

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Vol. VIII

APRIL, 1917

No. VI.



"Madison" First Prize White Wyandotte Cock, Madison Square Garden, New York City, 1916.
Bred and owned by John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont. (See Page 311.)

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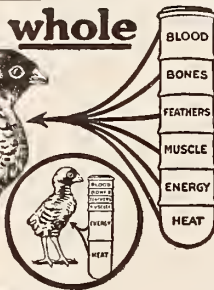
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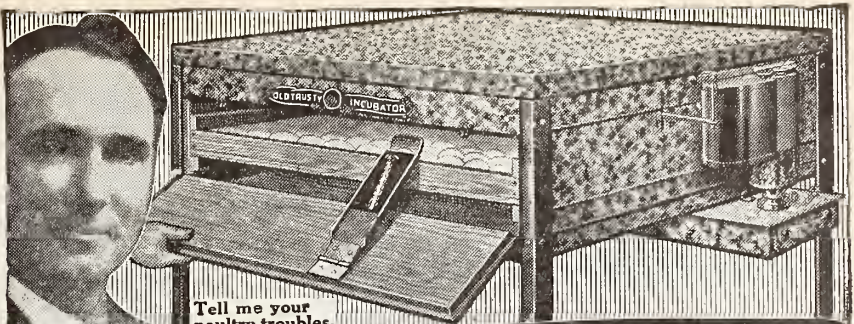
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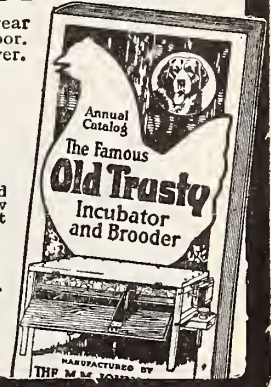
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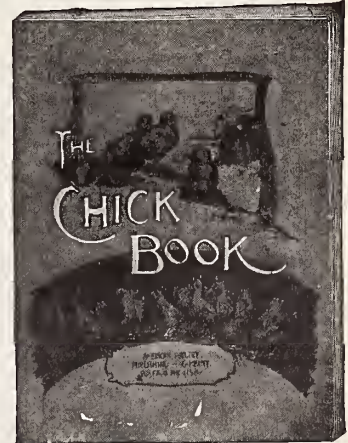
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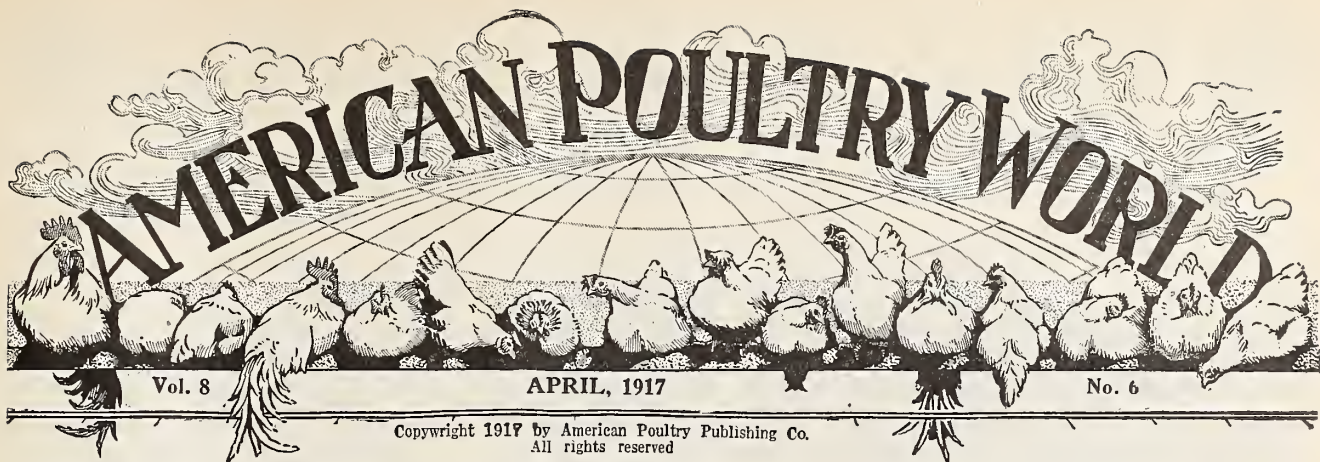
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FIRST PRIZE PEN ADULT S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BOSTON SHOW, JAN. 1917. BRED AND OWNED BY OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

A year ago at the 1916 Boston Show it was our pleasure and privilege to secure a photograph of Owen Farms' winning S. C. White Leghorn cockerel at that exhibition. At the 1917 Boston Show, Owen Farms had the same remarkable male at the head of their first prize adult pen. It was interesting indeed to see this beautiful male after a year's development. He was a much admired individual a year ago as the winning cockerel and it surely was a pleasure to all of us to see him this season with all his elegance of form and style. Mr. Delano informs us that this bird sired many grand cockerels last season, among them the wonderful cockerel that won first prize at the Madison Square Garden Show this season. The females in this first prize pen, as their photographs show, were all of even type and they looked like hens that would make excellent breeders as well as show birds. Owen Farms' S. C. White Leghorns are now recognized as a strain of winners. They have proved this fact recently in competition against all comers. They possess vigor and charming form and color such as are displayed only by the most carefully bred strains. Next month we shall present a full-page group of Owen Farms' first prize young pen. It will show the remarkable pullets this farm has produced in addition to their strong line of winning cockerels.—A. O. Schilling.



STUDIES IN HEREDITY AT THE WORLD-FAMED OWEN FARMS

A Brief History of Owen Farms' Strains of Buff and White Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, and Their Latest Success, S. C. White Leghorns. An Unusual Description of the Remarkable Flocks Developed By That Super-Skillful Poultry Breeder, Maurice F. Delano, Proprietor of Owen Farms

By JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

WHENEVER I visit Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., I recall my first visit to the island about fifteen years ago. I was engaged, through the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, to give a lecture on poultry at a one-day agricultural fair held at West Tisbury. To make a short story as short as possible, I found there an audience the least responsive of any audience to which I have ever tried to talk poultry.

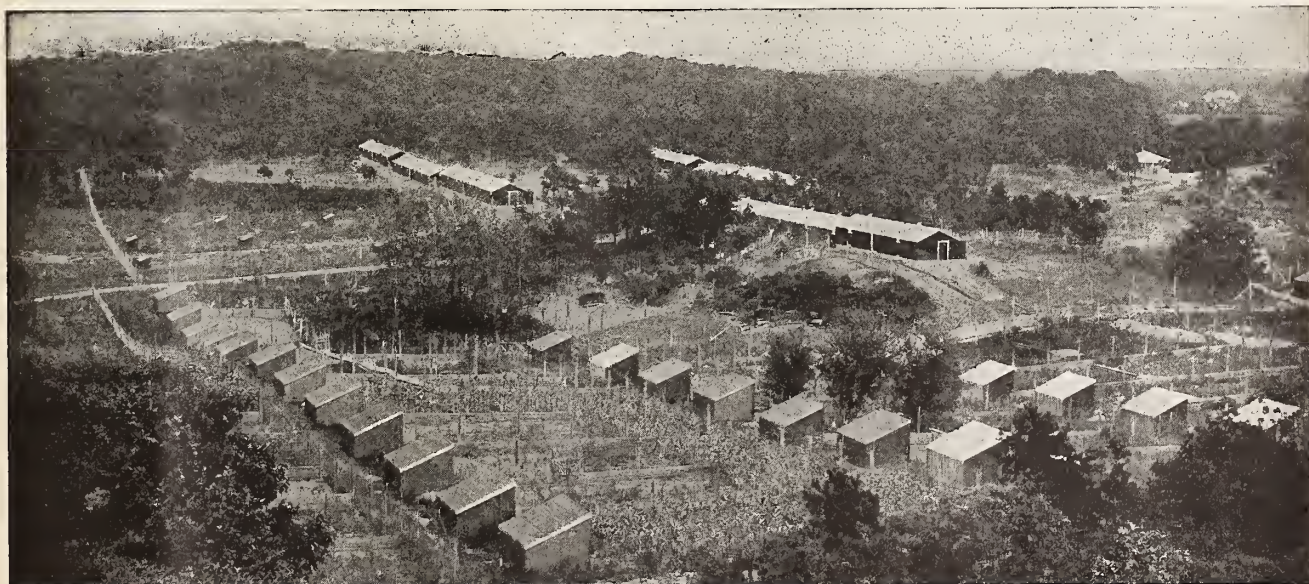
After the ordeal, the secretary of the society remarked, "Well, it may do some good. There is no interest in poultry down here, so we thought we ought to have a lecture on that subject."

Within a few years after that, Owen Farms made the island famous in the poultry industry as the home of the largest establishment for the breeding of Standard-bred fowls of highest quality in the world. Owen Farms' birds had become prominent winners at the leading shows in America and Owen Farms was the Mecca of all those interested in fine poultry

who wished to see for themselves the latest important developments in poultry culture.

Incidentally, I should observe that local interest was greatly stimulated by the establishment of a business of this kind in the community, and before it had been long in operation I received a very urgent invitation to lecture at West Tisbury and found there a good audience, eager to get whatever information would help to make poultry keeping profitable.

On that occasion my time was too limited to allow a visit to Owen Farms but not long afterward I spent the greater part of two days there and have since visited it a number of times at intervals of a few years. These visits and seeing the displays of Owen Farms' birds at several shows each year, have kept me in touch with the ideals and methods of breeding pursued there, and while the direct object of my visits was always to write of the farm in a general way, to me personally the greatest value received was in the cumulative impression of steady improvement in stock originally of extraordinary merit, through the intelligent, persistent effort of skillful breeders. In this present article I shall try to give the reader my impressions



PARTIAL VIEW OF ONE OF THE FAMOUS OWEN FARMS.

The first farm purchased by the late Wm. Barry Owen was named the "Red Farm." It is beautifully located, being surrounded by high hills and thus is protected from the north and west winter winds. It contains nearly 70 acres and in addition to a comfortable residence, barns, etc., is dotted with breeding, laying and colony houses, besides a brooder house and a sitting-hen house. The buildings are all lathed and plastered with wood pulp plaster as are all the buildings on the other farms. They are provided with running water and semi-open fronts. This farm is now used for their excellent Leghorns, as quarters for extra birds until sold and for growing some of the young birds. Two other views of this remarkable poultry establishment are shown on the following page.



of Owen Farms' stock historically and as it appears at the present time.

As is generally known, Owen Farms carry six varieties representing five breeds and three classes: Buff and White Orping-

Madison Square Garden, New York, at Chicago and at the Club Show at Cleveland in 1908. This was the one of the four great lines especially distinguished for the production of superior females.

The other three at the start, produced males relatively better than their sisters. The stock as it is today, is a result of the blending of these four lines to secure in each of the many matings made annually at the farms, the best possible prospect of Standard excellence in both sexes. While it is frankly recognized that there is in many cases a very strong tendency for a certain line of breeding to produce better offspring of one sex than of the other, the constant effort is to secure as uniform results in this as in any other particular, and in the lines as they are today, the greater number of the matings produce very uniformly fine Standard specimens of both sexes.

The relationship between birds descended from the several original lines that are now in the regular matings, that is, in the matings of such quality on both sides as is required to give full value in eggs at the standard price of ten dollars per fifteen eggs, may easily be traced from the mating list which Mr. Delano sends free to all applicants. But to appreciate fully what these closely bred lines of strong quality mean in the Owen Farms' stock and to buyers of that stock, one must take into account, and above all should see, if possible, the secondary breeding pens composed of females not considered quite good enough for the regular matings, with males that are really the reserve males for the regular matings, being not merely sons or brothers of the stars at the heads of those matings, but the worthy sons and brothers upon whom would fall the burden of perpetuating the quality of their immediate families in case anything

happened to the head of a regular pen. These birds are, in the majority of cases, near-duplicates of the relatives for which they might be called upon to substitute.

From the last mating list one may learn that "Perfection," considered the best Buff Orpington male bred to date, and two magnificent sons very like him in appearance and quality, head three of the twenty regular matings of this variety. These are all tested breeders, but when one has seen these birds and then goes through the pens from which eggs are sold at five



IDEAL GROWING CONDITIONS ON OWEN FARMS.

A group of White Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte chicks on Owen Farms enjoying conditions that insure health—range, pure air, sunshine and shade. Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., form one of the largest and best poultry establishments in the world, and Mr. Maurice F. Delano, proprietor, and Frank H. Davey, superintendent, have reason to be proud of the quality of birds they exhibit and furnish to customers. It is Mr. Delano's ambition to make the "Delano way" synonymous for all that is honorable and just in the treatment of Owen Farms' customers. He is realizing Mr. Owen's ambition expressed by him in the following words: "I would rather that Owen Farms have the best reputation of any farm in the world for giving honest advice to its customers than any one point I can name."

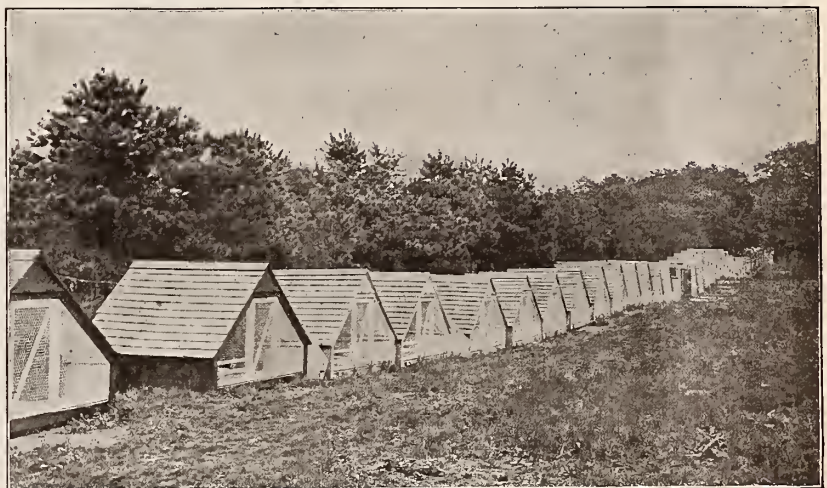
tons, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns.

In all these varieties Owen Farms compete successfully with the leading specialists in each. When writers on poultry assert that this is the age of specialization in breeding high-class birds they always have to mention Owen Farms as the shining exception to the general rule. Why is this? The answer is simple when you have the essential facts of the case. Those responsible for success here, knew when to buy, what to buy and how to breed. This is the combination that is required for the production of high Standard fowls.

The Buff Orpingtons

The Owen Farms' stock of this variety at the present time is a blend of four main families springing from Buff Orpington males, each a Crystal Palace winner, and the four are considered the best four males of this variety ever brought to America. First of these was the cock that won first at Madison Square Garden in 1905. During the next year two magnificent birds were imported and demonstrated their quality here by winning respectively first cock at the Garden and first cock at Boston in 1906. The founder of the fourth great line was brought over in 1911, winning first cock at Madison Square Garden in the same year.

The first of these imported cocks proved his quality as a breeder as well as a show bird by siring the winning cockerel at the Garden in 1906 and also a superb lot of females. This Garden, 1906, cockerel ended his individual exhibition record with that winning. As a cock he molted white under the hackle and at the base of the tail and could not be shown, but he started a wonderful line of females, siring in his first cock year the females in the first pens at



ROW OF FIFTY 8 x 8 FT. HOUSES ON "TASHMOO FARM."

Tashmo Farm is ideally located on the shore of Tashmo Lake, Martha's Vineyard, and is one of the "Owen Farms," Vineyard Haven, Mass. The above picture shows part of a row of fifty 8 x 8 ft. houses on this farm, and there is another row of twenty-five of the same type of poultry house. The farm has 160 large breeding pens with roomy yards and in that fine climate the birds are able to be out every day of the year. The yards have abundant shade. There is also a cockerel house containing 76 pens with outdoor runs. Some 50 acres are used as range for the growing stock. No wonder that Owen Farms' birds are noted for their vigor.



dollars for fifteen, sees cockerels of the same race and quality kept for emergency, and meantime mated with hens of good blood but of less than first rate quality, he appreciates much better the strength of the lines of breeding. In the regular pens there may not be more than two generations of a particular line represented, but when you see all the males of a

water, Very few Buff Orpingtons are to be seen here, even in the second selection females, that show the breaking of the buff tone on the surface by white which too often comes with close breeding for a uniform light golden buff.

In undercolor these Buff Orpingtons are particularly and very uniformly strong. I noticed quite a number of the birds, lightest in surface color, particularly with regard to their undercolor, and in every case found the undercolor relatively stronger than the surface, and in a few cases as strong or stronger. Everyone who has had even a few season's experience in breeding buff birds with careful analysis of results, knows a bird of this kind is wonderfully effective in producing softness and soundness of surface color either in light or dark shades, according to the depth of color on the other side of the mating.

It might be a slight exaggeration, but it would not be a very bad one to say of this flock of Buff Orpingtons that in it, undercolor had been brought to the highest possible point of development. Sometime when I have time to work out the points connected with that idea as they apply to many color combinations, I hope to explain satisfactorily just what I mean by the perfect state in undercolor. For the present I must let it pass with the statement that one of the nicest problems in color breeding is to hold in the undercolor, and appropriately

(Continued on Page 323.)



SECOND PRIZE, WHITE ORPINGTON COCK
PALACE NEW YORK SHOW DEC. 1916.
BRED AND OWNED BY
OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

It was Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms, 115 William Street, Vineyard Haven, Mass., who was one of the chief instigators of the movement to eliminate the Cochized Orpington. The success of this movement was one of the best things that ever happened to the Orpington, and we desire to give credit to whom it is due. With a fixed ideal in mind, Mr. Delano has gone on producing Buff and White Orpingtons that are a credit to the poultry industry and a source of pleasure and profit to their owners. The White Orpington cock bird shown above was one of a pair of good ones that won first and second at the recent Palace, New York, show. In our opinion he has good body formation and nearly the correct length of shank and thigh. Possibly it might be just a trifle shorter, but not a great deal. The true Orpington has a medium length leg with a solid, deep, well-rounded body. The breast should be carried low and slightly forward. These are the show birds that will remain active and healthy and produce plenty of eggs and meat and thus pay their way by reducing the high cost of living for their owners. We hope Mr. Delano will produce thousands of this kind and type of Orpington, for they are a useful sort.—A. O. Schilling.

superior line here you will usually find three generations represented by birds strikingly alike in every way.

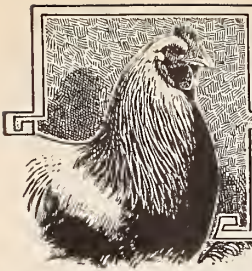
I noticed this and the high average of excellence in type as advances since my last visit four years ago, more in the Buff Orpingtons than in any other variety on the farm. At that time, while there were many Buffs of wonderful quality in every way, the flock as a whole did not show such uniformity of type as did the White Rocks and White Wyandottes, but contained a large proportion of birds that, although fine in color, left more or less to be desired in shape points. Today good Orpington type predominates strongly, and there has also been improvement in average excellence at every point.

In breeding for color, Mr. Delano evidently aims to hold to the safe medium between the very light buff favored by American judges and breeders and the darker buff, verging on reddish, which has been preferred on the other side of the



FIRST PRIZE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK AT
BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1917 BRED AND OWNED BY
OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

One of the most difficult classes in which to win at Madison Square Garden Show is the S. C. White Leghorn class, and this was especially so at the last exhibition where breeders from all parts of the country were represented by their choicest productions. Therefore it was greatly to the credit of Owen Farms, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass., to capture first on cockerel and third on pen. At the Boston show a few weeks later, Owen Farms, with practically an entirely different lot of birds, carried off the bulk of the prizes, winning first, third and fourth cocks; first, second and third hens; second and sixth cockerels; third, fourth and fifth pullets; first old pen and first and second young pens. The first prize cock at this exhibition, shown in the photograph above, was one of the excellent team entered by them. He was a bird of excellent finish having a solid, well-rounded body of the sort that insures that the pullets he sires will be strong, vigorous and capable of laying many eggs. Such are the merits of Owen Farms' S. C. White Leghorns; and strains of this kind are bound to be a great benefit to their owners and to the poultry business in general.—A. O. Schilling.



The Worthy Dark Brahma

It Will Surprise Many To Learn That the Dark Brahma Is a Member of the 200-Eggs-a-Year Class. A Handsome Pair of Fowls. They Deserve To Be More Generally Bred. Change In Standard Will Permit Single Mating. List of Their Good Qualities Is Long. Breeders Are Neglecting An Opportunity

By F. M. PRESCOTT, Riverdale, N. J.

It is hard to tell the exact year that I started to breed Dark Brahmas. The earliest reference I find to them is in my poultry account book of 1887, when on February 11th I sent \$5.00 to Newton Adams for a setting of his best Dark Brahma eggs. That I had bred Dark Brahmas for some time before that day, I well remember. As a result of seeing the beautiful specimens of this variety exhibited by Newton Adams at Boston, I decided to introduce some of the blood of his strain into my strain. With the exception of a few years when I was in Europe I have bred Light Brahmas continuously since 1887 at least, and probably I began a little earlier than that.

Naturally I have become very much attached to this breed. I have six other varieties but if I had to give any of them up, my Light and Dark Brahmas would be the very last to go, for there is something about the Brahmas that proves the saying, "Once a Brahma breeder always a Brahma breeder," to be a true statement. There is an attachment between the breeder and his Brahmas that will not let him give them up. During the thirty or more years that I have bred them I have found this to be true time and time again in the case of breeders all over the country.

Another astonishing fact about Brahmas is that there are so many breeders who breed just Brahmas and no other variety, which tends to prove that the Brahma when properly handled is an all-around fowl for the farmer, the fancier and the back-lotter, laying plenty of eggs, being good for the table as broiler, roaster or capon, also an excellent sitter and mother, and the most attractive bird in the show room, barring none.

The Light Brahma is so well exploited by the club bearing its name that it needs little attention from me here, but the Dark Brahma has no club to foster it and I have thought that a little information might be of interest and perhaps do this highly deserving variety some good.

The Dark Brahma male and female are one of the most beautiful pair of fowls that exist. The male bird is especially handsome with his broad coal-black breast, black silver-laced hackle and saddle, and snow-white wings with a broad, greenish-black bar across the center. These features makes him a most remarkable bird and one that will attract the attention of everyone.

The female would not be recognized by her color as a mate of this almost black male, for she is steel gray in color from head to toe, each feather being exquisitely penciled with a darker gray, and the penciling in each feather being double or triple according to the fineness of the breeding.

The standard weight of the male bird is eleven pounds, of the hens eight and one-half pounds, though specimens of both sexes frequently exceed these weights. On account of their heavy weight, Dark Brahmas are used considerably for caponizing and make fifteen to sixteen-pound capons at fifteen to eighteen months of age. The males have also been much used to cross on Barred Plymouth Rocks, Langshans and other heavy breeds for caponizing, but little if any benefit is derived from such a cross as there is no increase in size or weight. The pure-bred Dark Brahma is just as hardy and easily raised as when it is crossed on another breed.

The skin is light yellow and the legs dusky yellow or orange, which are most desirable colors on a market fowl.

So far as eggs, and plenty of them, are concerned, the dark Brahma is one of the best egg producers that I know about. The pullets start laying at from six to eight months of age, depending on whether or not they have been pushed for growth. They lay a good-sized, dark-brown egg weighing about thirty ounces to the dozen, which fact should be considered because some day not far distant all eggs will be sold by weight. Dark Brahmas lay the year through, winter and summer, during cold and heat alike. Zero and below zero weather makes no difference and they keep right on steadily while other breeds shut down fifty per cent. or more during a cold snap. With a little care in selection Dark Brahmas are easily 200-egg per year hens and could be easily bred by trapnesting to increase this number considerably.

On the other hand Dark Brahmas are the most persistent sitters with which I am familiar. Seemingly nothing will disturb them when the sitting fever comes on. Turn the nest or hen house up-side down if you like, remove all the eggs and nesting material, and Mrs. Dark Brahma will be found in some way to be still sticking to the nest or the spot where the nest was, and making no fuss either. This persistency has its advantages for whenever I want a hen to sit and stick to the nest (Continued on Page 350.)



Victoria II. is one of Dr. L. E. Heasley's remarkable egg-record Buff Leghorn hens. She has to her credit the production of 211 eggs in 9½ months. Dr. Heasley has established a remarkable strain of layers known as the "Egg-Basket" strain. This family of Buff Leghorns has been bred for years with the object of breeding up their egg producing tendency and at the same time to retain standard color and form. Dr. Heasley's work has been a success and he is demonstrating that fact by actual results achieved in egg contests and show record competition. At the Chicago Coliseum for many years past he has been especially successful, winning highest honors, and at times practically swept all before him. In egg contests birds of this remarkable strain have done equally as well, having won championships and made some unusually high records. It will be noted that the female shown above is a bird of good body type, low-carried tail and a fairly good comb. She seems to be a vigorous, healthy individual, and with these qualities combined we have a sample of what a truly Standard-bred specimen should be.—A. O. Schilling.

How To Keep Your Chicks In Good Health



First of a Series of Four Articles Designed Not to Tell Us How to Cure Disease, But How to Avoid It. Good Health is Normal, Therefore It Should Require Only Common-Sense Methods to Maintain the Good Health of Our Fowls. Proper Sanitary Conditions To Maintain Through Hatching Season

By DR. N. W. SANBORN, Holden, Mass.

DURING the following twelve months I am to be helpful to American Poultry World readers along the lines of maintaining good health in poultry. Three other articles are to follow this one, presenting the simple requirements needed to maintain health under various conditions, and as applied to Standard-bred poultry. Do you realize that our best breeders, the men and women who are winning at the largest shows, seldom have serious illness in their flocks? Do you know that most calls for help that come to me are from beginners, or from the men who are in the habit of picking up stock—hit-or-miss—to fill orders? The very methods followed to produce fine breeding stock, to produce birds that will win at Boston, New York or Chicago are those which maintain health in the flock!

I want you to get this thought clearly in mind. Only a small per cent. of Standard-bred fowls ever become ill. It is in the yards containing poorly reared stock, half-fed poultry, where the care-taker having eyes sees not, that nine-tenths of all the diseases appear. Some men go along for years with no trouble with their poultry, while their neighbors, with just as good houses and land, are always in difficulty.

In this series of articles I wish to be helpful along the lines of prevention of illness. I want to impress you with the thought that methods that will maintain healthy hens and chicks are neither costly nor hard to follow. I cannot say the same of handling ill birds and the expenses of drugs and time necessary.

My second article which will appear in early summer, will take up the problems of the "growing season;" the third article will be presented in the September number and will cover "autumn conditions for health;" while the fourth and last article, is to be published in November or December American Poultry World, and will be helpful in getting "winter conditions for profit." In these articles it is not my intention to describe any diseases, and it is not planned to give any drug treatment, but we shall try to tell our readers how to maintain the normal good health of their flocks.

The Hatching Season

The hatching season, as regards health, begins with late January and runs through to middle May. The good health of

your poultry next winter will depend, largely, on how you incubate your eggs and start the chicks. I am not forgetting the winter care of the breeding birds, nor the rearing of the pullets through the summer, but I do want to urge you to so care for the hens in the pens, to so manage incubation, to so start the baby chicks, as to hold good health in the growing stock. Failure in these spring months means slow maturing pullets and low winter egg yield. The best eggs for hatching come in the season of the greatest flow of eggs. When the conditions are such that the laying stock is giving you fifty to seventy per cent. egg yield you will get the best fertility, and the largest livability of chicks. I assume that the stock birds are well, and that the feed and care are the kind best suited to your flock.



It was a fortunate day for the Campines when Mr. C. A. Phipps became interested in this now popular breed of poultry. He has proved himself to be a successful breeder by the large number of show specimens he is producing each season that are creating new show records in the strongest competition, both for him and for his customers. At Homestead Campine Farms, Wayland, Mass., where Mr. Phipps has located his successful poultry plant, Campines are bred as a specialty and they are receiving the best thought and efforts of Mr. Phipps and his associates. Homestead Campines are bred in line for show quality, vigor, vitality and heavy egg production. The latter quality has always been a characteristic of Silver Campines and they have been generally regarded as producers of large numbers of beautiful white eggs. The cockerel shown above is a fair example of this worthy breed that is today helping to supply the demand for fresh-laid eggs. The Campines are a source of pleasure on account of their beauty of form and their striking plumage.—A. O. Schilling.

Well chicks come from eggs that are properly handled and correctly incubated. The eggs should have clean shells! You are taking chances of "brooder pneumonia" when eggs are laid in mouldy nests, or stored in musty boxes in a damp cellar. Eggs for hatching ought not to be in condition to need washing. On the shell is a protective coating that keeps out germ life. Wash the egg, to get rid of dirt or filth, and you remove nature's protection against the entrance of mould germs. Eggs laid by well hens, taken from clean nests, are not in need of any washing or application of germ-killers.

The eggs are entitled to a clean incubator and well-ventilated incubator room. The chick, to be well hatched, ought to have incubator conditions of the best. It is not sanitary to leave the tray unwashed from hatch to hatch, and the chick drawer covered with droppings. For the sake of the new brood of chicks, every machine needs a good washing with soap and water after every hatch. By "after every hatch," I mean that you should have cleaned the machine last June when it was cooled down for the season. Too many otherwise good poultrymen fail to clean incubators and brooders at the end of the season. If there is any suggestion of mustiness, at the beginning of the hatching season, then there needs to be a second thorough cleaning of the machine. I sometimes wonder whether we should get so many chicks "dead in the shell," if we had fewer mould germs in the machine!

Good chicks hatch out under
(Continued on Page 320.)



Wilburtha Poultry Farms And The Men Behind Them



Two Important Lessons Can Be Learned From This All Too Brief Account of Wilburtha Poultry Farms—It Requires More Than a Money Interest in the Birds to Breed Them Approaching Perfection. The Value of Accurate Records

By A. O. SCHILLING, Staff Artist

LAST season we compiled a list of prominent Wyandotte breeders whom we intended to visit for the purpose of obtaining information and material to use in the new breed books that are to be published by the American Poultry Association in the near future. Naturally we selected only a few names as representative breeders of the varieties of fowls about which we desired to obtain more information in the shape of feathers, photographs, etc. It follows that we determined to go only to those who we were confident could give us what we sought.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms was on our list and we made the trip last summer in the height of the breeding season when most of the chicks were hatched and roaming over the ranges. Some breeding pens were still mated and we had a splendid opportunity to see this establishment in full swing. It was an interesting two days—those we spent photographing some of their prominent winning Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Rocks, selecting feathers and discussing different phases of breeding problems with Messrs. Chapman and Keyler. Before telling our reader more about Wilburtha Poultry Farms' birds and the men who are responsible for the success of this poultry establishment, permit us to digress a moment and relate a few facts regarding the history of this locality.

Wilburtha is a station on the Belvedere and Delaware division of the Pennsylvania railroad which, in years gone by, was called Greensburg, after the family of Green who had owned all the land for miles around for many years prior to the Revolutionary War. Miss Louisa Green became Mrs. Harvey Fisk. She was the mother of C. J. Fisk, proprietor of Wilburtha Poultry Farms.

The entrance to the farm, about four miles above Trenton, is on the River Road that runs along the Delaware. About a mile below this very spot Sullivan's division of the Revolutionary army crossed the stream, and three miles above General Washington's main division was ferried across on that historic winter's night before the great battle of Trenton when the enemy was taken by surprise. The old homestead, which to this day is occupied and preserved seems to have retained its atmosphere of colonial days and it impressed us decidedly. It is surrounded by several old, crook-

ed-limbed sycamores and numerous straight, towering pines, giving the place a dignified appearance. It is a pleasant memory—that evening we sat on the big, old, broad veranda overlooking a great stretch of country, with our friends, M. L. Chapman and D. G. Keyler. We regretted missing Mr. Fisk who had left for New York just before we arrived.

The day was spent among the birds, roaming through the fields and enjoying the youngsters—Columbian Wyandotte, Columbian Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns.

Where we sat on the veranda we could see the long drive leading to the main entrance and to the winding, peaceful looking Delaware. To the right were groups of the main buildings, including the modern incubator cellar, brooder houses, conditioning rooms and a few long breeding houses with runs and several other long houses that were used for special mated pens.

To the left were four or five individual breeding houses where Mr. Chapman had several of his White Rock matings. We gathered from his remarks that he wanted them close up where he could keep constant watch over them.

Let us here state one of the chief reasons for the success of Wilburtha Poultry Farms' stock in the show room. Mr. Chapman is certainly in love with his White Rocks and White Leghorns, and Mr. Keyler thinks nothing is more beautiful than a Columbian Wyandotte or a Columbian Rock, while Mr. Fisk likes them all. With such a combination it is plainly

evident that each breed has received the care and sincere study that a specialist gives his work, thereby producing the best results for the establishment and for its proprietor, Mr. C. J. Fisk.

It is only natural that Mr. Fisk should feel a genuine pride in Wilburtha Poultry Farms; first, on account of its connection with his early boyhood days and his family history, and secondly because of the success it is achieving as a high class poultry establishment. Mr. Fisk has been successful in other business enterprises with which he has been connected, but in addition to being a business man, he is a true lover of nature and high-class live stock. Poultry was one of his early hobbies and it is probable that his early liking led him to investigate

(Cont. on Page 341.)



MR. FISK AT THE TELEPHONE

Wilburtha Poultry Farms, 32 River Road, Trenton Junction, N. J., was established and has been made a success through the efforts of the proprietor, Mr. C. J. Fisk, who today is recognized as one of the many progressive business men who are devoting their talents in large measure to building up a bigger and better poultry industry. Recently he was elected president of the Baby Chick Association. A large number of the members of the American Poultry Association would like to see him made vice-president at the coming election of its officers, and he is spoken of as "good timber" for president of that organization. We have known Mr. Fisk for a number of years and are pleased to count him among our most esteemed friends. He is reaping the benefit of his long years of business training and is meeting with the success that is only a just reward for his efforts.—A. O. Schilling.

Standardising Domestic Fowl.

Why,—how done,—the results.



Simply a Thought-Provoking Discussion of an Interesting and Highly Important Subject. Standardizing in This Case Should Include Prolific Egg Yield, Quick Maturity and Beauty of Form, of Plumage Color and of Feather Pattern

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor

PROBABLY most of our readers have heard the somewhat irreverent expression, "As sure as God made little apples." Did it ever occur to you that possibly that is the only kind He ever did make? Passing by the question of the style of fruit that may have grown in the Garden of Eden, it would appear that early man found the wild crabapple in the forest or along the borders of the primeval wood and with this start in the apple line, proceeded to make the best use of it he could.

His first effort to improve the wild crabapple or some other gift of nature, was the dawn of horticulture.

But it is evident that if the Creator did not produce or perfect the modern kinds of apples, with their great variety and excellence of shape, color, substance and flavor, He did even better than this by giving to mankind a work-shop in which to develop the wild crabapple into the splendid fruit of modern times. Moreover, he planted in the mind or brain of man the undying inspiration to do these wonderful things.

As it was with the small and bitter wild crabapple, so it has been with agriculture, floriculture, poultry culture, etc. Early farming was a joke, as compared with the methods of today, and the modest wild flower of the primeval forest, while still a thing of beauty, is not to be compared with the achievements of floriculture as exemplified in the rose, the aster, the chrysanthemum, the orchid, etc.

We are told on good enough authority that centuries ago when history was first recorded in the form of picture writings, numerous fowls existed in domestication, including chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, also that the chickens originated from a black and red jungle fowl, a long-legged, speedy, tough-meated, vigorous bird that was able to survive despite many enemies, not including mankind.

From this start, so we are told—and there is little reason to doubt it—all breeds and varieties of modern domestic chickens were produced. In this

article we shall limit ourselves to chickens, as separated from other domestic fowl, meaning ducks, geese and turkeys.

When it was that tribal man first coaxed around the mouth of his cavern home, or about the camp fire, this wild jungle fowl, male and female, and began to feed them, thus taming them, we shall never know, because at that time public schools were not popular and no one bragged about his hand-writing. Yet undoubtedly this early jungle fowl was either caught and confined, on account of its meat and eggs for human food, or sought the company of mankind voluntarily. When man first made friends with chickens, or dogs, or even with horses, forms part of unwritten history, because these facts go back farther than recorded history. To know all this would make "good reading," even in these days of flashy literature.

Standard Poultry Surprisingly Modern

Although what now is known as domestic fowl has been the servant of mankind for several thousand years, as a matter of history, it is a surprising fact that poultry culture is comparatively modern—surprisingly so in numerous important respects. Egypt and China, long before the dawn of the Christian era, profited by the keeping of domestic fowl and no doubt the early Egyptians and Chinese did more or less toward their improvement in the way of increased egg yield and quick maturity, although history is silent on these points. However, a number of centuries ago the nations of the far east had made real advancement in the improvement of domestic fowl, and the Egyptians and Roman Italians did likewise. Later the northern Europeans took up the work and new breeds and varieties came into existence, although not in large numbers, nor did the products of their efforts equal the modern breeds and varieties, not by long odds.

Apparently it was less than a hundred years ago that mankind, duly appreciating the triumphs of peace and recognizing national values, began a serious study of live stock



TYPICAL LIGHT BRAHMA COCK, EXHIBITED BY Wm. A. HENDRICKSON MATTAPAM MASS. AT BRAHMA CLUB SHOW BOSTON JAN. 1917.

The old reliable Light Brahma has stood the test of time. For more than a half century it has been with us. The Light Brahma Club held its annual exhibition at Boston last January and brought out a showing of Brahmas that was truly remarkable. Mr. Wm. A. Hendrickson judged the classes, and according to all reports he deserves credit for his decisions. Mr. Hendrickson has been an ardent admirer of the Light Brahma for years and is today recognized as one of the most expert breeders of this truly worthy variety. He had on exhibition at the Club Show a display pen of his strain of Brahmas that was certainly a beautiful lot of birds. The male shown above was at the head of this pen, and being an unusual specimen Mr. Hendrickson permitted us to photograph him and to publish this attractive picture. He was a large, sturdy individual with a very good head and a hackle that is seldom equaled in striping. His wings were good, being black and white and well marked. Mr. Hendrickson has bred hundreds of good ones in the past and has helped to advance the cause of the Light Brahmas by the great number of high quality specimens that he has sold during the past years.—A. O. Schilling.



breeding, agriculture, horticulture, etc. The truly great improvements of the ages, in other words, as regards the production of foods for mankind, have taken place within the last hundred years.

Editor of American Poultry World owns a copy of every Standard of Excellence or Standard of Perfection that has been published in the United States to date. The first Standard of Excellence printed and circulated in this country, was compiled and published by A. M. Halsted in New York City during 1867, and was adopted by the American Poultry Society of that city. This first American Standard for poultry was "a reprint of the same as compiled and adopted by the London Poultry Club, London, England."



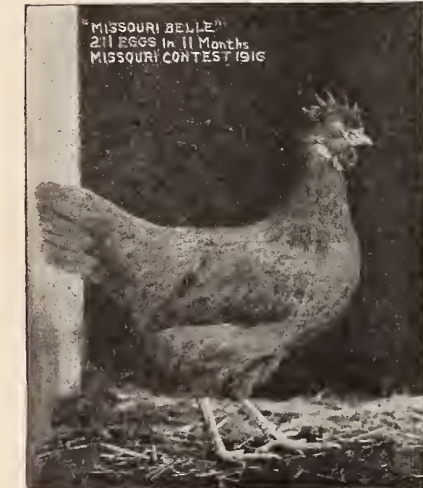
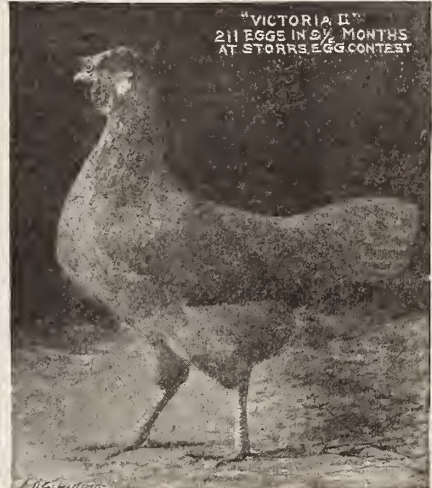
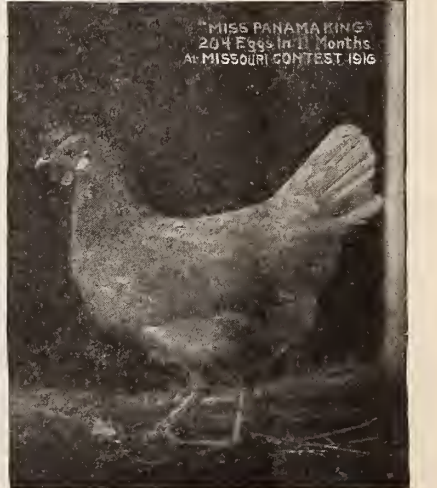
Next came the second edition of the English "Standard of Excellence in exhibition poultry," as "authorized by the Poultry Club of London, England, reprinted from the original editions," to which was added "the American Standard," which had been adopted "by the poultry fanciers of America at their convention held in New York, February, 1871," which purported to contain "a complete description of all the new varieties of fowls." This American Standard of Excellence was compiled by Wm. H. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn., and was published by him in that city, 1871.

In 1874 Wm. B. Tegetmeier, London, England, as a member of the committee appointed by "the Poultry Club of England," published a second edition of "The Standard of Excellence in

Exhibition Poultry" and in February, 1873, the American Poultry Association was organized. This association met in Buffalo, N. Y., January 15, 1874, and adopted a Standard of Excellence "as revised by the United Poultry Fanciers of America," but a year later this Standard was repudiated as being insufficient, and in 1875 the first really worth-while American Standard of Excellence for poultry was compiled, edited, "printed and published for the American Poultry Association."

At that time the Standard of Excellence of the Poultry Club of England consisted of a book 4 x 6½ inches, containing 114 pages, whereas the American Standard of Excellence, 1875 edition, was a book 4¾ x 7 inches in size and contained 245 closely-printed pages. The committee that copyrighted the 1875 American Standard of Excellence (as trustees of the American Poultry Association), consisted of Chas. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. H. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn., and Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass. Other well-known names in poultrydom that contributed to this masterpiece to that date, in the form of a Standard of Excellence for domestic fowl, were Jos. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Churchman, Wilmington, Del.; H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.; I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., and J. Y. Bicknell, then of Westmoreland, N. Y., now of Buffalo, same state. Of these men the last two named are still living.

