cochins blood, making an ideal winter layer.

The Wyandotte not unlike other birds has a shape peculiar to itself. It is known as a bird of curves. "Shape makes the breed and color the variety" no matter what breed you are breeding.

In mating your pens for breeding, see that your birds has a well arched neck, wide short back, short well spread tail, a broad well rounded breast, short full body and legs, not too long. Try to keep the true Wyandotte shape in to your flock as much as possible, as that is the part that makes them ideal for broilers and roasters. Health and vigor are very important, for a specimen that lacks vigor or stamina should never be used in a breeding pen no matter if he has perfect marking, as you can never breed up a flock with the bird that lacks vigor. Pick out good size birds, but not larger than the standard weight and see that the ear lobes are bright red, free from white and eyes of a deep bay tint, and legs toes yellow, free from flesh or greenish tint. To produce a perfect specimen is the question that confronts all breeders. Whether we will ever produce a specimen that will reach the ideal of the standard is to be seen, but we do know that the nearer we reach the ideal the more valuable our birds will be.

By mating birds with true Wyandotte shape and selecting Buff Wyandottes of an even shade of color, we can all hope to reach the goal we are working for.

In selecting your breeders pick out your male bird first and select only hens to mate with him that have the same even shade as shown in the breast of the male, and this should be as near to the description called for in the standard as possible as the male bird is fifty per cent. of the pen. Sometimes you will only be able to find one hen that will have the same shade as the male, but if you mate dark shade with light you cannot expect to get good results. Buff Wyandottes are breeding much truer today than they were 26 years ago when I started to breed them.

At the Palace Show two years ago, over 200 Buff Wyandottes were shown and a prettier sight you could never ask for. All being an even shade of Buff, they certainly attracted the attention of all who attended the show.

If you are looking for a beautiful fowl, great winter layers, one that will meet ready sale in the market, then don't look any farther, but buy Buff Wyandottes, and you will have no reason to regret it.

Crop Bound

In cities where chickens are kept in back yards, it is sometimes a common practice, after mowing the lawn, to throw the cut grass into the chicken lot to supply green food for the fowls. In case the chickens are not accustomed to green food they will engorge themselves and frequently become crop bound. The grass will become impacted in a large mass in the crop which becomes distended. The bird straightens its neck and yawns, shows signs of distress, and if not properly attended to, may die.

Prevention of course should be practiced, and it may be stated that fewer cases of impaction occur if instead of feeding the cut grass, the chickens are allowed the freedom of the grass plot. Treatment should be sought in consulting the local veterinarian.—H. S. Eakins, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

THE BIG LITTLE SHOW

The Cornwall Poultry Association, Cornwall, N. Y., for several years' has held a very successful show. While the entry has not been large the quality of the birds has been of the best and this has contributed to the success of the enterprise and led the promoters to call it the "Big Little Show", a phrase that fits it very nicely, as there is not a small thing in connection with the show. Its patrons are true sportsmen and fanciers who show their best for the love of the sport. While previous shows have been ribbon affairs, no money prizes having been paid, this season's event will offer cash prizes of \$1 for first and 50 cents for second prize, a change that was deemed advisable at a recent meeting of the directors. This year's show will take place November 17-19th, and the entries will close with the first mail on Monday, November 8th. George C. Hole is the secretary and is the man to write for full information.

AMERICAN ROYAL


If you have not written Thomas W. Southard, 7 West 13th Street, Kansas City, Mo., Supt. and Mgr. of the Poultry Department of the American Royal Live Stock Show, which will be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., October 4-9, 1915, you should do so at once.

He advises us that he is receiving inquiries for premium lists from all corners of the United States, and from

the outlook this Big Live Stock Show will have the best and largest poultry exhibit ever held. The Royal will rank with the best early shows in this country. Arrangements have been made for 2,000 uniform coops. Russell F. Palmer and V. O. Hobbs will judge. Both of these men are well qualified, having been selected as judges of the Panamapacific Exposition.

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Bring your hens back into good trim after the strain of the laying and brooding season by giving them

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

"THE FEATHERED WORLD" YEAR BOOK 1915.

An indispensable handbook of reference and comprehensive review of the year for Poultry Keepers and Pigeon Fanciers, fully illustrated with photographs of the winning birds at British shows. 45 cents in Paper Boards; 80 cents in Cloth Binding.

This book offers an exceptional medium for advertising stock, as it goes to fanciers the world over. The charges are very moderate, viz., \$6.00 for a full page advertisement and a copy of the work. Orders should be sent in as early as possible. Illustrations can be inserted in the text at the same charge.

