

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

JUNE, 1914

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INDUSTRY

PROGRESS

ECONOMY



AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y., U.S.A.

S. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds and SILVER and GOLDEN CAMPINES

After a season of four months' showing at **Grand Central Palace, Madison Square Garden, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and Allentown**, we have a grand total of the following winnings:

47 FIRSTS

31 SECONDS

16 THIRDS

13 FOURTHS

6 FIFTHS

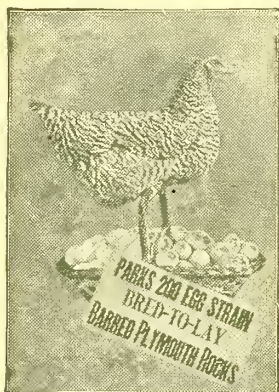
Orders for stock and hatching eggs from these winners now being booked. Write today for free mating list.

EGGS NOW HALF PRICE

SCHENLEY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM

C. F. Rankin, Prop.,

1202 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



If Its' Eggs as Well as Fancy Feathers You Want, You'll Find Them In Americas' Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain

Parks' Strain Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

The strain with over 25 years of careful Selecting, Pedigreeing and Trapnesting for Eggs back of them. That are also bred close enough to the Standard requirements to win a share of the Blue in ordinary competition, as last winters winnings show.

EGGS SELECTED \$5-15; \$8-30; \$11-50; \$20-100. HALF PRICE AFTER MAY 15TH.
SEL. UTILITY \$2-13; \$6-45; \$12-100. ONE-THIRD OFF MAY 15TH.

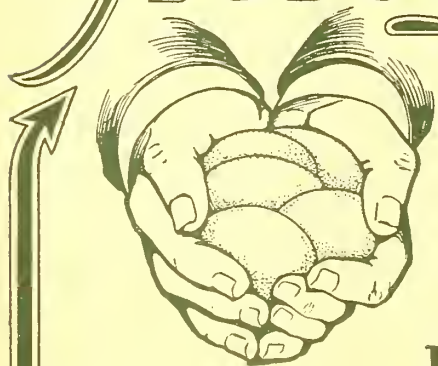
It's not the month your chicks are hatched in that counts, it's the way they are developed. Our Treatise (sent free) "Growing Big Healthy Youngsters" tells how we make June Hatch Chicks Mature Like April Hatch Birds. After May 15th, I will dispose of about half of my choicest breeders and at greatly reduced prices in order to make room for the young stock. This will be the chance for you to get Foundation Stock with but a small out lay of money. Don't write for prices on them by the hundreds, as we will only have 150 birds to spare. Egg and Chick Circulars Free. Large 40-page catalogue, acknowledged to be the most Complete Treatise on the Utility Subject to date rots.

J. W. PARKS,

Box W,

ALTOONA, PA.

More Money for You



WHY NOT BREED

Silver and Golden Campines

Get started right. It's half the fight. It costs no more to have eggs from the

Pacemakers of America

THAN FROM INFERIOR STOCK

Our winnings at Madison Square, Grand Central Palace, Boston, Philadelphia, Allentown, Hagerstown, Buffalo and Rochester prove conclusively our claims. To popularize the breed, eggs from Champion Matings are offered at \$1.00 per egg. Excellent Matings 50c per egg. High-class utility matings \$4.00 per 15. Mating and stock list ready. Send in your order today. You cannot go wrong. The time is now.

MANHATTAN FARMS, GEO. E. NOETH, Owner
BRIGHTON, N. Y.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING
COMPANY

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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.

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

The AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is discontinued at the completion of the subscription term by order of the postal authorities. This notice will be marked with a blue X when your subscription has expired. We solicit a prompt renewal. Please do not delay.

45,000 COPIES PER MONTH

It is positively guaranteed that during the year ending April, 1914, the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will circulate an average of forty-five thousand (45,000) copies per month. All advertising contracts are based on this circulation.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise, states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application

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

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The present "Scare" about what European and Asiatic eggs are going to do to us. American Poultry Association Election for the year 1914. Old "Stand-By" members speak of the American Poultry Association and its work. Proposed New Constitution and Laws of the American Poultry Association. The Prospectus of the "United Poultry Farms, Inc.", is published in full in this issue of A. P. W. A World's Poultry Congress at The Hague in 1916. W. O. Chase very near the danger line in Texas. Prospectus of the "United".

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45,000 FOR JUNE, 1914

E. D. Corson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corson Manufacturing Co., printers and binders, being first duly sworn, states that that company has a contract for and is printing and binding forty-five thousand (45,000) copies of the June, 1914, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.
GEO. E. FITZSIMMONS, Notary Public.
E. D. CORSON.

F. E. Harrison's Champion Single Comb Rhode Island Reds



Have for years demonstrated that they are the one strain that stands out ahead of all others.

At Chicago, 1913-14, "Royal Reds" won in the largest class ever shown, forty-nine exhibitors showing a total of 270 birds and in the largest class of cockerels ever shown in America, (106), as follows:— 1st and 4th cock; 2nd and 5th hen; 1st and 5th cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet; 1st and 3rd old pen and 1st and 5th young pen; every color special; every shape special; every championship; elegant watch offered by the Association for the best display and the Western Rhode Island Red Club of America Cup offered by the Club, both Rose and Single Combs competing.

Note This: I am the only exhibitor that has won in all six classes in one showing. Twice have I accomplished this feat.

Twice have "Royal Reds" exhibited personally by me won 87 points on best display at the Great Coliseum Show of Chicago. No other exhibitor has ever won this number of points before. Therefore, "Royal Reds" have the distinction of on two different occasions winning the greatest number of points ever given at Chicago.

More facts of this world's greatest show of Chicago, are as follows: At Chicago I have won twice as many first prizes on Old Pens as all other exhibitors combined. Twice as many first prizes on young pens as any other competitor. Twice as many first prizes on cock birds as any competitor, and more points on cock birds at the last two shows than all the exhibitors combined.

I have won more places on cockerels at Chicago the past four years than any other competitor, and hold the world's record for winning 1st Cockerel in the largest class ever shown in America.

Very Important: I have won more points on males (Cockerel and Cocks) on hens pullets and pens, at the last two Chicago Shows than any other competitor. Therefore "Royal Reds" outclass all others in winning the largest numbers on males, females and pens than any others.

Note This: I have won three times as many points on pullets at Chicago in the past two years than seventy-two competitors combined.

At Chicago, 1912-13, I won 1st, 3rd and 4th cock; 2nd and 3rd hen; 4th cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st and 2nd old pen and 1st young pen.

To think of a world's record is to think "Royal Reds." I have every first prize (eight in number) winning males from the last two Chicago Shows. My egg offer is the best opportunity in all America to start in Single Comb Reds.

2000 head of cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, trios and pens for sale, rich in blood of these Chicago winners. Catalogue free, describing best pens ever put together.

F. E. HARRISON,

Box A.

MENOMINEE, MICH.

LADIES' DRESSING TABLE

THIS LATEST STYLE DRESSING TABLE not only gives an added attractiveness to the dressing room, but gives additional pleasure to the ladies who use it. Those who have used it will never be without this splendid mirror dresser.

¶ This Dressing Table is most artistic. In style it cannot be improved; it is solid in appearance, built to stand the test of years; and every day you use it the better you will like it. It has five drawers, designed to hold your toilet articles. Center drawer is fitted with lock and key, and arranged so that it can be used for holding private correspondence, also a place for writing material, etc.



Latest Style Dressing Table. Finished in White Enamel or Quarter-Sawed Oak Beautifully matched; golden oak finish, hand rubbed. Table top, size 19x36—Swinging French plate bevel mirrors, size 16x24. Mention No. A 1936—Our Direct-From-Factory Price, \$14.87

¶ We also offer another slightly smarter, very attractive Dressing Table in White Enamel for a young girl's dressing room. It has 20 x 30 inch top—3 drawers; center one fitted with lock and key. French bevel plate swinging mirror, size 16 x 20. A very handsome piece of furniture for bed room or dressing room. "A place for all toilet articles". ¶ Mention No. B 2030. Our Direct-From-Factory Price, \$10.95

¶ Our third offer is a Dressing Table of unusual design; made of solid selected quarter-sawed oak, carefully matched, or birch mahogany. Top 20 x 40. Five drawers, three fitted with lock and key. Glass knobs, swinging side mirrors with invisible hinges, size 8 x 20. Stationary center mirror 14 x 24. The swinging side mirrors are very desirable for a dressing table, enabling you to view yourself at every angle, back and front. It is finished either in fumed oak or golden oak or mahogany, hand rubbed. A most beautiful piece of furniture. Mention No. A 2040—Our Direct-From-Factory Price, \$18.90.

OUR DIRECT FROM FACTORY PRICES

No. A 1936 - Retail Store Price \$25 to \$30. Our Price \$14.87. No. B 2030 - Retail Store Price \$17 to \$20. Our Price \$10.95. No. A 2040 - Retail Store Price \$30 to \$40. Our Price \$18.90.

This Direct-From-Factory Price saves you the middlemen's profit, and as furniture is the most substantial and necessary part of the house equipment, when bought at the retail store it is a big item of expense. All our furniture is hand finished, made of the best selected material—and well built. All finishes are treated with the best stain and varnish and other finishing material; and you will find the workmanship unsurpassed. Each piece of finished furniture is carefully inspected before shipment, insuring you absolutely nothing but the best.

Quantity production—No traveling salesman's expense—No middleman's profit—give our customers the advantages of a direct wholesale price, the lowest price that can be had—right from the factory door.

Direct From Factory Co., 154 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.
87 Barclay Street, New York City 11 No. Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

YOUR KITCHEN WORK MADE EASY

Pantry, Cupboard and Kitchen Table—all in a Single Piece of Furniture

This Handsome, Practical, Popular - Style Kitchen Cabinet Selling Elsewhere at \$25 to \$35, Saves About Half Your Money at

OUR DIRECT FROM FACTORY PRICE \$14.93

All-Metal Flour Bin,
Sanitary and Self-cleaning Flour Sifter.

Large Cupboard for
Pots, Pans and Kettles;
Removable Sliding Shelf.

Dust Proof Paneled
Doors; Removable
Kneading and Chopping
Board.



Two Linen and Cutlery Drawers.

Bread and Cake
Drawer, Metal Lined;
with Sliding Cover.

China Cabinet, White
Enamelled Inside for
Kitchen Ware.

Legs Fitted with Steel
Sliding Casters.

Cabinet No. A-140, Crated Complete \$14.93
Guaranteed as Described or Your Money Back

With this handsome, practical Cabinet in your home you do your kitchen work in almost half the time it takes without it. You can stop the tiresome plodding about gathering the things you use in preparing a meal. With this Cabinet you do not have to walk for things—you reach for them. This saves time and strength. It is a little kitchen in itself. All articles used in cooking and baking brought together in a compact space.

Thousands of thrifty American women are taking advantage of our extremely low Direct-From-Factory Price and providing themselves with useful articles for their homes. Their kitchens are cheerful, convenient places to work in. They are saving miles of steps and hours of time. Cooking and baking become a pleasure, and you can have one hour or more leisure time each day to enjoy yourself. Join the happy housewives who have a Direct-From-Factory Cabinet. A small investment of \$14.93—and look at the years of service it will give you.

This Cabinet is made throughout of carefully selected seasoned material—rubbed and polished golden finish. The inside of the china cabinet and the space below it have enamelled lining with smooth glazed surfaces, which can be washed with soap and water.

Height, 66 inches—Table 26x42. Legs fitted with steel sliding castors. Flour bin all metal, sanitary sifter, dust-proof, moisture-proof, always clean and wholesome. The roomy cupboard in the base provides ample room for pots, pans and kettles. The iron shelf is made to slide out like a drawer which brings the rear contents within easy reach. Two drawers for cutlery, utensils, linen, etc.

It is natural for you to ask why our price on this Cabinet is less than dealers ask for the same or similar style of Cabinet. Well, we save you the agent's and middleman's profits. The tremendous output of our factory makes a big reduction on the cost of production—and this Cabinet is made of better material and is far better constructed than any Kitchen Cabinet offered by dealers at near this price.

Direct From Factory Co., 154 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.
87 Barclay St. New York City, 11 No. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

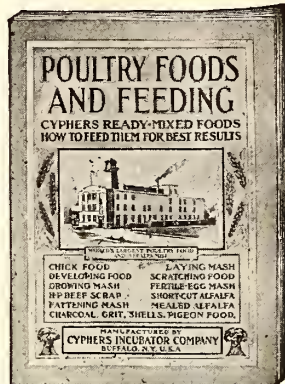
Keep Your Chicks Growing

EACH YEAR many chick raisers make a fine start in the spring with good hatches and successful brooding, but when the hot summer months come along the chicks lose their thrift and stop growing. *Don't let this happen to your flock.* The summer months are the natural growing season for chicks and it is easy to keep them coming right along if they have half a chance. Free range during the day, good ventilation at night, abundance of shade, plenty of succulent green food and CYPHERS PURE-GRAIN, BALANCED-RATION FOODS will keep your chicks growing right through the hottest months without a check—without a backset, and they will come to the fall with large frames, sturdy bodies and vigorous constitutions—just the kind of birds that you want for layers and breeders. We ask you to give CYPHERS FOODS a trial to show what they can do in promoting *steady, rapid growth, early maturity and vigorous constitutions.*

Use Cyphers Chick Food until the chicks are five or six weeks old, then change to Developing Food. After they are a month old keep Growing Mash before them all the time in hoppers, or moisten it and feed once or twice a day, and you can almost *see them grow.* Don't fail to provide High-Protein Meat Scrap, too. Chicks seldom get all the animal food they need on the range and they *must have plenty* of this nutritious, muscle-growing food if they are to make the best and most profitable growth.

ASSORTED ORDERS: To give our foods and our FEEDING METHODS a fair trial, we ask you to order a 5-BAG OR A 10-BAG LOT, made up of an ASSORTMENT of Cyphers Chick Food, Cyphers Developing Food, Cyphers Growing Mash and Cyphers High-Protein Meat Scrap. Make up EITHER ASSORTMENT (five bags or ten bags) according to the age and number of your chicks. On a 5-bag order we will save you part of the freight by quoting a LOWER PRICE than the single-bag price, while on ten bags (assorted) the reduction in prices will offset the freight to points STILL FARTHER from our Buffalo, Boston, New York City, Chicago, Kansas City and Oakland, Cal. warehouses.

WRITE TODAY TO OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS NEAREST YOU FOR LOWEST CURRENT PRICES AND FULL INFORMATION.



This Book Would be Cheap at \$5.00 Per Copy, Judged by Actual, Detailed Value of Contents. Tells How to Produce Broilers, Fryers, Roasting Chickens and Capons; Also Exactly How to Feed the Layers and Breeders. 52 Pages, 7 1/2 x 10 Inches. One FREE COPY on Request to Any Address.

RECENT REPORTS FROM CUSTOMERS

Please read the sample reports given below and see what Cyphers Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods have done for others. *They will do as much for YOU*

“Dressed at 3 Pounds, 9 Ounces”

“Strong for Your Feeding Methods”

New Castle, Pa., February 5, 1914.

Hudson Falls, N. Y., March 9, 1914.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Last spring I tried your deep-litter plan of feeding chicks, *testing it on a small scale.* When my chicks were about a week old, I placed them in a run 3 1/2 x 6 feet and used about five inches of litter and Cyphers Chick Food. *I never lost a chick.* One of the cockerels, at sixteen weeks of age, dressed at three pounds, nine ounces. I raised other chicks at the same time by hand feeding, *but was convinced* by this trial of deep-litter feeding that *it gives the best results.* I believe that *if more persons who raise a few chicks each year would compare your Chick Food and your Mash Foods with other brands that are on the market today, the comparison would be enough to discourage the use of any other brand of poultry foods than the kinds made by your company.*

I have used your Sealed-bag Brand of Chick Food during the past three years and I *cannot say enough in praise of it.* Have had such excellent luck since I began using it that if some one were to make me a present of a bag of any other chick food on the market, *I would refuse it,* provided I was obliged to feed it to my chicks, after accepting it. That is how “strong” I am for Cyphers Chick Food—and I am equally strong for your feeding methods. I have followed your plan of deep-litter feeding and had Barred Plymouth Rock pullets begin laying at five months and three days old, *and they layed steadily all winter.* The free poultry literature your company furnishes to its customers *is a great help.*

W. O. WINK.

GEORGE E. RUSSELL.



Cyphers Company's Chick Food

This 100-Lb. Bag will feed 100 Newly-Hatched Chicks Four Weeks, or 50 Chicks Six to Seven Weeks. Price \$2.50. F. O. B. Buffalo, Boston, New York City, Chicago and Kansas City. Price F. O. B. Oakland, \$3.00.



Cyphers Company's Developing Food

This is a Medium-Granulated, Five-Grain, Balanced Ration that we Advise our Customers to Feed to Growing Chicks Between the Ages of Six to Twelve Weeks, Before They are Given Whole Grain. Write for prices.

“Used Exclusively for Several Years—Buying in Half-Ton Lots”

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Letts, Iowa, July 16, 1913.

I have been using Cyphers Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods exclusively for several years, buying them in 500-pound and half-ton lots. Have tried out practically all the advertised poultry foods on the market, but *by repeated experiment and long experience* I find the Cyphers brand to be the *most reliable* and that they *produce the most satisfactory growth and development* in growing stock, not to speak of keeping the older fowls in splendid health and *keeping up the egg-yield* to the highest possible point. Cyphers foods are particularly free from weed seeds and foreign substances of all kinds, and I have never found any signs of moldy grains in them. I could not say as much for many of the other poultry foods I have tried out during the past few years. I use your Chick Food, Developing Food, Fattening Mash, High-Protein Meat Scrap and Short-Cut Alfalfa, and find the right combination of these foods invariably produces the desired results.

E. R. McCORMICK.

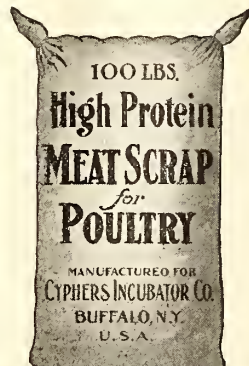
Six Places of Business:

Bear in mind, reader, that the Cyphers Company conducts six places of business (and has done so for ten to sixteen years), thus bringing its goods NEAR TO YOU and thereby saving you money on freight charges and “valuable time” in making prompt delivery. WRITE TODAY to our place of business nearest you for our “Special 1914 Consumers Prices” in ASSORTED 5-BAG, 10-BAG and TON LOTS of Cyphers Sealed-bag-brand, Balanced-ration, All-sweet-grain Poultry Foods—every bag, every ounce GUARANTEED TO POSSESS 100 PER CENT. FEEDING VALUE.

Be sure to send for our Big, Free 244-page Complete Catalogue, entitled “Poultry Keeping in All Branches.”



The only SURE WAY to feed a correctly balanced ration is in “mash” or pulverized form—then the chicks simply have to eat it in the EXACT PROPORTIONS you give it to them; they CAN NOT possibly pick out just what they want, a grain of this, or a kernel of that. Cyphers Growing Mash, as the name indicates, is a balanced ration in mash form to be hopper-fed to chicks one month to six months old. One bag will PROVE OUR CLAIMS.

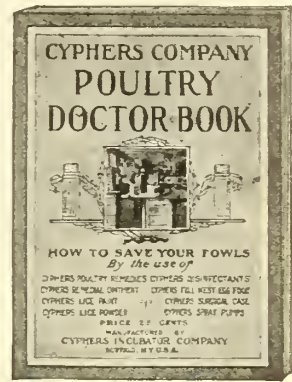


Nothing short of fresh, finely cut green bone and ground meat CAN EQUAL Cyphers High-Protein Meat Scrap for the RAPID GROWTH and development of chicks that are one to four months old. Young chicks will grow remarkably fast when fed a small ration each day of this “meat food.” It takes the place of the thousands of hogs, worms and insects that your chicks would find for themselves if they were out on free range. Try 50 or 100 lbs. and TEST OUR CLAIMS.

Prevent Losses and Save Time

GROWING CHICKS at this season have most natural conditions in their favor and yet a little neglect or carelessness may result in heavy losses. The successful poultryman must always be on the watch for diseases, lice and other sources of loss. It is important, also, to use *time-saving methods* and to have *up-to-date equipment* so that the work can be done right. Thousands of experienced poultrymen have found the CYPHERS METHOD *the loss-preventing, time-saving way* and we ask you, Reader, to test our claims—to enjoy the advantages that Cyphers Equipment will give you.

THE NEW CYPHERS COMPANY POULTRY DOCTOR BOOK will help you to PREVENT LOSSES among your chicks, and adult fowls as well. This 32-page book is the latest addition to the popular series of hand books on poultry keeping, published by Cyphers Incubator Company, and it gives in plain, simple words, all the information needed to enable you to prevent disease—to keep your fowls in the best of health. If sickness breaks out you will find it easy, with this book in hand, to learn the nature of the disease and the proper remedy to apply in order to prevent losses and avoid the spread of infection. *The Cyphers Company Poultry Doctor Book* tells which diseases are infectious and liable to cause epidemics, and which are due simply to errors in feeding or care. A first-edition copy of this valuable book will be sent FREE, postpaid, to every reader of this journal who applies for it promptly. *Don't wait for your fowls to get sick* before sending for this book. Get your copy now and prevent sickness, and be ready for disease if it should break out.



SAVE TIME BY USING BOSTON DRY FOOD HOPPERS

Many poultrymen are breaking away from the old, time-consuming, food-wasting, disease-producing method of wet-mash feeding and using dry mash instead, keeping it before their fowls, young and old, in Boston Dry Food Hoppers. These hoppers are *waste-proof, rat-proof, sanitary, indestructible and non-clogging*. They have all the good points you have been looking for in hoppers and none of the defects you have found in other makes. Boston Hoppers are made in different sizes, for both adult fowls and young chicks, and you cannot afford to keep fowls without them. Send for our *Special Dry-Feeding Circular* and learn all about the dry feeding method and the merits of these great food hoppers.



Large Dry Feed Size. Holds 1/4 bushel. Price, \$1.00. Meat Scrap Hopper is half this size, and holds one peck. Price, 80 cents.

PARTIAL LIST OF CHAPTERS IN DOCTOR BOOK

- Causes of Disease
- How to Prevent Disease
- How to Recognize Diseases
- Diseases of the Crop
- Diseases of Intestines
- Cholera
- Liver Diseases
- Catarrh and Roup
- Diseases of Egg Organs
- Chicken Pox and Sorehead
- Tuberculosis and Limberneck
- How to Treat Frozen Combs and Wattles
- Diseases of Chicks
- White Diarrhea
- Diseases of Turkeys and Ducks
- Lice and Mites

LABORATORY PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES

OUR ENTIRE LINE of laboratory products and supplies is designed to prevent loss in the poultry yard and to save time and money, and thousands of practical poultrymen have found them unequalled in quality. They are moderate in cost, convenient to use and thoroughly practical.

Cyphers Lice Paint is a liquid lice destroyer unexcelled for killing all insect parasites of poultry. When used about the roosts, walls and droppings boards in the poultry house, mites will never give serious trouble.

Cyphers Lice Powder For killing lice on fowls there is nothing better than Cyphers Lice Powder. Dust it well into the feathers of hens and chicks and the body lice *will be killed*—not driven elsewhere for the time being. Cyphers Lice Powder is easy to apply, sure in effect and can be used in nests of sitting hens without injuring young chicks.

Napcreol Disinfectant For disinfecting poultry houses, brooders, incubators and wherever a good disinfectant is required, Napcreol is a highly concentrated preparation. It is ready for immediate use by simply mixing with the required amount of water, and one gallon makes 50 gallons of germ-killing, disease-preventing disinfectant.

Save-All Guaranteed Egg Preservative Now is the time to put eggs down for use in winter when eggs are always expensive and good ones hard to get at any price. Save-All is guaranteed to keep strictly fresh eggs in usable condition for 6 to 10 months. One gallon makes sufficient solution to keep 65 dozen eggs, at a cost of a little over one cent a dozen, and less when several gallons are purchased at one time.

Metalware Supplies—Do Not Overlook Them Our *water fountains, wall fountains, grit and shell boxes, poultry punches, legbands, spray pumps*, etc., are of superior quality. These supplies will save your time and your money and are indispensable on all up-to-date poultry plants. If you have not received a copy of our 1914 244-page complete Catalogue and Poultryman's Guide send for it at once and learn about Cyphers Company's supplies—*learn just how well we are prepared to serve you.*

Sold by Agents

If you live at points that are FAR DISTANT from our six places of business, please drop us a postal card or write us a letter and ask for the NAME AND ADDRESS of the nearest Cyphers Company selling agent who carries our Poultry Foods and Supplies in stock and therefore is prepared to fill your orders promptly. There are many such selling agents in the United States and Canada and they will be glad to SUPPLY YOUR WANTS—to give your valued orders PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

Department 31, Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: NEW YORK, N. Y., 41 Barclay St. BOSTON, MASS., 12-14 Canal St. CHICAGO, ILL., 329-331 Plymouth Ct.

KANSAS CITY, MO., 317-319 Southwest Blvd. OAKLAND, CAL., 2127-2131 Broadway LONDON, ENG., 121-123 Finchbury Pavement





FIRST PRIZE WHITE COGHIN BANT C'K'R'L
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. DEC. 1911.



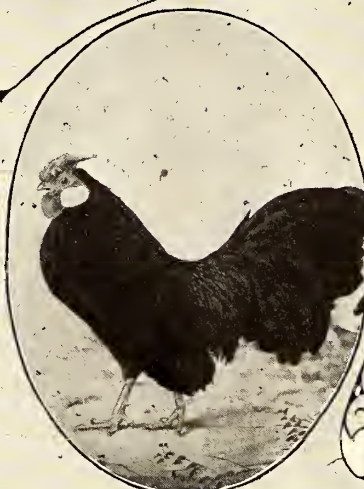
FIRST PRIZE SILVER SEABRIGHT COCKEREL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. DEC. 1911.



FIRST PRIZE ROSE COMB W. BANTAM COCK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. DEC. 1913.



FIRST PRIZE PARTRIDGE WYANDOT BANT
COCK MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DEC. 1913.



FIRST PRIZE ROSE COMB BLACK BANT COCK
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. DEC. 1913.



FIRST PRIZE BLACK JAP BANT COCKEREL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. DEC. 1913.



FIRST PRIZE WHITE JAP. BANTAM PULLET
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. DEC. 1913.



FIRST PRIZE BLACK TAIL JAP BANT C'K'R'L
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. DEC. 1913.

ORNAMENTAL BANTAM WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NEW YORK
BRED AND OWNED BY
HUGH A. ROSE FONTHILL ONTARIO.

Some of the most successful Bantam breeders we have ever known were Canadians, and today Canada can boast of possessing one of the largest and most successful Bantam plants in the country. Hugh A. Rose prop. of Brakendale Farms at Fonthill, Ont., has established one of the finest Bantam departments in connection with his Orpington farm we have ever seen. The quality of his stock needs no introduction, as "Major" Rose has for many years been a successful exhibitor of all the popular breeds and varieties known in this country. His birds have won in the strongest competition at such shows as Madison Square Garden, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, etc. The above pictures represent a few winners at the Madison Square Garden show. Brakendale Farms have a large trade and supply breeding and show stock to fanciers throughout the country. They are in a position to fill orders for specimens of any of the standard breeds known in this country, as well as other varieties, such as Wyandotte Bantams, which are bred to excellent quality at Brakendale Farm.—A. O. Schilling.

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BANTAMS FOR PROFIT AND PLEASURE

BANTAMS AS AN INVESTMENT. PLEASURE AND PROFIT DERIVED FROM THESE MINATURES OF THE FEATHERED TRIBE. METHODS IN VOGUE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. THE REARING AND BREEDING OF BANTAMS. MATING AND CARING FOR THE BREEDERS. HOUSES AND YARDS

BY FRANK F. CONWAY, Fonthill, Ont.



If I were asked the question "What is the most fascinating hobby I know of?" I would undoubtedly say—the rearing and breeding of Bantams. These attractive little minatures of the feathered tribe of which there are a great number of varieties have a real charm for all those who keep them either for profit or pleasure. The Bantam breeder, says that eminent English writer, the late P. Proud, "comprise a fancy and world of their own", which is exactly so, and they are very much on the increase in this country and Europe. They are kept by the ladies and young people as pets and by the fancier for profit as well as pleasure. That they are fascinating to the extreme there is no doubt especially for the person who has only a limited space and does not care to keep the larger breeds of poultry.

It is really surprising what an amount of pleasure one derives from them, and if at any time you feel somewhat depressed or fatigued after your day's toil just spend a quarter of an hour or so with the Bantams and you will soon forget all your trials and tribulations, watching the stately soldier-like Game Bantam with shoulders square and head erect, the coquettish and gentle Cochins, the stylish and ever talkative Rose Combs, or the alert and sensitive Sebright.

LARGE PROFITS IN BANTAMS

There are hundreds of people and breeders of the larger varieties of fowl who look upon a Bantam as merely a Bantam, and nothing more in fact. It is surprising how entirely ignorant they are of the fact that large profits have and are still being derived by fanciers who have made Bantams their careful study and business, raising for pets and exhibition. We have amongst us, however, a number of energetic poultrymen who have grasped the idea and have gone in for these minatures extensively with excellent returns for the outlay and the reason is not hard to seek. Why? Because:—Bantams can be kept in one's back lot in the smallest possible space,—no larger than a piano box for a pen of birds,—where no one would dream of keeping the larger fowls. They are small consumers, eating only about one-third of what would be eaten by the others, and certainly lay

profitably for the little they eat. Hundreds can be raised, where the larger fowls can only be kept in dozens, and raised at the time of the year when it is a real pleasure to attend their wants, May, June and July being the best months and they are at their best when kept in a small house having a 4 ft. by 4 ft. by 3 ft. high run-way under some shady tree.

VISITS ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

Last year it was a real delight for me to have the opportunity to visit a number of Bantam fanciers' yards while in England, many of which are making a splendid livelihood out of Bantams alone. I spent a very enjoyable evening with Mr. Entwistle of Yorkshire, who devotes his whole time and study to the raising of Bantams, and the large profits he told me he had made from them, I do not doubt, judging from the really splendid quarters and surroundings where his Bantams are kept. Other places of note visited were, Mr. Fred Smith near Rootford, an extensive breeder of Game Bantams, Miss Babcock of Essex, Major Williams of Burton Joyce, Edwin Wright of St. Ives, and William Foote of the Thellusson Estate near Doncaster. The latter has just perfected a new breed, the White Orpington Bantam, of which he is the originator. I afterwards visited various yards in Scotland where I had a standing invitation to spend the week-end with the Cable Bros. of Forfar, very successful and enterprising Game Bantam breeders.

The visit in Forfar is one I shall long remember. Starting out early on Sunday morning we visited not less than nine Game Bantam breeders' yards before noon and a similar number in the afternoon and evening. The famous yards of Coufts were visited where hundreds of the various breeds of Game Bantams were housed. Forfar, I was told, is noted for its Cotton Mills, but when I had ended my round of visits I came to the conclusion that its chief industry was the breeding of Game Bantams. Each of these enthusiastic fanciers were breeding Bantams for profit and they make substantial returns for their outlay.

METHOD OF CARE

It was rather interesting to learn the way they care for these dwarfs. The house where they are kept is a long shanty roofed building 4 feet high enclosing two

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A thirty-two compartment bantam house nearing completion at Brakendale Farms, Fonthill, Ont. This is only one of the many modern buildings at this farm, where one of the largest flocks of Ornamental Bantams in America is kept. The accompanying article by Mr. Conway, manager of Brakendale Farms, will not only be found interesting but also helpful to every lover of these little minatures, no matter what variety.

A SUCCESSFUL TWO THOUSAND HEN FARM

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF HOW A CITY MAN, STRICKEN WITH BACK-TO-THE-LAND FEVER, MAKES AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF POULTRY RAISING AFTER HIS FIRST VENTURE AT FARMING PROVES A FAILURE. THE THINGS THAT LED TO A CHANGE FROM FARMING TO POULTRY RAISING. HOW THE START WAS MADE. EVERY PLAN CAREFULLY CONSIDERED BEFORE PUT INTO OPERATION. MANAGEMENT OF THE LAYERS. MANAGEMENT OF THE BREEDERS. HATCHING, BROODING AND THE HANDLING OF THE YOUNG STOCK. MARKETING THE PRODUCT

BY C. L. OPPERMAN



AFTER twenty years of construction engineering work and long distance farming, William Schrom finally found his calling. His story of success in poultry raising is remarkable only because in a little less than five years time he has developed from an ordinary amateur chicken raiser to a master poultryman of remarkable ability. Instead of the flock of some fifty odd nondescripts which were formerly managed by proxy and semi-occasional visits to the farm, there are at present twenty-five hundred Single Comb White Leghorns busily engaged in the task of rejuvenating the Southern Maryland farm that for twenty years was more or less of a burden to its owner. However, I am getting ahead of my story of telling how all this came about.

BACK TO THE LAND

Back in the eighties Schrom was afflicted with that peculiar disease, known as the farming bug, that still rages rampant in the breasts of toiling city wage earners. Its course was rapid and sure, and almost before he realized it, this sturdy Pennsylvania Dutchman was the proud owner of some seventy acres of Southern Maryland scrub pine land, having one of those half-Nelson mortgages attached to it. A little thing like a mortgage, however, held no fears for this patient now that the convalescent stage of the malady had been reached. Every cloud showed a silver lining and visions of fields heavily laden with crops, a model barn and a fine herd of dairy cows, filled his day dreams with pure delight. The convalescent stage of the disease was the most blissful of all and it was not until the stump pulling and grubbing had effected a partial cure, that Schrom, like thousands before and after him, realized the seriousness of the undertaking. The available cash was now gone and all that remained to show for it was a small frame house and a little less than five acres of partially cleared land.

TENACITY OF PURPOSE

Happily the true pioneer spirit was embedded deep in Schrom's heart and instead of giving up like the vast majority of his fellows, he determined then and there to stick to it for better or for worse. Being a skilled workman he had little or no difficulty in procuring a good position in his former work, and during the years that

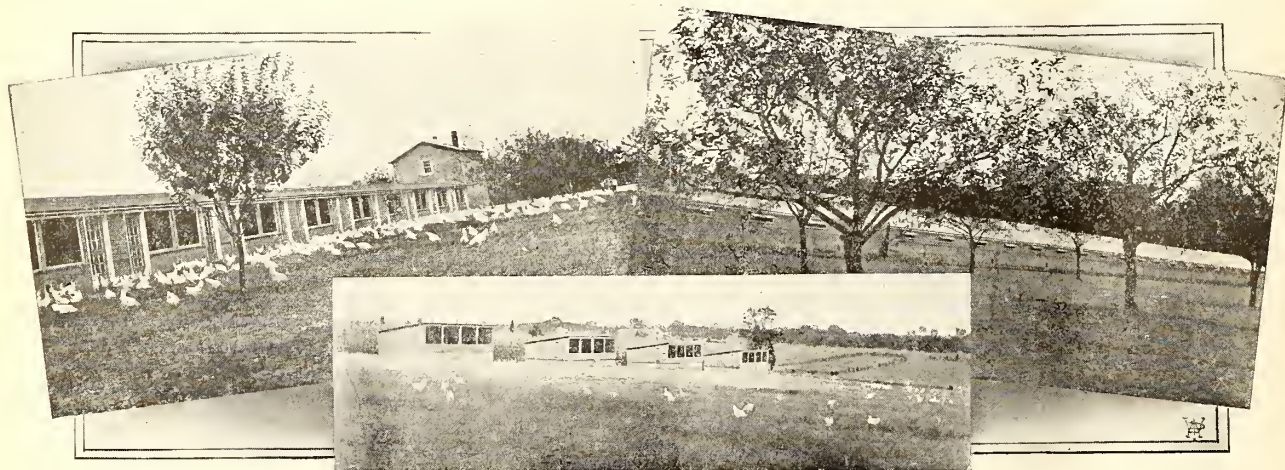
followed, he gradually cleared the land, erected buildings and made a fair start in the business of farming. Twenty years of hard work with occasional visits of from six months to a year at home, found him with a dairy farm considerably above the average, but not returning a sufficiently remunerative profit to permit the complete abandonment of outside work. This latter goal had been his aim through all the long years of hard work for the other fellow, but even now it looked as though fate had decreed that engineering and not dairy farming was his logical calling. Success had attended the former while a fair existence was all that could be claimed for the latter. The critical point had been reached and a decision of some kind had to be made. The carefully kept records of the farm showed that the hens, even though maintained in an indifferent sort of manner, had paid the best profit of any branch of the venture, and if farming was to be continued as a business, it looked to Schrom as though they were the solution of an apparent failure to make good on the soil. To make a long story short, as the saying goes, it was decided to give up engineering for good and give the soil another chance with biddy as the endorser.

HOW THE START WAS MADE

Having decided to go into poultry raising as a business proposition, Schrom immediately got in personal touch with the poultry department of his State Agriculture College and requested help in getting his plant started along the right lines. This was gladly given and after several conferences with the State Poultryman, the plans for the various buildings and equipment were completed. Money to begin operations was next arranged for and in the summer of 1909 the first ground was broken for the new plant.

The general plan was to combine the fancy with the utility, or, in other words to conduct an egg farm and at the same time maintain stock of high enough quality to win in the show room, Schrom holding that it is not good business to carry one without the other, for as he says, "the real cream of the business is in the hatching eggs, day old chicks and breeding stock," and the wisdom of this choice has long since been proven by the gratifying receipts from the sale of these products.

The original plans not only called for a combination of



At either side of the above group are shown views of the laying houses described in the accompanying article while in the center the breeders are shown on the range. The picture on the left gives a front view of one of the laying houses, while on the right is a rear view of the same house, showing the system of ventilation. The surroundings appear to be admirably adapted to poultry raising, and the pictures immediately give one the impression of a carefully managed and well regulated poultry plant.

the two most important branches of the industry, but also included a system of management that has long been preached but seldom practiced. In brief, this system of management required that the breeding and laying stock be kept separate and managed under entirely different conditions. The layers were to be maintained under the



A corner of the incubator cellar showing arrangement of machines and appliances necessary for the proper handling of eggs during the period of incubation.

so-called intensive system and the breeding stock under the extensive system. There is little doubt in the mind of the writer but what this one requirement, with the exception of the management of the young stock, has been the key-note of the splendid success of this farm. In addition to this practice, most emphatic rules were laid down concerning the care and management of the young stock, and in the discussion which follows, these and many other points having to do with the success of the undertaking, are fully described. The point that the writer would impress at this time and the one which favored Schrom from the very start, is the fact that he did everything in his power to start right. There were no headlong, haphazard rushes to make a fortune by simply putting up a few buildings and getting stocked with hens. Instead the counsel and advice of experienced men was sought with a view of profiting through the mistakes of others. This is a policy that all beginners, and I may say, many experienced men, will usually find very profitable to follow.

THE FARM AND ITS OPERATIONS

How The Layers Are Managed

In the accompanying illustration is shown a partial view of one of the laying houses. This particular building is 240 feet long and 20 feet wide. The roof is of the half-monitor type, the front wall of the structure being seven feet high and the back wall five feet from sill to plate, the height from the floor to the ridge being nine feet. The house is divided into ten pens each twenty feet square. On the west end there is a storage shed for straw, manure, etc., and on the east end, a two story building which provides an incubator cellar, egg storage and supply bins for feed. Running water is piped to every pen and each drinking pan has sewer connections. There is an overhead trolley running the entire length of the building which greatly reduces the labor of caring for the birds. The foundation walls and floor are of concrete and the front wall is constructed of the same material up to the bottom of the openings for the cloth curtains. A portion of the rear wall above ground is also constructed of concrete. The remainder of the building is of frame construction covered with ordinary drop-lap or novelty siding. The roof is of tongued and grooved material covered with two-ply roofing paper. The modern open-front construction is followed in this and all other buildings that are used for sheltering mature stock.

The layers are maintained in flocks varying from one hundred to one hundred and twenty birds, depending

entirely on the amount of room available. During the winter months each flock is kept separate in its own pen, but during the summer the partition doors between pens are propped open and every bird has the liberty of the entire house. In questioning Schrom why such a practice was not followed during the winter months, he stated that the practice was discontinued because it made the house too drafty and caused considerable trouble from colds and roup.

From the first of November until the early part of April the layers are confined to the house, but during the spring, summer and fall months they are allowed the liberty of two yards containing approximately one and one-half acres each. These yards are set in fruit and used alternately, which is to say, that while the fowls are in one the other is being cultivated and sown to a green crop. Wheat and oats are used exclusively for this purpose and according to the proprietor, have proved very satisfactory. "A very important point", says Schrom, "is to keep the yards sweet and free from disease by constant and thorough cultivation".

Schrom believes in curing disease by prevention, and the writer must confess that it has never been his pleasure to inspect a poultry house that manifested in such a striking degree, the application of cleanliness and sanitation in the general care and management of the birds. The pens are sprayed

regularly for lice and mites and each bird is treated individually at least twice a year with insect powder. The dropping platforms are cleaned every morning and the litter removed from the pens at frequent intervals. In fact every part of the work is done with clockwork precision and always with the view of maintaining strict sanitary conditions.

The main feed of the layers consists of grains and dry mash. The whole grains are fed early in the morning and at four o'clock and consist of equal parts of corn, wheat and oats. When feeding the grain, care is exercised to see that it is well buried in the litter so as to induce vigorous exercise on the part of the birds. The dry mash mixture is maintained in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times, and is made up of 100 pounds alfalfa, 100 ground oats, 100 gluten meal, 100 white middlings, 100 bran, 100 corn meal, 100 beef scraps, 25 charcoal and 5 salt. These ingredients are dumped together in a pile and then thoroughly mixed with a large scoop shovel. In the summer months green food is supplied by the sowing of



One of the cabinets in which the hatching eggs are placed daily as gathered and kept until placed in the incubators. With a cabinet of this kind the eggs from each pen may be kept separate and if necessary be incubated in separate incubators. A very good way to keep record of the fertility of each mating.

wheat and oats in the yards and during the winter cabbage and mangels are given every afternoon. Grit, shell and an abundance of pure, fresh water are kept before them at all times.

There has always been more or less prejudice against

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COLOR

COLOR OF WHITE WYANDOTTES FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AND THE BRASSY BIRDS OF EARLY DAYS ARE NOW THE EXCEPTION. HOW THE TRANSFORMATION HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. SOME POINTS ON COLOR THAT THE AMATEUR SHOULD REMEMBER. BREEDERS OF WHITE WYANDOTTES HAVE NO CAUSE TO WORRY ON THE BLEACHING QUESTION. DEFECTS THAT ARISE IN BREEDING FOR COLOR. BLACK TICKING IN COCK BIRDS AND OTHER COLOR DEFECTS

BY JOHN S. MARTIN Port Dover, Ont.



It is, only in the last ten or twelve years that the color of the White Wyandotte has become established. Previous to that time plenty of brassy birds were to be found all over the country, even in the show room brassy birds were to be seen. Today, thanks to the careful work of the fancier, White Wyandottes can be raised by the thousands that will stay white under all conditions. They will retain this stay white color in open yards without a particle of shade. It shows how thoroughly this stay white quality has become established.

In the early days White Wyandottes might have been classified as follows:

1. Those birds that were decidedly creamy in plumage, both in surface and under color. These birds usually had a yellow skin and if exposed to the sun became very brassy, and they were really little use from a fancier's standpoint, but were all right as utility birds where fancy points were of no importance.

2. In the second class might be placed those birds that were white throughout but would turn brassy on being exposed to the sun. These birds showed a decided improvement in color and by growing the young birds in shaded runs and keeping the old birds inside during the moult, they could be placed in the show room in prime condition. They had a dead white surface color while their under color was usually good. Some of these birds during the moult would show a pink quill while others would

have a creamy quill which gradually became whiter as the feather matured. For a long time birds of this class were produced even from stay white matings.

BREEDING TO FIX COLOR

By breeding from the best colored birds year after year we gradually worked into the stay white birds. The first stay white male bird I ever produced came from a bird that would turn brassy in the sun. After obtaining one stay white bird, of course it was not so difficult to obtain more and it was only a question of time before the brassy bird became as rare, as the stay white bird had formerly been. Although practically all the well bred White Wyandottes of the present day are white, yet we might divide them into two classes.