(Continued on Page 345.)

<p>BUFF LEGHORN HENS FROM THE EGG-BASKET STRAIN BY WINNERS IN THE SHOW ROOM AND EGG CONTESTS BRED TO STANDARD TYPE AND COLOR WITH PROLIFIC EGG-LAYING QUALITIES</p>	<p>"CONTEST QUEEN" 215 EGGS in 11 Months MISSOURI CONTEST 1916</p> 	<p>"GIPSY II" 236 EGGS 11 1/2 Months At Storrs Connecticut</p> 	<p>WINNERS AT STORRS CONN. & MISSOURI EGG CONTESTS CHICAGO SHOW PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION etc.. Dr. L. E. HEASLEY HOLLAND MICH. BREEDER AND ORIGINATOR <i>A. O. Schilling</i></p>
<p>"MISSOURI BELLE" 211 EGGS in 11 Months MISSOURI CONTEST 1916</p> 	<p>"VICTORIA II" 211 EGGS in 9 1/2 MONTHS AT STORRS EGG CONTEST</p> 	<p>"MISS PANAMA KING" 204 EGGS in 11 Months AT MISSOURI CONTEST 1916</p> 	

We have seen Dr. L. E. Heasley's Buff Leghorns on numerous occasions at some of the best shows in the middle west. They have always been known to us as prize winners and we have seen them win in very hot competition. We have greatly admired their type and color but did not know until a few years ago that Dr. Heasley had also succeeded in producing so many birds with high egg records from his flocks of prize winners. Results such as these we have always felt to be the highest aim of selective breeding of standard-bred poultry. In the above group we show some excellent examples of heavy egg layers that are either show birds themselves or direct descendants of prize winners. In the lower left-hand corner is "Miss Panama King", an own daughter of the Buff Leghorn cock bird that won shape special at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In the lower right-hand corner is "Missouri Belle", another female with a remarkable egg record. Her beautiful color and type impressed us at the time we photographed her. She could be shown in strong competition with the assurance that she would stand a good chance to capture the blue ribbon. We shall not try to relate the relationship of the five females shown here, to the numerous prize winners that have won at such shows as the Chicago Coliseum, Detroit, Michigan State Show, Grand Rapids, etc., but will refer our readers to Dr. Heasley's catalog which has just been issued. It is full of interesting and remarkable facts and records that tell what birds of the wonderful "Egg Basket" strain are doing in the way of making egg and show records.—
A. O. Schilling.

Capons—The Choicest Table Poultry Produced



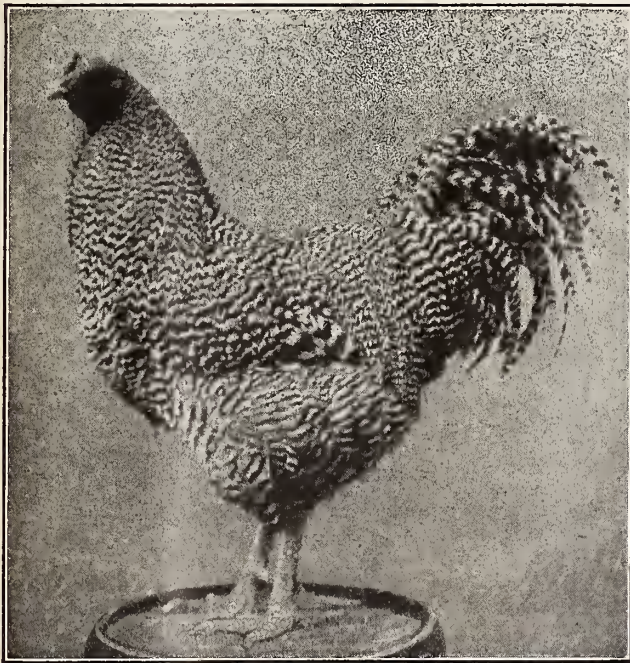
Anyone Who Has Eaten a Well-Fatted Capon Will Agree With Almost Any Extravagant Statement About Their Delicacy, Their Juiciness, Their Tenderness, Their General Toothsome-ness. The Operation That Turns a Useless Rooster Into a Capon Is Simple. Try Caponizing a Few This Season. You Will Not Regret It

By DEXTER P. UPHAM, Asbury Park, N. J.

CAPONS are unsexed male chickens. Born roosters, their reproductive organs are removed when quite young, for two purposes: First, to improve the eating quality of the flesh and make them the greatest delicacy that grows feathers; and second, to increase the size and weight of the bird. It goes without saying that the best varieties of poultry to caponize for the market are the beef or flesh-producing type, namely Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans, simply because when full grown there is more weight at so much per pound to sell. But there is a great unsatisfied market, especially in the large eastern cities, that demands the light-weight capon—from ten to twelve pounds live weight—and often the price per pound is greater for the light-weight birds than for the heavier fourteen and sixteen-pound capons. The best varieties to caponize for this light-weight trade are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, Sussex, etc. The light-weight, so-called “egg machines”, Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Campines, etc., are hardly worth bothering with. (The surplus cockerels of these breeds can be profitably disposed of as squab broilers.—Ed.)

There is no particular season for capons. The demand is constant. Last fall a New York commission man told me he would buy any number from one to a thousand any time he could get them. At that time (Thanksgiving) capons were bringing, dressed, six cents more per pound than turkeys, and

the market was crying for them. Imagine a seventy-five cent rooster selling for \$3.00 to \$3.50 simply owing to a five-minute operation which is the simplest thing in the world when you (Continued on Page 354.)



A BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CAPON

After two weeks in a fattening crate, when he was just eight months of age, this Barred Plymouth Rock capon weighed twelve pounds. When he was dressed, drawn and ready for the roasting pan he weighed eight pounds. It cost 75 cents to produce him. Sold at retail over the counter he probably would have brought \$3.50. The lack of development of the wattles and comb is apparent the same as in the half grown capon whose picture is shown in the heading. Again we wish to urge poultry keepers to try raising a few capons for their own use if not for market.



WHITE LEGHORN COCK OF STANDARD QUALITY THAT IS SURE TO 52 PULLETS IN ONE SEASON HAVING RECORDS AVERAGING 250 EGGS AND OVER IN ONE YEAR—LORD FARMS METHUEN MASS.

Breeders who are conducting so-called “utility” poultry plants and supplying the market with eggs, broilers and baby chicks, are, except in rare cases, beginning to appreciate the true worth of Standard-bred quality in their flocks, and we are beginning to see more and more of their stock on exhibition at poultry shows in order to display the high quality birds bred by these progressive breeders as compared with the nondescript specimens that have been put on the market as “utility stock” in past years. One of the most progressive men in the utility business is Mr. J. H. Lord, proprietor of Lord Farms, Box 240 G, Methuen, Mass. He has made wonderful progress along these lines and today is producing S. C. White Leghorns that possess exhibition qualities to a marked degree. They have been trap-nested for generations and he has combined high utility values with beauty of form and plumage. A number of attractive Lord Farms’ birds were on display at the last Boston Show and among them we found some excellent specimens. Last month we published a photograph of one of Lord Farms’ cock birds that was really a wonder in type, feather quality and vigorous development. He was fit to compete as a show specimen, yet he has a pedigree of egg producing females that assures his being an excellent sire. The male shown above is another worthy individual. He has already produced 52 pullets that have egg records averaging better than 250. In our opinion this sort of breeding is valuable to the poultry industry at large, and we hope Mr. Lord will derive not only the credit but the material benefit that is due him for his efforts along these lines.—A. O. Schilling.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Published the First of Each Month by the
AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING
COMPANY

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

President, Grant M. Curtis; Vice-President, A. O. Schilling; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Isler.
Editor GRANT M. CURTIS
Artist A. O. SCHILLING
Special Contributors:—

JOHN H. ROBINSON, Reading, Mass.
HOMER W. JACKSON, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Seventy-five cents per year in advance, Ten cents per copy. Ten cents per back number. FOREIGN, one dollar and twenty-five cents per year. Canada, one dollar. Ten cents per copy.

Subscriptions can begin with any month. Write your name and post office address plainly. If your Journal does not reach you promptly each month, kindly notify us. When you request change of address give the old as well as the new address.

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Advertising Rates Made Known on Application

Entered at Postoffice, Buffalo, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

EDITORIALS

SPECIALTY CLUBS MUST DO THIS WORK—OTHERS CANNOT OR WILL NOT

SPECIALTY Clubs, organized and conducted for the benefit of certain breeds or varieties of standard-bred fowl, have their work to do in poultrydom—and it is highly important work. Fact is, if these clubs do not do it, it will not be done. Individual breeders cannot do this work; the American Poultry Association has shown no desire or intention

WHAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SAYS ABOUT IT

RECENTLY we received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C., a little four-page circular entitled, "Hatch Your Chickens Early", and bearing this advice: "Have Eggs to Sell ALL Fall."

Following are the contents of this little circular, not including the five attractive cuts with which it was illustrated—cuts of newly hatched chicks and of spring hatched pullets, photographed in October:

"Fresh eggs are highest in the late fall and winter. This is because everybody's hens take their annual vacation then.

"Don't blame the hens; they always have done it and they always will.

"They stop laying eggs and grow a new crop of feathers instead.

"During this 'molting period,' as poultrymen call it, nobody has many eggs to sell until the young pullets begin to lay.

"American breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) begin to lay when about seven months old. Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., begin when about six months old.

"Therefore: If we hatch chickens early in the spring they will begin to lay when the hens are molting.

"To Produce Late Fall and Winter Eggs—

"Begin hatching March 1. Hatch at intervals and have all the chicks out not later than May 1.

"If hens do not want to sit in time, get broody hens from a neighbor or use an incubator.

"For further particulars, see your county agricultural agent. If there is no agent in your county, write to your State Agricultural College."

along this line, therefore unless Specialty Clubs do their duty, earnestly and vigorously, the interests of a large number of our best breeds and most popular varieties will suffer, and suffer greatly.

As examples, take such breeds and varieties as the Sussex, Campines and Faverolles—each of which has recently been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection. According to its views, the American Poultry Association has done its duty by admitting these European breeds to the Standard. Little or nothing else will be done by the general association. Our remarks apply also to such breeds as the Anconas, Andalusians, Cornish, Houdans, Dorkings, Minorcas—also to Orpingtons, Langshans, etc., not forgetting such old and worthy breeds as the Brahmas and Cochins.

In an important sense, Specialty Clubs are of even greater value to the poultry industry than is the American Poultry Association. This general organization compiles, edits, copyrights and sells the American Standard of Perfection. It is the court of last resort, or of final appeal, as to what shall be "standard"—as to what description and

illustrations shall be published in each revise edition of the Standard of Perfection.

But it has chosen to be this and not much more. In other words, it apparently does not desire to originate and improve standard descriptions, provided there are truly representative Specialty Clubs whose officers or members have the ability to decide what should be "standard" and the courage to force its adoption.

Left to its own initiative, the American Poultry Association cannot be relied on to properly edit the Standard, as regards the various breeds and varieties—a fact that has been demonstrated repeatedly from time to time. Breed after breed and variety after variety that was not "represented at court", that did not have active friends working in their behalf, have been neglected at Standard revisions—in some cases not a word being changed in the description. There is no progress in that—and without effort on the part of individual breeders or Specialty Clubs, no progress should be expected.

General judges of poultry, if competent and broad-minded, are invaluable as Standard makers, because of their appreciation of the fact that breed characteristics must be kept distinct, that fadism should be limited, that enthusiasm needs to be restrained; but additional to this general service, the expert knowledge of specialty breeders also should be drawn upon, modified if necessary, then standardized. Without this happy combination, the standard for any breed or variety is quite certain to be lopsided or misdirected.

This article is a brief appeal in behalf of Specialty Clubs—of MORE OF THEM, with larger memberships, with greater "punch" in their activities. There are many things that organization can do in this field of effort—things that individuals cannot do. There are things also—highly important things—that the American Poultry Association never yet has undertaken and perhaps never will.

UNITED STATES ALREADY ADVISING MORE CHICKENS

The Associated Press under date March 24th sent out the following advice or appeal to the country by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture:

"Mr. Vrooman declared that the average small farmer and his family owe it to their country, as well as to themselves, to raise at least 100 chick-chickens, to keep one cow or more, at least enough hogs for home consumption and, perhaps, a little bunch of sheep."

Touching on another point of country-wide importance, Mr. Vrooman said:

"The cheapest, most profitable and quickest known means of increasing general production is by use of lime," he said. "If every farmer in the country would apply from two to four tons of crushed limestone per acre, to all his sour land, our national supply of breadstuffs this year would be augmented by a surprising number of million bushels."

Really it is work that belongs properly to Specialty Clubs. A. P. A. officers have realized this, so it would seem; therefore let us have more Specialty Clubs, larger memberships and greater progress.

IF THE IMPORTANT WORK WE HAVE IN MIND IS NOT DONE BY SPECIALTY CLUBS, IT PROBABLY WILL NOT BE DONE AT ALL—NOT DURING YOUR LIFE TIME, DEAR READER, NOR MINE.

NOMINATION VOTES CAST FOR OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACE OF AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The following statement, showing candidates who received the required 10 per cent. of the total number of nominating votes cast for officers of the American Poultry Association, also for the 1917 place of meeting, was sent to the poultry press under date March 6th, by O. L. McCord, election commissioner, Peoria, Ill.:

President	
E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	448
Victor O. Hobbs, Leavenworth, Kan.	271
A. A. Peters, Denver, Colo.	200
Vice-President	
A. A. Peters, Denver, Colo.	246
C. J. Fisk, Trenton Junction, N. J.	176
Victor O. Hobbs, Leavenworth, Kan.	68
Secretary	
S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, O.	895
Executive Board	
District I.	
A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.	142
C. D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J.	124
M. F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.	51
District III.	
D. E. Hale, Chicago, Ill.	322
Charles G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind.	320
District IV.	
Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.	164
Charles McCaffrey, Pierre, S. D.	58
William Catterall, Chickasha, Okla.	53
Victor O. Hobbs, Leavenworth, Kan.	33
Place of Meeting	
Milwaukee, Wis.	262
Louisville, Ky.	106
New Orleans, La.	103
Kansas City, Mo.	97
Chattanooga, Tenn.	96

Victor O. Hobbs, Leavenworth, Kansas, editor of Useful Poultry Culture and business manager of the American School of Poultry Husbandry, has mailed a letter to the poultry press, in which he states that in view of the experience in office of E. E. Richards and A. A. Peters, he will not be a candidate for either president or vice-president despite the comparatively large vote he received for the nomination, but has decided to stand for election to membership on the executive board from District No. 4, of which the state of Kansas forms a part. In this letter Mr. Hobbs hits the nail on the head, as follows:

"I am for the A. P. A. first, last and all the time. May it ever be right; but I will be loyal to it right or wrong, and stand ready to lend my efforts to help correct any error, if any exist, rather than tear the association down.

"Inasmuch as my nomination is due to the efforts of my friends, some of them have been very reluctant to consent to my withdrawal from the president's race. I was nominated also for vice-president and as a member of



ABOUT a year ago the writer visited the home of John S. Martin at Port Dover, Ont., Can., spending several days with him looking over his flocks of "Regal" White Wyandottes. We have always had a strong desire to make this trip, first, because a successful man in any branch of business is always interesting, and naturally a successful poultryman is especially interesting to us. It follows, too, that a man who has attained so great a success is above the average in ability and it is a privilege to hear him discuss the methods that have brought him dollars and fame.

Mr. Martin's "Regal" White Wyandotte Farm is ideally situated. Persons who are fond of nature would find the environment delightful. It is well worth any poultryman's time to make a visit to the home of Mr. Martin, see the plant and the birds and to have Mr. Martin show him how these remarkable fowls are reared from chickenhood to maturity, at which time they are ready to compete in the show room against all comers.

It has taken years of persistent study and hard work to accomplish these results and Mr. Martin deserves all credit. The business that he is now enjoying could come only to a man who possesses unusual ability; and retaining such a business speaks well for his strict adherence to the principles of right dealing.

Mr. Martin's White Wyandottes are grown on free range and provided with everything that makes for successful development so that his birds go into the show room with unsurpassed vigor. Mr. Martin's success in the show room dates back eighteen or twenty years. Probably his first great success was made at the St. Louis World's Fair. From that time on he has made wonderful progress in breeding his line of White Wyandottes, which is accepted by the majority of poultrymen as embodying the most desirable Wyandotte qualities. They are considered to be

models of modern fashion in Wyandotte type.

For many years Mr. Martin has been selling standard-bred White Wyandottes to patrons who demand the very best quality. Mr. Martin's ability as a breeder is not questioned. He proves in the show room what he can and does accomplish, not only when he exhibits his birds, but when they are entered in competition by hundreds of Mr. Martin's customers. On the front cover of this issue we illustrate in colors one of Mr. Martin's productions, the Wyandotte cock bird, "Madison," winner of first prize at the 1916 Madison Square Garden Show, New York City.

This bird possesses the symmetry of form and the beauty of outline that have made the "Regal" White Wyandottes famous. He is of good size, well developed in bone, and his plumage lies fairly close to his body. Often we see apparently good-shaped specimens, but on examination find them exceedingly loose in feathering. This is not the case with the "Regal" White Wyandottes. These birds have solid bodies such as are possessed only by strong, vigorous specimens.

During his many years of breeding Mr. Martin developed by careful selection from this family, a second prize winning strain, known as the "Dorcas" line. This line of females has produced egg records that are on a par with the highest authentic records made by other breeds.

The influence on the poultry business, and indeed on business in general, of the production of a strain of fowls that possesses the beauty and utility qualities of the "Regal" strain, is great and far reaching. Mr. Martin has set a good example for others to follow and a high standard for them to reach. We are glad to say that this kind of breeding is receiving more and more attention and breeders of ability are reaping their reward for the time, money and effort expended in their success in the show room and their thousands of satisfied customers throughout the country.

Smith's Strain White Leghorns
 Honestly, I don't think there's any better! Send for my catalog—read it—get the facts—and you'll think so, too. Ask my customers! Eggs, chix. Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Ill.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS **AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPIONS** **BRONZE TURKEYS**
 Stock and Eggs for sale. Catalogue giving price of stock and eggs and full details of our GREAT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PRIZE RECORDS—
BIRD BROS., Box 14, MYERSDALE, PA.

the executive board; therefore I have consented to allow my name to go on the ballot for member of the executive board. If the members feel that I can serve the association at this time to any extent, then I will appreciate their support and promise that I will give the A. P. A. the very best that is in me, and with malice towards none."

Mr. Hobbs has been a member of the legislature of Missouri and is both capable and honest. Moreover, he is a worker, is down-to-date, constructive, progressive. His election will be of genuine help to the organization.

MANY GOOD MEN IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS—HERE ARE TWO OF THEM

So long as such men as W. F. Fry, junior member of the firm of Rau & Fry, Indianapolis, Ind., (Rural Route G-1, Box 160-W) are in the poultry business, no one who is in the market for high-class Rhode Island Reds or eggs for hatching therefrom, need worry about full value and honest treatment. Mr.

Rau is a man of wealth who can well afford to do the right thing, and he has in Mr. Fry a partner and manager in the poultry business who not only understands quality, but who would cut off his right hand before he would deliberately treat customers wrongfully or unfairly.

Recently we received a copy of the 1917 mating list of Messrs. Rau & Fry, in which they describe and illustrate the "original Ben Scranton S. C. Reds," now owned by them entire and explain their 1917 matings, from which they sell eggs—exactly the kind and quality of eggs they set themselves on the home place for the production of next year's blue ribbon winners at Indianapolis, at Chicago and at eastern shows in their own hands and in the hands of their customers.

For example, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, December, 1915-January, 1916, this strain of S. C. Rhode Island Reds won as follows, as quoted from the 1917 mating list of Rau & Fry:

"First cockerel and champion Red of the show; first pen; first display; second and hen; third pen. Winning best display with as many points (lacking 2 only) as our three nearest competitors. Also color special on male. Prominent judges pronounced this the greatest display of Reds ever brought together at any show."

Likewise at this year's Indianapolis show, February 8 to 12, 1917, in strong competition, the Rau & Fry S. C. Rhode Island Reds won as follows:

"First and fifth cock; first and second hen; fifth and color special on cockerel; first pullet, winning both shape and color specials; first young pen; second old pen; best display by more than twice as many points as our nearest competitor and nearly twice as many as our two nearest competitors combined."



WINNING BUFF ORPINGTON HEN OF EXCELLENT TYPE AND COLOR BRED AND OWNED BY THE 1733 RANCH KEARNEY NEB.

On account of the remarkable color and type of the Buff Orpington hen shown in the above picture, we were requested by the manager of 1733 Ranch to make a photograph of her for the purpose of showing the interested public a sample of the quality of Buff Orpingtons bred on 1733 Ranch at Kearney, Neb. This female has a good show record, and we certainly admire her for her many good qualities. She was decidedly even in surface color, showing hardly a bit of variation from head to tail. She was of a soft, even tone of Buff, yet there was enough strength of color to please the majority of judges. In type she was in a class by herself, being truly Orpington in her characteristics. 1733 Ranch has a number of choice Buff Orpington pens mated this season, in addition to their numerous selected pens of R. C. R. I. Reds, R. C. R. I. Whites and S. C. White Orpingtons. They are in a position to handle their trade better than ever and their many customers will naturally share in the results of their matings which contain the numerous winners of the past season at shows like the Madison Square Garden, Chicago Coliseum and other large mid-west shows.—A. O. Schilling.

Evidently the 42nd annual meeting and convention of A. P. A. is to be held at Milwaukee, Wis. Possibly a better choice could not be made at this time. Up there the members will enjoy the lake breezes, can avoid "getting all het up" and should relish the work in hand. Several southern cities have extended a cordial invitation to the association, in keeping with their well-known hospitality, and three of them received appreciative votes. Northern cities, however, undoubtedly will have an advantage, so long as the A. P. A. holds its annual conventions during the month of August.

As illustrating the square deal methods of Rau & Fry, here is their "guarantee of fertility", as to eggs for hatching they are shipping out this spring, quoted from their 1917 mating list:

"Test eggs shipped you on the tenth day of incubation and return all infertile eggs not later than the twelfth day, in the original package as shipped to you, express prepaid and write us that you are doing so. If you do this we will replace the infertile eggs and add enough extra to justify the express payment."

LIGHT BRAHMAS THE BEST BY TEST
Winners at leading shows. Write for prices.
STOCK and EGGS
W. A. HENDRICKSON,
Houston Ave., Mattapan, Milton, Mass

Andrews' White Wyandottes

PROVE THEIR SUPERIORITY

at the New York, Garden Show, 1916-17- Won 1st and 4th Cockerel, 1st Hen, 5th Cock, 2nd and 3rd Pen, in strongest class ever shown at the Garden. Also won at Boston, 1916, 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st Pen, 2nd and 3rd Pens.

The above wins together with their continuous wins at Boston for nearly 20 years prove their title to the best in White Wyandottes. They are layers too.

Book orders now for eggs from pens headed by New York and Boston winners. Mating list free.

J. W. ANDREWS

Box W, Dighton, Mass.

\$100 IN GOLD

Breeders and Poultry Raisers everywhere should write us today sure, for our great \$100 Gold Prize Offer. Be a winner with sure winners from

1733 RANCH

263 EGGS IN



272 DAYS

The Home of the famous Kellerstrass Crystal White Orpingtons, Firestone Rose and Single Comb Reds, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Buff and White Cochin Bantams; Mammoth Bronze and Holland Turkeys; Pekin, Mallard, Fawn and White Runner Ducks.

All varieties bred to lay and win. Buy from the man that builds quality on the foundation that has stood without an equal for years.

Get in your orders now. Don't wait! This is the best month of all to order eggs to produce winners for the fall and winter shows.

The wonderful record of big Show Winnings behind our birds prove them the kind you want. Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Panama Pacific, Omaha, Nebraska State Show and five big State Fairs are some of the places where our showings made phenomenal records of winnings the past season.

Write me your wants. My fifteen years' experience is at your disposal. No order too large or too small. Get your order in early. Send for FREE CATALOG and MATING LIST Today

Thousands of Show Birds and Breeders now ready for your orders. Pens now mated for egg trade. "All Star" matings in every respect. Get catalog TODAY. Address J. F. SWAN, Supt.

1733 RANCH

Box 9A, NEBRASKA

Breeders of Fine Airedale Dogs

Get the New Kellerstrass Poultry Book

Every poultry raiser should have a copy of this famous book. Worth easily \$5.00, but sent post-paid today for only \$1.00.

IF WAR COMES TO US--WHAT THEN

BY EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

IF the United States is forced to proclaim a state of war with Germany, which now seems highly probable, what then—that is, what then as regards the effects on the poultry business, notably the standard-bred branch of this great national industry?

No doubt one of the best ways to judge is by consulting actual facts and conditions in other English-speaking countries where a state of war has existed for the last two years and a half, or since August 1st, 1914. With this idea in mind, editor of A. P. W. has looked up recent issues of English, Canadian and other British Colonial poultry journals, as follows:

"The Feathered World," Great Britain's foremost weekly poultry journal is at hand, of date March 2nd, 1917, and on looking through its forty large sized, closely printed pages, (size of pages, 10 x 14 inches), it is hard to realize that stressful war has been going on in Europe, with Great Britain thick in the fight, during more than two and a half years.

Remember that this is a weekly poultry journal, yet its latest pages are crowded with advertising, ranging from small classified ads to numerous half-page, two-thirds page and full-page advertisements. Over there they run strongly to classified ads, remarkably so. For example, in the Feathered World of date March 2nd there are one thousand four hundred and twenty-two classified advertisements—a surprising number indeed.

Also in hand is the March 9th issue of "Poultry," likewise published in London, England, every week of the year. This issue consists of 36 pages, 10 x 14 inches in size and it is literally packed with advertisements. Fact is, considerably more space is

given up to advertisements than to reading matter. Not less than 65 to 70 per cent. of the 36 large sized pages consists of advertisements.

Not much evidence exists in either of these weekly poultry journals, as published in London, England, to the effect that the poultry industry of Great Britain is languishing, despite two and one-half years of very strenuous warfare.

The one big fact that does stand out in the March 2nd issue of "The Feathered World" which relates to war conditions is a black type notice, bearing this heading: "Important to Readers and Advertisers", which states as follows:—

"As a result of the restriction by the Government of imports of newspaper pulp, journals like 'The Feathered World' are faced with the early probability of being supplied with but half their ordinary quantity of printing paper. Such conditions, when they arise, will necessarily entail drastic curtailment of space, and as the Editors have no wish to lessen the usefulness of their paper to its readers, the compression must perforce take place in the advertising pages available in each issue."

Here we have the business management of Europe's leading poultry journal notifying its advertisers that MORE BUSINESS of this kind is offered, as regards amount of space than "The Feathered World" will be able to accept, provided its supply of print paper is cut down one-half or such a matter. It is a question, therefore, of not enough white paper, not of a languid or paralyzed poultry industry in the British Isles.

Likewise we have looked up the last three issues of "The Canadian Poultry Review," published in Toronto, Canada, the most successful monthly poultry journal in the Dominion north of us. These three issues each consist of 56 pages, 10 x 13½ inches in size, and they have every appearance of prosperity. The pages are crowded with advertising and the reading matter clearly indicates that the poultry industry is doing well over there.

Truth is, in Canada (also in Great Britain) the Government, Central and Provincial, is now strongly urging large increases in the production of poultry and eggs for use as human

food. This has been going on for the last two years. Bulletins and appeals sent out lately by the Canadian Government have been headed: "Canada Wants More Poultry; Great Britain Needs More Eggs."

Going much farther afield, we have before us late issues of the "South African Poultry Magazine," published at Johannesburg, Cape Colony, South Africa and the "Australian Hen", published in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Both are well filled with advertisements, small and large, and the reading matter refers to the urgent need of more poultry and greater quantities of eggs, also to the profitable prices now being paid for same.

For years the editor of A. P. W. has been familiar with these foreign poultry publications and we hereby state that if it were not for knowledge from outside sources we would not know or realize, on looking through these latest issues of the British, Canadian, South African and Australian poultry magazines that a state of war exists in those countries and has existed for more than two years and a half.

It seems to us that the above condition may well be accepted as a reliable indication of what will exist in this country, so far as the poultry industry is concerned, if we are drawn into the European struggle, which now (March 22nd) seems almost certain. Fortunately the United States is far from the center of hostilities—is well removed from the great battle fields of the old world.

Such being the case, this country is likely to prosper rather than otherwise from a continuation of the world war, even though our food-producing and industrial facilities become contributory to it. Our opinion, therefore, is that a "state of war", so far as it is to affect the poultry industry of the United States, will be favorable rather than otherwise, both as to poultry for market and for breeding purposes. Money will continue to be plentiful in the hands of the masses and all who enjoy poultry keeping and admire beautiful domestic fowl will be well able, therefore, to gratify their wishes.

12-BLUE RIBBONS At the Chicago Coliseum - 12 December 13-18, 1916 - 12



Coliseum Winner

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Cocks	Hens	Ck'ls	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	2	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	4	3	3		
4			4		
5					5

We scored 137 points. Our competitors 37.
We won all trophies and specials.

SILVER CAMPINES

Cocks	Hens	Ck'ls	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3		
4	4				
5	5	5	5		

We scored 134 points. Our competitors 40. For four years we have won the Championship.



Coliseum Winner

STOCK—Beautifully conditioned for any show. Write for free literature.

HATCHING EGGS—From pens assembled by expert breeders. Write for Mating List.

BABY CHICKS—A mammoth incubator enables us to supply vigorous chicks at any time from any mating.

FRANK E. HERING, Prop., D. H. WETMORE, LEO. J. BROSEMER, Assistants Desk H, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

D. M. GREEN'S "ROYAL" STRAIN OF RED SUSSEX FOWL

At the last revision of the American Standard of Perfection, 1915 edition, the Red variety of England's famous Sussex fowl—a market bird par excellence—was admitted and since then the demand for choice specimens and eggs for hatching from this variety has been increasing gradually, but steadily.

Among the enthusiastic advocates of Red Sussex, is D. M. Green, Cherry Valley, N. Y., Secretary of The American Red Sussex Club, from whose latest booklet the three following paragraphs are quoted:

"For many years Red Sussex have been one of the best known and most popular varieties of fowls in all of England, but are 'new-comers,' so to speak, in America. Since their introduction into this country, however, and their admission to the American Standard of Perfection, they have met with great public favor and their popularity has increased until the demand for choice stock exceeds the supply. They are a dual purpose fowl, being of large size, hardy, vigorous, great egg producers and an ideal market bird.

"The Red Sussex possess a combination of exhibition and utility qualities that meets the requirements of both the fancier and practical poultryman and from all indications are destined to become one of America's most popular favorites. In view of these favorable prospects, they offer an exceptional money-making opportunity to the breeder who starts now and builds up a flock of high quality and is thus able to help supply the demand for choice stock and eggs.

"Red Sussex produce eight-pound cockerels and laying pullets at five months of age. A factor well worth considering."

Evidently Mr. Green owns some of the finest Red Sussex in the United States or Canada. He is establishing what he calls the "Royal" strain and has met with exceptional success, as may be judged by the following list of winnings, quoted from his latest circular:

"For the season of 1916-17, my 'Royals' made a truly phenomenal record. On a total of ten entries at America's three greatest shows, Grand Central Palace, Boston and Madison Square Garden, I won as follows, viz.: Grand Central (three entries)—1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, Special for best hen, Special for best pullet. At Boston on two entries—1st pullet and 4th cockerel; also Club Special for best pullet shown. At Madison Square Garden, where the annual meeting of the Sussex Club of America was held and in what was conceded to be the best class of Red Sussex ever brought together, on five entries, I won 1st, 2nd hen, 2nd cockerel and 3rd pullet, also Club Special for best hen shown, making a combined total of more first prizes on females at these three exhibitions than any other exhibitor and the only breeder winning first honors at all three shows."

"This record, made at America's foremost National exhibitions and in competition with leading breeders from all sections, is sufficient proof of 'Royal' quality and is the best evidence of what I have to offer my customers."

Mr. Green asks \$5.00 straight for 15 eggs for hatching and ships to his customers eggs gathered from the same pens from which he does his own hatching. On this statement A. P. W. subscribers can rely. Red Sussex booklet and latest circular, as here quoted from, will be sent free on request to A. P. W. subscribers who ask for them. Write today and kindly mention this journal.

GET THE RIGHT KIND—THEN DRIVE AHEAD AND GOOD LUCK TO YOU

The above thought occurred to us on looking through the 1917 mating list of Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., one of the half dozen foremost breeders in the world today of Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Certainly it pays to "keep poultry" when you produce the kind that lay eggs that can be sold at from ten dollars per hundred "in large lots" to two dollars per egg or twenty-five dollars per fifteen in sitting lots.

The Lester Tompkins' strain of S. C. Rhode Island Reds goes back forty years—back into the hands of Lester Tompkins' father, who was one of the original breeders of "Reds", also one of the pioneers in their improvement. Lester Tompkins is now about fifty years old—probably a little older. Harold Tompkins, also of Concord, Mass., is his son. Here are three generations who have done much—very much—to popularize and improve this now widely known general-purpose fowl. Says Mr. Tompkins' in his mating list for 1917:

"Being connected with their admission (that of the Rhode Island Reds) to the Standard of Perfection thirteen years ago, also with the revision of same, I have carefully mated to improve each season. Many judges in the show room remark that Tompkins' birds are several years ahead of the times. The reason for this quality is the long line of systematic breeding back of them, which is sure to produce good results."

The following interesting paragraph also is quoted from Lester Tompkins' latest mating list:

They Were Bred at Wilburtha



1st Hen, New York State Fair



Champion Cock, Palace



First Cock, Hagerstown



1st Pullet, Mad. Sq. Garden



1st Cock, Chicago



1st in First Pen, Mad. Sq. Garden

Hatch Your Winners Now!

This is the most favorable time of the year—April and the first half of May—for hatching exhibition birds. A glance at this string of winners is proof that Wilburtha has some of the best birds in the world in each of our varieties. Our birds won over one hundred ribbons last year, including thirty-one firsts at such leading shows as Madison Square Garden, New York State Fair, Chicago, New Jersey State Fair, and the Palace Show. We offer hatching eggs and baby chicks in the following breeds:

S. C. White Leghorns Columbian Wyandottes

Eggs from our best matings, any variety are \$10 per 15, \$18 per 30, and \$50 per 100. Chicks from our best matings, any variety, are \$1.50 each. Also we have some splendid matings in all our varieties which we will sell at \$5 per 15, \$9 per 30, and \$25 per 100. Chicks from these matings are 75c each.

White Plymouth Rocks Columbian Plymouth Rocks

"Our Utility Eggs, all varieties, are \$10 per 100. Utility White Leghorn Chicks are \$20 per 100, \$12.50 per 50. Utility Reds, Rocks, and Wyandottes are \$25 per 100, \$15 per 50. We guarantee 85 per cent fertility in hatching eggs and a square deal to every customer.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds Columbian Plymouth Rocks

Our mating list describes in detail all our exhibition and utility matings. Write for it today.

Chas. J. Fisk, Owner

M. L. Chapman, Gen. Mgr.

Wilburtha
POULTRY FARMS

32 River Road
Trenton Junction
New Jersey

"I will mate my best producing males which I bred from successfully last season, also best cockerels raised from them out of some of my best females, also winning males of this season to females carefully selected to mate with them to keep up and improve Tompkins' quality. I can assure you that the equal of these matings cannot be duplicated. I have produced, so stated by our best critics on Rhode Island Reds, the best male ever seen on exhibition, shown at Grand Central Palace last year. You have no doubt read of him in the journals. I don't advertise my customers' winnings, but I can assure you I produced some of the most wonderful birds shown this season, and expect to make an improvement this year, as I always have and the matings this season look way above any I have ever made."

Breeding Standard "Reds" — both combs, is Lester Tompkins' sole occupation. He gives all of his time to the work and has met with remarkable success. The "Reds" are an American creation. They were admitted to the Standard of Perfection in 1904 at the Rochester, N. Y., meeting of the A. P. A., and first to last have made wonderful progress, both in quality and popularity. Today they are strongly in demand throughout the English-speaking world.

JUDGES' SECTION OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Attentive readers of the American and Canadian poultry press are aware that at the 41st annual convention of the American Poultry Association, held at Cleveland, Ohio, August 7-11 last, a new feature was introduced in the form of department meetings, at which several permanent organizations were started, devoted to the day-old chick industry, licensed judges, poultry publishers, etc.

W. C. Ellison, Elma Center, N. Y., was elected secretary of the "Judges' Section" and some time ago we furnished the poultry press an announcement, from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

"Over fifty poultry judges were present, when ways and means were devised to form a judge's association, and never has there been so much real enthusiasm at any previous meeting where a judges' club or association has been talked of.

"A permanent organization, known as the Judges' Section of the American Poultry Association, was organized on Wednesday, August 9th, with a charter membership of thirty. The officers are as follows:—

"President, Charles McClave, New London, Ohio; Vice-President, J. H. Drevinstedt, Schenectady, N. Y.; Secretary-treasurer, W. C. Ellison, Elma Center, N. Y.

"Board of Directors:—
"Edith L. Masten, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence Forbes, New Decatur, Ala.; D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill.; O. L. McCord, Peoria, Ill.; J. E. Gault, Chippewa Lake, Ohio."

Taking up the objects of this Judges' Section of A. P. A., as they were talked

of and developed at the Cleveland meeting, Mr. Ellison sets forth same as follows:

"The objects of this club are many. Primarily, to secure a more uniform system of judging; to help the inexperienced judge to become proficient and able to secure his license; to get together once a year, have heart-to-heart talks and in this way work for the good in general; handle as a body any matter pertaining to judges or judging, that is, in a form of complaint or adjustment, and many other things will be featured, but above all, the object of the association is to weld the friendship of all the judges and promulgate fraternalism and closer alliance. Poultry shows, fairs and expositions will be supplied with the association list, and also any other information given that is desired. Great good will be the ultimate outcome and we predict wonderful benefits for our brother-fanciers and poultrymen through our closer co-operation and fellowship."

Still later in his circular announcement, Mr. Ellison directs attention to the fact that there now are more than three hundred licensed A. P. A. judges—composed of men and women who have devoted the better part of their lives to this work.

There has been criticism of this association of licensed A. P. A. judges, notably from the pens of Theo. Hewes, Frank L. Platt and D. Lincoln Orr, so Mr. Ellison has advised us. Because of our belief that much good can be done through the activities of this "section", provided it is followed up on intelligent lines, we asked Mr. Ellison, a secretary, to furnish A. P. W. readers his views on the subject, with the result that he sent us the following article for publication:

"Poultry and poultry matters seem to be the exception to the 'rules'; an old adage is 'third time is the charm.' This did not prove so in the organizing of a Judges' club or association. A club of this nature was organized three times and each time proved to be a failure. Some of the judges were discouraged and at Cleveland last August, when a judges' association was proposed, they said, 'It can't be done.' However, the fourth time seemed to be the successful one. The organization was perfected and the Judges' Section of the American Poultry Association was launched and although we have met with strenuous opposition from some of the 'can't-be-done' crowd, the Judges' Association has been very successful.

"With a membership of sixty, composed of the very backbone of this class of men and women, and new members being added quite often, we will soon have one of the strongest adjuncts to the American Poultry Association. Before the close of the fiscal year, we expect at least 80 per cent. of the licensed judges as members of the Judges' Section.

"This organization is for the fraternal and professional betterment of its members and also an aid to the new judges and those aspiring to be a 'Knight of the Duster.' We believe that by the members fraternalizing and co-operating with each other, that work in the show-rooms will be more uniform, efficient and accurate; that many matters pertaining to judging, judges, shows, complaints, etc., can be thrashed out by the club and



Pittsfield

**Price Reductions
Pure-Bred, Day-Old
CHICKS**

Seventh Annual Reduction. An opportunity to buy the Famous Pittsfield Strain at prices almost as low as prices for common chicks. Pittsfield pure-bred chicks enjoy a national reputation for vigor, health and heavy egg production.

Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds, Utility

	25	50	100
May 7th to 11th . . .	\$4.75	\$9.50	\$17.00
May 14th to 18th . . .	4.50	9.00	16.00
May 21st to 25th . . .	4.25	8.50	15.00
May 28th to June 1st . . .	4.00	8.00	14.00
After June 4th . . .	3.75	7.50	13.00

White Rocks, Utility

	25	50	100
May 1st to 5th . . .	\$5.25	\$10.50	\$19.00
May 7th to 11th . . .	5.00	10.00	18.00
May 14th to 18th . . .	4.75	9.50	17.00
May 21st to 25th . . .	4.50	9.00	16.00
May 28th to June 1st . . .	4.25	8.50	15.00
After June 5th . . .	4.00	8.00	14.00

S. C. White Leghorns, Utility

	25	50	100
Up to May 5th . . .	\$4.25	\$8.50	\$15.00
May 7th to 11th . . .	4.00	8.00	14.00
May 14th to 18th . . .	3.75	7.50	13.00
May 21st to 28th . . .	3.50	7.00	12.00
After May 28th . . .	3.25	6.50	11.00

Special Offer

Gentleman's Fancy Day-Old Chicks. For the discriminating buyer. A fancy-feathered, pure-bred chick which will appeal to you at first glance. If ordered for delivery after May 10th and if ordered with 100 Utility Chicks.

- 25 Barred Rocks G. F., for \$5.50.
- 25 White Rocks G. F., for \$6.00.
- 25 Leghorns G. F., for \$5.00.

Correspondence—inquiries desired. Satisfaction and safedelivery guaranteed. 24-page catalog free.

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS CO.

276 Main Street, Holliston, Massachusetts

Pittsfield

Parks' Bred-To-Lay-and-Do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

1889—Are America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain—1917

It was they that outlaid the 2,600 birds in the last five Missouri Laying Contests, made up of over 45 varieties, the cream of the best laying flocks of 37 states and eight foreign countries, including the Famous English and Australian laying strains.