Subscription rate to the Feathered World newspaper is \$2.75 a year. Specimen copy free upon application. Address

9 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England

POULTRY SHOW DATES

1915

1916

Under this heading, we shall endeavor to publish a complete list of the shows to occur during the season of 1915-16. Secretaries should favor us with dates selected, names of judges, also correct any errors that appear in the dates as published.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX, November 15-20; State Fair.

CALIFORNIA

RIVERSIDE, Oct. 5-9, 1915; E. I. Hammond, Secretary, Riverside.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 6-9, 1915; Charles R. Harker, San Jose, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Panama-Pacific Exposition, Nov. 18-28, 1915; D. O. Liveley, Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds, Secretary.

REDWOOD CITY, Nov. 11-14, 1915; Fred West, Burlingame, Secretary.

LONG BEACH, Dec. 2-6, 1915; R. C. Kellogg, Long Beach, Secretary.

PASADENA, Dec. 1, 1915; M. D. Cartwright, 1719 Morton Ave, Pasadena, Secretary.

MODESTO, Dec. 1-3, 1915; B. R. Nofziger, Porterville, Secretary.

SANTA ANA, Orange County Bantam and Aviary Club, Dec. 28-31, 1915.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5-11, 1916; Walter M. Ross, 224 Colorado Boulevard, Glendale, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 14-18, 1916; C. A. Wilkins, P. O. Box 1117, Sacramento, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK, Nov. 23-25, 1915; Charles R. Pelly, Secretary.

MERIDEN, Dec. 30-Jan. 1; R. D. Marsden, Secretary.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, Nov. 8-12, 1915; H. W. Cameron, Secretary.

INDIANA

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 1-5, 1915, Henry Forbes, Secretary.

MARION, Dec. 6-11, 1915; O. D. Weesner, Secretary.

ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 17-25 (State Fair), B. M. Davison, Secretary.

MELROSE PARK, Jan. 7-9, 1916; R. C. Jameson, Secretary.

NAPANEE, Jan. 12-14, 1916; G. B. Curran, Secretary.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22-27; A. W. Haller, Secretary.

LOUISIANA

LAKE CHARLES, Dec. 13-18; B. F. Hendricks, Secretary.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Jan. 26-31, 1916; Fred M. Crowe, Owosso, Secretary.

MISSOURI

SEDALIA, Nov. 30-Dec. 3, 1915; Leslie May, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 4-9, 1916; C. J. Hill, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 10-15, 1916; E. L. Noyes, Secretary.

MONTANA

KALISPELL, Dec. 27-31, 1915; W. L. Perry, Secretary.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30-Dec. 4, 1915; John M. Sessions, Secretary.

NEW YORK

SAYVILLE, Oct. 20-23, 1915; Ira Beebe, Secretary.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23-27, 1915; Wm. O. Jennings, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Palace Show, Dec 6-11, 1915; L. D. Howell, Mineola, N. Y., Secretary.

NEW YORK, Madison Square Garden, Dec. 31-Jan. 6; C. D. Cleveland, Batontown, N. J., Secretary.

OGDENSBURG, Jan. 11-14, 1916; M. I. Moreland, Secretary.

UTICA, Jan. 17-23, 1916; F. W. Batsford, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON, Nov. 16-20, 1915; Dr. G. Johnston, Secretary.

OHIO

NORWALK, Dec. 7-10, 1915; C. O. Jackson, Secretary.

MASSILLION, Dec. 14-18, 1915; Stanley Igot, Secretary.

MEDINA, Dec. 21-25, 1915; P. Bigelow, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, Dec. 29, Jan. 2; Charles Lehrer, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3-8, 1916; Dr. Lindhurst, Secretary.

CLYDE, Jan. 5-6, 1916; E. A. Miller, Secretary.

BARBERTON, Jan. 18-22; E. W. Arnold, Secretary.

MARIETTA, Jan. 24-28, 1916; Edwin Augert, Secretary.

OKLAHOMA

McALESTER, Dec. 15-18, 1915; J. A. Lynn, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE, Nov. 22-27, 1915; J. F. Boyer, Secretary.

WILKES BARRE, Nov. 29, Dec. 4, 1915; F. N. Roll, Secretary.

SINKING SPRING, Dec. 29-31, 1915; John S. Weidman, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 11-13, 1915; Edwin J. Gibbons, Secretary.