The first class I would call the pearl white, because the plumage has a pearly whiteness at every stage of development. The other class is the creamy white, because there is a creaminess in the plumage until the feathers are completely matured. Such birds have generally very yellow legs and skin, as it is the skin that imparts the pigment to the quill. The effect of the sun on the creaminess is to dry it up and cause it to disappear. The final effect is very pleasing as we have a good white bird with extra strong leg and beak color. Ticking is not quite so apt to be found in these birds as in the pearly white ones. To see them half grown, however, an inexperienced person is not favorably impressed on account of this creamy plumage. The

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WHITE ORPINGTON WINNERS. FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL AND FIRST PRIZE PULLET BOSTON JAN 1914.
FIRST PRIZE PULLET MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DECEMBER 1913. BRED AND OWNED BY,
OWEN FARMS M.F. DELANO Prop. VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

The White Orpington boom is now history and those who have stood by the breed are enjoying a steady demand for breeding and show stock of high quality. White Orpingtons are one of the most popular breeds of today and have come to stay, not for their attractive plumage and form alone, but also for their ability as egg producers. Throughout the country the quality is much improved and specimens of excellent shape and color are seen at almost every show. Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., have produced many high class specimens and have been a prominent factor in promoting the popularity of the White Orpingtons by supplying customers with the very best specimens. As an expert breeder and exhibitor, M. F. Delano, Prop. of Owen Farms, is one of the most capable men in the business and by honest methods and fair treatment of his customers has done much in advancing and building up the poultry industry in general.—A. O. Schilling.

MAKING A SUCCESS WITH INDIAN RUNNERS

WORK AND WORRY, WITH KNOWLEDGE AND CAPITAL, REQUIRED FOR SUCCESS IN ANY BRANCH OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY. RELIABLE TEXT BOOK NEEDED. AMATEURS OFTEN CONFUSED BY CONFLICTING THEORIES. THE INDIAN RUNNER AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. RELIABLE INFORMATION ON THE METHODS OF CULTURE LACKING. BELIEVES THAT THE PENCILED VARIETY SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED IN AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION

BY OSCAR F. SAMPSON, Youngs, N. Y.



as written.

This article is to be somewhat along new lines, in that it is to be a personal "visit" with all interested in the subject. I find I have gained much of my knowledge in all branches of the poultry and chick business from personal visits with breeders and friends in all parts of the country where I have been, and I know if these things are presented right they have somewhat the same effect and result as though they were personal letters to the reader. This may be somewhat new in poultry journalism, but it is not new in other methods of thought.

ESSENTIALS TO POULTRY SUCCESS

No amount of capital or knowledge will bring success in the poultry business without hard efforts. This has been tried out time and again. I have personally known several cases where the breeder had plenty of money and much knowledge, and seemingly every thing necessary for great success. The result was failure in big letters, and in one or two cases bankruptcy.

I knew a very remarkable fellow who had one of the finest plants in this section; he knew everything regarding his breed and had extra fine birds that won coveted prizes in every show he entered them in; he was the best informed man on incubation and incubators I ever met; and he knew the proper feeds and feeding formulas, as well as the best pulling advertising mediums of the poultry world, but his business never paid and he is now in bankruptcy. That is remarkable, but I think I know the reason—or one reason. His work was mainly left to helpers, because he had a steady income to keep him going. It takes WORK and WORRY with knowledge and capital to make a success of the poultry business, and you and I know it.

TEXT BOOKS LACKING

Years ago the knowledge and capital in the poultry business was very limited, but today everything is so easy. Yes, we have the government aid; the state experiment stations; the many "systems"; the bulletins and leaflets;

the incubator manufacturers' catalogues; the poultry tonic books; the poultry journals, (over 70 in this country and many in other countries), and the everyday breeders and neighbors advice. It surely is wonderful how these things have come to us, to say nothing of the many Specialty Clubs, the American Poultry Association, and every feed dealer advising us. But, have you ever stopped to consider that the great American poultry industry hasn't EVEN ONE TEXT BOOK? Yet we have schools of agriculture, and correspondence schools for poultry. But we haven't one recognized standard text book. Out of the many hundreds of books published upon these matters none of them have been accepted by others in agreement sufficient to commend them as a text book for all.

FACTS AND FACTS

We may say there are facts to govern us and our work. Very well, facts are facts, and truth generally comes out at last when it should come out first. But the beginner can

not wait for controversy to end. The practical man can not wait for every argument to be settled, or he will be eternally waiting; for you know the poultrymen are longer on arguments than any other one thing. I agree we have some proven practical methods, but there are fifty eleven ways of doing many things, and while all may be good no class will agree all are the best. The industry is large, and many lines of the business are specialized for particular conditions or markets.

So many of our current teachings are misleading; in themselves they may be perfectly true, but if they can not be put into practical use by the one desiring their use they are worthless, no matter how many facts they contain. For this reason the amateur is often confused and discouraged. But many old and experienced poultrymen are also making serious mistakes that cut down profits, or cause worse results. So we see the lamentable need of some text-book, or some creditable methods that may be found as reliable for the poultry industry as for the dairyman, agriculturist, and other lines of endeavor that have many helps.



The Indian Runners are rapidly gaining in popularity in all sections of the country. Their laying abilities have earned for them the title of the "Leghorn of the duck family". As a business proposition they are receiving serious consideration by poultry raisers everywhere, and on many commercial poultry plants they are proving excellent profit payers, as their eggs find ready market in large cities at advanced quotations. The above drake was bred by A. G. Barlow & Son, Medina, N. Y. He has won first at Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., and is said by his owners to be a remarkable sire, having produced many choice specimens, both male and female.

THE RUNNER DUCK A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

For these reasons the Runner Ducks are becoming more than a simple business proposition. They are a part of the poultry business, and as a part of it are demanding the study, knowledge and worry of it. There will be many failures in their breeding and development, just as failures have come with other breeds of poultry. If the Runner

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STANDARD WEIGHTS OF S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

MAJORITY OF BREEDERS IN FAVOR OF RETAINING PRESENT STANDARD WEIGHTS. ALL REQUIREMENTS APPEAR TO HINGE ON THE EXHIBITION VALUE OF SPECIMENS. THOSE FAVORING REDUCTION OF WEIGHTS CLAIM IT WOULD AID EGG PRODUCTION. LETTERS FROM BREEDERS EXPRESSING OPINIONS PRO AND CON ON THE QUESTION. TO BE DECIDED BY THE VOTES OF CLUB MEMBERS



BELIEVING that the present standard weights for S. C. Black Minorcas were detrimental to the best interests of the breed, especially when considered from a utility standpoint, certain members of the American Black Minorca Club started an agitation to have the weights reduced in the next revised edition of the American Standard of Perfection. The question was taken up at the annual meeting of the Club at Pittsburgh show in January, and after consideration it was decided to leave the matter open for discussion and to defer taking a final vote on the question until some time in May. Up to time of going to press we have not learned the result of this vote.

Marcus Allen Northrup, the club secretary, believing that the question was one that should be given wide publicity and thorough discussion, suggested that the members express their views through the columns of A. P. W. Several have complied with the suggestion and their expressions of opinion follow. Up to date only three appear to favor a reduction of the present weights.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF S. C. BLACK MINORCA SHOULD NOT BE REDUCED

Editor American Poultry World:

There is now a movement on foot, the source of which I do not know, to reduce the standard weight of the S. C. Black Minorca. The question was taken up at the annual meeting of the American Black Minorca Club at Pittsburgh last January, but no final action was taken and the matter was left open for discussion to be finally disposed of or acted on at a late meeting. I am informed that there is a diversity of opinion on the subject, although all breeders with whom I have discussed the matter, say no—as to myself I say no, most emphatically no.

There has been much time and some money spent in breeding and bringing the Minorca up to its present standard weight. I don't believe that it has injured or impaired any of the good qualities of the bird, besides it has brought more fanciers into the Minorca than any other quality of the bird, save and except perhaps the enormous size of the Minorca egg.

As a general proposition every variety of poultry has its distinctive good traits and qualities, the most meritorious of which are egg and meat production. The rawest recruit in the poultry business is not long in learning that the greatest egg producers are to be found in the Mediterranean class, generally believing that the Leghorn is the best layer—but, if he be impartial, the first argument he will advance against that proposition is, that the Leghorn is too small, not enough meat, then comes your Rock, Orpington, Wyandotte, etc. man and show him where he has meat production as well as egg production in his respective breed.

With the recognized egg producing reputation of the Mediterranean class, especially the S. C. Black Minorca with the further reputation of not only laying more but larger eggs than any other known breed, together with the further fact, that the Minorca of today is as large and sumptuous in meat as the Rock,

Orpington, Wyandotte, etc., besides is a non-sitter, you have all the universal requirements in one bird, and the only variety that really has them all, then why reduce the weight?

Any Leghorn breeder in the world will tell you, if he be frank that the only obstacle he has to overcome in recommending his variety, is the fact that his birds are too small, and cannot be kept on the ground.

Now I want to be fair, and while I refuse to admit it to be a fact, if it is the belief of some of the Minorca breeders that the laying quality of the Minorca has been in any way impaired by breeding to the present size, I say to them, since we have now accomplished our aim in the production of size, let's keep the size and go on and improve our birds as egg producers, and make them even greater layers than they now are. I wonder if a few line breeders have lost out in show rooms on account of being underweight, and now want the weight reduced to conform with their flocks? If so I don't wish them much luck.

It is my belief that the greatest calamity that could befall our favorite variety would be the reduction of the present standard weight, and I sincerely trust and hope that it will not be done.

In conclusion, I appeal to all members of the American Black Minorca Club to get busy, and suggest that when you receive proxy to sign in the near future be sure to execute the same properly and mail it to the proper party, and don't forget to qualify the proxy to the extent that you wish your vote cast against the proposed reduction in weight.—J. Ed. Wilkens, San Antonio, Texas.

FAVORS A REDUCTION IN WEIGHT

Editor American Poultry World:

I am a strong advocate for the reduction of weights for the following reasons:

The larger the bird the more it costs to keep, which with the present, and for some time previously, high prices of feed are a very important consideration, especially while eggs are sold by the dozen rather than by weight.

The argument that there is more to eat on a larger bird is made without comparison of the cost of feeding such a bird and the value of the additional weight. The larger birds also take longer to mature.

From the point of view of one who would like to see the variety in general esteem, rather than in a class of those bred by a few, to be sold to fanciers only, and in a good many cases to be discarded by their owners after a short experience with feed bills, the standard weights of any variety should be those at which they are most advantageous from a utility point of view. What proportion of people, the writer asks, who invest money in poultry and the necessary equipment, do so without regard to profit?

The most profitable variety—according to the geographical location—wins in popular esteem in the long run, and there is no reason why the Black Minorcas, which originally were a strictly utility breed, should be allowed to drift away into a class of those kept for fancy.

The present standard weights should most unquestionably be reduced one pound all around, to what they were, I believe, about ten or fifteen years ago.

In support of my point of view, I refer to an article written about ten years ago by Dr. C. J. Andrus, an expert of the American Black Minorca Club, which commences on page 865 of the poultry book of 1912, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., in which the statement is made that the medium sized Minorcas are invariably the best layers. How many

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLET WINNER
FOURTH PRIZE & SPECIAL BEST HEAD FEMALE
MADISON'S GARDEN NY DEC 1913 BRED & OWNED BY
HARLO J. FISKE WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

To win special prize for best headed female in the White Leghorn classes at the Garden show is indeed a commendable task. Exhibition White Leghorns are being produced by master breeders, which seem almost perfection to the smallest detail in shape and color, therefore one may find numerous specimens in a show like Madison Square Garden that approach the ideal very closely, but the individual selected by the judge as the best of all must surely be a model. Harlo J. Fiske, Prop., of Skyland Farms, West Springfield, Mass., has produced in his strain of Leghorns a type of head and comb which is excellent in shape, size and texture, and the pullet shown above was a good sample of this quality. She was awarded fourth prize and head special for females in about the finest class of S. C. White Leghorns ever seen at the Garden Show.—A. O. S.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, AS PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION, TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO THE WEEK OF AUGUST 10-15, 1914. REPRESENTS EIGHTS DAYS OF SOLID WORK AND FIVE MONTHS OF STUDY AND REFLECTION ON THE PART OF A COMMITTEE OF SEVEN MEMBERS, WHICH COMMITTEE INCLUDED THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE ORGANIZATION AND TWO EX-PRESIDENTS. BELIEVED TO BE A PRACTICAL, WELL-BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE SET OF ORGANIC LAWS FOR THE WORLD'S LARGEST LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

To the Members of the American Poultry Association, in convention assembled: Greeting:—



OUR committee, appointed at the Thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Association at Atlantic City, N. J., August, 1913, to revise the Constitution in a manner and to an extent that will accomplish the following results, among others:

(a) A more practical and equitable method of voting at annual meetings or conventions, on the part of members present in person and members represented by proxy, or authorized to vote on the basis of branch membership.

(b) That a plan be worked out whereby the branch, state, provincial and district branches shall be given the fullest practical latitude for home rule, local development and activity that may be deemed consistent with the best interests of the American Poultry Association, and not in conflict with its objects and constitutional enactments, said plan to embrace a method whereby the branch, state, provincial or district members may become self-supporting through the proper efforts of the membership of each such secondary organization, with whatever assistance the American Poultry Association can give with justice to its own general work and objects.

(c) That a plan be developed, if considered practical and satisfactory, whereby branch, state, provincial and district membership can be placed on an annual dues basis, said dues to be nominal, the branch, state, provincial and district members to have full privileges of membership in the secondary organization, and to be represented by delegates to an equitable extent at the annual and special meetings or conventions of the American Poultry Association, and to prepare and submit a set of laws for the government of Association; beg leave to report the following Constitution and Laws, a copy of which was sent to each member of the Association upon the completion of the work of the Committee, according to the instructions given your Committee by the Association.

CONSTITUTION

Preamble

Section 1. The officers and members of the American Poultry Association do establish, ordain and consent to the following Constitution:

Section 2. The name of this association shall be "The American Poultry Association".

Section 3. The objects of this association shall be:—To establish and maintain for the United States and Canada a general organization through which individuals and local and special associations can co-operate effectively for the development of all branches of poultry culture; to make and periodically revise standards for domestic poultry and their products; to publish these standards and such other publications as the work of the association may require; to encourage the holding of poultry shows, and to co-operate with poultry associations as far as it may be found practical in handling their exhibitions for the best interests of exhibitors; to stimulate all lines of poultry trade and maintain the highest standards of business conduct in all transactions directly or indirectly affecting poultry interests; to encourage educational and experimental poultry work and inventions of value to poultry-keepers and to promote legislation beneficial to the poultry industry.

ARTICLE I.

Members of Association

Section 4. The members of

this association shall consist of three classes, as follows:

(a) Individual Life:—Individual membership shall be for life, and shall entitle the member to a voice and vote in meetings of the association which he attends in person, and to a vote in all elections by mail; and shall be the first qualification for eligibility to act as representative of an Associate or State or Provincial Member.

(b) Associate:—Any local poultry association, specialty club, or society organized in the interests of poultry culture may become a member of this association, if approved by the Executive Board, and shall be entitled to one representative at meetings of this association, and to one vote in all elections by mail. An Associate Membership shall be for such period as the member shall continue to exercise the privileges of this form of membership. The representative of an associate member must be an individual life member.

(c) State and Provincial:—Any State or Provincial organization of poultrymen may become a member of this association by giving the Executive Board satisfactory assurance of its purpose, while maintaining its independence within its own jurisdiction, to co-operate with this association in the development of its general policies. Each association so federating with the American Poultry Association shall be entitled to one representative at regular and special meetings of the Association for each one hundred members, or major fraction thereof of the State or Provincial association. No representative shall be permitted to cast more than one

vote. Only life members of the American Poultry Association shall be eligible to serve as representatives of State and Provincial members. Only one State or Provincial member shall be admitted to membership from each State or Province.

The President of a State or Provincial member, if a life member of the American Poultry Association, shall ex-officio be a member of the Executive Board. In case the President of a State or Provincial member is not a life member of this association, the State or Provincial organization may delegate one of its members who is duly qualified to represent it on the Executive Board.

ARTICLE II

Rights and Powers

Section 5. The American Poultry Association, organized at Buffalo, New York, February 15, 1873, to make standards for exhibition poultry, and gradually extending its objects as occasion required, has become the supreme organization of poultry interests in the United States and Canada, by the continuous exercise of its rights and powers, through the agency of its officers and members, with the consent of poultry interests in America.

Section 6. The functions of this association shall be:—(a) legislative, for the consideration and enactment of measures for the advancement of poultry interests; (b) executive, for the maintenance of the organization and the execution of its projects; (c) judicial, for conserving and promoting the organic existence of the association and for the suppression of harmful and dishonest practices.

Section 7. The association shall have jurisdiction over any conduct of a member that is harmful to the industry or discreditable to this association, and may disqualify, suspend, or expel members for cause, in accordance with procedure hereafter set forth.

(Continued on Supplement)



JOHN H. ROBINSON, Boston, Mass.

Upon Mr. Robinson's shoulders was placed the work of "whipping into shape" the proposed new constitution and laws for the American Poultry Association. The committee appointed at the last annual meeting, held at Atlantic City, has had three meetings, first at Buffalo in November, the second at South Bend in March, the third at Buffalo in April. The results of their work are shown in the accompanying article. Mr. Robinson's selection as secretary of the committee was unanimous. Mr. Robinson's work has been well done. It has required ability, perseverance and hard work, all of which Mr. Robinson has furnished. Just a word in regard to Mr. Robinson. He was born at Galena, Ill.; was engaged in poultry raising at Pueblo, Colo., from 1890 to 1897. In the latter year he removed to Massachusetts and became assistant editor and later, in 1899, editor of Farm Poultry. Is the author of well-known works on poultry, including "Poultry Craft", "Winter Eggs", "Broilers and Roasters", "Principals and Practices of Poultry Culture", and "Our Domestic Breeds". Is now editor and owner of Farm Poultry.

HOW TO DETERMINE THE AGE OF FOWLS

NECESSITY AND ADVANTAGE OF BEING ABLE TO TELL THE AGE OF HENS. RELIABLE METHOD OF DETERMINING THE AGE OF FOWLS SHOULD BE OF GREAT VALUE TO JUDGES AND BREEDERS. METHODS OUTLINED THE RESULT OF MUCH STUDY AND CLOSE OBSERVATION. THE SPUR, SKIN, LEG, WING, FEATHERS, ETC., INDICATE AGE. HOW TO APPLY THE TEST

BY VICTOR FORTIER

Assistant Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Ottawa, Canada

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following article, with illustrations, is reprinted from Bulletin No. 16, second series, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Can. It is along a new subject not heretofore exploited by any of our experimental stations, and if the author's conclusions are correct the information should not only prove helpful, but also of great value to our vast army of poultry raisers.



HERE has been a great development of late years in the Canadian poultry industry. This development has been brought about by many factors, chief among which are the untiring and highly successful efforts of our breeders, the experimental work carried on at the various poultry plants of the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges, the information given out by these institutions, the poultry exhibits, in which our population is now taking a great interest, and, last but not least, the profits of the industry, little thought of in the past but now well recognized and appreciated.

The development is still going on. Production is increasing at an extraordinary rate while the quality of the product shows wonderful improvement. Prices have advanced greatly, competition becomes keener day by day, and this is just what everybody wants; the producer receives higher prices and the consumer is able to secure choice, well-prepared products of a delicate and highly nutritive value. There is no danger that poultry breeding, like many other industries, will ever suffer from over production. No matter how large may be the increase in production, it will not, for some time at least, satisfy the demand.

Another thing is equally sure: The profits of the producer will always be influenced by the quality of the product. To improve the product should, therefore, be the constant aim of the producer and he cannot afford to overlook any means to attain this end.

The value of the flock depends upon the production of the birds selected but the productiveness of any bird decreases after a certain age is reached. It is very important therefore that the breeder be able to tell with certainty the age of the fowls which he desires to purchase for breeding purposes or for renewing or improving his flock. If an infallible method could be found to tell the age of birds, the breeder would no longer be exposed to the risk of purchasing or keeping individuals that are past their prime, and that do not pay for their keep. This is equally important for the expert called upon to act as a judge at the great poultry exhibitions. If he has to rely upon the declaration of the exhibitors, his good faith may often be abused and he may grant prizes to birds that are not in the least entitled to them, being in classes to which they do not belong.

Record books have been established for horses, cattle, dogs, and many other animals, where matters pertaining to the individual and to the breed are carefully noted: Pedigree, age, distinctive qualities, typical character of the breed, and other observations that may help the breeder

to recognize and develop the special characteristics of each breed.

There are many good and scientific treatises on poultry breeding, but the author has searched in vain for an infallible method of telling the age of hens, and he doubts if such has ever been published.

It is believed, therefore, that the following facts will be useful to poultry breeders, professional or amateur; they are the result of a long personal observation that has enabled the author to tell at a glance the age of any hen or pigeon. It might be well to point out that the information contained herein is more for the breeder or the judge than for the practical poultry man. The man who keeps market poultry should have some simple method of telling the age of his flock without an individual examination.

GENERAL REMARKS

The age of some quadrupeds may be told more or less approximately by the condition of the teeth. This means of identification is lacking in hens, but there are other parts of their body and plumage which undergo, with age, regular and constant changes; among others the spur in males, the scales covering the leg, the down covering certain parts of the body, the appearance and color of the skin, the general appearance of the bird and chiefly the wing, where nature has taken special pains, as it were, to show the age of the bird.

We will now briefly discuss, for the benefit of beginners and those who have not had the opportunity of reading special works on poultry breeding, the observations that

have been made on each of the first five points. The author has had many opportunities to study the relative value of these indications and he has not found them always reliable. As to the marks on the wings, the determination of which is the result of his own observations, he believes them to be very reliable and comparatively easy to distinguish. This method of identification is explained at length and as clearly as possible in another part of this bulletin.

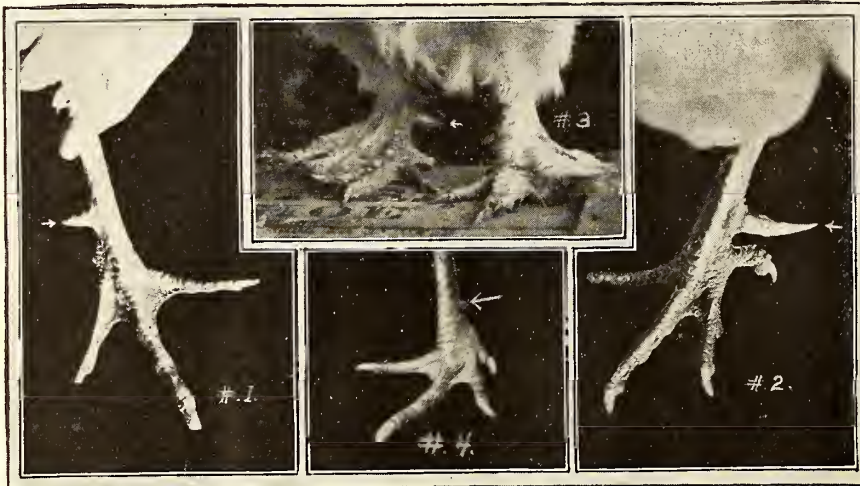


Figure 1. Leghorn; spur at 12 months. Fig. 2. Leghorn; spur at 3 years. Fig. 3. Brahma; spur at 2 years. Fig. 4. Sebright Bantam; spur at 2 years.

THE SPUR

The spur is the horny growth situated on the inside and low down on the leg. It is found on all male birds and sometimes on the female after her sexual life is ended, although she may occasionally develop a spur before this time.

Although essentially different from the horn of the ruminants in its situation and various characters, the spur is classed with the latter by histologists. Like the horn, it rests on a bony part—the core; and is covered by a bony sheath which increases more or less in length every year.



Figure 5. Silver Polish; spur at 5 years. Fig. 6. Dorking; spur at 20 months. Fig. 7. Leghorn; leg at 10 months. Fig. 8. Leghorn; leg at 3 years. Fig. 9. Houdan, about 4 years old.

The indications of age given by the spurs are not, perhaps, absolutely infallible, as the growth of the spur may be hastened, checked or retarded by accidental causes; again they are sometimes difficult of interpretation; however, the spur of a one-year-old cock could not possibly be mistaken for that of a three-year-old cock. (Figs. 1 and 2).

The gallinaceous birds, such as the vulturine guineahens, which have a horn on the head, have no spurs, while the common guinea-hen, whose head does not carry any horn, presents on each leg, three knobs, which are really rudimentary spurs. The birds with a bare leg carry short or long spurs; those which have feathered legs have also spurs, but these spurs are not so long as in the birds with bare legs. (Fig. 3, page 634). In several varieties of Bantams the spurs are extremely small; they are undeveloped and cannot supply any definite information regarding the age. The author has seen in several instances species of Bantams, Japanese, Seabright, etc., which, at the age of two years or more, had only slight knobs, no larger than what might be seen on other kinds six to eight months old. (Fig. 4, page 634).

Though a male bird, four to five months old, has no spurs, a careful examination of the place at which the spur is to grow will show a scale larger than the others. Soon this scale rises, forming a knob at the centre of which appears a clearly defined point.

At seven months old, the spur measures about 1/4 of an inch in length.

At eleven months it is about 5/8 of an inch and is generally straight, with a rounded end. (Fig. 1, page 634).

At two years the spur measures from 1 inch to 1 1/4 inches and curves downwards or upwards.

At three years the spur measures 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 inches and

it is decidedly curved with the end generally turned upwards. (Fig. 2, page 634).

It is known that the spur continues growing during the whole life of the bird. The growth is the most active during the first year; after the third year the spur is not so smooth, not so regular in shape; it becomes thinner, harder and grows much more slowly. However, in very old cocks, the author has seen some spurs extremely long and sometimes curved in or rolled upon themselves. (Fig. 5, page 635).

It was judged unnecessary to carry observations any further, as after four years a bird is too old to be profitable, unless it is for exhibition purposes. However, it is desired to call the attention to the fact that in five-toed breeds, the spur is placed a little higher than in four-toed breeds. (Fig. 6, page 635). It is true that in the latter breeds some differences or modifications may present themselves, chiefly with regard to the point of origin of the posterior toe, which varies somewhat, but these variations have little importance.

THE LEG

People who are used to handling male birds will be able to tell by a simple examination of the spur if individuals of dwarf or foreign breeds are young or old. In game roosters the spurs are very apparent and very significant. Furthermore, the whole leg of the bird supplies information as to the age; the general color varies with age; a black leg becomes bluish; a yellow leg becomes pink or white; a gray or mottled leg becomes blue; a pink leg turns red; in the turkey, the leg, black at first, reddens conspicuously with age.

At first the scales which cover the leg and the toes in

(Continued on page 667)

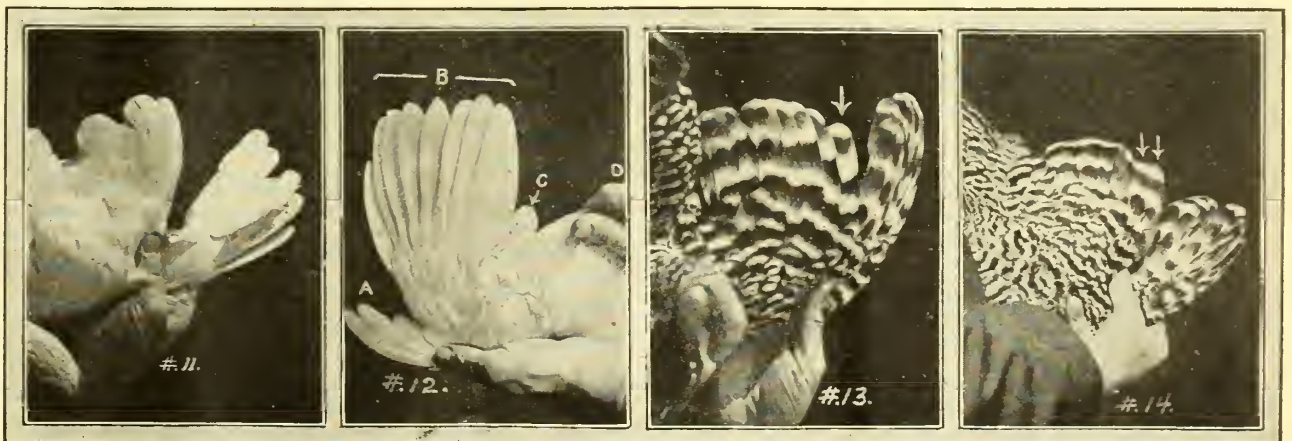


Figure 11. Hen 3 years old in moult. Fig. 12. View of wing: a. Thumb feathers; b. Primaries; c. Axial feathers; d. Secondary feathers. Fig. 13. Barred Plymouth Rock hen, one year old. Fig. 14. Barred Plymouth Rock hen, two years old.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

GRANT M. CURTIS Editor
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W. A. WOLFORD : : }

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

STAFF ARTIST:
Arthur O. Schilling.

EDITORIALS

THE PRESENT "SCARE" ABOUT WHAT EUROPEAN AND ASI- ATIC EGGS ARE GOING TO DO TO US

Frankly, we are not much troubled about this matter. It is easily possible that we ought to be more "alarmed" than we are, but for the time being at least we propose to keep moderately cool and await further developments.

At Kansas City, a month and more ago, there was held a meeting of commission men, of egg buyers, and they had on exhibition some imported eggs from Europe, also from Asia, and what these "cheap eggs" were not going to do to us was a caution.

Some one has written us, or we have seen it printed somewhere, that if the buyers of eggs for cold storage could reduce the price of eggs one cent per dozen, it would make a difference of \$6,000,000 in what they would have to pay for an average cold storage crop. As one man said to us at Kansas City, in early May:

"Isn't it singular that the men who are doing the most 'hollering' and predicting are the very ones who will profit most if the price of eggs for storage this summer can be forced down two or three cents per dozen?"

It may be that conditions have already been effected more or less adversely on the Pacific Coast, also in New England and south of there along the Atlantic coast. Fact is, we have had advices to that effect—but we still are inclined to think, strangely so, that considerably more importance is attached to this matter than later developments will show should have been. Repeatedly we have noted in questions of a similar character, that

when there appears to be something wrong, we are very liable to give far too much credit to some one thing.

Naturally, about the last place that the competition of imported eggs should reach is the central Mississippi Valley. That it has not yet reached there, we are prepared to say, on good evidence. Friday, May 8th, we spent most of the day with Henry Steinmesch, poultry food manufacturer and supply dealer in St. Louis, Missouri. Asked whether or not imported eggs, either from the Pacific or the Atlantic coast, had reached the St. Louis market, Mr. Steinmesch replied, in substance:

"Not to cut any ice. I am told that two of our firms received small consignments, but they did not amount to anything. Even with the five cents in duty removed it will prove to be impractical for these eggs to be shipped across the ocean, then sent interior as far as St. Louis to compete successfully with the home-grown eggs. Two conditions are working against them, namely: First, we are coming to be more and more particular about what we eat, as instance the present rigid enforcement of the pure food laws, and our people can hardly be blamed for not wanting to eat eggs that are produced among people who themselves do not have enough good, sound food to eat; second, we may be sure, as I view the matter, there will not be much chance of these Asiatic eggs reaching the American egg-eating public in palatable condition until the steamship companies put in refrigerating plants—something that personally I do not believe they can afford to do, on any large scale, simply to transport eggs, and so far as the Asiatic countries are concerned, those that have eggs to spare, this is the only food of the kind that they have to offer us."

That "listens" pretty good to us, especially with reference to interior points of this country, and we need to remember that it is from the northern half or two-thirds of the Mississippi Valley, spreading its broad reaches from the Blue Range mountains on the East to the Rockies on the West, that we get each year a very large portion of our eggs that go into cold storage. Continuing, Mr. Steinmesch said, also in substance:

"Eggs in St. Louis and vicinity have been higher this Spring by two to four cents per dozen than has been the case any year for the last three or four. At present they are eighteen cents at wholesale, with twenty-two to twenty-five cents per dozen being paid by high-class private trade for new-laid and select. I know this to be true, because I am getting twenty-five cents for choice new-laid produced on my own farm, where at present we are keeping 2,000 layers. At retail the eighteen cent eggs are bringing nineteen to twenty-five cents, depending on culling.

"How do I account for the present higher prices?" Mainly from the fact that the prices paid at wholesale for poultry this spring—almost any kind of fowls—have also ranged unusually high. This has produced a distinct shortage among the near-by farmers. Feed has been high, extra so for this locality, and the attractive cash prices for fowls have caused the farmers to bring them or ship them to town. Now

(May 8th) old fowls, almost regardless of real eating value, are bringing 16 1-2 cents per lb. at wholesale, while 12 cents to 14 cents would be a reasonable price. That extra 3 cents to 4 cents per lb. looks good to the average farmer, especially when the cost of food is high. For several weeks the prices paid at wholesale in this market for pound and pound and a half fryers or broilers has been 50 cents or 75 cents for the kind they prefer, those that weigh a pound and a half. Undoubtedly there is money in fryers at that price for men equipped to produce them right. At retail these same pound and a half fryers have been bringing 90 cents to an even one dollar.

"Of one thing I am sure: There is bound to be a heavy shortage of poultry throughout this section next fall, winter and spring; therefore I am advising those who have young stock to take extra good care of it, because in my judgment it will be worth more money than common. This will be true, especially of layers and breeders, or birds that are bred as such. Probably the crop in the Valley north of Arkansas is twenty-five to thirty per cent. short and I believe the same is true farther south. Not only has feed been high and the current market prices extra attractive, but this spring the weather has continued cold four to six weeks later than usual, generally speaking. This also has helped to cause the shortage—the shortage in chicks."

But to get back to eggs. Some years ago the supply of fresh meat from the almost endless plains of the Argentine Republic, South America, was going to reduce the prices of table meats in this country until perhaps even the editors of poultry journals could have a rumpsteak, now and then. Yet how vividly we recall noting for the first time on a railway bill-of-fare, four or five years ago, that a sirloin steak for one cost 85 cents! This was on a train leaving Kansas City for Chicago in 1909 or 1910—and Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago are three places where they cut up a lot of meat within a year. Yet the worst is still to come. In the Merkle restaurant at Chicago, April 29th, in the year of Our Lord 1914, (not at a fashionable hotel, mind you) imagine our surprise—mild, perhaps, by this time—on reading these prices: A sirloin for one, \$1.50; for two, \$2.75. A porterhouse for one, \$1.75; for two, \$3.00. No wonder most of our friends are beginning to ask what it meant by vegetarianism.

Yet how about the fresh meat from Argentine? It is being shipped here, also to Europe—a whole lot of it; but to repeat the opening remark of Mr. Steinmesch, "It cuts no ice," or apparently very little. No, the changed conditions, the continued failure of the prices of fresh meat to go down and stay down, must be sought somewhere else. One place to look for it was set forth in a quoted statement made to us as we were riding through the Kansas City stock yards district, May 14th, with an old-time Swift Packing Company employee. Said he:

"It takes more now-a-days than cheap land, a three-wire fence and no food, to grow beef."

Another man, a Kansas citizen, who was with us, spoke up and said, thus emphasizing the big difference that

exists now throughout the west and great southwest, as regards the old-time, low-cost production of beef cattle "on range:"

"Yes; now if a man in this western country goes to feed his cow he brings a stool for her to sit on and pins a napkin around her neck."

Good stuff, isn't it? Trust these out-of-door westerners to put the "kick" into what they say. Beg pardon, but we lived out there twenty-two years ourself, for which we make no apology.

About that time a man passed us in the same stock yards district, driving four calves that looked to us to be less than six weeks old. Said our friend again, the first one quoted above:

"There is another thing that's the matter; too many she-calves are being marketed. Of course high cost of feed is forcing an unusual number of them into market this spring, but it's a pity and nine times out of ten it's a mistake. Some day before long a law may have to be passed that will stop it."

But again to get back to eggs. Certain it is that if a big, country-wide success should be made of bringing European or Asiatic eggs into this country, one or both, it would have some effect on the selling prices—not much, in our best judgment, but some. Yet as a rule this would effect cold storage eggs more than it would the new-laid kind, and it is the new-laid kind that the thoughtful readers of the poultry press should study and work to produce. While of course all of us are more or less interested in, and effected by, the prices to be paid across the year for eggs to be placed in storage, still the man or woman who takes up poultry keeping as a source of profit and who relies largely on the sale of eggs for an income, should plan to have new laid eggs during the fall, winter and early spring, not in the late spring and early summer when nearly all hens in good condition are laying. When most everybody's hens are laying, in spite of themselves, eggs are quite sure to be a drug on the market.

It is too early to tell just how much or how little the importation of eggs from lands over sea is going to effect the home-grown, American market, but let us not cry "wolf, wolf," before we are in real danger. For example, the total tariff removed was only five cents per dozen and this amount is not going to pay ocean and land freights very far—not to the ends of the earth and back again. Add to this the cost of necessary refrigeration and some one is going to take long chances on very much of an investment in this direction. And who can assure us that there will not be a change in administration at the National Capital, along about the time the investment is made? Rather a risky venture, at least so it would seem.

Another point that we cannot exactly make fit in with this threatened danger from eggs for eating that are to be imported from Continental Europe, is the fact that the British Isles for years have been getting imported eggs from Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Russia, etc., and we have it from a no less authority than

Edward Brown, Europe's foremost authority on poultry subjects, that this has not made it unprofitable to produce eggs at home for table use. On the contrary, his plea for twenty to thirty years has been for villagers and cottagers to add on a poultry yard, small or large, and thus help to supply the home table in this way, besides having a surplus for sale.

We have heard lately from the Pacific Coast on this subject. Apparently they are truly disturbed out there. Trade in poultry and poultry supply lines has been uncommonly dull on the coast during the last two years. Of this fact we are well advised; yet in the April issue of A. P. W., in these same columns, we published a report from L. C. Byce, president of the Petaluma Incubator Company, to the effect that since last January they had been running their plant over time, also that on March 18, 1914, they were about seven hundred machines behind their orders. A poultry supply company in which the writer is interested, did a considerably larger business in March and April of this year on the Pacific Coast than it did during the same period a year ago. We think it is possible, therefore, that the recent importation of foreign eggs to the Coast may have been over-estimated as an adverse condition, and that much of the recession in trade, such as it was, may properly be attributed to other causes.

We also have heard from the Atlantic coast, from New England and southward. On the actual conditions there, as they are or have been effected by the arrival of imported eggs, we are not now prepared to speak with a degree of definiteness; but we are confident that there is nothing in sight at present that should cause any great dismay, especially as regards the prospective high prices to be striven for and obtained next fall and winter for new laid eggs. We believe, strongly, that our readers in that section—all along the Atlantic coast and extending inland hundreds of miles—should go right on, just as though nothing had happened or threatened to happen. Under no circumstances, so far as next season's prices are concerned, would we change our plans one jot or item. Plan to do still more and to DO IT BETTER, rather than to back up or run before you are hurt.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION ELECTION FOR THE YEAR 1914

Following is a report of the new officers chosen at the recent A. P. A. election, also a list of the complete returns, as furnished by the Election Commissioner O. L. McCord:

President, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.

1st Vice President, Joseph Russell, Toronto, Ont.
 2nd Vice President, A. A. Peters, Denver, Colo.
 Secretary, S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio.
 Member of the Executive Board, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.
 Member of the Executive Board, Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.
 Member of the Executive Board, Earl Hemenway, South Haven, Mich.
 39th Annual Meeting Place, Chicago, Illinois.
 Time of Holding 39th Annual Meeting, August 9-15, 1914.

Complete Returns

President, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.....	2,376
First Vice President, Joseph Russell, Toronto, Canada..	2,329
Second Vice President, A. A. Peters, Denver, Colo.....	2,313
Secretary, S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio.....	2,273
M. A. Northup, Orangeburg, N. Y.....	166
Member of Executive Board	
A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.....	1,217
Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.....	1,048
Earl Hemenway, South Haven, Mich.....	833
N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.	686
Chas. McCaffree, Howard, S. Dakota.....	652

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LEGHORNS

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS SILVER LEGHORNS

Blue Ribbon Winners at New York, Boston, Chicago and Buffalo

For the balance of the season we will sell eggs from all pens at ONE HALF PRICE. We are also in a position now to offer you excellent breeding and exhibition birds at about half their actual value. We also have some choice utility females that we bred this season that we are offering at \$1.50 each. If you are in search of the best in Leghorns send for our 48 page catalog and it will give you a definite idea of our stock and methods. We have pleased hundreds from coast to coast and can please you.

TURTLE POINT FARM, W. H. Manning, Owner, W. M. Anderson, Mgr., SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

C. M. Bryant, Boston, Mass...	580
S. J. Hopper, Dallas, Texas...	540
Richard Oke, London, Ont...	487
William Coates, Vancouver, B. C.....	270
M. F. Schultes, Bartlett, Tenn.	236
R. E. Bruce, New Orleans, La.	235
J. M. Parker, Creston, Mont.	178

Time of Holding 39th Annual Meeting

Second Week of August, 9-15.	1,279
Fourth Week of August, 23-29	247
Third Week of August, 16-22	224
First Week of August, 2-8...	189

years that the editor of A. P. W. served with him on the executive board we heard him address the chairman once only. This was at Denver in 1911. The occasion was a discussion of whether or not a license to judge ought to be granted to a certain applicant. Going a step farther we do not think that the official proceedings of the Association will show that Mr. Hemenway has deemed it advisable for him to take the floor three times, all told, since he has been attending the conventions at the expense of the organization. Meanwhile, there have been many times when advice and help were needed.

As time goes on the voting members of the Association will find it desirable to elect to the executive board, as elective members, men of ideas and force—men who stand for real progress and who possess the ability to work and argue in behalf of forward movements. It costs money—a good deal of money—to send elective members to Nashville, to Atlantic City, to San Francisco, etc., and the one way, the only way, in which the Association can obtain “value received” is to elect to these expenses-paid offices men of individual initiative and of forceful character.

The selection of Chicago as the place for holding the thirty-ninth annual convention was not a mistake. In our opinion a mistake could not have been made, as between Chicago and Detroit. Both cities would have extended a hearty welcome to the Association and both are centrally located, both geographically and as regards the center of population of the United States and Canada. This year's meeting, or convention, is to be one of the most important ever held, and the probabilities are that the attendance will be larger than it was at Atlantic City last August where 510 members and visiting guests registered at official headquarters.

It was in 1901 that the last annual meeting of A. P. A. was held in Chicago. This was a long time ago, and the big western city was fairly entitled to the 1914 Convention, provided a majority of the voting members felt that way about it. In recent years active members of the Association who reside in the Central West, especially in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, etc., have visited Eastern points in considerable numbers to attend the annual conventions; therefore it is to be hoped that New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New England, eastern Canada and the southeast will reciprocate in full measure.

Since mid-Summer conventions have been held by the Association, the second week of August has been chosen invariably as the most desirable time for holding each convention. Such being the case, the committee that was appointed at Atlantic City last summer

to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association saw fit to make the second week of August the permanent period for holding the annual convention, except that it is provided that in case special reasons exist for holding a convention at some other time, this can be done by a majority vote of the Association in convention assembled, one year prior to the change. This provision was made in order to take care of such unusual events as the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held

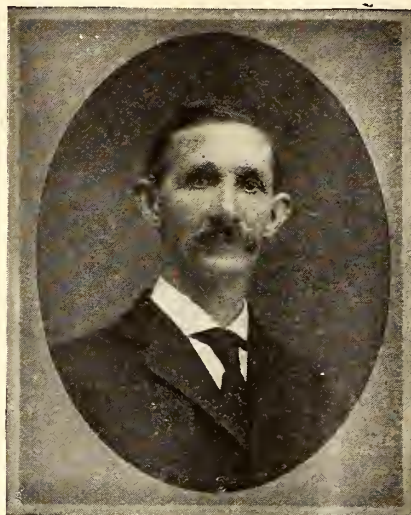


JOS. RUSSELL, Toronto, Canada
Newly Elected First Vice-President A. P. A.

Place of Holding 39th Annual Meeting

Chicago, Ill.....	980
Detroit, Mich.....	841
Washington, D. C.....	203
Indianapolis, Ind.....	180
Houston, Texas,	136
Not to Change the Name of Rhode Island Reds.....	554
To Change the Name of Rhode Reds	31
O. L. McCord, Election Commissioner, 929-30 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill.	
May 5th, 1914.	

The above results are satisfactory, all things considered, except that we should have preferred to see Mr. Nye successful, rather than Mr. Hemenway, and we are frank to say so. Mr. Nye is an older man than Mr. Hemenway; therefore he has fewer years left for service. During many years Mr. Nye has served the poultry interests of his section loyally and capably. The same is true, in degree, of Mr. Hemenway, but not to the same extent. Moreover, Mr. Hemenway has been an elective member of the executive board for three years and while unquestionably he is a fine man, he lacks aggressiveness, especially in such work as falls to the lot of an elective member of the executive board of the American Poultry Association. In the three



A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.
Newly Elected Member Executive Board A. P. A.

in 1915. The poultry show to be held in connection with this Exposition will take place in November, so we understand.