They have been among the history makers in all the American Laying Contests, and made the remarkable contest winter month record of 134 eggs for January (five birds).

Bred with the object of bringing the Egg Basket and the Standard of Perfection into a closer relationship.

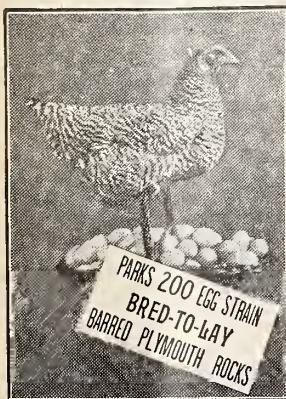
EGGS SELECTED UTILITY, \$2-13; \$6-45; \$12-100.
PEDIGREED-SELECTED, \$5-15; \$8-30; \$11-50; \$20-100.

EGG AND CHICK CIRCULAR FREE. LARGE 40-PAGE CATALOG, A DIME.

J. W. PARKS,

Box W,

ALTOONA, PA.



thus save the parent body a lot of unnecessary expense, work and worry.

"This is a mutual affair for the judges. We need you—you need us. You can ill-afford to stay on the outside, even though some critic recently wrote an article and stated 'the best judges did not have to join a club to have the stamp of approval placed on them.' This is true, but our membership will soon be so large that the judge who is a non-member will be in such a small class that he will be lonesome.

"Information pertaining to Judges' Section of the American Poultry Association will be gladly given. Write us; we shall be pleased to hear from you."

Additional to the foregoing, Mr. Ellison has asked for space in A. P. W. to be used in replying to the criticisms of Messrs. Hewes, Platt and Orr. Enjoying a good "scrap" and believing in a "fair field and no favors", we hereby extend to Mr. Ellison liberal use of these columns in support of the licensed judges' section of A. P. A.—for better or worse. Now go to it, fellow-travelers, and make truth and justice prevail, in the interests of all who may be concerned.

**A. C. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE
"SUSSEX CLUB OF AMERICA,"
RIGHT ON THE JOB**

It is with special pleasure that A. P. W. publishes the following letter from the president of the Sussex Club of America:

"Ravenna, O., February 2, 1917.
"To the Members of 'The Sussex Club of America':

"At the annual meeting of the club in Cleveland next winter, I will give two special prizes of \$50 cash each, optional with the winner to have cups costing \$50 cash each, for the best Speckled Sussex cockerel and pullet, and for which I will not compete.

"The conditions are that these birds shall be owned and raised by the exhibitor from eggs laid in the United States or Canada and only members of 'The Sussex Club of America' are eligible to compete. I would like to see every club member a contestant for these prizes.

"Let us all make a good big exhibit at the annual club meet next winter, and by so doing, attract the attention of breeders and the public to one of the very best utility breeds of poultry ever introduced into America.

"Yours respectfully,
"A. C. WILLIAMS,
"President of 'The Sussex Club of America'."

Other officers of this club are as follows:

G. A. Lucas, First Vice-President, Lindsay, Ont.

T. J. Rountree, Second Vice-President, Nora, Ill.

D. M. Green, Secretary-Treasurer, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Executive Committee: A. C. Williams, Ravenna, Ohio; D. M. Green, Cherry Valley, N. Y.; G. A. Lucas, Lindsay, Ontario; P. H. Hofus, South Charleston, Ohio; T. J. Rountree, Nora, Ill.; C. R. Shields, Columbus, O. and A. H. Emch, Toledo, O.

**PRESENT EXPRESS RATES ON LIVE
POULTRY, AS APPROVED BY THE
INTERSTATE COMMERCE
COMMISSION**

The thanks of A. P. W. readers are due Mr. R. Fawcett, Beverly, N. J., for the following letter relating to the present classification, covering live poultry and pigeons, as enforced by the express companies with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1917.
"Mr. R. Fawcett, Beverly, N. J.
"Dear Sir:—

"Replying to the inquiry contained in your letter of February 10th, we will quote from the express classification:

"POULTRY AND PIGEONS, LIVE:

"In slatted coops.

"When the value declared does not exceed 25 cents per pound, gross weight of poultry and coop, second-class.

"When the value declared exceeds 25 cents per pound, gross weight of poultry and coop 1½ times first-class.

"In coops where cloth is used and forms a necessary part of the coop, two times first-class.

"The term 'market poultry' is no longer published by the express companies.

"Respectfully,

"Interstate Commerce Commission.

"George B. McGinty,
"Secretary."

The foregoing appears to mean that standard-bred fowl for breeding purposes, or otherwise, can be shipped in slatted coops at "second-class" express rate, provided the value claimed for them by declaration on the shipping receipt does not exceed 25 cents per pound.

On the other hand, if live poultry, regardless of the use to be made of them, or their actual value, are shipped in slatted coops or in other wooden coops on which no cloth is used, forming "a necessary part of the coop", a rate of "1½ times first-class" will be charged, provided the declared value "exceeds 25 cents per pound."

If shipping coops are used of which cloth "forms a necessary part", then "two times first-class" will be charged, regardless of the declared value of the fowls per pound, or otherwise.

Shippers of live poultry, especially breeders of standard-bred fowl, are much interested in these rates. The same should be true of the manufacturer of

YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS *Triumph Over All Comers!*

(FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC)

At Madison Square Garden, December 29th, 1916, to January 3rd, 1917, the Great Sweepstake Show of America, in the heaviest competition ever brought together, and the largest and best class ever shown at the Garden, my winnings were as follows:—

**COCKS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes;
HENS, 1st, 4th and 5th prizes;
COCKERELS, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes;
PULLETS, 1st prize;
PENS, 1st and 2nd prizes.**

Special for Best Display, Special for Best Cock, Special for Best Hen, Special for Best Pen and the Grand Solid Silver Sweepstake Special for the Best Bird in the largest class of the show. Remember every bird that won a prize at the Garden this year was from my strain.

I have the grandest lot of choice breeding cockerels for sale that I ever have owned. They will improve any flock for exhibition and laying qualities. Eggs for Hatching from 65 of the best pens in America.

WHY NOT COME TO HEADQUARTERS AND GET THE BEST?

Mating list free on request.

D. W. Young,

Box E-13,

Monroe, New York



FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL, BOSTON, 1915
BRED AND OWNED BY D. W. YOUNG, MONROE, N. Y.

shipping coops used by the fancier-breeders. We hope that every A. P. W. reader who has occasion to ship poultry is familiar with these classification rates, etc., and is taking full advantage of them.

**YEARLY "OFFICIAL CLUB BOOK"—
AND IT'S A LIVE ONE**

Editor of A. P. W. acknowledges with thanks an early copy of the Official Club Book of the American White Orpington Club. This appears to be an interesting and valuable publication. It consists of 96 pages and cover, size of pages, 6 x 9 inches, is printed on heavy-weight enameled paper, is attractively illustrated and contains numerous articles of interest and value to breeders and admirers of the White Orpington fowl.

Among other aggressive and progressive features it contains a "revised standard," as prepared by a committee consisting of O. W. Aldrich, president of the club; E. S. Aldrich, secretary-treasurer, and Len Rawnsley, all of Columbus, Ohio. Also there are two unique charts, giving claimed-to-be-correct measurements for the Orpington breed, male and female. Underneath the chart of the male, for example, are these words, among others: "The above drawing shows the type of bird that finds favor with the best breeders and judges of the present day." Next comes this, as a "key" to the measurements: "The following measurements are taken of the first Madison Square Garden cockerel, January, 1917."

This instructive and inspiring "official club book" is sent free to members of the American White Orpington Club. To non-members the price is fifty cents per copy, postpaid. The club now has 512 members and is growing steadily, as the result of the efforts of its present officers, who are as follows:

- President, O. W. Aldrich, Columbus, O.
- First Vice-President, F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va.
- Second Vice-President, John Deane, Ben Avon, Pa.
- Secretary-Treasurer, E. S. Aldrich, Columbus, O.
- Executive Committee: J. I. Lyle, Plainfield, N. J.; J. S. Morris, Lebanon, O.; E. J. Harbin, Riverside, Ill.; F. M. Gensch, Omro, Wis.; J. H. Henderson, McConnellsville, Pa.; O. W. Aldrich, E. S. Aldrich.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The new catalogue of H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, originator and extensive breeder of Sheppard's Famous strain of Anconas, is being circulated and should be in the hands of the many admirers of this profitable and attractive standard-bred fowl. Mr. Sheppard's 1917 catalogue contains 4 pages, 5 3/4 by 8 3/4 inches in size, is printed on high-grade calendared paper, is profusely illustrated, including a colorplate reproduction of a pair of Mr. Sheppard's first prize winners, male and female, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, also numerous other winners made

from photographs and several exterior and interior pictures of Mr. Sheppard's home, conditioning house, shipping room, etc. Also there are several views of poultry yards and buildings, showing large runs, with ample shade. Quality is described, winnings given and prices are quoted for breeding stock and eggs for hatching. Recently an Ancona chick sold by Mr. Sheppard to a customer laid 331 eggs in 365 consecutive days—believed to be a new world's record. No doubt Mr. Sheppard is today America's foremost breeder of the Anconas, quality and numbers duly considered. He breeds both the Single Comb and Rose Comb varieties. A copy of his latest catalogue will be mailed free to A. P. W. sub-

scribers, who drop him a postal card or write him a letter asking for it.

George B. Ferris, proprietor of Ferris Leghorn Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich., reports that he is having a fine trade—that up to April 1st he was getting all the business he could handle. Mr. Ferris' plant is a large one, capable of producing thousands of hatching eggs per week and thousands of day-old chicks each month. He publishes an interesting and instructive catalogue for 1917, copy of which will be sent free on request. Mr. Ferris does not handle so-called utility Leghorns, but the "real thing." Prices for hatching eggs and day-old chicks range from the average for fair quality

J. C. FISHEL & SON

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THE WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES

at the Fall Fairs and the leading shows of 1917-18 will be Fishel-Bred Birds of

THE WORLD'S BEST STRAIN

Their record for the past sixteen years, including the last three World's Fairs and the late Auditorium Milwaukee Poultry Show, is a record unequalled.

**We can supply you with
EGGS FOR HATCHING
BABY AND SIX-WEEK-OLD CHICKS
BREEDERS AND EGG-A-DAY FOWLS**

We have thirty-five yards, the highest quality we ever put together. They include winners at Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, Hagerstown, Indianapolis, Springfield and World's Fairs. We are confident of the results they will give our customers and ourselves. Our matings for meat and eggs are of truly superior quality and will continue to make our

EGG-A-DAY LINE

famous for their great laying and meat producing qualities. Send for catalogue and mating list describing this most wonderful strain and quoting you prices on **Eggs for Hatching, Baby and Six Week Old Chicks as well as Stock bred for**

Blue Ribbons—Meat—Eggs—or Quick Growth

A grand lot of breeders for sale as well as several Egg-A-Day bred fowls.

J. C. FISHEL & SON

Box W,

HOPE, INDIANA

up to higher prices for superior standard-bred S. C. White Leghorns—the kind that combine utility and beauty. If you are interested in Leghorns and wish to know how a progressive poultryman conducts a large and successful plant, write today for Mr. Ferris' 1917 catalogue—a good-sized booklet which will be mailed free if you mention American Poultry World.

Among the White Wyandotte breeders that A. P. W. endorses without reservation is Arthur G. Bouck, manager of Fernbrook Farm, Menands Road, Albany, N. Y. We take this position on a knowledge of the man, of his experience, his character and the known quality of birds bred, priced and shipped by him in time past. Three or four times lately we have seen birds sent out by Mr. Bouck or have received letters from the persons who bought them and in every case they have given fine satisfaction—have been considered worth a good deal more than the prices paid for them. If you, reader, are breeding White Wyandottes and need new blood or a still better male for one or more of your 1917 breeding pens, read this quotation from a letter of March 2nd from Mr. Bouck: "We have a grand lot of cockerels and cock birds for sale at prices of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 each." To Mr. Bouck you can send cash and be sure of getting honest value. Furthermore, he says in this letter: "We are in nice shape to handle our orders for hatching eggs, as we have mated more birds than

usual this year and the quality all around is noticeably better than our matings of a year ago." When a man like Mr. Bouck makes this statement, it can be relied on. Address Fernbrook Farm, Arthur G. Bouck, Manager, Menands Road, Albany, N. Y.

Reports continue to come to hand that the demand this season for Campines is exceptional—and the same can be said of Anconas. Among the fortunate breeders of these two popular egg machines is Cedar Hill Poultry Farm. This farm is conducted at two places. The Ancona plant is at Cumberland City, Tenn., H. A. Scott, proprietor, and the Campine plant is located at Bowling Green, Ky., J. Pence, manager. Under date March 14th, Mr. Pence wrote A. P. W. as follows: "Thank you for the mention in March A. P. W. For your information, we have entirely sold out of breeding stock and will have nothing further to offer but hatching eggs until our young stock is ready for sale about September 1st. However, we are prepared to furnish eggs for hatching from well-balanced pens, headed by strong, vigorous males and all our birds have the 'lay' bred in them. Am enclosing herewith a copy of our mating list for this season, which we are mailing free to all interested—a postal card will bring it."

Mr. Scott is a member of the Ancona Club of America, also of the United Ancona Club. Mr. Pence is a member of the American Campine Club. Both are mem-

bers of the American Poultry Association. In next month's issue we shall publish some cuts of the Cedar Hill Poultry Farm prize winners at Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn. They guarantee 80 per cent. fertility in hatching eggs and invite A. P. W. readers to send for their printed matter and give them a trial order.

It isn't always the big plant—not by any means—that furnishes the best bargains when it comes to buying standard-bred fowl or eggs for hatching. This fact is brought to our mind by reading letters and digesting statements made by Emory H. Bartlett, breeder of Single Comb White Leghorns at Enfield, Mass. Mr. Bartlett breeds trap-nested stock of high egg yield and his birds possess standard quality as well. While his supply is limited, comparatively speaking, nevertheless we believe that numerous readers of A. P. W. can "get their money's worth" of Mr. Bartlett in the form of hatching eggs or breeding males to an extent that will prove highly gratifying. Under date, March 1st, Mr. Bartlett wrote us: "I have one pedigreed pullet this year from a 233-egg hen that has laid 89 eggs since November 6th and one not pedigreed from my second pen last year that has laid 82 eggs since November 16th. I do not hatch very early as they are apt to moult if hatched before the middle of April. Last year I hatched my stock entirely from two pens. This year I have six matings." Still

Single TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS Rose

Send for mating list describing the strongest breeding pens of Tompkins' Reds ever put together. These pens are headed by my winners at the largest shows such as Madison Square, Boston, Palace and Buffalo. A few more high grade cockerels and pullets ready for the breeding pen, at prices that will please the most skeptical. Address

HAROLD TOMPKINS,

Box W,

CONCORD, MASS.

AN ASTOUNDING RECORD

Of 255 Eggs in Eleven Months



That was the Official Record of a Regal-Dorcas pullet in the NORTH AMERICAN EGG LAYING CONTEST.

For years pullets bred and furnished by me have been making wonderful records in the Laying Contests, ranging from 200 to 245 eggs.

The above, however, is the highest official record of a Regal female. Here is my customer's letter:—

Mr. John S. Martin,
Port Dover, Ont.

DuBois, Pa., Dec. 22, 1916.

Dear Sir:—

One of the pullets purchased from you and entered by me in the North American Egg Laying Contest had an official record of 255 eggs for the year, November 1st, 1915, to November 1st, 1916. This pullet did not begin laying until the fifth week of the contest, so that the above record is for 48 weeks' laying.

Yours very truly,

HARRY C. LOWE.

Regal White Wyandottes are the typical American White Wyandottes, not the slim-bodied, high-tailed, beefy-combed kind that are Wyandotte in name only.

My birds are the kind you would like to own, with low close fitting combs, deep bay eyes, rich yellow legs, broad backs, low tails and chalk-white plumage. From reports received this past season, Regal White Wyandottes in the hands of my customers have been winners in over 100 shows. The Regal strain has reproduced its quality and established more successful breeders than any other strain in existence.

If you are not getting good results in fertility or egg production, if your birds are weak in constitution and not as vigorous as you would like, why not make a new start with the Regal White Wyandottes? They have been tried and not been found wanting. Do not delay but reserve your eggs now before it is too late.

EXHIBITION MATINGS—Pens 1 to 20, (as they run) \$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 45; \$24.00 per 100. Pens 5 to 12 are special matings. Eggs selected from special pens only are \$10.00 per 15; \$18.00 per 30; \$25. per 45; \$50. per 100.
RECORD LAYING PENS (Dorcas Line)—Pens 21 to 30 are headed by males bred from females with high records. Some of these males also have exhibition records. The females in these ten pens are composed of yearlings with trap-nest records from 180 to 246, and pullets of the same breeding. From these pens eggs are \$5.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 50; \$27.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 200.
Utility matings of vigorous surplus stock—\$5.50 per 50; \$10.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 500; \$85.00 per 1000.

1000—COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS AND PULLETS FOR SALE—1000

SPECIAL VALUE PENS—Male and four females, \$25, \$35 and \$50. Fine Exhibition or Dorcas Cockerels, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25. Pullets, \$4, \$5, \$8 and \$10. Stay-white Utility Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each.

FREE—Send for 1917 Catalogue and Mating List. It gives full description of all my matings. Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be worth dollars to you.

JOHN S. MARTIN,

Box W,

PORT DOVER, CANADA

later, March 14th, Mr. Bartlett wrote: "Shipped my second 100 eggs to today. Sent all from my trap-nest house. I set 13 from this house under a hen and every egg was fertile. Sold eleven cockerels lately to a breeder in this state who is widely known as an exhibitor at Boston. He has about 400 Leg-horns. I sent him five the first time and he immediately ordered six more. Says they were all 'very satisfactory'. The two best layers I have today are the two best birds as regards standard quality." Here is a man from whom a limited number of A. P. W. readers can get value received—and at moderate prices.

If you are in the market, reader, for Barred Plymouth Rock eggs by the hundreds or by the thousands for hatching purposes—eggs from which to produce broilers, fryers or other kinds of prime market fowl, write to W. A. Congdon, Box 404, Waterman Ill. Mr. Congdon's Barred Rocks are "bred for utility and beauty." His farm contains 146 acres, he has 500 head of breeders and has been in the business twenty-five years. Mr. Congdon has advertised in A. P. W. quite a while and has been a continuous advertiser in the Reliable Poultry Journal (same editorial management) fifteen years or more. In all this time we have never received a complaint about stock or eggs sold by him or his methods of doing business. He sells eggs for hatching in single settings at from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per fifteen and eggs for incubators at \$6.00 per hundred. Mr. Congdon will be glad to send you his free booklet if you will drop him a postal card or send him a letter, explaining what you want.

In looking about for a strictly reliable specialty breeder of White Plymouth Rocks with whom to place your orders for a top-notch male or two for breeding purposes or for eggs for hatching, do not forget H. W. Halbach & Sons, Waterford, Wis. Nature does not produce squarer men than H. W. Halbach and he has three sons of whom any man would be proud. All four of them are chicken cranks of the first magnitude and as a result of years of patient effort and intelligent selection they have established a strain of standard-bred White Rocks second to none in the entire central-west. Their latest printed matter will be sent to our readers free on request. Please mention A. P. W. when you write.

Lately we received a report from an acquaintance who bought fifteen pullets and five cockerels—Single Comb White Orpingtons—from the Morris Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Ohio, J. S. & G. M. Morris proprietors, Harold Rawnsley, manager. Moderate prices were paid for these birds, but the report said: "They are truly fine—are worth two or three times what we paid for them". That is the kind of reports A. P. W. management likes to hear from its readers regarding fowls or equipment, purchased from its guaranteed display advertisers. It is our intention to carry in these columns the advertisements of only such men and firms as will deal fairly with A. P. W. subscribers. There are plenty of poultrymen of this kind—enough for

[Continued on page 332]

OWEN FARMS

1916-17 WINNINGS

At Madison Square Garden, New York, in the best class ever brought together in America, including leading Western breeders as well as the cream of the East.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

1st and 2nd Cock; 5th Hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 4th Pullet; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pen.

N. B. 2nd Cockerel was won by a bird owned by Robert Sall, Midland Park, N. J., on a cockerel hatched from Owen Farms' eggs. (Used by permission.)

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

1st Cockerel; 2nd Hen; 2nd Pullet; 3rd and 5th Pen.

417 OWEN FARMS BIRDS HAVE WON THE BLUE AT THE GARDEN, THE PREMIER SHOW OF ALL AMERICA.

At Grand Central Palace Show, New York, in a splendid quality class, with one of the best teams ever exhibited.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

1st and 2nd Cock; 1st, 2nd and 4th Hen; 2nd and 5th Cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet; 1st and 2nd Pen.

At Boston Show, in a large and very hot class

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

1st, 3rd and 4th Cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen; 2nd and 6th Cockerel; 3rd, 4th and 5th Pullet; 1st and 2nd Young Pen; 1st Old Pen.

At the New York State Fair, Syracuse, the best Quality Fall Fair of all America

WHITE ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND WHITE ORPINGTONS

12 out of a possible 20 FIRSTS, 8 SECONDS, 9 THIRDS and 9 FOURTH and FIFTH PRIZES. A total of 38 REGULAR AWARDS. The most important of all firsts, FIRST PRIZE PEN, WAS WON IN EACH VARIETY. 28 OWEN FARMS BIRDS WON THE BLUE. 8 birds of all other exhibitors combined won the Blue. N. B. Have sold S. C. REDS and WHITE WYANDOTTES for all leading shows. So have not shown these varieties this season.

YOU WILL FIND HERE

BIRDS TO WIN YOUR SHOW

BIRDS TO BREED WINNERS FOR YOU

BIRDS TO PRODUCE UNEQUALED UTILITY STOCK

EGGS TO HATCH WINNERS FOR YOU

EGGS TO HATCH BEAUTIFUL THOROUGHbred UTILITY STOCK

IN BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. REDS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

OWEN FARMS BIRDS HAVE BEEN THE FOUNDATION BLOOD FOR THE OTHER GOOD FLOCKS ALL OVER AMERICA. VERY FEW REALLY GOOD FLOCKS EXIST THAT ARE NOT WHOLLY OR PARTLY OWEN FARMS BLOOD LINES.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM THE FINEST LINE-BRED MATINGS IN AMERICA.

\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, and \$20.00 per 15.

UTILITY LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15.

MY MATING LIST TELLS THE WHOLE STORY

My large Illustrated Catalogue gives in interesting form the story of the development of my magnificent flocks and their winnings. My Mating List carefully describes my line-bred pens each year. My new Testimonial Circular will give you convincing proof of the success of Owen Farms Stock and Eggs in customers' hands in nearly every State in the Union and every Province in Canada. Have you seen and read them? If not YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF to do so before buying Stock or Eggs for Hatching. My terms are fair and generous. My prices for dependable stock are the lowest. The value of my blood lines to my customers has proved unequalled. All this printed matter is yours for the asking.

MANY THOUSAND OWEN FARMS CUSTOMERS have become my friends and boosters through correspondence with me and the ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION they have obtained from Stock or Eggs purchased here. This advertisement is not needed to bring my old customers back to me whenever they are in need. It is an invitation to you, who have never experienced OWEN FARMS SATISFACTION, to write me frankly and fully. See how nearly we can meet on the plane of mutual confidence. If you can visit the wonderful Owen Farms, do so. MY LATCH STRING IS ALWAYS OUT. You will regret neither the time nor expense. IF YOU CANNOT COME, WRITE!

My Birds Live, Grow, Lay and Pay.

OWEN FARMS

115 William Street,

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor. FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR CHICKS IN GOOD HEALTH

By Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass.

(Continued from page 305)

adverse conditions sometimes, but that is no reason why we should be careless. You will stand a chance of better chicks if you give the growing germ pure air! There is the same need of thorough ventilation for the hatching machine as there is for the growing chickens in summer, or the breeding stock in the winter pens. The air of the room where you run your machine needs to be pure, clean,

should be change of air enough to make it fit for yourself to spend an hour in it without getting sleepy. The incubator cellar should be kept as clean as a good housewife keeps her kitchen. Sweeping, soap and hot water, sunshine and fresh air will work wonders, in both.

At Hatching Time

The nearer the newly hatched chick stays to its shell, until dry and rested, the better for its future growth. It certainly does itself no good, and is harmful to others, when it goes crawling around the tray of the machine. There is no necessity for a chick to pick at the

glass of the door, no good reason why it should eat the droppings of the baby chicks, no reason at all why it should become active so early in life. I do not want my chicks to eat, drink, or scratch, before they are twenty-four hours old. When the eggs begin to chip it is time to darken the machine. The tacking of cardboard over the glass, or the hanging of bagging over the doors, will shut out the light and give the conditions that I am advocating for good health at hatching time.

Some thought has to be given to conditions if you keep the newly hatched chicks in the machine for a day or two. If the hatch is large, or the ventilation of the incubator not sufficient for your needs, you may have to prop open a door, or even remove part of the chicks to the brooder. Somehow, some way, keep your chicks quiet for twenty-four to forty-eight hours!

Early Brooder Days

Early brooder days call for some thought and preparation if you would start the chicks off vigorously.

The brooder needs the same care as did the incubator. Sunlight and fresh air, will kill off most of the mould germs if you will wield the scrubbing brush and mop. Incubation is easy compared with brooding. You have the factors of litter, feed and water, as well as the rapidly increasing amount of droppings to consider now. Brooder chicks need much the same care as do babies. They need warmth, good food, a clean home, with pure air and sunshine. There is no one food that will send chicks through the dangers of the brooder stage better than milk. Chicks fed on sweet (or sour) milk, withstand troubles that under-fed chicks take on.

Given health conditions, plus milk, and you can feed almost anything else in reason to baby chicks.

The very feed that is given the chicks should be watched as it is used from day to day. Cracked grains, especially in the spring season, take on mould germs when kept in damp, warm storehouses. Dusty chick foods should be carefully examined in order that poor food shall not make the little ones ill, and if there is any question as to the quality of the chick food, and you just will not throw it away, feed it to the adult hens. They will stand what would make little chicks ill. Indeed, you should make sure that your small chicks of brooder age, get food clean enough for human consumption.

Much indigestion, in chicks, has disappeared since we began to use dry mashes and clean scratch foods. We also get less indigestion, because our chicks have the best balanced ration for growth.

Some of the bowel ailments of chicks are due to bad air rather than to overheating or under-heating. Between the question of too high temperature or chilling, I prefer the extra heat. You will have less illness if you ventilate the brooders and brooder houses more, and use more oil, coal, or electric current to keep the temperature up to a comfortable degree. It is cheaper to pay for additional fuel than to close up the brooders and get bad air for the chicks to breathe. Use a wider wick, higher flame, more coal, and so be able to keep open the ventilating system!

Healthy chicks do not need water that has drugs in it. There is no better drink than clean water, sour milk, or sweet milk. The water fountains will need attention, especially in the heated brooder. Water dishes should be washed out daily, with a good scalding when there is any indication of their becoming filthy. It will not do to pour clean water into a dirty dish, thinking that it will remain sweet. Clean water in a clean dish, will help maintain good health in the chicks.

The Breeding and Laying Stock.

How the hens like to get out of doors these first spring days! They range out as far as they can go. They get into some sunny corner and dust as you never saw them dust before. With the sunshine, the freedom, the range, comes the largest egg yield of the year. With the eggs for eating, eggs for hatching, comes good health. These are the conditions that bring good health! It will be well to remember this with the coming of autumn, with the coming of another winter. It is when we supply warm weather conditions, as nearly as we can, in the cold months, that we get the good egg yield and splendid health.

As we open up the doors through the March days, as we leave open the windows through the April nights, we notice that the litter dries out, the winter smells disappear. Then the combs and wattles take on the bright color of good vigor, strength shows in every action of the hens, and we are past the season when illness may break out in the flock. With all these changes come better fertility in the eggs and larger egg production, as well as that body condition that gives these results. Let us give more attention to building up healthy bodies in our poultry, and then we shall need to give less thought to curing hens and chicks that are ill or out of condition.



This Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, winner of first at the 1916 Palace New York Show, was hatched from a setting of eggs sold by Mr. H. D. Riley, specialty breeder of Barred Rocks, to a customer, Wm. S. Tucker, of Seaford, Del., who also hatched the second prize cockerel from the same setting of eggs. This is truly remarkable and clearly proves the quality of hatching eggs that are sent out by Mr. Riley. Both these birds are now owned by Mr. Riley. They are brothers to the second, third and fourth Chicago Coliseum cockerels and all of them were sired by Mr. Riley's second Coliseum cock bird. Mr. Riley sends to his customers exactly the same eggs that he incubates to produce his own winners and breeders. His mating list will be sent free on request and those who are interested in quality Barred Plymouth Rocks should send for a copy of it without delay. Address Henry D. Riley, Box H, Strafford, Chester Co., Pa.

sweet. It is the air of the room that passes through the incubator, and there comes a time in the life of the chick within the egg when it breathes what filters through the shell. Stale air, lamp fumes, decaying roots, lend no help to you in incubation.

I cannot tell how you should air your cellar, room, or machine. It is your problem to work out. In my own hatching I depend on cheese cloth covered windows in late winter, and fine wire covered frames in spring. I would rather run my machine in a room at a low temperature and get good fresh air, than in a warmer place with sultry air. There

FEBRUARY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST, MOUNTAIN GROVE, MISSOURI

Director C. T. Patterson, of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, gives us the results of the contest for February from a "commercial viewpoint," as follows:—

We often hear the question asked, "What can be made from poultry?" In answer to this question we give the results of the Contest for February from a commercial viewpoint.

The results of five previous contests indicate that the average production for February is the average per month for the year. While the price of eggs was above the average, price of feed was correspondingly high.

As one man does all the work in the contest, it furnishes a basis for finding the relation between cost, labor, profits, etc. In doing the work of feeding, watering, trapping, etc., the man passes through 756 gates and doors each day, as well as keeping 58 mash hoppers in repair, cleaning 58 droppings boards, and keeping the litter in order in 58 houses. Thus it will be seen that the man has a maximum amount of labor and as he has charge of 58 pens of 6 hens each, 5 competing and 1 substitute, 348 hens, he has a minimum number of hens, and as February is the shortest month in the year, we believe the profits to be below the average.

The feed for February cost \$71.34, or 20.5c per hen, and 16 egg cases at 25c each, cost \$4.00, making a total cost of \$75.34.

5,528 eggs were produced, which sold at an average of 3 1-3c each, or \$184.26, leaving \$108.92 for labor. This is an average of 31c per hen, which was more than 1c profit per hen per day.

One man can care for three or four times as many hens where they are kept in larger flocks, which makes the profits greater.

We believe proper feed and care is partly responsible for large egg yields. We have no secret formula for feeding, but have published our feed ration through these columns and will send circular entitled, "Balancing the Ration for Egg Production," free upon request.

The Contest.

The 290 competing pullets produced 4,732 eggs during February, or an average of 16.3 eggs per hen, which is the best average ever produced at this place during February. 12.8 eggs was the average for the five previous contests.

A pen of Buff Rocks from Kansas won the cup for February by laying 106 eggs.

The pens occupying the five highest places for February are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
5 Buff Rocks, Kansas	106
59 S. C. W. Leghorns, Pennsylvania	103
49 White Rocks, Missouri	100
24 S. C. Reds, Missouri	98
4 Partridge Rocks, Ohio (Tie)	97
37 White Wyandottes, Missouri (Tie)	97
39 Columbian Wyandottes, N. Y. (Tie)	97

A White Wyandotte hen holds the highest record to date by laying 103 eggs in the four months. Hens occupying the five highest places to date follow:

Hen	Pen	Eggs
4	35 White Wyandotte, Mo.	103
3	19 R. C. R. I. White, N. J.	94
1	28 S. C. Red, Iowa	93
2	29 Buff Orpington, Mo.	92
3	35 White Wyandotte, Mo. (Tie)	91
3	11 Barred Rock, Missouri (Tie)	91

A pen of White Wyandottes from Missouri is in the lead for all time by laying 393 eggs in the four months.

The ten highest pens to date are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
35 White Wyandottes, Missouri	393
19 R. C. Rhode Island Whites, N. J.	386
31 White Wyandottes, New York	351
27 Buff Orpingtons, Missouri	343
23 White Orpingtons, Missouri	338
52 S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	330
20 R. C. Reds, Missouri	327
29 S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Missouri	320
22 R. C. Reds, Missouri	318
28 S. C. Reds, Iowa	309



HERE!
Write Your Own
"Money-Back"
Guarantee

On the greatest, most practical coal-burning brooder ever made. Self-feeding, self-regulating, everlasting. Broods 100

to 1000 chicks at a guaranteed cost of less than 6 cents a day. Used by over 10,000 big and little breeders. The

STANDARD
COLONY BROODER
PATENTED

Will do anything any other brooder will do regardless of price, and do it better. You know what a good brooder ought to be and do. Just put that on paper and our dealer or ourselves will sign it and ship the brooder on thirty days' trial. If it doesn't come up to every claim we make, you get your money back without argument.

Beware of Imitations.

AGENTS WANTED Some good territory still open. An attractive proposition for the right man or firm.

Book of Proof—Free. Write for it or ask your dealer.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

233 Euclid Avenue

Springfield, Ohio

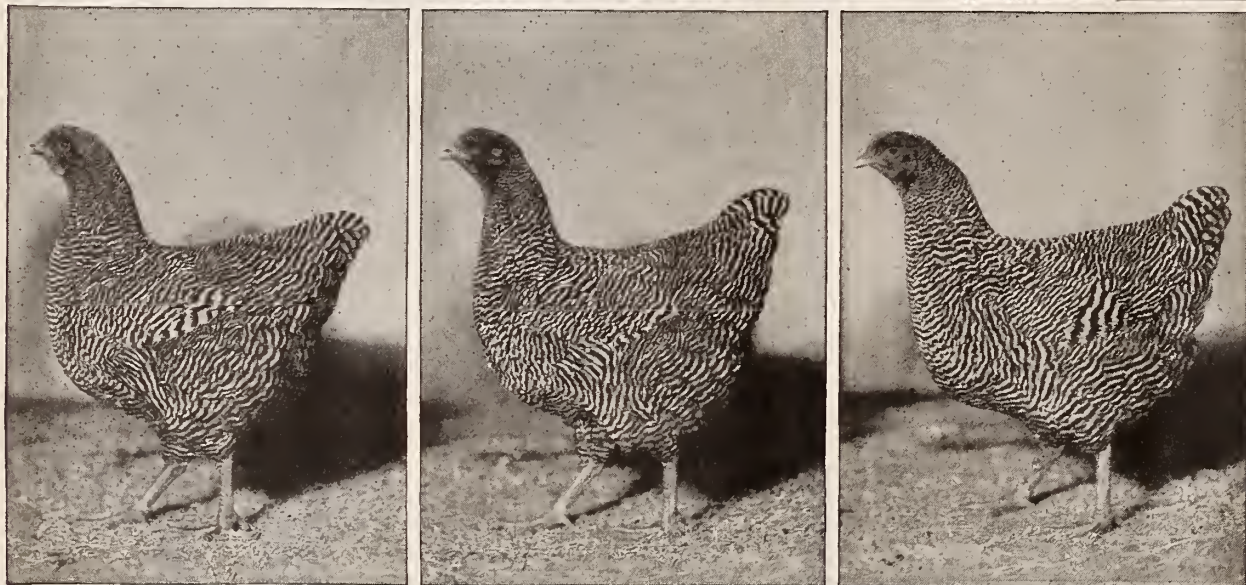
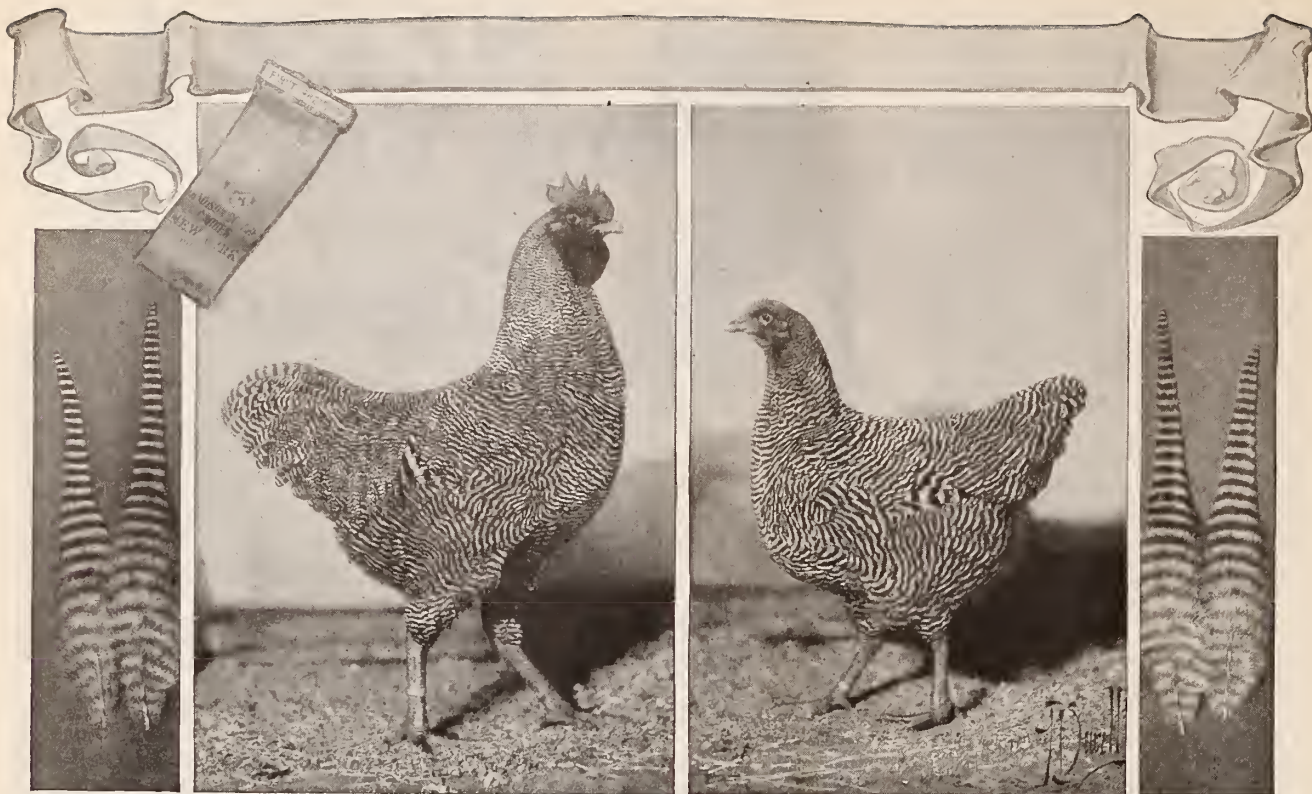
SPECIFICATIONS.

- Solid cast iron stove.
- 52-inch galvanized hover.
- Two double-disc thermostats, tandem hitched.
- Rocker furnace grates, self-cleaning and anti-clog.
- Check valve hung on knife edge bearings.
- Gas proof—fire proof—fool proof.
- Guaranteed to burn more than 24 hours in any temperature with one coaling.
- Capacity, up to 1000 chicks.

\$16⁰⁰

A Little Higher in the West on Account of Freight.





"IMPERIAL RINGLET" FIRST PRIZE EXHIBITION PEN
 at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1917
 BRED, OWNED & EXHIBITED BY E. B. THOMPSON, AMENIA, NEW YORK.

Most visitors to poultry shows first examine the classes of single entries. Probably this is because most breeders place their best individual specimens in the classes. Every Plymouth Rock breeder who visited the last Madison Square Garden Show took special interest in the great three-year-old cock bird shown by Mr. E. B. Thompson. He won last year as well as this and shows greater strength and vitality this year than last. The Imperial "Ringlets" grow in interest when one looks up the show records and finds that "Champion" male has been won by them at the Garden show successively for seven years and that first prize pullet and champion female for three years in succession, was won by the "Ringlets" at the Garden. The noticeable advancement in the females, especially during the past five years, proves that this great strain is phenomenal for breeding show females as well as males. Mr. Thompson's pullets last year were marvels. None of his pullets were defeated at the Garden last year. To me the uniformity of his pullets in his five winning exhibition pens proved the progress of this great strain even more than if only his wonderful first prize winning pullet was considered. In posing this first prize winning pen and examining the pullets in Mr. Thompson's other four winning pens, I discovered that the most accentuated contrast and clearest barring in sections most difficult to perfect, had been achieved on a pullet in one of his other pens. The E. B. Thompson "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks plainly demonstrated this year at the Madison Square Garden Show that the past season on Mr. Thompson's farm at Amenia, N. Y., was one of decided advancement, not in color points alone, but in the other standard qualities that make the Barred Plymouth Rock so eminently attractive and profitable to American fancier-breeders as well as progressive farmers.—F. L. Sewell.

STUDIES IN HEREDITY AT THE WORLD-FAMED OWEN FARMS

By John H. Robinson, Special Contributor

(Continued from page 303)

distribute in it, the reserve pigment not desired in the surface color of an exhibition bird, but indispensable if that bird is to produce its like in surface color when mated with its like. Uniform strength in undercolor means more from a breeder's point of view than anything else, for with this in reserve, any desired shade of surface color can be restored immediately if it begins to fail, but if undercolor is weak, the breeder may lose his hold on the situation before he can get his matings as he wants them.

Single Comb White Orpingtons

In this variety the remarkable advance during the last four or five years has been in color. At that time pure White Orpingtons were extremely rare. I do not think that it was on my last previous visit to Owen Farms, but it certainly was as late a visit as about the summer of 1911 that the late Wm. Barry Owen, when showing me over the farm, remarked as we approached the White Orpington pens, "I am going to show you two White Orpington males that are really white, and that is all of that kind I can show you. We have others that are as white as those most breeders call white, but they are not what we call white." As I recall those males they were very white, for White Orpingtons of that time, yet unless my memory deceives me, they are surpassed in color by any and every male of this variety used for breeding on the farm this season.

The Owen Farms' White Orpington stocks were started some years later than the Buffs. The breeding lines of the present flock all go back to four imported males which won first and second cock, and first cockerel at Madison Square Garden in 1909-1910, and first cock at Boston in 1910. These were the best birds of the variety that could be obtained in England. Another great bird, the blood of which is well distributed through the flock, was the first cockerel at the Garden in 1911, and was sold to Aldrich Farm the following year for \$1,000.