WOONSOCKET, Dec. 8-11, 1915; Arthur J. Richards, Secretary.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, (State Poultry Ass'n.), Sept. 27-Oct. 2, 1915; C. W. Merker, Secretary.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK, Jan. 11-14, 1916; L. C. Page, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10-15, 1916; Julian C. Byrd, Secretary.

WASHINGTON

SPOKANE, Dec. 15-18, 1915; Mrs. H. A. Klussman, Secretary.

TACOMA, Dec. 28-Jan. 1; W. Shepherd, Sumner, Wash., Secretary.

Silver Wyandotte Breeders, Take Notice.

The annual catalogue published by the Silver Wyandotte Club is now ready for mailing and will be sent free to all those who will write for it.

The catalogue contains interesting articles, cuts and advertisements contributed by the leading breeders of America. H. J. Goette, Secretary, St. Paul, Minn.



Conkey's Roup Remedy Don't Worry!

is known by its works the world over. Poultry owners everywhere use it regularly because they know how quickly it allays the fever and reduces the swelling. Get your fall supply before colds, catarrh and roup develop in your flock. 25c; 50c and \$1.00 at your dealers or postpaid. The name "Conkey" on a package is your guarantee of the quality of the goods inside.

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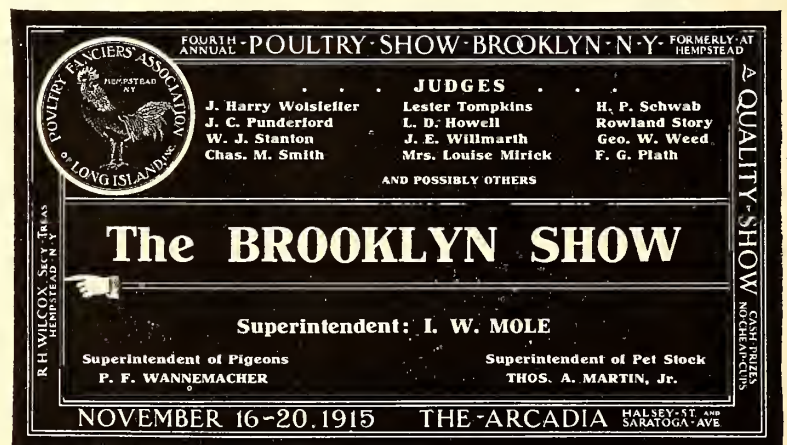
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NOVEMBER 16-20, 1915 THE ARCADIA

HALSEY ST. AND SARATOGA AVE

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.

Lacking in Vitality

Q. I would like your advice about my Ancona chicks. I bought them from a friend in the neighborhood and they appear to be stunted, their wings droop, they eat ravenously but seem to grow weak and die. They have no lice but look and act "dopey". The feed is alright as far as I know. They are bred from three and four year old hens, would this affect their vitality? H. B., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. These chicks are evidently lacking in vitality and the sooner they lay down and die the better it will be. Should any survive our advice, would be for you to market them as soon as they can be put in condition. You cannot afford to take any chances in keeping any of these chicks as by some oversight you might use them for breeding purposes and be forced to go through the same experience again next season. The fact that the hens are three and four years old should not effect the vitality of the chicks providing the hens are in good condition and are properly mated and cared for. As we do not know their condition we cannot advise you on this point. This is a matter you will have to settle for yourself. If you find that these hens are over-fat, improperly cared for, mated to a too closely related male or one lacking in vigor and in poor physical condition you can rest assured that the breeding is a big factor in your present trouble.

Infertile Eggs

Q. Can you tell me the cause of so many infertile eggs in my Barred Rocks? Are fat hens the cause of it? Out of 392 eggs set I got only twenty-five chicks, all of which died but ten. These seem to be doing very well. G. W. A., West Toledo, Ohio.

A. Fat hens are often the cause of poor vitality and weak chicks. Whether or not this is the cause in your case we are unable to say. To advise you properly in this matter it would be necessary for us to know more about the stock and the methods of care and management as there are many contributing causes for impaired vitality. Would suggest that you read carefully the "Government Work for Poultry" department in each issue of A. P. W. You will find this subject discussed very thoroughly from time to time and you should be able to glean much valuable information that will be of great assistance to you in your future experience with poultry.

Canabalistic Habits

Q. As a reader of A. P. W. I would appreciate answers to the following questions: (1) I have a flock of 30 Single Comb White Leghorn chicks that pick their toes until they bleed. I feed them scratch feed three time daily and one feed of mash containing beef scrap.