The vote cast this year by members of the Association is somewhat smaller than it was a year ago, although the membership has increased several hundred. The official proceedings for last year show that 2,598 votes were cast for the presidential candidates. This was the largest number of votes cast for any particular office. This year 2,439 was the largest total vote cast for any one office. The large vote of a year ago undoubtedly was due to the contest for the presidency, also to the quite complete canvass conducted by leading candidates for membership on the Executive Board.

It is interesting to note, also, that the results shown on the nominating ballots do not always determine, or even indicate, the final election. For example, A. C. Hawkins received the highest vote in the final election, but occupied sixth place in the nominating election. Henry Steinmesch, of St. Louis, Missouri, “came up from behind” as the horse men used to put it, jumping from twelfth place into second place—which is going some! Mr. Hemenway dropped from first to third place. Mr. Nye was in fourth place,

BYERS' ORPINGTONS — BUFFS, BLACKS, WHITES

If you want Eggs from the best birds that it has ever been my pleasure to breed and own, birds equal to any that I have ever judged or handled on either Coast you will get them if ordered from my **Special Matings** this month at **Half Price**—\$5.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 30, \$15.00 per 50, \$25.00 per 100. **Utility Eggs** one-third above prices. Late hatched chicks are always best in color. **Utility Stock, Choicest Breeders and Exhibition Birds** (with a future) now **Half Price**.

C. S. BYERS, (Orpington Specialist and Judge 15 years), HAZELRIGG, IND.

both in the nominating and final elections. Chas. McCaffree jumped from seventh place to fifth place, while C. M. Bryant dropped from third to sixth place. A bit more surprising is



HENRY STEINMESCH, St. Louis, Mo.
Newly Elected Member Executive Board A. P. A.

the fact that Chicago, which was not even a close second in the nominating election, won over Detroit by 139 votes.

A. P. W. believes that the many friends of the Rhode Island Reds—and they are world wide—will be gratified by the over-whelming vote cast in favor of continuing this breed of domestic fowls under their present name, rather than to change them to American Reds. Members of the Standing Revision Committee proposed this change at Atlantic City, last summer, but it developed that a new breed "is in the making" and that this new breed has been exhibited and advertised under the name of "American Reds;" therefore it was felt that it would be both unjust and unwise to try to supplant them in their rights, while at the same time changing a name by which the Rhode Island Reds are known the world around.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD feels that the members of A. P. A. who voted at this year's election exercised good judgment. The re-election of President Thompson and Secretary Campbell was deserved. Probably a better man could not have been chosen in Canada than Mr. Russell. We were especially pleased with the election of Messrs. Hawkins and Steinmesch. They are men who "stand for something," in the poultry business—men who have done well for themselves and who undoubtedly will do well for the American Poultry Association.

OLD "STAND-BY" MEMBERS SPEAK WELL OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND ITS WORK

The following paragraphs are quoted from a letter of date May 8th, written to the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD by S. T. Campbell, secretary of the American Poultry Association:

"In your comments in the June number of A. P. W., I wish you would refer to a few of the older members of the Association who have always been loyal to the organization and all of them voted this year, beginning with Messrs. I. K. Felch, Wm. McNeil, Geo. O. Brown, J. Y. Bicknell and Geo. Peer.

"Most of these, as you know, have held important offices in the Association in the past and each of them favored me with a very fine letter speaking in the highest terms of the progress the A. P. A. is making at the present time, and the good it had accomplished, the greater prospects for the future and that the poultry industry could not possibly get along without this great organization.

"I am sure that if you will mention the names of these old, substantial and worthy members of the Association, and at one time leaders in the poultry industry, you will have some interesting reading matter for the six thousand members of the A. P. A."

It is to be regretted that Secretary Campbell could not have listed the entire number of these old "stand-bys" who have watched the rapid development of the American Poultry Association during the last few years and who have shown their keen interest

by continuing to vote at each mail election for the officers and for the place and time of meeting.

Our readers will be interested to know that Isaac K. Felch, Natick, Mass., still enjoys fairly good health, although he has passed his eightieth birthday. Among the older members of A. P. A., J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the most remarkable. Some six or eight weeks ago he was re-elected Grand Secretary of the Royal Arcanum, with headquarters in his home city, a position that he has held with honor and distinction for twenty-five to thirty years, perhaps longer. Needless to say, Mr. Bicknell is still "very much alive." We recall in this connection that his name appeared in the first issue of the old "Poultry Bulletin," as published in New York City in 1870—forty-four years ago! The Bulletin was the first poultry paper published in the new world.

George O. Brown, Baltimore, Md., is still in the full enjoyment of health, and the same is true of "Billy" McNeil, of London, Canada. If anybody were to pick up "Billy" McNeil as a "has-been," they would drop him quickly enough! May his shadow not grow less for another seventy years or so.

Just why Secretary Campbell should include George E. Peer, of Rochester, New York, among the "older" members of the Association, we do not know. Certainly no one could doubt his life-long loyalty to the Association, but to the best of our knowledge, Mr. Peer is as young looking today, and is fully as handsome, as he was twenty years ago. Perhaps we haven't said much at that, but George E. Peer is

SEASON OF
1914

SEND
for
OUR
60
PAGE
Catalog
FREE

100,000 BABYCHICKS S.C.

Ever-Lay Strain · Leghorns

White

Two years ago we sold about 11,000 chicks; last year we sold over 60,000 and this year we shall sell over 100,000, and we could sell 250,000 if we only had the capacity. Our chicks have proved their value in the hands of our customers. We have satisfied hundreds that our stock is better in a dozen ways than the average White Leghorns, yet our prices are very reasonable.

\$15.00 per hundred for our best chicks; \$8.00 per hundred for our best utility eggs. Our No. 2 grade chicks (all selected birds) only \$12.00 per hundred; eggs \$6.00 per 100.

"A good poultryman always buys the best."

The Everlay Farm, Methuen, Mass.



Yearlings (hens) 1 cockerel (worth \$5.00) all for \$3.50 don't wait. Order right now while you are thinking of it. Send for catalogue, its free, and the reason why we are closing out all but two breeds.

FORT ANN, N. Y.,

Box W,

AN HISTORIC SPOT

EGGS FOR HATCHING:

Our increased facilities with that of utilizing one entire farm to each breed, (two farms, two breeds) S. C. White Leghorns and Light Brahm. places us in a position to *defy quality and prices with expediency and absolute accuracy assured.* No possibility of anything but careful and intelligent selections of the highest of high grade pure bred S. C. White Leghorns and Light Brahm. You take no chance, neither do we, Underhill gives his entire attention and time to them and nothing else, isn't it worth your consideration? To those ordering direct from this ad mentioning this Journal we will make this *most extraordinary low price.* Eggs from exhibition matings White Leghorns \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. High grade utility yearlings eggs \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000. Fertility Guaranteed. Baby chicks \$10.00 per 100. One-quarter of the full amount of order at the time it is booked, balance at the time you want them shipped, we urge early booking, a few more Brown Leghorns to close out. 2

one of the fortunate men who never seems to grow old. One thing sure, he doesn't worry—he doesn't have to! The world has dealt kindly with Mr. Orr and his friends in poultry circles are indeed glad of it.

And the same has been true, in large degree, with Messrs. Felch, McNeil, Brown and Bicknell. Taken in any walk of life, they are "of the salt of the earth", and we are sure that all the good things that have come to them have been richly deserved. Here is hoping that each of them may still be spared for a long time to enjoy the many, many fond memories that hal-low and bless the evening and twilight of life. It has been an honor and an inspiration to have known these men and others like them in the poultry industry.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

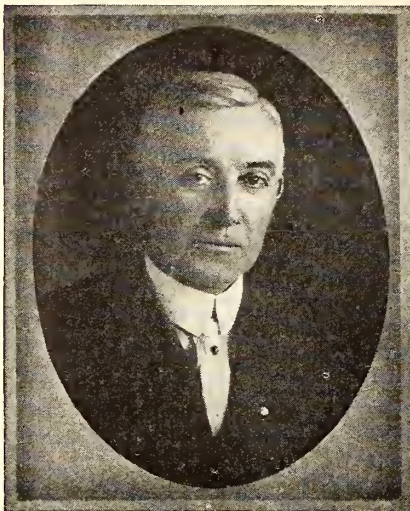
Elsewhere in this issue of A. P. W., beginning on page 633, will be found the complete text of the proposed new constitution and laws of the American Poultry Association, as prepared by a committee of seven members that was appointed at Atlantic City last August, and as same will be reported for action at the annual convention to be held in Chicago the week of August 9-15, this year. Said committee consisted of the following: E. B. Thompson, S. T. Campbell and U. R. Fishel, president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, and Reese V. Hicks, John H. Robinson, Frank E. Hering and the editor of A. P. W.

Speaking for ourself, we are well pleased in fact are satisfied with the work of this Committee, of which we have the honor to be a member and we were proud to affix our signature to the product of the committee's eight days of earnest labor. Not only were eight days of steady work and close application given to the task, but between the date of the first meeting of the committee, held in November, 1913, and the third and last meeting, held in April of this year, more than four months elapsed, during which the members had time to reflect on the work in hand and thus improve the final result.

It will be recalled by some of our readers that the writer was closely identified with the preparation and adoption of the present Constitution and By-Laws. This was back in 1906 and 1907. The committee of that day on revision of the A. P. A. constitution and by-laws, met at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, (August, 1906,) and also labored eight days, a Sunday included. And it was "hot" labor, not only on account of the weather but otherwise! Theo. Hewes was a member of that strenuous committee of fourteen and it was he who registered the "hit" of the eight days' struggle by saying: "Curtis has just made the best argument, because he pounded the table the hardest." That remark turned

high tension into laughter—and we knew well enough who was the "goat."

One more little reminiscent note in passing. Thos. E. Orr, then secretary



EARL HEMENWAY, South Haven, Mich.
Re-elected Member Executive Board A. P. A.

of the American Poultry Association, since deceased, was an earnest and vigorous member of the committee, with a head full of ideas of his own. The sub-committee system was used—not a very good one in work of this kind—and Mr. Orr, because of his interest and numerous qualifications, was made chairman of several of these sub-committees of three. Different subjects or sections of the work, such as voting by mail, licensing judges, etc., would be assigned to these committees, who would retire from the general committee-room and proceed to do their best.

But, naturally enough, the ideas,

and especially the phraseology of these sub-committees would not always suit the other members of the committee. It seemed as though Mr. Orr's sub-committees had extra bad luck in this respect. Time and again what they did was objected to and repeatedly the two other members of Mr. Orr's sub-committees would "see the light," so to speak, and vote with the general committee for changes that were considered to be advisable. Finally Mr. Orr became so provoked that he declined to act further on the committee as a whole, and on Saturday he spent most of the day at Detroit, not far distant, accompanied by his wife.

That evening Mr. and Mrs. Orr returned to Mt. Clemens and we saw Mr. Orr sitting in a chair on the hotel balcony. Mrs. Orr was with him. Both nodded pleasantly, so we went up to them and said, in our best manner, within the limits of personal ability:

"Mr. Orr, if I have said or done anything during the long, hard sessions of our committee that has hurt your feelings, or that you think I ought not to have said or done, I want to apologize and to ask you to overlook it."

Mr. Orr, bless his memory as that of a dear friend, did not lose a second in making his reply. He seemed to have it all ready—right on tap as it were. Said he, and the words fairly snapped:

"Mr. Curtis, I have no use for the kind of a man who thinks he can say anything he pleases in the heat of an argument, and then can come around later and apologize and who feels that then everything will be all right."

Brethren, that was some punch! We are reporting it here, not because we are proud of it, or especially ashamed of it, but on account of its abstract value. Mr. Orr was more than half right in what he said. We knew it then and we admit it now.



Crusader III. A Boston Winner

Martin's Regals Half Price Egg Sale

After June first the price of eggs from my prize matings (as they run) will be \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 30, \$6 per 45, \$12 per 100. Dorcas Pens—\$3 per 15, \$5.50 per 30, \$8 per 45, \$16 per 100. Special Matings—\$5 per 15, \$9 per 30, \$12 per 45. Utility Matings—\$3.50 per 15, \$6.50 per 100.

This is an excellent chance to become acquainted with America's finest White Wyandottes at small cost. All my winning pullets and some of my winning cockerels at the Boston Show 1913 were June hatched.

FREE—Send for my catalog and Summer Sale List giving description of several hundred breeders I am offering for sale.

John S. Martin, Box W, Pt. Dover, Can.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

above this price. It is not too late to hatch your winter show birds. Shows of any strain. Catalogue Free.

B. H. SCRANTON,

To secure some of the Best S. C. Rhode Island Reds in the World. Eggs from Scranton's S. C. Reds will be sold at one-half price after May 15. This includes all matings listed at \$5.00 per setting of 15 and Remember my Reds have been the most consistent winners in the big

Box P. W.

RISING SUN, IND.

Heated arguments, especially among friends, do not pay. They are unfortunate and should be avoided whenever possible. But perhaps the next best thing, if you will argue and must contend, is to apologize—doing so on general principles, and losing no time about it.

We are glad to say, very glad to say, that at Auburn, New York, six months later, Mr. Orr and the writer worked shoulder to shoulder in getting the Mt. Clemens' constitution adopted without any change whatsoever, and that just before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Orr said, addressing the meeting, that he believed the association had done the best day's work in its thirty odd years of more or less eventful history. In his day and generation Thos. E. Orr did the best he knew how, the best he could, at all points, to help this good work along. At Auburn he was a stricken man. More than once we helped him up the steep grade on the way to the building in which the A. P. A. meetings were held. Within seventy days of that time he had reached the end of life's journey.

The committee at Mt. Clemens had but little to work upon, except theory and hope. The membership of the Association, after thirty-three or thirty-four years of existence, was less than eight hundred who could be reached by mail. There were no branches, no associate members and a mid-summer meeting or convention had never been tried. Voting by mail was a much discussed experiment, and, generally speaking, the organization had come to be looked on as more or less of a joke. Seven members of the committee had been appointed at Minneapolis the year before on the old policy of you-scratch-my-back and I'll-scratch-yours, and for this reason seven more members had to be appointed, made up of men of ideas and ability who could and would work.

But how different matters were with this Revision Committee of 1913-1914. Here was a committee of seven members—plenty large enough—and it represented an association of nearly 6,000 live, active, interested members; represented an association with forty-five to fifty branch organizations; an association that has held six big annual mid-summer conventions, the last one of which was attended by more than five hundred members and visiting guests. In the old days, eight to twelve years ago, the meetings were held in connection with winter poultry shows or at fall fairs, and not much

attention was paid to them. The secretary received small pay for his limited amount of work, and was charged, good-naturedly, with carrying the business of the organization around in his vest-pocket. If he misplaced four or five slips or sheets of paper, the total records of the "good old association" were in imminent danger of being ruined forever.

This 1913-1914 Committee on Revision had many advantages that the Mt. Clemens committee did not, could not have, and to the best of our knowledge it made really good use of them. As a matter of course the proposed new Constitution and Laws will be criticised. This would be true if it were a perfect document, representing infallible judgment, which no one is going to claim for it; but as one who served on both committees and who in each case did his utmost to have the work well done, viewed from the common sense standpoint or average human shortcomings, we heartily endorse it as being a many times better set of organic laws for the American Poultry Association than was the one adopted in 1907—even plus the various amendments that have been made from year to year, as experience has helped to eliminate the impractical, and as continued growth and later developments have disclosed broader and greater opportunities.

And please let it be understood, squarely and definitely, that this proposed new Constitution and Laws is not a one-man production. There was no single member on the committee who could have produced so well-balanced, so consistent and so comprehensive a document, even if he had been given months in which to try. We never have worked with a more earnest and harmonious committee, nor with any other A. P. A. committee, the individual members of which possessed greater ability in this line of constructive work. We believe it is entirely fair for us to mention especially Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hering. Excellent suggestions, and a good many of them also were made during the course of the eight days' work by Mr. Hicks, Mr. Fishel and Secretary Campbell. President Thompson was new at the task, but his suggestions and advice were business-like and to the point.

To appreciate fully all provisions of the proposed new organic law, it would be necessary perhaps for our readers to have sat through the discussions and also to have taken part in the voting.

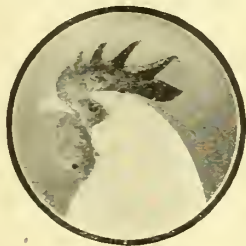
Additional to reliable and sufficient information, there is nothing quite like individual responsibility to temper a man's hasty criticism and cause him to go a bit slowly before he expressed an adverse opinion, or condemns some proposition or measure out of hand. Every phase of every subject taken up and acted upon by this committee was gone into with much care, and while it is expected that improvements can and will be made as time goes on, still the proposed new Constitution and Laws are so very much better in numerous important respects than the present Constitution and By-Laws that we believe the Association at its thirty-ninth annual convention this summer would make no mistake if it were to adopt them practically without alteration or amendment.

At the same time, if any good thing has been omitted, or if harmful inconsistencies develop, it is certain that every member of the Committee on Revision will welcome the opportunity to help supply or correct same. Come to the Convention at Chicago in August, Reader, and do your share! If you are not now a member of the Association, that will be an excellent time and place to join. Remember that this Association, the largest live stock organization in existence, is now well started toward the 10,000 membership mark. YOUR NAME should be on the list, provided you are making your living, or a goodly part of it, in the poultry business, or in any allied industry. Learn this summer who your fellow-workers are and join hands with them by becoming a life member of the American Poultry Association.

—o—
THE PROSPECTUS OF THE "UNITED POULTRY FARMS, INC". IS PUBLISHED IN FULL IN THIS ISSUE OF A. P. W.

In this issue of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, beginning on page 643, the prospectus of the "United Poultry Farms, Incorporated", is published entire, for the information of those of our readers who are interested in this effort to start a million dollar poultry farms' combination, and to sell hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the capital stock of the proposed company to the general public.

As A. P. W. has stated before, it isn't every day in the year that an attempt is made to organize and finance a million dollar company in



PRINCE CHARMING

Special Prize at Indianapolis for Ideal Head.

33 1/3 Per Cent. JUNE DISCOUNT 33 1/3 Per Cent.

On Hatching and Breeding Stock

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
 "The Frost White Strain"
 Sweepstake Champions
 Indianapolis, February 7, 1914
 25 Leghorns entered:
 24 Ribbon Winners.

SILVER CAMPINES
 "The green sheen Strain"
 Sweepstake Champions.
 Coliseum, Chicago, 1913
 29 Campines entered.
 25 Ribbon Winners.



SILVER KING

1st Prize Cock Chicago, 1912

Willows Poultry Farm,
 Frank E. Hering, Prop.,

South Bend, Indiana
 Lock Box 488.

the poultry field; therefore we regard this "United" project as representing the biggest news item—that the poultry journals of America have had to deal with thus far in the history of the industry. Little wonder that all truly live poultry men and women are keen to get the latest reliable information about the plans of the big proposition.

Wishing to print the news straight, regarding this "United" company, and also to be fair to the promoters, A. P. W. has felt that the right thing to do at this time is to re-publish the "prospectus" of the company, doing so in full, and word for word. Naturally, in their prospectus the promoters of the "United" should put forward the best reasons and arguments they have to offer. It is on the strength of the facts given and the showing made in this prospectus that they expect the public to invest in the capital stock of the big corporation to the extent of six or eight hundred thousand dollars. If they do not present their best facts and arguments in this prospectus, the sole object of which is to induce or persuade the public to pay cash for capital stock, where may we expect to find such facts and arguments?

And for the poultry press to re-publish this prospectus in full, word for word as written, certainly is fair treatment. But A. P. W. very cheerfully will go a step farther—it will print anything additional on the subject that the officers of the "United" will write and sign for publication in the reading columns of this magazine. We are not engaged in "knocking" this proposed million dollar project, doing so out of spite or malice or envy, or any other unworthy motive. On the contrary we strongly desire to see it stand on its merits—if it can be shown to possess true merit. And the men to prove or to show that it has real merit are those who conceived the proposition in its present form and who are promoting it. If we should fail to "tell the straight of it" in these pages, let them lose no time in setting us right before our readers. The columns of A. P. W. are wide open to the "United" officers to do this, and will remain so.

Reader, if you are sufficiently interested, turn to the prospectus of the "United Poultry Farms, Inc." and read it with due care. Look for the facts and figures given, or that should be given—for the solid and definite information you would like to have, before you send \$25.00 to the "fiscal agents" of the United Farms, or \$2,500.00 or \$25,000.00, as the case may be. See if you can find in the reading matter of this prospectus,

Any word or statement about the sum of money the "United" is to pay each of the promoters, in cash or otherwise, for their poultry plants, their fowls and their business good will;

Any word or statement about the real, or estimated, or appraised value of these plants, fowls, good will, etc.;

Any word or statement about the business done annually by these poultry farms or plants either separately or combined, or of the expenses incurred, or of the profits made;

Any word or statement about the amount, or amounts, of capital stock

the promoters and officers of the "United" are to accept as part payment for their respective plants, fowls, good will, etc.;

Any word or statement about the compensation or salaries the officers of the million dollar corporation are to receive in their doubled capacity as officers and poultry experts;

Any word or statement about agreements which have been made with the promoters and officers to the effect that they are not to leave the employ of the "United" in a month or a year and again go into the standard-bred poultry business as individuals, or as the managers of some rival company.

You will search in vain, reader, for any such statements—for any facts or figures of this description, yet are they not exactly the things that you would wish to know and that you should be told, if you are to put your good money into a company or corporation, of this nature? We think they are, and we are surprised indeed that the twelve page "prospectus" of the "United" does not give this information in plain and definite language. True it is, that we are told that "Fishel's Frank" has earned for his owner \$30,000 in stud fees; also that at Mr. Cook's place in New Jersey the public can buy, so it has been said, "anything from a canary bird to an elephant", but is this the sort of information that men and women most desire who are asked to forward "real money" by mail for the capital stock of a company, and who, at the same time, are invited to sign a stock subscription blank that contains these two conditions, and no others:

"When paid in full a certificate is to be issued to me showing such shares to be fully paid and non-assessable. No conditions or agreements other than those contained herein are to be binding upon the company."

What the promoters of the "United Poultry Farms, Inc." should now do, provided they are determined to go ahead with this ill-conceived, badly planned and loose-jointed project, is to get out another prospectus and in the new one they ought to give the REAL FACTS of the proposition. This new prospectus should supply, clearly and accurately, all the information which in this first one is conspicuous by its absence—very conspicuous.

Undeniably, almost unquestionably, the poultrymen who have associated themselves with this proposition, should require their so-called "fiscal agents", Messrs. Zaiser, Richardson & Carter, to discontinue sending out this absurd and practically valueless prospectus and to join with the promoters and officers in getting up one that will contain the real facts and figures involved in the matter—the facts that really count not ten or twelve pages of "hot air" and remote generalities. Either this, gentlemen, or the whole proposition should be abandoned, the sooner the better, and the public be allowed to forget it. Fortunately, the busy American public has a short memory. That will help a lot.

—o—

*** * * Twenty-five cents will secure for you a copy of "Reliable Poultry Remedies." Tells you symptoms of diseases and how to treat sick fowls * * ***

W. O. CHASE VERY NEAR THE DANGER LINE IN TEXAS

Editor of A. P. W. started on a month's western and southwestern trip late in April—in fact, the "copy" furnished by him for this issue of A. P. W. was written at Dallas, Texas, May 18-19th. While in Dallas we renewed our acquaintance with C. P. Van Winkle, for six years superintendent of the poultry department of the Texas State Fair, held annually in Dallas, now editor and publisher of "The Poultry News", issued monthly at Dallas.

Mr. Van Winkle had received a copy of May A. P. W. in which on pages 560, 561, 562, 563, under the heading "Another Poultryman Goes Wrong", appeared an article exposing the continued bad practice of W. O. Chase, Hillsboro, Illinois, breeder of Black Minorcas and R. C. Brown Leghorns. This led him to report that one of his subscribers, W. E. Davis, of Bluffdale, Texas, had been severely mistreated by Chase—so much so that during the week of May 11-16th, Mr. Van Winkle had reported the affair to the Dallas postal authorities and later had placed the matter in the hands of an attorney at Dallas, who represents the United States Federal Court of the district in which both Dallas and Bluffdale are located.

January 27th, of this year, Mr. Davis sent \$20.00 in money and several promissory notes to Chase, on the latter's urgent solicitation, in payment for a breeding pen of Black Minorcas and a stated number of eggs for hatching. Prompt shipment of the fowls was promised, but up to May 12th neither Mr. Davis nor Mr. Van Winkle could get either the birds or the \$20.00, nor were any eggs shipped, not one. That is late in the season for Texas.

May 6th, Mr. Van Winkle again wrote Chase and this time told him he would give him until May 12th to return the money, or he would place the case in the hands of the attorney of the U. S. District Court, with a request that the matter be taken before the Federal grand jury and an indictment asked for. In the event that the Federal grand jury returns an indictment, Chase can and will be arrested wherever found in Uncle Sam's dominions, and taken to Dallas, Texas, for a hearing subject to trial later on in the United States court, charged with using the United States mail to defraud.

Mr. Davis had seen Chase's advertisement in The Poultry News. That was why he asked Mr. Van Winkle for help in his efforts to get either the fowls or the \$20.00, and this, too, is why Mr. Van Winkle took hold of the matter in the vigorous manner that he did. Just what the outcome will be cannot be told now, but certain it is that Mr. Chase has got very near the danger line in Texas and if he knows what is good for him he will settle with Mr. Davis at the earliest moment possible. Even that may not help him at this date, May 18th.

STILL OTHER COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Since the report of Mr. Chase's misconduct was prepared for publication

in the May issue of A. P. W., two further complaints, similar in character, have come to hand, as follows:

Simcoe, Ont., April 27, 1914.

American Poultry World,
Buffalo N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I desire to give you an idea of how one of your advertisers, W. O. Chase, is treating me. Last June I saw his ad in your journal and sent to him for eggs to the value of \$5.00. In due time they were received and on the 6th day after being in my incubator I found not one to be fertile.

I wrote and told him about it and mentioned his giving me a male for the poor eggs. He answered and promised to do so and I not needing it just then, said I would wait.

In January I wrote to him, sending him \$6.00 more, making \$11.00 in all and told him to ship a trio, mentioning the fact that he could send what was convenient, a cock, cockerel, hens or pullets. He was to ship them to me for the poultry show held January 13-14-15, and he promised to do so, but when show came, there were no birds.

I wrote to him after the show, asking him why he did not ship them, saying I was not particular about getting them then, and mentioning that we might make different arrangements for spring. He wrote back saying he would ship when I wanted them, making no excuse for not shipping to the show. I wrote him again, asking for an excuse and he said he was sorry he disappointed me. March 13th, I wrote to him, asking him to ship birds and have done so repeatedly since then, but they have not arrived yet.

Last Monday, April 20th, I received a letter, stating that they had been shipped, but as yet I have not seen nor heard from them. He is still advertising in your journal that he can supply birds, or was a short time ago. I saw a copy of your periodical in the District Agricultural representative's office the other night and I looked for his ad and it was there. I believe he is crooked, through and through.

Yours truly,

Edward McCarten.

Red Granite, Wis., May 11, 1914.

American Poultry World,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I sent to W. O. Chase of Hillsboro, Ill., on February 6th for some Black Minorcas. I sent him \$10.00 and have never seen a bird nor my money. He says he will send them the first of the week. That is an old chestnut now, nearly four months ago.

I'd like to have you look him up for me and see if you can do anything to get him to return my ten spot. I don't care for his birds now. It is too late for them to be of any use to me. I'll take the birds if you can get him to send them on, but money first, if I can get it.

He has used me mean, and I advise you to advertise him. I'll back you up if he starts anything. I have his letters and the money order I sent to him, so don't be afraid to expose him. It looks as though he was trying to beat me out of ten dollars. I will wait to hear from you, telling me what to do. If he writes and sends

them before I hear from you, I will let you know.

Yours truly,

R. A. Percy.

A WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE IN 1916

Pleasure is found in publishing the following notice, doing so at the request of Dr. Raymond Pearl, Orono, Maine, Honorary Secretary of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators:

"His Excellency, Mynheer Treub, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, has given through Mr. Edward Brown, F. L. S. President of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, on behalf of his Government, a cordial invitation for holding the first World's Poultry Congress at The Hague in 1916. This invitation has been unanimously accepted by the Council of that Association, at whose preliminary meetings held in London nearly two years ago, a resolution was passed that such congress should be held every three years. It was originally intended that the first should meet in 1915, but at the request of the Dutch Government it was postponed until the following year.

"No more suitable country could have been chosen for a gathering of this nature than Holland, where of late years great developments have taken place in connection with the poultry industry, presenting special features not met with elsewhere. The central position of The Hague and the facilities found there for holding international gatherings are so abundant, make the choice exceptionally favorable.

"In due course official notification and invitations will be issued by the Netherlands Ministry through the regular channels. Meanwhile, it

may be intimated that the first World's Poultry Congress will deal with every side of the industry—breeding, production, hygiene, education, research and trade. It is hoped that in many of the leading countries committees will be formed to co-operate with an executive committee which is in process of formation".

The president and honorary secretary of this association are named above. The members of council embrace the following:

Professor H. Atwood, United States.
Consultant H. B. Beaufort, Holland.
Professor A. Beeck, Germany.
Mr. W. Bevan, Cyprus.
Mr. Reginald Bourlay, Transvaal.
Mr. F. Brown, New Zealand.
Mr. W. A. Brown, Canada.
Mr. Wil. Brown, Scotland.
Professor Leon J. Cole, United States
Mons. d'Aubusson, France.
Mons B. de Gontscharoc, Russia.
Mr. E. J. Dillon, Queensland.
Mr. A. C. Dobbs, M. A., India.
Mr. J. S. Gordon, B. Sc., Ireland.
Professor W. R. Graham, Canada.
Director Karl Haas, Germany.
Mr. W. Hopkins-Jones, Wales.
Konsultant W. A. Kock, Denmark.
Mr. D. F. Laurie, S. Australia.
Dr. Loisel, France.
Major A. E. M. Norton, D. S. O., S. Australia.
Mons. Pierre A. Pichot, France.
Mr. A. M. Prain, Scotland.
Professor J. E. Rice, United States.
Lt. Col. Thams, Norway.
Professor F. V. Theobald, M. A., England.
Konsultent W. Sjosedt, Sweden.
Mons. M. Van Gelder, Belgium.
Senor A. Vitale, Italy.
Mr. C. E. J. Walkey, England.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "UNITED"

BEING THE ENTIRE CONTENTS, WORD FOR WORD, OF THE TWELVE PAGE BOOKLET THAT HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION BY THE FISCAL AGENTS OF THE "UNITED POULTRY FARMS, INC.", THE OBJECT OF WHICH IS TO INDUCE THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO PART WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PERFECTLY GOOD DOLLARS. IN EXCHANGE YOU ARE TO RECEIVE SOME NICELY PRINTED CAPITAL STOCK CERTIFICATES, AND WE REGRET TO BE CALLED ON TO SAY THAT IN OUR BEST JUDGMENT THAT IS ABOUT ALL YOU EVER WILL RECEIVE

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—This entire article, heading, sub-headings and the reading matter that follows herewith, is a reproduction of the "Prospectus" issued by the "United Poultry Farms, Inc." It is published for the purpose of furnishing our readers first-hand information in regard to the organization and personnel of the men now connected with the proposed million dollar corporation which has been referred to editorially in previous issues of American Poultry World. Part 1 of this article treats of the organization itself, while part 2 is a reproduction of the biographical sketches of the men associated in the venture, as reprinted, word for word, from the 12-page prospectus.)

HOW TO JUDGE AN INVESTMENT

It is proper that every man, before he enters into any enterprise as an investor, should satisfy his mind as to certain essentials to success. He must conclude that, first of all, comes the question of the need of the article or thing to be produced—should ask himself whether there is a market for it, and whether this market has been tried.

He should ask himself, Who are the people in the enterprise? Are they capable, energetic and experienced? Can they produce the type of article or thing which the public demands?

Can they sell it after it has been produced? Are they men of integrity, accustomed to fair dealing? Will they be stockholders owning the same kind of stock all the other stockholders own, and will they, therefore, have the same motives as the rest of the stockholders? Would the prospective investor, when in the market for such things as they produce and sell, like to do business with such men? Consequently, would other people?

Furthermore, in relation to the all-important question of management, he must ask himself whether the people in the Company, if it is a going

concern, are the same people who have brought it to its present successful state and, consequently, whether it will be carried further with the same skill and certainty that has marked its past. In other words, he should apply the formula: Capital plus the right men equals profit, and should remember that this rule will not fail when applied to any reasonably profitable and proper business enterprise.

In the next place, he should study carefully the question of public demand—of the need of the thing to be produced—of the benefits which come from it to the human race. Thereby he may determine the question, at least in a large measure, as to the probable growth of the enterprise and the probable growth of the demand for the thing produced.

In the event the corporation owns property, he should consider the history of such property generally. Has such property usually increased in value? Is it farm land, well located? Is it near towns or cities? Are the improvements on the property suitable to the business which the company will do? Were these improvements made by men experienced in the business under consideration?

Again, he should determine, to the best of his ability, whether or not the business is a profitable one. He should ask, Is it profitable to supply the demand? What has been the history of this business in really capable hands? Consequently, what are the chances for suitable profits in this enterprise?

Satisfying himself of these essentials, he should then ask, What is the probability that enough capital will be raised to start the enterprise? What assurance will I have that there will not be long and expensive delay in getting started?

These questions answered to his satisfaction, he may proceed to invest, with the assurance that all which remains is the routine of applying these right men to the profitable business at hand—and the division of the profits.

NOT A PROSPECT BUT AN ACTUALITY

The United Poultry Farms, Inc., is not a mere prospect, but is an actuality—and on the pages that follow we have answered every question that should come to the mind of a prospective investor in the United.

There is no question as to the starting of this enterprise—it started long ago, when the men in the company and their plants—which the company has now—were starting. The United is a going concern, a certainty, managed by men of known and certain integrity and ability, and possessed of large and prospering poultry and pet stock plants of international reputation. Its business is increasing. The public demand for its products is growing. Its future is undoubted.

The men in this company have all come, through their own efforts, from obscurity to fame. They are men of vision—who can see and grasp opportunities—who can see, moreover, the greatest opportunity of their lives in the United Poultry Farms.

The men who first dreamed of this combination of thoroughbred stock

interests had the wisdom to avoid the man who wanted to "retire". It was looking for the best of the plants plus the men whose wisdom and industry had made these plants famous. In every case the men who have made the businesses taken over are in the United, as heavy stockholders and enthusiastic workers for the success of this enterprise. These men saw in this consolidation of interests a number of advantages, the most important of which, probably, are as follows:

First, increased production—"more and better birds" is the brief and expressive way U. R. Fishel puts it. "More and better birds" to meet the demand for really first-class stock—a demand that can not now be filled. This increase will come about through plant enlargements, etc.

Second, some marked and numerous savings in showing, advertising and selling expenses. By close co-operation in these matters, and with but a single general "overhead expense", the United will effect a large annual saving.

Third, the increased standing which such a consolidation will give even to men such as have formed the United. The enterprise, at once, has all the standing of all its widely known managers.

Fourth, the reduction of costs from the fact that all the plants will now buy together all the important supplies used, obtaining the lowest possible prices.

Fifth, the opportunity to manufacture, on a large scale, the feed and remedies needed for the several plants, and to sell these remedies and feeds to the vast chicken raising public.

A brief elaboration of the last-named advantage will be of benefit. The United feed and remedy department is one of the remarkable departments in point of profits, for the standing which the men in the United already have insures a ready and constant demand for feeds and remedies made from formulas based on their years of experience in the business. Perhaps you know something of the very unusual profits in the prepared feed and remedy manufacturing business, and, if so, you can imagine the possibilities of these profits alone.

It is of value to note that the demand for better poultry has gone far beyond a demand, merely, among poultry fanciers. Progressive farmers everywhere have been aroused to the value of the Hen. Just as, a decade or two ago, they began to give better attention to live stock generally, they are now beginning to give their poultry the consideration it deserves. The long-horn steer has disappeared from the Western plains—cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, etc., have been improved, to the profit of the farmer. The day for better poultry stock generally has dawned—is here. Market poultry men are buying thoroughbred fowls to improve the stock of those with whom they deal—the farmers themselves are buying. Some of them are stocking completely with thoroughbred fowls, but many are buying in smaller quantities for the purpose, merely, of improving their flocks, and persons not familiar with this trend would be surprised at the number of fowls sold annually for just this purpose.

THE CERTAINTY OF THIS ENTERPRISE

No better indication of what this company can do could be had than to consider what the men forming it have done. Their names are known wherever there exists a demand for poultry stock improvement. Their plants are famed—and all through the fact that they are essentially expert breeders, good business men and men of high integrity. It is only through square dealing that such large businesses can be built. The square deal has been the habit of their lives, and their past records in this particular is the best assurance prospective investors in the United could have.

Henceforth the United will have advantage of their combined knowledge and experience. You will agree that, individually, they have done wonders. Working together, they will accomplish still more, you feel sure.

Every one of these men have come up from the bottom by force of character and by virtue of untiring efforts. What they have they have made themselves, and the knowledge and experience which they have acquired are now at the command of the United.

It is needless, here, to go into the history of the famous plants which have entered into this enterprise. These men and their plants are known—their records are known—they are certainties.

Moreover, their interests in the United are identical with YOUR interests when you become a stockholder. The United must prosper to make them prosper—and the same prosperity will come to all stockholders, for these men own common stock, the only kind of stock being issued, and the kind of stock which YOU now have an opportunity to buy.

As to public demand, The Hen is a Billion Dollar proposition. There are some five hundred millions of her in the United States, according to the last census enumeration, and she lays some six hundred million dozens of eggs a year.

Moreover, she is getting more numerous and more important, for she is being improved, constantly, through the efforts of such men as manage the United Poultry Farms. The average price of eggs has doubled in the last few years and, indeed, there is little wonder at the back to the land movement! There is little wonder that better attention is given poultry raising each year. There is little wonder that thousands of farmers each year come to a realization that improving their poultry is a matter of real importance. There is little wonder that the great universities are adding courses in poultry culture.

There is little wonder, indeed, that such experts as form the United have succeeded, for they have not been engaged in fostering a fad—they have been supplying the demand for better stock in one of the most important branches of agricultural endeavor.

The world's demand for better poultry stock is growing rapidly. The production of improved stock, by experts in selection and mating such as the men who form the United, is the response to a great public need. The public must have better stock—it demands it.

As the result of this consolidation,

the farms entering into it will have greater facilities than ever before for promoting public interest in better stock. The United will take advantage of the growing demand and will, also, be able to do much toward its further growth, by way of educational work, promoting the standard breeds it advocates.

In that connection it is well to state that the United is in no manner seeking to put anybody out of business. It hopes that every poultry farm, whose owner is conscientiously striving toward stock improvements, will continue in business. There is room for all, and it is to the advantage of the United to encourage smaller breeders, for much of its product goes to the smaller breeder.

As to profits, they will come, chiefly, from three sources, though there are many incidental profits to the business which will accrue from a number of other sources.

First, there is the profit arising from the production of fowls and eggs. Fowls bring from \$3 to \$300. Eggs sell from \$3 to \$50 a setting—always at figures very much higher than could be obtained for mongrel fowls and their eggs. This is and has for years been a very profitable business in the hands of such experts as form the United.

Second, there are the profits from the feed and remedy business. You will readily see how gladly the public will buy feed and remedies manufactured by the United from formulas that have grown out of the experience of such men as are in the United. "What shall I feed them?" is a common question in the mail of these experts. The United will turn the inquiry into a sale. Moreover, by supplying the right feed and remedies, the company will assure the poultry raiser of better success, so that he will be the more certain to be in the market, sooner or later, for more birds.

The third source of profit is found in the dog and pet stock business of the United. You will probably be surprised to learn that "Fishel's Frank," a noted pointer dog formerly owned by U. R. Fishel, president of the United, and now owned by the United, earned Mr. Fishel more than \$30,000 in stud fees. He has sired more than thirty winners that have won more than eighty times. The United also owns the champion, "Comanche Frank", the one dog that has won the championship on both prairie chickens and quail. These are two of many interesting and profitable animals. The United also owns, at the plant formerly owned by Wm. Cook & Son at Scotch Plains, N. J., fowls and animals in amazing variety. Percy A. Cook started this remarkable collection originally as a mere fad, but it has since become an important department from the standpoint of profit, supplementing the remarkably good profits that have arisen from the Cook Orpington chickens.

But when all is said and done, the assets of the United are not merely its capital, its thousands of thoroughbred fowls and other animals, its almost innumerable ideally equipped buildings, its lands and its other valuable physical property, but also include the men who are managing it—the men whose genius has produced the plants the United has taken over—whose genius and energy will continue to

make money, for themselves and for YOU, as stockholders in the United Poultry Farms.

The men form the constructive feature of this enterprise. With such men in charge, you certainly do feel assured that the enterprise will be safe and profitable and will continue to grow—these men and other men whom they are training in the enterprise, who will eventually know what they know, who will eventually be able to step in and insure a continuation of the business along profitable lines. For, indeed, the United Poultry Farms is not for today. It is built upon a rock—the rock of fair dealing, of public demand, of prudent, expert management.

A FINAL WORD

Five very successful breeders of thoroughbred poultry have consolidated their interests, planning thereby to enlarge the plants, work together for the improvement of the various standard breeds represented, bring about a number of large and important economies and to make of the United Poultry Farms the largest, the most important and the most profitable thoroughbred poultry producing enterprise ever undertaken.

They ask YOU to join them in this investment, assuring you that their interests and YOUR interests are identical, and assuring you a continuation of their expert knowledge through the fact that they continue with the new company.

That is THEIR side of the matter.

YOU, on YOUR side, know these men, know they are capable, energetic, remarkably well equipped to do what this company aspires to do, and you know, moreover, that this is a profitable business in the hands of such experts and that the records of the several farms included have been ample proof of this fact.

YOU know there is a large and GROWING public demand—you know this business will grow.

We have not burdened you with our OPINIONS. We have presented for your consideration FACTS—and facts as well known to you, no doubt, as to us. We have laid the EVIDENCE before you. You must now DECIDE for yourself.

We believe that you are convinced that you CAN NOT AFFORD to overlook this, the first and best opportunity you have ever had to invest your funds in such a profitable, CERTAIN business, already GOING, and in the hands of such experts.

It is but fair to you to say that while there is time for reasonable consideration before you reach a conclusion, it will not be possible to wait over long, for we anticipate that the stock offered for sale will not long be on the market.

Address

ZAISER, RICHARDSON & CARTER
Indianapolis, Indiana

UNITED POULTRY FARMS, Inc.
Western Office - - - - - Hope, Ind.
Eastern Office - - - - - Scotch Plains, N. J.

Succeeding

U. R. FISHEL WM. COOK & SON
BUSCHMANN-PIERCE RED FARMS
J. C. FISHEL & SON C. E. SPAUGH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

W. C. Pierce, of the Buschmann-Pierce Red Farms, of Carmel, Ind., now the property of the United Poultry Farms, is the son of B. N. Pierce, who was a leading spirit in the thoroughbred poultry business in America. Mr. Pierce is the recognized leading poultry judge in this country, a member of the Revision Committee, American Poultry Association, which formulates the laws for the breeding of all varieties of poultry. He is Secretary of the Editing and Publishing Committee of the American Poultry Association, President of the Indiana branch of the American Poultry Association and a member of the Executive Board; is Secretary-Treasurer of the American Fanciers' Association; President of the Red Breeders' Club of the World. The service which Mr. Pierce will render the United can hardly be estimated, both because of his unusual abilities as a judge and a breeder, and for the further reason that he has had a very successful experience in the feed and remedy business.

J. C. Fishel, of J. C. Fishel & Son, of Hope, Ind., is one of the oldest and best-known thoroughbred breeders in the country, having until recently owned, with his son, the famous "Fisheldotte" White Wyandotte farm at Hope. This farm was taken over by the United Poultry Farms, Inc., and Mr. Fishel became Treasurer of the United, so that the company has advantage of his expert knowledge and experience as well as his widely known breeding stock. Mr. Fishel went into the thoroughbred chicken business in 1879, and in 1883 he exhibited in his first show, at Indianapolis. He was proud to carry home a first prize and "has been at it ever since". This branch of the United Poultry Farms is known widely and has pleased customers practically everywhere. Hope, Ind., the home of "Fisheldotte", is famed as the point from which more fine poultry is shipped than from any place of similar size in the world. The Fishel farms have been largely responsible for this condition.