From such stock as this the whiteness of this flock has been developed, at first very slowly, of late years more rapidly. More might have been accomplished in the same time had all the white birds produced been used as breeders, for quite a number of white specimens lacking in type and in the characteristic finish in head points early fixed in the best strains of White Orpingtons, were obtained. Deeply impressed with the importance of maintaining all other good points while working for perfection in color, Mr. Delano steadfastly put from him every temptation to use such birds. Now he has his reward as he sees, that without sacrificing type, and without introducing White Rock blood, his White Orpingtons are approaching the condition of pure whiteness throughout the flock much more rapidly than even his most sanguine expectations of a few years ago deemed possible.

Having seen the general improvement of the stock, as any visitor coming to

the farm from time to time, and seeing the birds year after year in show rooms, I looked with interest for the visible evidence the matings would give of hereditary character. Take just one male line, tracing back to the \$1,000 male. Pen 29 is headed by a grandson of this bird, which headed the same pen two previous years, making such a record as a breeder that Mr. Delano rates him the best all-round breeding bird of this variety ever produced. A yearling son of this male heads Pen 21; another yearling son of this bird heads Pen 40, while one of his cockerels of unusual promise heads Pen 25. Thus there are four out of the twenty regular White Orpington matings in which the males are the closest of kin and very like in character. If we look up the lines of other pens we find that the twenty pens may be arranged in a few groups similar to that I have just described, sometimes representing two generations, sometimes three generations, but never representing such a diversity of matings as would twenty pens of stock recently brought together from various sources.

I have been referring particularly to male lines, not only because they are more conspicuous and more conveniently followed, but because the limits of this article will not permit extended reference to both male and female lines in all varieties. I would not, however, have the reader infer that the female lines, that is the lines of breeding of any female or group of females, are less carefully considered. All the females come within the same general breeding lines as the males. It is what I call close-breeding, rather than in-breeding or line-breeding strictly following certain hereditary lines, that produces stock in which the immediate hereditary relations of characters are easily traced, in which the total number of ancestral lines is small, and the individuals of the stock, even when not immediately related, are so like in ancestry and in breeding character that the females of any line in the group may safely be mated with a male of any line that in external appearance appears to be a suitable mate for them. When this is the case the mating each season consists in taking as many as can be used of the best males to head the regular breeding pens, and then selecting from all lines the required number of females to mate with each. In discussing some varieties at this farm I will have occasion to mention matings in which all the hens are sisters. That happens only when a group of sisters presents greater uniformity of appearance than is usually found in eight, ten or fifteen females of the same breeding, available for any particular mating.

In breeding White Orpingtons at Owen Farms the females from the whitest sires

The Lord Farms

AMERICAN BRED

S. C. W. Leghorns Only

America's Greatest High Class

Utility Poultry Farm

If you are looking for

Big Winter Layers

Large Eggs

Good Sized Leghorns

White—Not Brassy, Yellow Stock

Chicks That Will Live

you must get our birds. No other strain compares with ours for all-round good qualities. We believe we are trapnesting more Leghorns than any other breeder in the U. S.

MAY CHICKS Book your order at once for chicks hatched during May. Chicks of this breed hatched at that time lay more eggs in twelve months than those hatched at any other time. Write for special circular about **May Chicks**.

Fancy eggs from high-class, trap-nested stock; eight special matings, \$3.00 to \$10.00.

Send 4c in stamps for our 97-page catalog.

Address either,

The Lord Farms

OR

THE EVERLAY FARM,

Box 240-G, Methuen, Mass.

QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EGGS and BABY CHICKS from the Best matings we ever had of our Champion winners and Quality stock. They WIN wherever shown.

They LAY at ALL TIMES. Pen Eggs, \$5.00 for 15, \$9.00 for 30, \$14.00 for 50, \$26.00 for 100. Utility flocks \$7.00 for 100, \$30.00 for 500, \$50.00 for 1000. BABY chicks from pens, \$10.00 for 20, \$20.00 for 50, \$40.00 for 100.

Chicks from range flocks \$4.00 for 20, \$9.00 for 50, \$16.00 for 100. You can not buy better for the money. The demand is greater than the supply. Send us that order now and be sure of it.

Illustrated Mating list free if you mention this paper.

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have had the preference as far as it could be given them without losing sight of other requirements.

Asked what he considered the pitfalls into which a breeder of White Orpingtons is most likely to fall, Mr. Delano mentioned: Breeding for too much shank, too high breast and too high a tail. It is a constant fight, he says, to keep those characters where they belong and not to drift away from correct Orpington type. Other things the breeder has to guard against constantly are,

stubs on the shanks, side-sprigs on combs, weak eyes and faulty leg color.

White Plymouth Rocks

White Rocks at Owen Farms go back to 1905. The Owen Farms' stock, however, is of known breeding since 1880, only a few years after the variety was introduced to the public. This stock was bred first for many years by an uncle of the late Harry Graves, and then by Harry Graves who, breeding on a small scale, raising only a few hundred

chickens a year, brought his strain to such perfection that fifteen years ago his supremacy as a breeder of White Rocks was undisputed. I believe it is correct to say that no other breeder of a popular variety working on so small a scale ever attained such eminence as a breeder of his variety. White Rocks bred by Harry Graves furnished the basic blood lines for every leading flock of this variety in America today. Breeders have not all bred alike upon these lines, but the fundamental characters of the Graves

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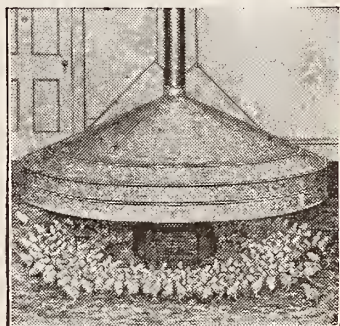
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strain may be seen everywhere even in strains that have not preserved the distinctive finish of the type.

In 1905 Wm. Barry Owen paid Harry Graves \$1,500 for his display at Madison Square Garden, consisting of the best fifteen birds he owned. Included in this purchase was old "Owen Farms Champion," figured in the purchase price at \$500. The straight Owen Farms' flock dates back to this time and this bird. In 1910 Mr. Owen bought the entire Greystone flock, developed from a Graves foundation at the Greystone Farms, by Mr. Frank H. Davey. These had for several years been the leading competitor of the Owen Farms' White Rocks.

I happened to be at Owen Farms the day after the Greystone birds arrived there, and saw them just as they were unloaded from the coops into pens hurriedly made ready for them, in houses too crowded to admit of sorting the birds as they had been at Greystone. I had just been through the Owen Farms' White Rocks with Mr. Delano. I never had a more impressive lesson in strain differences as developed through different individuals of the same high-quality foundation stock, by different breeders having the same ideals in view, than was afforded me on that occasion. As between individual birds from the different flocks, even one who knew both pretty well might hesitate often to say whether a particular bird was of one stock or of the other, but to compare any bird of either stock with a group of birds from the other would leave no uncertainty in the mind of any poultryman as to the identification of the odd specimen.

The two lines thus separately started have been bred distinct ever since, and other lines in which they are blended have been developed from them. Besides this, there has been for several years past selection in all lines to avoid the too-elongated White Rock type that for some years was, not exactly popular, but the latest style. With this development of intermediate lines, with modification of all lines in the same direction, sub-strain differences are disappearing, so that I doubt very much whether the most critical judge of White Rocks, could distinguish between the lines, differing in blood for many generations back, yet of close resemblance, unless given his cue by one intimately familiar with all the lines.

While I knew that Messrs. Delano and Davey were breeding very carefully to reduce the exaggerations in Rock type that had been made fashionable in White Rocks, and while I saw the effects of this in their exhibits at the shows, I did not

begin to realize how much progress had been made in this direction until I looked over the matings for this year with Mr. Delano. Though gradual, the change is already so complete that birds of the raw-boned kind are the exceptions, found only in the few matings where they are needed to offset a tendency in the other direction, or to preserve some special excellence in another character.

I want to emphasize it here, too, for the benefit of those who declaim against the neglect of utility properties by "fanciers" that this thorough modification of type in the stock of a foremost exhibitor, was made for the purpose of bringing the stock to the best "utility" type. These White Rocks are now typically finer and stronger-boned, finer-fibred, quicker-maturing than the stock of a few years ago; and this change in structure and symmetry has been made without letting go any of the good quality of color, comb, etc., associated with the former type.

Owen Farms' White Rocks today are alert, lively Rocks, fine and strong in bone, wide between the hocks, broad in back and saddle, widespread tails carried at a pleasing angle, pearly white plumage and good yellow skin and legs free from spots, neat heads, good red eyes—all that a fancier wants a White Rock to be, and they average a pound over Standard weight.


I had made some notes to say more in detail of the White Rocks as I saw them at this last visit, but I am reluctant to enter upon necessarily brief statements along those lines in this connec-

tion, because I would like if possible to leave with every reader as much as may be of the impression of a whole stock modified in a few seasons in type and style, made more desirable and more useful, without departure from established blood lines, without resort to the breeding methods commonly used to secure quick transformations, and without the loss of any valuable quality, simply by the practical breeder's methods of selection in the direction of the improvement desired.

Some of our scientific friends would have us believe that breeders do not really understand the processes by which they secure results. They tell us that it is not really the breeder's selection along the lines of progressive improvement in any direction that makes such improvement, but the gradual substitution of the desired type for the other. The truth is that both things take place simultaneously. Neither alone could work such changes as I have noted as taking place in this stock in so short a time.

White Wyandottes

As we begin consideration of the White Wyandottes at Owen Farms there is something more to say about the White Rocks. If one undertakes to say in the fewest possible words wherein the Graves strain of White Plymouth Rocks differed from others when they won their place as the premier stock of this variety, it can be done in four words: *They were White Rocks*. For some years before the Graves strain "arrived", White Rock and White Wyandotte types had been so con-



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fused by most breeders that distinctions of breed shape had quite disappeared. (They are not by any means universally observed by breeders and judges at the present time either.)

But, we will say about the year 1900, distinctive Rock type and distinctive Wyandotte type, in the white varieties of those breeds, could be found occasionally in individual specimens of most high-class stocks and quite regularly in small stocks here and there, but large stocks having breed type uniform throughout the flock were extremely rare. The prevailing types in White Rocks and White Wyandottes were practically identical in everything except the shape of the comb. Even illustrations designed to show the distinctive differences of breed type in Rocks and Wyandottes were almost identical. I recall being at a meeting of the local poultry association in the twin cities of Auburn and Lewiston, Me., about 1901 or 1902, when a member of the association gave a talk, illustrated with lantern slides, in the course of which he referred to this condition, and threw on the screen at the same time some model outlines of White Rocks and White Wyandottes which were almost identical. The length of body was the same; the back of the Wyandotte was more concave, its breast just a little fuller, its fluff filled out a trifle more.

This lack of separation of breed types was widely discussed in the poultry journals of that time, and breeders began to select to avoid similarity. By degrees they went to the other extreme, making the Rocks too long bodied and the Wyandottes too dumpy. While I appreciated the uniformity in type of the White Rocks at this farm before the type was modified by the selection for a finer type in the last few years, I never liked the long type. In White Wyandottes Owen Farms did not follow the extreme breeding for shortness and rotundity in all sections, and the type they maintained was one that I personally liked very much better than their more stylish (at that time) White Rock type. I never saw as many White Wyandottes of such superior quality and the type I like in Wyandottes anywhere as I used to see at Owen Farms when this variety was one of their leaders in numbers.

The type that pleases me is still in evidence. I saw many individual birds which strikingly recall others that I particularly noted on some former visit. Each and every pen is pleasing. But the stock is so much lower in numbers than I ever saw it before that it does not give me the same impression of first-rate quality in extraordinary quantity. There are ten magnificent breeding pens, where formerly there were twenty. When you go through ten pens, if you are at all familiar with poultry, you can keep most of them in your mind's eye for comparison until you have seen them all. Not many people, however, can retain distinctly the characteristics of more than ten or twelve matings without making a studied effort to get a comprehensive view of all. Beyond that number, each pen of the quality of the others that you see tends to obliterate impressions of particular pens and birds and to give you an indelible impression of type mul-

tipled indefinitely with remarkable precision.

I was pleased to learn that the opportunity to make an unusual number of sales of White Wyandottes at high prices was the immediate cause of the stock being so much reduced at this time and that it is the intention to hatch enough of this variety at the farm this season to bring the stock up to its former volume.

To write the history of the strain: It was brought to its state of very near perfection about seven or eight years ago, and the breeding lines of the birds in the present matings all go back to a few phenomenal birds of that period which proved to be remarkably prepotent breeders. The chief of these was "Jackie," the head of a line of remarkable breeding value, which is directly represented in the males in about half of the exhibition matings. I have preserved the Owen Farms' mating lists sent me for a good many years because of the extent to which they show close lines of breeding in many successive generations. I did not fully appreciate how far the "Jackie" line and another not named dominated in the blood of this stock until on my return home from this visit I looked up the old mating lists to see how far back I could follow in them the ancestry of the birds now heading the breeding pens.

As an example, Jackie 4th, a wonderful bird with a remarkable record in both the show room and the breeding pen, headed breeding pens for five years, 1911-1915. In 1912 two of his sons also headed breeding pens. In 1913 he had a son and a grandson at the head of breeding pens. So again in 1914 and 1915, sons and grandsons headed two pens. In 1916 one of his sons took his place in the pen he had headed so long, Pen No. 49 being the one in which was placed each year the mating which on pedigree and performance was expected to produce the very best pullets of the year. This same bird this year heads Pen No. 41.

Almost any male in the mating list can be traced back through previous mating lists and his lineage will show similar close and consistent breeding. The exceptions are the occasional males of extraordinary quality that could not be positively identified as to breeding as will happen when toe marks grow together or an injury to the web of the foot of a bird leaves it in a condition that makes identification marks doubtful.

The Owen Farms' type of White Wyandotte is a sturdy, substantial bird of Standard weight or a little more, the weight being due to appropriate length of body and great breadth. When I first began to study types in poultry in the early days of the White Wyandotte, the breed was commonly described as "blocky" I think that if we can keep that idea in mind and at the same time remember that a curve is not necessarily the arc of a circle, and that between curves of outline in birds there may be lesser curves and even straight lines without taking away from the character of the essential curves that are so pleasing on a Wyandotte in which they are discontinuous, we get a truer idea of Wyandotte type preserving utility values.

The type here is as conspicuous in

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the females as in the males. The proportion of birds departing from it found in the matings is only what is necessary to hold the type through a series of generations while maintaining the balance of all characters. As the reader who has studied breeding matters has doubtless concluded from what I have said of the adherence to certain male lines, the females are almost identical in

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

In this variety I found the greatest improvement in any variety at the farm, taking both quality and quantity into account. It was not until 1911 that Owen Farms began to work on exhibition Reds. At that time they bought the George W. Tracy stock, using these as a foundation, with the best birds of similar blood lines that they could secure.

From them their present stock has been developed. I rather suspect that when he showed me his Reds on several preceding visits to the farm Mr. Delano did not find me as responsive to his enthusiasm in his work with them as good breeders naturally like a visitor to be. I'm not sure that on this occasion I showed my appreciation as fully as I felt it, for when I visit a poultryman, I am always more intent on seeing and hearing than on expressing my own views. In my division of Labor, that comes when I write.

The marked improvements in this stock of Reds are in soundness of color and in type. At the last Boston show a breeder of Reds in discussing the classes there and the judging of Reds in a general way, observed to me that the Reds were now so uniformly good in type that they could be judged on color alone. I could agree with that only if it is held that several types of Reds are equally desirable and Standard. Several breeders have type very consistently in their own flocks, but these several breeders do not agree as to the desirable and correct type of Red. Hence uniformity of type in a class

of Reds at a show depends much upon whether the exhibitors at a particular show happen to have about the same ideas of type. The Reds here have a type that you can see at a glance is being carefully developed and established to realize the distinction which the Standard description indicates for a Rhode Island Red as compared with Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. As I studied the Red matings with Mr. Delano pointing out the features in each relating particularly to the



“STAR OF THE CLASS”

That was the name given this S. C. Black Minorca hen by Judge Minich at the last Boston Show where she won first in her class. Her owner, Dr. Chester E. Tracy, prop., Red Cross Poultry Yards, Box W, Castleton-On-Hudson, N. Y., when sending us a picture of her asked us to note particularly the Minorca slope of her back, her well-developed breast, the width of her back at the tail, her size and head points. But of chickens as of people, “handsome is as handsome does,” and Dr. Tracy, bearing the old proverb in mind, has bred his S. C. Black Minorcas and White Plymouth Rocks for heavy egg production as well as for points of beauty in conformity with Standard requirements that will enable them to win in such shows as New York State Fair, the Palace, Madison Square Garden and Boston. His White Rocks are equally as well bred as his Minorcas. His strains of both varieties were founded with the best obtainable blood. His White Rocks were originally from Owen Farms and a recent letter tells us of some most excellent birds that he has recently added to his flock from the same farm. A. P. W. readers who wish breeding stock, hatching eggs or baby chicks, either S. C. Black Minorcas or White Plymouth Rocks, should send at once to Dr. Tracy for his printed matter. He will be pleased to quote prices on request.

blood. Whichever side you take as the beginning and first member in a series of matings, the other side appears from that point of view a generation behind and in more broken line. But if we trace the full pedigree clearly on both sides we are apt to find that when a male line is broken the female line is being kept intact. It naturally works out this way because the occasion for breaking a line is to fix a particular excellence, or eliminate a tendency to weakness.



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After May 1 we sell eggs and day-old chicks at reduced prices. May hatched chicks will lay in October or November, the June hatched in December and they will make just as good winter layers as earlier hatched chicks.

We can furnish chicks from 200 to 230-egg-stock early in May--25 chicks, \$5.50; 50 for \$10.50; 100 for \$20.00; 1,000 for \$175.00. From 230 to 264-egg stock, 25 chicks, \$8.50; 50 for \$16.00; 100 for \$30.00; 1,000 for \$250.00 We have all the orders for utility chicks that we can fill early in May, but can furnish any number the later part of May or early in June at 25 for \$3.50; 50 for \$6.50; 100 for \$12.00; 1,000 for \$100.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. We can also fill a few more orders during April. See catalog for April prices.

We can fill all egg orders promptly, and we guarantee fertility and safe arrival. 230 to 264-egg stock, 15 eggs, April, \$5.00, May, \$3.50; 100 eggs, April, \$25.00, May, \$15.00; 1,000 eggs, April, \$200.00, May, \$125.00. 200 to 230-egg stock, 15 eggs, April, \$2.75, May, \$2.00; 100 eggs, April, \$15.00, May, \$10.00; 1,000 eggs, April, \$125.00, May, \$90.00. Utility matings, 15 eggs, April, \$1.50, May, \$1.25; 100 eggs April, \$7.50, May, \$6.00; 1,000 eggs, April, \$70.00, May, \$50.00.

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One of the most satisfactory ways to start with **FERRIS LEGHORNS** is to buy a pen of 8-weeks-old chicks. At this age the pullets weigh about ¼ lb, and the cockerels about one pound. The pullets can easily be distinguished from the cockerels and the trouble and loss that sometimes occurs in hatching and raising chicks is avoided, for at this age the birds are ready to go on the roosts, no longer require such close attention and are practically out of danger if given proper feed, a good coop and reasonably good care. We guarantee safe arrival anywhere. We can ship any time you want them after May 20th.

From 230 to 264-egg stock, 10 pullets and 1 cockerel, \$30.00; 100 pullets, \$200.00. From 200 to 230-egg stock, 10 pullets and cockerel, \$20.00; 100 pullets, \$150.00. From good stock without records, 10 pullets and cockerel, \$13.00; 100 pullets, \$100.00.



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tells all about Ferris White Leghorns and how we breed them for egg production; describes the eggs, chicks and 8-weeks-old stock priced above, and the liberal guarantee under which we sell them. Write for it—a post card will do—and let us show you why you should breed Ferris trapped laying stock.

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FERRIS LEGHORN FARM

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pedigrees of the birds used, and noted how always he insisted that males must have either just the type he wanted or a slight exaggeration of the feature of theoretic Red type in which ordinary Red stock is most likely to fail, I was impressed as never before with the idea of type in a breed as a combination of features of the types of its parent breed.

I meant to ask Mr. Delano some questions about his conceptions of Red type after we had been through the stock, but with so many matters of interest following in quick succession that slipped my mind. The impression I got as he made comments on the type of various Red males in the breeding pens was that his conception of Red type, while based on the idea of a necessary distinction between it and other breeds of the same class, derived its details at least in part from consideration of the principal types that had entered into the composition of the Rhode Island Red. I noticed that very regularly the males which pleased him best in type, as they moved freely about had a strong suggestion of the Game blood in action and station, but the carriage and expression of the head gave a reminder of the Leghorn one rarely gets when looking at a Rock or a Wyandotte. It seems to me that the type being fixed here could appropriately be described as a refined Rock type, showing features of the Game and Leghorn types in a happy combination.

A remarkable line of males of this variety was started from a cockerel which Mr. Delano picked out in the summer of 1910 as the most promising sire for a line of winning males he could find. At the head of a breeding pen the next spring he produced the first cockerel and first pen cockerel at New York the following winter. A great grandson of this bird heads Pen No. 91 of this year's matings, being now in his third year of breeding service, and having at the heads of exhibition breeding pens here five sons, four of them being yearlings and the fifth a cockerel.

The finest exhibition females here trace their descent back to a very fine cock that was used in 1910. The males of this line are lower on the leg than the cockerel line, but have the same rich and sound color. The old bird died several years ago while in full plumage and is now mounted in the Smithsonian Museum at Washington. One of his descendants is now at the head of Pen No. 100 for the third year, and has both sons and grandsons at the head of other breeding pens. One of these is mated with a pen of yearling daughters of the male in Pen 91. The best cockerel of the Pen 91 line is mated with daughters of the male in Pen 100.

The lines of breeding in these Reds are now so well established both in the principal families and several sub-families that they can go on indefinitely without bringing in new blood, and maintain very high excellence. Like most good breeders, however, Mr. Delano is always on the lookout for birds that might strengthen his stock, and ready to pay for and profit by the skill of any breeder who has surpassed him at any point.

Single Comb White Leghorns

White Leghorns as a specialty at Owen Farms have been developed almost en-

tirely since my last visit. All I observed on that occasion was that they had a few. Consequently what I can say of them now relates to them only as seen in the show rooms in recent years and on this visit to the farm. Until I saw them here at home I did not appreciate that the strain being developed here had a type of its own—not as yet fixed in the whole flock but conspicuously in evidence in many matings and as conspicuously in prospect in the promises of results of other matings.

The type difference between this and other well-known strains of White Leghorns is not one that is readily described.

It is as I said of the difference between the Owen Farms and the Greystone families of the Graves strain of White Plymouth Rocks, when you see a bird or two of one strain with a larger group of birds of a closely-resembling strain that the differences between them are most apparent. This probably does not apply in the case of persons who know one or both of two strains compared very intimately, but I have known people who thought they knew make great mistakes on such points. Here I think that I see "what is coming" more clearly when I look at the first selections of females than when I study the males.

ESSEX RED STRAIN, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Our stock is bred from three of the strongest blood lines in America and has blood of the great "Bill Taft" and the mighty "Sensation". This positively gives us one of the best strains in the world. Have been winners wherever shown and stand today stronger than ever. Eggs for hatching and stock for sale.—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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BUFF ROCKS

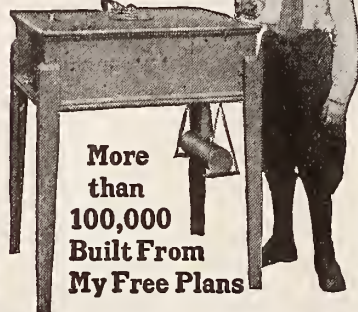
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We manufacture and carry in stock everything in the line of Incubator and Brooder Appliances, including burners, regulators, thermostats, thermometers, hygrometers, etc. Sold at low prices.

My Peerless 60-Egg All-Metal Incubator

And Brooder Complete Ready to Start—at Low Prices



They are high class machines in every respect. The Peerless 60 will hatch as large a percentage of chicks from the same eggs as any other incubator. Right size for beginners. Can be used to great advantage by large poultry raisers.

Sent complete ready to start, on receipt of the price—Incubator \$5 Brooder, \$3.50. Send money order, cash or check. I am responsible; see your banker.



My Sol-Hot Wickless Lamp

The only incubator lamp which requires no wick oil-feed. No more sooty pipes, no smoky chimneys, no cleaning of burners, no trimming of wicks, no going down of heat, no loss of hatches—absolutely safe. Saves fuel every hatch.

VISIBLE FEED

These hens conform very closely to the Standard model shape of Leghorns, but appear a little longer in body, a little fuller in breast—with the fullness more particularly of the breast than of the breast and body. Anyone who in carving poultry at the table has noted how differently the white meat is placed on the breast and body on different birds will know what I mean. These birds have good breadth at the shoulders. With this and the fullness of breast high up, they are balanced differently on their legs from the Standard model. Though they have more length of body back of the legs than that model it is evidently not enough of itself to balance the bird easily unless its center of gravity is thrown a little farther back than it would be with the body carried as nearly level as in the Standard. I have often noted individual hens of this type in many different flocks but have not seen it developed as here. It seems to me a very attractive type, giving a certain appearance of ruggedness and strength without either the coarseness or the heaviness of body and posterior parts that are so commonly observed in Leghorns of more substance than the refined show type.

Two beautiful models of S. C. Leghorn males are the two cockerels that won respectively first at the Garden and first at Boston this winter, sons of the male that won first at Boston a year ago. When you note the full saddles and broad backs on these and other males you can see why the type of the strain is most pronounced in the females. The male has determined the type and the shape of the female is what goes with males finished and balanced as these are. It is a robust feminine rather than the dainty feminine type that has been so popular in exhibition Leghorns. I thought that I saw evidence of a tendency to popularize a more substantial type in some of the other Leghorn varieties this winter.

One of the special matings made last year was a pair mating of the first prize hen at the Garden in 1913 with the first cockerel at Boston in 1916. From this mating thirty-five chicks were produced. None of these were old enough to show this winter, but they are a wonderful bunch of type, and the broad-backed and broad-saddled cockerels and pullets from this special mating are expected to give a good account of themselves in the breeding pens this season.

It seems almost superfluous in writing of high class exhibition White Leghorns in these days to mention color and comb points, which are so uniformly good in the best exhibition stocks of this variety. I shall not dwell on them here, but lest anyone should suppose merit in them is not conspicuous I will say that the stock throughout gives evidence of the most careful attention to such details.

In conclusion, the reader who has followed me closely will without question have noted that I have dwelt most upon how Messrs. Delano and Davey are developing uniformity of type in every variety they have, as it applies to body type. I think perhaps when we study them closely, the difference in characters which seem of minor importance, as comb, ear-lobes, eyes, etc.—are just

as varied in different stocks of fowls as differences of body type. But they are not as conspicuous to those not trained to analyze the merits of Standard poultry. The one thing that appeals most irresistibly to those not so trained is flock uniformity in general features. Nearly all people are influenced by this, but not nearly all know to what an extent a pleasing uniformity, or the lack of it influences their liking for poultry when they begin to work with it. For exhibition purposes typical birds from untypical flocks may sometimes serve, but the breeder who holds his customers in these days of keen competition has to give them stock that has fixity of type in substantial as well as in superficial characters.

MODERN GAME AND GAME BANTAM CLUB

Secretary C. C. Armstrong, 40 Heather St., Rochester, N. Y., informs us that the first annual meeting of the Modern Game and

Game Bantam Club, held in connection with the Flower City Show at Rochester, was a surprising success, because no one but the officers knew the number of Modern Game breeders in the country. So far as records are available it was the largest show of modern Standard Games ever held in this country, there being on exhibition 111 Modern Games, 137 Modern Game Bantams and a big class of Old English Games. Every exhibitor expressed himself as well pleased and promised to show a larger string next year. The financial report of the club proved satisfactory, all bills being paid, with a good-sized balance in the bank.

Members voted to get out a club year book to be distributed among those interested. Ribbons will be given at all shows where proper classifications are provided. The following officers were elected: Board of governors, A. R. Marshall, C. H. May, F. A. Blanchard, Ed. M. Steves, C. J. Scullin and William Brown; president, W. J. Greenman; vice-presidents, T. C. H. Hoffman, Chester W. Tilley, Chas. Lewis, Geo. L. Streshley, W. Howaró; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Armstrong. Everyone interested in Modern Game or Game Bantams is invited to join the club and work for a 200-Standard Game show next season.

I Have Bred WHITE WYANDOTTES Sixteen Years EGGS FOR HATCHING

From heavy-laying, strong, vigorous, free-range birds, the best lot of birds I ever raised. Snow-white with fine head-points and excellent shape.

FOR SALE, OLD AND YOUNG BIRDS AND EGGS THAT WILL HATCH WINNERS.

FRED C. LISK, Box L, ROMULUS, N. Y.

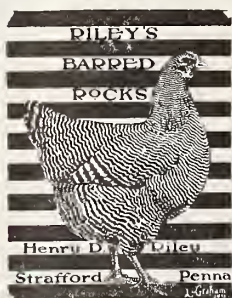
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

Won at Great Boston Show, 1917—FIRST HEN (Star of the class). Our Minorcas *Win and Lay*. Egg average, 30 ounces to the dozen.

White Rocks: Won at Grand Central Palace, New York, 1916, FIRST PULLET and Special for Best Female in Class of 25. *Send stamp for booklet.*

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs from Both Varieties

C. E. TRACY, M.D. Box W, CASTLETON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.



RILEY'S BARRED ROCKS

The Strain that has actually produced more winning Exhibition Birds for customers at the largest shows than any other strain in the country.

HOT AIR

will positively not produce winners, unless backed up by facts, which seem to be sadly lacking in the claims of some advertisers.

Madison Square Garden, Chicago and Palace

winners actually have been hatched from my eggs by my customers, a claim that I believe no other breeder can honestly make. There is a reason for this.

I Sell My Very Best Eggs

and there is not a bird or a pen on my farm from which you cannot buy eggs, and every pen I own is listed in my mating list. Send for one at once and be convinced that you can really hatch a winner.

Buy where you know what you get and where you are sure you can get it.

Henry D. Riley, Box H, Chester Co., Stafford, Pa.

Whenever you see the "Bars" Think of Riley's Rocks—Barred of course.

S. C. "MONMOUTH" S. C. BUFF WHITE LEGHORNS

Have an unequalled 1916-17 record as Blue Ribbon winners at Hagerstown, Grand Central Palace and Madison Square Garden and are unrivaled for Beauty, Size and Egg-yield.

Book your orders now for **Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs and Foundation Stock.**

Write for Mating List and Prices.

MONMOUTH FARMS

Box 90,

Freneau, N. J.

DESCENDENTS
IN LINE OF THE
EIGHT FAMOUS COCKS
THAT WON
FIRST, SECOND,
THIRD, FOURTH,
FIFTH, SIXTH,
SEVENTH AND
EIGHTH PRIZES,
MADISON SQUARE
GARDEN,
DECEMBER
1911.



DESCENDENTS
IN LINE OF THE
FIVE MARVELOUS COCKS
THAT WON
FIRST, SECOND, THIRD,
FOURTH AND FIFTH
BOSTON, JANUARY, 1915.
FIRST 1915 COCK, THE
AMERICAN POULTRY ASS'N.
GRAND CHAMPION SPL WINNER
FOR BEST BIRD IN
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SHOW,
DECEMBER, 1913.



WINNERS
OF
FIRST,
SECOND,
THIRD,
FOURTH,
AND
FIFTH
PRIZES,
MADISON SQUARE
GARDEN,
NEW YORK,
JANUARY 1917
BRED AND OWNED BY
D. W. YOUNG,
MONROE, N. Y.



FIVE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PRIZE WINNERS

These beautiful S. C. White Leghorns, bred, owned and exhibited by D. W. Young, Box E-13, Monroe, N. Y., won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes at the last Madison Square Garden Show. Note that these are "descendants in line" from other famous winners. They are conclusive evidence of the value of "line breeding." See opposite page for Mr. Sewell's comments on these birds.

D. W. Young's Beautiful S. C. White Leghorns

Artist F. L. Sewell is a lover of all birds and he is especially fond of our domestic fowls, finding in all of them something to admire. But being an artist he naturally enjoys most the product of the skill of our master breeders. Therefore, he may be pardoned if, when writing the footnote to go under the half-tone reproduction of such beautiful birds as those shown on the opposite page, he exceeds the space limit and forces us to run the "footnote" on the following page as we are doing here. Below is what he wrote about the five prize winners he photographed at the last Madison Square Garden Show:

"When considering the purchase of breeding stock the greatest possible assurance of the value of their offspring lies in the record of the line out of which they are produced. If your White Leghorns are of the pure D. W. Young line you can depend on them to produce high-class, standard-bred quality that will satisfy buyers of laying stock who wish exhibition style and the showiest characteristics. The D. W. Young Leghorns have been for several years, and are today, the fashion makers for the breed because of their great beauty of form, symmetrical carriage, fine head points, unusual furnishings, pure white plumage and their disposition to show their fine points to advantage.

"A fact that appeals to those who desire uniform flocks of egg-producing, show-quality White Leghorns is the long line of recorded first premium winners at America's greatest shows bred in Mr. Young's yards, that produced his present stock birds. Nothing could more conclusively prove their extraordinary value. Mr. Young's recorded line of first winners at the Madison Square Garden reaches back through more than fifteen consecutive years and the females are quite as successful as his wonderful males.

"This incomparable group (on the opposite page) from first even to fifth, at the greatest White Leghorn competition ever held in America, descends in line through the "marvellous" cocks that in 1915 made the winning at Boston of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The second cock in this group was Mr. Young's first winning cock at the Garden Show last year. He is now six years old with the vitality of a yearling. He was head of first old pen at Boston, 1915, when the five other cocks (shown by Mr. Young) won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th. Going farther back, these cocks descended in line through Mr. Young's famous team of eight cocks, all of which won at Madison Square Garden Show when the White Leghorn Club met there in 1911, winning from 1st to 8th inclusive. For these eight birds he was offered \$10,000.00. Today poultrymen recognize Mr. Young's wisdom in refusing that tempting offer. Those eight cocks and their reliable off-spring have, each year, earned for Mr. Young much more than that amount.

"Many kinds of White Leghorns have been hopefully put forward during the past fifteen years, but Mr. Young's strain, as he breeds it, has produced, year after year, birds that are nearest ideal and that are adopted as the pattern. We find throughout the country that the leading egg farms secure all they can obtain of the high-grade Leghorns of this strain.—F. L. Sewell."

UNITED ANCONA CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The United Ancona Club has elected the following officers: President, Wm. D. Farrand, Central City, Neb.; 1st vice-president, J. O. Somers, Bedford, Ohio; 2nd vice-president, A. G. Goodacre, Compton, Cal.; secretary, R. W. Van Hoesen, Franklinville, N. Y.; treasurer, F. C. Stier, Cleveland, Ohio; Executive Board, G. A. Bell, chairman, Carnegie, Pa.; J. C. Branthoover, Geo. N. Barstow, Geo. W. Cisco, E. Z. Bower.

The Club Annual, now being compiled for publication, will contain the names of over 400 members. It will show all bills paid and a nice cash balance in the bank. The annual dues are only \$1.00 which includes the Ancona magazine for the year. The club hopes to secure a thousand members during 1917. Mr. Van Hoesen will be pleased to hear from anyone who is interested.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST AT STORRS, CONN.

From the February report of the sixth annual egg laying contest we quote the following:

In the fourth month of the laying contest at Storrs the yield amounted to 12,319 eggs or nearly 100 more than for the corresponding month last year thus slightly increasing the margin over last year's performance. The average yield for the month was a little over 12¼ eggs per hen or 41 per cent.; the average for the three best pens was over 18¼ eggs per hen or a yield of 61 per cent.

A pen of New York White Leghorns won the first prize with a yield of 189 eggs; Conn. White Wyandottes were second with a yield of 186 eggs, and a pen of R. I. Reds from Conn. captured third with 176 eggs. The three pens laid practically 46 dozen eggs which sold for a little over \$22.00. The three pens consumed during the months 113 pounds of mash and 118 pounds of scratch grain, worth approximately \$7.00.

The ten leading individual layers to date are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
9 Barred Rock, Conn.	96
727 White Leghorn, N. Y.	93
231 White Wyandotte, N. Y.	88
95 White Rock, Mass.	86
152 White Wyandotte, Conn.	86
91 White Rock, Mass.	85
494 R. I. Red, Conn.	84
344 R. I. Red, N. H.	83
31 Barred Rock, L. I.	81
151 White Wyandotte, Conn.	81
405 R. I. Red, Conn.	81
547 White Orpington, N. Y.	81

In totaling the score cards for the Wyandottes it was found that hen No. 148 from Connecticut is the highest scoring individual, with 93¼ points. The best pen is from Connecticut. The ten birds averaged a score of 92 each. Our good friend, Dr. N. W. Sanborn of Holden, Mass., has a pen of Buff Wyandottes in the contest that averages 90¼ points.

The following table indicates the average pen score of all the Wyandotte varieties on a basis of 1,000 for perfect.

No. birds	Variety	Score
160	White Wyandottes	913
20	Buff Wyandottes	905

The best pens in each of the two principal varieties are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
6—Barred Plymouth Rocks, N. H.	527
16—White Wyandottes, Conn.	585
50—Rhode Island Reds, Conn.	565
73—White Leghorns, New York.	683
54—White Orpingtons, Rhode Island.	478
13—Buff Rocks, Conn.	458
31—Buff Wyandottes, Conn.	456

STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

The H. O. Mills, Buffalo, N. Y., because it manufactures a wide variety of cereals and poultry feeds, are able to secure the best from the grain market at all seasons. The grains used in its Steam-Cooked Chick Feed are cooked in the company's big containers and supplied to the trade in the form of a dry grain feed which is especially palatable and digestible.

The H. O. Steam-Cooked Food does not contain dirt, sweepings and inferior grains and it is a feed on which little chicks can thrive. We recommend that our readers give it a trial.



Golden Star S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Win wherever they go. Won at Canton, Massillon, Akron, Columbus and Cleveland. Fine cockerels at \$5 each. Hatching eggs. Baby chicks. Mating list ready, write today.

Golden Star Buff Orpington Farm, Dalton, Ohio

Fernbrook White Wyandottes

Have proven their superior quality through the sensational win at the New York Palace Show, December 1916, and at the 1916 New York State Fair. If you want stock that will give complete satisfaction we can supply you. Write for our new catalog and price list. It is Free. Eggs for Hatching our Specialty.

FERNBROOK FARM

ARTHUR G. BOUCK, Mgr.
102 Menands Rd. ALBANY, N. Y.

Princess Reds BOTH COMBS

Book your order for a setting of eggs from our Buffalo, Rochester, Utica or New York State Fair Winners at the low price of \$5.00, one-fourth what other breeders ask for same quality. No better matings on earth.

Other good matings \$2.00 per 15. Good breeding cockerels from our 1916 best matings \$3-\$5 each, Pullets \$3 each, either comb. Worth double the price asked. Also yearling hens at half price.

Write for mating list. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Red-W-Farm, Wolcott, N. Y.

You, too, will appreciate—
KEY-RING-O Leg Bands

SIMPLE, SCIENTIFIC and absolutely SATISFACTORY. Used by the U. S. Government, by practically every Agricultural College, and by leading Poultry Raisers everywhere.

Made in Ten Colors—Six Sizes

Black, White, Dark Blue, Pink, Light Blue, Red, Yellow, Green, Purple and Garnet.

No. 1, Pigeon, and No. 3, Day-old Chick, 12 for 10c, 25 for 20c, 50 for 35c, 100 for 50c, 250 for \$1.10; No. 2, Medium, for Mediterranean Breeds; No. 4, Large, for American Breeds; No. 5, Bantam; and No. 6, Extra large, Asiatic Breeds, 12 for 15c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 50c, 100 for 75c. Special price on larger quantity.

Special Sample Offer

Send 14c and we will immediately mail you 15 Bands. State size and color wanted.

NEWELL & GORDINIER

Makers, Troy, N. Y.

CHAMPION WYANDOTTES

SILVER, GOLDEN, WHITE AND BLACK

Wonderful shape, size and clear oval standard lacing. The Keller strain is the oldest established strain of Wyandottes in the world. They have set the pace for all to follow. We have line bred them for 33 years. There is no strain that has won so many premiums at the great shows of the land during the last 30 years. We have alone won over 300 premiums at Madison Square Garden since 1890. We won 23 regular class premiums at Chicago including 13 firsts this past winter. Our matings were never so fine containing about 300 actual winners at New York, Chicago, Rochester, Cleveland and Columbus. Eggs \$3 and \$5 per setting straight. Utility eggs from heavy laying farm flocks \$10 per 100. 300 fine birds to spare, also Golden Sebrights. Mating list.

Ira C. Keller, Box 25, Brookside Farms, Prospect, Ohio

EDITORIAL NOTES

(Continued from page 319)

us to work for and co-operate with. The other kind are not wanted. Manufacturing concerns as a rule are reliable. If they were not, they could not stay in business. The same is true of proprietors and managers of poultry plants. All depend on public opinion—on satisfied customers! It is for this class of poultrymen and manufacturers that A. P. W. is working, first and last. The Morris Poultry Farm issues a well-printed catalogue, consisting of 20 pages and cover, 6x9 inches in size, showing views of poultry buildings and prize winning specimens. It also describes matings, quotes prices, etc. Harold Rawnsley is a brother of Len Rawnsley, Columbus, Ohio, a man whose knowledge of White Orpingtons is second to none in this country. We quote as follows from the 1917 catalogue of the Morris Poultry Farm: "Fortunately for us, about the time we needed expert assistance the most, we became intimately associated with Mr. Len Rawnsley of Columbus, Ohio—the world's foremost Orpington specialist and judge. He liked our Orpingtons the first time he saw them and began helping us to improve them. All new blood that has since been added to our flocks that really improved it has been of his choosing. He has mated our breeding pens the last four years, has culled our young stock every year and selected our breeders. Also he has instructed us in the feeding and developing of our flock and we have often referred to them as 'Rawnsley's Strain of White Orpingtons', for his intelligence and experience really have developed them. He did not stop with this assistance, but procured for us the services of his brother, Harold Rawnsley, who assumed the management of our plant November, 1916."