I have two other flocks, one of 50 and the other 84, that I have fed the same way and have not experienced any trouble with them. Can you tell me the cause and also the trouble?

A. We dare say that all poultry raisers have at sometime or another had trouble similar to yours and like your chicks were being cared for in precisely the same manner would develop the trouble. Some poultry raisers attribute it to lack of exercise or a failure to keep the little fellows busy and out of mischief because it is well known fact that little chicks acquire bad habits very readily when obliged to loaf. Others say it is something lacking in the ration that encourages the practice. It is however, my sincere belief and it is based upon my own experience and observation that the trouble has its origin in the injury to the toes of one or more of the chicks. A small chick will pick at anything that attracts the eye and the sight of the bright red blood on an injured toe makes an attractive target for the little fellows

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Stock or Eggs Either Comb, write


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HARMLESS TO POULTRY DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND MAN



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Because it insures **Clean Fowls**

Is just the thing for sitters, as it does not harm eggs or chicks. Keep your hens free from lice and they will thrive and be profitable. 100 oz. \$1.00; 48 oz. 50 cts.; 15 oz. 25 cts. Large sample of Powder or Head-lice Ointment 10 cts. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp.

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*** Letters from our subscribers giving their experiences or commending A. P. W. are highly appreciated.

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to pick at. Everything goes well until they get the taste of blood, when they appear to be immediately transformed into a flock of vicious little cannibals. It is not unusual for a chick to be literally torn to pieces in the mad scramble; also others are most likely to be injured in the rush to get a taste of blood that seems to madden them and the more victims in the flock the greater the trouble. To overcome the trouble requires close care and careful management. Remove the injured chicks as soon as discovered and do not replace them until entirely healed. Reduce the grain ration slightly and feed it in deep litter, so as to keep them busy scratching all the time, that is to keep just a little edge on their appetite all day long so that they will keep busy and not be inclined to loaf and investigate every little thing that attracts the eye, but do not fail to see that they have a full feed just before dusk so that they will go to bed with a full stomach and a satisfied appetite. A little care exercised in this direction should stamp out the trouble.

Q. Can you furnish the address of a maker of shipping coops for shipping live chickens by express? T. A. G., Flint, Mich.

A. Names and addresses are never given in this department. We would refer you to the advertising columns where you may find the names and addresses of poultry supply dealers and manufacturers of shipping coops.

Non-Layers

Q. I have a question that I would like to have you answer in American Poultry World. I have thirty-four pullets that were hatched in May, 1914, five of which were Brown Leghorns and the balance Black Minorcas. They began laying in October. Eleven of the Minorcas have never laid an egg. They are full grown, comb has not developed and in those that I have killed I have been unable to find any sign of eggs. Can you tell me what is wrong? A. A. H., Rosburg, Wash.

A. It is not uncommon to find a few non-layers in every flock but it is rather surprising to find so many in so small a flock. It either shows evidence of too close inbreeding or a carelessness in breeding and a general disregard of the laying abilities of the parent stock, or else the stock from which they were bred were very inferior layers. It sometimes happens where slipshod breeding methods are practiced that the breeding pens contain a good percentage of these poor layers and that the male at the head of the pen is also the get of an inferior female. When such happens to be the case we can hope for nothing but deterioration in egg production and the development of many such individuals as you have in your flock. Our advice would be for you to keep a daily egg record and if you cannot trap-nest, try some other means to discover the regular layers, and then hatch only from such individuals as are known to be good producers. Above all be sure that the male at the head of the pen is from a good producing dam.

*** 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 ***

Parasites that are Troublesomes in Hot Weather

Lice, fleas and mites are pests which are worst in the hot summer months, because the warm days and nights favor their multiplication and existence both on and off the birds.

There are many different kinds of lice upon the different classes of birds. If the large head louse is troublesome to the young chicks, grease the head with a little vaseline or unsalted lard.

To determine the presence of lice examine the body of the hen by parting the feathers. The lice if present, will be seen close to the skin. The lice will be noted more numerous in the vent fluff. To determine the presence of mites take the roost poles out in the sun light, look in the cracks, on the under side of the pole and at the ends where it rests on the supports. If the lice are present they will be seen in small clusters red and blue in color and scarcely as large as a pin head. Saturate the roosts with gasoline or kerosene once a week. Clean out the nests and provide new nesting material and place tobacco stems or sulphur in the nests.