U. R. Fishel, of Hope, Indiana, former owner of "Fishelton", the famous farm upon which the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks—"the Best in the World"—have been bred, is now President of the United Poultry Farms, and is giving his entire time to the business of this company. A shrewd and thorough-going business man as well as an expert judge of poultry, Mr. Fishel is a prominent figure in the poultry business. He is Treasurer of the American Poultry Association and has been a member of the Executive Board of the Association for six years, and President of the Fanciers' Association of Indiana. Mr. Fishel is a licensed judge of all varieties of poultry. In addition to the renown which has come from the ownership of "Fishelton", the largest specialty poultry farm in the world, Mr. Fishel is widely known as a man who has done much for pointer dogs. He was the owner of "Fishel's Frank", a pointer dog which brought him \$30,000 in stud fees. This dog, with the rest of the "Fishelton" stock and equipment, is now the property of the United Poultry Farms.

Percy A. Cook, Secretary and General Manager of the United Poultry Farms Inc., is known in the thoroughbred stock line as the man who has been successful in selling more thoroughbred stock, at better prices, than any other man in the business; son of Wm. Cook, of Wm. Cook & Son, originators of all the Orpingtons

(Continued on page 652)

The many friends of Reese V. Hicks will be interested in the announcement that he has been appointed General Manager of the International Poultry Sales Co. For the past seven to ten years Mr. Hicks has been prominent in the poultry affairs of the country. He was editor of *Industrious Hen* preceding his removal to Topeka, Kansas, to accept a position as Editor of *Poultry Culture*. He filled that position for six years until a year ago he resigned to become Western Sales Manager for the Hover Incubator Mfg. Co., which is owned by the same interests as the International Poultry Sales Co.

In 1911 Mr. Hicks was elected President of the American Poultry Association and re-elected for a second term in 1912. During his terms in office the association made great progress. At present he is chairman of the editing and publication committee of the 1915 Standard, also a member of the committee that is revising the Constitution and By-laws of the A. P. A. In his new position Mr. Hicks has a great opportunity before him as the plant and equipment of the International Poultry Sales Co. is one of the finest and most extensive in the world.

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For six years in succession, members of the American Poultry Association have selected S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, for the important office of secretary, and each year they have returned him to office with a larger vote than he received in the previous election. Mr. Campbell has expressed his appreciation of his support in the following letter that he has asked to have published:

"Through A. P. W. kindly express my thanks and appreciation for the loyal support received from the members of the A. P. A. in the recent election.

"In the future as in the past, my best efforts will be put forth in the interest of all the members for a greater association and the good of the poultry industry in general".

Like most men filling important and prominent positions, Mr. Campbell at times has had opposition for office, but when the test came, this opposition crumbled before the members who knew of the valuable work that Mr. Campbell has done and is doing in helping to make the A. P. A. what it is, "the largest and most influential

live stock organization in the world.

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It is a pleasure to announce that Haldie Nicholson of Leominster, Mass., has reconsidered his intentions of closing out his poultry business. Mr. Nicholson's business in Blue Orpingtons and Barred Rocks developed so rapidly that the time required to look after it encroached on his other interests to the extent that he had seriously considered of disposing of his entire stock. In a sales list that he has just issued he states as follows:

"I had serious intentions of selling my entire flock, but finally decided to keep over about eight Blue Orpington females and about eight Barred Rock females as breeders, and to raise about 100 chicks each



VICTOR FORTIER,
Assistant Poultry Husbandman at the Central Experiment Farm.

year, as I can give a small flock like this enough of my personal attention to raise high grade specimens. My business during the past two years has been great, and as a business it is a paying proposition. * * * Last year I sold over \$2,000.00 worth of Blue Orpington eggs. This season am behind on orders, and up to the time of writing this circular it has been the biggest egg season I have ever had".

In his recent circular Mr. Nicholson offers a number of important winners at New York, Boston and

Chicago, at prices far less than these birds could be obtained were it not for the fact that he is reducing the size of his flock. In addition to these prize winners he has other exhibition and breeding stock that he will sell at very reasonable prices.

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A. P. W. is gratified to present in this issue a complete reprint of the part that pertains to poultry, of a new bulletin that has been recently issued by the Canadian Agricultural Department. The author, Victor Fortier, Assistant Poultry Husbandman at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, began his practical poultry experience in 1885. He was a prominent exhibitor at leading Canadian shows until 1903 when he entered the employ of the government. Has been a poultry judge and lecturer for many years and a member of many Canada poultry associations. In 1902 he joined the National Poultry Society of France, and is also a member of the committee on bibliography of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in poultry husbandry. In addition to his recent bulletin, he is the author of numerous interesting articles and leaflets on poultry.

Mr. Fortier's bulletin is along original lines and consequently it may be that many will take issue with him in his conclusion. There is no doubt but what if his work is accepted in a fair spirit, it will prove interesting to a large number of poultrymen. *AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD* urges a careful reading of the Bulletin and suggests that readers apply the conclusion advanced by Mr. Fortier with their own birds. If we grant that Mr. Fortier's findings are infalible and that the results are always as visible as those shown in the illustrations, breeders and judges of Standard-bred poultry in the future will have a method of determining ages of exhibition and breeding stock, while the producer of eggs for market will be able to grade his stock according to age in a very easy manner.

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Poultrymen in attendance at the Chicago, New York and Boston Shows who remember the splendid exhibits of White Faced Black Spanish entered by R. A. Rowan of Los Angeles, Calif., and the S. C. Brown Leghorns shown by Williams Bros. & Brace of Fullerton, Calif., will recall that the superb



BUFF ORPINGTONS EGGS

EGGS

Fashion Plate Strain EGGS

We will sell eggs beginning June 1st until the close of the season, at half price. Consult the **Fashion Plate Book** and place your order at once. 28 yards. **Special Rate** for June and July, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$5.00, or \$7.50, per 15.

A. E. MARTZ & SON, Buff Orpington Specialists,

Box E, ARCADIA, IND.

condition in which these birds were shown after their long and tiresome journey across the continent was a matter of comment among experienced exhibitors. While the constitutional vigor and vitality of the birds was largely responsible, considerable credit was due to the excellent care the birds received from C. B. Brown of Whitney's Point, N. Y. Since the close of the show season J. C. Williams of the firm of Williams Bros. & Brace has induced Mr. Brown to move to California to take charge of his poultry work. Mr. Brown left for the "golden west" early in April and is now settled in the midst of satisfactory conditions as the following from a recent letter would indicate:

"Am pleased to say I like my new home very much. I found a modern poultry plant with splendid equipment and certainly the finest flock of S. C. Brown Leghorns I ever saw. It is quite a novelty to me to be able to hatch 184 chicks from 210 eggs under 14 hens. We took off such a hatch a few days ago and in all now have about 700 chicks on their way to 'glory'".

After the unusual poor hatching season that poultrymen have just passed through, many would be willing to challenge a report of an average of 12 chicks from 15 eggs under each of 14 hens, and four extra thrown in for good measure. In the language of Raymond Hitchcock, "it can't be did".

Considerable of the success of the Allentown Fair Poultry Show is due to the untiring efforts and perseverance of Superintendent W. Theo. Wittman. Mr. Wittman "begins early and works late" in mapping and working out the plans and details of this show, that has taken its place as one of the foremost events of the poultry show season. The Allentown Fair Association is one of the most prosperous in the country. Several years ago the directors solicited Mr. Wittman to reorganize and take charge of the poultry department. His answer was that he would do so if given free rein and sole control. His terms were accepted and the result has been since then that Allentown has annually had one of the finest poultry displays that is brought together during the year.

The continued success of the poultry department under Mr. Wittman's direction encouraged the directors to organize other departments on the same plan. That is to engage experienced and capable men and make them solely responsible for the success of their divisions. Last year the remaining departments of the fair were overhauled and reorganized on this basis. The result was that the fair was "bigger and better" than ever, and the reputation of the Allentown exhibition is rapidly extending in other lines as it has in poultry.

Rumor has it that a new poultry building will be voted to Mr. Wittman when he is ready for it, and this will probably be provided within the

near future. At the present time Mr. Wittman has two splendid buildings laid out in the most approved fashion and fitted throughout with modern equipment including judging aisles, Empire Coops, etc. The dates for this year's exhibition are September 22-25th inclusive.

Campines in the Mediterranean Class! That's what the Campine Club has asked for in making application for the admission of Silver and Golden Campines to the Standard. This request has already aroused a protest both within the Revision Committee and among the breeders of Leghorns, and as time goes on opposition will undoubtedly grow in proportion.

While the different classes or divisions of poultry as recognized in the American Standard of Perfection do not always represent the country or section of the globe in which the breeds in that division were originated, it is true to a considerable extent. As an illustration that this is the intent in classifying Standard breeds, the Cornish fowl, formerly known as the Indian Game, after being included in the list of Oriental Games for many years, is to be classed with English breeds in the 1915 Standard, as it is an accepted fact that they originated in Cornwall, England, in the early part of the last century and are in every sense of the word an English production.

It is on this point that the breeders of Leghorns are already objecting to the proposal to have the varieties of Campines classed with Mediterranean breeds. It so happens that the Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas, Spanish and Andalusians, the five breeds that constitute the Mediterranean Class, are said to have originated in countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, whereas the original Campine is a native of Belgium. A few years ago the Belgian Campine was taken in hand by the English poultry fanciers who have materially improved it in constitutional vigor, as well as in type and color. On the other hand the Campine Club Standard for shape very closely follows the present Standard description for Leghorn shape.

It has been suggested that Campines be added to the English Class as a recognition of the results of the English breeders' skill in improving type and color. If this rule were to apply, the Light Brahma should be included in the American Class, for though the original fowls came from Asia, the

FAIR VIEW WHITE ROCKS

Prominent winners east and west. Great summer sale now on. Write today.

GUY DAILY, Box G. JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

1913 Palace Champion Barred Rocks

The "Best Of All" prizes. Best Display was awarded to *Canavan's Barred Rocks* in the best class of the variety ever exhibited at the Palace N.Y. Show. Stock for sale P. CANAVAN. PHILMONT, N. Y.

The Great Leghorn Farms

R. C. Brown, S. C. Buff, S. C. Brown and Black. A fine lot of stock for sale, cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Send for Circular.

HENDERSON & BILLINGS. ST. MARY'S, ONT., CAN.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-C-E-A

can be used as a tonic and conditioner. Guaranteed to make poultry healthy—make hens lay—help chicks grow and shorten moulting period. Only costs 1 cent a day for thirty fowl. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



1st Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1913



Head of 1st Pen, Philadelphia, 1913

Summer Sale of Rancocas Stock

Rancocas have in their breeding yard, over sixty birds that have won at such shows as Madison Square Garden and Palace Show, New York City, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, Boston, Philadelphia and Hagerstown. We have hundreds of early chicks bred from them that are coming on splendidly. We propose for the first time in the history of the farm to hold a summer sale, and to offer at reduced prices, some of our record birds, together with 200 other choice specimens. This will be an unusual opportunity to secure White Leghorns and White Rocks that have won national fame. The sale will include White Leghorn males that have won as follows: First cock at Philadelphia 1912; First Pen male at Philadelphia 1911; First Pen male at Boston 1913; First Pen male at Madison Square Garden 1910; and such famous White Rock males as second White Cockerel, Boston 1913; Third Cockerel at Madison Square Garden 1913; Fourth Cockerel at Madison Square Garden 1913; and Fourth Pen male at Boston 1913. This sale will include many other record birds and choice breeders. Write for our summer sale catalog.

Rancocas Poultry Farms

Box 610, Browns Mills, New Jersey

*** Do not delay—Send today for a copy of our Clubbing Catalogue. It saves you money on your magazines ***

PARTRIDGE ROCKS

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPIONS
The best breeding stock and greatest winners always for sale. Eggs in season.
BIRD BROS., Box 14, MEYERSDALE, PA.

BRONZE TURKEYS

Golden and Silver Campine Eggs
At Half Price After June Fifteenth

From America's champion Blue Ribbon Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Baltimore. The Fashion Plate catalogue for Campine free.

E. F. DEAN,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

DARK CORNISH GET THE COIN

DR. W. A. LOW, Importer and Breeder,

Low's "Ideal" Dark Cornish are winners and will win for you Choice exhibition cockerels and pullets, massive, low built, heavy boned birds. Fully matured and fit for keen competition. Write your wants.

CATONSVILLE, MD.

type and color markings are the product of American breeders. The American Standard has no class for Belgian races of poultry and what to do with Campines will be a problem that the Revision Committee must solve. It has also been suggested that the Campines having originated in the Netherlands, that the old Dutch Class that formerly included the Hamburg varieties be resurrected to again include Hamburgs as well as Campines.

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Through the courtesy of Harvey C. Wood of Bound Brook, N. J., we have been furnished with a copy of the new Year Book of the Light Brahma Club. The page devoted to the photographs of the officers of the club shows a wealth of "new blood" as well as a sufficient number of the "old guard" to serve as a reminder of the days when the Light Brahma was King among the breeds of Standard-bred poultry. The enthusiasm and energy of the younger men who have become interested in this worthy fowl, and who are taking an active part in the work of the American Light Brahma Club must certainly bear fruit in promoting the objects of the club which quoting from the constitution are as follows:

"Its object shall be to promote and encourage a greater improvement and advancement in quality; more general breeding of Light Brahmans and Light Brahma Bantams; the dissemination of reliable and practical information of their good points and qualities; to encourage their breeders to exhibit their birds at both large and small shows; the giving of suitable rewards, and building up a correct and high standard to which they shall be bred in all sections of the country".

As earnest and enthusiastic body of men attended the club meeting held at the last Boston Show as have been present at any specialty club meeting held during the year. Everyone present seemed to be bubbling over with enthusiasm over the future outlook for the welfare of the breed and the club. Part of this undoubtedly was due to the splendid display of Light Brahmans at the Boston Show, consisting of 227 birds, the largest display of this grand old variety that has been brought out in a number of years. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the club during the Madison Square Garden 1914-15 show. Every member present at Boston went home with a determination to do his part in bringing out another large and repre-

sentative display of the breed to help increase the membership of the club.

The year book consists of 64 pages and cover and contains in addition to the usual list of members, the Constitution and By-Laws, reports of officers, etc., a number of interesting articles on the Light Brahma. The list of contributors include such well-known breeders as I. K. Felch, Geo. V. Fletcher, Chas. I. Balch, Wm. A. Hendrickson, F. M. Prescott, J. W. Shaw and others. The officers of the club are J. W. Shaw, Brockton, Mass., president; Joseph Elias, Philadelphia, Pa., vice-president; Frank P. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary-treasurer; Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., assistant secretary. A copy of this interesting publication can be obtained by sending to Assistant Secretary Wood.

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The following letter from Lew H. Bown, East Aurora, N. Y., will be of interest to Faverolle breeders:

"I have been interested in your writings on White Faverolles and concur with your ideas regarding feathering on shanks and five toes. Have just received a copy of the proposed Standard from Geo. Hole, Secretary of the White Faverolle Club. I am a member of the club, but believe that we will make an awful mistake and one that will result in harm to the White Faverolles if we adopt a Standard that gives so much range.

"I have been breeding White Faverolles for a comparatively short time, but they have proven to be the most profitable variety I have ever had, and I believe they have a great future. Like many other American poultrymen I am not strongly in favor of feathered legs, but do not believe we should sacrifice distinctive breed qualities. It is far more important to have good full beards and muffs on Faverolles than clean legs, and I do not believe that you would want the former without the latter, as the feathering on the legs goes with

and harmonizes with the whiskers. However, I am not in favor of having long stiff quill feathers.

"The greatest mistake of all is to even suggest less than five toes. This is just as important a characteristic as any other and four toes should be a disqualification. Also the Standard should be more explicit about comb. It should read either five or six points and describe a comb of medium size.

"We should encourage long, deep bodies and broad, round, full breasts. With these I am sure that White Faverolles will develop into one of the greatest egg machines in the world.

"I now have a pen of eight pullets hatched July 4, 1913. They are well developed and began laying January 1st, 1914. Up to May 15 they laid 620 eggs, an average of 77 eggs in 105 days for each pullet. Five cockerels hatched the same time are fully developed and above Standard weight.

"White Faverolles are easily confined, very quiet, strong, vigorous and easy to raise. They are admired by all and if our Standard does not spoil them, they will win their way to the front".

Smith's Single Comb Black Minorcas

My wonderful record of all 5 first prizes in a quality class at Boston, Jan. 12-17, 1914 proves conclusively that I have the quality flock of America. Better prepare for next season by securing some of this winning blood—Several choice cockerels for sale. Send for descriptive catalogue.

Wm. A. Smith, Box 536-W Metuchen, N.J.

FERRIS LEGHORNS 30% CUT

Eggs from our bred-to-lay stock are only \$6.00 per hundred in June and \$5.00 per hundred in July. Chicks \$16.00 per hundred in June \$12.00 per hundred in July. Can ship on short notice. See catalog for prices in smaller or larger quantities.

Ferris Improved White Leghorns are in a class by themselves; they will lay 160 eggs a year and are splendid exhibition birds with fine white plumage, good heads and low, well spread tails. SUMMER SALE OF STOCK, Splendid bargains in stock of all grades—thousands of cocks, cockerels, pullets and hens direct from our special laying pens and from our exhibition matings.

Have you had your copy of our new catalog? If not, send a postal today. It is absolutely free and we will be glad to send you a copy. The Ferris Leghorn Farm. GEORGE B. FERRIS, 908 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LLENROC REDS - GREAT SUMMER SALE

We must sacrifice a large number of breeders to make room for our 800 hen hatched chicks. \$30 trios \$15 - \$50 pens \$25. Individual birds, cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets at half price. Eventually "Llenroc Reds" Why not now. All stock farm raised. Write today. HOUCK & ALT, 87 Fuller St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFF ROCKS VIERHELLER'S SUNBURST STRAIN

at the two last meetings of the American Buff Rock Club our Sunburst Strain have won the Club Championship Cup for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. AT CLEVELAND, DECEMBER 3-7, 1913

at 1913-14 Club Meeting we won more firsts than all competitors combined. 1st pen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, also special for best display and other awards. EGGS for hatching from the finest matings ever put together \$3.00 per setting and up. Send for mating list.

VIERHELLER BROS., 71 Sylvania Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROSE'S ORPINGTONS

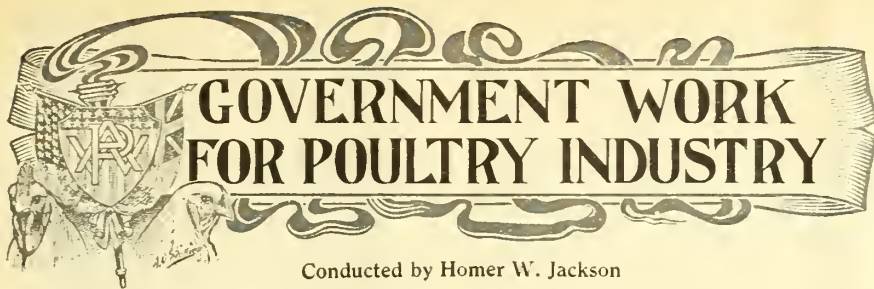
Orpingtons - Special Summer Sale - Orpingtons

1000 - Breeders Buffs and Blacks - 1000

Grasp this opportunity to secure some of these "Hardy Canadian-bred Orpingtons. To make room for the finest lot of youngsters I ever owned, I must clear out at sacrifice prices many of my valuable breeding and exhibition Buff and Black Orpingtons. Send today for a copy of my Special Summer Sales List and get full particulars of this remarkable sale of Orpingtons. Orders now being booked for early hatched Cockerels and Pullets for fall and winter shows.

HUGH A. ROSE, FONTHILL, ONT., CANADA





Conducted by Homer W. Jackson

DISEASES OF CHICKS

DISEASES OF CHICKS is the most timely topic that can be considered in this department this month—and when a poultryman uses that term he means “white diarrhoea” at least three-fourths of the time.

THE CAUSES OF “WHITE DIARRHOEA” have been investigated most carefully in recent years by government workers, however, and the situation has been cleared up so generally that it is now possible for an observant layman to discriminate closely between the many different ailments that may result in chick epidemics, which formerly were classed under the one general head of “white diarrhoea”. As a result of this clearer understanding of the situation, the epidemics of disease among young chicks which a few years ago threatened the very life of the industry, have been greatly reduced in number and in extent, and there is now no reason why the chick raiser should suffer heavy losses from this cause.

DIARRHOEA IS NOT A DISEASE in itself, but a symptom in a number of diseases, as is now quite generally understood, and the chick raiser who may still suffer occasional losses along this line finds it possible to determine quickly the exact nature and cause of the ailment and thus prevent a recurrence of the trouble with subsequent broods. Chick diseases resulting in diarrhoea are easily classified under the following heads:

Those caused by improper brooding.

Those caused by injurious foods or improper methods of feeding.

Infectious diseases.

BROODER PNEUMONIA OR CONGESTION of the lungs and catarrh of the bowels are of common occurrence where brooding facilities are inadequate or defective. Chicks that are overheated, chilled, exposed to dampness, direct air currents, etc., are especially liable to these ailments and losses sometimes are extremely heavy. Shipments of day-old chicks in the changeable weather of early spring and the use of “fireless” brooders are especially liable to cause these disorders. The chicks may or may not have abnormal discharges, but the

trouble usually is reported as “white diarrhoea” just the same. For a full description of causes and symptoms of these ailments see the excellent general treatise on poultry diseases published by the Maine Experiment Station as Bulletin No. 398.

DIGESTIVE DISORDERS IN CHICKS, due to improper foods and feeding, are quite common during the first month of the chick's life. These almost invariably result in diarrhoea and, so far as outward symptoms are concerned, there is no way to distinguish between such disorders and those of a bacterial nature. The digestive organs of newly-hatched chicks are extremely delicate, and too many “notions” pass current in regard to what is and what is not proper feeding. Several of our stations such as Maine, Cornell, Geneva, W. Va., and others have published invaluable literature on this subject and have done much to improve general practice in this respect. See this department for April for references to special bulletins.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. It is when we come to consider infectious diseases of chicks, however, that we begin really to appreciate what our Experiment Stations have done. As a result of their investigations we find three clearly defined infectious diseases responsible for most of the epidemics that formerly made chick raising pretty much of a gamble in some quarters. I believe that an enterprising young pathologist could find one or two more of sufficient importance to entitle them to admission to this list though these three really seem a plenty.

BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHOEA is easily first in point of publicity attained—in fact it has secured such a grip on the chick-raiser's imagination that there is a very general tendency on the part of many to report infection without even attempting to examine the dead chicks for evidence. Little uncertainty need exist in regard to this disease, its cause, symptoms and practical means of prevention, thanks to the investigations at Storrs Experiment Station, (Conn.),

(See Bulletin Nos. 60, 68 and 74), and New York State Veterinary College, (see Annual Reports of N. Y. S. Vet. Col. for 1909-1910 and 1910-11). Some attention has been given to this subject also at the Maryland and Rhode Island Stations. The condition of the intestines and liver show characteristic symptoms which make it comparatively easy to determine the presence of this disease without the necessity for calling on the bacteriologist for diagnosis—provided the observer is familiar also with the symptoms of the other diseases referred to in this article.

I DO NOT BELIEVE IT is possible for the layman to diagnose this disease with any certainty, however, except by a sort of eliminative process. In other words, if the chick shows the symptoms generally assigned to bacillary white diarrhoea and if it is perfectly clear, on careful examination, that the lungs are not involved and the alimentary canal does not indicate digestive disorders, then and not till then, should the presence of bacillary white diarrhoea be assumed. This statement is not intended to minimize in any manner the danger from this disease, but merely to discourage the common tendency to jump to the conclusion that chicks with diarrhoea have bacillary infection. As a matter of fact only a comparatively small proportion of them do so.

THIS DISEASE APPEARS to be quite prevalent in some sections of the country, particularly in New England, but it is not clear to what extent it is distributed throughout the country. While at Pennsylvania Experiment Station I made it a practice to encourage the sending in of specimens from all flocks reported to have “white diarrhoea” and among all those that were sent I failed to find a single case that could certainly be diagnosed as bacillary white diarrhoea.

ANOTHER FORM OF DISEASE causing diarrhoea in chicks (coccidiosis) has received special consideration in the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. D. A., and the causes and symptoms are fully discussed in Circular No. 128 of the Bureau. This disease affects the ceca of the chick. The symptoms are comparatively plain, and with a careful reading of this circular no difficulty whatever should be experienced in identifying them. Coccidiosis is widely distributed throughout the country, but just how general it has been responsible for epidemics I have no means of knowing. Circular No. 128 was issued in 1908, and since then no further publications have been received from the bureau on this subject, though it is known that much work has been done and presumably the disease now is much better understood

“SENSATION”

and RED PRINCE Strains of Rose and Single Comb Reds

Winners of 186 prizes at New York, Boston, and Providence, since December, 1909; including 31 firsts, \$50 cup for Display, Boston, 1912; Display, New York, 1912-13, and State Cup for Display for six successive years at Providence, R. I.

Eggs at “Sensational” Prices. AFTER JUNE 1st all eggs above and utility grade at HALF THE REGULAR PRICE. Plenty of time to Hatch Winners for the Winter Shows. Stamp for Mating List.

RED FEATHER FARM, F. W. C. Almy, Prop. and Mgr., Box 22, Tiverton 4 Corner, R. I.

and its prevalence more clearly defined.

ASPERGILLOSIS IS A BIG NAME for another chick disease often confused with the others just mentioned, but I do not know of a smaller one that can answer for it. While all of our scientists who have been investigating chick diseases have called attention to aspergillosis as a cause of epidemic white diarrhoea, we know of no investigator who has given this subject special study, nor of any station publication in which it is discussed at length except in the Maine Station Bulletin No. 398 already referred to. There is excellent reason to believe that aspergillosis is very common in various parts of the country and it would seem that some of our poultry pathologists should be detailed to investigate it more thoroughly. This disease affects the lungs of the chicks, forming characteristic nodules that can hardly be mistaken for anything else, aside from the fact that there appears to be a possibility of congestion or brooder pneumonia being mistaken for aspergillosis when the symptoms are not clearly defined.

CARBON DIOXIDE IN INCUBATION

In the February number of this magazine attention was called to the fact that a bulletin was soon to be issued by Storrs Experiment Station with the above title. This bulletin is now out and its importance and timeliness entitle it to special attention. In the February number I called attention to the work done at Utah and at Guelph, Canada, in investigating this subject. The Storrs bulletin records what appears to be a very comprehensive investigation of the subject and seems to settle pretty definitely some of the points that have been matters of uncertainty and dispute every since the Utah and Guelph bulletins were issued.

PROFESSOR LAMSON'S EXPERIMENTS have been conducted over a period of five years, nearly 10,000 eggs have been used in the tests, and the results secured must be regarded as of definite practical value. The direct object of the experiments was to ascertain the effect of varying proportions of carbon dioxide upon the development of the embryo. Careful tests were made to learn the amount of this gas normally present under sitting hens and also the effect of the presence of larger and smaller proportions in incubators.

IT WAS FOUND THAT under natural conditions the carbon dioxide content is at a very low point during the early stages of incubation, increasing rapidly until it approximates about 50 parts in 10,000 near the end of the period. It was found, as was expected, that much the greater part of the carbon dioxide present is given off by the growing embryo. Through the employment of an air pump and a meter it was possible to regulate exactly the circulation of the air in the experimental incubators and by varying the amount supplied to determine the degree of ventilation required for best results. It was found that a circulation of air approximating five cubic feet per hour for each fifty eggs was

necessary in order to secure the best results with the incubators used.

VARIOUS PERCENTAGES OF CARBON DIOXIDE were then tested in the incubators and it was found that under any ordinary condition that would be met in artificial incubation the proportion of this gas present is a matter of no practical concern. Standard incubators operated according to the manufacturer's instructions show a lower proportion of carbon dioxide than that found under hens, but no unfavorable effect on the hatch could be detected. Neither was any advantage found to result from increasing the amount of this gas. When the content of carbon dioxide approached 150 parts in 10,000—a condition never attained in practical operations except as the combined result of peculiar conditions and utter disregard of operating instructions—hatches were noticeably injured.

SOME FINAL CONCLUSIONS from these experiments are here quoted:

"The amount of carbon dioxide under sitting hens at the beginning of the period of incubation is much higher than for the room and increases to 50 or 60 parts in 10,000".

"In the commercial incubators tested, the amount of carbon dioxide increases from an amount a little higher than room air to a total of 30 to 50 parts in 10,000".

"The normal embryo is able to withstand a wide variation of carbon dioxide during incubation. It is practically impossible to remove all of this gas from the egg chamber without serious results from excessive evaporation. Where the ventilation was increased and the carbon dioxide did not exceed 30 parts in 10,000 (a low maximum) no marked reduction in the percentage hatch was found. Good results were obtained in all cases when the carbon dioxide did not exceed 60 parts in 10,000, which approximates the amount found in natural incubation. The effect of carbon dioxide is slight until a maximum of 150 parts is reached; as the amount raised above this point there is a marked decrease in the number of chickens hatched. We conclude that in all incubators carbon dioxide will be found, but its presence is not essential to successful incubation".

POLISH ALL VARIETIES

Readers who desire to secure fowl that are both useful and ornamental, should turn to the advertising of Braun Bros., page 669. They are among the largest breeders of Polish fowl in America and have made twenty selected matings for the egg trade. The Polish are particularly adapted to the breeder who has to keep his fowls confined, as these unique appearing fowls stand confinement unusually well. They are productive and also excellent for table use. Better write them today for their summer prices. June hatched Polish do particularly well and mature in time for the winter shows. When writing mention A. P. W.

MONEY IN CAPONS

Why not plan to caponize a few of the surplus cockerels? Try the experiment and see how easily it is to increase your profits from this source. For full particulars refer to the advertising of Geo. Beouy, R. 17, Cedar Vale, Kansas, in this issue, then send 10 cents for this book giving simple instructions that enables anyone to perform the operation. Do it today.

H-O POULTRY FEEDS

for a healthy flock and larger profits. They include: H-O Steam Cooked Chick Feed, Intermediate Scratch, Scratch Food, Poultry Feed, Dry Poultry Mash or Chick Food. Write for sample and prices.

THE H-O CO., - - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE MARK OF POULTRY QUALITY
The Tywacana Farm Indian Head signifies hardy, vigorous bird of great laying ability.

TY-WAC-A-NA
White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks have years of utility breeding back of them. They are large, beautiful, thrifty and profitable birds.

Write for catalogue.
Tywacana Poultry Farms Co.,
Box 60, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.



Conkey's Starting Food for Baby Chicks

Is a ready prepared food that supplies the right elements for proper nourishment and vigor. Its use

Makes Chicks Sturdy

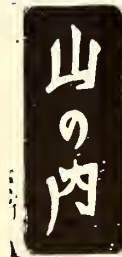
Prepares and strengthens them for regular ration. Saves trouble and worry.

Lessens Leg Weakness

Guaranteed to satisfy or money back. 25 lbs. \$1.65, 50 lbs. \$3, 100 lbs. \$5.75. Small sizes 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.

Conkey's Lice Powder

Dusted on sitting hens rids them of lice and keeps chicks free from these disease breeding pests. 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1 pkgs. The G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, O.



YAMA FARMS

OUR Summer sale offerings include many of our New York State Fair winners, and the males heading the following pens of our 1914 matings. If you have not already received a copy of this mating list, accurately describing these males, we will mail you one upon request.

MINORCAS

Pens 2, 7, 10

BARRED ROCKS

Pens 16, 17, 18, 18½, 19

In addition to these males, we have the finest, most uniform lot of males we have ever offered to the public, at summer prices. Every one sold on a money back guarantee. Write for a complete list of the birds we have to offer. Description, show record, and untouched photographs of many of them will be sent to those interested.

YAMA FARMS,

Napanoch, N. Y.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

Saturday, June 6, is Rooster day in Missouri.

The next annual exhibition of the Genesee County Poultry Association, Batavia, N. Y., will be held Jan. 11-16, 1915. The Secretary is Lee Folger.

During the past ten years the average price of storage packed eggs at New York has exceeded 20 cents only three times—in 1909, 1910 and 1912.

F. E. Harrison, Menominee, Mich., well known breeder of Rhode Island Reds, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. His rapid recovery is expected.

Poultry Husbandry, published at Waterville, N. Y., has been taken over by Farm Poultry, Boston, Mass. The two papers will be consolidated beginning with the current issue.

"Der Gefluegel-Zuechter", the only poultry paper in the United States published in German, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with the publication of the April, 1914, issue.

The Crystal Palace Show, England's classic, reached its limit in both entries and classification at the last show held November, 1913. Curtailment in classification must be made in the future.

W. O. Jennings formerly connected with the Park & Pollard Co., of Boston, Mass., recently accepted a position in the home offices of the Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A change in the management of the New York and New Jersey Poultry Farms, Oranburg, N. Y., was made on April 1, 1914. The business is now in charge of L. E. Hazer to whom all communications should be addressed.

Wm. Sullivan, for many years connected with the Buffalo office of the Essex-Model Incubator Co., has accepted a position with the Globe Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of "Blue Ribbon" brand poultry feeds.

The next annual meeting of the American Light Brahma Club will be held at Madison Square Garden in December. Arrangements are already under way to have the exhibit of Light Brahmas greatly exceed any similar exhibit of recent years.

Poultrymen of Hettinger County, North Dakota, have organized a co-operative association the aims of which are to promote the breeding and marketing of pure bred fowls and the marketing of eggs. Eggs will be marketed through the agency of the local creamery at Mott. Movements

of this kind are proving successful in Wisconsin.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in poultry husbandry will be held at MacDonald College, Quebec, in August. The main building of the poultry department will be used for the deliberations.

J. Y. Bicknell, one of the "old time" poultrymen and well known as a judge to many of the present generation, was recently re-elected to the office of Grand Secretary of the Royal Arcanum, a position that he has very creditably filled for many years.

At a recent meeting of the English Poultry Club a sub-committee was appointed to look into the possibility of obtaining entries and arrange for a display of English bred poultry at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Miss Carey, who is well known in America, is head of the committee who has charge of the work.

At the close of the first six months of the laying contest at Storrs, Conn., and Thorndale, Pa., the following averages are noted. At Storrs, 820

hens have made an average production of 593, while 500 hens at Thorndale are credited with an average production of 834 eggs per pen. At Thorndale a pen of White Wyandottes lead with an average production of 119.2 followed closely by a pen of Rhode



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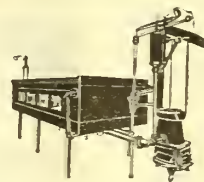
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Island Reds with 118.4. A White Wyandotte pen leads at Storrs also, the average being 107.5 with a pen of White Leghorns in second place with an average of 96.3 eggs. In each case the feeding methods are practically the same, but the hens at Thorndale appear to have the "edge" on the Storrs contestants. Of course the larger number of hens at Storrs would naturally effect the general average, but should there be as great a difference? Did the entrants at Thorndale succeed in making better selections or has the location something to do with the result?

The year book of the American Black Orpington Club is now ready. Every breeder of the Blacks should have a copy. It will prove both interesting and helpful.

Salt Lake City is the latest to contribute to the over-crowded field of poultry journalism. Volume 1, number 1 of the Western Poultryman has just made its appearance. Harlow R. Grow is the publisher.

A setting hen covering a setting of eggs was recently shipped from Reno, Nev., to N. Olsen, Merced, Cal. Hen and eggs arrived in good condition. Wells-Fargo employees handling the shipment claim it to be the first of the kind during their experience.

There are several pens of New Zealand White Leghorns among the contestants in the Missouri Egg Laying Contest. Although these birds arrived late and badly out of condition and went into moult immediately, they have at last found their bearings and are hitting up a merry pace. Pen No. 102 was only 10 eggs behind the leading Leghorn pen in production for April.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "UNITED"

(Continued from page 645)

and former owner of the American plant, at Scotch Plains, N. J., now owned by the UNITED; started and put on paying basis three poultry plants in different parts of Africa, one in Australia and one in England, in addition to the very successful Scotch Plains plant; employed by the South African and Australian government to lecture to farmers on poultry raising; has acted as judge in some of the largest shows in America, England and Africa; at Scotch Plains, has supplied "anything from a canary to an elephant" in addition to the Cook Orpingtons of international fame; for six years editor of Orpington Poultry Journal. The Cook stock has won more than 14,000 first prizes.

C. E. Spough, the Rugby Rock Man, has been breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks for fifteen years at Rugby, Ind., his farm being about four miles from Hope, Ind., the famous thoroughbred poultry center; member Executive

Board, Indiana branch, American Poultry Association; President American Barred Plymouth Rock Club; life member, American Poultry Association. Mr. Spough has long been known for the excellence of his stock, quite frequent articles in the poultry journals referring to the unusually good colorings and shape of his birds. He has devoted himself exclusively to the problem of improving the Rugby Rocks, as he has called them. The winner of many prizes, he took, at one recent large show, ten regular prizes, a silver medal, the American Plymouth Rock Club cup, another \$25 cup, five \$10 cups, five special money prizes and two other special prizes. His stock will hereafter be marketed exclusively by the United, and the United will have advantage of his expert knowledge.

Charles I. Fishel, of Hope, Ind., was the junior member of J. C. Fishel & Son, the farm and business of which are now owned by the United Poultry Farms. Mr. Fishel has been in the poultry business all his life and is a recognized authority on thoroughbred stock. He is a licensed judge of the American Poultry Association; Secretary of the Indiana branch of the American Poultry Association; Secretary of the American Breeders' and Fanciers' Association, and National Organizer for the American Poultry Association. J. C. Fishel & Son were the owners of "Fisheldotte", the home of the widely advertised "World's Best" White Wyandotte chickens. "Fisheldotte" is situated on one side of the town of Hope, and on the opposite side is the famous "Fishelton", the White Plymouth Rock U. R. Fishel plant, also now the property of the United Poultry Farms. Mr. Charles I. Fishel is a director of the United Poultry Farms, and his energies will henceforth be devoted to its success.



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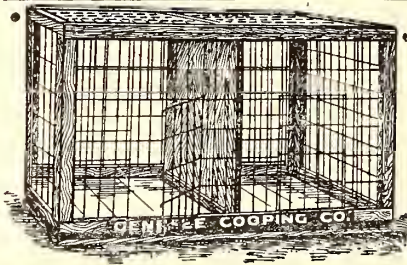
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PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

[Continued from page 633]

ARTICLE III

Legislative

Section 8. The legislative powers of this association shall be vested in such regular and special meetings as are provided for in this constitution and laws.

Section 9. Fifty members (including accredited representatives of associate and state or provincial members) present and voting shall constitute a quorum.

Section 10. Except as otherwise provided in the constitution and laws, a majority vote shall decide all questions.

Section 11. The annual meeting shall begin the second Tuesday in August of each year, the place of holding it to be determined by a mail ballot of the association at the same time and in the same manner as the mail election of officers. It shall not be held at any other time or in connection with any poultry exhibit or display, unless for extraordinary reasons the Executive Board recommends at an annual meeting that exceptions to one or both of these specifications be made for the next annual meeting; in which case the time, as well as the place, shall be determined by vote of the whole association in the annual mail ballot.

(Note.—This exception is made to provide for such cases as the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, when it would be impractical to hold the meeting of the Association separate from the poultry show.)

Section 12. Special meetings of the association shall be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen members of the Executive Board, not less than ten days or more than sixty days later than the date of the request. No business that has not been announced in the call for a special meeting shall be considered at that meeting.

ARTICLE IV

Executive

Section 13. The executive powers of this association shall be vested in the officers and committees hereinafter provided for, and in such other committees as may be created for special purposes by act of the association.

Section 14. The officers of this association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Election Commissioner, an Executive Board consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, six elective members and the Presidents (or their substitutes) of all State and Provincial members; a Committee on Credentials; a Board of Review and the following standing committees:—Committee on Finance, Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals, Committee on Judiciary, Committee on Education, Committee on Legislation, Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges, Committee on Standards.

Section 15. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and the six elective members of the Executive Board shall be elected by a mail ballot of the association to be taken by the Election Commissioner and the result certified by the Board of Review as provided in the Laws.

Section 16. The Election Commissioner shall be elected by a majority vote at each annual meeting, and shall not be eligible to any other office.

Section 17. The Credentials Committee, consisting of five members, shall be appointed by the Executive Board at its first session preceding each annual convention from among the members of the association.

Section 18. The Board of Review, consisting of five members, shall be elected at each annual meeting, from among the members present. No officer of the association or candidate for office shall be eligible to serve on this Board.

Section 19. The Treasurer shall be chosen annually by the Executive Board.

Section 20. The Committee on Finance shall consist of the president and two other members chosen annually by the Executive Board from the Elective members of the Board.

Section 21. The Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals, consisting of three members, of whom two at least shall be elective members of the Executive Board, shall be chosen annually by the Executive Board.

Section 22. The Committee on Judiciary, on Education and on Legislation, consisting of three members each, shall be chosen annually by the Executive Board, the chairman of each committee to be a member (either elective or ex-officio) of the Board.

Section 23. The Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges shall consist of the six elective members of the Executive Board, the chairman to be designated by the President.

Section 24. The Committee on Standards, consisting of five members, two of whom shall be general licensed judges, one a competent artist, and one a man qualified to edit the Standard, shall be appointed annually by the Executive Board, and a member of the association having been appointed to this committee shall be re-appointed annually unless the Executive Board, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and constituting a quorum, elects to do otherwise.

Section 25. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Election Commissioner shall be chosen for one year.

Section 26. In 1915 no elective members of the Executive Board shall be chosen. In 1916 one member shall be elected for two years, and two for three years. In 1917 one member shall be elected for one year and two for three years. At each of these two elections, the candidate or candidates receiving the largest vote shall have the longest term. Beginning in 1918, the six elective members of the Executive Board shall be elected, two each year for terms of three years, in such a manner as to give one representative to each of the following geographical districts:—

District I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

District II. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas.

District III. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.

District IV. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma.

District V. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California.

District VI. Canada and Newfoundland.

These geographical divisions shall be recognized in the election of members of the Executive Board, beginning with the first election held after this Constitution becomes operative.

Section 27. Except as otherwise provided, official terms shall begin at the commencement of new business at each annual meeting, and end at the close of unfinished business at the succeeding annual meeting.

Section 28. The association shall pay the railroad fares of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and the elective members of the Executive Board to all executive meetings, of the Election Commissioner for attendance at the annual meeting, and of such members of the Committee on Judiciary, and the Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals as are not members of the Executive Board, and shall allow these officers and committeemen \$5.00 per day for other expenses while on service. All other committees shall receive such expenses and compensation as the resolutions creating them provide.

Section 29. The association shall pay no salaries to officers except as provided in its Laws. Compensation for unusual services of an officer or committee shall be provided for in the act of specifying such service.

Section 30. All vacancies that occur among the officers of the association, or on standing or special committees, when not otherwise provided for, shall be temporarily filled by the President with the consent of two-thirds of the Executive Board present and consti-

tuting a quorum, or of three-fourths of the entire board on a mail ballot, such appointment to expire with new business at the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

Judicial.

Section 31. The President shall be the sole interpreter of the Laws when the association is not in session.

Section 32. The Judicial powers of this association shall be exercised by the Executive Board, which in accordance with the procedure outlined in the laws may suspend an officer or disqualify, suspend or expel a member subject to the right of such officer or member to appeal to the association.

Section 33. The official emblem of the association shall consist of a shield-shaped design, bearing in conspicuous form on its face near the three margins the words, "American Poultry Association," within which wording is an inverted wishbone inclosing an American shield, on the barred field of which is a maple leaf, emblematic of Canada.

Section 34. The official seal of the association shall consist of the official emblem, above which shall be the clause, "Organized 1873," and below which shall be the word, "Seal."

Section 35. This constitution shall be in force and effect beginning with September 1st, 1914, and may be amended in accordance with the procedure given in the Laws only by a three-fourths vote of the members present and voting at any regular meeting of the association. All previous constitutions and sections thereof are hereby repealed, beginning with September 1st, 1914.

LAWS

ARTICLE I.

Election of Members.

Section 36. Applications for membership must be made upon forms furnished by the Secretary, and must be indorsed by two individual life members of the American Poultry Association.

Section 37. The fee for individual life and associate membership shall be \$10.00, said fee to accompany the application and to be returned if the application is rejected. There shall be no fee for State or Provincial membership.