E. M. Long, agent for the New York Central Railway Lines at Osceola, Ind., has been breeding Orpingtons—Buff, Black and White—for a period of twelve years and has built up strains that win prizes in strong competition. Said he, in a recent letter: "Twelve years ago I started in with Orpingtons more for a hobby than anything else. I did some exhibiting and got the fever and have been breeding them ever since. Each year I mate up about twelve pens of ten birds each for breeding purposes and aim to keep over a few surplus birds in the form of 'choice ones' for old customers and new ones. Have a farm of about fifty acres on which I raise fruit, poultry and cattle. Have exhibited each year during the last twelve. The enclosed mating list will give you last winter's

TRADE MARK
AEM THERMOMETERS
NEVER VARY
 You cannot afford to risk using any other thermometer in incubators or brooders. Insist on "A. E. M." at Dealers or Direct. Write for Booklet
A. E. MOELLER, 263 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IDEALIZE YOUR FLOCK
Wellcome's Famous 'Ideal' Trap Nest
 shows which hen laid the egg, highest efficiency, least attention, lowest net cost. Write now for prices and proof.
F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Maine

winnings. Made South Bend show this winter with nine birds and had eight under the ribbons in a large class, with stock competing from some of the best breeders in the U. S. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have made some improvement quality each year. Mating list herewith will give you further information." Mr. Long advocates the combination of poultry raising and fruit growing, thus getting two profitable crops each year from the same land. He has written some interesting articles lately on the subject for Reliable Poultry Journal and in the near future we hope to have him do the same for A. P. W. His 1917 mating list will be sent free on request to our subscribers if you mention this journal.

Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass., reliable breeder of high-class Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, has greatly favored A. P. W. by sending it an article wherein he gives inside facts about his methods of selecting and mating the "Reds" for best results. These experiments have proved to him that choice, prize-winning specimens can be produced by the single mating system. He closes the article with these two sentences: "Whenever the Standard of Perfection is so changed that we have to double mate to get the specified requirements, I am going into another breed where double-mating is not necessary. I trust, however, that the time will never come during my active days as a fancier." We had planned to use Mr. Tompkins open letter in this issue, on the editorial pages, but decided that it is worthy of a "feature heading" and a position of honor among the wide-

column pages; therefore it will be published in next month's issue, with editorial comment—A. P. W. also taking the position that in the general-purpose and prolific egg-yield breeds double mating should be avoided whenever possible. If the Standard makers want to play into the hands of the so-called utility "boosters", there is no better way for them to do this than to adopt requirements that will force double mating. More on this highly important subject in next month's issue.

A recent letter from M. R. Jacobus, Box 3-W, Ridgewood, N. J., states as follows: "I am glad to inform you that the demand for Campines is very good. Have numerous orders booked for future delivery and am making frequent shipments. It is now certain that we are to have a good egg trade. Was compelled to refuse further orders for breeding stock, but am still in a position to fill egg orders. It is a case of first come, first served". The Campine breeders have issued an attractive club book and the enterprising members are popularizing the merits of the Campines—both the Silver and Golden varieties. Let the good work go on.

Evidently the demand for White Faced Black Spanish is increasing. As far back as February 5th R. A. Rowan, Los Angeles, Cal., wrote A. P. W. as follows: "As I am obliged to refuse orders every day for birds and eggs, not having a sufficient supply to go around, and as the advertisement in your journal brings many inquiries—which really have become a burden to me as regards prompt replies, I am reluctantly forced to ask

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

The result of twenty years continuous breeding of this variety.

WRITE ME FOR PRICES ON STOCK AND EGGS.

GEO. L. BUELL,

LORAIN, OHIO

There's Big Money-Health and Happiness In the Poultry Business— It's a Gold Mine if You Know How
BUT DON'T GO AT IT BLIND Our simple, practical Correspondence Course makes you an Expert—You'll know how to make big success. Cook small—Start right. Write for Catalog. It's **FREE**
 American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 400, Lawrence, Kans., Prof. G. W. Senterberry, the Great Poultry Expert, Dean Faculty.

Milkoline
 The most wonderful feed-stuff preparation. Its basic element "Buttermilk" is not new—but long endorsed by Feed Experts, U. S. Gov., and State Authorities as greatest Poultry Feeding ingredient known.
MILKOLINE is just as different from buttermilk as a diet for Poultry as Corn Bread is from Corn Meal as human diet. It's **Condensed**—One Gallon **MILKOLINE** equals 50 Gallons ordinary milk. It's **Medicated**—Oil of Sassafras and other beneficial tonics add **Health and Vim.** It's **Modified**—making it keep indefinitely and perfectly Summer and Winter.

The LIFE LINE IN THE CHICK LINE
MILKOLINE WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT AND STOP **WHITE DIARRHOEA**
MILKOLINE ABSOLUTELY MAKES **CHICKS GROW FASTER**
 Stops dreadful disease which kills half chicks you hatch. Prevents awful bowel trouble which takes so much of Poultry Profits. The bowels of little chicks are just as sensitive as those of the human infant. Modified sweet milk is the best known preventative for infants—and modified buttermilk—**MILKOLINE**—is the only absolutely safe preventative for chicks.
 You can feed it alone—but recommend that you mix little in all your chick feed. 20 to 25% of **MILKOLINE** will positively double feed in value—measured by increased vigor and health, or added growth. **MILKOLINE** will prove happiest feeding experience you ever had—one trial and you'll never be without again. Just as fine for growing and fattening broilers and old fowls. All the large Poultry Flocks and Feeding Stations feed **MILKOLINE** extensively.
SEND NAME FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET—
 PRICES: 1 Gal. \$2; 5 Gal. \$1.50 per Gal.; 10 Gal. at \$1.25 per Gal. All Prepaid.
 Remember—you take no chance, you can't pay for **MILKOLINE** if you don't like it. You're missing something worth while—Write now.

MILKOLINE MFG. CO., 311 Meriden Creamery Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

it's FREE

you to discontinue my advertisement in A. P. W. until next fall". So far as we know, there is no specialty club at present devoted to the White Faced Black Spanish. If not, why not? The first eggs from thorough-bred fowl we ever bought were from White Faced Black Spanish and they were "some eggs", believe us—large in size, chalk white, and from twenty-four eggs we hatched twenty-two lively, healthy chicks. Not much proof there that inbreeding had cut down vigor! The White Faced Black Spanish have no better friend in the new world than R. A. Rowan, a man of wealth, who can well afford to indulge to the limit his "fancy" for standard-bred fowl.

The 1917 catalogue of the poultry department of 1733 Ranch, Kearney, Nebr., is being mailed free on request to persons who ask for it by letter or post card. J. F. Swan, for several years with Ernest Kellerstrass, originator of the Crystal Strain White Orpingtons, is superintendent of poultry at 1733 Ranch and the author of this catalogue. At 1733 Ranch they breed S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Pheasants, Toulouse and Brown African Geese, also Pekin Ducks, Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks and Mallard Ducks. This is one of the largest poultry ranches in the country and bids fair to be one of the most successful in the great central-west. At recent winter poultry shows birds owned and now in the mating yards of the poultry department of 1733 Ranch, won numerous blue and red ribbons, including the Coliseum at Chicago and Madison Square Garden, New York City. Prices for birds and eggs for hatching are given in the latest catalogue, and Mr. Swan will give his personal attention to answering letters, quoting prices, selecting shipments, etc.

Mirimichi Poultry Farm

Breeders of the World's best Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks and White Wyandottes.

Breeding stock for sale at all times; eggs for hatching in season. We guarantee absolute satisfaction in all transactions. Mating list is free for the asking.

Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass.

THEY COMBINE UTILITY WITH BEAUTY

Remarkable Success of Dr. L. E. Heasley, Holland, Mich. In Combining Prolific Egg Yield In His Standard-Bred Buff Leghorns, With Prize Winning Exhibition Quality or "Beauty Points". The Main Story In Next Issue

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.

BELIEVING strongly as we do in the combination of "utility and beauty" in the production of standard-bred fowl, all breeds and varieties, including chick-

prize-winning, prolific egg-yield Single Comb Buff Leghorns, wrote Dr. Heasley and asked him for the "facts" about his experiments, his success, his present aims in the direction here outlined.

Dr. Heasley is a busy man, but he came back with the fact-story, and it is a most interesting one. We had planned to publish it in full in this issue, but did not reach it in time; therefore we propose to give our subscribers, also Dr. Heasley, the benefit this month of three or four paragraphs only of the Doctor's interesting story, reserving the balance of it for our May number, in which issue we hope to print some pictures and to do justice by a remarkable achievement in the poultry field.

Frankly, we want to have our readers learn something this month about Dr. Heasley's success and about what he has for sale in the way of beautiful Golden Buff Leghorns that are highly attractive in appearance and at the same time "will lay their heads off", as the saying is. Leghorn breeders well know that White Leghorns really are no better layers than the other popular varieties, notably the Buffs and the Browns. There are certain objections to white fowls, especially for city and village yards and they also are



DR. L. E. HEASLEY, HOLLAND, MICH.
Specialist in the production of prolific egg yield, standard-bred, prize-winning Single Comb Buff Leghorns.

ens, turkeys, ducks and geese, the editor of A. P. W., on learning of the remarkable success of Dr. L. E. Heasley of Holland, Mich., specialty breeder of

HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES
THE VIGOROUS STRAIN

Our consistent winnings at the larger shows the past season, including Madison Square Garden, Grand Central Palace Show, New York State Fair and Boston, and in addition to this the fact that our customers have won during the past season in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Michigan and Massachusetts, would indicate that the

VIGOROUS STRAIN birds have quality. Add also their reputation for egg production and one can readily see that the beautiful Homestead Silver Campines are most desirable, both for Utility and for the Show Room.

Our beautiful new catalog--Price 15 cents.
—HOMESTEAD—The world that Dominates in the world of Campines.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARMS, Box W, Wayland, Mass.



KEELER'S VIGOROUS WHITE WYANDOTTES

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World
WINNERS OF 5 FIRSTS AT CHICAGO, 1916



First Cock, Chicago

Do you want White Wyandottes with close fitting, curving, nicely pebbled combs, red eyes, fine arched necks, broad backs, well-spread tails, pure white, **STAY WHITE PLUMAGE, STANDARD WEIGHT AND OVER, THAT WILL WIN FOR YOU IN AMERICA'S BEST SHOWS?** IF YOU DO I should like to have your order for

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Before you place your order for **EGGS FOR HATCHING** I want you to send for my new 1917 instructive 64-page art catalogue and mating list giving the full history of my birds. A winning and breeding record of 23 years will convince you that I not only have birds that win in any competition but also fill the egg baskets, some of my hens laying as high as 265 eggs a year. The prize winning females are selected from among these layers.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN

I am in a position to furnish you eggs from the 16 best matings in America. The best birds reared the past three years are mated in these pens. They are bred from winners of the past 20 years at such shows as Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, New Orleans, St. Louis World's Fair, Denver, Kansas City, Cleveland, Pittsburg, etc. Send for your copy of my 1917 catalogue (it's free) and mating list today. Eggs, \$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$14.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100. A limited number will be spared from the very best of Special matings at \$10.00 and \$15.00 per 15.

CHAS. V. KEELER

R. F. D. 17

WINAMAC, IND.

"easy marks" for hawks on farm range. Full justice, therefore, should be done to the other varieties of the capable Leghorn family.

Here is a sample paragraph from Dr. Heasley's interesting and scholarly report, telling of his initial success in selecting from his flocks certain prolific laying and quick-maturing specimens:

"Early in my experience I had noticed the quick maturity and early laying, as pullets, of females from a certain hen of 219 egg record. I noticed these traits transmitted to her offspring, not only by way of her pullets, several of which had laid at four months and two to ten days, but more so through her sons. One of her sons, sold to a customer and mated to his females, produced a pen of eight or nine pullets, every one of which laid above 180 eggs in one year. Some of these laid 202, 207, 218 and 224 eggs in twelve months. While attempting to get a clue as to how a high egg laying hen handed down her laying ability, and noting the results referred to above, some of the Experiment Stations, of which there were but few then, had found, as my own results were also showing, that the general rule obtained that the high laying hen handed down her ability to lay through her son to his daughters."

That Dr. Heasley got an early start in this important work of selective breeding on a trap-nest basis for prolific egg yield, also that he has succeeded abundantly in combining "beauty points" with prolific egg yield, is proved by the following records quoted from his detailed report:

"Back in 1911 a daughter of my hen laying 267 eggs and sired by the son of a 250 record hen, won first prize and color special in very strong competition at Grand Rapids, Mich., and a son of 'Gypsy', the 219 record hen, won color special.

"Each year thereafter sons and daughters took prominent places in important shows, until in the 1914-1915 Missouri Egg Contest, 'Contest Queen' who won second prize as a pullet in Missouri Show, made a winter laying record of 95 eggs in four months (but four eggs lower than the highest among the 1,030 individuals) and finished the contest with a record of 215 eggs in eleven months. She sired the male who produced first pen cockerel and two of his pen females, as well as fourth cockerel at the Chicago Coliseum show, 1915, and many other exhibition winners, as well as 'Missouri Queen,' who finished the present year's contest with a record of 211 in eleven months.

"Then followed the winning of the Club Shape Special at the Panama-Pacific Exposition by my cock bird 'Panama King,' among 34 males. This male was of 247 egg breeding, and in turn proved his combined breeding by producing a pullet who made a record of 202 eggs in eleven months in the 1916 Missouri Egg Contest.

"Victoria II,' a hen laying 211 eggs in nine and a half months at Storrs Egg Contest, sired a cockerel who won first prize in the State A. P. A. show at Grand Rapids, in 1916, and whose grandsons have won in many exhibitions."

It should become a slogan with up-to-date poultry culturists that "egg yield is the neck of the bottle." Without eggs and plenty of them, commercial egg plants cannot be made to pay and without eggs in numerous quantities, standard-bred specimens cannot be brought to reproduce themselves in large numbers.

Why fool away time with an 80-egg hen per year, or a 100-egg hen per year, or even with a 150-egg hen per year, provided that with good, vigorous stock, properly housed and cared for, we can get 200 to 250 eggs per year and have the eggs hatch as well and the chicks grow as well as they do when produced by the tardy or indifferent layers? These problems are both interesting and important. Dr. Heasley writes that he soon became deeply engrossed in this work—that he has found it fascinating indeed. Next month we shall publish his story complete.

I. W. BEAN AT ONAWAY FARM

By Geo W Tracy, A. P. W.
Representative

We have received the mating list from Onaway Farm, Wrentham, Mass., and it pleased us very much. Some of our readers will remember that in our report of the last Boston Show published in these columns, I ventured the opinion that Mr. Bean thought more of the first prize S. C. cockerel than any other bird that he had ever bred or owned. I alluded to "Revelation", as he was named, as a paragon of color. A friend on reading the report wrote to ask me what "paragon" meant, and I quoted the dictionary to the effect that it meant a model or pattern, and that is what "Revelation" is. Mr. Bean's glowing description of him in the Onaway Farm mating list justifies what I wrote about him and proves that we did not overrate Mr. Bean's opinion of the bird.

While Mr. Bean is now associated with Messrs. Downing and Dodd in the ownership of Onaway Farm, I venture to state that in all his long years as a breeder and exhibitor he has never been in such a satisfactory position as he is at present with Onaway Farm, for previously he was not able to accomplish all he desired. It always grieved Mr. Bean to part with certain birds owing to the breeding values they possessed, yet they had to go as he was always limited in his breeding operations owing to the lack of space and time to care for the number of chicks that he wished to raise and the number of matings he would like to have.

On Onaway Farm he has every advantage. Mr. Dodd looks after the correspondence and Mr. Downing the feeding and the raising of

the chicks as well as the incubation of the eggs. Mr. Bean is a man that has no superior when it comes to chick raising, and he is as capable with standard-bred fowls as he is with utility birds.

Downing, Dodd and Bean form a combination that is bound to win out. Mr. Beau's reputation as one of our foremost Rhode Island Red breeders is fixed, and wherever we go we hear the expression, "Oh, he is a Bean", and in every instance you will find that the bird is an unusually good one. We believe not only A. P. W. readers, but others who are particularly interested in breeding problems, should get a copy of Onaway Farm's catalogue to read about their matings. When you write for a copy, which will be sent free on request, be sure to mention A. P. W.

NEW POULTRY BOOK

The Ralston Purina Co.'s new poultry book, fully illustrated, will be sent to every reader of this paper free on request. A copy has just reached us and we find it contains plans of houses, charts, space for keeping daily egg records and recipes for cooking eggs and poultry. Housewives will find this section particularly interesting.

They also take up the question of breeding and winter egg production. The book is of convenient size, and has a lithographed cover. Write directly to the Ralston Purina Company, 817 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo., and ask for a copy of their new 64-page poultry book, and when you do so, please mention A. P. W. Do not forget when writing to ask for any special information about their poultry foods you may desire. We suggest you give them a trial this spring

BLACKBURN'S BLACK LANGSHANS

Are among the World's Leaders winning Blue Ribbons for us at the last Palace and Madison Square Garden Shows. **Some Choice Stock for Sale.**
Eggs For Hatching A Specialty. Send For Circular.

A. BLACKBURN,

186 Church Street,

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S BABY CHICKS



S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Superb, heavy-laying, free-range stock. Eggs for Hatching
—Baby Chicks, capacity 100,000 annually. Orders booked
now for future delivery. Catalogue.

WHITE ROCKS

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, Box W, FREDONIA, N. Y.



**It's Easy
to Hatch
Chicks,
But—**

How Many Do You Raise ?

Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Gapes, Leg Weakness—
all the little-chick ailments are ready to attack. Give them a chance. Start them right. Condition their weak stomachs with

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

A tonic and blood builder. It will get them safely past the first few weeks—the danger period.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will help your chicks grow, help them safely to maturity, make them healthy and make your hens lay, that I have told my Dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock, and if it does not do as I claim, return the empty package and get your money back.

1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West).

For book on Poultry Culture, address

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

FULL-BLOOD BARRON LEGHORNS IN AMERICA

Wm. B. Whitney, Proprietor of Whitney Poultry Farm, Marlborough, N. Y., Paid \$1,000 For Ten Hens and a Cock Bird. The Ten Hens Have Trap-Nest Records of 277-278-279-281-282-283-284-290 and 297. Pullet of Own Breeding Has Record of 303 Eggs

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.

A picturesque Marlborough, N. Y., overlooking the Hudson River, lives Wm. B. Whitney, a man who believes strongly, unreservedly, that what a large proportion of the poultry-keeping and egg-eating American public is interested in, as regards Single Comb White Leghorns, is lots of eggs—in a big egg-yield the year around from large sized Leghorns, the mature females weighing six to seven pounds and cock birds eight pounds or over.

Furthermore, Mr. Whitney demands of his trap-nested breeders and the selected layers therefrom, that they shall produce



"ULSTER QUEEN"

One of Mr Wm. B. Whitney's S. C. White Leghorn hens that has made a remarkable record by laying 800 eggs in three years—290 in her pullet year; 268 her second year and 242 her third year. Mr. Whitney's banner hen laid 303 eggs in 365 consecutive days.

large sized eggs—eggs that weigh 28 to 32 ounces to the dozen. He insists that the Leghorn should not only be an "egg machine" as to numbers, during any given period of performance, but that these eggs ought to be large—that is, should represent more ounces of food for human consumption, thus getting from his egg producers all the food value he can for mankind, within the test period or during any specified length of time.

Letters recently at hand from Mr. Whitney contain interesting information, explaining his point of view and giving facts. First he tried American-bred birds of several varieties, including standard-bred S. C. White Leghorns. The present standard weights of American Leghorns are: Cock, 5½ lbs.; hen, 4 lbs.; cockerel, 4½ lbs., pullet, 3½ lbs.

These light-weight Leghorns, as compared with English or Barron-strain Leghorns, did not satisfy Mr. Whitney; therefore two or three years ago he paid Tom Barron of England, originator of the Barron strain, \$1,000 for ten hens and a cock—these ten hens having the guaranteed egg record set forth in the

heading to this article. Moreover, these females, as hens, so Mr. Whitney reports, "were pure white, long-bodied birds and each hen weighed practically seven pounds and the cock weighed over eight pounds."

Even at the price of \$1,000 for the eleven birds, Mr. Whitney received big returns from his investment. For the season of 1915-1916 he sold "over fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars' worth of stock and eggs from the original ten hens and from the pullets from these hens, ninety in number." Therefore his gross profit from this investment amounted to several hundred dollars, not including the large number of daughters and grand-daughters, of sons and grandsons that he raised from them.

Another interesting feature of Mr. Whitney's earnest work in trap-nesting his English Leghorns, which he now calls the Whitney-Barron strain, is to find out definitely, beyond any room for doubt, how well these prolific layers can do two years in succession, three years in succession, four years in succession, etc. One of the females he bought from Mr. Barron is called "Ulster Queen", with a trap-nest record of 290 eggs for her pullet year. This pullet has completed her third laying year and produced 800 eggs in the three years, all in trap-nests. Her

pullet year record was 290 eggs, her second year record, 268 eggs, and her third year record, 242 eggs, or exactly 800 eggs in the three years.

This Barron stock has produced wonderfully in the hands of Mr. Whitney, his trap-nest records reaching the high point last season of 303 eggs from one pullet-hen in 365 consecutive days.

For this season he is offering eggs for hatching as follows:

From trap-nested hens with records of 200 to 247 eggs, mated to cocks whose dams laid 260 eggs, at \$3.00 per 15. \$10.00 per 50. \$20.00 per 100. From trap-nested hens with records of 247 to 270 eggs, mated to cocks whose dams laid 276 eggs, at \$5.00 per 15. \$15.00 per 50. \$25.00 per 100. Also from hens with trap-nest records of 270 to 284 eggs, mated to cocks whose dams laid 290 eggs, at 50c each.

Naturally Mr. Whitney is enthusiastic about his remarkable egg producers. Said he, in a letter to A. P. W. of date March 7, 1917:—

"What people want to know is, how good your birds are and just how many eggs they lay—and nine-tenths of them do not care a hang about feathers, shape, size or anything else. All they want IS EGGS—and eggs are exactly what they get by the bushel, the year around, from the Whitney-Barron strain of S. C. White Leghorns. Nevertheless my stock, males and females, have both size and shape."

To that part of the poultry public which agrees with Mr. Whitney in his statement that eggs and more eggs are what is wanted, first, last and all the time, plus heavy weight Leghorns that possess much vigor and make a satisfactory table fowl, Mr. Whitney no doubt will be able to sell, year after year, his surplus of breeding stock and eggs for

BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS BREEDERS **QUALITY S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS**
Consistent Winners at the **GARDEN, PALACE, SYRACUSE**
Mating List Free. **ORANGE POULTRY FARM, MANHASSET, L. I.**

Baby Chicks

From a heavy laying strain of S. C. W. Leghorns. Bred for size, vigor and heavy egg production, which have a record-breaking record for winter laying.

Average from these pens have laid 45% since Dec. 1 to Feb. 16. Eggs and chicks from these pens at the following prices: Eggs \$8.00 per 100, \$4.50 per 50, \$70.00 per 1000. Baby chicks \$15.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 50, \$125.00 per 1000. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Prizes taken wherever shown. Send for catalogue. **LOCUST CORNER POULTRY FARM Archer W. Davis, Prop. MOUNT SINAI, L. I., N. Y.**

WHITE PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

Birds with records of 255. This is the strain that furnishes birds for Storr's Connecticut contest, also for their experimental purposes.

EGGS and BABY CHICKS For Sale

Breeding season is at hand. Right now is the time for you to buy birds to improve your flock. My prices will suit. Don't delay—write me today!

M. W. POTTER

LEEDS, MASS.

You can't get better eggs than I ship.
H. W. Halbach.



That is why my customers, year after year, come back here for their new blood—because they know they are getting the utmost down-to-date quality combined with superior vigor, and the egg laying habit, as well as those prepotent blood lines, such as you only can get in the

Halbach Strain of White Plymouth Rocks

Remember, they won twice as many first, second and third prizes at Chicago Coliseum the past four years as all others put together. They also swept the **National Milwaukee 1917 show**, and won everywhere in the hands of customers. For real quality I can please you. Catalog, 20 cents. Mating list free.

EGGS \$3.00, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$12.00 per 15
\$14.00, \$28.00, \$46.00, \$70.00 per 100

H. W. HALBACH, Box 3, Dept. M, WATERFORD, WIS.

hatching. Just how good his birds may be in so-called Standard qualities, we do not know. In this short article we have tried to present his view of what the public wants in the form of prolific layers, consisting of S. C. White Leghorns that weigh five to seven pounds each for females and seven to eight pounds each for males.

Mr. Whitney lays special stress on his determination to satisfy every customer. He tells you plainly what he has for sale—wants you to know that there is not a drop of American Leghorn blood in his Whitney-Barron strain, then offers to let you write your own guarantee, based on what he offers—on what he is prepared to furnish. He is strong in his belief and has the courage of his convictions. Among our practical people in this commercial age Mr. Whitney should find ready sale, at profitable prices, for all the surplus breeders and egg for hatching he can produce. His latest circular will be sent free on application to readers of the American Poultry World.

FINE STRAIN OF R. C. REDS

Up in the hills of New Jersey, in one of the most picturesque spots of the state, at Essex Falls, is situated Old Acres Poultry Farm, the home of the Essex Red Strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. This strain was originated eight years ago by the owner, W. C. MacBrair, whose flock today is pronounced to be one of the best in the country. These birds have in their veins the blood of the "Great Bill Taft" and the wonderful "Sensation." Mr. MacBrair spared neither time nor money to secure the best birds for foundation stock. Old Acres Poultry Farm has been showing birds for the last six years in many leading shows, winning well of regular and special prizes, including club cups and ribbons.

Mr. MacBrair is serving his second year as president of the N. J. State Branch of the Rhode Island Red Club of America and is doing all he can to promote the interests of this club and breed. Those who wish to purchase R. I. Red stock or eggs, should not fail to secure his mating list. Purchasers can rest assured that they will receive full value for their money. All stock will be as represented. See his advertisement on page 328.

We regret that in several issues the name of Mr. MacBrair's town was misspelled. Please note it is Essex Falls, not Falls.

INTERESTED IN CAPONS

A recent letter from Mr. George Beuoy, R. R. No. 17, Cedar Vale, Kan., was written "between trains" as it were. In our last issue we told about the Sante Fe's dairy and poultry train that was being sent throughout Kansas. Mr. Beuoy, when writing to us, had taken a little time to attend to some personal business. It is interesting to know that the farmers of Kansas are so interested in better methods that 390 of them were on hand on a cold, disagreeable morning with a storm threatening, to hear the lecture about "Better Poultry and More of it" at 8:30 A. M. Some of these farmers drove eight to ten miles. Mr. Beuoy believes this promises well for the future of poultry culture in Kansas, and we agree with him.

One of the cars has double-decked exhibition coops built in with an aisle between, and they are filled with poultry. A flat car is fitted out for demonstration and lecturing if the weather permits. Some big coaches are fitted with seats and are used when the weather is too bad for open air talks.

Mr. Beuoy is very much interested in capons, and we wish our readers would turn to his advertisement in this issue and then read on page 310 what our government says

in regard to raising more chickens this year. It would be well to caponize the surplus cockerels in order to produce a greater amount of meat. For full particulars in regard to caponizing address Mr. George Beuoy, R. R. No. 17, Cedar Vale, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

The Lincoln Poultry Farm Company, Lincoln, Maine, is planning to devote ten acres to the growing of Barred Plymouth Rocks. For years they have bred utility Barred Rocks of good quality and have been successful in breeding a heavy laying strain. From now on they will devote more of their efforts to the production of high-class standard-bred fowls, possessing also pronounced utility qualities.

Their birds are kept in open front houses, all the young stock is placed in colony houses and the breeders have free range. R. H. Yelland, manager of the Lincoln Poultry

Farm Company, is agent for Queen Incubators and poultry supplies and also for Zenoleum Disinfectant. For full information regarding their heavy laying birds or poultrymen's supplies, write them and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

FASHION PLATE **BUFF ROCKS** STRAIN

Eggs from 5 Special Matings \$3 per 15, 8 chicks guaranteed. Utility eggs \$5 per 100.
H. E. Burgus, Poultry Judge, Osceola, Iowa

DUTTON'S NIAGARA REDS

Again Winners at Buffalo

Single Comb, 3rd cock and shape, 3rd hen, 2nd cockerel, 1-2 young pen. Rose Comb, 1 cock and color, 5 cock, 1-4 cockerel and shape, 4-5 pullets and shape, 2 young pen. Best Display. \$25.00 trophy for best display of Rose Comb Males.

E. M. DUTTON, Box D, NEWFANE, N. Y.

LINE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

An established strain on which you can rely for best results both in exhibition quality and prolific egg yield. Have bred them for years winning prizes at leading eastern shows.

Breeders are selected annually with great care. Young stock each year is farm-raised thus preserving constitutional vigor.

Only a limited number of BREEDING MALES for sale at BARGAIN PRICES.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM SAME SPECIAL MATINGS THAT I USE.

Day-Old Chicks from High Record Matings.

Refer, as to business methods and quality of stock, to the editor of this journal.

GLENN L. WHEELER Box W, PENN YAN, N. Y.



WARNER & GREENE WHITE ORPINGTONS

AGAIN VICTORIOUS

At Madison Square Garden
1916-17

To win at the Garden proves beyond doubt that we possess poultry of the highest merit. Our first hen was a wonder. In the opinion of many experts she was the best hen at the Garden this year. We also won 3rd hen, 4th pullet and 4th and 5th cock, no pen entered. At the same show last year we won Best Display, and February

1915, we won 1st and 5th pullet, 2nd cock and 5th pen.

To the Wilkes-Barre Show this season we sent a few of our second string cockerels to try them out and won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th cockerel.

At Scranton, 1914, we won 1st and 5th cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd hen; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th pullet; 1st, 2nd, 3rd pen. Special Best Female in show and Best Display in show.

STOCK and EGGS

WARNER & GREENE,
2092 N. Main Avenue,
SCRANTON, PA.



Rose Comb Reds

BEST EGGS

\$5 per setting

Eight years winners at Buffalo

C. E. Riley, 925 Bdwy., Buffalo, N. Y.

TWENTY ACRES DEVOTED TO WHITE WYANDOTTES

Charles I. Fishel, Son of J. C. Fishel of the Firm of J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind., Is Making a Life Work of the Extensive Production and Sale of Standard-Bred White Wyandottes Possessing Exhibition and Utility Values

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.

HAS the big fact been brought home to you, reader, that there are but few poultry plants, comparatively speaking, in the United States and Canada, that produce each year large numbers of standard-bred fowl? This certainly is true when we come to compare the actual number of such plants with the hundreds of display advertisements that are published monthly in the seventy-five to eighty poultry journals circulated in this country and the Dominion north of us.

Lately we had occasion to try to locate fifty to one hundred cockerels and one hundred to five hundred pullets or yearling hens of the Barred Rock, White Rock, White Wyandotte, White Orpington, Rhode Island Red and S. C. White Leghorn varieties. It was surprising to find that only a limited number of plants, in the case of these popular varieties, had any such number of surplus birds for sale, either males or females. We did pretty well in S. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, also fairly well in S. C. Rhode Island Reds, but White Orpingtons were scarce in any considerable number, and the same was true, though not to the same extent, of Barred and White Rocks.

Two special facts contributed no doubt to this situation: first, it was late in the season—during early February; second, there are far less standard-bred fowl in the country today than is usually the case, this being true on account of the high cost of grains and poultry food during the last two and a half years, or since the old-world war started.

Still it is a noteworthy and encouraging fact that there are only a moderate number of really large poultry plants where men of ability, who are fond of choice standard-bred fowl, are making a life work of their production. For example, J. C. Fishel & Son, as we have learned lately, are devoting every square foot of twenty acres to the production of line-bred White Wyandottes, and during the last two or three years they have averaged to produce about 5,000 head on the home place, in addition to a number of flock matings on nearby farms. If we were to make a list of other plants in this country and Canada that actually produce 5,000 head of standard-bred chickens each year, it is highly probable that the best informed poultry writers would be surprised at the shortness of it, as compared with their general off-hand belief.

To produce 5,000 standard-bred fowl annually, regardless of facilities, amount of land, etc., is no boy's job. This is a man's task and such a farm in these days should pay and pay well. It is certain to do so if the management knows its business and attends to it. That is a strong point in favor of C. I. Fishel's work at present. He is truly fond of standard-bred White Wyandottes and some time ago he made up his mind that this work is worthy of his best en-

deavor—will properly compensate him for devoting the best years of his life to it. Half a dozen letters here lately from Mr. Fishel have been full of this spirit of conviction, of enthusiasm—and truly it will prove to be the price of genuine success.

C. I. Fishel is the son of J. C. Fishel. Mr. Fishel, Sr., is postmaster at Hope, Ind., a position of trust he has held during the last four years. Hope is a bank-



CHAS. I. FISHEL, HOPE, IND.

Junior member and active manager of the extensive poultry business of J. C. Fishel & Son, operators of a twenty-acre plant on which they produce annually 5,000 head of standard-bred White Wyandottes, representing sixteen years of selective line-breeding.

ing town, with a population of about 1,500. The Fishels have made the town famous—more so than all its other inhabitants put together. They have done this as extensive producers and advertisers of standard-bred fowl. U. R. Fishel, the well-known White Rock specialist, is an uncle of C. I. Fishel and brother of the postmaster of his home town.

J. C. Fishel began breeding White Wyandottes about twenty years ago. Sixteen years ago he started in to line-breed them, that is, to inbreed them on intelligent lines, with the object of establishing a strain that would reproduce the desired qualities of the best individuals, doing this in profitable percentages.

Back there not so much was known about line-breeding, except on the part of a few students; therefore J. C. Fishel was one of the early practitioners of this indispensable method, where birds of beauty or birds of exceptional utility value are desired.

In the latest catalogue and mating list of J. C. Fishel & Son is published the "Fisheldotte Breeding Chart", based on the I. K. Felch system, with an explanation of same. A. P. W. has sent for the cut representing this chart and if it reaches us in time, we shall publish it herewith, together with the explanation. As time goes on, we shall have more to say about breeding charts, their successful use, etc. Treating briefly on the question of line-breeding and its meaning, the 1917 Fishel mating list has this to say:

"Select from the off-spring of a pair of choice fowls the healthiest, strongest and in resemblance to the parent, most perfect cockerel and mate him with his mother to start the 'female line.' Mate the cock with those of his daughters that resemble him to a certain extent in their make-up, to establish the 'male line.' Mate the cockerels resulting from this line with females from the female line and this opposite mating at certain periods with males from the male line with females from the female line, can be carried on almost indefinitely without showing any of the injurious effects of inbreeding. We illustrate herewith the 'Fisheldotte' line breeding chart, I. K. Felch System. Mr. Felch is the leading authority on this subject and the chart will explain the matter more thoroughly. Study it carefully and success will be yours."

If you are interested in this splendid variety, the White Wyandottes, write today to J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind., and ask for a free copy of their 1916-

JACOBUS CAMPINES
GOLDEN & SILVER
EGGS and BEAUTY REPUTATION
BUILDED UPON
MERIT
M. R. JACOBUS, Box 3-W, RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

BROODER

For \$2.96, including heater, you can build the simplest, most efficient, and most satisfactory brooder ever made. Wind-proof; fire-proof; rat-proof; fool-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour, with saw and hammer. Plans 10c.

1 PUTNAM, Route 401 ELMIRA, N. Y.

The "Best Yet" Aluminum Leg Band



cannot come off. 5 sizes, pigeon to turkey. State breed. 12-15c; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-65c.

CELLULOID LEG BANDS—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Light Blue, Dark Blue; PIGEON & CHICK sizes—12-10c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c.

POULTRY Sizes; 12-15c; 25-30c; 50-60c; 100-75c. Circular free.

ALUMINUM MARKER WORKS, Dept. F. Beaver Falls, Pa.

LONGFIELD ROSE COMB REDS

Have won at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show, 1911-16

18 First (as many as all competitors combined), 6 Second, 6 Third, 4 Fourth and 8 Fifth Premiums. Special for Best Display the past 4 years, besides numerous other Special Premiums—this in the show that cages the best Red exhibits brought together.

LONGFIELD—The strain that comes back year after year and wins—where the competition is strongest.

EGGS FOR SALE from the best matings we ever put together. Write for List.
LONGFIELD POULTRY FARM, Box 339, BLUFFTON, IND.



VIEW OF J. C. FISHEL & SON'S TWENTY-ACRE WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM

Shows extensive range, also plenty of shade in the distance for the healthful production of chicks during warm summer days. This plant consists of twenty acres and every inch of it is devoted to the business-like production of White Wyandottes of exhibition and utility values. See article herewith.

1917 catalogue and mating list, in which you will find other valuable information and advice relating to the successful breeding of White Wyandottes, also a detailed description of the thirty-five matings for 1917, from which C. I. Fishel will see to it personally that you get the hatching eggs you order and pay for.

Following is another quotation from J. C. Fishel & Son's latest catalogue, which they publish under the title, "The Specialist Leads the World:"

"You would not think of taking your watch to a blacksmith or your plow to a jeweler, and the same reason holds good in the poultry business, for the specialist undoubtedly can and will give you superior results in his special line. Through much careful study along one line, having the ideal constantly in mind, he is able to produce specimens that approach the Standard of Perfection closer than the breeder who breeds many different varieties. In the first place a breeder who breeds many different kinds of fowls cannot keep track of the blood

lines in his flocks, and for that very reason he cannot produce the type that reproduces itself, nor can he hope to produce heavy laying strains. It requires years of time and patience to accomplish this with only one variety. If good results are expected by you, do not let them convince you that they can give you the same quality a specialist can. We are White Wyandotte specialists of many years' experience and, through systematic and selective line breeding, have fixed in our strain all the desirable qualities any person could reasonably desire. That this is not merely our say-so is easily proved by the many first prize birds of our strain having won at the leading shows of the country."

From a letter of date March 14, 1917, written to the editor of A. P. W. by J. C. Fishel & Son—dictated by Chas. Fishel—we quote as follows, for the benefit of subscribers who are in the market for White Wyandottes, either breeding birds, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, or six-weeks'-old chicks:

"Our plant now contains twenty acres and every inch of it is devoted to the poultry

business. This has been true for the last several years. Last season we brought to maturity right here on the plant, 5,000 chicks, not including the many chicks we hatched and shipped away, and the steady and increasing demand has taken almost this entire number, except old breeders and younger birds we reserved, by careful selection, for the thirty-five breeding pens mated for this season, including our most noteworthy prize winners.

"We have line-bred our stock for the past sixteen years and therefore can feel positive of the results these matings are going to give our customers and ourselves in eggs for hatching and baby chicks. Our prices you will find very reasonable, the breeding value and high quality of stock duly considered. We also have six farm flocks of birds—about 100 females in each flock—and these also are heavy laying females of which we have kept records, and our plant now is equipped throughout with the new Ever-Ready trap-nest, an excellent device.

"I have put on additional help the last two months and now have more people working on the plant than ever before. In fact, our business is growing steadily and I account for this by the fact that I give each order my personal attention, attending care-



ANOTHER VIEW OF J. C. FISHEL & SON'S TWENTY-ACRE WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM

Shows additional buildings, well drained ground and the wood-lot where growing stock is happy in shadeland during summer months. Birds have ample range on grass-grown soil and receive proper attention daily under the personal direction and supervision of Charles I. Fishel, active manager of this 20-acre poultry plant. Note statements by Mr. Fishel in article herewith.

fully to every order myself, also answering as many of the letters as I possibly can. Have added another stenographer in the office—had to do so on account of our growing business. Am convinced that nothing pays better than personal attention, both to the correspondence and to the filling of every order. On no other basis can a poultryman be sure that each customer gets his money's worth. We have customers that come back to us year after year and have many testimonials that compliment us on our personal attention to their orders.

"I now have orders booked for next year's show birds, from customers to whom I have been supplying birds for three to five years—supplying them something in the exhibition line every year, and we pride ourselves on holding this trade, because it shows us that we satisfy our customers and give them what they expect for their money. Early orders for day-old chicks and six weeks' old chicks are very encouraging—far more so than last year and the year before. It looks like the standard-bred poultry business is coming back into its own. Have noted with appreciation the good "personal" work you are now doing on the American Poultry World and you may be sure, Mr. Curtis, that it will not only help the paper, but your many advertisers also, Fisheldotte farm included."

It is a real pleasure for the American Poultry World to do its part to help BRING TOGETHER fancier-breeders who are producing the "real thing" in poultrydom and earnest subscribers who wish to know where they can get what they want at fair prices, including fair treatment. Such treatment can only come from personal attention given to the poultry business by men who are devoting their lives to it, or who are engaged in it as a side line, but still give it personal attention, as regards answering letters, quoting prices, selecting birds for shipment, etc.

Even in the matter of selecting eggs for hatching, the man who fixes the prices, or quotes prices, should see to it personally that only eggs of proper shape, size, texture of shell, etc., are sent forward. Undoubtedly great numbers of inferior eggs are shipped each season for hatching purposes. Often it is the result of carelessness or ignorance on the part of the hired help to which this important work is entrusted.

If the seller of breeding fowl and eggs for hatching would PUT HIMSELF in the other man's place he would soon realize what is wanted, what is expected of him—what constitutes a square deal. Let us remember that breeders of standard-bred fowl, meaning those who have built up a demand for their choice products, secure readily five to fifty times the daily market prices for poultry and eggs; therefore they should take all possible care, so to speak, in the selection of the birds to be shipped and of eggs for hatching and also should use due care in boxing and shipping day-old chicks. Doing so and keeping it up will mean SUCCESS for the man who is faithful to his own best interests along this line.

"WHEN YOU BUY EGGS FOR HATCHING"

Those who are interested in the purchase of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching should look up the ad of W. D. Holterman, Desk H, Fort Wayne, Ind., and send for his latest printed matter. You will find his little booklet beginning "When you buy eggs for hatching", interesting reading.

Mr. Holterman has labored long and earnestly to produce extremely narrow-barred birds that will give good results in the hands of his customers, whether they buy stock for breeding or eggs for hatching.