To determine the presence of fleas you will probably after being around infested birds and hen houses, observe on your person small black bodies flat literally and scarcely as large as a pin head and which jumps away when you attempt to catch it. There is a chicken flea which is distinct and different from the dog and cat flea or the human flea. It has been rather troublesome this season.

Clean the hen house twice a week, spray after cleaning, using four table-spoonfuls of creolin, kresol or zenoleum to each gallon of water. Clean the coops for the chicks three times a week and spray with the above solution. If infested, dust the old birds and chickens with insect powder.

How to Make Insect Powder

Take three parts of gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid or one part cresol, and mix these together, then stir in enough plaster of paris to make a slightly moist mixture. The liquid must be distributed uniformly through the plaster. Take a piece of fly-screen about

fifteen inches square and tack on a frame made by nailing together four strips one inch thick, two inches wide and the same length as the fly screening. This makes a sieve through which the mixture is passed, allowing the powder to fall upon a paper and lie loosely for one hour when the powder will be ready for use. If not used at once it should be kept in a jar with a tight fitting lid. If exposed to the atmosphere too long the gasoline will evaporate and the powder will have lost its parasiticide properties. Dust the hens by holding them head down rubbing the feathers the "wrong way" so as to work the powder down to the skin. A baking powder can with holes punched in the top makes a good sifter. A nail and hammer is needed with which to punch the holes.

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

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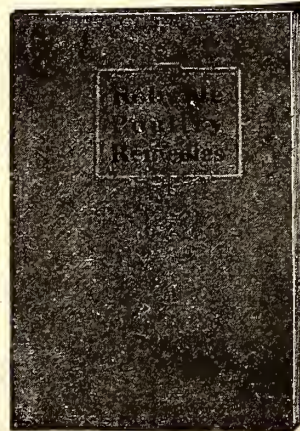
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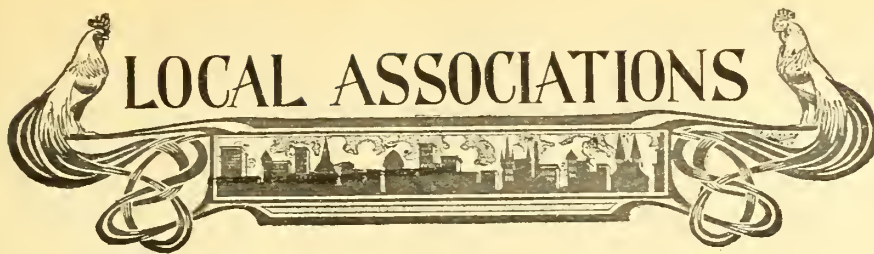
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American Poultry Publishing Co.

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MISSOURI STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The poultry industry in Missouri is growing faster than any other branch of the farm work at present, for people are beginning to realize that the revenue from poultry and eggs during the two years of dry weather has been a great help in paying the grocery and clothing bills, and in a majority of cases has also helped to increase the bank deposit.

The Missouri State Poultry Association has been able during its twenty-three years' of active life to encourage the raising of better poultry and more of it by its annual State Poultry Show and by its influence in getting State appropriations for the experimental and educational work which is being done by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.

The membership has increased during the past few years from hundreds to thousands and now hovers around the five thousand mark.

The members receive all of the bulletins issued by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station during the life of their membership without having to write to Mountain Grove for each bulletin when it is ready for distribution. Non-members often miss receiving bulletins of great value, through not knowing that such are available, and the information contained in any one of them is worth the price of a year's membership.

The Association also issues a year book, containing the name, address, and variety of poultry raised by every member, which as an advertising medium is worth several dollars.

By joining the Missouri State Poultry Association, each member helps to boost Missouri poultry interests, and in that way is helping to make conditions better. The increased profits resulting from a better understanding of feeding and housing conditions as explained by the experts at Mountain Grove has been the means of securing more conveniences in the home.

Missouri pure bred poultry is being shipped to all parts of this country and to numerous foreign countries, in competition with the best that is bred anywhere.

Missouri market poultry and eggs have been improved in quality and price by co-operation of members of this Association and the influence they have exerted in their communities.

If every poultry raiser could be listed among the Association members, its influence would be far greater than at present and more good could be accomplished in getting better prices for both pure bred and market poultry, without increasing the cost of production.

The harvest season is a good time to renew membership or to join the Association, so that everyone will be enrolled before the opening of the fall show season.