Section 38. Applications for membership shall be acted upon by the Executive Board either by mail or in regular or special session. When the vote on an application is by mail the Secretary shall duly advise all members of the Executive Board in form and manner required by said board, and if any member of the Executive Board within twenty days objects to an applicant being admitted to membership, such applicant shall be voted upon by the Executive Board in regular or special session. When the Executive Board in session votes upon applications, a majority shall elect.

Section 39. Individual life members shall be eligible to all rights and privileges of membership immediately upon election by the Executive Board.

Section 40. Unless after notification they request that their names be retained, the Secretary shall drop from the official mailing list the names of members who in two successive years fail to exercise their right to vote by mail; provided that upon written request of any such member his, or her, name shall at once be restored to said list.

Section 41. The credentials of Associate and State or Provincial members must reach the Secretary before the opening roll call of meetings attended by such representatives. These credentials must be on forms furnished by the Secretary of this association, and must show that the delegate presenting them was appointed by the association which he represents at a legal meeting of such association held within one year from the date of the meeting of the American Poultry Association in which he seeks to take part.

ARTICLE II.

Duties of President.

Section 42. The President shall preside at all meetings of the association, act as Chairman of the Executive

Board, and of the Finance Committee, countersign all checks when properly attested by the Secretary, verify the Secretary's itemized annual inventory, appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, fill vacancies in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, call special meetings of the association or of the Executive Board in accordance with these Laws, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to his office, safeguarding the interests of the association at all times, and especially in the intervals between meetings, and with the consent of a majority of the elective members of the Executive Board, he may at any time take such action as seems necessary to protect the interests of the association in any matter involving legal procedure.

ARTICLE III.

Duties of Vice-President.

Section 43. In the absence of the president from a meeting, or in case of his death, resignation, or inability to act, the Vice-President shall perform his duties. In the event of the absence of both the President and the Vice-President the one of the two ranking elective members of the Executive Board whose name alphabetically is first, shall preside.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties of Secretary.

Section 44. The Secretary shall devote his entire time and attention to the duties of the office as set forth in this article, and to such other duties as the President and Executive Board may direct.

Section 45. He shall prepare and distribute all notices of meetings of the association and of the Executive Board, and keep the minutes of such meetings; shall have charge of all books and papers pertaining to his office; shall conduct the general correspondence of the association and keep on file all letters received, and carbon or duplicate copies of all letters sent out by him. He shall have authority, with the concurrence of the Finance Committee, to employ the necessary office assistants.

Section 46. He shall furnish to all members certificates of membership, and shall exercise reasonable diligence to insure that the credentials of representatives of associate and state or provincial members are in proper form, and are presented in due season.

Section 47. He shall collect and keep strict account of all moneys due to the association, and remit to the Treasurer monthly, or oftener, as the Finance Committee may direct.

Section 48. He shall attest all checks and vouchers and make a complete itemization on the face of each voucher.

Section 49. He shall be the custodian of, and keep well insured all property of the association not otherwise provided for, and shall keep all insurance policies in a safety deposit vault.

Section 50. He shall make an inventory of all property of the association in his possession at the end of each fiscal year and furnish a copy of the same to the President.

Section 51. He shall give bond, to be approved by the Finance Committee, for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be paid for by the association and to be kept by the President.

Section 52. He shall keep a correct list of the names of all members of the association, their places of residence and the date of their election, and shall at the proper times furnish the Election Commissioner with the official mailing list, with lists of all officers to be elected, and with such further information as he may require for the performance of his duties.

Section 53. The Secretary, with the consent of the Finance Committee, may employ to work under his direction for a period not exceeding six months in the year, and at compensation not exceeding \$25.00 per week, and necessary traveling expenses, a man to be known as the "General Organizer," whose duty it shall be to canvass for individual and associate members, to cooperate with those requesting his assistance in promoting organizations

for the advancement of poultry interests, and to make written reports of his work, a summary of such reports to be included in the annual report of the Secretary.

Section 54. The Secretary, with the consent of the Finance Committee, may appoint organizers in any state or province to solicit individual life members, and may arrange to pay these organizers not to exceed thirty per cent. of the membership fee as compensation for their services.

Section 55. Each organizer shall give bond in amount to be approved by the Finance Committee.

Section 56. The Secretary may receive applications for individual life memberships upon payment of two dollars with the application, and further payments of one dollar per month for eight consecutive months; but applications so received shall not be voted upon till full payment has been made.

Section 57. He shall be the custodian of the seal of the association, which he may use only under the direction of the Executive Board, the President, or by direct vote of the association.

Section 58. The salary of the Secretary shall be \$2,000 per annum, payable by check in twelve equal monthly installments, as due.

Section 59. He shall deliver to his successor all property of the association in his custody.

ARTICLE V.

Duties of Treasurer.

Section 60. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys belonging to the association, shall keep the same deposited in a bank or banks approved by the Finance Committee, and shall pay all bills of the association duly approved in writing by the Finance Committee, making payment by checks drawn on the funds of the Association, which checks must have been previously attested by the Secretary and countersigned by the President.

Section 61. He shall keep the necessary books in which shall be entered the amounts received and disbursed by him, and shall have his books, papers and accounts always open for the inspection of any member of the Finance Committee or of the Executive Board.

Section 62. He shall prepare and deliver to the President at least ten days before the annual meeting an itemized statement of the financial condition of the association for the last expired fiscal year.

Section 63. He shall give bond, to be approved by the Finance Committee, for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be paid for by the association, and to be kept by the President.

Section 64. The compensation of the Treasurer shall be fixed by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties of Executive Board.

Section 65. The Executive Board shall have general control and supervision of the affairs of the association and in the intervals between meetings shall have authority to take such action, not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws, as is necessary to give effect to measures voted by the association.

Section 66. It shall hold a regular meeting once each year, at the place of holding the annual meeting of the association, said regular meeting to be convened by call of the President at least one day in advance of the annual meeting, and not to adjourn sine die until after the final adjournment of the annual meeting of the association.

Section 67. Fifteen members of the Executive Board present and voting shall constitute a quorum.

Section 68. It shall meet in special session on call of the Chairman, or on the written request of fifteen of its members, said written request to be filed with the President and the Secretary and to specify the time of meeting, which shall not be less than ten or more than sixty days later than the date of the request, said request also to specify the objects of the meeting and the place at which it is to be held.

Section 69. It shall have authority

to contract indebtedness in the name and interests of the association, provided that such indebtedness does not exceed the amount stipulated in the annual budget presented by the Finance Committee and approved by vote of the association.

Section 70. It may vote by mail upon applications for membership and upon questions demanding immediate consideration; when not otherwise provided for a majority vote of the full board shall govern.

Section 71. It shall sit as a trial-body as outlined in the Constitution.

Section 72. It shall make, through its Secretary, at each annual meeting, a written report covering its acts in detail, such report to include the reports of all officers and committees.

Section 73. The meetings of the Executive Board shall be open to all members of the Association, except that by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board present and constituting a quorum it may go into executive session for the consideration of any matter of a confidential nature.

ARTICLE VII.

Duties of the Election Commissioner.

Section 74. On the first Tuesday of February of each year the Election Commissioner shall mail to the last known address of every individual life member of the association and to the secretary of every associate member on the official mailing list, a printed nomination ballot blank, to be so designated, returnable within thirty days. This ballot shall name the officers to be elected and specify the territory from which each is eligible and shall contain full instructions for the guidance of voters.

Section 75. Each ballot of an individual life member must be dated and signed in ink by him. Each ballot of an associate member must be dated and signed in ink by the person authorized to cast its ballot in the mail election and must be accompanied by a copy of the vote of authorization certified by the President and Secretary of the associate member.

Section 76. Thirty days after the mailing of the nominating ballot the Election Commissioner shall count the ballots, and shall promptly announce the names and votes of the five (or less) candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes, provided that each such candidate shall have received ten per cent of the total number of votes cast for that office.

Section 77. Within thirty days of the counting of the nominating ballots the Election Commissioner shall ascertain by mail the eligible candidates who are willing to stand for election, informing each candidate of the number of votes cast for him and for each nominee for office in the association.

Section 78. Upon receiving written authority from the persons nominated to announce their candidacies, the Election Commissioner shall, within thirty days of the counting of the nominating ballots, mail printed election ballots, to be so designated and to be returnable within thirty days, to all individual life and associate members of the association on the official mailing list of the association. The names and residences of all candidates to be voted for shall be printed on the ballot, and at the beginning of each line on which the name of the candidate is printed, a square shall be printed. The ballot shall contain full instructions as to the manner of marking it, and as to the territorial eligibility of the candidates, and shall designate the place and hour of the opening and counting of the ballots. The ballots shall be numbered consecutively; one ballot and one official return envelope each having a number corresponding to the number of each member on the list shall be sent to that member. Duplicate ballots shall be furnished members upon request, provided such request certifies that the original ballot has been lost or destroyed. No ballots shall be given out except as above. No name shall appear on a ballot for more than one office.

Section 79. Thirty days after the mailing of the election ballots the Election Commissioner shall count all ballots returned to him in due form,

and shall immediately furnish the President and Secretary and the poultry press a report of the result as shown on the face of the returns.

Section 80. The opening, counting and recording of election ballots shall be done at the place and hour specified on the ballots. Each candidate shall have the right to be present in person or by an accredited representative to witness the opening, counting and recording of ballots, but there shall be no delay in opening, counting or recording ballots because of the failure of a candidate to avail himself of this privilege.

Section 81. No votes shall be counted except those upon official ballots. No change may be made on a ballot once cast, even by the member casting it nor may a ballot be withdrawn. The Election Commissioner shall not fill in or mark in any way any ballot but his own. No ballot shall be counted that is in any way changed or tampered with, or that has anything pasted upon it. Except the Board of Review, no one but the Election Commissioner and his clerks, shall be permitted to have any knowledge of how any member voted.

Section 82. After counting the nominating and election ballots the Election Commissioner shall carefully preserve the same and shall deliver them either personally or under seal by registered mail or by express to the President of the association on the opening day of the annual meeting of the association, before the opening session of the meeting has been called to order. The President shall hand the ballots in the unbroken package or packages to the Chairman of the Board of Review immediately after the Board of Review has been elected.

Section 83. The compensation of the Election Commissioner for services and clerical hire shall be \$200 per annum.

ARTICLE VIII.

Duties of Board of Review.

Section 84. On receiving the official ballots, both nominating and election, the Board of Review, assisted by the Election Commissioner, if he be in attendance at the meeting, shall verify the work of said Commissioner, certify in writing to the election of the successful candidates and the choice of the place of holding the annual meeting, and shall report its findings to the association as provided in the order of business. On instruction from the association the ballots shall be destroyed.

Section 85. If it shall be found at the counting of the votes by the Board of Review that two or more candidates have received the same number of votes for an office, this fact shall be reported to the association, whereupon the members present and constituting a quorum shall elect their choice of the candidates who are tied.

Section 86. In case of a tie in the vote for place of holding the annual meeting, the meeting shall be held at that one of the places tied which is furthest from the place of holding the last annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

Duties of Credentials Committee.

Section 87. The Credentials Committee shall work in conjunction with the Secretary in preparing a roster of representatives of associate members and of delegates from state or provincial members to be submitted to the convention at its opening session, and shall report as soon as possible after the roll call of individual members.

ARTICLE X.

Duties of Committee on Judiciary.

Section 88. The Committee on Judiciary shall prepare and submit at the opening session of each annual or special meeting, immediately after the minutes of the Secretary have been disposed of, an order of business to govern all sessions of the meeting, and after this order of business has been accepted by the association it may be changed only by a three-fourths vote.

Section 89. The Committee on Judiciary shall carefully consider all proposed amendments to the Constitution and Laws and shall present them to the association at the same meeting with recommendations under the proper order of business.

Section 90. Any resolution, petition or memorial, which if adopted would in any way affect the operation of the Constitution and Laws shall be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and no vote shall be taken upon such resolution, petition or memorial until this committee shall have reported the same to the association. This Committee must report to the association at each meeting every proposed amendment to the Constitution and Laws filed with it in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XI.

Duties of Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals.

Section 91. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals to investigate all complaints referred to it against members of this association for dishonest practices, or for conduct detrimental to poultry interests and to this association, adjusting matters that admit of adjustment and when in its judgment discipline is advisable, making a report and recommendation to the Executive Board.

Section 92. The Chairman of this Committee shall receive \$300 per annum for compensation and necessary expenses in connection with the usual work of the Committee.

ARTICLE XII.

Duties of Finance Committee.

Section 93. All bills and claims against the association shall be referred to the Finance Committee, and before payment must be approved in writing by a majority of the Committee, this majority to include the chairman.

Section 94. It shall audit the books and accounts of the association each year, at the end of the fiscal year, which shall close on June 30th, and at such other times as the Executive Board may direct.

Section 95. It shall prepare a budget which shall give detailed itemization of the proper and necessary expenses of all officers and committees of the association for the ensuing year. This budget shall be presented not later than noon of the third day of the session, and any item or amount recommended by the Finance Committee shall be subject to discussion and to change by a majority vote of the association.

Section 96. It shall consider and report with its recommendations all motions and resolutions involving the expenditure of money. All such motions, resolutions, petitions or memorials must be presented under the proper order of business, not later than noon of the second day's session, unless by three-fourths vote this section is suspended, and shall be referred to the Finance Committee to consider and report to the association with their recommendations not less than 24 hours before adjournment.

ARTICLE XIII.

Duties of Standing Committee on Standards.

Section 97. The Standing Committee on Standards shall have charge of all matters relating to the recognition of new breeds and varieties, to market poultry and egg standards, and to corrections or proposed changes in the text and illustrations of all Standards that are or may be published by the association. It shall have exclusive charge of these matters when a general revision of the Standard of Perfection is not in progress, and when enlarged, as provided in Section 115 shall constitute the General Standard Revision Committee, which, during the period of its service, shall exercise both the special functions of a general revision committee and the regular duties of the Standing Committee on Standards.

Section 98. With the approval of the Finance Committee, the Standing Committee on Standards may meet at one leading show each year, or may appoint two sub-committees of not more than three members each to visit two leading shows each year, or three sub-committees of not more than two members each to visit three leading shows each year, for the purpose of

conferring with exhibitors, breeders and judges regarding the improvement of Standards published by the association. Notice of such meetings shall be given in the poultry press at least sixty days in advance, and specialty clubs that are members of this association shall be invited to co-operate with the committee as far as they can do so by official action.

Section 99. Immediately following the approval of the association of each revised edition of the Standard of Perfection, the Committee on Standards shall prepare such new breed standards as have been authorized and revise any breed standards already published, making them conform in text and illustrations with the latest Standard of Perfection. In doing this work the Committee shall invite the assistance of specialty club members and of other authorities whose help may be of value in the judgment of the committee.

ARTICLE XIV.

Duties of Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges.

Section 100. The Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges shall co-operate, as far as is practical, with associate members holding shows to secure the uniform application of standards, to enforce the rules of the association governing poultry shows and to prevent conflicts of dates. It shall have authority to take such action under these laws as is required in the performance of its duties, but may make no expenditure of money without the approval of the Finance Committee, and shall in no case expend money in excess of the amount allotted to it in the annual budget.

Section 101. It shall have charge of the licensing of judges and shall prepare forms of application for licenses as described in Section 139. All applications for judges' licenses and all papers relating thereto shall be referred to this committee, and by the chairman of the committee to the member in whose territory the applicant resides to investigate and to report to the full committee for action at the time of the annual convention. The committee shall meet at the annual convention to pass upon all applications for licenses which have been presented during the year, after which all applications shall come before the Executive Board for approval or rejection.

Section 102. It shall have power to suspend judges for cause, subject to the right of a judge to appeal to the Executive Board, and to the association. In case an appeal is not made within one year from the date of suspension a license becomes permanently revoked.

Section 103. It shall appoint from among its members a sub-committee of three on Certificates, Diplomas and Medals, and arrange to supply these awards of merit to associate members for the encouragement of exhibitors at poultry shows; such certificates, diplomas and medals to be competed for by individual life members of the association only, and gold and silver medals to be given annually at the show of the associate member in each State or Province which secured the largest number of individual life members for the American Poultry Association up to October 1st in each year. No certificate, diploma or medal offered by this association shall be given except when awards are made by a judge licensed by the association and at this official American Poultry Association show the association premium ribbons must be used.

ARTICLE XV.

Duties of Committee on Education.

Section 104. The Committee on Education shall have charge of all matters relating to the educational features of the work of this association, and to its support of efforts to enlarge poultry knowledge. It shall keep informed upon all lines of educational work of interest to poultrymen, and especially upon work of country-wide scope in the United States or Canada, and work that is supported in whole or in part by Federal or Dominion funds; and shall annually report to the association upon the progress of

poultry instruction and investigation, calling attention particularly to opportunities for the association or its members to bring influence to bear in the interest of educational institutions maintaining or proposing to establish poultry departments.

Section 105. It shall arrange and promote through the office of the Secretary a bureau of lecturers qualified to give addresses on poultry topics, and shall issue certificates authorizing such persons to announce themselves as members of the American Poultry Association Bureau of Lecturers.

Section 106. It shall arrange for an annual poultry institute to be held in conjunction with the meeting of the association, providing that the institute sessions shall not conflict with the business sessions of the association, and shall publish the program in the Association Bulletin and in the poultry press not later than July 1st preceding the annual meeting. It shall co-operate with associate members in the holding of institutes in connection with poultry shows and in the development of educational features of local association meetings.

Section 107. It shall assemble a stock of lantern slides from copyrighted photographs, drawings or charts representing popular Standard varieties of poultry and various phases of practical poultry culture. These lantern slides shall be in charge of the Secretary, for the use of members of the Lecture Bureau on terms upon which the service will be self-sustaining.

ARTICLE XVI.

Duties of Committee on Legislation.

Section 108. The Committee on Legislation, upon instruction by the association or under the direction of the President when the association is not in session, shall act in behalf of the association in interstate, interprovincial, national and international matters relating to laws or regulations affecting poultry interests. It shall also, when called upon to do so, co-operate with State and Provincial members in any way in which it may appropriately support their attitude upon questions of this kind within their State or Province. An appropriation shall be made annually in the budget for the use of this committee.

Section 109. It shall keep informed in regard to existing and proposed laws in the United States and Canada that affect poultry interests, and seek to promote Federal and Dominion legislation for the welfare of the poultry industry.

Section 110. It shall confer with the various departments of the Federal and Dominion Governments about matters in which any public department is working or might wish to promote poultry culture, and about ways in which the American Poultry Association may be of service to government departments in such work.

Section 111. It shall annually make a report to the association with such recommendations as it deems necessary.

ARTICLE XVII.

Standard of Perfection.

Section 112. The American Standard of Perfection, describing in detail every breed and variety of poultry recognized by this association as of distinctive and desirable type, first published by this association in 1875 as "The American Standard of Excellence," revised and republished in 1878, 1879, 1883, 1888, 1892, 1898, 1905 and 1910, and since its first publication accepted by poultry associations in the United States and Canada as authoritative, shall be the official Standard for the judging of poultry at exhibitions held under the rules of this association and for selecting and valuing Standard-bred poultry.

Section 113. Corrections in the Standard of Perfection may be made by a majority vote at any annual meeting of the association on recommendation of the Standing Committee on Standards, provided that written notice specifying, word for word, the proposed changes, shall have been filed with the Secretary one hundred and twenty days before the date of the annual meeting at which the matter is to be considered, and that printed

notice of such proposed changes shall have been mailed to each member of the association at least ninety days before the date of the said annual meeting.

Section 114. A general revision of the Standard of Perfection shall take place once in eight years, and not oftener.

Section 115. Five years after the publication of a revised Standard of Perfection the Standing Committee on Standards shall be increased to nine, each geographical division to be represented, at least four to be general licensed judges, one a competent artist and one a man qualified to edit the Standard, and this Committee of nine shall be the General Revision Committee to revise the entire Standard and to publish it eight years after the publication of the last revised edition.

Section 116. During the period of service of the General Revision Committee it shall exercise also all functions of the Standing Committee on Standards in the same manner that these are exercised by the said Standing Committee, except that a sub-committee appointed by the General Revision Committee to visit shows shall not in any case exceed three members.

ARTICLE XVIII.

New Breeds and Varieties.

Section 117. New breeds and Varieties may be recognized as Standard by a majority vote of the association at any annual meeting, provided that the Standing or General Committee on Standards certifies that the requirements for recognition, as hereinafter set forth, have been complied with, and recommend a breed or variety as entitled to recognition by reason of distinctive breed or variety characteristics and general merit.

Section 118. The procedure for the recognition of new breeds and varieties shall be as follows:

A petition for recognition must be presented to the American Poultry Association at an annual meeting at least one year before the annual meeting at which action upon the application of the breed or variety is taken. The petition shall give:

(a) The name of the breed or variety.

(b) A description of the breed or variety and all ascertainable facts regarding its origin and breeding.

(c) Affidavits of not less than five members of the association who are breeders of the variety and who have bred it for two years or more, certifying that it produces not less than fifty per cent of specimens reasonably true in type.

(d) Affidavits showing that the breed or variety has been exhibited at a show held under American Poultry Association rules in the two annual show seasons next preceding the annual meeting at which the petition for recognition is presented; such affidavits to be signed by the Secretary of each such show and by a general licensed judge who officiated at it.

(e) A standard for a breed or variety must be in the form used in the American Standard of Perfection; in case of a new variety of a Standard breed conforming to the Standard for that breed, in case of a new breed conforming to the general Standard requirement of its class, and in case of a kind not heretofore included in the Standard of Perfection conforming to the general plan of descriptions in the Standard, such Standard to be a provisional standard subject to amendment by the petitioner or by the association before the recognition of the breed or variety.

Section 119. The petition for the recognition of a breed or variety shall be referred to the Standing or General Committee on Standards, and this Committee shall designate one of the shows to be visited by it or by one of its sub-committees in the following show season as the show at which a final qualifying exhibit of the breed or variety applying for recognition shall be made; and at that show the said committee or sub-committee shall make such examination of the specimens on exhibition as is necessary to enable it to report upon the merits of the breed or variety and upon the proposed Standard description.

Section 120. At least ninety days before the next annual meeting of the association, the Committee, through the Secretary of the association shall give notice to all members of the pendency of the application, and of its recommendations and particularly of any changes recommended in the proposed Standard.


Section 121. Under the proper order of business at the annual meeting, the Committee on Standards shall present its report upon the recognition of the breed or variety, and if this report is favorable, a majority vote of the association shall recognize the applicant as Standard; but if the report of the Committee is adverse a two-thirds vote shall be required for recognition.

Section 122. When a new breed or variety is recognized as Standard at a time when it is not practical to publish the Standard for it in the Standard of Perfection, the Standard for it may be published by the Committee on Standards in such numbers and sold at such price as the Executive Board shall decide.

Section 123. When application is made for recognition of a breed or variety and a proposed standard is submitted, the act of asking for recognition shall be considered as an agreement by the applicant or applicants not to publish or distribute either this or any other standard for the breed or variety during the pendency of the petition. The publication or distribu-

(Continued on page 671)

U.S. Gov't Model Poultry House \$78⁰⁰



\$78.00 buys all the material for this Chicken House, planned by the Dept. of Agriculture. Size, 20x14 feet. Our price includes lumber, mill work, roofing, hardware, wire netting, staples and painting material. Other designs of outbuildings and 116 designs of residences shown in our "Book of Modern Homes No. 9945A"—free on request. Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.



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2000 S. C. White Leghorn LAYING FEMALES

Those who have seen these birds in their free range out on my Massachusetts farm say I have never had a finer lot—and it does seem to me it's so. They certainly are a sturdy flock of birds, and every one Fiske Strain, the kind that have stood right up in the front row when the prizes were awarded at Madison Square, Chicago, Buffalo and Boston. I'll sell you the best of Utility hens for \$1.35 and up. If you want eggs after June 1st, you can have them at half price. Send for catalog and circular on Fiske's Leghorns laying record.

HARLO J. FISKE

WHITE LEGHORN FARMS

890 Westfield St. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A SUCCESSFUL TWO THOUSAND HEN FARM

By C. L. Opperman

(Continued from page 629)

feeding laying hens by any fixed set of rules as to quantity, etc., the main contention being that the feeder must use his or her judgment as regards the appetite of the birds. Personally, I wish to go on record as being opposed to any such method when it involves the feeding of a thousand or more layers, for I am thoroughly convinced that with the modern dry mash system of feeding, the amateur as well as the more experienced husbandman, will be fully as successful in following the former method as he will with the latter. This statement would appear to be substantiated by the results on Schrom's farm. In his case the layers are fed at the rate of ten quarts of grain per day to every hundred hens and all the dry mash they will consume, which method resulted last year in an average egg yield of 128 eggs per bird. Such a production could hardly be called bad for a flock of 2,500 birds.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BREEDERS

As previously stated, the breeding stock is maintained entirely separate and apart from the layers. The former are allowed free range 365 days in the year, while the latter are kept under fairly close confinement at all times. In order to carry out the free range idea, a part of the farm was divided into four fields containing from ten to twelve acres each, and these fields set aside for the growing of crops and the use of the breeders and young stock. The system of crop rotation followed is, corn, wheat, hay and pasture. The breeders are rotated from field to field the same as the general crops and are always to be found in the hay field. It is obvious, therefore, that only once in every four years is any one of the four fields used as a range for the breeding stock. During the other three years the field is occupied once by young stock, while it is in pasture, and for the remaining two years it is sweetened and purified by cultivation and cropping.

It is this free range together with an annual change to new pasture that has had much to do with the splendid success of Schrom's undertaking. There is nothing new or startling about this simple proposition of liberty and new range each year for the breeders, for it has long been known and preached from the lecture platform of our agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes. The surprising point, however, is that so few people seem to consider it essential to success in poultry operations on a

large scale. Of all agricultural pursuits poultry keeping has the reputation of furnishing more failures than any other one line, and it is the sincere belief of the author that the greater part of these failures is due, in the main, to the intense methods usually followed in connection with the breeders and young stock.

Second in importance to providing a natural environment for the breeders, is their selection. In this phase of the work on Schrom's farm, constitutional vigor is the paramount issue. It does not matter how perfect a bird may be as to comb, eye, feathers, etc., it cannot secure admittance to the breeding pens unless it can show a clean bill of health. Vigor and vitality are the first and all important considerations. Having passed this part of the examination, the birds are next judged as to size, shape and other general standard requirements before they are accepted as being fully qualified for their important work. The writer cannot find words to describe the magnificent sight six hundred breeders thus selected present to the eye of the trained poultryman, but simply to see them out foraging on the broad, clean acres of their range, is proof enough to convince even the most hardened skeptic, that it would be a difficult matter to produce their equal. Far better, however, than their magnificent appearance, is the record which their eggs make in the incubator. A glance at the record sheet shows a fertility rarely ever falling below 95 per cent. and a hatch of from 65 to 80 chicks for every hundred eggs put in the machine. Surely it is a hard proposition to improve on these simple natural methods of management followed on this farm.

The feeding of the breeders is

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Blue Ribbon Developing Feed,	1-2 Pint
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Administered twice daily. Early forenoon and late afternoon. Between doses give her some kind of vegetable to pick at and see that she is provided with plenty of green stuff. Let her have all the fresh, clean water she wants and keep her bed room dry and well ventilated. If your dealer cannot fill this prescription, send direct to the manufacturers, as no other make will suit Miss Pullet's constitution so well.

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STEWART HADDOCK,

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similar to that of the layers with the exception that no green food is provided other than that found on the range, and care is exercised to feed a little less quantity of the concentrates in order to encourage foraging. Here again we notice an effort toward enforcing as far as possible those practices that make for the most natural conditions.

HATCHING, BROODING AND HANDLING THE YOUNG STOCK

The eggs used for hatching are carefully selected and stored in large egg cabinets one of which is illustrated on page 629. The drawers in these cabinets are so constructed that all the eggs may be turned by a single movement of the inside arrangement which is separate from the drawer and slides from end to end. Ten four hundred egg capacity Cyphers incubators are used exclusively for incubating the eggs.

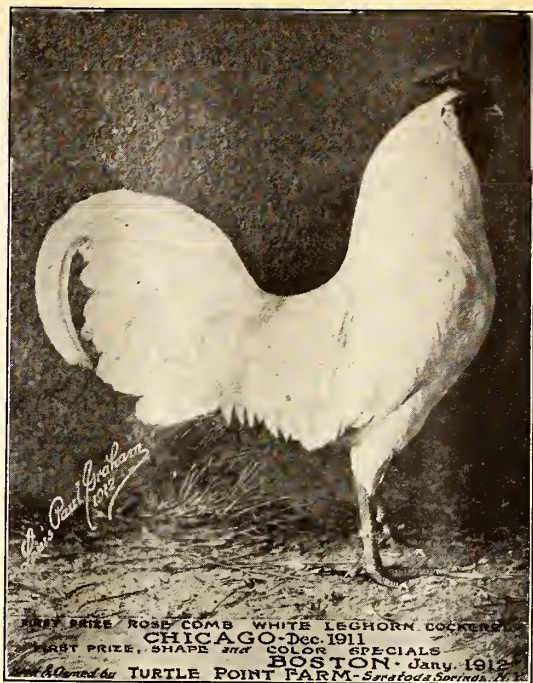
In operating the machines, Schrom does not depart in any particular manner from the usual procedure followed, and for this reason the writer will refrain from mentioning the routine details. The first test for fertility is made on the seventh day and at this time all clear infertile eggs are removed and set aside to be used as chick food later on. The second and last test is made on the fifteenth day for the purpose of removing any eggs that show dead germs or a very weak development. On the morning of the nineteenth day the machines are closed and not re-

opened until the hatch is complete. It might also be well to mention that the floor of the incubator cellar is kept moist throughout the period of incubation, an ordinary sprinkling can being used for distributing the water.

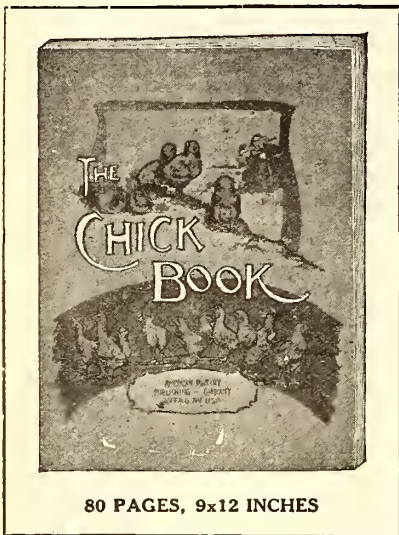
After the hatch is complete the chicks are allowed to remain in the nurseries of the incubators until they are thirty-six hours old. They are then removed to brooder houses and cared for as described below.

A few hours after being put in the brooder houses they receive their first food, which consists of hard boiled eggs run through a meat chopper, shells included, and mixed with five times their bulk of rolled oats. A little fine grit and pulverized charcoal is added and the mixture fed on shallow plates five times daily during the first three days. Water and milk are available from the start. Beginning with the third day a little commercial chick food is given early in the morning and at noon, and at ten o'clock a mash composed of 100 pounds rolled oats, 100 corn meal, 100 bran and 100 sifted beef scraps, is

fed dry and allowed to remain for ten or fifteen minutes. The mash is repeated at four-thirty and kept before them until they go to bed. The com-



Turtle Point Farms, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have made remarkable progress with the R. C. White Leghorns, as their long list of winnings will prove. Included in their flock are Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago winners. The cock shown above has a blue ribbon to his credit at each of the last two shows.



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Tells you how. It is a book of thorough and reliable instruction on rearing chicks, both by natural and artificial means. The experience of successful poultry raisers is given, and trustworthy information and advice are furnished on all problems connected with the rearing, developing and fattening of chickens

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Brooding. Rearing Chicks Naturally and Artificially. Raising Chicks in Brooders. **Care and Food.** Feeding and Care of Young Chicks. Formulas for Feeding. Hopper Feeding.

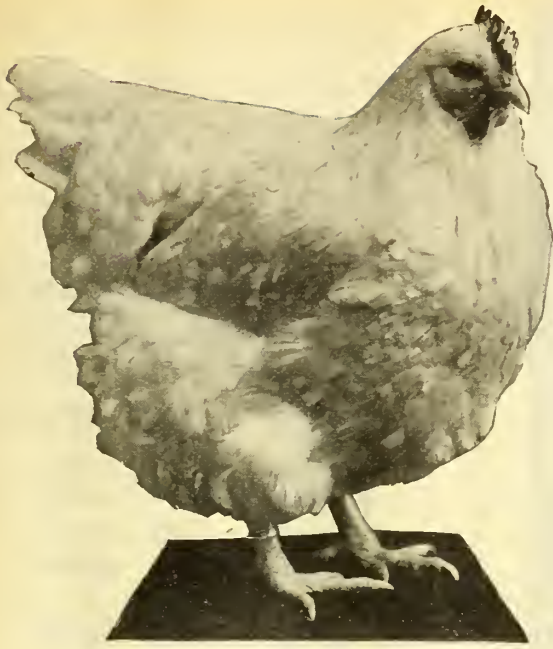
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A TAFT WHITE ORPINGTON

The Taft Orpington Farm, Collins, N. Y., specializes in White Orpingtons and has produced many high class specimens, among which are winners at Hagerstown and the Greater Buffalo Shows. Their advertising will be found elsewhere in this issue and intending purchasers should get their free catalogue before placing orders elsewhere.

Commercial chick food and mash are continued until the chicks are large enough to swallow cracked corn and wheat, at which time the chick food is substituted by the larger grains and the beef scraps used in the mash without sifting. After the chicks are weaned and put on free range, everything is hopper fed until they are ready for the laying houses.

The brooding was formerly done with the ordinary commercial adaptable hovers. Beginning with this season, however, everything will be brooded with the large coal burning brooder stoves. The former appliances were eminently satisfactory from the standpoint of results, but their care involved such a tremendous amount of labor that the latter have been substituted simply as a matter of convenience and economy. The houses used for brooding are movable and are fourteen feet long and twelve feet wide. Each house is equipped with one stove and accommodates from five to six hundred chicks during the first eight weeks. When the chicks are weaned, the cockerels are removed, fattened and shipped to market as broilers.

One point in connection with the care of the young stock which Schrom considers of vital importance is to cull frequently and thoroughly. The rule there is to go through and cull the youngsters every three or four weeks after they have been weaned. At these inspections all birds that are sickly, weak or crippled are removed and either killed at once or fattened and sold as broilers. Such birds, as the owner truly said, will never amount to anything regardless of the treatment which may be applied in an effort to cure them.

As has previously been stated, the

young stock have the free range of the pasture field after they are weaned, and the plan of rotating the pasture each year provides the growing youngsters with new foraging grounds every season and thus absolutely eliminates the dangers arising from tainted and diseased soil. That such a system is worthy of more general adoption, is convincingly proven by the fact that during the entire life of this farm, such chick diseases as gapes, white diarrhoea, etc., have been conspicuous by their absence.

THE PRODUCTS AND THEIR MARKET

All the table eggs and broilers produced are sold to a man who operates a chain of stores in Jersey City, and who is willing to pay a premium price for high grade goods. The eggs are shipped in ordinary thirty dozen cases and while no particular effort is made

toward an extra fancy product, the aim is to have the eggs of good qual-

BUTTERCUP EGGS Fertility Guaranteed. Loring (large egg) Strain. Circular free For Hatching. J. S. McBRIDE, BEVERLY, O.

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All First Prizes at recent Chicago and Boston Shows. Some wonderful trios at \$30.00. Single birds \$15.00 each. Eggs \$5.00 per thirteen. Each additional Thirteen \$4.00. R. A. ROWAN, 200 Title Insurance Building, LOS ANGELES, CALIF

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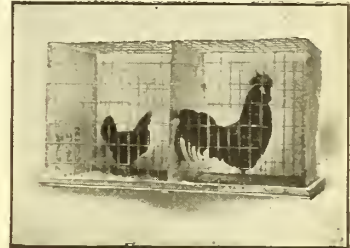
Dartmoor Dark Cornish Win at Chicago, Dec., 1913. 1-5 cock, 4-5 hen, 1 cockerel, 2 pullet, demonstrating the fact that the Dartmoor line is still a leader among Cornish. A limited number of eggs for disposal. Write your wants. Dartmoor Yards, C. S. Brent, Prop., Oconomowoc, Wis.

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UTILITY the watchword of Galen Farms' breeding operations for years. The result is Gibson Strain White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds—practical, profitable birds, Chicks, eggs and breeding stock for sale. Write for Catalogue. GALEN FARMS, Drawer D, CLYDE, N. Y.

Prairie State Portable Hovers Made of galvanized steel. Designed to fill every requirement of those who brood flocks of 50 to 100. Fire-proof—Positive ventilation—Automatic regulator. Burns one pint of oil in 24 hours. Each \$8.50. Full information on all kinds of Brooders free. Prairie State Incubator Co., 202 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

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Manufacturers of Exhibition Poultry and Pigeon Coops of latest improved design. We make a specialty of cooping Poultry Shows, at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

WARSAW COOPING CO., WARSAW, N. Y.



Rancocas Poultry Farms, Box 612, Browns Mills, N. J., created much interest in the White Leghorn alley at the past season's shows by their remarkable exhibits of S. C. White Leghorns. The hen portrayed above captured the honors in a close contest at the Boston Show in January. A card addressed as above will bring some interesting literature in regard to this strain of Leghorns.

ity, uniform in size and absolutely fresh. The average price received for eggs the year through is, approximately, thirty cents per dozen. The broilers are shipped alive and bring the current market quotations.

During the spring months a land office business is done in the sale of baby chicks and eggs for hatching purposes. This branch of the business is developing faster than the owner can handle it, and the surprising part of it is that up to the present date practically everything has been sold locally. The first cent has yet to be invested in advertising, and yet some of our pessimists say that there is great danger of the poultry business being overdone.

IS THE POULTRY BUSINESS PROFITABLE?

This is the ever absorbing question of the hour and the one that public poultrymen will be called upon to answer for time immemorial. The answer to it is, and always will be, the man behind the gun. In Schrom's case we have an instance of an inexperienced amateur who has put some twenty odd thousand dollars in the undertaking, and who after a brief period of five years of hard work and application, is able to show a fifteen per cent. net profit on the investment. To many, even in the face of such convincing argument, the question will still be an unsolved one, but to

those who are blessed with that virtue commonly known as sticktoivness and who have faith in their ability to work hard and long, the experience of this man should encourage them to the utmost.

SPRAY PUMP

We recommend to those who want to purchase a sprayer to white-wash or disinfect their poultry houses to write to the E. C. Brown Company, Rochester, N. Y., and ask for their free catalogue. It will be sent by return mail.

*** Saves you dollars—Our Clubbing Catalogue—Send a card today, sure ***

DUTTON'S R. and S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
 made another great win at the Grand Central Palace and Buffalo shows. Eleven Blue Ribbons and many specials. I sell Birds, but No Eggs
E. M. DUTTON, NEWFANE, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

For Choice Stock Write
HOARCE HAVEMEYER, STAMFORD, CONN.

GET MORE EGGS
 Twice as many by feeding green cut bone.
MANN'S BONE CUTTER 10 Days Free Trial
 No money in advance. Cash free.
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Better than the rest. No more stock for sale until June. Eggs 1-2 price after May 15th.

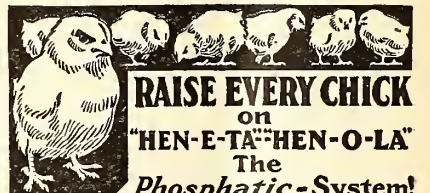
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 Ask your dealer or write us for new booklet, entitled: "The Successful Way to Grow Little Chicks."
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 Dept. W, **Newark, N. J.**

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An indispensable handbook of reference and comprehensive review of the year for Poultry Keepers and Pigeon Fanciers.
832 pages fully illustrated with photographs of the leading birds of the year.

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THE FEATHERED WORLD

9 Arundel Street,

Strand, London, England

WHITE WYANDOTTE COLOR

By John S. Martin, Port Dover, Canada

(Continued from page 630)

experienced breeder will know that if the breeding is right this creaminess will disappear.

PEARL WHITE SPECIMENS

The pearl white birds have a silvery white plumage at all times. They have a white skin and until matured the quills are pink in color. Even the new feathers are white and the effect of the sun 's to make them all the whiter with that silvery whiteness. These birds if exhibited in the midst of their moult will not be cut for color.

From the fancier's standpoint the pearl white bird is the most desirable, but of course you have a white skin and if you follow up this too strong you are apt to lose out on leg and beak color. At the same time even this can be avoided by being careful in your matings. I must confess, however, up to a few years ago I did not believe it possible to get pearly white birds in such numbers that all would have uniformly rich yellow legs and beaks. Some came that way, but as a rule the creamy white birds had the strongest leg color. I know now that it is possible to breed any number of pearly white birds that will have just as good leg color as it is possible to get.

THE BLEACHING QUESTION

Right here we come to the bleaching question, and I have maintained right along that it was not a question for the White Wyandotte breeders to become exercised over. It is not a live question with us because every good Wyandotte breeder produces hundreds of absolutely white birds each year that no living soul could make whiter. The best White Wyandottes today do not need to be bleached as they are white enough anyway. I have heard the following statement made by a person who presumed to pose as an authority on the subject. He stated that he could detect a bleached bird on account of its having a dead white color. This is where he is wrong. A creamy white bird when it finally whitens out has a dead surface color quite unlike the sparkling surface color of a pearly white bird, and yet one bird may be as honestly fitted as the other. Among some of the newer white breeds bleaching is quite a live question, but I claim it is a dead issue as far as White Wyandottes are concerned. The fitting of a young cockerel or pullet begins the day it hatches. They should be kept scrupulously clean and as soon as the feathers are out they should be trained to roost on flat perches about three inches wide. Then when they begin to get their adult plumage they will keep clean and not get soiled. Good clean plumage that has never been soiled or stained can

be given a perfect wash without using either blueing or peroxide. I have always considered that to whiten a bird with blueing was just as bad as to use peroxide.

The judges were largely to blame for the whole trouble in being too severe on a little creaminess in plumage and to the judges we look for the remedy. By making shape of first importance and by showing a little leniency towards specimens that are a trifle creamy the whole matter will gradually right itself. I like to see a judge appreciate all around excellence and not look his eyes out to discover some paltry defects that may not effect the bird a particle as a breeder. I appreciate careful work on the judges' part as much as anyone, but I hate to see a judge drop good birds out of the running for trifling defects. When he gets through he has six birds that very often are not the best six, although they may happen not to have any serious defects.

DEFECTS IN COLOR

There are defects in color that have come from breeding stay white birds. These I will enumerate. First, we have birds that show a light buff or brown color over the wingbows. This is a serious defect. It often bleaches out and disappears owing to the action of the sun, but it is most sure to appear when the bird molts again. It is almost always found in males, seldom females. I would not advise breeding from birds with this defect. Then we sometimes get females with a dark or smoky edging to their feathers. This is quite rare in pullets. Most of the cases I have seen were in the hens after molting. It never leaves them and I would not use them as breeders. There is another defect

sometimes seen in cocks, but never in cockerels. This is a small black ticking on the tips of the neck or hackle feathers. Birds that develop this defect are usually very white. I have not had a case of it in the past few

\$8.50 Buys 150 Egg Incubator and 150 Chick Metal Brooder
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 Rockford Incubator Co., Box 12, Rockford, Ill.

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Best Matings \$5.00 per setting of fifteen eggs. Second best matings \$3.00 per setting. Two settings \$5.00. Third best matings \$2.00 per setting. Three settings \$5.00. Anconas utility eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Winners Buffalo, Philadelphia, Albany, Yonkers and Poughkeepsie.

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WHITE ROCKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WHITE INDIAN DUCKS
 CAPACITY 100,000 ANNUALLY

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White Rocks S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS **Black Orpingtons**

1000—BIRDS FOR SALE—1000

BABY CHICKS \$25 per 100 **EGGS FOR HATCHING** \$3, \$5 and \$7 per 15

Hanlon's Orpingtons and Leghorns have produced winners for the past fifteen years.

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 PHILLIP E. HANLON, Manager

TRACEY'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS and ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS

My R. C. White Minorcas won five firsts at the last Madison Square Garden Show. Eggs from these birds \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting for balance of season. Have several cockerels at \$5.00 apiece and 25 pullets at \$2.00 apiece for sale.

My Strain of S. C. Reds are wonderful layers and are great show birds. We have several wonderful fine matings. Every individual a Show Bird. Eggs from these pens \$5.00 per setting, two settings for \$8.00.