Note his liberal offer on hatching eggs in the back of his little booklet and when writing for it (it's free) please have the kindness to mention this journal.

**D. M. Green's
"Royal" Red Sussex**

Win 1-3 hen Grand Central Palace, 1915 (two entries) 1 hen, 1-2 pullets, 1916 (three entries). 1-2 hen, 2 cockerel; 3 pullet, Madison Square Garden (five entries). 1 pullet, 4 cockerel, Boston (two entries), 1917. If you want quality I have it. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. Egg booklet free.
D. M. GREEN, Box 35. CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Long's Orpingtons BUFF, BLACK, WHITE One of my customers, Mr. L. T. WEILL, New Orleans, says: "What

do you think of this record? In 8 days the 5 Black Orpingtons laid 37 eggs." Who said that the Blacks did not lay well? We have the Type, Color, Size, and the Ability to Lay bred into our flock. A few grand cockerels yet to dispose of at a Reduced Price. Eggs for Hatching now Reduced in Price. Unexcelled blood lines. Special offer to A.P.W. readers.

E. M. LONG, Box A, Osceola, Ind.

Single Comb White Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY

YOUNG AND BARRON STRAINS

Three thousand breeders on free farm range, inoculated and free from lice. Special bred for great winter laying; milk fed. Eggs now ready in any quantity at \$6 per 100, \$5 per 100 in lots of 200 or more. Now booking orders for baby chicks, March and April delivery, at \$12 per 100; capacity 10,000 to 12,000 weekly. The kind that live if given half a chance. My book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," free with all \$10 orders. 1917 circular now ready.

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 67, PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.

YANT'S BARRED ROCKS

At the big Cleveland Show, January 1917, won 1st, 5th pullet-breeding cocks; 3rd, 4th hens; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th cockerels; 1st, 2nd, 5th pullets; 1st exhibition pen; 1st, 2nd pullet-breeding pen; 1st pullet-breeding cockerel; 1st cockerel-breeding pen.

My 1st pullet won Gold Medal for best pullet in entire show. Also won Gold Special for Best Display, 204 Barred Rocks in class. This added to Best Display at both the 1914 and 1915 Chicago Coliseum shows with an unbroken record of winning for 16 consecutive years at leading shows, proves them to be not only Ohio's Foremost Strain but one of America's leaders.

ALL winners were bred and raised by me. They are mated for progress.

EGGS \$3 to \$15 a setting.

John W. Yant, Route 24, Canton, Ohio

ONE BILLION \$'S

will be spent in the U. S. A. for "green dux", broilers, roasters and eggs, this season. Statistics show that six hundred and fifty million was spent by the consumers of poultry last season, and Beef, Pork and Mutton were not the luxuries then that they are now, and will be for some years to come.

How much of this vast sum will be YOUR share?

Our Baby Dux and Baby Chix

have the necessary vim, vigor, vitality and "livability" to assure you the greatest degree of success possible, if you handle them for "green dux", broilers, roasters or egg production.

Our eggs are all automatically rolled—no weak chix or dux from injured or weakened germs caused by sudden jolts and rough handling, which obtains by the method of hand turning.

Curtiss Cut Clover

Makes the chix grow fast and lessens the death rate, if used in the brooder houses. No other litter will induce them to scratch for a living as will our cut-clover.

Eggs For Hatching

R. and S. C. R. I. Reds, Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Anconas; Mammoth Pekin and White and Colored Indian Runner Dux, and White African Guineas.

W. R. Curtiss Co. Niagara Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

A KING-PIN BREEDER OF THE LACED WYANDOTTES

Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio, Long-time Expert Breeder of Seabright Bantams, With No Superior In the Production of Laced Wyandottes, Golden and Silver, Has Originated New Varieties of Silvers and Golden, Which He Calls "Hen-feathered"

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.

FOR thirty years or more, Ira C. Keller, well-to-do farmer, successful business man and expert poultryman, living near Prospect, Ohio, has been a close student of the breeding of laced varieties of standard fowl, including the beautiful Seabright Bantams and Golden and Silver Wyandottes. Mr. Keller also breeds White Wyandottes, and has won

quiet way, and have never offered them for sale until this winter, then only through our circular.

"As a lover of 'laced' standard-bred fowl and a breeder of them for more than a quarter of a century, I believe this is the most beautiful fowl ever brought out as a true Wyandotte. The males have the same plumage and color as standard Wyandotte females, the males carrying throughout the laced plumage of the female. They are of standard size and shape and are wonderfully laced. We shall sell only a very limited number of these eggs. Prices per fowl are \$50.00 to \$150.00 each. Eggs will be sold at \$1.50 each. Cannot spare a great many.

In standard Wyandottes—White, Silver and Golden, we have some sixty matings for this season for our own use, also for supplying the egg trade, and therefore are well prepared to take good care of our customers. In these matings are many fine exhibition birds—every specimen being high-class. Do not believe anyone in the country can show better stock, or is quoting fairer prices for the same kind of hatching eggs I use myself."

Brookside Poultry Farm, of which Mr. Keller is the proprietor, also makes a specialty of "heavy laying utility White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks," Says Mr. Keller in his 1917 mating list:

"I believe these birds have no superiors as heavy layers and quick-maturing fowl. They are all farm grown and farm ranged and our line of utility Barred Rocks and Wyandottes have that fine type of medium length of body and egg type combined—no brassy stock, but the stay-white kind with red eyes and rich yellow legs. We have many females with egg records from 200 up. One of our White Wyandotte pullets laid 243 eggs in three days less than ten months."

A. P. W. endorses Mr. Keller as an expert poultryman—as a man who knows what he is doing and who will treat his customers fairly. He breeds White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes to the extent of two or three thousand each year



"OHIO BOY 48th"

Ira Keller's Golden Wyandottes are beautiful "works of art." It must be a rare pleasure to produce such birds. "Ohio Boy 48th" sustained the reputation of his owner by winning in his class.

scores of prizes on them. Editor of A. P. W. knows Mr. Keller—has known him for years, is well acquainted with the quality of his birds, knows also that he asks reasonable prices and hereby endorses him, man and methods.

In a letter of date the 12th inst., Mr. Keller wrote A. P. W. as follows:

"I am enclosing you copy of our 1917 mating list, telling what we have for sale, describing quality and quoting prices. You have known me long enough to be certain that 'I have the goods,' also that I do in every case as agreed.

"This season, Mr. Curtis, we are offering a few sittings of eggs for the first time from our beautiful new variety, which we originated and have named 'Hen Feathered Golden' and 'Hen Feathered Silver Wyandottes.' We have been twenty-seven years perfecting this wonderful fowl, doing it in a

and therefore is in a position to sell numerous fine birds, also eggs for hatching therefrom without depleting his own reserve stock.

PROGRESSIVE OHIO POULTRY CLUB

A fine exhibition was held last winter by the Tri-State Poultry Association at Toledo, Ohio. It was not so large a show as they have held but the quality was very high. We are informed that the club is in excellent condition and that a spirited campaign has been and is still being conducted to secure desirable new members, with excellent results.

Toledo is certainly well situated to hold a good show and the officers of the club cordially invite breeders, especially those of northern Indiana, southern Michigan and north-western Ohio, to make their preparations now to show at Toledo next winter.

At the last annual meeting the following officers were elected:

W. E. Scott, president; John J. Czechowicz, vice-president; W. H. Wagers, secretary, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Bergmoser, superintendent.

MOUNTENEY'S ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at New York State Fair, Palace and other big shows. Send for mating list.

W. E. MOUNTENEY, ELMSFORD, N. Y.

I COULD DIE EATING RAT SNAP

says the rat—and he does! He prefers it to all other food and it is the last he eats. RAT SNAP chemically mummifies the carcass. Prevents all odors. Does not dry up, soil, decay or blow away. Not mixed with other food. Ready for instant use. Surest, quickest, safest, cleanest, most convenient and sanitary method of exterminating rats and mice.

Get rid of rats! It is economy. Buy ten big cakes prepaid, for a dollar. Send today. Protect Your Chicks and Feed Supply.

MERCHANTS DRUG COMPANY, Easton, Maryland



Lice and Mites are Profit Killers



Lice and Mites live on the blood of Poultry, sap the vitality of hens, kill baby chicks and steal profit. Lousy hens won't eat properly, won't lay, won't thrive. Keep your poultry free from lice and mites. You can rid them of these pests. Drive the profit thieves out of your chicken house and keep them out with



It helps egg production, cures chicken diseases, increases poultry profits. Spray Zenoleum freely and often in the homes of your birds. It's used and endorsed by 50 Agricultural Colleges. Cures and prevents many live-stock diseases. **Special Trial Offer.** We send parcels post prepaid, eight ounces for 25 cents, a quart for 50 cents, full gallon \$1.50. Use it as directed, absolutely at our risk. If it fails to meet severest test it doesn't cost you a penny. Must do all you want it to do or back comes your money; no argument, just money. **Zenoleum Lice Powder**—the most wonderful powder of all—big package 25 cents post paid. Free Book, "Cause, Symptoms and Treatment for all Poultry Diseases." **ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.** 370 Lafayette Ave. Detroit, Mich.

URBAN FARMS, Pine Ridge, Buffalo, N. Y.

Stock and Eggs for sale from our prize winning **Black Langshans, White Rocks, Anconas, and Barred Rocks** of Ontario Agricultural College laying strain. Eggs only, of Tom Barron's White Wyandottes and Leghorns Pure; also Klondykes, Naked Necks, Silkies, Black Tail White Japanese and Mille-Fleur Bantams. No Baby Chicks.

MATING LIST FOR 1917 NOW READY.

WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS AND THE MEN BEHIND THEM

By A. O. Schilling, Staff Artist

(Continued from page 306)

and then to enter into the business on a large scale, realizing the opportunity that exists if the business is conducted along business lines. Certain it is that establishments of this character are a credit to the poultry industry of America, and poultrymen are proud to name



One of the prize winning Columbian Plymouth Rocks, bred and owned by Wilburtha Poultry Farms, 32 River Road, Trenton Junction, N. J. Wilburtha Farms is noted for the fine type of "Columbian" plumage they produce on their Rocks and Wyandottes. They breed also S. C. White Leghorns, White Rocks and S. O. R. I. Reds. For further information regarding their birds, send for their latest printed matter which contains an account of their wonderful winnings, their choice matings and prices of breeding stock, baby chicks and hatching eggs.

him as one of the active, progressive members of the poultry fraternity.

Recently the nominees for officers in the American Poultry Association have been published and we are pleased to note the prominence given the name of C. J. Fisk. We know it to be a fact that the office was unsolicited by Mr. Fisk and this is good evidence of the esteem

in which he is held by the men who know him personally.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms consists of thirty-five acres devoted to poultry yards and free range. Part of the farm is called the "utility section" and it supplies a regular and constantly growing list of New York customers with eggs and poultry.

Mr. Fisk was recently elected president of the newly organized Baby Chick Association and we believe that with him in the chair we may expect some good work to be done by this association.

Mr. Fisk is strongly in favor of eliminating any evils that may exist in the baby chick business. We refer particularly to the annual sale of thousands upon thousands of baby chicks by dealers who have no regard for the quality of the breeding stock and who sell chicks that are hatched from eggs laid by nondescript flocks of cull hens.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms does a big business in the sale of baby chicks from their standard-bred matings. We should like to see the business conducted in this fashion all over the country.

At the time of our visit we were shown the office records by Mr. Chapman who is general superintendent of the plant. They are worthy of mention. Each day a full detailed report is made out including a summary of the business brought down to date. Their fiscal year begins with March first. At a glance one can see from this detailed

report sheet exactly how many eggs were laid on the plant that day, how many were laid during that particular month and how many for the year beginning with March first.

A similar report is made in regard to the number of eggs set during the season, the number of eggs hatched, etc. An exact record of eggs on hand is kept at all

Fertile Eggs-Bouncing Chicks

You get by feeding "OCULUM." Only a drop to each hen. Poultrymen buy it from pints to 10 gallon kegs.

"I fed 'OCULUM' to 48 Leghorns 24 days. Eggs increased from 8 to 42 a day."

H. C. MILLER A. P. A. Judge, Akron, O.

"I still like 'OCULUM.' My young chickens are growing wonderfully, and everybody to whom I sold baby chicks and setting eggs told me they never saw such healthy, vigorous chicks. Fourteen and fifteen chicks were hatched from every setting of eggs I sold and most all of those people have bought 'OCULUM.'"

MRS. J. D. REEVE, R. 2, Des Moines, Ia.

Bottles 50c and \$1. Pint \$2. Quart \$4. Gallon \$10 delivered or at your dealer.

BOOKLET FREE. TRIAL 10c [240 Feeds]

"OCULUM" COMPANY, BOX Q, SALEM, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

BLACK MINORCAS BARRED ROCKS

Our Hatching Eggs Are Ready

We have mated over 1100 females, nearly all yearling hens—with strong, large, typical cockerels from our exhibition pens. **Foundation Stock Matings**, \$2.00 per 15 eggs; \$10.00 per 100 eggs. **Fancy Exhibition Stock Matings**, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per 15. A few choice exhibition breeding birds to spare. We have separate folders for our Rocks and Minorcas. In them you will find the points you wish to know about. They are free for the asking.

YAMA FARMS, NAPANOCH, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs for Hatching

Five pens of high record breeders, whose trap-nest records are from 190 to 288 eggs. Birds and records will bear inspection. Choice pedigreed cockerels. Write for mating list.

EMORY H. BARTLETT

R. F. D. 19, ENFIELD, MASS.

A HUSKY CHICK
 "Insure" my life and keep me well and strong by feeding me
Pratts
Baby Chick Food
 Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Three weeks' feeding at a cent a chick.
 Sold by dealers generally.
 192

\$9.55 Buys 140-Egg Size World's Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize Winning World's Champion Model with Fibre Board, Double-walled Construction—Hot water—Copper Tank—Thermometer

Holder—Deep Nursery—Self-regulating—same as used by Uncle Sam and America's most successful Poultry Raisers—that has led the field for over ten years. Over 524,000 satisfied users—When ordered with my \$4.85 Double-walled—Hot-water—Roomy—140-chick Brooder—Both cost only \$12.50.



Freight Prepaid East of Rockies Allowed that far to points beyond

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Handiest machines, sure to please—and you can share in my

\$1000 Cash Prizes

Conditions easy to get biggest prize. Start early—order now. With this wonderful hatching outfit and my complete guide book for setting up and operating, you are sure of success. And with it comes my Big Catalog, "Hatching Facts", or I will send this book free for the asking. Write me today, Jim Rohan, Free.



Belle City Incubator Co., Box 117 Racine, Wis.

times, also the number of males and females in their possession. Records of deaths are also accurately kept and a total of these is recorded for each fiscal year.

Every detail regarding sales is placed on record, such as the character of the goods sold, the prices, and to whom the order was sent. There is also a total of the business of each day, month and

by the records that birds from these farms have made at Madison Square Garden, the Palace, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, New York State Fair and numerous other exhibitions where the strongest competition is found. These records will reveal how strong Wilburtha's quality really is. Investigation will show that in many instances Wilburtha Poultry Farms' birds made prac-

representative breeder in the west. In the largest class in the show, our White Rocks won; 1, 4 cockerels; 1, 3 hens; 3 cock; 4, 5 pullets; 2 old pen and 2 young pen.

"Our first Palace cockerel and our first pen male of White Rocks have been mated up for some time, in fact, ever since the Palace Show, and as all our birds are mated we are prepared to ship out eggs from any of our various pens on short notice."

As previously stated, Mr. Chapman is an ardent admirer of White Rocks and an old time specialist. For years before Mr. Chapman came to superintend Wilburtha Poultry Farms we saw him showing White Rocks at the Garden and other big eastern exhibitions. We have always been able to recognize a Chapman White Rock, also the condition in which he puts them into a show room. They have an individuality. They are clean-cut, hard-feathered, sleek looking birds that have plenty of size and bone and that are of a remarkably attractive type. This same style of bird is now being produced by Mr. Chapman for Wilburtha Poultry Farms for he brought with him an excellent lot of White Rock breeders which enabled him to put Wilburtha White Rocks in the front ranks in a comparatively short time.

When we think of Wilburtha's Columbian Wyandottes we naturally think of Mr. Keyler and the results he achieved in breeding the striped hackles and saddles and well-marked wings possessed by Wilburtha Farms' winners. It is needless to say that we found plenty of material of the kind we wanted.

In conclusion let me say that we do not know of a more earnest and sincere man in the poultry business today than Mr. C. J. Fisk, proprietor of Wilburtha Poultry Farms. He is genuinely interested in building up a greater and better poultry industry and to that end he is devoting his best efforts.



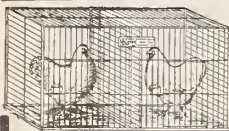
ATTRACTIVE ENTRANCE TO WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS

Wilburtha Poultry Farms, 32 River Road, Trenton Junction, N. J., as the address implies, is on the road beside the Delaware River, and the entrance to the farm is only three miles from the place where Washington crossed the Delaware, in fact, the history of that locality dates back beyond Revolutionary days and there is much to interest Americans whose ancestors helped to make the history of that time. The old colonial house still stands and the present owner, Mr. C. J. Fisk, is a descendent of the owners of Revolutionary days. He is now making Wilburtha Farms known far and wide by the high-grade, standard-bred poultry of several varieties, that is produced there. These include Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Rocks.

year. Daily cash receipts and disbursements are made on this sheet and a duplicate is sent to New York, thus enabling Mr. Fisk to see at a glance how his business is progressing day by day. Such systematic records prevent disaster and lead to success. They enable one to see the weak spots in the organization and to apply the remedy before it is too late.

The foregoing is only a general summary of the system employed in conducting Wilburtha Poultry Farms. We have mentioned only a few of the important things that impressed us. They are worth telling to A. P. W. readers for we are well aware that there is room for improvement in this respect on many well-known poultry plants, and beginners especially should heed such suggestions.

"Only the best" is a rule at Wilburtha Poultry Farms. This is clearly proved



COOPS

Clean, Handy, Vermin proof, Galvanized wire Electric welded. Standard at all exhibits. Shipped by parcel post. Outfits rented to pench shows.

KEIPPER COLLAPSIBLE COOPS
Write for illustrated catalog and attractive prices.
Keipper Cooping Co., 1401 First St., Milwaukee, Wis



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

tically a clean sweep, especially in Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Rocks. Their White Leghorns have created a sensation on different occasions by making remarkable winnings at such shows as the Palace, Boston and Chicago Coliseum.

February 10th, 1917, Mr. Chapman, general superintendent, wrote telling us of the remarkable record his White Rocks had just made. Said he:

"I want to tell you what our White Rocks did at Chicago after travelling approximately 1200 miles and meeting strings from every

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

*Bred as a Specialty
Winners Wherever Shown*

Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs

*Settings of Eggs For Sale.
Write for 1917 Mating List.*

E. D. BIRD, Greenwich, Conn.

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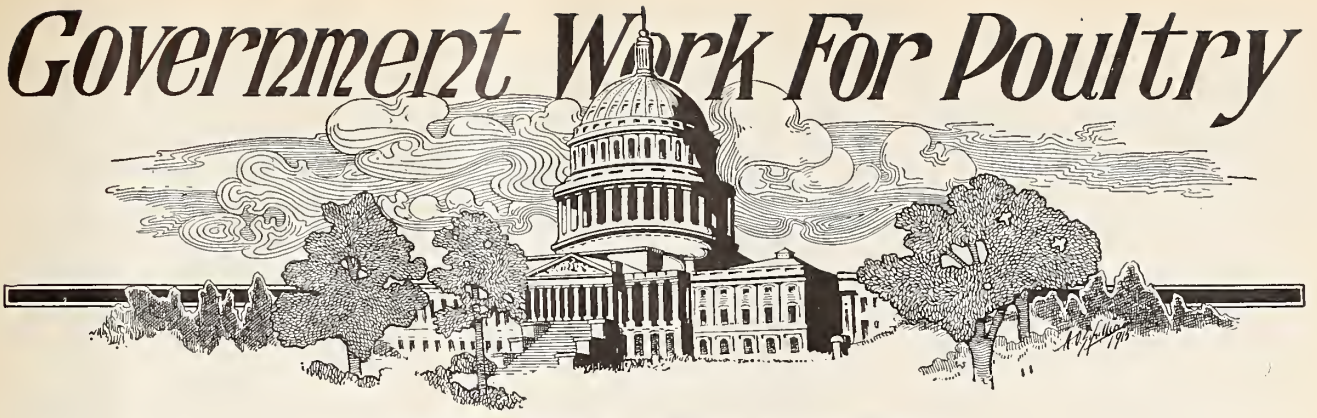
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SOME INTERESTING AVERAGES

The Missouri Experiment Station Hens Average Sixteen Eggs Each In February. Profit Is Thirty-one Cents Per Hen. Are Results In February A Reliable Index To Totals For The Year?

Before reading the following, kindly turn to page 321 and read the February report of the National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Missouri, as sent out by Director C. T. Patterson.

Having read this report, no doubt you noted that the results secured in February are taken as an index, as a monthly average for the year. This is a new idea and one that should be of practical value if it proves to be correct. Doubtless persons whose climatic conditions differ from those at Mountain Grove will have to make suitable allowance for that fact.

If, however, the effect of this statement of averages from the Missouri Laying Contest is to lead persons to conclude that a profit of one cent a day per hen is a reasonable expectation, and that "one man can care for three or four times as many hens where they are kept in larger flocks," with equally good results per hen, I am afraid that the awakening will be most disheartening.

348 hens multiplied by four, and each one contributing a net cent per day, would mean an income of \$5,080.60 for every 365 days. This is a pretty good illustration of the danger that results from excessive indulgence in the use of averages.

I may be over-cautious, but I am getting just a bit shy of general averages where the items that make up the average are not stated. Any collection of items can be averaged, but the actual

value of averages in practical, every-day application, depends to a considerable extent on the extremes. To illustrate: If a poultryman in the course of five years secured egg yields for any given month amounting to 5, 7, 13, 35 and 50 per cent. of the number of hens in the flock, the average would be 24 per cent., but such an average would be of little practical value as compared with the same average secured from percentages the extremes of which were 20 and 28. And when the attempt is made to make a practical application of small averages multiplied to substantial proportions, it ought to be understood that the chances for disappointment are multiplied also.

TEMPERATURE EXPERIMENTS IN INCUBATION

A Number of Interesting Problems in Artificial Incubation Have Been Worked Out At The Indiana Experiment Station

The following extracts are from Bulletin No. 195 of the Indiana Experiment Station (Purdue University). This bulletin is by Prof. A. G. Phillips.

This experiment was planned with the idea of finding out the influence of different tem-

peratures in the incubator on brown and white eggs; with the hope of finding the upper and lower temperature limits; influence on temperature readings from placing thermometers at different heights in the machine, and several minor points.

Four incubators, 150-egg size, made in 1910, were used. They were of the hot-air type, supplying heat by both radiation and diffusion, and moisture by a sand tray underneath the egg tray. The machines were numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. The thermometers used, five in number, were standard incubator thermometers, generally known as hanging, standing, touching and Inovo. The hanging thermometer was suspended from the top of the incubator, so as to be two inches above the center of the egg tray. The standing thermometer was on a metal stand in the center, toward the front of the machine and the bulb was on a level with the top of the eggs, but not touching them. The touching thermometers were two in number, one on brown and one on white eggs near the standing thermometer. The bulbs of these were

130 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both for \$10
 If Ordered Together. Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water copper tanks, double walls, dead air spaces, double glass doors, all set complete, or 180 Egg Incubator and Brooder \$12.75. FREE Catalogue describing our. Send for it TODAY or order direct. (2)
 Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 53 Racine, Wis.

First Madison Square Cockerel

AND

First Grand Central Palace Cockerel

Together with other big New York winners head our breeding pens of

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Write for Mating List or Come and See Them.

J. R. Beard,
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LUCKNOW FARM
Box W, SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

E. B. Sprague,
Manager

You should read my Egg Guarantee before you place your egg order elsewhere.

EGGS FOR HATCHING HEADQUARTERS BABY CHICKS

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Naturally when you buy poultry you want the best, especially when it costs no more than ordinary fowls. Don't place your order until you see my 1917 Catalog and Mating List. It is free. My winnings at Six World's Fairs and Expositions, Twelve State Fairs, Hagerstown, Md., Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, etc., have never been equaled.

GREAT CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW 1916, Mr. Kummer, Judge
 1-2-3-5 Cocks, 2-4-5 Hens, 1-2-3-4 Cockerels, 1-2-4-5 Pulletts, 1-2 Pens Fowls, 1-2-3 Pens Chicks, Champion Cock, Cockerel, Pullet and Pen; Best Display. This is by odds the best White Plymouth Rock win ever made by a White Rock Breeder at Chicago.

AT INDIANAPOLIS 1917, Mr. H. P. Schwab, Judge
 1-2-3-4-5 Cocks, 2-4-5 Hens, 1-2-4 Cockerels, 1-2-4-5 Pulletts, 1-2 Pens Fowls, 1-2 Pens Chicks, All Championships, Best Display.

Remember the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks are farm reared and carry Vitality and Blood Lines no other White Rocks carry.

EGGS \$3 to \$35 per 15. Sale Flock Eggs \$10 per 100; \$6 per 50.
 BABY CHICKS \$25 per 100; \$15 per 50; \$8 per 25.

U. R. FISHEL,

Box B,

HOPE, INDIANA



on a level with the tops of the eggs and touching them.

Seventy-five of both White Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn eggs, representing brown and white eggs, were put in each machine.

The average temperature for each type of thermometer in the four experiments was as follows:

Controlling temperatures	Kinds of Thermometers				
	standing	touching white eggs	touching brown eggs	hanging	Inovo
Run at 100-101-102.	101	101.6	101.7	103.2	98.5
Run at 101-102-103.	102	102.5	102.3	104.6	99.8
Run at 102-103-104.	103	103.5	103.3	105.0	100.8
Run at 103-104-105.	104	104.4	103.9	106.2	101.9

The following conclusion may be drawn from these experiments:

1. A temperature of 101-102-103 degrees, the first, second and third weeks, respectively, using a standing thermometer on a level with the top of the eggs, but not touching them, will prove very satisfactory in the artificial hatching of hen eggs.

2. A temperature slightly above or below 101-102-103 degrees will not influence the hatch one way or another.

3. A temperature of 103-104-105 degrees is too high and will injure the hatch greatly.

4. A temperature of 102-103-104 degrees is a little high for successful incubation.

5. There seems to be little difference in number of chicks hatched between machines run at 100-101-102 degrees, and machines run at 101-102-103 degrees. This means that at such low temperatures a variation of one degree or more will have little influence.

6. Operators of incubators should endeavor to hold down temperatures below common practice, rather than allow them to rise above it.

7. Brown and white eggs need the same temperature.

8. Brown eggs are no warmer or cooler than white eggs.

9. Brown eggs have a tendency to produce poorer fertility, more dead germs, more chicks dead in shell and fewer chicks than white eggs. No reason from the standpoint of incubation can be given for this peculiarity.

10. Under ordinary conditions it is reasonable to expect white eggs to be 90 per cent. to 92 per cent. fertile and hatch 75 per cent. of the fertile eggs. Brown eggs will run 2 per cent. less in fertility and 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. less in hatchable, fertile eggs.

11. Touching thermometers average slightly higher temperatures than standing thermometers. Such differences have no influence on the hatch.

12. As the chicks develop in the eggs, they give off heat, tending to equalize the temperature in all parts of the machine. This is demonstrated by the hanging thermometer. This thermometer runs at a uniform temperature for the three weeks, but the temperature at the level with the eggs, starts about 2.5 degrees lower and rises until it comes within one degree of the hanging thermometer temperature on the twenty-first day.

13. A temperature with a standing thermometer of 100.5 degrees the first week, 101.5 degrees the second and 102.5 degrees the third week compares well in temperature and hatching results with a hanging thermometer temperature of 103 degrees for three weeks.

only theorize, but my idea is that there is absolutely no difference, provided the chick comes out strong and healthy; but we think the difference lies in the number of birds the owner had to select from. Those who hatched both ways had flocks which averaged only 70 hens.

Another reason is that where incubators are used more attention is paid to the selection and breeding. Then, too, the chicks are hatched earlier, so that eggs are selected from good layers, while those hatched with hens are often eggs from poor layers placed under the good laying hen, for the winter layer often goes broody about the time the poor layer begins laying in the spring.

HATCHING WITH HENS OR INCUBATORS

Pullets Hatched in Incubators Average to Lay More Eggs Than Those Hatched Under Hens

At the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station careful records have shown that incubator-hatched pullets, instead of being inferior to hen-hatched as some old-fashioned folks still profess to think, actually have proved to be better layers.

The question is often asked, "What influence has hatching with incubators on egg production?" In order to get some idea from the records in the contest, three divisions were made. First, where the pullets were hatched under hens; second, where they were hatched in incubators; and third, where they were part hatched one way and part the other, or hatched in an incubator and raised with hens.

The pullets which were raised under hens averaged 155 eggs per hen during the year. The ones hatched in incubators averaged 163 eggs each, while those hatched part one way and part the other, or hatched in an incubator and raised with hens, averaged 149 eggs each.

As to the reason for this difference we can

Probably no one would undertake to prove that incubator-hatched chicks are necessarily better, than hen-hatched ones, though undoubtedly, there are conditions under which this is the case.

One of the chief advantages, which incubator chicks have is that they are early hatched, and have time to reach full growth and development so that they begin laying before cold weather sets in—a factor of the greatest importance in getting good egg yields.

In brooding, also, chicks are apt to be benefited by artificial methods. Chicks that have uniform heat and enough of it, that are free from lice and mites, and that are properly fed and guarded against extremely unfavorable conditions, undoubtedly have a better chance to make good than those that have to struggle uphill all the way.

When to all these practical advantages are added the greater economy in labor that is always possible where suitable "tools" are used, it is hard to see why anyone who wants to raise chicks at all should delay adopting the use of incubators and brooders.

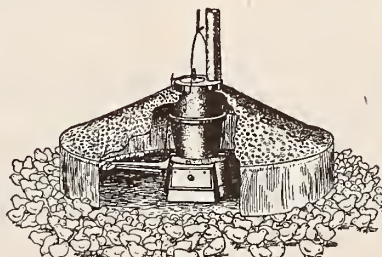
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The only hover at the price that has the double-disc thermostat. This patented device insures perfect regulation and ventilation with saving in fuel. Coal only once in twenty-four hours.

Costs 5c or less a day to run


This hover is spark proof, gas tight, self feeding, portable. Will last indefinitely and will accommodate 50 to 1500 chicks and raise every one.

There is only one Correct—and it is the biggest value of the year. Refuse imitations. Write for interesting free circular.

CORRECT HATCHER COMPANY,

Dept. 118,

Leesville, Carroll Co., Ohio



**THE OLD RELIABLE
LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LICE**

for over 30 years has been acknowledged the best scientific preparation in powder form for the

Quick, Safe and Certain

extermination of Lice on Poultry. Simply dust it in to the fluffy feathers and it does the work, without injury to hens, eggs or chicks. Sitters dusted with "Death to Lice" will sit contentedly. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists at \$1.00, 50 cents and 25 cents. Large trial sample and booklet, 10c.

The Klein-Lambert Co., 460 Traders Bld., Chicago

STANDARDIZING DOMESTIC FOWL. WHY, HOW DONE, THE RESULTS

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor

(Continued from page 308)

Present American Standard of Perfection

The present American Standard of Perfection, by far the best book of the kind in the world, is a handsomely bound volume, 5½ x 8 inches in size, contains 368 pages, printed on heavy-weight enameled book paper, and there are more than ninety full-page halftones, showing idealized standard-bred fowl, males and females, each of which embodies the detailed word description for the respective breeds and varieties. This latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection contains forty-one breeds and one hundred and seventeen varieties of "standardized" chickens, eleven varieties of ducks, six of geese and six of turkeys.

While the Poultry Club of England is a few years older, in point of organization, than the American Poultry Association of the United States and Canada—both using the American Standard of Perfection—the latter has far surpassed the older society of poultry culturists and advocates, as regards the development of their respective Standards. To illustrate, we have in hand a copy of the latest edition of "The Poultry Club Standards," as now used in the British Isles. It consists of a small book, 4 x 6¾ inches in size and contains only 160 pages. In it there is one illustration—an ancient and venerable picture entitled, "points of a fowl." This is a nomenclature diagram that might very well have come out of Noah's Ark. Why our English cousins should show so little progress or enterprise in the publication of their "Poultry Club Standards," we do not know. They have the knowledge, the ability and have had the artists. Two or three of their poultry artists, including the late Harrison Weir, possessed ability of a high order.

It is made clear, therefore, that it has been during the last fifty years that poultry culture has made really wonderful progress. Even seventy-five years is too long a period, except for such work

as was done in modern Asia, modern Italy, etc.

The first poultry show or public exhibition of this kind held in America, took place in Boston in 1848 or 1849. New York City and Worcester, Mass., came later and men of high degree in official and social life identified themselves with the early steps of poultry culture in the new world. Not much progress could be made until "Standards" were adopted and these first Standards were crude indeed. As an example, let us mention the Plymouth Rocks, or Barred Plymouth Rocks, of half a century ago.

There were no Plymouth Rocks in the Halsted Standard of Excellence of 1867, nor in the Lockwood Standard of 1871, but they are found in the 1874 Standard of the American Poultry Association, which was declared obsolete that same year, and are found also in the large and well edited A. P. A. Standard of 1875. In the first A. P. A. Standard (1874)

color of plumage of the Barred Plymouth Rock male was described as follows:

"Dark or light steel gray all over, and free from splashes of red, black or white feathers in any part of the plumage."

Color plumage of the Barred Rock female in that first A. P. A. Standard was described to this effect:

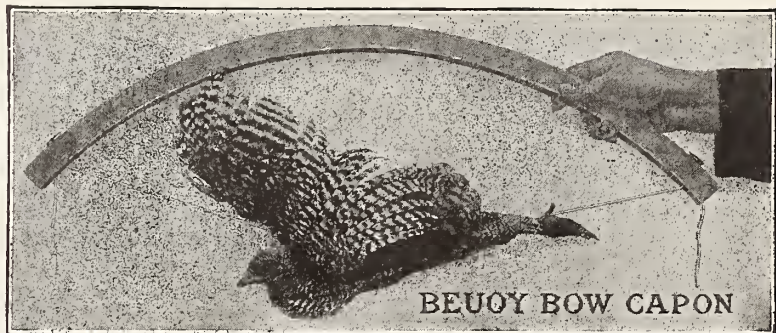
"Dark or steel, mottled black and white; black and white bar well defined across each feather; evenly marked all over as possible up to bill."

As a good example of the remarkable improvement made in the second edition of the American Standard of Excellence, as published in 1875, by Messrs. Sweet, Lockwood and Williams "for the American Poultry Association," note the following sample descriptions of Barred Plymouth Rock color of plumage:

"The Cock:—

"Neck, color of plumage—a bluish gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with dark blue bars, free from splashes of red, white or black feathers.

"Back, color of plumage—bluish gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with bars of darker blue.



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A NEW STUNT A BRAND NEW INVENTION by George Beuoy for making CAPONS. Does away with cruel weights, barrels and out of date tools. Makes the operation easy safe and sure. Only costs ONE DOLLAR. Capons are the most profitable part of the chicken business.

ASK BEUOY WHY

He knows capons and will explain best.

Write him now, address

GEORGE BEUOY R. R. No. 17 CEDAR VALE, KANSAS

HAWKINS' BARRED ROCKS CHAMPIONS EAST AND WEST

No other strain in America has made such sweeping victories at the World's Greatest Shows

Boston, New York, Chicago and the World's Fair, San Francisco

At Boston, 1915, in competition with the leading eastern breeders in the best exhibit of Barred Rocks ever seen in Boston, they won 1st and 4th cocks; 1st and 2nd hens; 1st cockerel; 1st cockerel-bred hen and 1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullet-bred cocks. Specials for Best Display, Champion male, Best Colored male and female.

At the World's Fair, San Francisco, 1915, I entered a cock and hen and won 1st hen, Grand Champion Female and 2nd cock, after shipping 3500 miles.

At Chicago, I made a clean sweep two years in succession, competing with 654 birds, the "Aristocrats" of the West, including Best Display, Champion Male and Female.

At New York, for 32 years they have won more prizes than any other strain. An entire flock of 21 pullets of this strain averaged 207 eggs in one year. Show birds to win in any company and high class breeders for sale. Eggs from the World's Best Matings, 1 setting, \$10.00; 3 settings, \$25.00. Big catalog of the Champions free.

A. C. HAWKINS,

Lock Box 30,

Lancaster, Mass.

"Breast and Body: Breast plumage—bluish gray, the feathers penciled across with lighter bars than on the neck hackle and running nearly straight across the feathers; body plumage—a bluish gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with bars of a deeper blue."

In those days, only forty-two years ago, the Plymouth Rocks consisted of but one variety—the Barred. There were then no other varieties of the Plymouth Rocks, whereas we now have the White, Buff, Silver-Penciled, Partridge and Columbian varieties.

Also back in those days there were no Wyandottes — another recent American creation. The Wyandottes did not appear in the American Standard of Perfection until 1883. Previous to that, for a short period, they had been known as American Seabrights. In the 1883 Standard of Excellence, only one variety of the Wyandottes appears—the Silvers. In the present American Standard of Perfection, 1915 edition, there are eight varieties of Wyandottes, the Silver, Golden, White, Buff, Black, Partridge, Silver-Penciled and Columbian.

Additional to this there are several varieties of non-standard Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes—still later varieties, as a rule, that have not yet been admitted to the Standard of Perfection.

As illustrating to good advantage the progress made in "standard" descriptions, as contained in the latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection, following is the present requirement for color of plumage of Barred Plymouth Rocks, male and female:

"Grayish-white, each feather crossed by regular, narrow, parallel, sharply defined, dark bars that stop short of positive black; free from shifting, brownish tinge or metallic sheen; the light and dark bars to be of equal width, in number proportionate to length of feathers, and to extend throughout the length of feathers in all sections of the fowl; each feather ending with a narrow, dark tip; the combination of overlapping feathers giving the plumage a bluish appearance and of one even shade throughout."

Back there in the early days of the Standard of Excellence, there were domestic fowls, probably in goodly numbers, but they did not compare in beauty and productiveness with the fowls of the present day. Earnest men conceived the idea that those nondescript fowl, including importations from Asia and Europe, should be standardized and improved. Said they, "We will standardize them in

shape, we will standardize them in color, we will standardize them in combs, color of eyes, feather patterns"—and so they set about improving the known breeds and creating new varieties. In poultry culture, on modern lines, shape gives us the breed and color of plumage the variety. All Plymouth Rocks, of whatever variety, should be of the same shape, standard weight, etc., and the same is true of all Wyandottes, all Leghorns, etc. This rule, however, does not apply to ducks, geese and turkeys.

What Standardizing Should Embrace

Nor was it a question of simply improving the beauty of shape, color of plumage and feather pattern on the part of those early poultry culturists. They talked of weight, of mammoth size, of improved grain of flesh and flavor of meat, though it was later on when they began to discuss and aim for increased egg yield. However, as time passed, it was learned that the smaller breeds and varieties were more prolific in egg yield, or yearly production. Poultry shows in those early days were tests of the ability to produce uniformity in shape, in color and in beauty of feather pattern—quite largely so, but twenty-five to thirty years ago, increased egg yield and quick maturity began to be talked about and worked for.

At present there may be said to be three fundamental factors in poultry culture that all students and practitioners should understand and work for, as follows:

First, how to obtain from any given number of pullet-hens, at the lowest cost for housing, food and labor, the largest number of good sized eggs during the high productive period of the fowl's life.

Second, how to produce the largest number of pounds or ounces of choice poultry meat in the shortest time and at the lowest cost.

Third, how to improve and establish symmetry of form, attractive plumage color and beauty of feather pattern, so that breeds, varieties and strains will reproduce these attractive qualities, generation after generation, in large percentages.

To standardize domestic fowl means all of these things. The "why" is plain enough. It is the difference between the wild crabapple and the modern popular varieties of splendid fruit, as grown from the Atlantic to the Pacific, wherever horticulture is practiced with skill and astonishing results. "How done" is known largely to the earnest readers of A. P. W. and other popular poultry magazines. Article after article tells "how" and numerous books on successful breeding point the way, though perhaps not as clearly as should be done.

English-speaking North America is still deficient in the matter of breed and variety books. Here a great field waits to be cultivated. Numerous persons are at work in it, a large majority of them on hit-or-miss lines. Before long this condition will be remedied. At present, however, we are in a state of chaos, as

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They have type, size, heavy bone and snow-white color. They win the blue and fill the egg-basket. We are headquarters for the best and are being so recognized.

"THERE'S A REASON"—Our Season's Show Record:

Chicago Coliseum

First Cockerel
First Pullet
First, second, third Hen
First, third Old Pen
First, third Young Pen
Cup for Best Display
Cup for best four Hens
Cup for best two Old Pens
Cup for best two Young Pens

Madison Square Garden, New York

First Cock
First Pen
Second, third, fifth Pullet
Second, fifth Hen
Fourth, fifth Cockerel
Best Display

New York State Fair

1st Cock
1st Cockerel
1st, 2nd Hen
2nd Pullet
2nd Pen
Best Display and Sweepstakes Cup

Our previous records at Madison Square Garden are history, but it shows we are consistent winners. No matter where shown, the "Morris Birds" are always in the money. They win for us, they will win for our customers. Our pens are mated, containing the **Champions of America.**

Eggs for Hatching—they will produce chicks full of life and quality.

Show Birds and Breeders for Sale.

Write for Mating List—it gives origin and development of our strain.

The Morris Poultry Farm

H. RAWNSLEY, Manager

Lebanon, Ohio



If Your Dealer Can't Supply You
15 Oz. Can sent Parcel Post for 25c.

PAYNE BROS'. Rose Comb R. I. Reds

1917 -- BOSTON -- 1917

1st (shape & color); 3rd, 4th Cocks;
5th Hen; 1st, 2nd, 5th Cockerels; 5th,
6th Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st, 2nd Young
Pens.

Best Pen Four Years in Succession.
Best Cockerel Three Years out of Four.