Mr. Fred Crosby, Mountain Grove, Missouri, is Secretary-Treasurer and will give prompt attention to memberships sent to him and to correspondence about any matter of personal interest regarding poultry problems.

CHICAGO POULTRY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The above association will stage its next annual show January 13-19 inclusive at the International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill. Dwight E. Hale, well

known judge and poultry journalist, is the secretary, and he is laying plans to make this one of the greatest events held thus far in the "windy city". The judges for the coming show are announced as A. C. Smith, F. L. Platt, J. C. Johnston, Charles McClave, Newton Cosh, Joseph Doyle, H. A. Pickett, E. M. Quay, W. E. Stanfield, Z. B. Struble, J. A. Leland and Dr. H. P. Clarke. The judges will be placed on classes with which they are thoroughly familiar and it is the intention of the management to have the work completed promptly in one day, thus giving the lucky breeders opportunity to advertise their winners. For further particulars address the secretary, D. E. Hale, Room 920, 123 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI STATE SHOW

Through co-operation with the Commercial Club of Joplin, the Missouri State Poultry Association has decided to throw the show room doors open to the general public, and the Commercial Club has guaranteed to furnish a building suitable for housing 5,000 birds, and also will pay part of the operating expenses.

This arrangement has resulted from influence brought to bear by some of the leading poultrymen of that community, who state that the free admission will result in attracting thousands of people from their trade territory, which is supplied with numerous steam and interurban lines running in all directions.

Every breeder who has any surplus stock for sale during the coming winter, should plan to exhibit some of his or her best specimens at the Missouri State Poultry Show, which will be held in Joplin, December 7th to 11th. It is not too early to begin conditioning the old fowls, so that they will be over their moult and in fine feather for this show. The young stock will come along nicely without a great amount of attention but they should have plenty of protein to develop full size frames on which the weight and feathers can be carried to the best advantage.

There will be numerous educational features, including a series of chalk talks by Judge W. H. Card, Secretary of the Rhode Island Club of America. Judge Card will pass on all of the Red classes and will be at the show room during the entire week to help any breeders who want information on mating and breeding that variety.

The Missouri State Poultry Association is the largest State Poultry Association in the world, numbering about 5,000 members, and it is the desire of the Association to increase the membership to 7,500 before the first of December. Fred Crosby, Mountain Grove, Mo., is Secretary-Treasurer and will be glad to receive new or renewal memberships and answer any communications regarding the work of the Association or any questions about the State Poultry Show.

WESTERN CONNECTICUT POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The Western Connecticut Poultry Association, Inc., of Danbury, Conn., will hold its 20th Annual Show in that city on November 25th, 26th and 27th, 1915. Every effort is being made to make this show a banner one and in all respects a fitting celebration of the Association's 20th Anniversary. Many

and valuable special prizes will be offered—both cups and cash—and exhibitors, large and small, are invited to compete. Premium lists will be mailed when issued, or further particulars furnished upon application to the Secretary, H. G. Ward, Danbury, Conn.

Money in Turkeys

According to Miss Oberlin of the Colorado Agricultural College, Mrs. Bader of Loma, Colo., has found a sure and pleasant way in which the woman on the ranch can add to the family income. Last year Mrs. Bader's sixty-two turkeys, raised at a cost of twelve dollars, sold for one hundred and eighty-five dollars. There were two gobblers in the flock which sold for five dollars each; the others were dry picked and dressed and put on the market at Thanksgiving and Christmas time.

From her thirteen years' experience in raising turkeys, Mrs. Bader gives the following suggestions: Select good gobblers. Nothing is better than pure bred Bronze. Set the turkey hens so that the young will be hatched in May. The best results have been obtained when there was not more than three days difference in the age of several flocks of young turkeys. The first meal should be hard cooked egg, after that, feed morning and night, the diet being composed of Standard Poultry Food, Dutch Cheese and Turkey Grit, with Black Draught in the drinking water. Continue this diet for one month, and after that allow the turkeys to find their own food until just before marketing, when they should be given grain every day.

It is the aim of the workers of the A. and M. College and Experiment Station and State Department of Agriculture in Poultry Science work to assist the farmer in standardizing and stabilizing his farm flock. There is no problem at this time connected with the poultry industry that is giving the farmer more concern than the marketing of his products. We hope to bring this about through the assistance of field workers, bulletins, circulars and through correspondence.