GEORGE W. TRACY, **KINDERHOOK, N. Y.**

years, but I do not consider it a serious defect and would not discard a bird showing it. Another defect quite common in some strains is a reddish brown streak at the base of the main flight quills. This has been analyzed and found to be blood in a dried condition. For some years it was not considered a serious defect as breeders did not believe that it could be transmitted. It is now known, however, that a breeding bird with this defect will transmit it just the same as any other defect of shape and color. Since then it has been cut more severely and it is not so prevalent as it was a few years ago. Another defect is a smoky color in the fluff. This is not noticeable until a bird is being washed and then it is quite apparent. This can not be called a serious defect.

Some breeders imagine they can tell a good deal about the final color of a bird by the color of its down when first hatched. I must say, however, that as far as my own experience is concerned, I pay no attention whatever to the color of the young chick. Some of them come a yellowish white and some a smoky white, and some a pure white.

Feeding for color is a subject by itself. I am firmly convinced that by careful feeding color can be improved. I do not mean that stay white can be made brassy, because such is not the case. I believe that by feeding too much yellow corn to white birds you will get too much creaminess in the growing feathers which is not to be desired.

HOW TO RAISE THE CHICKS

The remark is often made that it is an easy matter to hatch chicks but a very difficult matter to raise them. There is more truth in this assertion than many of us realize for it is indeed a difficult feat to successfully raise the chicks after they are hatched. A majority of the failures can be attributed to a lack of knowledge of the requirements of the baby chicks and they are probably more often killed by kindness than by neglect. The trouble is that too many attempt to raise chicks without first obtaining rudimentary knowledge on the subject. They "go it blind" as the saying goes.

At one time there was an excuse for this procedure, but at this day and date and with all kinds of reliable and trustworthy information available there is no excuse for the wholesale slaughter of baby chicks. For an investment of 50 cents you can procure a copy of the "Chick Book" containing 80 pages of boiled down, chick raising, knowledge consisting of the life time experience of our most successful poultry raisers. They tell you the methods by which they have won success. You can apply the same methods and graduate into the successful class too. Better send today for a copy, save the lives of half a dozen chicks, and the book pays for itself. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUCK AND ALT

H. W. Alt of the firm of Houck & Alt, 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y., breeders of the noted Lenroc Strain S. C. Rhode Island Reds, advises that they now have over 800 chicks on hand, many of which will exceed 3 pounds in weight. These birds are growing for the early shows and judging from what Mr. Alt says, there are a lot of prospective winners in the bunch. He states that trade has been very brisk and that eggs have hatched unusually well, one customer in British Columbia reporting 13 chicks from 15 eggs, and another

at Phoenix, Ariz., 10 chicks from 15 eggs, while a third up in Nova Scotia, reports 12 good, strong germs with the prospects of a full hatch. This is a good indication not only of the breeding methods as practiced by Houck & Alt, but also of the strength and vigor of their breeding birds. They issue an interesting mating list that is sent free to all A. P. W. readers.

MILLER'S SPANISH

Frank Miller, Box W, Crestline, Ohio, has a change of copy in this issue in which he announces that he will have stock for sale after June 1st. He also makes announcement that eggs from his White Faced Black Spanish will be cut to half price after May 15th. As Mr. Miller has one of the finest flocks of this grand old breed in the country, this announcement should be welcome to lovers of the Spanish. Better write him today and mention where you saw this notice, and have a few settings reserved.

SUMMER SALE OF INDIAN RUNNERS AND BARRED ROCKS

Mrs. Andrew Brooks, the well known breeder of Indian Runners, R. F. D. 6, Auburn, N. Y., having decided to dispose of a large number of her breeding birds, is prepared to quote very low prices to those desiring Runners. Mrs. Brooks breeds the English Penciled and her birds are not only noted layers of white eggs, but have also established a show room reputation by winning high honors at New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. She also breeds a heavy laying strain of Barred Rocks

and many of these breeders will be included in her summer sale. Readers interested in either variety should write today as this stock will not last long. Bargains of this kind are not found every day. Look up Mrs. Brooks' ad on another page and mention this paper when writing.

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STILLWAGEN'S SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS

Eggs now half price. Breeding males and females at bargain prices.
Write
Frederic H. Stillwagen, 38 So. 7th St., Allentown, Pa.

O. L. HILL, SHELburn, IND.

Originator and Breeder of "Eclipse" White Wyandottes
Write me your wants and I will send you my prices and catalogue giving full description of my stock.
We also breed a fine line of Black Cochins Bantams.

OAK GROVE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Stock and Eggs for sale, also have some fine birds for sale. Write us for mating list, also our winners. OAK GROVE POULTRY FARM
Sarfus & Stare, Prods., KIMMELL, IND.

AMERICAN REDS

and WHITE HOUDANS

Get a start and be among the pioneers with these great birds. Write for circular to

L. D. Baerman, Box W, Dunellen, N. J.

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"Watch the Sunlight, glisten on those Crimson backs." The strain with quality, vigor and vitality. The strain that pays its way and wins its way. Look up my record this season at New York State Fair, Albany, Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., Shows. Then if you want quality in Reds—Stock or Eggs for Hatching, write
Yards at Greenway.
CHINA HANCHETT, Box W, VERONA, N. Y.

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Winners at the Greater Buffalo Show, 1913-Allentown, Pa., Fair Show winning futurity stake and Philadelphia winning in strongest class shown 2nd cockerel. Booking orders from champion matings, \$10.00. Special matings \$5.00.

W. C. D. FRANTZ,

Box W,

NEFF'S, PA

IF I BUY BABY CHICKS WILL THEY MATURE INTO PULLETS LIKE THESE?



Will they grow into birds that I can feel proud of and that will lay Winter Eggs in quantities, or win the blue ribbons for me, or will they be just scrubs, that's the question before everyone who buys day-old chicks. It is not the first price that counts, but will they be right at maturity?

Caldwell's White Plymouth Rocks (Fisbel Strain) "Baby Chicks of Quality"

From Utility Matings

Will mature into long backed, well made birds—pure white in color, that will be the secret of "Winter Eggs". Every utility breeder is descended from known good layers that have been bred that way.

From Exhibition Matings

Will mature into blue ribbon winners. Every exhibition pen is made up of birds with good combs, of good type and chalk white in color, possessing blood lines of generations of Fisbel blue ribbon winners. Our birds were among the principal winners at the Indiana Fanciers' Show, Indianapolis, 1912.

A New Catalog is Now Ready

One of the finest ever issued by any breeder. It tells just how "Baby Chicks of Quality" are produced and describes every grade of stock that we have to sell with prices. A copy is ready for you.

The Caldwell Selling Plan

no only arranges for the man who orders in advance but for the one in a hurry. Thousands of eggs are setting which will make possible DELIVERY OF ANY NUMBER ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. C. CALDWELL, Box 102-A, LYNDON, Ross Co., OHIO

MAKING A SUCCESS WITH INDIAN RUNNERS

By Oscar F. Sampson, Youngs, N. Y.

(Continued from page 631)

was only a purely business proposition, without these chances, every one could be a successful breeder of Runners on the farm or anywhere. They will



Rouen drake bred by A. G. Barlow & Son, Medina, N. Y. Winner of first at Brantford and Ottawa, Canada, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y. Sire of many winners, including "Madison Queen", first at Madison Sq. Garden

continue to be a many sided proposition, regardless of the facts surrounding them, and the statements of some breeders that they are the easiest thing ever to breed and give clean profits. Like every other breed the oldest breeder as well as the younger ones will learn new things from them as time and work goes on, and the public will ever get new ideas from this experience. It is a permanent business that is desired in Runners, not a simple "fly-by-night" effort.

It is peculiar that while this breed has been bred for over a decade and a half in this country, and for the best part of a century in England, and many years in other lands, that so few breeders give any important information of their ways, characteristics, breeding, etc., for us. In fact there seems to be a most unhappy uncertainty regarding the best way to breed and raise them. This lack of knowledge must be overcome by the breeders of this breed, as it has with other breeds, and this duck has proven that it is worth the pains necessary.

America is bound to become one of the foremost poultry countries of the world, and the past few years has proven that the duck, of all breeds is becoming most profitable, as well popular to the many people desiring egg and market results and profits. The Runner has become very universally known as the "egg machine", the "Leghorn of the duck family", etc.,

and the demand for this duck is growing, and the breeding of it is increasing in great numbers every season. The only question now is how best to breed them, and which are the best to breed. The matter of breed or variety of any fowl depends very much upon the one breeding it, also upon the conditions confronting breeders.

SOME RUNNER ESSENTIALS

Very much has been said, wise and otherwise, regarding the Runner's history. No doubt much will continue to be said along this line, and it's not necessary to say anything here; but it's the Runner of today and its conditions that interest us most. When we learn to breed the sort of Runner that meets with public approval we will not worry over the past. I am frank in saying that the Runner hasn't been bred by anyone to an extent that it may not be greatly improved, and everyone who has had any experience knows this full well. The greatest

an extent that it may not be greatly improved, and everyone who has had any experience knows this full well. The greatest

EVERGOLD BUFF DOTTES Elegant illustrated catalog giving our methods of feeding and breeding Buff Wyandottes, only 20 cents. Price list and mating list free
ROCKY RUN FARMS, **Box 40, NORTHFIELD, OHIO**
W. G. MARSHALL, Prop. GERALD WILLIAMS, Mgr. Poultry Dept.



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

PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN.

Bean's Columbian Rocks Win

I can furnish your requirements in exhibition birds or breeding stock at prices that will astonish you. Write for descriptive circular.

F. G. BEAN, COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA.



COLORED BANDS

All colors, all sizes. Big Black figures on white back ground. Samples 2c. stamp.

A. P. Spiller, Dept. B, Beverly, Mass

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Palace Winners 1913. Splendid exhibition and breeding birds for sale. Hatching Eggs. Circular Free.

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I Have No Other Breeds

They are the standard for all the Leghorns of all America and the greatest layers of all domestic fowls.

At the World's Famous and Premier Show at Madison Square Garden, New York for the past 13 consecutive years I have won best display and from three to five first prizes, every bird being bred and raised by me.

The bird illustrated in the add was hatched in June, and was in the pink of condition for the winter shows.

My eggs are now half price. Remember you cannot win without my strain. Mating List Free.

D. W. YOUNG, MONROE, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

The Leading New York Winners for the past five years. Royal strains of Poultry are well known. Choice stock always on hand. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

ROYAL FARMS,

Desk A,

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS GREAT DANE DOGS

LITTLE SILVER, NEW JERSERY

fault with the breed today, in all its varieties, is that there are too many so-called "Strains" for sale by just as many breeders, each claiming their special strain best. While there are as many different types of ducks as there are breeders with different strains, almost, this fault will continue as long as the breeders do not get together and form some sensible basis for breeding Runners the same as other fowls. The fault doesn't lie so much in the blood lines, I think, as it does in the different ideas, that Runners have been bred to, for purely commercial purposes. There are many cross-bred Runners in this and other countries; this may be bad policy, but it isn't any worse than breeding monstrosities from pure blooded stock, either by wrong ideas of what a Runner should be, or crossing pure bred stock to get fantastic ideas. I have always believed in breeding pure bred stock and keeping it pure along its own lines, but even pure bred stock may have serious faults.

HAS MANY GOOD POINTS

No breed of poultry today has more good qualities than the Runner duck properly bred, for both fancy and utility purposes. It must be bred along this line to meet the public demand, not to please some certain ones directly interested in the sales of fancy and utility stock. And the qualities that make it a mighty favorable dual-purpose fowl must be retained, and carefully bred into it in the future. All parasitic ideas must be bred out, and its strong egg laying qualities retained, and this regardless of whether it be of white, fawn or penciled varieties. I have bred both fawn and the penciled varieties and while I prefer the latter for many reasons it is no reason why many others may not continue to breed the American variety if they like it best. While I have never bred the Whites I have seen many of them, and am sure they will become very popular in this country where white fowls are in demand.

The Revision Committee of the A. P. A. is likely to take up this Runner matter again this year and it is the hopes of all breeders of the Penciled Runner that the committee will act favorably in admitting it to the next standard. At least things look favorable for its being given serious attention now that the papers, etc., are on file. If this is done the penciled variety will receive considerable extra push this coming season. Several things regarding the Standard will have to undergo some changes in the near future, but in the meantime the many breeders of this duck will have to become more decided on what is needed for the interests of this variety. It seems that the records of this duck in the many egg-laying contests will draw attention to the type of birds that have been winning these records in the late past. This will be taken into consideration when we come to decide the best type for this duck as a general purpose duck. So one of the most essential things for breeders to do now is to begin to think these things over, with the past records, etc., in the consideration, and get these

ideas settled among themselves. This applies to utility stock and fancy alike, for this duck is going to win in both classes or not at all.

HOME-MADE LICE POWDER

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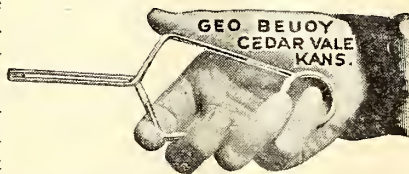
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CROCKFORD,
BRISTOL, R. I.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

(Continued from page 632)

medium sized Minorcas are awarded prizes at any of the shows at the present time? The answer is "none", on account of the present standard weights. Therefore the Black Minorcas are at the present time in the fancy rather than the utility class, on account of the present standard weights, which are an injustice to the breed and to those who are in favor of the present weights or heavier are occupying a false position.—M. Vaughan, Oakland, Cal.

BELIEVES PRESENT WEIGHTS BEST

Editor American Poultry World:

What I have to say in regard to the reduction of the weight of the S. C. Black Minorca will be what has come under my observation for a period of eight years that I have raised them.

In the first place if we want to raise them for the show room let the weight be where it is. Why? Because the grandest specimens are the large ones. The grandest cock birds that ever graced a show room weighed from ten to fourteen pounds, and cockerels, hens and pullets in like proportion, but not only that, we have a harder time getting them to what the standard calls for now and there are less blue ribbon ones. But do we want to take that view of the situation? I say no, because we are ruining the utility side of the Minorcas. It is the small hens that do the laying. Did I hear someone say no? If I did you just trapnest your flock and see.

I have talked with a number of Minorca breeders along that line and they all admit that is true. One of them said I don't care if they don't lay but two settings per hen a year, I am raising them for the show room and the Minorca breeders demand it.

This same man tells me that when he started breeding Minorcas he had a good laying strain, but when he showed at score cards show that he was cut from one to two points in weight and my experience has been the same.

The letters I have received this winter wanting to buy stock have been full, "Have you got big boned ones, are they up to the standard weight? My birds are small but good layers and I want something to raise the size".

I have shipped a good many up to the Standard and over, knowing full well that I was hurting the utility of their flock, but they demanded it. Did I hear some one say that you voted by proxy at Pittsburgh to leave the weight where it is now? That is true, but the proposition was to cut the weight one pound and I would rather leave the weight where it is now than make Black Leghorns of them.

You know there is always a happy medium, cut the weight a half pound and you have found it. You then have a bird for the show room that is not a Leghorn and you have a bird that will lay as many eggs as any breed in America, and Mr. Club Member we have got to make up to the utility side of this proposition or we will be left out in the cold, and where will the breed be that does not come up to it? See the contests at Missouri and also at Connecticut, are our Minorcas up to where they were a few years ago when they led the van at the Australian contest? Can you make as much or more out of show birds as out of utility birds? Yes, but why not have the two combined, other clubs are working to that end and we the breeders of that "Grand Old Breed" can do the same if we use the right methods.

Some one may say, why do the small hens lay better than the large ones? Because they come from the laying strain of the Minorcas and commence to lay at from five to six months old and they use up their feed to produce eggs while their larger sisters (but not their

own sisters) are using their feed for bone, muscle and meat and stand around all winter and do not lay an egg.—Sterling E. Boyer, Bangor, Mich.

AGAINST REDUCTION

Editor American Poultry World:

The matter under discussion of reducing the weight of S. C. Black Minorcas. Kindly put me down as one who is against reducing the weight of this breed. Any one can raise light weight birds, but the idea is to breed up not down. You kill the value of this breed when you reduce its weight.—Henry Dukes, San Antonio, Texas.

IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

Editor American Poultry World:

The Minorca being the largest of the Mediterranean class are almost in a class by themselves. Compare them with others in the same class, the Leghorn for instance, and note the difference, their egg production is just as good and in size of eggs are second to none. And then comes the Minorca as a table fowl, which ranks among the best, you don't have to kill two to make a meal. Can you say that of any other Mediterranean breed? Taking all things together we have the advantage over not only the Mediterranean breeds but all breeds as well. Let each of us stop and consider what it would do to our breed which is almost in a class by themselves, to take a pound from their weight, what would we have? A bunch of Black Leghorns, with the Minorca name applied to them. Our old breeders have worked hard for years bringing them to their present weight and now a few new breeders who have small birds want the Standard changed to suit their birds, and say they are doing it for a larger production of eggs. Why are not other breeders reducing the weight of their breeds?

Let those breeders "if they are breeders", purchase stock or eggs from a true Minorca fancier and he can be classed with them, but if not, let him change the standard to suit his breed. I am not an extensive breeder, but you will not find a bird in my flock that is not standard weight or over, and I am still trying to breed them larger, not smaller, and not overlooking their fame as egg producers.—W. Otto Correll, Indianapolis, Ind.

VOTES TO LOWER WEIGHT

Editor American Poultry World:

I am a member of the A. B. M. C., and I vote for the lowering of the present weight of S. C. Black Minorcas

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Exhibition and utility stock for sale. Write for my free price list.

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New York, Boston and Chicago First Prize Winners

As I am reducing my flock on account of my business interests. Send for catalogue with prices. Such an opportunity has never been offered before. Don't miss this chance to get into the front rank.

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BARRED ROCKS

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SUMMER SALE

by all means. We are breeding too much for color and size and losing the most important object, utility points. I find my most perfect birds the poorest layers.—Nellie B. Greene, Morris, N. Y.

ADVOCATES PRESENT WEIGHT

Editor American Poultry World:

Shall the weights of S. C. Black Minorcas be lowered? I think not. Our standard today calls for a bird that is excellent for general purposes, being of good weight, equalling many of our so-called larger breeds. I have noticed a number of so-called small Minorcas and very few have any Minorca shape, especially they will not have the long back, which is always desired in Minorcas. Remember that high-tail carriage in most all small Minorcas, you do not see near as much in the standard weight Minorca. For the good of our breed, I will advocate the present standard weights. I have heard this speech made, "The Minorcas that I used to have were about the size of a Leghorn. They would lay more eggs than the large Minorca of today." How many of our club members believe this? I for one do not, as I have bred them for seven years and have tried both sizes, and by all means leave the small Minorca alone. I think undoubtedly that some want the standard changed on account that they have some difficulty in getting the standard weight. I used to, but today I have another strain which will develop a great deal better weight than the birds which I began with. I have cocks that weigh over nine pounds and hens that weigh over seven. Some of our strains today never get to standard weight, but by my way of thinking and experience I would say, leave them alone and get the large Minorca of today.—Ralph Sage, Holmesville, N. Y.

BELIEVES THAT IT WOULD BE A STEP BACKWARD

Editor American Poultry World:

It is a pleasure, indeed, to have the opportunity to say a few words to the Minorca breeders in regard to the advisability of reducing the present standard weight of Minorcas. It is my opinion that this would be a step backward. One of the great things that is pushing the Minorcas in the lead is their large size compared with all other Mediterranean breeds. They are now equal in size to all the so-called all-purpose breeds, and they so far excel them, as a breed, in egg production, both in size and quantity of eggs produced, that they are fast coming to be the most popular breed for the farmer. If we reduce their standard weight we will lose this great influence to get them into the hands of the farmers and breeders who are now raising other breeds.

I have been raising S. C. Black Minorcas for several years, and I find no trouble in getting them up to the standard weight, in fact every male bird I have exhibited this year has been from ¼ to 2 lbs. overweight. My hens a little over weight nearly all together.

I find the large type lays equally as well as the smaller type. Have one hen that will be six years old in the spring. She has weighed ten lbs., last year she laid a few over 200 eggs. I have a pen of my pullets in the National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Missouri, for the 1914 contest, so I am evidently not afraid of their size hurting their egg laying qualities.

Some say that by breeding the large type we get coarse texture of comb and wattle, but I find this is very easy to overcome. I raised a large number of cockerels this year and only one had a wrinkle in his wattle, and only two showed any coarseness in the texture of comb and wattles.

I am very much opposed to reducing the standard weight of our grand breed, and also to going back to the large comb.—A. V. Fish, Kirksville, Mo.

DECIDEDLY NOT

Editor American Poultry World:

We have been asked by the Secy-Treas. of the Black Minorca Club of which I am a member, to give our opinion of lowering the weight of the Minorca. I say decidedly not. I consider the weight of the Minorca breed

of vital importance and it certainly is of the utmost importance to breed for weight.

If they were smaller like other breeds, when you are finished with them as producers, they are practically worthless as a table fowl, and in all



"Naross Spider," a valuable matron from one of the best strains of Bull Terriers in America. Bred and owned by Louis T. McLean, prop. of Ondawa Farm, Shushan, N.Y. Mr. McLean also makes a specialty of S. C. White Leghorns.

localities you can not dispose of your surplus breeders. This is only one place where the weight of the Minorca counts in dollars and cents.

I have been breeding S. C. Black Minorcas for eight years. I have cockerels to weigh 6 lbs. at 4 months, pullets to weigh 6½ lbs. at 5 months, and they generally start to lay at 6 months, but would rather they wait a little longer.

I have had a yearling cock bird weigh 10 to 11 lbs., and when you get this weight you don't have to worry about turkey on the holidays. Wishing the Black Minorca and the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD the greatest of success.—Mrs. L. Sam'l Shaffner, Mo.

PRESENT WEIGHT TOO HIGH

Editor American Poultry World:

The Standard weight of the Minorca at the present time is a detriment to the breed. We are not all breeding Minorcas for show purposes. Most people who keep chickens, keep them for eggs, and if is their desire to secure eggs as quick as possible. These people raise smaller breeds that will lay from four and one-half to five months old. The Minorca in order to secure the standard weight must be held back from laying to produce the size first and eggs seem to be an after consideration. I have had many pullets lay at five months old, but those will never

reach the standard weight. I know many people in my home town who like the Minorcas and would keep them in preference to what they now have, only that they have to keep them to long before they mature and start to lay. As for myself, I have never had any trouble in producing size. My birds have always been noted for their large size. At the same time I could sell many more birds if the standard was lowered, and I am sure it would be better for us all.—Wm. A. Smith, Metuchen, N. J.

EGGS AT HALF PRICE

Breeders of S. C. White Leghorns will undoubtedly welcome the announcement of Moore Bros. in this issue of A. P. W. Eggs from their twelve selected matings may now be obtained at one half the regular price and utility baby chicks at 10 cents each. A corresponding reduction will be made in the price of baby chicks from their best matings. Many of the choicest of the season's production are hatched each year during the month of June, so here is your opportunity to secure eggs from this great producing line and prepare to win some of the blues at next season's shows.

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I have a large number of extra choice Cockerels — "Raven Blacks" will add quality to your flock. Write your wants.
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Blue Ribbon winners at large shows. 3 Grand Pens. Send for mating list. Eggs and Stock. Best R. C. Buff Leghorns in New England. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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Eggs S. C. White Leghorns R. and S. Comb Reds

\$1.00 to \$3.00 per 15 Eggs. Can supply a few more chicks after May 20th. For our winnings, see page 413
March number of A. P. W. Mating list free.
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January 15, 1914.

Gentlemen:—

We have had the best season in our history, making splendid winnings and supplying more high class winners than ever before. Our pens of White and Columbian Wyandottes are the best we ever mated, and we believe there is no better value to be found anywhere than in our "Eggs for Hatching." Our Mating List will be sent on request and gives detailed list of our winnings. Did you notice what a splendid record our White Wyandottes made in the Missouri Egg Laying Contest?

Yours very truly,

Charles D. Colman

In Charge of Poultry Department

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN

PLACING EXHIBITOR'S NAME ON EXHIBITION COOP

Editor American Poultry World:

A number of our prominent poultry journals have recently been publishing lengthy articles concerning the advisability of placing the name of the exhibitor on the coops at our shows prior to the judging, and it has no doubt set a great many of our show managers to thinking and considering the subject. These articles, as far as I have been able to learn, have been contributed by some judge or editor, and deal with the subject as being a very desirable feature to be adopted by all show managements.

Theoretically I agree that the custom would be very desirable in a great many respects, but I am going to recite for your approval, or disapproval, one or two phases of the plan which I think have been overlooked in the articles brought to my attention. The authors of these articles compare our Poultry shows with the Horse shows, the Cattle shows and the Dog shows; now that is where the whole plan is at fault, in my mind. The judging at all the above-mentioned shows is done in the open, so to speak. The animal to be judged is led out before the audience and the points of excellence or disqualification pointed out, and with men looking on as well posted and as capable of judging as he himself, a judge would indeed have to be "some crooked," and have some nerve to slip one over under such conditions. If poultry could be judged in the open as these other animals are, an entirely different light would be thrown on the proposition. I should like to see poultry judged before an audience, but would it be practical? Such a system would necessitate the employment of at least twice the number of judges, and thus add greatly to the expense, to say nothing about the dissatisfaction of the exhibitors, because of the delay in getting the awards placed.

There is one way to treat this whole subject, provided that the public is clamoring for any decided change, that is to use the explanatory score card system on every bird in the show, and we all know that such a system, while being without doubt the most equitable, is altogether too slow to be adopted by any management except at the very small shows. Personally I do not think there is any urgent need of starting a great reform movement in regard to the judging at our Poultry shows. The judges who have been, or who have appeared to be crooked in the past, are pretty well known and no show management would for one

minute consider any judge who had failed to give perfect satisfaction at the various shows where he had judged.

I do think it would be very pleasing to the patrons and to a large majority of the exhibitors, to have the name of the exhibitor placed on the coops. Of course the show management would not welcome such a system, as it would incur a great amount of extra work and would deprive the management of one of its principle sources of revenue, namely, the sale of the catalogue. We all agree that our greatest asset as a Poultry Club, staging a Poultry show, is to obtain and hold the approval and moral and financial support of the people in our vicinity, and this can only be accomplished by running our Shows absolutely on the square, and by employing only such men as judges who are well-known to be fearless and honest, and eliminate every semblance of unfairness. In conclusion I ask, will the people in general who attend these Poultry shows feel that they are run and judged on the square, if they know that the judge has, behind closed doors, placed the awards, knowing the owner of each bird, or would they feel that a pretty raw deal had been handed to them?—H. C. LAPHAM, Pres. Springfield Poultry Club, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

THE 300 EGG HEN

Editor American Poultry World:

In reading your article in January

number headed "More about the important question of the Three Hundred Egg Hen" and the old reliable I. K. Felch's reply, would make us begin to think we are progressing backward. I have believed that for a great many years. I have bred fancy fowls for thirty years and I know of several breeds that have fallen off at least 25 per cent. in their laying, all caused by trying to breed all varieties too large. That is what is killing all varieties but the Leghorns, and now a few cranks want to make a good job of the whole and create a standard weight for them. When they do, then you will see their finish.

I bred Single Comb Black Minorcas for about fifteen years. When I first started they were grand layers of large white eggs and were very much smaller than they are now-days, but if you showed them the judges would always give the prize to the large bird, hence the desire to get them larger, and the fellow who could get them the largest could win the most prizes and get the best prices. Every inquiry I got for birds was first of all size, always wanted them over standard weight. If you could get a cockerel that would weigh nine pounds he would sell at once, not much attention paid to anything else. Now in order to do this you did not dare let the pullets lay until they were six or seven months old or you could not get the size on them, and in order to keep them from laying one would have to move them from place to place in order to keep them growing—to get them bigger than the other fellow—until we got them to weigh over standard weight, but the utility part was forgotten in order to get the money for the big birds. I quit

Terwilliger's R. C. Black Minorcas after 18 years of careful breeding for egg producers, have again in 1912 as in 1911 proven their claim of equal to the best by making 5 shows winning 21 firsts, out of a possible 23, and every 2nd and 3rd covered including Palace Show where they won every place covered by them. Cocks and Cockerels for sale and hatching eggs in season. Mating List on request.
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Egg and Stock Prices Reduced. We are done hatching for this season and will sell one trio of Buff Faverolles for \$30.00, ten trios Golden and Silver Campines and White Faverolles at \$12.00 per trio. Buff Faverolle eggs \$7 per 15, all other eggs \$3 per 15. 10 chicks to a setting guaranteed.

AUG. D. ARNOLD,

Box D,

DILLSBURG, PA.

the single comb on that account and took up the Rose Comb Black Minorcas because the standard weight was one pound less, but now the judges are awarding the prizes to the large birds and in order to win we have to have them as large as the single combs, so they will soon be forgotten as far as eggs are concerned. The standard weight of all varieties should be cut down at least one pound and the judges fined or punished in some way for giving prizes to the larger birds. In other words, cut all birds that are over-weight, then we will get back to the kind Brother Felch tells you about away back in 1891.

In my opinion nothing else has done it but the tendency to get them large enough to please the judges. I do not care what breed you have, if you pay special attention you will find the smallest females you have are by far the best layers. I remember about twenty years ago I had a pen of Barred Rocks, they weighed about six pounds each and were great layers, but I was not satisfied I had to get the large ones and as they did not lay I got rid of them. I cannot see for the life of me why the judges will always give the prize to the big bird. Lots of times in my opinion the smaller ones are much better but have no chance to win under our present corps of judges, and when they succeed in getting Leghorns to weigh as much as Minorcas I do not know what we will do for eggs; and if the American Poultry Association wants to do something to help get back where we were thirty years ago, cut the weight and punish for over-weight, then we will under our present system of feeding and housing soon have the three hundred egg hens.—J. M. Wilcox, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FEEDING CELERY TOPS

Editor of American Poultry World:

I saw in your April number an inquiry in regard to feeding celery tops to poultry. I have fed them to my chickens but they did not seem to care for them and would not touch them at all if they could get any other green food.—J. H. Stringfellow, South Carolina.

ANOTHER ONE

Editor American Poultry World:

On page 583 of the April number the question is asked if it is all right to feed celery tops to chickens.

Recently I saw the warning published, of the danger of housewives drying the leaves of celery to use in soup, etc. As usual the article stated that some poison was used on the growing celery plants and that it was impossible to entirely remove it from the leaves, even with careful washing, therefore they were unsafe for food. I suppose this would apply equally as well to chickens. This being the case it would not be safe to feed the celery tops.—A Reader, Mass.

Editor's Note—The danger from poison in celery tops or improperly washed celery comes from the copper in spraying solutions that are applied to the growing plants to prevent blight. That there is danger from copper poisoning is due to faulty methods

of spraying, too much of the solution is applied causing it to run down the stalks and accumulate at the base. Where both the tops and the stalks are thoroughly washed we do not think there is any danger either to the fowls or humans.

DAILY'S WHITE ROCKS

All readers interested in White Plymouth Rocks should turn to the advertising of Guy Daily, Jeffersonville, Ind., elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Daily is producing White Rocks of the highest quality as his show record will prove, and is prepared to fill orders large or small for either eggs for hatching, breeding, utility or show stock. Mr. Daily has issued at a great expense a very interesting catalogue that contains much that will prove of value to all breeders of White Plymouth Rocks. While the supply lasts he will send it free to all applicants who mention A. P. W. He would also be pleased to quote you his Summer prices on either stock or eggs. Better write him today if you are in the market.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

The reader's attention is directed to the advertising of Levi A. Ayers, Box B, Granville, N. Y., on page 664. Mr. Ayers quotes some of his winnings on males during the past season and his record is worthy of consideration. When the reader stops to think that each one of these winning males is at the head of a breeding pen he cannot help but be impressed with the fact that a grand opportunity is presented to secure some of the winning blood via the egg route. Another fact that should not be overlooked is that eggs are now half price.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Eggs half price. Free mating list. Annual Summer sale of breeders at reduced prices.

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

Woodcrest Partridge Wyandottes

My Catalogue tells of their unrivaled record at Madison Square Garden and Boston.

Chas. H. Wood, 340 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Sunnyside S. C. White Leghorns are my hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard qualities and egg production. Let me tell you about them or better still let me fit you out with a select pen. Some choice breeders both male and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY
G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Beautiful suburban home, modern dwelling, barn and equipped with several poultry houses. Nine acres, young fruit trees and large shade trees. Three miles to Buffalo, trolley at door.

Address SUBURBAN,
% American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for Utility and Beauty

Write your wants in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, or Pullets. \$2,000 invested, 20 years' experience. INCUBATOR EGGS, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1,000.

NEW BOOKLET FREE

W. A. CONGDON,
Box 404, WATERMAN, ILL.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Darst's Imported Strain win at Ohio State Show seven prizes, Ohio State Fair all prizes, Cleveland Show 1912, two prizes on two entries. Stock and eggs for sale. Best eggs \$5.00 per 15.
C. N. DARST, JACKSONVILLE, OHIO

WHITE RUNNER DUCKS

PEERCE STRAIN—Strictly High-Class White Runners.

Winners Madison Square (1913), 1st and 2nd old Duck, 3rd young Duck, 2nd pen. Philadelphia (1913), 1st young Drake, 2nd old Duck, 2nd old Drake, 2nd young Duck. Also winners at Hagerstown, Allentown and Baltimore. Prolific layers of white eggs

For Quality Stock or Hatching Eggs, write

WILLIAM E. PEERCE, Box W, GLEN ARM, MD.

MAKING POULTRY PAY



EVERY experienced poultry breeder will tell you that the principal factor in making poultry keeping profitable is the selection of the right foods and more especially those containing the most vitalizing and body building elements.

SPRATTS' CHICK MEALS No. 5 & 12

are the richest foods known for the ease with which they can be assimilated and digested and there is nothing to equal them as a morning food for chicks.

SPRATT'S CHICK GRAIN

is a carefully blended mixture of the highest grade grains and seeds and should be alternated with chick meals. No useless ingredients are incorporated in this mixture to reduce the cost. Send ten cents for "Poultry Culture" which contains valuable information regarding the care and rearing of chickens. "Pheasant Culture" sent on receipt of 25 cents.

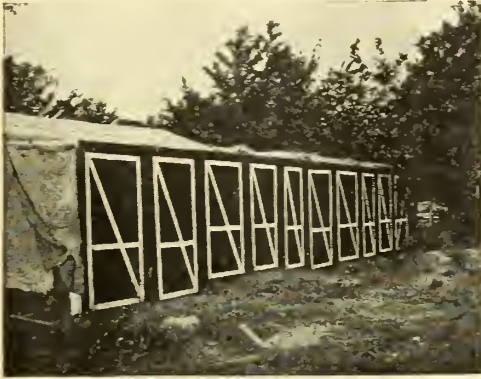
SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED, Newark, New Jersey

BANTAMS FOR PROFIT AND PLEASURE

By Frank F. Conway, Fonthill, Ont.

(Continued from page 627)

sides of a lawn which is kept well mowed. This house comprises about 12 to 15 compartments with doors



The above view shows a portion of the shaded Bantam runs at Brakendale Farm, Fonthill, Ont. Each run is enclosed with poultry netting on all sides. The tops are also covered with netting, after which a neat thatch of corn stalks is carefully fastened on. This not only protects the birds from the sun but gives them a cool and refreshing retreat during the hot days of summer.

facing the lawn, which will measure about 30 feet by 20 feet, with no outside wire runs whatever. The Game Bantams kept in these houses are let out separately each day for exercise of a short duration and to partake of the green grass, in this way they are trained to become rangy and it was surprising to see how instantly they returned to their respective houses when a movement was made to drive them, after which the next pen was let out.

The natural method is used here in hatching Game Bantams, but when twenty-four hours old the young chicks are transferred to a metal brooder made by the local tinsmith and placed in one of the houses with plenty of fine dry litter, feeding regularly as clock work. Each of these brooders held about 15 to 25 chicks and there was not one that used a hen to raise the chicks in all the yards I visited.

NOT HARD TO RAISE

Bantams are, not as a good many suppose, hard to raise if the ordinary precautions is taken in keeping them dry and free from vermin. The latter must be rigorously guarded against, especially head ticks, which seem to attack the little chicks when but a few days' old, and it is a good plan to grease the heads of each chick 24 hours after they are hatched with an ointment comprised of a third of lanoline, one-third of mercurial ointment and one-third lard mixed well together. When setting under hens always select a small, quiet hen to avoid broken eggs in the nest which a heavier hen is liable to do, and have the nest shaped out into saucer shape

using a sod for the purpose and spreading a layer of straw over it. It usually takes 21 days for them to hatch, but often they will make their appearance on the 20th day. Transfer the chicks when hatched to a small coop with a small wire run set in front of the coop and it is advisable not to allow the chicks to have free range as they seem to do better when kept in a small enclosure, removing to fresh ground as often as possible. Feed them exactly as you would chicks from a larger fowl, such as the yolk of a hard boiled egg mixed with ground biscuits or bread that has been dried out in the oven, bread and milk, pin-head oatmeal, boiled rice dried off with middlings, Spratts biscuit meal scalded, and chick food comprising millet, canary seed, hemp seed, groats, broken wheat, dari, usually made up by some reliable poultry supply firm, but avoid cracked corn in the mixture if possible.

THE BREEDING YARDS

In mating up one's breeding yards always use strong active males. Put from 3 to 5 females, to the male, the number depending on how vigorous the male bird is, and when confined to the house in winter time see that

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS
First Prize Winners at Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem and Nazareth. None better. Some choice cockerels and pullets that can win, very reasonable. Eggs for hatching from pens containing winners \$3 per setting.
FEHR & STROHL, R. R. No. 3, EASTON, PA.

COVERT'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS
Winners at the largest shows and grand Pensmated for Eggs and Baby Chicks. Send for catalogue and learn more about the coming BUFFS.
Harry Covert, Spec., 2500 N. 13 1/2 St., Terre Haute, Ind.

ANDERSON'S R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
Again win at Central Palace Show and Greater Philadelphia, six regular prizes besides shape and color specials. A grand lot of youngsters to dispose of that will improve your flock at right prices.
ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON, Box W, MORTON, PA.

FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Get our special Summer prices on eggs for hatching, breeding birds and young stock. We guarantee satisfaction. Write us your wants.
N. V. FOGG, Box W, MT. STERLING, KY.

S. C. Brown Leghorns

Our strain is famous the country over for the splendid size, handsome color and shape, and wonderful winning qualities, at such important shows as—Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Kansas City and many others; defeating all Eastern breeders. Send for free Illustrated Circular "Twenty-Eight Years With S. C. Brown Leghorn".

Williams Bros. & Brace, Fullerton, Calif

KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

The World's Greatest Strain
Bargain prices on breeders during July and August. Special Sales List describing these Bargains. It's Free.
Chas. V. Keeler, R. F. D. No. 17, Winamac, Ind.

TILTON'S DEEP WINE REDS

That have type, brilliancy and lustre. At Rockingham a clean sweep—1st and 2nd Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st Pullet and 1st Pen. Cup for highest scoring Cockerel, Rose and Single competing. At Weymouth 1st and 2nd Pen and highest scoring pair in American class. I have bred the blue ribbon winner at Boston, at Maine State show, at Memphis, Nashville, Rockingham, New York, Brockton Fair 6 times, at Chicago, at many other smaller shows, which places my Reds second to none in shape and color. They will breed more show birds to the top than any other strain. I especially invite those who have been disappointed either in stock or eggs to give me a try. I have scores of satisfied customers which is proof that they make good.
Stock and Eggs for sale.

A. F. TILTON, S. C. R. I. Red Specialist, ROCKLAND, MASS

Harter's Imperial "Golden" Buff Plymouth Rocks

Win Special for Best Display at the Great New York State Fair Sept. 8 - 13 - 1913
Complete winnings were as follows:— 1 cock, 1-3 hen, 3 cockerel, 1 pullet, 2 pen old, 2 pen young. In a class of 115 said by breeders and judges to be the strongest class ever exhibited at the N. Y. State Fair. Do you want some of this quality? It will win for you. I have several hundred head of choice cockerels and pullets now fit for showing. Write me for prices and say when and where you wish to exhibit.

NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, S. H. Harter, Prop., Box W, NESCOPECK, PA.

VINCENT'S BUFF ROCKS

Have proven their quality the past season by winning at Allentown, Hagerstown, Central Palace, N. Y., Philadelphia, Madison Square Garden, Scranton and other leading shows.

LOOK UP THEIR WINNINGS

A choice lot of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list.

JAMES H. VINCENT, HAZELTON, PA.

SPECIAL SALE OF ANDALUSIANS

First cock at the late COLISEUM CHICAGO SHOW, now two years old, has proven a fine breeder, is a little above Standard weight, extra fine in color, has had comb slightly frozen. Price, \$7. Third cock at same show, not quite so good in color but a trifle better in shape, otherwise about the same. Price, \$5. Second cockerel at same show, an English Type Bird with plenty of size, heavy lacing and with the shape sought after by our breeders today. Price, \$10. Four yearling females of good breeding quality and at \$2 each. Six yearling females of same blood lines as above but better in color and shape and at \$2.50 each. Ten two year olds at \$2 each. Six two year olds at \$1.50 each. These birds are now all in my breeding yards, are healthy and vigorous, free from disqualifications and will be sold entire or as many as the buyer may want but subject to previous sale.

L. C. TAYLOR & SON, Box W, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

CAMPINES

PRUDHOMME'S. Eggs half price the balance of the season. From general matings \$3.00, two settings \$5.00: Show matings \$5.00 the setting. June is the time to hatch them for the Winter Shows. You need MY STRAIN, better get in on the above right now.
DR. J. H. PUDHOMME, Desk B., THURMONT, MD.

CAMPINES

they have a good depth of fine scratching litter into which throw the grain so that they will have to work to find it, forcing exercise, which is essential.

When running out in the hot summer days it is important to have them shaded as much as possible, in fact, all fowls no matter whether required for exhibition or utility should be shaded where it is possible to do so. Here on the Brakendale Farm where we keep nearly all varieties of the ornamental Bantams we have a house 48 feet long and 14 feet wide containing 32 compartments, each measuring 3 feet wide by five feet long on each side of the house, with a 3 foot passage way down the center. Each compartment is furnished with a roost and dropping board under which is placed the nest boxes, all movable, grit boxes and water cups. The house is so planned that each compartment has half of a window in the front and the compartment at the rear of the house is furnished with light from eight windows directly above the passage way and facing these pens. The passage way is boarded up eighteen inches from the floor on each side to avoid any drafts coming down the passage way, and each division in the compartment is boarded to the same height.

The house is 7 ft. 6 inches high at the highest point which is over the passage way to allow the row of windows already described, and the back of the house is 3 ft. 6 inches high as is also the front. (See sketch) To each of these compartments is attached a run-way 12 feet long and 3 feet wide with each division boarded up two feet high with wire netting above to the height of 5 feet in front and 6 feet at the back and the top of each run wired over enclosing the whole of the runs. At the end of each run is the gate which opens into several general runs where the birds are allowed to run when the days are dull or in the evenings when it is cooler. Each year we grow enough corn stalks for the purpose of throwing over the tops of the runs, laying them down neatly and then tying with binder twine to avoid being blown away, anything in the way of straw or dried long hay will answer the purpose, which idea gives a very fine protection from the heat of the sun and it is surprising how cool it is under this canopy.

Shading the birds in this way their feathers retain their natural gloss and always look presentable right up to their moult, otherwise the sun will draw out the life of the feather, making white feathers turn yellow, black turn a brownish cast and buff of a washed out appearance.

Nearly every show provides good classifications for Bantams and owing to their smallness a number can be sent in one shipping coop where only one or two of the larger birds could be sent for the same amount of express charges. They are easily handled when preparing for exhibition and soon become very tame, making great pets. The National Bantam Association, of which Mr. Geo. L. Young, 349 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., is the secretary, issue every year a very instructive and illustrated year book and any one who contemplates keeping Ban-

tams would do well to write Mr. Young.

ROSE'S SUMMER SALE LIST

Hugh A. Rose, Prop. of Brakendale Farms, Fonthill, Ont., Canada, has just issued a special summer sale list in which some rare bargains are offered in his "Hardy Canadian Bred" Buff and Black Orpingtons. Mr. Rose has one thousand breeders in these two varieties that must be closed out in order to make room for the proper management of young stock. Birds will be sold singly, in pairs, trios, pens or in larger quantities. Considering the quality of the stock the prices quoted are very reasonable and we have no hesitation in saying that those who delay their purchase will undoubtedly be disappointed as we believe that these birds will go like "hot cakes". If you haven't received a copy of this special sale list, write for one at once, mentioning this paper.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

This is the way B. H. Scranton, Box D W, Rising Sun, Ind., makes his advertising announcement in this issue. As is well known to the majority of our readers, Mr. Scranton is a prominent breeder of S. C. R. I. Reds—the quality kind—the kind that win the blue in the leading shows. The golden opportunity that Mr. Scranton refers to is his offering of all eggs at half price after May 15th. As he says, it is not yet too late to hatch winter show birds. This is really an opportunity to secure a few settings of high class eggs and get into line for the coming show season. To save time it would be a good plan to order direct from the "ad" When writing mention A. P. W.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BLACK WYANDOTTES
BUFF ROCKS COLORED MUSCOVY and FAWN DUCKS
208 prizes at large exhibit; Stock and Eggs.