Get our prices on Stock and Eggs
before purchasing

PAYNE BROS., Box W, Portland, Conn.

may be judged by the feeling of hostility that exists between fancier-breeders and so-called utility poultrymen. Both are right; both are wrong. Neither appears to comprehend the merit of the other's position, but as time goes on this will be corrected, at least in large degree.

The results of "standardizing" domestic fowl are shown clearly in the American Standard of Perfection, especially in the ideal illustrations, and they are made plain also at scores of winter poultry shows and at hundreds of fall fairs—district, state and county. The poultry papers, too, are full of the "results," both in the reading pages with many illustrations of birds of beauty and productiveness, also in the advertising columns. The catalogues of leading successful poultrymen are full of the same story—the story of results, the results of man's intelligence, persistence, genius.

As a poultry culturist, horticulturist, agriculturist, etc., man possesses almost the prerogative of the Almighty—of the Creator. He can take the crabapple, the modest way-side flower, the wild jungle fowl and accomplish wonders. Repeatedly he has done this in time past and he is doing it daily, with increased advantage to himself, to civilization, to physical, mental and spiritual man. Yet his greatest work remains undone—still lies in the future, in the near future, let us believe.

This will be true of poultry culture, as it is of science, of art, of literature—of very many material and spiritual things. For centuries man groped in the outer darkness, so to speak, but during the last one hundred years far more has been accomplished in a great many ways than had been achieved in all the ages before. Apparently there is no limit to what man can accomplish as judged by present and past achievements. If we were to cut out of the world today the marvelous things that have been discovered and invented in the last twenty-five to fifty years, the world would indeed be very different to us. The telephone, the telegraph, the typewriter, electricity, the automobile, the bicycle—in fact a thousand or more daily necessities, as we now regard them, would have to be given up—would be still unheard of, perhaps undreamed of,

LLENROC REDS

BOTH COMBS

Nothing left in stock for sale.
A few eggs at \$5, \$10 and \$15 per setting.
Eggs half price after May 1st.

Houck & Alt, 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN E. HOUCK, HENRY W. ALT,
Black Creek, Ont. 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y.

LAURELWOOD FARM

S. C. Brown Leghorns

"The GUIDON"—1st prize cockerel, Madison Square Garden and Palace shows 1916-17.

Pronounced by artists and judges to be the "Standard's Ideal"—"Years ahead of his time."

Color, type, head points and condition unapproached by the wonderful display of the largest and grandest exhibition of S. C. Brown Leghorns ever shown at the Garden. These birds have been bred by Laurelwood Farm for 14 years and this "out-standing Gem" is the result of rigid selection and ideal bird life conditions.

Dark and light mating eggs in season.

LAURELWOOD FARM

Mrs. Alice Smith, Prop.
PEQUANNOCK, NEW JERSEY

so marvelous are they. Today we accept them as a matter of course, just as we do the flying machine—a practical passenger vehicle and freight carrying invention of today that less than a dozen years ago was a matter of general derision.

Best "Results" Still to be Achieved

We think that we have accomplished a good deal in the standardizing and improvement of domestic fowl—and so we have; yet the big achievement, the marvelous results, lie in the future, not in the past. Hens that can lay 365 eggs in 365 consecutive days, are as sure to come as the world is to go on spinning through space for uncounted centuries. Our accomplishments to date in the matter of quick maturity, of symmetry of form, of beauty of feather pattern, are truly important, but the results of tomorrow, a decade hence and a hundred years from now, will put our present efforts far in the background.

It is only during the last twenty years that federal and state governments have taken up poultry culture—and the same is true in Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. For only about ten years—a mere second in time's progress—have semi-scientific or scientific men been giving earnest and studious attention to the problems of poultry culture. Thus far we know but little about it! Some of us think we do, but "Brag" was not the best dog in town. Those who really know most about poultry culture of today, are quite likely to be the most modest about their knowledge—or lack of it.

Just the same, reader, there is every reason for us to learn all we can, to

keep pegging away and to drive straight ahead. It is a matter of individual application—with a determination to separate the wheat from the chaff, to search out that which is true and dependable, and to hang on to it, benefit by it and add our mite to the sum total of knowledge to the cumulative results.

Here we have a great field—a country-wide source of national wealth. Since the year one and back of that, so far as history goes, domestic fowl have furnished unexcelled food for mankind. This is truer today than ever before. Nor can poultry culture be monopolized. Almost any man or woman, if he or she so wishes, can take a hand in it. Even invalids, cripples and the like are not forbidden—cannot be denied, as a rule. To experiment in this field is not expensive; on the contrary, it pays its way as you go along. Back of it must be a fondness for the work—the desire to learn, to understand, to experiment, to accomplish.

Frankly, this is not the article we started out to dictate, as being worthy of the attractive heading prepared for us by Artist Schilling, but we are so "full of the subject" that it is impossible—almost—to stick to any one branch of it in the limits of a short article. As time goes on we hope to subdivide subjects of this kind, either into articles or chapters, and then shall try to do justice by each subject—perhaps by the entire science of poultry culture, past, present and prospective. Meantime we hope we have given the patient reader some little food for thought.

ORCHARD FARM REDS

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Write at once for particulars.

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EGGS THAT HATCH EGGS

McCONNELLS S. C. B. MINORCAS

America's Greatest Trap Nested Egg Producing and Exhibition Strain make a Clean Sweep at the American Black Minorca Annual Club Show Jan. 1917 by Winning All Firsts, Seconds and Thirds in the Strongest Class of the Season. We are shipping Eggs Guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance shipped. Special Sale on Large choice breeding stock this month. Send for sale and mating list its free and worth while.

J. V. McCONNELL, P. O. Box 27-G, GARDEN GROVE, CALIF., U. S. A.

Hayward's White Rocks

ARE CONSISTENT WINNERS

As shown by the following records at Boston

1917—1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st young pen, 2nd old pen, 4th cock, 4th pullet, Champion Male and Best Display.

1916—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullet, 1st, 4th, 6th cockerel, 2nd and 4th pen, 5th and 6th hen, Champion Male and Best Display.

1915—1st pullet, 2nd pen, 5th cockerel.

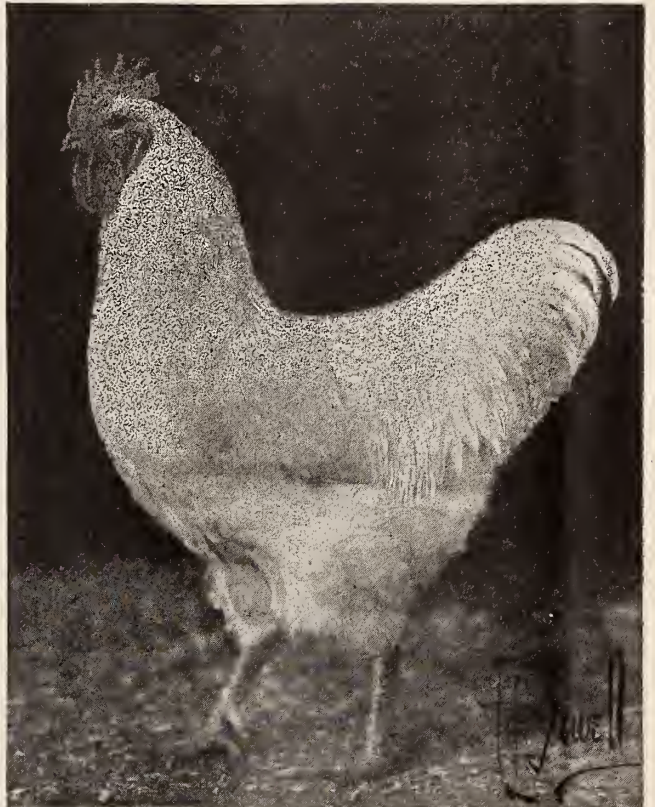
These notable winnings, including Champion Male and Best Display two years in succession, have probably never been excelled at this great fancier's show of the East.

HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MATING LIST.



W. F. HAYWARD, Box A, Westboro, Mass.



WINNERS COLISEUM CHICAGO DEC. 13-18, 1916, FIRST PRIZE COCK, FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL
COCK HEADING FIRST OLD PEN, COCKEREL HEADING FIRST YOUNG PEN.
U. R. FISHEL, HOPE, INDIANA.

"FISHELTON" WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Hope Indiana, was "put on the map" by the Fishel brothers, U. R. and J. C. "Fisheiton," the home of U. R. Fishel, has long been noted for its White Plymouth Rocks, its Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and its dogs. It is a pleasure to present here four of Mr. Fishel's prize winning male birds at the last Chicago Coliseum Show. See Artist Sewell's comments on the opposite page.

"Fishelton" White Plymouth Rocks

Mr. U. R. Fishel may well feel proud of his home, "Fishelton" and the standard-bred poultry he raises there, also the record his birds made the past season in the show room. Note that Artist Sewell thinks that Mr. Fishel's success should encourage others to go into the standard-bred poultry business. After making the plate on the opposite page Mr. Sewell wrote:

Perhaps there is no better encouragement for our younger enthusiasts in the poultry industry than to know that older breeders, like U. R. Fishel, of Hope, Ind., have made a successful, life-long business with one breed or variety of poultry. The history of the U. R. Fishel strain of White Plymouth Rocks shows the value of staying with the variety of one's choice and devoting one's life to its genuine improvement. On an extensive farm so well arranged and operated as "Fishelton," progress should prove to be steady and the reputation of the place continue to spread with the yearly increase of appreciative patrons. The late record of this widely known strain adds convincing testimony to their winning at the international and industrial exhibitions during the past fifteen years. The U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks have won at six international expositions and twelve state expositions, besides many leading fanciers' shows. The space of this footnote could not contain a list of all the first and second prizes won directly by the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks during the past season. Experts who have seen the exhibits of them at the shows have recognized their splendid improved quality. Those who are particularly interested in the breed would profit by a visit to their home yards at "Fishelton," Hope, Indiana. If you cannot make the trip, Mr. Fishel will send you one of his big illustrated catalogues and mating lists that will tell you about many of his prize winners and the stock he breeds to please particular fanciers.—F. L. Sewell.

A Breeder of Good Reds

By Geo. W. Tracy, A. P. W. Representative

Recently we paid a visit to the home of Mr. Chas. P. Hudson at New Baltimore, N. Y., the well-known breeder of exhibition S. C. R. I. Reds. When we saw exhibition we mean that the Hudson strain of S. C. Reds is truly an exhibition strain.

Mr. Hudson has never been a big exhibitor—two shows a season generally has been his limit, as he did not find it necessary to exhibit oftener, being able to dispose of his surplus stock without difficulty. But he likes occasionally to see a Hudson bred and Hudson reared bird under the ribbons at an important show. So after furnishing, for years, winners for the big national shows, including Madison Square Garden, he has himself exhibited his birds the past two years at the Garden. At the 1915-1916 show he won second cockerel and at the last show he won fourth with a son of the second cockerel of the previous year.

We understand that Judge Mapes said that he thought this cockerel would be placed about first, but when the bird was taken to the coop in the center of the hall he stood up too straight to suit the judge who placed him fourth.

We picked him for first or second place and after handling him at Mr. Hudson's home at the time of our visit, we have no hesitancy in saying, taking into consideration size, shape, substance, surface and under-color, that he is the best S. C. R. I. Red cockerel that we have yet handled.

We found him mated to eight fine hens, all of pullet color and we can hardly conceive a breeding pen that could beat

this pen in looks. All of Mr. Hudson's breeding hens are strong in color. He breeds only from hens that are red after moulting.

We found that Mr. Hudson had four breeding pens and there was not a female in either of them that would not do to show. This is a strong statement, but it is true. Mr. Hudson charges \$5.00 per sitting for eggs from these four pens, and we believe it would be to the interest of S. C. R. I. Red breeders to purchase a sitting or two from these matings.

Several years ago we predicted a brilliant future for the Hudson strain of S. C. Reds and our predictions have come true. Mr. Hudson is a breeder of long experience, having bred and exhibited Silver and White Wyandottes that could cope with the best. He won blue ribbons at the earlier Garden shows on White Wyandottes. Now he breeds S. C. Reds exclusively. He is a man whom we can guarantee to do as he advertises. His neat mating list will be sent to readers of A. P. W. free on request.

THE MAGIC EGG TESTER

There is a device for grading eggs before incubation, called the Magic Egg-Tester, which our readers have no doubt noticed in our advertising columns for several seasons. The manager of the company reports that these testers are sold to go to every part of the universe and that they give the very best satisfaction in all cases where close attention has been given to the tests.

The secretary and treasurer of the Rochester, N. Y., Poultry and Pet Stock Association reported in the daily press of that city in March of the present year that tests of the Magic Egg Tester conducted by them proved in every instance correct.

Mrs. M. T. English of Prospect, Ky., says that every poultryman should use the Magic Egg Tester. She further says: "There is so much to learn about the Magic Egg Tester, and it is so beautifully scientific that I love it."

P. C. McLan, poultry breeder of Fenton, Mich., who purchased a Magic Egg Tester in 1915, says, "I figure that the Magic Egg Tester has paid for itself a hundred times over, not only in the saving of eggs but of incubator space as well."

The Magic Egg Tester is practical for the very largest poultry farms as well as for the individual, as shown by the following extract from the Houck Hatcheries and Breeding Co., Tiffin, Ohio. They say, "We have used the Magic Egg Tester for some time, and in fact have used it in all our hatcheries with success as we find that when we set eggs tested with your Tester we are certain of results."

A complete description of this instrument and its uses will be mailed by the manufacturers to any poultryman asking for the same. Address Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. K, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POLISH CLUB

Last December we received a letter from Chas. L. Seely, the veteran Polish breeder of Afton, N. Y., requesting that we publish a notice of the meeting of the American Polish Club. We wish we could have published it, for at the close of the notice Mr. Seely was kind enough to say: "Polish breeders, join the club; advertise your stock in the American Poultry World; show your birds, win prizes and bloom the Polish breed."

It was too late, however, to get the item published before the meeting of the club, so we wrote Mr. Seely asking him to give us a suitable notice for publication in the April issue and in his letter Mr. Seely stated that he was going to show at the annual meeting at Washington, D. C., hoping that he would meet his old friend, George O. Brown, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Seely said that he showed at Madison Square Garden thirty-one years ago and thought it was about time a breeder, seventy-seven years old, quit. We do not agree with Mr. Seely about quitting and we hope that he will exhibit many more times.

We wrote him asking for information regarding the annual meeting and he was kind enough to reply as follows: "Yes, I sent about twenty-four birds to the annual meeting at Washington, where there was a grand display of W. C. B. Polish, including 11 cocks; 14 hens; 15 cockerels; 1 pullet and 7 pens." Mr. Seely made a good winning. At the Club meeting the following officers were elected: George E. Peer, president; R. E. Lee, vice-president, and John Lock, 1501 Argyle Ave., Baltimore, Md., secretary and treasurer. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting of the American Polish Club at Boston, Mass., during the January, 1918, Boston Show. The Club shows a healthy growth and has money in the bank.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

BLACK LEGHORNS AND BARRED ROCKS. Pure bred, winter layers. Eggs 15—\$1.; 100—\$5. Chas. E. Hallock, Mattituck, N. Y. 3-6-7

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MACK'S

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

OWEN FARMS' STRAIN

We entered three cockerels at the last Garden Show and won third. Judge Mapes said if there had been two more honors he would have placed our other two cockerels 6th and 7th. This speaks well for the good quality of our birds.

Stock and eggs from fine matings for sale:

JOHN E. MACK

Arlington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

S. C. Reds McCANN'S S. C. B. Minorcas

WINNERS AT NEW ENGLAND'S LEADING SHOWS

Four nicely mated Red pens. Eggs for hatching, Pen One \$7.00 per 15. From other three pens, \$5.00 per 15. Minorcas—America's and Ireland's best. Eggs, straight or hyphenated, \$5.00 per 15. Address

REV. C. T. McCANN,

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"THE GLEN" POULTRY FARM,

BOX 3,

FAIRPORT, N. Y.

Sanborn Buff Wyandottes --- Garden Winners

At Madison Garden, Jan., 1917, my Egg Record Strain, on 5 entries, won: 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pen, 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. At the Storrs Egg Laying Contest my hens have laid up to 246 eggs, and last year's average there was 175 eggs. You need eggs from a strain that has won big honors at both the Garden Show and the Storrs' Contest, and at fair prices.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn,

424 South Road,

Holden, Mass.

THE WORTHY DARK BRAHMA

By F. M. Prescott, Riverdale, N. J.

(Continued from page 304)

job, I select a Dark Brahma and place her on the eggs in a new location, by day or by night, and she settles down at once for her three weeks' job, and you can always depend on finding her tending strictly to business. There is no standing up in the nest when you come back, no smashing of eggs and showing general disapproval of the new nest, as is the case with so many hens of other breeds. It goes without saying that as mothers they have few equals and will guard carefully and well, their small flocks until the chicks can take care of themselves.

To break up these persistent sitters I have what I call a "cooler" in each pen. It is a small coop or cage made up of slats and poultry wire fencing, and one is suspended from the ceiling in each pen. Two or three days in this airy coop is usually sufficient to break them of the desire to sit, and when released they start to lay again in a week to ten days. Dark Brahmas make excellent broilers and roasters and will grow a pound a month with proper feeding and care.

Dark Brahmas at Poultry Shows

Dark Brahmas never form very large classes at poultry shows and this is due to one reason only. The description in the Standard of Perfection makes double mating an absolute necessity if you wish to produce exhibition specimens of the proper color as described in the Standard. Like Barred Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and other double mated breeds, one must have two matings, one of light Dark Brahmas to produce exhibition females and one of dark Dark Brahmas to produce exhibition males. The whole trouble comes from a demand to have a coal-black breasted male. Such a bird will never breed a nicely penciled female. The penciling of the females bred by such exhibition males is very indistinct and blurry and very dark in color and I cannot say they are a beautiful bird. Certainly they cannot be compared with the beautiful exhibition female.

The male, to produce exhibition females, instead of having a coal-black breast, must have one mottled with gray. This mottling is not very noticeable and does not greatly detract from his appearance, in fact a novice might not notice the difference between the light and dark Dark Brahma males. The difference, however between the light and dark Dark Brahma females is much more noticeable, even to the novice. This

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Best low priced, high grade sprouter made. Three sizes, \$2-\$3 and \$6. See full description February issue or write for complete information.

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mistake in the Standard has done the variety much harm as many people do not care to be bothered with double mated breeds, especially when there are so many good varieties that can be bred by single matings. This whole trouble can be easily remedied by making the description of the male call for either a solid black breast or for one slightly mottled with gray. Unfortunately, the Dark Brahma has no specialty club back of it to demand this change, therefore it is up to the several breeders to make a united demand in time for the next correction of the Standard in 1923.

The craze for excessive penciling reached such a stage that in the 1915 edition of the Standard the female is required to have slightly penciled hackle feathers instead of a black silver-laced hackle as formerly.

The penciling has been carried also to the tips of the tail feathers as well as to the primaries and secondaries in the wings; and the fluff and toe feathers must all be well penciled. Such an exquisitely penciled bird as the Standard calls for is no doubt very beautiful, but a coal-black breasted male will not produce them, and therefore the mottled-breasted male necessary to produce such females should be allowed in the Standard so that interest may be revived in these beautiful birds. Then we could show them in pairs and pens mated just as they should be to reproduce their like.

The variety has strong champions in Newton Adams, Dr. S. Lott, C. A. Ballou and W. F. Wright, all of whom have bred them for upwards of forty years. If some younger and more active breeder would assume the secretaryship, there are a sufficient number of breeders to start an active and strong specialty club for this noble breed.

Who will volunteer for the position?

One other remarkable feature of this breed is that the sex of the chicks may be told from the moment they hatch, the males being very light in color and the females very dark. This difference is so great that no one could mistake the pullets from the cockerels from the time they are one day old to maturity. This is a great advantage if one wants to get

rid of his cockerels early, or perhaps wants to sell to some customer pullets only.

Dark Brahmas are extremely hardy, easily raised and are not large eaters but are good foragers. They are extremely tame and a two or three-foot fence will confine them. They stand confinement well and are an excellent all-around general purpose fowl. Very few are advertised for sale, but the breeders who do advertise them get all the business they can handle and sell their birds at good prices.

Those who wish to take up the variety should remember this advantage, i. e. that there is no price demoralization as in the case of so many popular varieties, therefore breeders of Dark Brahmas do not need to cut prices and sell at ridiculously low figures in order to dispose of their surplus stock. It is also true that owing to the small number of those who advertise, it is not necessary to carry a very large advertisement of Dark Brahmas in order to receive many inquiries. The sale of day-old Dark Brahma chicks is almost unknown and that is another lucrative branch of business for any who care to undertake it.

All in all, from my long experience with Dark Brahmas I can recommend them heartily as a practical and an exhibition fowl.

WOODS LIGHT BRAHMAS, Win-Weigh-Lay-Pay
Winners at both New York Shows, Boston, Chicago Coliseum, and other large shows.

STOCK and EGGS for Sale.

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Wildwood Farms

MOTTLED HOUDANS LAKENVELDERS

Won 15 Blue Ribbons, Specials and other Prizes at the last Madison Square Garden Show. We are the World's leaders in the above varieties. Choice stock always for sale. Eggs in season.

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SAYVILLE, Suffolk Co., L. I.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Baby Chicks and Eggs for Hatching. Write for free list.

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RIDDELL'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

America's leading strain for over twenty years. Recent winnings, Boston, Jan. 1916, 1st & 5th cocks; 3rd and 6th hens; 1st cockerel; shape and color and Champion Male, 3rd pen, in the largest and best class shown in years, Schilling, Judge Buffalo, Dec. 1916, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen, all specials, Ellison, Judge. Schenectady, February, 1917, 4th hen, 1st [shape and color] cockerel, 4th cockerel, 1st and 2nd shape, 3rd Pullet, 3rd and 4th pens, 106 birds in class; Bouck, Judge. Drenstedt said my 1st cockerel was the Best Buff Wyandotte male that had ever been shown. Stock and Eggs for sale. I have hundreds of satisfied customers. Give me a trial, I will surely please you.

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Practical Poultry Facts AND Timely Advice



Conducted by JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

POINTERS FOR BREEDERS OF STANDARD POULTRY

Keeping a Diary for the Growing Chickens

I would suggest to any reader who quite regularly has experienced long delays, for which there seemed to be no good reason, in getting pullets to lay in the fall and early winter, that he or she buy a little note book, preferably a small diary, and note in it day by day through the season, bad weather or other conditions affecting the development of the youngsters.

If this is done and records of date of hatches and of losses of chickens are kept, there should be little difficulty in accounting for failures to lay promptly at maturity, and for the difference in the behavior of different broods in this respect. For early and regular laying, pullets must be grown quickly without checks or setbacks. It often happens that unfavorable weather or other causes retard growth, either for several short periods or for a nearly continuous long period, and the poultryman is worried by the situation at the time, but after the unfavorable conditions cease and he can see that the birds are growing well, he does not count their influence upon results as fully as he should. A few notes jotted down in a diary as he goes through the season will afford pretty conclusive evidence of the way little checks in early life make long delays in getting eggs when the birds mature.

Clean Land for Chicks

I would not say that as good chicks cannot be grown on land somewhat foul with the droppings of poultry as on land

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Health—Vigor—Productiveness—Beauty

These important characteristics are strongly inbred in our flocks. Come and see. Or ask our customers. Our Leghorns will please you because they deliver the goods, Cockerels—Fine specimens, the sons of record layers. Bred and priced right.

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Baby Chicks—The "livable," profitable kind. Full count and safe delivery assured.

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SPRECHER BROS.
Box W., Rohrerstown, Pa.

which does not contain such matter, for some of the best chickens I have ever seen have been grown on land that had been used continuously for poultry for many years. They were not profitable chickens however, for the care they required made the cost of production far in excess of any price that could be obtained for them. The best chicks I ever knew of, grown under such conditions, were produced by a man who was such a crank on poultry that he neglected his regular work to fuss with the few hens and chickens he could keep in his back yard.

But to continue growing poultry profitably, the young stock must have land that is clean as far as detrimental offal from the stock last preceding them on the land is concerned, and this is best attained on land that has been cultivated for at least one season, and then seeded to grass. Young poultry on such land, other conditions being equal, will grow right away from stock of the same breeding and age kept on land that is not clean.

—0—

What Constitutes a Strain?

At the Boston show I was talking to several poultrymen and one of them remarked that after having tried vainly

for several years to get such a male bird for breeding, from the stock of another well-known breeder of the same variety, by buying eggs directly from that breeder, he had recently secured just such a bird as he wanted from that stock but from one of his customers who was also a customer of the other breeder in question.

The breeder who was talking, seemed to me inclined to think that the other breeder would not sell the best eggs he had to a business competitor, though he would sell them to an ordinary customer. In regard to that being the explanation, I am a little bit skeptical. The uncertainties of results from hatching will account for most of such cases. While I am not a very strong believer in luck as an explanation of results in such matters, the law of chances certainly operates against the buyer of eggs through quite a long series of transactions at times, and again good results seem to come his way very regularly. In my own early experience, first results were so unsatisfactory that I had made up my mind to take no more chances, but to buy stock as I wanted it. However, being tempted to try again, I got results to my liking.

The point of most interest in the discussion of this case, however, was regarding the credit which should be given one breeder for character in his stock introduced by birds from another breeder's strain, and also, in case a breeder—whether professional or amateur—bought stock of both sexes of a certain strain and bred it without mixture of other blood, whether that stock could properly be described, as long as bred without mixture of other blood, as of the strain to which it originally belonged.

One of the group expressed the opinion that stock of a given strain, considering the strain as bred by the originator as the fixed strain, could not properly be designated as of that strain for more than two years after being acquired and bred by another. Others in the group

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agreed with this view, and held that it should apply also in cases where a customer continued to buy from the original strain, but mated the birds himself.

The question is of importance both to those who want to trade on the reputation of the master breeder from whom they buy and to those who want to take to themselves all the credit that they rightfully may, for their skill in breeding. It is also of importance to buyers, sometimes, to know what elements have been recently introduced into a strain.

The ground for holding that stock from a certain strain retains an identity as of that strain for not more than two generations, is that in the hands of a breeder of equal skill it will inevitably have lost something of its first strain character, being modified to suit the ideas of the breeder who has acquired it; and in the hands of a breeder of less skill it will inevitably have deteriorated so that it has not the quality and breeding value of the ancestral strain. So it is held that those who wish to take to themselves the credit for a strain may do so after they have bred it themselves for two seasons, and those who want to trade on the reputation of the ancestral strain are not justified in doing so on their own matings of stock from that strain longer than two years after the proprietor of the strain ceased to be responsible for any results from it.

This, of course, is just the unofficial opinion of a few breeders. Others might take different views, and many different ideas on the point might be advanced with pretty good arguments for each. But to my mind the most important thing for the amateur and novice in breeding to consider, after he gets away from the leading strings of the master breeder who supplied his foundation stock; is not that the stock is no longer of the ancestral strain, except perhaps in blood, but whether it actually has strain character, and if so what the strain character is.

Some poultrymen can breed within the same blood lines, and breed to the Standard too, for a great many years, yet not have a stock in which there is uniform excellence such as is desired in a strain. Others can take—I was about to say, almost anything to start with—and have a distinct strain in three or four years. Some of the breeders who never have a distinct strain of their own, produce many birds that can win in good shows. Some of the breeders who make strains quickly have few birds that will win in first-class shows. So it is not merit, according to the Standard that makes strain in character. What is it? I think that it is the fidelity of the breeder to his ideals, and his conceptions of what the Standard requires and what it permits.

I had a symposium on the subject of strain-making in Farm-Poultry about eighteen years ago. Among the contributions to it I have always remembered especially, that of F. B. Zimmer, who argued that a breeder should not try to make his stock a distinctive strain, and ought, indeed, to guard against that, because the purpose of the Standard was to secure uniformity while the tendency of strain making was toward diversity. That argument seems good to me as against radical departures from accepted standards by those professing to breed

to the authorized Standard, but not against the development of strains that conform to the generally approved standard.

It is eustomary to speak and write of the descriptions in the Standard of Perfection as very accurate, specific descriptions. The truth is that they are largely in general terms, and often vague, and that they admit in almost all places of differences of interpretation which will lead to modifications of the type within any range of development that is not distinctly outside of Standard description. That is why the styles in Standard birds sometimes change considerably.

Avoid Strain Blemishes

But as I look over the stock in the yards of breeders, where I see, not the selection for a particular show, or a particular judge, but everything that the breeder has, and note the character of the birds that he would not send to a show or sell as extra choice breeders, yet considers (and rightly so) that they are good value for buyers who want ordinary good breeding birds at popular prices, it seems to me that the weak point with the great majority of breeders is the toleration in the flock, of little faults that could easily be eradicated by a more rigid selection. I have seen flocks containing only five or ten per cent. of specimens free from serious blemish, when there ought not to have been more than five per cent. of the flock showing the fault which was the prominent peculiarity of the stock. In such cases the fault is really the strain character. Such faults frequently occur through reversion when birds of different stocks, neither of which has them, are bred together. An experienced breeder who is wise to the advantages and to the dangers of using birds with faults that seriously mar their otherwise good looks, may use such birds once, and if he can get offspring with the merit and free from the fault, will continue the line of breeding, but he will rigidly reject everything that shows the objectionable blemish. Breeders with less wisdom are very apt to keep using an occasional bird having such a fault and so in time stock from their yards, wherever seen, will show a large proportion of birds thus mismarked.

It is hard to discard an otherwise very superior bird from the breeding pen for a little superficial fault. It ought not to be done without considering whether

the fault is already a strain character, or has just appeared in the individual. But the specimen in which a bad blemish has appeared, if a male, never should be mated to a large pen of hens, nor should it, if a female, be bred so that its offspring cannot be identified. It is of the utmost importance in the development of a stock to know to what extent a blemish is reproduced by birds possessing it and to scrupulously avoid mingling with the general stock the blood of specimens that are prepotent in reproducing a bad fault.

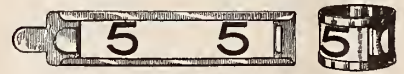
The novice in breeding should aim to give his stock approximately Standard size, good typical shape—selecting for these first, and then discarding for blemishes and weaknesses that are inclined to be prevalent in the stock, even if by so doing the selected breeders are reduced to a single male and female. That is not likely to happen with novices, for

NORTH'S BUFF ROCKS

Exhibition Birds a Specialty

D. P. NORTH, WAVERLY, N. Y.

POULTRY BAND FREE



PATENTED SEPT. 1, 1914.

Sample and Circular Free. Big numbered Band. All sizes. Numbers 1 to 300 on seven colors of celluloid held in aluminum band. For trapping hens. Numbers read ten feet away. Waterproof and weatherproof.

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BUMSTEAD'S S. C. REDS

Win 1st Pullet at Syracuse; 4th Pen Palace Show; Display New London, Ct.; Display at Springfield, Mass., 166 birds competing.

Breeding Stock For Sale
Mating List Free on Request.

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STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN.



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336 W. 11th St.

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X-L-N-C STRAIN BUFF WYANDOTTES

Bred strictly in line for 10 years. Consistent winners.

Exhibition and utility stock for sale.

W. S. CRANDALL,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

Kurzrock's White Cochin Bantams Win

Madison Square Garden, January 1917, 4 entries, 1-2 cocks; 1 cockerel; 1 pen; best ornamental cock and pen in show. Greater Buffalo Show, December 1916, 4 entries, won 1-2-3 cocks; 1 cockerel; special best bantam in the show. Rochester, January 8-13, won 1-2-3 cocks; 1-2-3 hens; 1-2-3 cockerels; 1-2-3 pullets; 1 old pen; 1 young pen; cup for the best Bantam in show; cup for best display; all cash specials. Rochester, February 1-7, won 1-2-3-4-5 cocks; 1-2-3-4-6 hens; 1-2-3-4-5 cockerels; 3-4-5-6 pullets. 1-2 old pens; 1-2-3 young pens; cup for best display, \$25.00 sweepstakes. Grand lot of birds for sale. Eggs \$4 per setting.

J. & M. KURZROCK,

251 Gregory St.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



few of them are critical enough to reduce the selection so far, but one working on this principle makes his matings small enough so that he can trace results more certainly. Once the start is made

It is not possible to make such a band for poultry. Pigeons can be banded for life while in the nest because they are nearly as large as the old birds when ready to leave the nest.

Spiral bands are sometimes placed on small chicks with the idea that they will expand as the leg grows, but I do not think any of these are intended to remain on for life. The advantage of the spiral over a rigid metal band is that it will expand some and therefore it is not necessary to change bands so often during growth. Even with the spiral bands it is necessary to be very careful and not leave a small band too long on a growing chick, or the foot may be injured for life.

The American White Faverolle Club held its annual meeting during the last Madison Square Garden Show. The members are scattered over so large a territory that the attendance was not large, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm. Reports from all sections were to the effect that interest in the breed is increasing and members hope next season to be able to advertise stock for sale. The following officers were elected: K. M. Turner, president; D. Lincoln Orr, vice-president and Harry J. Teysen, Saginaw, Mich., secretary-treasurer.

It is proposed to give specials at the leading shows next season. No change was made in the present standard. Mr. Teysen, in sending his report of the meeting to us, has this to say about the White Faverolle:

"At a laying contest conducted at Newark, Del., the five hens in a pen entered by one of our members made the following record, 240, 212, 180, 140 and 140 eggs. "The feature that has made the Faverolle many friends is that it is a weather proof breed. It is easy enough to get a harvest of eggs while Palm Beach weather prevails but with zero weather and eggs aeroplaning

around 70 cents a dozen, anyone would be willing to shovel a path to the hen coop to get the new laid eggs.

"It is said that the White Faverolles are provided with an extra toe on account of their extraordinary activity and that its presence gives the other four toes a chance to rest. They certainly are a valuable addition to the list of breeds and varieties of fowls bred in the United States and Canada and we believe that they soon will be numbered among our popular fowls."

Mr. Teysen will be pleased to send application blanks for membership to those who are interested, or to furnish any other desired information.

"OCULUM" AS INSURANCE

The H. I. Co., Inc., Box Q, Salem, Va., receives many testimonials daily. Here is one taken at random:

"Dear Sirs:—
"For insuring fertility of eggs and getting good, strong chicks that live, I always use 'Oculum' on my breeders and layers. I have no disease among them.
"Yours truly,

Burlington, Vt.

H. C. BROWN."

We recommend that our readers turn to their ad in this issue and then write for their printed matter.

EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON WINNERS
Columbian Plymouth Rocks "True Blue Strain"
White Faverolles "Crystal Strain" None better
Eggs \$3.00 per 13.
Buff Cochon Bantams—A few sittings at \$3.00.
GEO. F. LEACH, CORNWALL, N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS

\$9.00 per 100

Tom Barron Strain

WHITE WYANDOTTES

JOHN WELSH DULLES,

Dwita Farm, West Chester, Pa.

EGLANTINE - BARRON - WYCKOFF

S. C. White Leghorns

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS

PAISLEY EGG FARM

EAST RANDOLPH, N. Y.

"The Home of Twelve Hundred S. C. White Leghorns"



MASON'S MOVABLE POULTRY YARDS

All Steel. Comes Complete--Fence, Posts, Gate--Everything ready to put in place. Easy to put up and take down. Any size wanted. **SOLD ON A SIXTY DAY'S FREE TRIAL.** The prettiest and most durable yard you can buy. Send for Catalog and Low, Direct Factory Prices.
MASON POULTRY FENCE CO., Box 44 LEESBURG, O.

ANDERSON'S ROSE COMB REDS

We are one of the oldest R. C. Red breeders in America. We have won Blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden and other leading shows. We can satisfy you either in stock or eggs for hatching. Our matings will be strong and will contain our winners at the last Palace Show. For catalogue and prices address.

ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON,

MORTON, PA.

CEDAR HILL POULTRY FARM

ANCONAS AND SILVER CAMPINES

REIGN SUPREME — 20 Blue Ribbons, 4 Silver Cups, 4 BEST DISPLAYS Won at Memphis, the Madison Square Garden Show of the South, Nashville and Chattanooga. **QUALITY EGGS and BABY CHICKS** now ready. Mating list on request. **SATISFIED CUSTOMERS** from OCEAN to OCEAN.

H. A. SCOTT, Proprietor, Ancona Plant, Cumerland City, Tenn.

J. FENCE, Manager, Campine Plant, 1019 Laurel Ave. Bowling Green, Ky.



A BLUE RIBBON WINNER

This first White Plymouth Rock cockerel at the 1917 Springfield, Ohio, Show was bred and owned by A. G. Spahr, proprietor of Forest Hill Poultry Farm, Box 1220, Xenia, Ohio. He also won the American Poultry Association medal for best cockerel. For years Mr. Spahr has been breeding his "quality" White Rocks, providing his birds with plenty of range and breeding for size, vigor and egg-laying ability as well as Standard points. He can furnish eggs and baby chicks from his choicest selected pens or from his utility flock and he assures all readers of American Poultry World of a square deal. If you are interested in this popular variety of our most popular breed, write Mr. Spahr for his mating list which will be sent free on request, or you can order from his ad in this issue which gives prices of eggs and baby chicks.

in the right way progress may be quite rapid. Where many breeders lose out in strain building is by trying to sell stock while making a strain. When they do that they often rob themselves of the birds they most need. They don't want to sell the good birds with small faults, so let better all-round birds go, and try to utilize the others by mating to offset their faults. It is not thus that the principle of compensation applies regularly in breeding. It should apply, not to real blemishes, but to normal individual variations from the character taken as the standard.

Leg-Banding Growing Stock

A correspondent asks if I can tell her of a band which could be placed on waterfowl in infancy, which would be large enough for the bird when mature, and strong enough to endure wear, so that the age of the bird could always be accurately determined.

CAPONS—THE CHOICEST TABLE POULTRY PRODUCED

By Dexter P Upham

[Continued from page 309]

know how. It is a wonder more poultry growers do not take advantage of this demand.

Capons do not grow faster than any other chicken, but after the rooster has reached full maturity and stops growing, the capon continues to develop, and he



CAPONIZING THE SURPLUS ROOSTERS

A barrel makes a very convenient operating table and the operation is so simple that anyone can learn to become very expert. The bird is first weighted down with bricks tied around its wings and legs and the first cut is made between the last two ribs as shown in the illustration. Very few birds die under the operation and if they do they are just as good to eat for they simply bleed to death as they do when "stuck" with a French killing knife or when their heads have been severed from their necks. Any manufacturer of caponizing instruments will be pleased, on request, to send full information regarding his instruments and full instructions how to use them.

can be grown to full size and fattened on almost any kind of growing feed; the cheaper the feed used the less the cost of production. Let me suggest the following as cheap growing feed for capons: Sprouted oats, steamed alfalfa, sweet skimmed milk, cracked corn soaked over night in milk, boiled wheat, stale bread browned in the oven and ground fine.

Capons are very easy to keep and take care of as they can not crow or make any noise and so can be kept by the man in town without disturbing his neighbors. They can not fly and a three-foot fence will keep them confined. Neither do they ever fight among themselves. They are

absolutely immune to disease, and why more people do not learn caponizing and raise these big, profitable money-makers is one of the mysteries of the poultry business.

The operation itself is so simple, if one has the proper instruments to work with, that children can be taught to become expert. The success of the operation depends on removing the organ clean and whole by severing the connecting cords well back from the organ proper, and operating when the bird is just "ripe", at which time the organs to be removed are slightly larger than a full-grown grain of wheat. This "ripe" condition the bird holds for only about three weeks, and it is told by the bird's appearance, his development, condition, etc. It can be learned only by experience. As nearly as I can explain it in words—it is just before the comb and wattles start to redden and develop. There is no particular season of the year for operating and no exact age, but generally for Plymouth Rocks the birds are usually ready at ten to twelve weeks. The only rule is, when your bird is "ripe", operate.

The operation is simple

The birds to be operated on are first kept confined away from all food and water for a day and a half to two days, in order to empty the intestines so the operator can see and reach the organs with his instruments. Then operate according to the directions sent with each set of instruments.

Some operators make one cut between the bird's ribs and remove both organs from the one side, while others, after removing the upper organ, prefer to turn the bird over and repeat the operation from the other side. The latter way is much the easier.

After the operation the bird is fed and watered immediately. Soft food should be given for the first few days. He needs no further attention—unless he develops "wind-puffs", in which case make a small slit in the skin to let the air escape. Every day he lives he is developing into dollars for you without costing one cent more than if he had not been operated on.

Capons are very effeminate and can easily be taught to brood baby chicks. In fact, they are much to be preferred to the old hen for brooding, for several reasons. I know one large plant where they brood all their baby chicks in this way every season. But aside from the capon as a market proposition, let us look at it from the viewpoint of the man or woman with a small flock of chickens in the back-yard. If instead of using the young roosters hatched every spring and summer for home consumption as broilers or roasters, these surplus males are caponized, they can be grown with the females and by the holidays or later you will have the greatest delicacy that grows a feather, as large as the ordinary sized turkey and much better eating.

One thing is certain, having once eaten capon, nothing else will ever satisfy you. His flesh is the juiciest, sweetest and most tender of any known meat. Formerly the capon was the most expensive luxury to be had; today he is within the reach of everyone who keeps chickens and is the poor man's friend. To you, Mr. and Mrs. Poultry Raiser, I say if you have no capons you are losing dol-

lars to which you are entitled and which you can collect with but very little effort on your part.

EXHIBITION S. C. R. I. REDS

as bred and exhibited by us have won Blues and other prizes at Madison Square Garden, Holyoke, Lenox and other big Red shows. Send for circular of winnings and matings.

Reference: Judge Tracey.

CARTER & HANLON, CANAAN, CONN.

THE PRIDE STRAIN OF BARRED ROCKS

are consistent winners from "Mayne" to California. At Panama Exposition, also at such shows as Palace, N. Y., for customers, Albany, Syracuse, and many other shows. Springfield, Ohio, Grand Champion Pullet in entire show, 1916-17. 24 years experience with this grand strain. Eggs \$5.00, eight live chicks guaranteed. GEO. H. MAYNE, SPRINGFIELD, O.

RESULTS

that's your aim. To get results you must have the best. You cannot go wrong if you get

PEERLESS WHITE ROCKS

Four grand matings headed by our winning males of 1916. Eggs now ready, \$5-15. Book your order now.