The farmer by keeping only one breed and that one pure, and further by providing the proper care, will produce a uniform product for the market. It is essential to make the proper selection for breeding, to hatch the pullets for production at the right time, and to give the proper care. They should be fed so as to insure proper development. If the flock is to be kept for the production of both meat and eggs then one of the American or English breeds should be selected. (Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes or Orpingtons). If for eggs alone then some of the Mediterranean or Continental (Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish or Campine).

Every farm should keep from 100 to 500 head of good poultry. More turkeys, ducks and geese should be raised.

***** We believe A. P. W. is the best poultry magazine published. What is your opinion? *****

***** A dime pays for a four months trial subscription to A. P. W. Why not send it to a friend? *****

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Advertisements of uniform size inserted under this heading at \$2.50 per month; six months for \$13.50 or \$2.00 per month by the year.

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1st, 2nd Cock	SHOW AND	1st, 2nd Pullet
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1st, Pen Old	STOCK	1st Pen Young

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PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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I have a choice lot of stock to select from and can fill orders promptly for single birds, trios or pens. I am now booking egg orders from 42 well mated pens. Remember my birds have won at Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, New York, etc. Mating list ready. TF

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AN AD. IN THIS SPACE

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First prize winners at Rochester, N. Y., Allentown, Easton and Lebanon, Pa., and Morristown, N. J. Stock for sale.

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Deep claret color, low tails, good combs, eyes and type At Walla, Walla, Wash., on six entries I won cup for best bird in show. A. P. A. Gold medal for best cockerel, 1st, 3rd and 4th cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pullet. Hewes judge. Some extra cockerels, reasonable. Eggs, \$10.00. TF

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The kind you'll eventually buy.
The strain that will satisfy.
Why not now?

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A Breeders Special Display Card is the medium that will quickly put you in the touch with the buyer, and do so at small cost.

Just note the above prices and see if you can afford to pass the opportunity by and continue to throw away hard earned dollars in high priced feed.

Don't let that feed bill grow until your profits are all consumed. Use a Special Display Card for a few months and let it dispose of that surplus stock.

Now is the proper time to start your advertising for the breeding stock and hatching egg season. October, November, December, January, February and March, are all buying months. At the small outlay of \$13.50 you can place your special announcement before the vast army of A. P. W. buyers, each month during this buying period.

Better send your copy and order today.

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Fine exhibition and breeding stock and
eggs from best pens for sale. Address

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Jones & Thayer, Props., Randolph, Mass.

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The World's Best. Our Matings are the
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RATES:—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 5 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 4 cents a word per month for three or more months. Change of copy allowed quarterly without extra cost. No order accepted for less than 50 cents for each insertion. Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display allowed other than initial word or name.

TERMS:—Cash with order and copy of advertisement. Positively no exceptions to this rule. Please count the words correctly to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy of your advertisement plainly to insure its appearing correctly. Copy must reach AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD office by 15th of the month preceding date of issue.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is furnished every classified advertiser without charge during the time his advertisement appears in these columns.

We guarantee to publish an average monthly circulation of 45,000 copies during the year ending with April, 1916.

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BANTAMS

ALL BREEDERS of Bantams should procure a copy of the "Bantam Book". Fully describes all varieties and tells how to feed and care for them. Just what the beginner wants to know. Send 50c. today to AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Buffalo, N. Y. tf

BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

BRAHMAS—LIGHT

SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement, Light and Dark Brahmas, page 739. tf

CAMPINES

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A great many people fail to distinguish between ordinary colds or catarrh, and genuine roup, due largely to the fact that the early symptoms of each are similar. Plain colds, however, are non-contagious and comparatively harmless, while roup is very contagious, usually either kills the bird or renders it unfit for further use.

The first cases of colds should be taken as danger signals for roup, for when a chicken has a cold the roup germ can gain an easy foothold, and usually does so unless special precautions are immediately taken.

Your attention will usually first be attracted to birds that have taken cold by their sneezing or making a wheezing sound in breathing, while they are at roost. Upon examination, the under side of the wing will often be foul and sticky, due to a mucous discharge from the eyes and nose. One or both eyes may be swollen or the lids stuck together by a sticky discharge. The appetite falls off, the feathers become roughed, and the patient has a generally run-down appearance.

Unless there is a distinctly offensive odor about the bird's mouth and nose, the chances are that it is suffering from an ordinary cold. But such a case may easily and quickly develop into genuine roup, and immediate preventative steps should be taken.