LOUIS H. PERRY, Free Circular, Route 7, CLAY, N. Y.

MEIRS' S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
First prize winners at Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Allentown, Hagerstown, Scranton, Williamsport and other leading shows. Eggs from pens containing winners \$5 per set. C. O. MIERS, BANGOR, PA.

Whitney & McEwan, breeders of
"LORDS BUFF WYANDOTTES"
EGGS from the same matings as we use for ourselves \$5 and \$10 per setting. Send for mating list and winnings at the Big Albany, 1913, Show.
WHITNEY & McEWAN, ALBANY, N. Y.

NORRIS S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
Birds of Quality. First prize winners at Rochester, N. Y., Allentown, Easton and Lebanon, Pa., and Morristown, N. J. Stock for sale. Now booking egg orders. Chas. J. Norris, Sals Station, Phillipburg, N. J.

DARROW'S WHITE ROCKS

Will put you among the winners. Order eggs now—\$3.00 per 15. Stock for sale.
E. B. DARROW, Box W, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Willow Brook Poultry Yards
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The Kind That Win, Lay, Pay
Eggs \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15; Baby Chicks 15c, 20c and .25c each, Special price on eggs and chicks in larger quantities,
C. E. PEMBLE, Prop., Route No. 4, PEORIA, ILL.

True Runner Ducks English Penciled

At Buffalo International Show 1914, I won 1st drake, 1st and 2nd duck, also won 1st on eggs at Cornell 1914. Baby ducklings and hatching eggs from my prize winners, also prolific utility stock. Prices Reasonable. Catalogue Free.
Sidney A. Woodcock, Box 52, Fredonia, N. Y.

DEMING'S
Single Comb R. I. Reds

Win at Madison Square Garden, December, 1913, First Pullet and Color Special, Sixth Pen. Breeders for sale. Eggs for hatching. Free Circular.

H. P. Deming, Robertsville, Conn.

POLEY BUFF ROCKS

300 Breeders at reduced prices for sale. Get catalogue and price list of same.
JOHN W. POLEY, Box W, LINFIELD, PA.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

We have the birds to help strengthen your flock. Eggs from best pens now mated for prompt delivery. Address

GEO. W. WHITE, S. C. R. I. Red Specialist, HAMILTON, MD.



ORPINGTONS White, Black, Buff
WHITE WYANDOTTES

INDIAN DUCKS, White, Fawn and White, English Penciled

Baby Chicks and Ducklings. 153 Prizes in 4 shows. A. P. A. Gold Medal. Stock and Eggs for sale. Fancy poultry for breeders a specialty. Write for special price list No. 56.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, MERIDIAN, MISS.

A. B. C. AGAIN SUPREME

At the Rochester Industrial, September 15-20, 1913. The A. B. C. Strain of S. C. Buff Leghorns prove themselves invincible. In a splendid class they win under Judge Bean: Cocks, 1-2; Hens, 1-2; Cockerels, 1-2; Pullets, 1-2; Pens, 1-2. \$10.00 in gold for best display in competition with all varieties in the Mediterranean class. Judges and breeders agreed that never had such a string of Buff Leghorns been shown by any other breeder. Showing the wonderful uniformity of type and color through my flock. 100 cockerels and pullets ready to go in the show room now. Free,—Illustrated Catalogue and price list.

A. B. COX, 49 Thurston Road, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOW TO DETERMINE THE AGE OF FOWLS

By Victor Fortier

Assistant Dominion Poultry Husbandman,
Ottawa, Canada

(Continued from page 635)

young birds are very smooth, shiny, fine, hardly visible and very soft to the touch and they adhere firmly to the leg. At each molt they become wider and longer, then they rise little by little, become gradually more marked, tough, hard and comparatively rough. It is easy to note this fact by comparing the leg of a young with that of an adult bird; the difference, leaving out the variation in size, is very marked. (Figs. 7 and 8, page 635).

THE DOWN, THE EPIDERMIS AND GENERAL APPEARANCE

Besides the examination of the color and the scales of the leg, the presence of down, the texture and color of the skin, may indicate approximately the age of hens.

If the flank feathers of a young hen are pushed apart, one may see a silky, long, light, extremely thin down, grow-

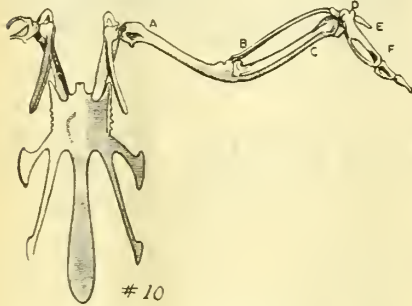


Figure 10.—Wing Bones.

ing fairly regularly between the other feathers which cover all parts of the body. The skin, of a uniform tissue, fine and pink, is covered with a net work of very fine bluish veins.

When the hen is more than one year old, the down and veins have disappeared and the skin is of a dull white color, dry, not so smooth or elastic and somewhat mealy.

Speaking about this matter, a great French breeder, Monsieur Ch. Voitelier, says:—

"There is little advantage in being able to tell exactly the age of birds before they are adults. The adult age is characterized by the complete development of the body and the appearance of sexual manifestations. Before they are one year old, the age of all our domestic birds, of all species, may easily be ascertained by the following characters: The absence of spurs on cocks of those breeds and species that have spurs when they grow old, the freshness of the feathers, the presence of down upon the body, the mellowness and pinky condition of the skin and the presence of blue veins, bright color of the legs, a slight inclination of the comb and barbs, a general slenderness of the body and a characteristic way of calling or singing. When over one year old, it is not so easy to tell the age and some experience is required.

"When the spur is lacking, the color

of the legs and beak, which is never so bright, never so deep, in an old bird, may supply indications; little red trails appear in the ears; white, yellow or red feathers are seen in a plumage that does not admit of such, silver tinges become yellowish; brindled feathers have more white; the eye becomes dull, especially in waterfowl; in turkeys the coronules take a dull shade; in pigeons the small coronules placed on the beak, at the origin of the feathers of the head, take a mealy appearance".

It can be readily seen by the above that, of all the parts enumerated, the spur is the only one which by its shape, its length, the presence of grooves or wrinkles on its surface, enables one to tell the age of a bird with some degree of accuracy. As might be expected, efforts have been made by those who trade in high-priced breeds of fowls for exhibition or other purposes, to produce or imitate these marks or to alter or suppress them; the spur is shortened, it is filed, polished with sand paper or glass, in short it is manipulated just as the horns of cattle are manipulated by unscrupulous dealers who want to make the animal look younger and give him the appearance of the age at which he possesses the maximum value. However, those who have a little experience cannot be deceived; a spur which has been doctored is more tapered in proportion to the base, smoother and more regular than a natural spur. (Fig. 9, page 635).

THE WING

If the spur with its markings was present in the female and in male birds of all species, there would be no need of another means of identification, as this one is almost infallible

Green's Golden Feather Strain
Rose Comb BUFF LEGHORNS Single Comb
Illustrated Mating List Free
H. B. GREEN, DIXON, ILL.

HOWLAND'S BUFF WYANDOTTES
Win at Madison Square Garden, 1911-12-13. Eggs from 4 choicest pens \$5.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
STUART A. HOWLAND, GRANVILLE, N. Y.

White Plymouth Rocks
Highest quality, utility stock, finest show stock. Cockerels for sale, \$3.00 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early.
Theodore Poole, Emma St., Syracuse, N. Y.

J. W. ANDREWS
America's Greatest Winning Strain Of
WHITE WYANDOTTES
Eggs 1/2 price. Book show birds now. Send Stamp for 24 Page Catalog.
Box W, MASSACHUSETTS

DIGHTON, Box W, MASSACHUSETTS
Myer's Madison Square Garden, New York, Philadelphia and Hagerstown Winning Line of
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Breeding Stock and Eggs for sale. Ask for Catalog.
C. N. MYERS, Box B, HANOVER, PA.

ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES
Are bred for merit. Sold on honor. They win; they lay. Trap-nest used 365 days in the year. A trial convinces.
J. HARRY WOLSIEFFER, R.F.D. No. 5, VINELAND, N.J.

ARE YOU RAISING Guineas - A Fowl For Farm Women?
They belong in every poultry yard.
THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
The farm weekly that is different. 5 cents the copy at all news dealers. \$1.50 the year by mail.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS
won at the big Syracuse, 1913, Show—1st and 2nd pen, 1st pullet 2nd hen, 2nd cockerel. Eggs from our prize winning stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. I also have 25 pullets for sale at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.
V. S. GRONER,
Box No. 381, East Syracuse, N. Y.

PRUYN'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

WIN First Pen, First Cockerel, Special Best Silver Wyandotte Male, Fifth Hen at Grand Central Palace. Four Firsts, Four Seconds, Three Thirds, Two Fourths and Seven Specials at Yonkers. Send for mating list. Have some choice cockerels to spare.

JOHN W. PRUYN, Gray Oaks, YONKERS, N. Y.

PAYNE BROS., R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

WIN IN THE HOTTEST COMPETITION

Madison Square Garden, Dec., 1913, 1st Pen and 3rd Hen. Madison Square Garden, Dec. 31, 1912—Jan. 4, 1913—1st cock, 1st Pullet, 3rd Pen, 5th Hen. Boston, Jan. 1912—1st Pen, 1st Cockerel, 2nd and 6th Hen, 4th and 6th Pullet, 5th Cock and 6th Pen. Cup for best display of R. C. R. I. Reds at New Haven, 1913, the National Meeting of the R. I. Red Club.

Eggs for Hatching from the finest matings we ever had at \$2—\$20 per 15. Catalogue Free Satisfaction guaranteed.

PAYNE BROS., Box W, PORTLAND, CONN.



MOORE BROS. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Egg now half price. Grasp the opportunity to secure eggs from one of the greatest winning strains of Leghorns in America. Farm raised, healthy, vigorous. They lay as well as win. Our free catalogue gives full information with description of our 12 matings. Send for copy to-day. Remember the choicest productions are hatched in the month of June each year. Baby Chicks 10 cents after May 20th.

"You can win with our Strain."

MOORE BROS., Box W, MOSCOW, N. Y.

and the marks are easily seen. However, many birds having no spur, some other method has to be found. With this end in view, the author has studied various parts of the body of the bird in which constant changes occur, with age, and after repeated and minute observations he believes he has succeeded in discovering the existence of such changes on some parts of the body which, on account of their importance, could not be re-



Figure 15.—White Plymouth Rock hen, three years old.

touched by any tradesman or breeder, without considerably reducing the value of the bird.

The part referred to is the wing, which, by its lustre, symmetry and the abundance of feathers which it carries, enhances so much the appearance of the bird.

The observations described further on will probably appear extremely simple, but it should be remembered that simplicity is the chief characteristic of all natural laws that have been discovered by dint of hard work or by good fortune.

THE MOLT

Owing to a wise disposition of nature, the feathers of birds fall every year gradually; so gradually that the birds feel their loss very little. It is obvious that if all the feathers were to fall together, the birds would be unable to fly for some time and would be defenceless against their enemies. To avoid this, nature has provided for a gradual renewal of the feathers. Every molt brings regular changes in the wing, by which the age of the bird may be told, and it may be positively declared that the bird carries in its wing an authentic certificate of birth, very easy to read for anyone who knows where to look for it.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERNAL PART OF THE WING

The skeleton of the wing in a hen corresponds to that of the arm and hand in man and may be described about as follows (Fig. 10, page 667):—A—humerus, B—cubitus, C—radius, D—carpus, E—metacarpus, including a styloid bone which represents the thumb; F—a finger with two joints and another styloid bone, smaller than the first one.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERNAL PART OF THE WING

The feathers which cover the wing

of a hen are of various shapes and lengths and may be divided into three groups:—The quill feathers consisting of the primaries (flight feathers), secondaries (wing bay) and what are sometimes called thirddaries (small quill feathers close to the body); the primary and secondary covert feathers; and the thumb feathers, being the small feathers on the last joint of the wing.

The primaries are the ten large flight feathers or hand feathers. They are set at the extremity of the wing and form a group of strong and rigid feathers which, to a greater extent than all others, help in the flight. They are invisible when the wing is closed, being covered by the secondaries and the thumb feathers.

The secondaries are the feathers which grow on the part of the wing corresponding to the forearm. They are also ten in number and of various lengths. When the wing is opened these feathers form a large convex surface, offering a great resistance to

the air. These are the most important feathers for the purpose of this study.

The thirddaries are the closest to the body. They form the shoulder and are set on the part corresponding to the human arm; hence they are carried by the humerus. When the wing is closed, they cover a part of the other feathers of the wing.

The small feathers are attached to the thumb, and form what is general-

Armer's Buff Rocks Have been winners this Fall and Winter at many of the big shows. At Madison Square Garden, Dec. 26th to 31st, 1913 1st and 3rd cock, 1st and 4th hen, 1st and 4th pullet, 3rd Pen. Write for mating list.
FRED ARMER, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

S. & R. C. BLACK MINORCAS

Eggs from Palace winners \$3.00 per 15. Great Layers. Can ship eggs promptly. New Mating List Free. Write today.
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Pratt's Boston Winners White Rocks . . . White Wyandottes . . .
Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and the Great Brockton Fair. Large, vigorous cockerels for sale. I guarantee satisfaction or no sale. Send for mating list.
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Holmwood's Columbian Rocks AN ESTABLISHED STRAIN of healthy, vigorous, prize winning birds, raised on free range. Our latest winnings—Buffalo, Jan. 1914 of 1st, 3rd and special hen; 1st and special cockerel; 1st pen; 2nd pullet special for Best Display is proof of quality—if more is wanted visit our yards, seeing is believing. No stock for sale—A limited number of Eggs at \$3 per 15.
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WHITE WYANDOTTES EXHIBITION and UTILITY

Stock and Eggs for sale. Silver Cup for Best Display, Rochester, N. Y., December 15-20-1913. Write for prices and mating list.
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NO MORE HATCHING EGGS

All offers previously made for the sale of hatching eggs for this season are hereby withdrawn as we will increase our capacity fourfold during the next twelve months. Fall hatched cockerels ready for March delivery, \$3.00 each. **S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Variety leaders in two Egg Contests.

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THE GREATEST PRIZE WINNING STRAIN IN THE WORLD
STOCK FOR SALE

If you are in need of new blood to produce the type and color, that will win in the show room, or to increase egg production or stamina in your birds, I can furnish you stock that will please. Hundreds of birds to select from, and my prices are reasonable. Send for Catalogue and please mention A. P. W.

Hilldorfer Black Minorca Farm, Geo. E. Norman, Mgr., Butler Co. Saxonburg, Pa.

The Best S. C. White Leghorns in America



1st Cock, Palace, 1912

Will, we honestly believe, be hatched from our matings this season. If you could see the marvelous quality in all our pens, you would say so too.

We entered in 23 classes in four shows this season, and won first in 20 classes and second in the other three. **We have won more firsts, specials and other awards, in the past four years at Grand Central Palace, New York, Boston, Hagerstown and Philadelphia, than all our competitors combined.**

Our stock has not only won for us; it has won for our customers in most every part of this country and Canada. **It will win for you.**

Buy your stock and hatching eggs from the breeder that produces the goods. "Actions speak better than words".

Send for catalog and mating list, and mention American Poultry World.

Dune Alpin Poultry Farm, Geo. J. Kerr, Mgr., Box 561-W, East Hampton, N. Y.

ly called the bastard wing: A. Fig 12, page 635. It is in the secondaries that markings have been discovered by the author which enable one to tell the age of hens. The author is positive that all the great secondaries are renewed every year, just like all the other feathers (Fig. 11, page 635). However, at each molt, some of these feathers are modified, always in the same way, and these modifications are the characteristic markings on which the following theory has been based:

The number of short secondaries that are found in the wing indicates the number of molts that the bird has



Figure 16.—Leghorn cock, three years old.

gone through, or, in other words, tells its age. These feathers are shorter than the rest, more rounded at the extremity, with a nearly central quill, and they end in a short straight point, slightly projecting.

Before entering into a description of the process by which these marked feathers may be recognized, we will briefly relate the observations that led to this discovery and quote the evidence of some persons who have seen, on several occasions, the author apply this method.

The first observations of the author on the markings of the wing feathers go back to the year 1895. They were made at first on hens of a Polish breed. Whilst giving the birds such care as is necessary to keep the plumage fresh and bright looking, the author had often noticed in secondaries, some irregularities that could not be explained. In some birds there was only one secondary feather, shorter than the others and of a characteristic shape; in others there were two, three, four and even more. These observations were carried further and the same characteristics were noted in Hamburg, Bantam, Game, Leghorn, Brahma, and in pigeons, etc., etc.

A comparison was made between birds of various breeds in which the same peculiarities were found and it was noticed that they were all of the same age. This threw a ray of light on the subject. Observations were pursued in a number of flocks, at the Experimental Farm and elsewhere, as well as in poultry exhibits which offered so many opportunities for putting the method to a test. It was soon observed that the age of the birds corresponded in every case to the irregularities noted on the secondaries.

Since then the author has very often surprised his friends as well as his

colleagues and a number of exhibitors, whose fowls he was judging at County fairs or at Provincial or Dominion exhibitions, by ascertaining the age of birds he was seeing for the first time, and about which he did not have the slightest information.

If the author is not mistaken, it was at the Dominion Exhibition held at Sherbrooke in 1907, that a public demonstration of the method was made for the first time in the presence of several good poultry men, including Messrs. G. Donovan, son of H. B. Donovan of the "Canadian Poultry Review", of Toronto; D. T. Taylor of Sherbrooke, now of Chaudiere Bassin,

P. Q.; Jos. Bennett, judge, Toronto; J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ont., and many others.

A few months later in the same year at the Guelph Fat Stock and Poultry Show, at the request of Mr. G. Donovan and in the presence of Mr. W. H. Bush of St. Thomas, Ont., breeder and exhibitor, a similar demonstration was given on Game Bantams, White Crested Black Polish, and others, which belonged to these gentlemen. The demonstration was a complete success and the author was able to tell exactly the age of all the birds whose plumage was in good condition. Of course it is to be understood that the molt

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 Winners at New York, Boston, Providence and other leading shows. Bred in line for greatest value. Baby Chicks. Some fine breeding Pens and Cockerels for sale. I can please you. Write for mating list.
PLEASANT VIEW FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM. WALPOLE, MASS.
 Paul Klingbeil, Prop., Secretary and Treasurer Partridge Plymouth Rock Club.

LEGBANDS Spiral Celluloid Colored Legbands. The best, cleanest, cheapest, last lifetime. No need to catch hens; you know them on sight 20 feet away. 10 different colors. Easily, quickly put on. Reduced prices. Sample free.
 There is no need for spraying so often. Roosts painted with no No-More-Lice just once a year (in Spring—now) will positively be absolutely free from mites and lice the whole year. This means contented hens. Increased egg production. \$1.00. Think, think, and act now.
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SPECIAL OFFER.—If you order from this adv. we will send you special value viz: 50 Spiral Celluloid Legbands (state breed and color) and a tin of No-More-Lice for only One Dollar. Money back without quibble if not satisfied. Do it now.
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EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!
 (POLANDS ALL VARIETIES)

We have mated 20 pens of Poland this year. Every pen headed by a Hagerstown, Baltimore or Club Show at Boston winner. We will furnish Eggs from Pen No. 1 at \$5.00, Other Pens \$3.00 per 13. Remember we are the largest breeders of Polish in America. Also Eggs from Champion matings of Partridge Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, White Hamburgs, Houdans, Spanish, Blue Swedish and Blue Orpington Ducks. Eggs \$4.00 per 13. A grand lot of breeders and exhibition birds for sale.

SUNNY SIDE POULTRY FARMS,
 Braun Bros., Props., R. F. D. No. 2, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Silver Campines of Quality
WINNERS AT THE GREAT BOSTON SHOW 1914
WE WON

- 1st Cockerel
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- 3rd Exhibition Pen.
- 4th Pullet
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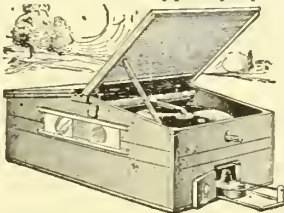
Stock and Eggs for sale. Write for Circular.

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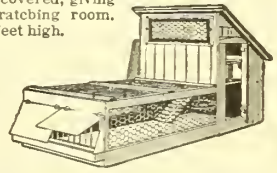
Hot-water and hot-air heating combined gives perfect ventilation—no danger of overheating—maintains even temperature regardless of cold outside. Used and endorsed by poultry experts and by experiment stations and such men as Dr. A. A. Brigham, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Dr. P. T. Woods and Mr. A. F. Hunter. Size, 3x5 feet.



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must be over and that all feathers must be fully developed.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE WING

In order to make a good examination of the wing of the bird, the wing should be spread wide open. To get it in this condition, all that is necessary is to exert a slight pressure with the hand on the humerus, near the shoulder; the wing opens up as an irregular fan and divides in two parts, perfectly distinct; on one side, at the end of the wing, the ten primaries, or flight feathers, forming a surface with a fairly round inferior edge; on the other side, the secondaries, or marked feathers, presenting a convex surface, with a rounded edge also. Between these two groups of feathers there is found a separate feather, much shorter, which might be called axial or intermediate. This feather is independent from the primaries and secondaries. (C. Fig. 12, page 635).

The markings that were observed in secondaries and on which the above mentioned theory is based are as follows:

In a fully feathered pullet, that is, a six to fourteen months' old hen, the first secondary near the axial feather is shorter, more rounded at its extremity than the others and the quill is more central, ending in a short point, slightly prominent. (Fig. 13, page 635).

There is only one secondary presenting these characteristics until the following molt after which the second feather is also shorter and more rounded than the rest. Thus, after the fall molt, in a hen over eighteen months' old (the feathers being fully developed) there will be found two secondary feathers presenting the characteristic markings, although the bird completes its second year only the following spring. (Fig. 14, page 635).

In a three-year-old hen there are found, when the molt is completed, three shorter feathers (Figs. 15 and 16., pages 668-69). In a four-year-old hen there are found four (Fig. 17, page 670), and so on until the tenth year, if a hen grows that old.

The last marked feather is always shorter than the others.

A careful examination of the various illustrations, which are reproductions of photographs, will enable anyone to see that this theory is well founded and based upon actual facts. If no secondary is lacking, the age of the bird may always be told by the markings which have just been described; it sometimes happens, however, that some of the feathers have fallen, have been broken by accident or pulled out in order to suppress some blemish or defect. Of course, in this case, the result of the examination is somewhat doubtful, and might even be entirely misleading. But such defects are so clearly seen that no judge would grant prizes without restriction to such birds, unless they were vastly superior to the rest of the exhibit.

It is not claimed that these marks appear with the same clearness in all birds; nor is it claimed that anyone can distinguish them at first without any risk of making a mistake. However, it should not take long for any-

one to learn to make a correct examination.

The same marks have also been found by the author on the wing of the pigeon where they are much more clearly defined than in the wing of the hen. The number of feathers is the same in both cases. Beginners are ad-



Figure 17.—White Plymouth Rock hen, four years old.

vised to practice the methods at first on the wing of the pigeon and to try the hen later.

The most favorable time to make an examination of the wing of the hen is at the end of the winter or at the beginning of the summer, before the moult has started, as each feather is then completely developed and shows its distinctive characters clearly defined.

EDITOR'S COMMENT

From limited observations by the editor and his associates we believe that the author has hit upon a reliable method of determining the age of mature fowls, at least in regard to the development of feathers of the wing; as regards the spur our investigations have not developed to a point where we are prepared to confirm Mr. Fortier's findings. We would be pleased to have our readers put both methods to a test and report the results of their investigations to us. If either of the methods outlined in the foregoing for determining the age of fowls prove reliable, Mr. Fortier has indeed done the poultry industry a valuable service.

AMERICA'S BEST

Silver Duckwings & S. C. Buff Leghorns
Winners at Madison Square Garden. Mating list on application.
THOS. PEER, Sec'y-Treas. Nat. S. C. Buff Leg. Club, CALDWELL, N. J.

"Slades" Imperial Pekin, and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks
Blue ribbon winners wherever shown. Eggs \$2.00—\$10.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN SLADE, MALVERN, PA.

Huston's "Ideal" Barred Plymouth Rocks
are proving their ability to win at Poultry Shows all over this broad land. Look up their new records made this year at Hagerstown, Md., Allentown, Pa., Williamsport, Pa., and Harrisburg, Pa. I can sell you breeding cockerels at \$3 to \$10, females at \$2 to \$5. Write me.
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WINNERS at all leading shows in America. Have won more 1st and 2nd at Madison Square Garden than any other exhibitor or breeder. Show and breeding stock for sale.
Mention A. P. W. T. A. McKITTRICK, Hudson, N. Y.

RED--W--FARM,

All Eggs at Half Price after MAY 15TH. PURE Bean-Tattle BLOOD. Winners at N. Y. State Fair, Buffalo and Rochester. 29 Entries, 24 Premiums, 10 Specials. Our Record for 1913.

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ABERNETHY'S HOUDANS BRED FOR QUALITY NOT QUANTITY

Winners of 1st Hen, 1st Pen at the Great Boston Show, Jan. 1914. We breed our winners and sell eggs from our best, Write your wants. Eggs half price for June. Special Sale of Breeders.

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CHRISTIE'S S. C. White and Brown Leghorns

Having been bred for fourteen consecutive years—represented all over the World—they stand today without an equal as egg producers, the foundation upon which all branches of the Poultry industry hinges. Before placing your order, write today for our illustrated catalogue, and read what thousands of our pleased patrons say in regard to the WORLD'S GREATEST LAYERS. "Better be right than sorry".

S. C. WHITE and BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS—\$15 PER 100

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AURORA COLUMBIAN ROCKS



Winners at Madison Square Garden, January 1913 1 hen, 2-4 cockerel, 4 pullet. Greater Buffalo Show, Nov., 1913:—2-4-5 cockerel, 2 5 pullet, 2-3-4 pen, 5 cock, 5 hen.

AURORA COLUMBIAN ROCKS are grand winter layers, grow rapidly and meet the requirements of the best dressed poultry markets, also possess standard requirements that places them among the winners at leading exhibitions.

Have mated a few select pens for the season of 1914 and will spare a limited number of eggs at \$5 per 15; \$7 per 30. Orders booked and delivery made in rotation. If you want the best, write

LEW H. BOWN, Box W, EAST AURORA, N. Y.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

[Continued from Supplement 4]

tion in America of a Standard for a breed or variety which has an application for recognition pending shall be considered prejudicial to the interests of this association, and such action shall be dealt with by the Executive Board according to the circumstances.

ARTICLE XIX.

Funds.

Section 124. The moneys of the association shall be kept in four separate funds, to be known as the Petty Cash Fund, the Checking Fund, the General Fund, and the Reserve Fund.

Section 125. Whenever the Finance Committee deems it practical, it shall transfer from the checking fund to the general fund such sums as it deems advisable.

Section 126. The money comprising the General Fund shall be placed at interest in one or more banks, at the discretion of the Finance Committee, and shall not be disturbed except by resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote at an annual or special meeting of the association.

Section 127. Twenty per cent. of the gross receipts from the sales of all Standards shall be put into a reserve fund for the publication of Standards, and under no circumstances shall any portion of this fund be used for any other purpose than the publication of Standards.

Section 128. A petty cash fund not to exceed three hundred dollars shall be furnished the Secretary for small disbursements, which fund may be replenished from time to time on his making an itemized report, to be approved by the Finance Committee, and issuing a check, duly attested, for the amount authorized, which check must be countersigned by the President.

ARTICLE XX.

Procedure for Filing Complaints and Charges, Trials, Etc.

Section 129. Complaints to this association, against persons or organizations under its jurisdiction, for dishonest practices or for acts or conditions detrimental to the association and to the interests which it represents, must be made in writing and addressed to the President or to the Secretary. If a complaint appears to be warranted, and the matter cannot be adjusted by the officer to whom such complaint is made, he shall require the complainant to make his charge or charges in detail in the form of an affidavit, and upon receipt of such formal complaint shall refer it to the Chairman of the Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals for investigation.

Section 130. The President or any three members of the Executive Board may for cause, file complaint against an officer of the association or a member of a Committee. Such complaint must be in writing and shall be addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals. The subsequent procedure shall be the same as that provided for complaint against any other member of the association.

Section 131. The Chairman of the Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals shall have authority to adjust cases that have been referred to him without bringing them before his committee, whenever that can be done to the satisfaction of those involved and without prejudice to this association. All complaints and charges referred to him that cannot be so adjusted, he shall submit to his colleagues; and, if in the judgment of a majority of the committee a case demands such action, he shall report it to the Executive Board for trial.

Section 132. An officer or a member against whom charges are filed shall be furnished a detailed statement thereof by registered mail, sent to his last known address at least sixty days before the hearing. In addition, he shall be notified of the day and the hour when the Executive Board, in regular or special session, will hear his case.

FERNBROOK FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES Mammoth Pekin and Fawn and White and White India Runner Ducks. Winners at Madison Square Garden and Albany 1913. Hatching eggs select mating; \$3, \$5, \$10 per setting. Utility eggs \$10 per 100. Baby chicks and ducklings \$18 to \$25 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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— OF —

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks

They won every first and second at Chicago this season.
A Record Unapproached.

We offer bargains in show birds, breeders or utility stock that will interest you and please your purse. Just write for a copy of my genuine bargain sheet—chuck full of good things for you.

Eggs one half price. Best show matings \$6.00 per 15. Utility Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Large catalogue, finely illustrated for 20 cents.

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

OWEN FARMS

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE ORPINGTONS,
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**

*Are famous the World over for their vigor,
health and productive qualities and for their
winning ability in any competition.*

THEY HAVE WON THEIR STANDING ON MERIT

EGGS NOW HALF PRICE

From *Best Matings* in the *World* \$5.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100. From *Choice Matings* \$2.50 per 15; \$7.50 per 50; \$12.50 per 100. Send for my *Illustrated Catalog* and *Mating List* and *book your order now*.

SALE OF BREEDERS

Will spare you birds from my *Best Matings* at just *Half the Price* they would have cost you last February.

*Trios \$50, \$75, and \$100 per Trio. Pens \$75, \$100 and \$150 per Pen.
Pens of 9 Birds \$125, \$150 and \$200 per Pen.*

**AN OPPORTUNITY AS GOOD AS THIS HAS NEVER
BEEN YOURS BEFORE.**

Will now spare birds from my *Cheaper Matings* and *Surplus Flocks* at just *Half the Price* they would have cost you last February.

*Trios \$15, \$25 and \$35 per Trio. Pens \$15, \$25, \$35 and \$50 per Pen.
Pens of 9 Birds \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75 and \$100 per Pen.*

Order directly from this ad. Receive the *BEST VALUE* and have the *use of these birds the balance of the season*.

Remember, any birds I send you that are not satisfactory, I want you to return at my expense and receive back your full purchase price.

I want your order, and remember your absolute, ultimate satisfaction means my permanent success.

OWEN FARMS

115 WILLIAM STREET,

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Prop.

FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt.

Section 133. At the hearing before the Executive Board the accused shall have the right to appear in person or to be represented in person or by counsel or to be present with counsel. The Executive Board shall have authority to summon witnesses and take depositions, notice of the time and place of taking such depositions being given both to the defendant and the complainant.

Section 134. Any officer or member disqualified, suspended or expelled by vote of the Executive Board shall be given ninety days in which to file an appeal asking for a review of the case by the association at its next annual meeting. At any time before such appeal is filed, the Executive Board, in regular or special session, may, upon recommendation of the Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals, remove any disqualification, raise a suspension or annul an expulsion.

Section 135. When an expulsion has been confirmed by a majority vote of the association, the person expelled shall not be eligible to re-affiliation for five years, and such person must make an application as if for original membership.

Section 136. The procedure for discipline of associate members shall be the same as in the case of individual life members.

ARTICLE XXI. Licensing Judges

Section 137. It is recommended that at shows held under the American Poultry Association Show, rules, the awards shall be placed by judges licensed by the association.

Section 138. Upon application in the manner hereinafter prescribed and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges, after due investigation, this association will grant to any member qualified to apply the Standard of Perfection to all varieties of poultry recognized by the association, a certificate as "General Licensed Judge", and to any member qualified to judge particular breeds or varieties, a certificate as "Special Licensed Judge".

Section 139. Each applicant for a judge's license shall give full information upon blanks prepared by the Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges, and furnished to him by the Secretary, as to his experience and ability as a breeder and judge of Standard-bred poultry. He shall also give the names of five or more judges licensed by this association, who from a personal knowledge can certify as to his qualifications to judge, and shall, in addition, give three or more references as to his reputation in the community in which he lives. Applicants must file their applications filled in as described in this section before April 1st each year.

Section 140. Upon receipt of an application for a judge's license in proper form, the Secretary shall send to each of the judges named by the applicant confidential information blanks prepared by the Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensed Judges, inquiring into said judge's personal knowledge of the applicant; and to each of the persons named as references for character, confidential information blanks prepared by the aforesaid committee, inquiring into the said persons' knowledge of the applicant's reputation for integrity, veracity and sobriety; these blanks to be returned before May 1st of the current year. Not later than May 1st in each year the Secretary shall refer to the Chairman of the Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges all applications for judges' licenses that have been received by him and all information in his possession relating to them.

ARTICLE XXII.

Section 141. Unless superseded by an order of business submitted by the Committee on Judiciary and accepted by a two-thirds vote of the association, the order of business at the annual meeting shall be:

- 1—Roll Call.
- 2—Report of Credentials Committee.
- 3—Reading of minutes of last meeting.

- 4—Report by Judiciary Committee of detailed Order of Business.
- 5—Report of Executive Board.
- 6—Reports of Committees:
 - (a) Committee on Finance.
 - (b) Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals.
 - (c) Committee on Judiciary.
 - (d) Committee on Education.
 - (e) Committee on Legislation.
 - (f) Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges.
 - (g) Committee on Standards.
- 7—Unfinished Business.
- 8—Report of Board of Review.
- 9—Inauguration of Officers.
- 10—New Business.
- 11—Discussions.
- 12—Adjournment.

Section 142. Robert's Rules of Order shall be the Parliamentary Guide of this association, subject to such official rules as may be adopted by the American Poultry Association.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Amendments

Section 143. These Laws having been approved by a two-thirds vote of all members present at a regular meeting of the association, can be repealed or amended only by a like vote.

Section 144. A proposed amendment must be in writing, and a copy filed with the President, at least one hundred and twenty days before the annual meeting, and the Secretary shall publish such contemplated amendments in the Official Bulletin, forwarding one copy to each member of the Association and copies to the poultry press at least ninety days before the annual meeting.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

If you have not already sent us the dates of your coming show, do so today. Beginning with the July issue we will publish each month a directory of coming poultry shows. This will be continued in every issue until the close of the season. There is no charge for this service, therefore be prompt in supplying the information.



These June-Hatched Chicks Will Make Fine Winter Layers

With care, any good strain of chicks will start laying in 6 months. Holding the *world's record* for early maturing, you can be mighty sure that Pittsfield strain hatched this month will be cackling long before Xmas—this pure-bred stock is noted for its remarkable winter-laying qualities. Reserve your order now—you needn't send any money—just say which kind of chicks you want, how many and when you'd like to have them!

\$18 per 100 Barred Rocks \$18 per 100 White Rocks

We guarantee safe delivery of every shipment. \$7.00 for 25 chicks, \$11.00 for 50 chicks, \$18.00 for 100 chicks. Demand for June hatches will be big; so get your order in right away.

8-Weeks-Old Chicks A splendid investment for the inexperienced who want to get in the poultry business. Or for the experienced man who hasn't the facilities for handling day-old chicks. You ought to reserve your order now. Write for special prices for August, September and October deliveries.

We are now in a position to fill a limited number of orders for Pittsfield S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Rhode Island Reds which we have been carefully developing for a long time and which are now up to the famous Pittsfield standard. Same prices as above. Write for free booklet, "MONEY MAKING POULTRY."

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PITTSFIELD DAY-OLD CHICKS

PATERSON, N. J., SHOW

Nov. 18th, 19th, 21st, are the dates that have been selected by the Paterson Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association for this year's show. The committee in charge have made all preliminary arrangements and the big auditorium on Ellison Street has been engaged for the exhibit. This organization held a very successful show last year and recently the members tendered a banquet to those who aided in making the show a success. Harlo J. Fiske, a well known judge of poultry, was one of the speakers, and during his remarks he paid many compliments to the officers of the organization for the manner in which the show had been handled. For the next event something new has been added to the program. Many organizations from nearby sections, who are interested in the cultivation of flowers, have expressed the desire to co-operate with the poultrymen and have one big combination exhibit. The members of the Grangers' Association have also agreed to exhibit garden truck and the indications are that this event will be the greatest of the kind ever held in New Jersey. The membership of this organization has increased very rapidly, and it now has 150 members; when they began ten years ago they had but 8 members. Men from every walk of life are included in the list, one being a clergyman, Rev. J. A. Frey, who has been named as the Asst. Supt. for the next show. Following is a list of the officers of the organization: G. W. Cisco, Supt., Dr. G. Johnson, Secy-Treas., Walter A. Schultz, Pres., Arthur W. Bishop, Vice-Pres., Wm. Horne, Secy. Partial list of judges, W. H. Card, J. Harry Wolseifer, Louis Paul Graham, H. J. Fiske and James Glasgow.

NATIONAL S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CLUB

The National Single Combed Buff Leghorn Club will offer a handsome silver cup, in every state where they have five or more members in good standing; the place where it shall be offered to be decided upon by the members in the respective states. There must be at least three members of the club competing for the cup, to win it, and it will be offered for the best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, the association scale of points to be used in deciding the awarding of the cup.

Will also offer their handsome silk ribbons at every show where they will print the same in their premium lists, one each for the following: For best shaped male, best shaped female; for best colored male, best colored female. To be competed for by members in good standing only, and there must be at least three members competing for these ribbons to win them. Any one wishing to compete for these prizes, can do so by becoming a member of the club, at least two weeks before the show begins, where these prizes are offered. Send your initiation fee of \$1.00 and \$1.00 for dues, to Thos. Peer, Sec.-Treas., Caldwell, N. J.

BARGAINS IN WHITE LEGHORNS

Some exceptional offers are being made by Stuart Haddock, Prop. Granock Farms, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in both eggs for hatching and breeding stock. Eggs from selected matings are cut to half price and are guaranteed 100 per cent. fertile, while the utility pens have suffered a like reduction and are guaranteed 90 per cent. fertile. Breeding stock are also placed on the bargain counter. For full particulars send today for catalogue giving prices and description of the Granock Farms' S. C. White Leghorns.

The Hon. Mynheer Treub, Minister of Agriculture, Netherlands, has extended an invitation through Edward Brown, F. L. S., President of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, to hold the "First World's Poultry Congress" at The Hague in 1916. The invitation has been accepted.

HELPFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE

Readers who desire some practical and helpful reading matter on poultry culture should send for a copy of "Poultry Keeping in all Branches" containing the following valuable chapters on poultry keeping: Chapter I—"Best Methods of Back Yard Poultry Keeping"; Chapter II—"Small Poultry Plants and How to Manage"; Chapter III—"Profitable Poultry Keeping on Farms"; Chapter IV—"Poultry Keeping as a Regular Business"; Chapter V—"Advantages of Standard Poultry Breeding"; Chapter VI—"Production of Eggs and Poultry for Market"; Chapter VII—"Methods of Marketing to Secure Top Prices"; Chapter VIII—"Special Branches of the Poultry Industry". "Poultry Keeping in all its Branches" contains 244 pages, 7½x10 inches in size, and in addition to the above chapters, illustrates and describes over 100 different articles of poultry equipment manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Co. Free copy of this book may be obtained by addressing Cyphers Incubator Co., Department I, Buffalo, N. Y.

SALE OF BLUE ORPINGTONS AND BARRED ROCKS

Owing to other business interests, Haldie Nicholson, Leominster, Mass., the well known breeder of Blue Orpingtons and Barred Rocks, announces that he is obliged to dispose of a large portion of his flocks of the above varieties. Among the birds offered for sale are New York, Boston and Chicago first prize winners. The quality of Mr. Nicholson's birds is too well known to need any description here. Our advice to those interested in either variety would be to send for catalogue with prices at once. Opportunities of this kind are few and far between and the ones who act promptly will be the ones to secure the choice selections.

Mr. Nicholson's announcement will be found on another page, look it up and write today.

EL-CO-VA-FARM

Elias C. Vail, Verbank, N. Y., owner of the above farm, is a successful breeder of White Wyandottes and S. C. Mottled Anconas. Mr. Vail exhibited at several shows, including Buffalo, Philadelphia, Albany, Yonkers and Poughkeepsie, last season and made a very creditable showing, winning several prizes at each exhibition. He is quoting some very attractive egg prices and will be pleased to hear from all A. P. W. readers interested in either variety.

BIG PROFITS IN CAPONS

Why sell your surplus cockerels for 50 to 75 cents when they will bring \$2.00 to \$2.50 as capons? Illustrated instructions in our book make caponizing so easy that a 10 year old child can successfully perform it. Tells where to get reliable instruments; when and how to operate, how to feed, care for and fatten, when and where to market to get the highest prices, etc. Price only 50 cents. Money back if you want it, Capon time is here. Send today.

American School of Poultry Husbandry, BOX 18, MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.

BRED-TO-LAY

Single Comb White Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY

Eggs For Hatching, Stock,

Day Old Chicks

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.

Right Now The

SIMPLEX BROODER STOVE CO.

is really delivering profits to its thousands of users—it's chicks are thriving. The Simplex has six years of success behind it. Let the Simplex do the mothering of your broods—it's real chick insurance. We will ship the day your order comes. Write for catalogue.

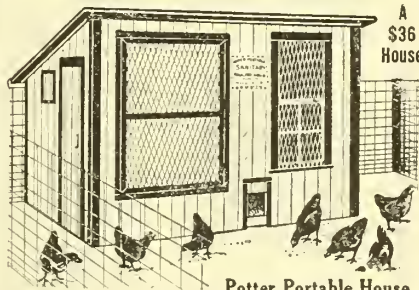
Simplex Brooder Stove Co.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

*** How to feed and care for baby chicks is told in a comprehensive manner in the "Chick Book." Fifty cents secures a copy ***

TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

Whether you contemplate buying Tompkins' Reds or not you want a copy of my new catalogue. I am not bragging about it but I believe it comes nearer being a real Rhode Island Red catalogue than anything I have seen yet.

LESTER TOMPKINS, Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds, CONCORD, MASS.



Potter Portable House

No. 5, style "D" 8x10 ft. Potter portable open front, fresh air, scratch shed house, equipped with No. 17, style "A" 5 ft. 3-perch complete henery outfit for 30 hens. Price of complete house, \$36. Painted 2 coats.

DON'T KILL or sell your laying hens. Pot-terize your flock. Pick out the layers from the loafers and diseased hens. Save food money. Over 50,000 satisfied poultry keepers have our Potter System Book, "Don't Kill The Laying Hen." You cannot afford to be without our 100 page book. Send for circulars.

DON'T BUILD you can buy better, cheaper, more complete, ready-made (factory made) hen houses, roosting and nesting features, coops, hoppers, etc. from Potter & Co. We buy No. 1 high grade cypress lumber in car loads, cut and fit all parts perfectly in our big factory and deliver the complete house, coop or fixtures you need in convenient sections all ready to set up.

Potter Poultry Houses and Fixtures
PORTABLE, SANITARY, INEXPENSIVE

Have been sold over 10 years, are used and recommended by thousands who want the best and buy the best in poultry houses and equipment. You start right when you buy a Potter Portable with complete outfit of roosts, dropboards and nests. You save money too. A clean sanitary hen house means healthy hens and lots of eggs.

OUR BIG CATALOGUE contains 112 pages and over 150 illustrations showing Potter Portable houses, coops, henery outfits, feed hoppers, brooders, hovers, etc., in fact, everything for the poultry keeper. You need Potter made, high grade goods. Send 2 red stamps to cover postage on our large catalogue and circulars on the Potter System Book.