COCKS BROS., 49 East St., Attleboro, Mass.

Nowata Farm Buff Wyandottes

are of the best. Eggs \$2.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. A. PAGE, North East, Pa.
Member Buff Wyandotte Club.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS

Easy to use

Caponize and double the weight and the price of your cockerels. Easily done. Complete outfit—full instructions—prepaid.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

10 lbs. CAPON
5 lbs. ROOSTER

Send for Book FREE

This Bone Cutter

produces filled egg baskets. Cuts fast and easy. Green bone, scraps from table, vegetables, scrap cake. Always ready for use.

Send for catalog.

WILSON BROS., Box 10, EASTON, PA.

RAISE 90 to 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

OTHERS ARE DOING IT; SO CAN YOU

Don't let the chicks die with White Diarrhea, gaps, going light, stunted, not developing, weak legs; give them Wacker's Chick Tablets in the water from the start, then you will raise more and better chicks.

When Bidly Goes Broody

give her Wacker's Hen-Er-Ate Tablets, to break her up. When the hens lay soft shell eggs give them Wacker's Hen-Er-Ate Tablets too.

TRY THIS ONE—go in your laying house and pick out all the hens with thin breast bones, then you will have the most of the droops, pen them up and give them Wacker's Hen-Er-Ate Tablets and make the droops pay. **WORMS** stop egg production, Wacker's Hen-Er-Ate Tablets will clean them out.

Roup Will Not Develop

in your flock if you watch the chicken's eyes. As soon as they begin to water or small bubbles form in the corners or the nose begins to run give them Wacker's Roup Tablets. These tablets will prevent and cure roup; you can throw the axe away. Sold nowhere else. Order direct. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. All tablets. Trial size 25 cts.; 200 tablets, 50 cts.; 1000 tablets, \$2.00; 5000 tablets, \$7.50.

WACKER RDY. CO., Box 157-A, Newark, N. J.

THE BLUE ANDALUSIAN CLUB OF AMERICA

Report of the Annual Meeting Held During The Last Madison Square Garden Show—Adopts Artist Schilling's Pictures As Ideal—The New Officers

Mr. Walter J. Coates, secretary-treasurer of the Blue Andalusian Club of America, has sent a detailed report of the annual meeting of the club which was held during the Madison Square Garden Show, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916. In the absence of President Wm. O. Jennings, the meeting was called to order by the vice-president, V. H. Council. Artist A. O. Schilling and Frank L. Platt were present by special invitation with the privilege of the floor.

After the secretary read the minutes of the 1915 annual meeting held at Buffalo and they were approved, a number of new members were accepted. Former secretary, H. L. Peck, having resigned, the president and executive committee appointed Mr. W. J. Coates, East Calais, Vt., to fill out the unexpired term. Mr. Coates made a report covering the period of his incumbency showing a balance on hand in the bank.

Ribbons were offered the past season at twenty-seven leading shows in the United States and Canada. A post-card ballot for officers resulted as follows: President, E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn.; first vice-president, Horace G. Murphy, Muncie, Ind.; second vice-president, M. R. Knox, Wilamette, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Walter J. Coates, East Calais, Vt.

On motion, the election of E. D. Bird as president; H. G. Murphy as 1st vice-president; M. R. Knox as 2nd vice-president, and Walter J. Coates as secretary-treasurer, was made unanimous.

On motion, the report of the secretary-treasurer was approved and placed on file.

The next annual meeting will be held during the 1917 Chicago Coliseum Show. The president was empowered to select the members of the executive committee. He was also authorized to appoint a committee on "Standard and Publicity," also a committee to prepare a revised constitution for the club.

Mr. Schilling was instructed, after slight alterations in the posture of the male to turn the original pictures of an ideal Blue Andalusian male and female over to President Bird. A motion was made and carried that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Schilling for his aid and suggestions with respect to the illustrations.

The club endorses and recommends as competent judges of Andalusians, the following: H. G. Murphy, Muncie, Ind.; V. H. Council, Warrenton, Va.; E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn.; W. O. Jennings, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. V. Kate Hamilton, San Gabriel, Calif., and J. R. Huddleston, Los Angeles, Calif.

On motion it was unanimously voted that white in flights, secondaries or main tail feathers should be considered a very serious and grave defect but should not disqualify a specimen on exhibition.

The following resolution was passed: Whereas, it is the sense of this Club that the greatest drawback under which a breed can possibly labor is that its standard should require double-mating to produce show specimens; therefore, resolved that this Club absolutely and unqualifiedly condemns any encouragement to the double-mating system.

As soon as finances will permit, the secretary-treasurer is to issue a club book similar to the annual Year Book. It was also voted that a club ribbon of merit be awarded to isolated members who, in exhibiting without competition, are given first honors at a reputable show.

Members of the club are urged to enter Andalusian eggs in competition with those of the other breeds at the important shows, also Andalusian females should be entered in egg laying contests and members should form co-operative pens in such contests as Storrs and Mountain Grove, Mo.

All who are interested in this breed are earnestly requested to join the club and help in advancing the popularity of this very attractive fowl.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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 18th 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 an average monthly circulation of 35,000 copies during the year ending October, 1917. When writing to any of these advertisers, please mention A. P. W.

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS from choicest mating, \$2, express prepaid. Leon Robinson, Dunkirk, Ohio. 1-3-7

BLUE ANDALUSIANS. Most beautiful and wonderful layers known. Circulars free. R. B. Thomas, Martinsville, Ind. 1-4-7

R. C. & S. C. ANDALUSIANS. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$1.25 respectively per 15. Calvin Berry, Sugar Loaf, N. Y. 3-6-7

ANCONAS

1917 ANCONA SPECIAL. Send for mating list. Have mated four beautiful pens of choice winners. Write for this wonderful opportunity. Don't wait. Write your needs. Harvey Henry Glosser, Fort Plain, N. Y. 3-5-7

THE ANCONA SPECIALIST. Unequaled show record. Get free catalog. C. A. Knight, Olena, Ohio. 4-6-7

"ALERTS", a 220-egg strain of bustling Anconas. Circular for the asking. H. M. Blake, Honesdale, Pa. 2-5-7

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Leading strain. Eggs from high-scoring, heavy-laying stock, \$2.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunny Brook Poultry Farm, Rt. 1, Niles, Mich. 1-3-7

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING. From Pen 1, exhibition quality, \$5.00 per 15. Pen 2, average score, 90, \$3.00 per 15. Pen 3, utility birds of fine ancestry, \$1.50 per 15. Have bred Anconas exclusively for years. Wilber Ross, Bowersville, Ohio. 2-5-7

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, PURE BRED Rocks, Reds, and Leghorns, \$10 per 100; Eggs \$7.75 per 13; \$4. per 100. Metzler's Poultry Farm, Ephrata, Penna. 4-5-7

125,000 CHICKS. SIX BEST VARIETIES, 6 cents each and up, according to season. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. Dept. 28. Keystone Hatchery, Richfield, Pa. 4-5-7

SPECIAL PRICES on Baby Chicks of five varieties, all free range stock. Write for catalogue. Miss Barbara C. Blum, Dept. M, New Washington, Ohio. 4-5-7

CHICKS, BABY CHICKS, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Minorcas. General utility stock. 7c up. Write for information. C. J. Strauser, Liverpool, R. D., Pa. 4-5-7

STURDY CHICKS from vigorous utility bred White Plymouth Rocks. \$12-\$15 per 100. Circular. 4-5-7

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE. 5 varieties from the best egg laying utility stock, at money saving prices. 4,000 chicks per week our third year of shipping. Write for free catalog and price list. Dept. D. Frank Blum, New Washington, Ohio. 4-5-7

WE HATCH BABY CHICKS ON LARGE SCALE. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Hatching eggs. High quality and safe delivery guaranteed. Price list sent on application. Fair View Poultry Farm, Kenton, Ohio. 4-5-7

BABY CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS, expressage prepaid. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. 8-week old chicks a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue. South Kenton Poultry Farm, Kenton, Ohio. 4-6-7

CHICKS, we have shipped thousands each season since 1904. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Campines and Leghorns at nine to twelve dollars hundred. Booklet and testimonials. Freeport Hatchery, Box 14, Freeport, Mich. 3-5-7

BABY CHICKS—Single Comb White Leghorns. Strong, vigorous chicks from choice yearlings of the best laying strains, mated to cockerels bred from 200-egg hens. Prices reasonable. Safe delivery guaranteed. Harry F. Palmer, Middleport, N. Y. 1-4-7

VITALITY BABY CHICKS from bred-to-lay yearling hens. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. \$8 to \$13 per 100. Catalogue. Our Leghorn pullets averaged 165 eggs per year. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Box F, Chili Station, N. Y. 3-7-7

BANTAMS

WHITE CRESTED POLISH BANTAMS, cockerels and pullets. Blue legs. Mrs. H. Crager, Fredonia, N. Y. 3-4-7

SUPERB (VARIETY) BANTAMS. Seabrights a specialty. M. K. Miller, Pottstown, Pa. 4-5-7

SEBRIGHT, SILKIE, Rose Comb Elack, Black Tailed Japanese, Buff, Black and White Cochins Bantams. Proper & Son, Schoharie, N. Y. 4-7-7

EDMUND J. HICKEY, Breeder of Blue Ribbon Light Brahma Bantams. High winners in the big shows. Eggs \$2.50 and \$3.00 setting of 13. Box 1918, Washington, D. C. 3-5-7

EXHIBITION BUFF AND WHITE Cochins Bantams at reasonable prices. Earl Barnes, Troy, Ohio. 3-6-7

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS. Madison Square Garden winners. Stock and eggs. C. H. Sayre, Horseheads, N. Y. 3-6-7

BRAHMAS

SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM'S advertisement. Light and Dark Brahmans, inside front cover.

WOOD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS win right along at both New York Shows, Boston, Chicago Coliseum, etc. Egg prices reduced and some splendid breeders at bargain prices after June 1st. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS for hatching from high class matings. Winners at Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Oconomowoc. \$3.00 per fifteen eggs. John Blanchard, Columbus, Wisconsin. 3-6-7

SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 350. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J.

BUCKEYES

BUCKEYES, Premier Reds. Sixteenth year. Cleveland, Columbus firsts. S. Dunning, St. Marys, Ohio.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR POULTRY SHOW

Liberal Cash Specials and Increased Regular Prizes to be Offered.

Mr. B. E. Adams, manager of the poultry department of the Georgia State Fair, writes us that they are making great preparations to hold the largest poultry show in the south-east in connection with the Georgia State



MR. B. E. ADAMS

The energetic editor of "The Progressive Poultryman" and manager of the poultry department of the Georgia State Fair. Mr. Adams extends a most cordial invitation to northern breeders to send their birds and to attend in person the big fair and Poultry Exhibition that will be held at Macon, Ga., Oct. 31-Nov. 6, 1917.

Fair, Oct. 31-Nov. 6, 1917. Improvements are to be made in the interior of the show room and an addition built to accommodate the water fowl and turkeys. Liberal cash special prizes will be awarded on all varieties of ducks, geese and turkeys and a competent judge will be engaged to handle this class.

They plan to have the judging done the first day and a marked catalogue issued immediately. The poultry show will open the same day as the fair, but will close three

CLASSIFIED ADS.

BUCKEYE HATCHING EGGS, reasonable. Send for descriptive circular and prices. H. R. Bacon, Houghton, N. Y. 3-5-7

BUTTERCUPS

BUTTERCUPS. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. 1917 booklet now ready. Choice cockerels for sale. Write Mrs. Hattie D. Reed, Marcellus, N. Y. 4-5-7

"VICTOR" BUTTERCUPS winners at Madison Square, Palace and Syracuse. Eggs \$1.50 to \$5 per 15. Write for mating list. Arthur Loper, Bridge Hampton, N. Y. 4-5-7

BUTTERCUP EGGS for hatching, \$2 to \$5 for 15. From Royal Strain Stock. Ray N. Ahl, Gainesville, N. Y. 2-5-7

CAMPINES

CAMPINES, SILVER AND GOLDEN. First edition of the best book published on this breed. Edited by F. L. Platt. Excellent articles by M. R. Jacobus, J. Fred N. Kennedy, Rev. E. Lewis Jones, Frank E. Hering and others. Illustrations and articles by F. L. Sewell and A. O. Schilling, with color-plate by Artist Sewell. This 88-page book contains many charts and photographs of live birds. Price 75 cents; with a year's subscription to this journal, \$1.25. Address American Poultry World, 85 Dewey Ave., Dept. C, Buffalo, N. Y.

IMPROVED SILVER CAMPINES. Choice stock reasonably priced. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

days earlier. This will enable them to ship the poultry home before the express rush begins as it always does at the close of the fair.

A special poultry premium list will be issued by the fair association early in August and it will contain complete information about the poultry show. For a copy of it, write to Harry C. Robert, secretary and general manager, Macon, Ga., or to B. E. Adams, manager of the poultry department, Columbus, Ga. The judges will be announced later.

THE RHODE ISLAND WHITE CLUB OF AMERICA

This club has issued an attractive 64-page, 1917 Year Book which should be in the hands of all who are interested in the breed. It contains in addition to the usual reports and a list of the members, the Club Standard with illustrations of both single and rose comb varieties, also a brief history of the breed and of the club and several articles by prominent breeders. To non-members the price is 25 cents but with membership dues of \$1.00 per year a copy of the Year Book is included without charge. The club has recently elected H. E. Caldwell president and H. D. White of Shorewood Farms Co., Saugatuck, Mich., as secretary. For further information write the latter at once.

"STERLING" SILVER CAMPINES. Winners at Trenton, Hagerstown, and 1st Display at New Jersey State Show in hot competition. Eggs \$3 per 15. Chester Loper, Bridge Hampton, New York. 4-5-7

SILVER CAMPINES. First prize stock. Bargain prices on eggs and baby chicks. Christ Nath, Sandusky, Ohio. 4-5-7

GOLDEN CAMPINES. First prize pen Brockton, 1916. Herman Packard, 27 Gifford St., Brockton, Mass. 4-5-7

GOLDEN, SILVER CAMPINES. Before buying eggs, write me. Catalog free. Dr. Prudhomme, Box 4, Thurmont, Md. 4-5-7

STAR SILVER CAMPINES, the greatest of all layers. Bred by us in line 8 years. Eggs from this genuine winter laying strain, \$3.00 per 15. A few mated pens and trios for sale. Star Silver Campine Farm, Huguenot Park, N. Y. 3-5-7

COCHINS

COCHINS ALL VARIETIES as well as Brahmans and Langshans are described in the book "The Asiatics", the only complete treatise on the oldest fowls in existence. A copy will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c. cash or stamps to **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH—If you want type get mating list of my winners before buying eggs. W. W. Graves, Jefferson City, Mo. 6-5-7

CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT DARK CORNISH, best English blood. Eggs \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15. Infertiles replaced. E. R. Scott, Dansville, N. Y. 3-4-7

WHITE CORNISH, first prize 1916, at Hartford, Syracuse, Providence. Eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 30. L. J. Smith, Deep River, Conn. 4-5-7

DARK CORNISH STOCK AND EGGS. Circular free. M. J. Van Eman, Box W, Elgin, Ohio. 4-5-7

BREEDER OF DARK CORNISH. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Bred from imported stock. A. E. Noxon, Pennington, N. J. 4-5-7

WHITE AND DARK CORNISH. Circular free. White cockerels, \$2.00 each. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13. C. D. Smith, Fort Plains, N. Y. 4-6-7

DUCKS

A COPY OF DUCKS AND GEES should be in the bands of every breeder of water fowl. Contains the origin of the Ducks. Describes the different Standard varieties. Tells about the wonderful Duck Industry on Long Island and abroad. 104-pages, 8½ x 11½. Price 75 cents. American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

FOR SALE—Mammoth Pekin Dux Eggs. Breeders, \$10.00 per 100; \$1.50 per setting of 12. Utility, \$8.00 per 100; \$1.25 per setting of 12. Day-old ducklings, \$25.00 per 100. Drakes, \$4.00. River-view Poultry Yards, Manitowac, Wis. 2-4-7

PEKIN DUCKLINGS AND EGGS by the hundreds or thousands. Ducklings, 25c each; eggs, \$7.00 per 100. Penn Duck Farm, Yardley, Pa. 3-6-7

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS. Eggs from prize-winning stock, \$2.00 per 22; \$3.00 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunny Brook Poultry Farm, Rte. 1, Niles, Mich. 1-3-7

FAVEROLLES

SUNLIGHT FARM, Williamsburg, Mass. Salmon Faverolle eggs for hatching. First prize stock at Boston, 1917. 73 and \$5 per setting. 1-4-7

HAMBURGS

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. Beauty strain, blue ribbon winners. Great layers, Eggs \$3.50, \$2.50 per 15. Choice Cockerels, \$5. and up. Raymond Heald, West Chester, Pa. 4-5-7

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, trapnested six years. Houdans, 278-egg strain. Eggs, chicks, stock, catalogue. Fred Brenon, 122 North Pleasant St. Watertown, N. Y. 5-6-7

HOUDANS

WHITE HOUDANS. Cockerels and hatching eggs. J. W. Loughlin, Gage, N. Y. 3-4-7

WHITE HOUDANS. Chicks and hatching eggs in season. Imperial Poultry Farm, Union County, Union, N. J. 4-5-7

MOTTLED HOUDANS AND SILVER WYANDOTTES. Silver Perfection strain. Won 64 ribbons in 1916. Write for booklet and pictures of my birds. Frank J. Greiser, Lebanon, Pa. 4-5-7

THOROUGHbred HOUDAN and Buttercup hatching eggs. Frank Harris, East Homer, New York. 4-5-7

JAVAS

JAVAS. Breeders' names sent free. American Java Association, Box 124, Albany, N. Y. 4-5-7

KLONDIKES

KLONDIKES! New breed of chickens. Good table fowls; splendid winter layers. Feathers valuable. Catalogue free. Wm. R. Black, Bolivar, Ohio. 4-6-7

LANGSHANS

BROCKTON FAIR 1916, with classes full we won four firsts, five seconds, 1915 four firsts. Robinson's Langshans, South Weymouth, Mass. 12-10-7

FIRST COCK, HEN, COCKEREL, second pullet, Buffalo 1916. Strong competition. 36 classes, large shows, 21 firsts. Write for mating list. Robinson's Langshans, South Weymouth, Mass. 4-6-7

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SEND YOUR ORDER today for a copy of "The Leghorns", the most complete treatise on your favorites ever written, three full page illustrations in colors, one showing correct plumage color of male and female Brown Leghorns. 144 pages—price \$1.00 postpaid. **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN, exhibition cockerels, cocks, quality eggs and baby chicks. Ralph Peck, West Rutland, Vermont. 4-5-7

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Splendid utility. Free-range. Finest laying strain, bred from prize winners. Select hens, cocks, finest cockerels, \$1. up. Booking orders for eggs. Pbbilp Snyder, Greenville, Pa. 4-5-7

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, rotd baby chicks. Circular free. H. M. Moyer, Rt. 3, Boyertown, Pa.

"ROSEMONT" BROWN LEGHORNS are Ever-Better. They travel way ahead of all others at Saint Louis National Club Meet and Cleveland State Meet. Stock \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15, each. Eggs for setting \$10, \$5, \$1. Catalogue. Farm No. 6 Franklin, Pa.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels from Madison Square Garden Winners. Eggs. Circular. Wm. T. Liddell, Greenwich, N. Y. 4-6-7

LEGHORNS—S. C. BUFF

EGG-BRED BUFF LEGHORNS. (Single Comb) Elegant breeders, eggs and chicks priced right. Circular. L. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill. tf

MY ENTIRE LOT of Buff Leghorns. Some winners in the lot. B. O. Schilling, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. 4-5-7

OFFICERS OF AMERICAN BUFF LEGHORN CLUB

Mr. Geo. S. Barnes, secretary-treasurer of the American Buff Leghorn Club, Battle Creek, Mich., announces the result of the recent mail ballot as follows:

President, Dr. L. E. Heasley; vice-presidents for district No. 1, E. D. Cornish, Naples, N. Y., and Howard J. Fisk, Falconer, N. Y.; district No. 2, Frank S. Smith, Hamilton, Ohio, and Lea M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.; district No. 3, W. L. Williams, Jr., Frankfort, Ky., and Dr. M. F. Styne, Roanoke, Va.; district No. 4, R. E. Sims, Little Rock, Ark., and Edward P. Boyd, Oklahoma City; district No. 5, Clifford A. Barr, Lincoln, Neb., and C. A. Russel, Billings, Montana; district No. 6, Miss Kate Ward, Spokane, Wash., and W. L. Bartholomew, Chino, Cal.; district No. 7, F. M. Douglas, Niagara Falls, Ont., and James E. Griffin, Dunnville, Ont.; district No. 8, Wm. Morris, Winnipeg, Man., and E. A. Brown, Aldersyde, Alberta; secretary-treasurer, Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich. Messrs. Chris H. Leitner, Elgin, Ill., R. Billings, Woodstock, Ont., and B. C. Reed, Racine, Wis., were elected to the executive committee.

A district meeting and jubilee of the club will be held next winter under direction of the vice-president of the district, the meeting place to be selected by the members in the district two months before the show. The club will offer silver cups and ribbons at each show.

The club is now at work on the 1917 Year Book which will consist of 100 pages and will be sent free to those who are interested. Those who breed Buff Leghorns should join the club at once in order to have their names listed in the new Year Book. Address Geo. S. Barnes, Sec'y., American Buff Leghorn Club, Battle Creek, Mich.

PURDUE EGG SHOW

For eight years Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, has demonstrated that egg shows can be a success, and it will hold the ninth exhibition on May 9, 10 and 11, 1917. The show is managed by Agricultural College students, taking poultry instruction, and competition is open to persons from all states and to all kinds of poultry, ducks, geese and guineas.

In 1916 there were 388 entries, making the winning of a prize of great value and the competition quite keen. Cups, cash and ribbons are offered to those outside of Purdue University on eggs shown by variety in the fanciers' class, and on those shown by color and quality, in the commercial class. There are no entry fees, nor restriction as to distance eggs may be shipped.

With the commercial phases of poultry management improving yearly the requirements for egg quality from the hen is becoming

CLASSIFIED ADS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. First and fourth Madison Square Garden cocks, first Syracuse cock, first Brocton cockerel and second Pittsburgh cockerel head matings. Wm. Crevoiserat, 38 Mill Road, Freeport, N. Y. 4-5-7

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Breed for show quality and great layers. Eggs \$2.00 setting; \$5.00-50; \$8.00-hundred. Geo. H. Sweet, E. Aurora, N. Y. 4-5-7

OHIO'S BEST SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Win the blue this year at such shows as Dayton, Toledo. Defiance. Eggs \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mating list. Geo. E. Miller, 1018 Wilhelm St., Defiance, Ohio. 3-4-7

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Heasley's strain. Eggs from select matings, \$2.00 per 30; \$4.75 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel Matthews, Niles, Mich. 1-3-7

LEITNER'S SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns. Chicago, Rochester, New York, Milwaukee winners. Catalogue. Chris Leitner, Box B, Elgin, Ill. 1-4-7

LEGHORNS—WHITE

HATCHING EGGS. Trappednest English stock exclusively. \$1.00 setting; \$5.00-100, and upward Postal brings circular. F. M. Green, Andover, Ohio. 3-4-7

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. "Barron Strain". Hatching eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. Circular free. White Leghorn Yards, Nelsonville, Ohio. 4-5-7

ing important and a winning at the Purdue Egg Show is an advertisement for any poultryman.

For premium list and further particulars, write Purdue Poultry Department, West Lafayette, Indiana.

VALUES THE REPORT.

Ann Arbor, Mich.,
Jan. 23, 1917.

Editor A. P. W.:—

I enclose subscription for another three years and wish to say that the one article, "What Five Laying Contests Have Taught Us" (at Mountain Grove), was worth many times the price of the paper.

Yours truly,
U. E. McNITT.

SHOW DATES RESERVED

The following dates, reserved for three big mid-west poultry shows, will be of interest not only to mid-west fanciers but to a number of eastern fanciers as well, many of whom have found it profitable to send strings of birds to the big mid-west shows. Secretary Theo Hewes announces that the Coliseum Show will be held at Chicago, Dec. 4-9, 1917, the Auditorium Show at Milwaukee, Jan. 3-6, 1918, and the Tomlinson Hall Show at Indianapolis, Feb. 6-10, 1918. If you are not already on the mailing list, send your name and address to him at Indianapolis, Ind., and premium lists will be sent you when issued.

CIRCULAR, \$1,500 profit from 656 Leghorn hens, interesting, instructive, free. Eggs, chix, reasonable. Write Dr. Prudhomme, Box 4, Thurmont, Md. 4-5-7

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS. Baby Chicks and Stock at let live prices. Send for price list and information. Paradise Egg Farm, Iselin, N. J. 4-5-7

LINE-BRED, TRAP-NESTED S. C. White Leghorns. English Strain. Eggs from hens with records of 200 eggs and over. No breeders used under 200 egg records. 15 eggs \$3.00; 50 for \$8.50; 100 for \$16. Baby chicks for 25c each. E. M. Hays, Curwensville, Pa. 4-6-7

BABY CHICKS—Barron large, high egg record White Leghorns, 10c each; eggs, 6c each. Breed only best. Order before all sold. E. F. Snyder, Olean, N. Y. 4-6-7

MANZAR'S WHITE LEGHORNS are bred for heavy egg production. Hatching eggs and baby chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular. R. S. Manzar, So. Gibson, Pa. 2-4-7

WHITE LEGHORN AND RHODE ISLAND RED Chicks. Pekin ducklings, \$20 per 100; eggs, \$1 per 12. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y. 3-6-7

HONESTLY TRAPNESTED Direct Barron 242 strain, eggs guaranteed fertile, chicks. Spared neither pains nor money, we truly deserve consideration. Circulars. Pinecrest Poultry Farm, Waverly, N. Y. 1-4-7

ORIGINAL WYCKOFF STRAIN White Leghorns. Winter producers. Large, chalk-white eggs. Baby chicks, hatching eggs. Flocks mated by Cornell expert. Marvin T. Forster, Hall, N. Y. 3-6-7

MAPLE CITY POULTRY FARM S. C. White Leghorns Our Win at Buffalo: First Cock, First Hen, Third Cockerel, Third Pullet, First Old Pen. Stock for sale. Blades A. Crawford, Hornell, N. Y. 2-5-7

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 25 years exclusively. Pullets, hens, cockerels, finest quality. Baby chicks, hatching eggs any number, my great specialties. Henry Trafford, Binghamton, N. Y., Editor Poultry Success, visited me, bought big bunch birds, will tell you this is the place to buy high grade, heavy laying stock. Circulars, full information. C. N. Reynolds, Canton, Pa. 3-5-7

DAY-OLD CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns from heavy layers, best strains. Vigorous chicks, the kind that grow. Mature into fine stock that will please you. Eggs for hatching. Write now. C. A. Stevens, Ransomville, N. Y. 3-5-7

MINORCAS—BLACK

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA hatching eggs from pure-bred, heavy-laying stock: \$5 per 100; \$1.50 per 15. Frank Miles, Dundee, N. Y. 4-5-7

SEVERAL HUNDRED Single Comb Black Minorca pullets, cockerels and yearling hens for sale reasonable. Eggs from choice matings, satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. M. Weikert, Littlestown, Penna. 4-5-7

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs. Send for circular, it's free. Jaye Beswick, Berea, Ohio. 3-5-7

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs for sale from our Madison Square Garden winners, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Stock for sale. Send for mating list. Onandaga Minorca Yards, Kren & Hicks, Props., Syracuse, N. Y. 4-6-7

MINORCAS—WHITE

SHAPLEY'S S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. Orders booked for hatching eggs and baby chicks. H. B. Shapley, Box 12, Earlville, N. Y. 3-4-7

WHITE MINORCAS. Both combs. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. James Osborne, Fabius, N. Y. 4-5-7

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, the coming breed. Eggs \$0-\$2.00. 100, \$6.00. H. L. Carson, Middleport, Ohio. 3-5-7

R. C. WHITE MINORCA eggs. Roy W. Price, Troy, Pa. 1-4-7

ORPINGTONS—BLUE

CHOICE BLUE ORPINGTONS at reasonable prices. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

BLUE ORPINGTONS. Before buying eggs, write me. Catalog free. Dr. Prudhomme, Box 4, Thurmont, Md. 4-5-7

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

QUALITY BUFF ORPINGTONS win 27 ribbons, 4 color and shape specials, also 2 silver cups at Providence, Attleboro and Pawtucket. Over 250 Buils competing at these 3 shows. I have 5 grand matings, each pen headed by a winning male, and containing many winning females. Eggs from these Quality Matings \$3 and \$5 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Butler, Saylesville, R. I. 4-5-7

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS 20c each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Hatching eggs 10c each, guaranteed 85% fertile. Owens and Kellerstrass Strain direct. Send for Mating List. James T. Cox, Patterson, N. J. 5-5-7

IF YOU WISH the most beautiful, hardiest and quickest growing variety of poultry, with High Egg Production and Show Qualities combined, try White Orpingtons. Send for our beautiful catalogue giving prices and description of our stock. Aldrich Poultry Farm, 4040 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. 3-5-7

WHITE ORPINGTON, White Leghorn, Banded Rock chicks and eggs for hatching. Winners and layers. Write your wants now. A. Akerman, Baldwin St., Bloomfield, New Jersey. 4-5-7

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY of all varieties of Orpingtons, described in the Orpington Book. Every breeder of Orpingtons should have a copy. Price 75 cents. American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

FOR THE BEST Orpingtons any variety, you must send to their originators. William Cook & Sons, Box W, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. Send for catalogue. tf

ROSE COMB ORPINGTONS—Buff, Black, White. H. C. Faulkner, Marshall, Mich. 3-6-7

PET STOCK

GUINEA PIGS pay best of all. Information on raising, selling, etc., 10c. G. B. Talbot, Norwood, Mass. 3-5-7

PIGEONS

I OFFER GUARANTEED Mated Homers in any quantity at \$1.00 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. Squab companies challenged to produce better stock at twice this price. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, Maltese Hens and save dollars. Squab Manual 25c. Charles Y. Gilbert, 222 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3-6-7

\$\$\$\$ IN PIGEONS! Start raising squabs for market or breeding purposes. Make big profits with our Jumbo Pigeons. We teach you. Large free illustrated, instructive circulars. Providence Squab Co., Providence, R. I. tf

PHEASANTS

GOLDEN AND RING NECKS Pheasants' eggs and Silkes bantams. Christ Math, Sandusky, Ohio 4-5-7

FEBRUARY REPORT OF THE VINELAND EGG LAYING CONTEST

At the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., is being held the Vineland International Egg Laying and Breeding Contest, which has now completed its fourth month. We quote from the report issued for the month of February as follows:

A third of a year for the Vineland Egg Laying and Breeding Contest has elapsed and the 40,000 mark for egg production has been passed. The total number of eggs laid during February was 12,766, or a production of 45.6 per cent. This is a gain of 2,425 eggs over the month of January. The total number of eggs laid during any one week is 3,812, for the seventeenth week.

The two special cash prizes for the month were awarded to pen No. 27, Columbian Wyandottes, that laid 197 eggs, and hen No. 331 in pen No. 33 (a Rhode Island Red) that laid 27 eggs. A Barred Plymouth Rock No. 17, pen No. 1, won the honors for November with 28 eggs, and No. 15 in Pen No. 1 laid 28 eggs both in December and January. In November the highest pen was No. 88, S. C. White Leghorns, with a record of 175 eggs; December, the same pen stood first with 210 eggs. Pen No. 88, S. C. White Leghorns, is still in the lead with 726 eggs to its credit. Its nearest competitor, No. 42, also S. C. White Leghorns, has 662 eggs to its credit.

Following is the average per cent. production for the month and for the four months for the ten breeds represented:

	Feb. To Date.	
S. C. Black Leghorns	61.1	40.3
Columbian Plymouth Rocks	57.6	32.9
Barred Plymouth Rocks	55.5	30.3
R. I. Reds	49.5	33.4
Columbian Wyandottes	49.0	26.7
White Wyandottes	46.3	48.5
White Plymouth Rocks	45.6	33.1
S. C. White Leghorns	42.8	35.7
Buff Wyandottes	36.4	16.9
S. C. Buff Leghorns	36.3	28.5

The Black Leghorns have maintained their lead of last month with a production of 61.1 per cent, as against 46.9 per cent for January, with the Columbian Plymouth Rocks second with a production of 57.6 per cent. From the foregoing table it will be seen that the White Wyandottes are in the lead for the four months, having an average per cent. production of 48.5 with the Black Leghorns second with an average per cent. production of 40.3.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK BOOK. The most complete work on all varieties of Plymouth Rocks ever published, contains 144 pages, 3 color plates and many half-tone illustrations. Tells how to mate, breed and exhibit all varieties of this popular fowl. Edited by Wm. C. Denny, price \$1.00 postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. *tf*

E. B. THOMPSON'S RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks direct. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Lackawanna Poultry Yards, Box 4, North Water Gap, Pa. 4-5-7

PARKS 200 EGG BARRED ROCKS—Pens headed by 238-251 egg hens and son of 270 egg hen. 15 eggs \$2.00; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10.00. Circular free. Frederick Matteson, 3838 Woodley Lane, Washington, D.C. 3-6-7

BARRED ROCK EGGS. Circular. Mrs. L. C. Denton, Sterrett, Texas. 4-6-7

"ROSEMONT" BARRED ROCKS are Ever-Better. They win 4 blues at St. Louis. Cups, displays and cash prizes at Sharon, Oil City and Butler, Pa. Males \$3, \$5, \$10. Pullets \$2, \$5. Hatchable eggs. Our Utility line is 222-egg strain. Catalogue. Farm No. 6, Franklin, Pa.

E. B. THOMPSON'S "RINGLETS" direct. Choice exhibition pullets and cockerels. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 9-11-7

BARRED ROCKS. Hatching eggs for sale. Thompson and Parks' 200-egg strain. Rocky Knoll Farm, Mrs. C. E. Martin, Carter Camp, Pa. 3-6-7

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

CHOICE BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching. \$2.00 setting; 2 settings \$3.00. Mrs. C. H. Gifford, Cataumet, Mass. 3-6-7

The best pen in each of the ten varieties are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
1—Barred Plymouth Rocks, N. J.	187
13—White Plymouth Rocks, N. J.	185
17—Columbian Plymouth Rocks, N. J.	182
26—White Wyandottes, N. J.	167
27—Columbian Wyandottes, R. I.	197
30—Buff Wyandottes, Vt.	148
38—S. C. Rhode Island Reds, N. J.	189
42—S. C. White Leghorns, Pa.	166
95—S. C. Buff Leghorns, N. J.	108
98—S. C. Black Leghorns, N. J.	194

"100% THREE TIMES"

No doubt our readers have noticed the advertisement of the Geo. H. Lee Co., 308 Lee Building, Omaha, Neb., in these columns. We have been interested especially in his preparation called "Egg-O-Hatch" and the claims made for it. Note the following from one of his customers:

"Omaha, Neb.

"Gentlemen:
"I take pleasure in writing you about Egg-o-Hatch. I ran my incubator three times and will say Egg-o-Hatch makes it easy for the chicks to come out of the shells. Not one chick left in the shell in three hatchings. Will always use and recommend it.
"Yours truly,
"H. J. STRICKER."

We suggest that our readers send for the Geo. H. Lee Co. "Poultry Library" which will be sent postpaid for five cents in stamps. Also ask for their latest printed matter and when doing so kindly mention American Poultry World.

DUCLOS' BUFF ROCKS. Nineteen years great winners at leading shows. At Boston, 1917, on four birds won 1st ben, 3rd cockerel, 6th cock. Best eggs, \$4.00 per 15. B. N. DUCLOS, Lenox, Mass. 2-4-7

TWO GRAND MATINGS. Sixteen my choicest females. Exclusive breeding since 1895 means quality. Winners fastest company. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Circular. Thomasview Farm, Box 273, New London, Conn. 2-5-7

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—ENSLIN STRAIN—See advertisement inside front cover. 12-12-7

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PARTRIDGE

AMERICA'S CHAMPION PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Bird Bros., Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa. See our ad on page 311.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, good as grow. Eggs for hatching. A. H. Goff, Farmdale, Ohio. 4-5-7

WOODWARD'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Winners at Madison Square Garden, Allentown, Hagerstown. Stock and eggs. Mating list free. Harry J. Woodward, Newton, N. J. 3-4-7

SUPERB PARTRIDGE ROCKS. M. K. Miller, Pottstown, Pa. 4-5-7

CHILDS' PARTRIDGE ROCKS. New York, Boston, Pittsburgh Winners. Write me for special offer on stock or eggs, to one breeder in each locality. Samuel Childs, McKeesport, Pa. 4-5-7

"RAINBOWS" RECOGNIZED LEADERS. Catalog for stamp. The Rockwood Farm, Box W, Norwalk, Ohio. 3-5-7

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs \$2.00 Moreau Farm, Fort Edward, N. Y. 4-5-7

WHITE ROCKS can save you money on males and eggs. 15 eggs \$3. Dr. J. H. Martin, Bingbamton, N. Y. 4-5-7

EGGS, EGGS. Stock bred from trap-nested, pedigree layers. Records, 200 to 264 eggs per year, winning more regular and grand sweepstake specials in Ohio's quality show. Waynesville, than all other White Rock breeders. Circular free. Eggs, 15-\$2.00; 30-\$3.50; 50-\$5.00; 100-\$8.00. Mrs. E. Wadsworth, Rural Route 11, Dayton, Ohio. 3-5-7

50 WHITE ROCK hens and cocks for sale cheap. U. R. Fishel strain direct. Eggs from great layers, \$1.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 50; \$6.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 200. Can fill orders promptly. Henry Heitkamp, B. 91, New Bremen, Ohio. 1-4-7

RED CAPS

FOR ANYTHING IN RED CAPS, write Kaiser Bros., Verona Station, N. Y. 1-3-7

The Battle Creek Poultry Association, Battle Creek, Mich., held its meeting Feb. 22nd, and elected the following officers: president, J. A. Mortimer; vice-president, A. N. Merchant; secretary-treasurer, J. W. DeRees. Their next show will be held Nov. 28th-Dec. 4th, 1917. This is just before the Chicago show and birds that are at Battle Creek, on request of owners, will be shipped directly to the Chicago show by the officers in charge. The last show held in Battle Creek was the state A. P. A. show and it was the largest ever held in the state of Michigan. The Battle Creek Poultry Association is the largest in the state and has over 275 active members.

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EVERY BREEDER OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds should read the Rhode Island Red Book. Gives complete history of this popular variety. Tells how to mate and breed for best results. Edited by D. E. Hale, Fully Illustrated. A standard for Red Breeders. Price per copy 75 cents, postpaid. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. *tf*

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BUMSTEAD'S REDS

By Geo. W. Tracy, A. P. W. Representative

We have received the neat mating list issued by W. H. Bumstead, the S. C. R. I. Red specialist of Stafford Springs, Conn. In it Mr. Bumstead tells how he produces his prize winners and it really forms a good lesson for the beginner in Reds who, when he writes for breeding birds, usually describes a male of Standard color, shape and markings, and females that meet all the requirements of the Standard, both the males and females to be free from smut and white. In other words, most amateurs want birds that would score 100 under the most particular judge. These beginners have much to learn. For instance, here is a point which Mr. Bumstead evidently understands, for he says on page three, "wing markings not as strong as required." And this bird "is mated to eight hens" that have strong black markings.

Mr. Bumstead has produced some of the finest Red females that it has been our pleasure to see or handle at the Palace Show. He had four wonderful, ideally shaped, beautifully colored females in a pen at Springfield. We have every confidence in Mr. Bumstead himself and we think a great deal of his strain for we know the blood in his foundation stock and we are confident that eggs purchased from him will produce good birds.

RAISING CHICKS TO CHICKENS

The G. E. Conkey Co., 1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a new booklet of special interest to poultrymen with the title, "How to Raise Chicks to Chickens." While it features Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food, it also contains in concise form a number of items of general interest to poultry raisers.

No doubt your dealer handles the Conkey remedies and foods and from him you can obtain a copy of this booklet free of charge. If he does not have it, drop a post card with your name and address to the G. E. Conkey Co., 1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, and they will send it to you post-paid.

PRIME R. C. REDS

By Geo. W. Tracy, A. P. W. Representative

We have written about receiving a mating list from W. H. Bumstead. The good things said of his mating list might well be applied to the catalogue issued by Payne Bros., the

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well-known R. C. R. I. Red specialists of Portland, Conn. Payne Brothers breed on a more extensive scale and, therefore, require a larger catalogue.

It seems to me that it is unnecessary to recite here the merit of Payne Brothers' strain or their winnings, both of which grow in importance as the years advance. The late Robert Tuttle told me once that some day John Payne would be on the top rung of the ladder as an R. C. Red breeder. As a matter of fact, even then he was a foeman worthy of Mr. Tuttle's best efforts. As Payne Brothers had secured their foundation stock from Mr. Tuttle and he had always treated them fairly they refrained from exhibiting against Mr. Tuttle in the big shows and helped him out on a number of occasions by selling him high-class birds to fill out his own string. Even in those days the Payne Brothers furnished many winners for large shows, and they have continued to sell more and more.

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readers will have to send for their catalogue for in it their pens are described minutely and from it their secrets of mating for good results may be learned, for they describe the undercolor, markings and other features of the males and females in each pen. Do not fail, therefore, to send for their catalogue, and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

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Up to the hatching point, a chick breathes through innumerable blood vessels located in the inner membrane just within the shell. Close the pores of the shell and the chick quickly dies. Partially close them and the chick is weakened just the same as if partially strangled. If, at the same time, the shell is drying out and becoming harder, tougher and non-porous, a point is reached where the chick is too weak to break out of the tough shell.

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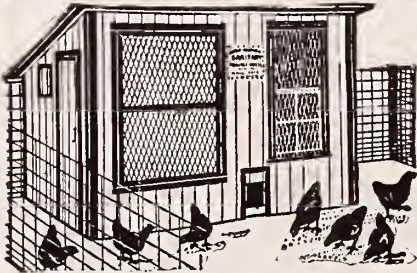
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