The most easily distinguishable characteristic of genuine roup is, as above indicated, a peculiar and very offensive odor about the mouth and nose. As the case advances a yellowish cheese like mass usually forms in the nostrils, growing rapidly and sometimes entirely closing up the openings in from 24 to 48 hours. Cankerous growths appear in the mouth, the eyes become feverish and inflamed, often swelling entirely shut, after which tumors sometimes develop, destroying the eye. The patient gradually weakens, and death follows either a stoppage of the air passages, or a very severe diarrhoea, with an offensive yellowish and greenish discharge, which sometimes sets in.

Upon the occurrence of an outbreak of roup, the first thing to do is to take steps to check it as quickly as possible. All affected birds should be at once removed from the balance of the flock to a place that is clean, dry and well lighted, warm but well ventilated, and which can be thoroughly disinfected after the disease has run its course. Remove the litter from the houses and disinfect the houses and runs thoroughly with Zenoleum mixed according to directions, or with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Both the sick and the well birds should have, at all times, enough permanganate of potassium in the drinking water to turn it a reddish color, or about six drops of Zenoleum to each gallon of water. All birds which die should be burned or buried deeply. See that the houses are dry, well ventilated, admitting plenty of sunshine, but absolutely air tight on the north side and the two ends.

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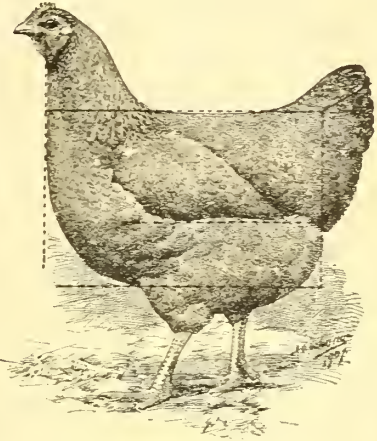
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Indiana Specialty Co.	826	Sunnybrook Poultry Farm	733		
Incubator Scale Co.	813	Sunset Poultry Yards	812		
Ives, Paul B.	809				
		Taft Orpington Farm	802		
Jacobus, M. R.	801	Taylor, Jas. H.	812		
Jennings, W. O.	811	Thompson, E. B.	Cover 4		
Johnson, M. M.	823	Tolman, Jos.	794		
		Tompkins, Lester	799		
Kaufmann & Windheim	Cover 3				

THE GREATER BUFFALO SHOW PLAN FOR BIG ENTRY

The leading poultrymen throughout the east, middle west and Canada are already planning on exhibiting and attending the big Thanksgiving Show at Buffalo, November 22nd to 27th, 1915. The early dates of this show offer poultry raisers a splendid opportunity to meet buyers who are interested in purchasing exhibition birds for the later shows. This November show also gives fanciers the advantage of advertising their winnings in the December and January poultry journals. The Greater Buffalo Show has the reputation of being one of the best selling shows held, and judging from the reports of last year's exhibitors, there must have been a large number of Western, Eastern and Canadian buyers in attendance.

Secretary William O. Jennings reports that the present outlook is that Buffalo will have one of the greatest shows ever cooped in that city. The hoof and mouth disease quarantine, as applied to the shipping of exhibition poultry, is now practically lifted in all parts of the United States and Canada, and no further difficulty is expected along this line.

Buffalo, N. Y., because of its geographical location is within a night's journey of thirty-two million people. Many of the large specialty clubs are taking advantage of the central location and are planning to hold their annual club meeting at this show. Included with the numerous clubs now arranged for is the National Bantam Association. Unusual interest is being shown in the Bantam classes. This Club or Association although dealing with the diminutive varieties of poultry is by no means small in its way of doing business. An extensive and liberal list of special prizes are being offered by the National Bantam Association and the Greater Buffalo Show. Three special Bantam Judges will be furnished by the club to handle the large classes anticipated and one of the largest exhibits of Bantams ever brought together is expected.

A surprisingly large number of inquiries for Premium Lists and entry blanks are pouring in at this early date, writes Secretary Jennings. The following judges already engaged include the best known in the country: Maurice F. Delano, J. W. Andrews, H. P. Schwab, M. L. Chapman, F. L. Platt, W. M. Anderson, Fred. Kummer, L. Rawnsley, J. H. Drevenstedt, Frank Conway, A. O. Schilling.

Bantam Judges: W. M. Brown, Richard Oke, George Young. Besides these, a number of other leading Canadian and United States judges will be added.

Be sure to write for first edition of Premium list which contains a full list of all the regular and special premiums which amount to over \$11,000.00. Address Wm. O. Jennings, Secy., Electric Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.