POTTER & CO., Box E-16, DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.

NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN BUTTERCUP BREEDERS

The New England Buttercup Association has been formed to promote and encourage the intelligent breeding of Buttercups, and to make it attractive for breeders to exhibit at shows.

Its object is to awake interest, especially in its members, by causing keen competition between them for prizes, which it will offer at shows. We particularly wish to make the Boston exhibit THE Buttercup Show of the country, and to make special awards to its members.

At the first meeting of the officers of this association, one of the chief questions was of what good this club would be to the New England and Eastern breeders of Buttercup club, and it was unanimously decided that it could be of great assistance and good.

This association will be open to everyone in good standing—the more members the better, the greater the competition, the better the awards and the more influence it will have.

We invite you to join us whether you are a large breeder or not; it makes no difference, we need your support—it is necessary to the success of the association. If the officers of this association are willing to put in their time and expense for this cause, it is your duty to the breed and all concerned to be a member and help in the good of the cause.

Officers are as follows: President, L. H. Sturtevant, Quincy, Mass.; vice-president, L. G. Kibbe, Warren, Mass.; Sec.-Treas., E. L. R. Perry, Jr., Lexington, Mass.; Executive committee: G. A. Williams, Warwick, N. Y.; Sec. A. B. C.; H. William Scott, Barre, Vt.; Arthur V. Deane, East Longmeadow, Mass.; W. I. Leighton, Concord, N. H.; John E. Prouty, Wallaston, Mass.; C. S. Cook, Jr., West Newton, Mass.; and president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

SPECIAL PRICES ON FERRIS' LEGHORNS

Geo. B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Mich., the well known breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, is sending out a summer sales list quoting greatly reduced prices on laying, breeding and exhibition stock. He is also making special prices on eggs for hatching and day old chicks during the month of June. In the sales are included 700 yearling hens of select quality; 1,200 yearling and two year old hens, splendid layers; a large quantity of exhibition stock together with several hundred cocks and cockerels. In this class are cockerels from 3 months old and upwards.

Readers who have not received a copy of this special sale list should send at once for a copy, mentioning this paper.

PRUDHOMME CUTS PRICES

A reduction in the prices of eggs for hatching is announced in the advertising of Dr. J. H. Prudhomme, Desk B, Thurmont, Md., in this issue.

Dr. Prudhomme, as many readers are aware, breeds Silver Campines, and has been very successful in producing specimens of rare quality. He believes that there is still time to hatch some of next season's winners and having completed his own hatching operations has decided to cut prices to such a point that all can afford a setting or two. Selected matings are now \$5 per setting, while others are \$3.00, two settings for \$5.00. Send a five dollar order to-day and the eggs will be shipped promptly.

ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES

Acme White Wyandottes as bred by J. Harry Wolseifer, R. 5, Vineland, N. J., are the result of years of careful selection for increased egg production. While Mr. Wolseifer has made egg production his main aim, he has not overlooked standard requirements and birds of his breeding annually win their share of the high honors at prominent shows. He guarantees all stock or eggs to be as represented, his motto being: "Bred for merit, sold on honor". If you, reader, are looking for this kind of stock you better write Mr. Wolseifer today. He will appreciate it if A. P. W. is mentioned.

LISK WHITE WYANDOTTES

Fred C. Lisk, Box L, Romulus, N. Y., would like to hear from all readers interested in White Wyandottes of the better sort, the kind that win and lay. He has a quantity of breeders for sale and as he has had unusually good success in hatching he finds these birds must be closed out quickly in order that he may be able to give the youngsters the required attention.

He promises bargains for those who act promptly. Address as above and mention A. P. W.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

The Babcock Poultry Farm, Fredonia, N. Y., makes the announcement that for the balance of the season they will furnish day old S. C. White Leghorn chicks at \$10 per hundred, White Rocks at \$12 per hundred, White Runner Ducklings at \$20 per hundred. As this plant has a capacity of 100,000 annually, they are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Order today and mention A. P. W.

EVERY BREEDER

Should send to R. T. French Co., Dept. B, Rochester, N. Y., for a copy of their 32 page booklet on feeding, it's free. This booklet contains some new thoughts on the subject and also outlines a series of experiments that were conducted in England, the results of which should prove of value to every poultry raiser. Send for a copy today and mention that you saw this notice in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

\$7.55 For World's Champion 140 Egg Incubator Brooder \$4.85—Both \$11.50. Freight paid E. of Rockies. Write for book, "Hatching Facts" or send price now to Jim Roban Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 117, Racine, Wis

EVERY STABLE FLOOR

and every floor in your barn, garage, hen houses or pens will last twice as long if painted with **Avenarius Carbolineum**. It prevents rotting and the gnawing of rats, mice and insects. Health conditions will be improved, for as a powerful disinfectant it kills disease germs and mitigates bad odors. Likewise eradicates every trace of lice and mites. A splendid stain for shingles on bungalow or cottage and one of great durability. Used also against tree insects. Easily applied by anyone—always keep a supply on hand—sells at \$1.00 in single gallons, 80c by the barrel. Bulletin 33 gives full information. Write now.

Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
190 Franklin St., NEW YORK

"O.K." Poultry Litter

Cheaper to use and better than Straw, Clover, Alfalfa, Sawdust, Shavings, etc. In Coops, Laying Houses, Colony Houses and Scratching Pens "O.K." Litter dries up the droppings so that the house is always dry, clean, sweet-smelling and sanitary and needs cleaning out only once in 3 or 4 months.

"O.K." Keeps the BROODER Clean—Dry—Sweet. One lot of "O.K." Litter lasts until the chicks have out-grown the brooder without once cleaning out. "O.K." Litter will not burn. Lice will not come where it is used. Tell us how large your house is—we will tell you how much "O.K." Litter you will need. FREE Write today for sample of "O.K." Poultry Litter and a copy of Our New Poultry Book.

O. K. Co. 157 WATER ST. New York DEPT. 172
"O.K." Trade-Mark is on every bale of the genuine

New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

August 31st. to September 5th, 1914

"Better Than Ever"

Plan to exhibit at the coming exhibition where you will be pleased with the way we do things. The best appointed Poultry Building in America. Empire coops, Capable judges, and honest management. \$5, \$3, \$2 on pens and \$3, \$2 \$1 on singles with a nominal entry fee of \$1.00 on pens and 50 cents for singles. Many hundred dollars in cash specials and elegant silver cups offered by prominent breeders. Entries positively close Aug. 8th. Premium list on application.

W. H. MANNING, Supt.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A. E. BROWN, Sec'y.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Rhode Island Reds - - Rose and Single Comb EGGS HALF PRICE BABY CHICKS



As is usual we are offering our eggs after May 10th at half price, baby chicks half price after May 20th. Owing to the very late spring, (which is fully six weeks late), there will be more chickens raised in May, June, and July than ever before and this is an opportunity that you should take advantage of, if you want to by from the best Reds in the world. Our stock has won the leading prizes in Chicago, Indianapolis, New York Madison Square Garden, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Nashville, and many other prominent

shows. So send in your order to-day as all orders will be filled in rotation. All \$30 eggs; \$15 per 15; all \$20 eggs, \$10 per 15; all \$15 eggs, \$7.50 per 15; all \$10 eggs, \$5 per 15; all \$5 eggs, \$2.50 per 15. If you have not seen one of our mating lists, we will send you one free for the asking. This list of matings cannot be equaled by any breeder of this breed in the world. Our beautiful catalog of 64 pages, printed in three colors, and the finest ever put out by a Red Breeder, contains much valuable information on how to care for poultry. It will be sent for 20 cents in cash or stamps.

BUSCHMANN-PIERCE RED FARMS

Office: 865 State Life Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
FARMS: CARMEL, INDIANA

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

TO WHITEN EAR LOBES

Q. Do you know of anything that will make the ear lobes of S. C. White Leghorns white?—S. H. A., Penna.

A. Proper breeding is the only legitimate means of getting white ear lobes on your Leghorns. There are said to be ways of intensifying the white in the lobe when there is the presence of red; also means of bleaching the lobes when they appear too creamy. To do either would probably be construed as faking and it should not be encouraged or practiced. A birds whose ear lobes had been doctored up would not be one whit better as a breeder, in fact the defect would undoubtedly be magnified in the pro-

geny. Even if you did find a remedy to do the trick and by whitening up the lobes you were enabled to win a first prize or to sell the bird at a long price, would you feel that you had done the honorable thing. If you were to buy a bird and later discover that his lobes had been doctored, you would at once regard the breeder from whom you purchased as a faker and one not to be trusted. Put yourself in the same position and then decide if you want the remedy for which you ask.

LINE BREEDING

Q. Kindly advise through the columns of your valuable paper how I can breed for male birds to mate with my trapnested pullets without breeding too close?

A. As I understand it line breeding is in-breeding so to speak. I have no room for separate flocks.—W. M. S., New York.

A. Line breeding is indeed in-breeding, but in-breeding is by no means line breeding. There is no branch of poultry breeding so dangerous as inbreeding in the hands of the poultryman who does not fully understand what he is doing. Line breeding consists of scientifically mating together birds of the same family or strain for the purpose of perpetuating or developing a certain trait that is dominant in the particular family or individual. If the matings are properly made the desired characteristic will not only be perpetuated but constitutional vigor will be improved as well. On the other hand there is nothing that will impair constitu-



FIRST PRIZE S. C. RED COCK CHAMPION MALE PITTSBURGH PENN 1914
BRED AND EXHIBITED BY
MAURICE F. DELANO, VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.
SUCCESSOR TO OWEN FARMS.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED

The above illustration does not do justice to the beautiful S. C. Rhode Island Red cock shown by Maurice F. Delano, now owner of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., at the Pittsburgh show in January. This bird possessed a beautiful surface color of great brilliancy combined with excellent type properly carried.

The Best Oat Sprouter on the Market
\$6 All Metal. No Lamps.
B. Monroe Posten, Pottstown, Pa.

GREEN BONE for Hens. Best and cheapest egg making food. Cut it with improved Standard Bone Cutter. Handles bones in all conditions, cuts across the grain. 12 sizes, hand and powder.
Send for Catalog.
STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO., MILFORD, MASS.

POULTRY RAISERS Find easiest, most economical, most effective way to spray hen houses with a **BROWN'S AUTO SPRAY**. Style shown here has 1 gal. capacity—Auto-Pop Nozzle and Non-Clog. Endorsed by 300,000 users. 40 styles and sizes—hand and power. Write for FREE catalog.
The E. C. Brown Co., 65 Jay St., Rochester, N.Y.

"F.P.C. Chick Manna"
A complete prepared food for little chicks, turkeys, etc. Introduced 1884. The first chick food on the market and recognized everywhere as the best. Brings chicks safely through critical first ten days. "Chicks like it and thrive on it." Ask your dealer for it.
Special Trial Offer by Parcel Post. Write today for our introductory offer to ship 1-lb., 5-lb., or a 15-lb. package, postpaid by mail. Send for free circulars of "F.P.C. Poultry Foods and Supplies."
F. P. Cassel & Son, No. A-4 Lansdale, Pa.

300 LICE Or More on One Hen
is by no means uncommon. No one would expect to fatten a steer with that number of "ticks" sucking his blood, but many expect the old hen to go ahead shelling out eggs while lice and mites are sapping her very life. We have counted over 2000 dead lice under a row of ten hens, on a roost board painted the night before with Lee's Lice Killer. This great killer does double duty—contact kills mites, lice, bedbugs, etc. about the roosts; the vapor kills lice on the chickens sitting over it. Put up only in airtight cans. For sale at over 10,000 towns.
Three sizes—35 cts., 60 cts., \$1.00. Poultry Book free.
GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Nebr.

YOUNG CHICKS
die of bowel trouble more than any other cause. It is estimated that of every 1000 chicks hatched each year less than 400 reach marketable size. Germozone users raise, usually, 90% of chicks hatched. Germozone keeps the bowels regular. It prevents diarrhoea from overdrinking of water; from eating musty or spoiled food, etc. It should be given in drinking water twice a week from the day they are hatched. It stops the loss. Every chick that dies cuts badly into the profit from the rest. Every chick saved will pay the cost of a bottle of Germozone.
One size only, 50 cents, at dealer's or postpaid.
GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Nebr.

GERMOZONE'S Big Value
is not so much in its great efficiency as a remedy for roup, canker, chicken pox and other diseases of poultry, but it is the greatest bowel regulator in the world for either poultry or stock (including pet stock), counteracting, especially, bowel troubles due to musty, spoiled or improper food. With man, fowls or animals, regular bowels means health. Continued irregularity means some sickness, difficult to cure if not fatal. Thousands give Germozone regularly twice a week to chickens, young and old, at the same time having it ever handy as a ready remedy for other diseases. Sold by dealers or postpaid. One size only, 50 cents.
GEO. H. LEE CO., OMAHA, NEBR.

tional vigor as quickly as careless inbreeding. Now to return to the first part of your question it would be necessary for you to start pedigree breeding if you desire to know at all times where you are at. To be more explicit, band and number each individual in your breeding pens and make a record of the same. Next install trap nests and record the number of hen on each egg as laid. Then hatch out each hen's eggs separately, toe mark the chicks for identification as soon as hatched. Once started, this method, providing records are carefully kept, will permit you to conduct your breeding operations along lines that will enable you to determine at any time the line of breeding of any individual and enable you to make future matings that should show improvement along any particular line you desire to follow.

In developing an egg producing strain I don't think it advisable to breed from females that have made an exceptional record. But you should use only males whose dams have proven themselves to be record producers; for example those that have produced 200 eggs or better.

CAUSE OF CANKER

Q. - Will you kindly tell me the

cause of canker in chickens.—Subscriber, Illinois.

A. The cheesy patches often found on the mucous membrane of a chicken's mouth and throat are called canker and may result from any one of several causes, the more common of which is injury to the membrane. In the case of the male birds the injury may be the result of fighting or like injuries may be suffered by individual members of the flock through the attempt to swallow sharp particles of grit, oyster shells or other hard substances. Canker may also result from digestive disorders which cause an unhealthy condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth. It is often associated with roup and similar disorders. Where the canker is caused by injury the treatment is simple. First remove the growth with some blunt instrument, then apply cereolin by means of a swab. A strong solution of permanganate of potash is also good. When the affection is caused by some organic trouble, treatment for relief of this must also be administered.

REGARDING GEESE

Q. a. How many geese will one gander mate satisfactorily?

b. How many eggs will an average Toulouse goose lay in a season?

c. Can they be successfully hatched in an incubator?

d. Can you secure as good a result in an incubator as with hen eggs?

e. What are the standard weights for male and female? F. E., Minn.

A. (a.) Two or three females are sufficient for one gander, if he be a young male and will be plenty.

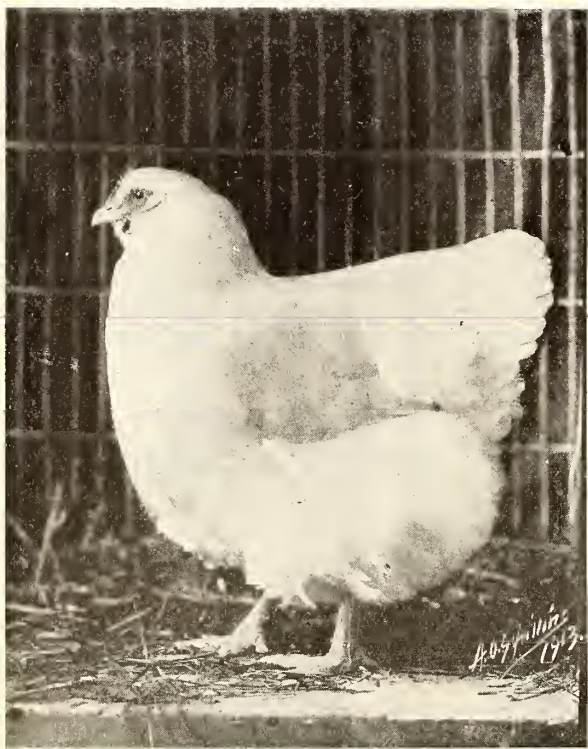
(b.) 25 to 30 if not allowed to set.

(c.) Yes, providing the incubator is one with a deep egg chamber, otherwise on account of the size of the eggs they would be too close to the source of heat. (d.) Under favorable conditions yes, ordinarily, no. (e.) Standard weights are as follows: Gander 25 lbs., Goose 20 lbs., Young Gander 20 lbs., Young Goose 16 lbs.

HENS LOOSE FEATHERS

Q. I have a pen of eight Barred Rocks which appear to be in good healthy condition, but the top of their heads are becoming bare. On one of them the head is bare for 1 1/2 inches

"WHITE QUEEN"



FIRST PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTON HEN
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N. Y. 1913.
BRED AND OWNED BY
ALDRICH POULTRY FARM COLUMBUS O.

The Aldrich Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, is admitted to be the leading White Orpington farm of the country. Their long list of winnings in the leading shows of the country establishes this fact. Besides first hen (illustrated above) the Aldrich Poultry Farm won 1-5 pen, 3 pullet, 3-3 cock at the 1913 Madison Square Garden Show.

Crown Bone Cutter
Hens feed cut green bone lay more eggs. Get a Crown Bone Cutter. Send to-day for catalogue. Wilson Bros., Box 1, Easton, Pa. **BEST MADE Lowest in Price**

GET OLD TRUSTY BOOK FREE
Started half million people making big poultry profits. A B C of chicken raising. 3 or 4 times as many Old Trusty incubators in use as any other. Write today. JOHNSON INCUBATOR MAN, Clay Center, Nebraska

See "BUCKEYE"
Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg. Over 825,000 in use. Send for Catalogue and dealer's name where you can see one and how it works.
The Buckeye Incubator Co.
527 Euclid Avenue Springfield, Ohio
SOLD AS LOW AS \$10.00

1913 Catalogue Free
Illustrates and gives prices; 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Send your address on postal card to
S. A. HUMMEL
Box 80, FREEPORT, ILL.

THE FAVORITE LEG BANDS
WITH RAISED FIGURES
Made from Aluminum, strong, durable, smooth edges.
Six Sizes
PRICES, EITHER KIND:
12 for 15c. 25-25c. 50-40c. 100-65c.
CHAS. L. STILES
232-B N. 3rd St. COLUMBUS, OHIO

"Tycos" Incubator & Thermometers
are accurate and dependable. Don't risk eggs in an incubator or chicks in a brooder until you have put "TYCOS" Thermometers on guard. Insist that your new machine be equipped with "TYCOS". Price, 75c each at your dealer or from us. Write today for booklet, "Incubator Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing", Free.
Taylor Instrument Companies Rochester, N. Y.

\$15.25 Delivered at any Station East of Mississippi River.
"Lucky Low Down" Dump Cart, Strong, substantial hard wood body. Steel wheels, wide tires, steel axle. Body 12x40x60 ins. Capacity 1400 lbs. Hundreds of pleased customers all over the country.
Saves its cost every year.
HOBSON & CO. Box 61, EASTON, PA.

Little Giant Stock Food Tonic
The Phosphorus-Food
Is all medicine and food. No fillers used. Contains correct amount of phosphorus needed by all live-stock. Composition and analysis on every pal.
5 lb. tin \$1; 10 lb. \$1.50; 25 lb. \$3.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.
Little Giant Stock Food Co., Newark, N. J.

Look Out for Chicken Thieves!
Examine your birds and see if lice are not robbing your poultry of health and vitality, and yourself of profits. Get the **Old Reliable LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE POWDER**
(6)
It knocks these thieves out quick. Will not injure eggs, hens or chicks, nor soil plumage. Sold in 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Latest copy of Lambert's "POCKET BOOK OF POINTERS" for 2c stamp.
O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 507 Traders Bldg., Chicago

back from root of beak and there is also a bare spot on her back from the tail feathers for two inches toward her neck. The skin seems dry and scaly. The trouble does not seem to hurt their laying any for I am getting

little. From your meagre discription regarding the other two I am not prepared to say what the trouble was, but I don't believe that it was any organic trouble. Take my advice and when another shows similar symptoms to the latter kill her and perform a postmortem examination. Examine the intestines carefully, you will undoubtedly discover the cause of the trouble and be in position to prevent further development along the same line.

FEATHER PULLING

Q. I have White Orpingtons and they have gotten to pulling their feathers and eating them. Can you tell me how it can be stopped and what do they need? —Mrs. G. E. C., New York.

A. Feather eating usually indicates something wrong in the management of the fowls. There is nothing on earth that seems so prone to contract bad habits as chickens and feather pulling is a very common one, specially where the fowls are closely confined or where they are managed in such a way that they are idle a greater portion of the time. There are other causes, such as the lack of animal food in the ration.

In poultry yards where the keeper employs methods that keep the fowls busy scratching for their food all day there is seldom any complaint from

this source. A deep litter in which all grain is fed helps wonderfully in preventing this trouble. To stop the habit when once acquired is sometimes a difficult problem. Try anointing the feathers around the afflicted



BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK

This vigorous old Buff Wyandotte Male has proven to be a wonderful sire and is prized very highly by Besuden Bros., breeders of the Champion strain of Buff Wyandottes, Cincinnati, Ohio. This strain has won high honors at leading shows in all sections of the country and noted for their wonderful color and fine shape. Besuden Bros. have some interesting news for lovers of the Buffs that will write them today. Kindly mention A. P. W.

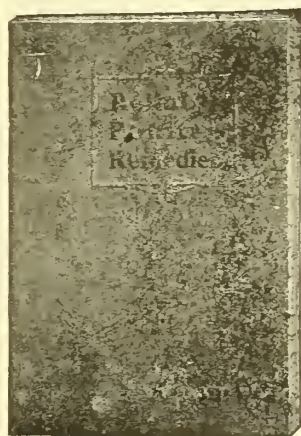
from four to eight eggs per day and have been all winter.—C. E. M., Pa.

A. It is hard to determine the trouble and its cause in cases of this kind unless one is able to make a personal examination. In this case there is every indication of Depluming Scabies, caused by a microscopic parasite that confines its operations to the base of the feathers. Such cases can be cured by applying either of the following remedies: Oil of caraway applied to the affected areas, or an ointment consisting of equal parts of vaseline and zinc ointment.

WHAT AILS THESE HENS

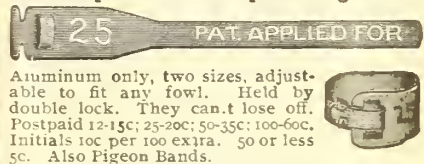
Q. About a month ago I lost a beautiful Rhode Island hen. She just began to walk very slowly and her feathers looked badly, her comb became quite yellow, eyes very bright, did not seem to have any fever, she gradually got weaker and died. About a week ago another got sick but her comb did not get yellow. Two days later one of my White Leghorns in another pen got sick and I had her killed. I don't know what to do or whether you can help me from what I have told you. I feed corn, alfalfa, scraps from table boiled, also buy lettuce for greens.—C. E. B., N. J.

A. Hen number one undoubtedly died from some form of liver trouble. Cases of this kind have usually progressed to such a point before they are discovered that treatment avails but



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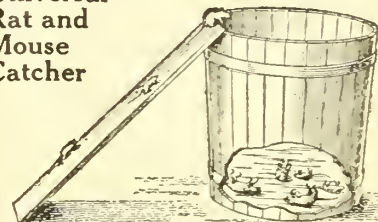
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The Catcher is 18 inches high and 10 inches in diameter. When Rats pass the device they die and no marks are left on them. The Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 Rats in a month. One will be sent prepaid to any place in the United States upon receipt of \$3. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order.

Catcher 8 inches high, for mice only, prepaid for \$1.

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portions with an ointment made by mixing a teaspoonful of extract of aloes with a cup of lard. Bits may also be obtained from any up to date poultry supply house that may be applied to the offender and they are said to be very effective. A few days ago I heard a person well versed in poultry raising say that he had effectually stopped the habit by hanging a piece of salt meat in the pen. A good firm piece of salt pork or bacon will do. It should be suspended by a string and be of sufficient distance from the floor that the birds have to work to get it.

PROBABLY PERITONITIS

Q. I am a reader of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and would appreciate it if you would tell me the cause of and the disease described below as I have lost three fine breeding males within the last few years. The bird is first taken with a slight rattle in the throat which grows worse very fast and is followed by a loss of appetite and a greenish discharge from the bowels. The bird sometimes lingers for a week and dies gasping for breath as though its throat was full. My birds have free range except in severe cold and stormy weather and they are well protected from the cold at night. I breed White Wyandottes.—D. W. I., New York.

A. This is undoubtedly some digestive disorder that has escaped your attention until it has become chronic. The rattling in the throat is probably labored breathing due to the weakened condition of the bird when the irregularity was discovered. From the condition of the bowels I believe that peritonitis had developed and I doubt if the bird could be saved at that stage of the disease. When the bird is not in a too weakened condition when discovered give a teaspoonful of castor oil, after administering this give 2 drops aconite two or three times daily. Give warm bread and milk as nourishment.

PRESERVING CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR

Q. As a relatively new man at the poultry business I am a bit at loss to know how to store up the vitality, strength, fecundity, etc., of that portion of my flock which I have selected and separated in their early pullet days as being those destined for breeding when they are two years old.

I select my birds—White Wyandottes for prolificacy as egg layers, for general appearance and stamina all combined. I don't want to get the last egg out of them and decrease their strength when used as breeders. How then should I treat them in contradistinction to their sister pullets which I keep for eggs and table only?

1. Should I feed them heavily and nearly all on scratching food, grains and greens of course?

2. Little or no wet or dry mash until a few weeks before breeding, when if left to my own initiative I would narrow the ration, and also increase the bulk after a dose or two of salts followed by iron. Am I all wrong? Where is the striking difference in feed and treatment of these future breeders and in that of the birds left

for egg and table only?—H. I. H., B. C., Canada.

A. To start at the beginning we must assume that you have selected for breeders only such individuals as you know are strong and vigorous and well produced by parent stock, which



This beautiful S. C. White Leghorn hen, not only possesses prize winning quality, having won first at the New York State Fair in 1911, but she has also proven to be a wonderful layer. In a recent letter L. T. McLean, Shushan, N. Y., her owner, states that she has a record of 261 eggs in one year and performed the wonderful feat of laying 146 eggs in 148 consecutive days. She is one of the Ondawa Farm Strain.

in addition to the above qualifications, were known to be good producers, that is, birds that were not only prolific but also producers of eggs that showed average high fertility. This being so, those selected for breeders should be kept apart from the balance of the flock and if possible allowed a liberal range in open weather. As they are to be kept for the production of eggs for hatching only they should not be fed any stimulating foods but rather given a diet of scratching grains that may contain a large percentage of wheat and oats. As the breeding season approaches, mash wet or dry should be added to the ration and if the birds are confined, a small quantity of beef scrap should be added to the mash. Your method of management as outlined in the last paragraph of your question is along the right lines and should give you good results. For further information along this line I would refer you to the article entitled, "A successful Two Thousand Hen Farm" in this issue.

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U. R. Fishel, Treas. American Poultry Association, says he would not do without "OCULUM" if it costs five times what it does. Has he knowledge, or is he prejudiced?

Dealers 50 cents and \$1. per bottle. Do you want to know? Then send dime postage) and get either size you wish. TRY IT AND KNOW. Send balance if O. K.

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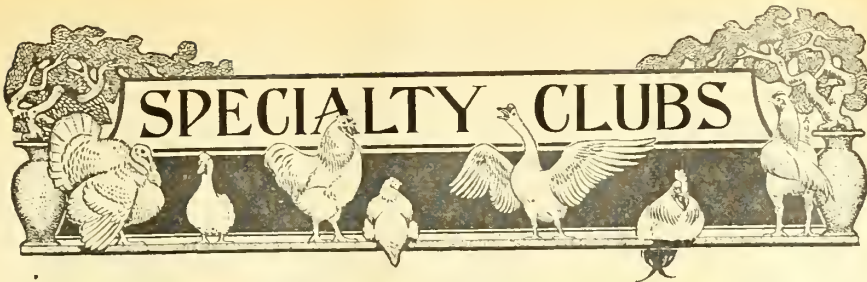
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The finest in the World Bred for their great winter laying qualities. Milk fed. Over 2,000 layers on free farm range. Largest plant of high class breeders in the world at farmers prices. Eggs for hatching now ready in any quantity @ \$5 per 100; no order too large. Baby Chicks \$10 per 100; capacity 6,000 weekly. Prompt shipments for June, My book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," shows where the money is—price \$1.00 the edition—Given free with all \$10 orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Descriptive Circulars Free.

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 31, PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.



THE 1914 AMERICAN WHITE ORPINGTON CLUB BOOK

The 1914 Club Book of the American White Orpington Club is just off the press, and is full of timely articles on the breed, as well as containing a list of members of the Club. This is one of the strongest specialty clubs in the country, and growing steady all the time. It is devoted to the interests of this grand breed, and all breeders of White Orpingtons should certainly have a copy and become members of this club.

New officers were elected at the Annual meeting held at Cincinnati, O., in December, and are as follows: President, Earnest B. Rogers, Cincinnati, O.; vice-president, Percy Cook, Scotch Plains, N. J.; O. W. Aldrich, Columbus, O.; secretary-treasurer, F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va. Executive Committee: Ernest Kellerstrass, Kansas City, Mo.; R. Woolery, Bloomington, Ind.; W. A. Stoltz, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jos. H. Fischer, Jackson, Mo.; Percy Cook, Scotch Plains, N. J.; E. B. Rogers and F. S. Bullington.

The life membership fee was changed to \$5.00 at the Cincinnati meeting, which should lead to a great increase of members in this class, as they have no further dues to pay. The initiation fee is only \$1.00, which pays for the first year's dues. Copy of the Club Book can be had for 10 cents, to pay charges. F. S. Bullington, Secretary, Box 328, Richmond, Va.

BARGAIN FOR BUFF WYANDOTTE BREEDERS

Here is a chance to get practically \$2.00 worth for \$1.00. Join the American Buff Wyandotte Club now and we will credit you with a paid-up membership till Oct. 1st, 1915. You will be entitled to all membership privileges up to that date. Receive copies of the 1914 and 1915 Year Book. Receive the "Official Bulletin", each month, and all other club literature during your membership. You can participate in the 1914 and 1915 mail election of officers, and selections of place of meetings. You can compete for club special ribbons and cups, etc. In short you get nearly a two year's membership for the cost of one. Send a dollar at once to the Secretary, J. F. Willmarth, Amityville, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PAID UP MEMBERS OF THE FORMER NATIONAL SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTON CLUB

At the annual meeting of the National Single Comb Black Orpington Club held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 19-24, 1914, in connection with the annual show of the Exposition Poultry Association, action was taken looking forward to consolidation with the American Black Orpington Club, provided, however, that the Executive Committee of the American Black Orpington Club accept all members who may be paid up in dues to the National Club as paid in advance members until Sept. 30th, 1914, in the American Black Orpington Club. C. J. Carter, President; W. C. Lassiter, Vice-President.

Executive Action. The Executive Committee of the American Black Orpington Club having in mind the betterment of the best of all breeds and the effect the merger will have in boosting the breed as a united club has decided to grant to members of the National Single Comb Black Orpington Club who may have their dues paid up full membership in the American Black Orpington Club until Sept. 30th, 1914. All members thus gained will be ac-

corded full benefit of privileges shown to all members, no distinction being made. C. S. Byers, Prest.; E. N. Barnum, Vice-Pres.; Ora Overholser, Sec'y-Treas.; W. C. Lassiter, Joe Coleman, Wm. M. Lynn, Executive Committee.

Read this—In line with the above action all members who may be paid up in the National should send such letters of receipts as they may have to the Secretary-Treasurer at once, when membership card showing dues paid in advance until September 30th, 1914, will be issued and mailed to them. Do this at once. Mail reply in envelope enclosed with this letter. Address, American Black Orpington Club, Eaton, Ohio.

AMERICAN LIGHT BRAHMA CLUB

The American Light Brahma Club wishes to announce that their year book is now ready for mailing and that they are desirous of getting in touch with every Light Brahma breeder in America that they may send him or her a copy and also present to them reasons why they should become a member of the club. The year book is replete with articles on the grand old breed and is of great value to all breeders of Light Brahmas. The club is desirous of closing the year with 500 members and invites the co-operation of all interested

breeders. For a copy of the year book and further particulars, address Harvey C. Wood, Ass't Sec., 227 Fulton St., N. Y.

Ondawa Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win prizes and Lay eggs. Eggs and Chicks from high class pedigree birds bred from trapped hens at reasonable prices. Choice stock always for sale. L. T. McLEAN, Ondawa Farm, Box 60, SHUSHAN, N.Y.

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The lice question is quickly settled if you dust your fowls with

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It's safe, quick and sure. Saves your poultry profits because it

Kills the Lice
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Price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00.
For the mites that hide in the cracks by day and prey on chickens at night, spray your poultry house with

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Cleans them out thoroughly. Quart 35 cents, half gallon 60 cents, gallon \$1.00. For the deadly head louse use

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Effective and doesn't harm chicks. 10 and 25 cents. Money back if these preparations do not satisfy.
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CORNISH CLUB

The Poultry Press at Large:

You are probably aware of the fact that the Cornish fowl is fast coming forward as one of America's leading exhibition and utility fowls.

These noble birds, backed as they are now by some of the best fanciers in America, organized under the title of the American Cornish Club, which, by the way, was "The First Club in America supporting a foreign breed to join the American Poultry Association", are due for the boom that they are worthy of, and we ask you to publish this brief notice under your "Specialty Club" news in order that the world at large may know that the Cornish are fast coming to the front.

Bred in four varieties, the Dark, the White, the White Laced Red, and the Buff, the fancier has a number to select from and may so choose a color to suit his fancy.

At our twenty-third (23d) annual meeting, held at Warrenton, Va., last December 16-20, we had a grand display of 255 birds caged, shown by 24 exhibitors, and coming in from 9 different states.

At Allentown, Pa., Hagerstown, Md., Buffalo, N. Y., Warrenton, Va., and Madison Square Garden, during the past year 449 Cornish have been on display. Fact is, that at some of our largest shows, "specialty judges" are being employed for the coming fall and winter shows, because the secretaries of these shows feel that the Cornish classes are going to be larger all the time and that a man will have his hands full to handle the classes as they should be handled in the future.

The American Cornish Club is growing almost daily; in fact, to tell the truth, we have struck an average of a NEW member every other day since the first of the year, 45 NEW members have joined. The club is out for the interest of the Cornish fowl.

Of course it is past history to announce the fact again that we are in the English class, having been placed there by the American Poultry Association after that noble bird had "sniffed the salt sea air" at Atlantic City, N. J., and woke up to the fact that the Cornish really originated in England and not in Peru, Liberia, Salt Lake City or some other out-of-the-way spot, but Cornish breeders are so happy about the change that we feel sure that no harm will be done by again spreading this report at large.

Last, but not least, be it known that our 1915 "Club Annual" is about completed and the price of same to non-members is 50 cents, but free to all members of the American Cornish Club, a club that all breeders of Cornish should join. Send for full particulars and application blank for membership, addressing, John W. Ward, Jr., Sec'y-Treas. American Cornish Club, Pennington, N. J.

THE AMERICAN WHITE FAVEROLLE CLUB

This Club was formally organized on March 25th, 1914. The officers elected were D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y., president; K. M. Turner, West Nyack, New York, vice-president; Geo. H. C. Hole, Cornwall, N. Y., Sec'y-Treas.; Executive Committee, S. E. Elliott, Aug. D. Arnold, and E. F. Aubry. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and report to the next club meeting. The dues were fixed at \$2.00 a year, in advance, and we ask all White Faverolle breeders to join at once. Silver cups were offered to members only, for the best male and female, at both the Palace and Madison Square Garden shows.

As regards legs of the White Faverolle, the club adopted the French standard, which reads, "slightly feathered or featherless", as we feel we would rather follow the lead of the originators than any other. Heavy feathering will be considered a serious defect. Other changes were made in the provisional standard to conform to the French standard. For further information regarding the new White Faverolle Standard, membership, etc., address, Geo. Hole, Sec'y, Cornwall, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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 to publish an average monthly circulation of 45,000 copies during the year ending with April, 1914.

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ANCONAS

ANCONAS—Blue Ribbon Winners at Geneva, Auburn and Great Rochester Shows, unexcelled layers. Marion Hill, Route 4, Geneva, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Some grand, large, dark males and females for sale. Wonderful layers, bred correct. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 110. Geo. C. Schwegman, Richmond, Ind. 4-6-4

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BLUE ANDALUSIANS: Bred as a specialty and producing winners at all the shows. I have the best stock in the United States at reasonable prices. Winner of Connecticut State Championship in the Mediterranean class 1912-13. Stock and eggs for sale. E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn. 3-6-4

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BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

RARE BARGAINS—Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, Rose Comb Black, Black Tailed Japanese. Red Pyle and Black Red Game and Single Comb White Leghorn Bantams. Proper & Son, Schenharie, N. Y. 12-7-4

BANTAMS—34 varieties. Egg orders booked. Send 2c stamp for circular. The Fenn Bantam Yards, Box 44, Delavan, Wisc. 6-6-4

AMERICA'S BEST COCHIN BANTAMS: If you wish the best, either show birds, breeders, pet or utility Bantams, be sure and turn to Cover Page 3, and read our ad carefully. Wahebe Bantam Yards. tf

America's best **BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS** are recognized as champions. Winners of highest honors at Madison Square Garden. B. O. Schilling, Brighton Sta., Route No. 1, Rochester, N. Y. 6-8-4

15 CHOICE GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAM eggs \$2.00. Choice Cockerels for sale. W. H. Adams, Almond, N. Y. 3-6-4

BLACK COCHIN and LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM winners of ribbons, cups and medals at America's largest shows. Choice stock for sale. A. I. Paine, Whitman, Mass. tf

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS of quality. Stock and eggs for sale. Correspondence a pleasure. Satisfaction guaranteed. John H. Ireland, Danbury, Conn. 4-7-4

BRAHMAS

THOROUGHbred RANGE LIGHT BRAHMAS—Eggs for hatching. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30. Reams Bros., Boonville, N. Y. 3-6-4

BUCKEYES

WEISBERG'S QUALITY BUCKEYES: the leading strain. Eggs from superb pens, \$5.00 setting, two \$9.00, 2,000 chicks growing. Free illustrated catalogue. A. H. Weisberg, Nevada, Mo. 6-9-4

BUTTERCUPS

Trio of fine **BUTTERCUPS**, Closing out. Navarre Poultry Yards, Toledo, Ohio. 1-6-4

EXPERT BUTTERCUP BREEDERS, Chantecler Poultry Plant, Ulster, Penna., eggs twenty cents, hundreds—eighteen dollars, infertile replaced. Chicks thirty-five cents. Special matings, eggs thirty-five cents. 1-6-4

BUTTERCUPS of Quality. All bred from First Prize birds, Eggs after March first. Frank L. Richardson, "Buttercups," Kingston, N. Y. 5-6-4

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. World's champion layers, lay large white eggs. Very handsome, and the tamest of all breeds of poultry. Larger and eat only half as much as Leghorns. Thoroughbred stock for sale cheap. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Henry Woodworth, Box 505, Cheboygan, Mich. 3-6-4

BUTTERCUPS—Prize winners, eggs from matured hens, fertility guaranteed. Send for circular. Thomas Deniston & Son, Slippery Rock, Pa. 3-6-4

BUTTERCUPS—Chicks 20 and 30 cents; eggs 2 & 3 dollars per 15. Fred Fenn, R. D. 3, Torrington, Conn. 3-7-4

CAMPINES

SILVER AND GOLDEN CAMPINES—There is still time to breed these egg machines. Eggs are half price for balance of season. Get busy. Order now. A postal will bring you the mating list. Manhattan Farms, Brighton, N. Y. 1-6-4

BAYERDORFFER, Oakwood Heights, N. Y., Silver Campines, reduced prices. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$10—hundred, from all pens. Great summer stock sale. Write your wants now. 2-7-4

JACOBUS SILVER CAMPINES—Cost fifteen dollars pair, sell for eight. MacClymont, Friendship, N. Y. 1-6-4

JACOBUS CAMPINE EGGS half price. Original introducer, won more first and second prizes than all competitors combined, now offers eggs at half price from Golden and Silver Campines. M. R. Jacobus, Box 276-W, Ridgefield, N. J. 1-6-4

SILVER CAMPINES—Improved English Strain. Write for mating list. Deal Poultry Farm, Aurora, Ill. tf

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COCHINS ALL VARIETIES as well as Brahmas 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

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THE BELGIAN HARE GUIDE—This is acknowledged to be the best and most reliable book out on the Belgian Hare industry. It contains complete and practical information on the following and many other subjects: History and Origin; The Belgian Hare for Utility; The Belgian Hare for Fancy; The Business and its Outlook; How to Begin; Houses and Hutches; Foods and Feeding; Feeding Green Stuff; Mating and Breeding; Care of the Young; Pedigrees; Score Cards and Judging; Belgian Hare Color; Dressing and Cooking; Diseases and Remedies; Preparing for Exhibition; Crating and Shipping; Caponizing; Queries and Answers; Miscellaneous; Belgian Hares vs. Poultry; The Belgian in England; The Belgian in California; Black Belgians and Flemish Giants. This book contains 48 pages and cover, is elegantly printed on good paper, illustrated with many beautiful photo-engravings and is substantially bound. Price only 25 cts. Or with the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD one year, both 65 cts. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, 158 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.

EVERY BREEDER OF BUFF ROCKS should procure a copy of the new Plymouth Rock Book, the most valuable breed book ever published. Profusely illustrated, contributed to by leading breeders, edited by Wm. C. Denny, 144 pages. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

EVERY BREEDER OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds should read the new Rhode Island Red Book, just out. 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

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

Readers interested in baby chicks or ducklings of the S. C. White Leghorn and Pekin varieties should not overlook the advertising of Maplewood Farm, H. W. Hayner, Mgr., Attica, N. Y. This farm makes a specialty of this branch of poultry business and are equipped to fill orders with promptness and dispatch. Their breeding pens have been mated with the greatest care, the health and vigor of the birds being of the first consideration, insuring the purchaser the kind of chicks that live and grow into the profit paying kind. They have an interesting catalogue describing their stock, methods and conditions under which the stock is cared for that will be sent free to all readers of this journal.

CAMPINE EGGS HALF PRICE

M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J., announces that for the balance of the season he will offer eggs from all pens of his noted strain of Silver and Golden Campines at one-half the regular price.

Mr. Jacobus was one of the first breeders in America to become actively engaged in breeding Campines and that he has produced many good ones is attested by his record at the leading shows, Madison Square Garden and Boston in particular. Write him today and mention A. P. W.

ONDAWA FARM, SHUSHAN, N. Y.

Lewis T. McLean, Prop. Ondawa Farm, Shushan, N. Y., was keenly alive to his surroundings when he selected the location for his poultry farm in the beautiful Anaquassicoke Valley, in the foot hills of the Green Mountains, just inside the border of New York State.

Ondawa Farm consists of some 200 acres, and although general farming is indulged in, the principal object is the breeding of S. C. White Leghorns and English Bull Terriers. The poultry department was established in 1900. Mr. McLean realized that to make a success from the beginning he must secure the best stock available, therefore he procured his foundation stock from D. W. Young and H. J. Blanchard, two of the most noted strains in the country at the time. From the combination of these two strains he has by careful breeding established the Ondawa Strain S. C. White Leghorns and has succeeded in combining the wonderful standard qualities of the former with the productiveness of the latter. With these two qualities combined and with Mr. McLean's methods of management, not the least of which is unlimited free range, he has made an unequalled success of a White Leghorn breeding and enjoys a large patronage; one that is not confined alone to America, but to many foreign countries as well, many of his customers residing in far off South Africa, South America, Europe, etc.

Like his stock the literature Mr. McLean issues is of the better sort. His catalogue is not only well gotten up, but the subject matter is well selected. It not only describes Ondawa Farm, the stock, methods, etc., but contains much of general interest to the average poultry raiser. A few of the subjects treated are: "A Billion Dollar Poultry Industry", "The White Leghorn", "Ondawa White Leghorns", "How to Prepare White Leghorns for the Show Room", "Housing the Winter Layers", "How to Feed Breeding Stock", etc., etc.

The equipment of Ondawa Farm is the latest and is not only selected for economy in management but for efficiency in purpose as well. A large trade in baby chicks has been developed and this is cared for with a mammoth incubator with a hatching capacity of 2,000 chicks per week. Beginning June 1st, prices in this department will be greatly reduced, hatching eggs will also be marked at bargain prices.

Send 10 cents today to cover cost of mailing and receive by return mail a copy of Ondawa Farm's interesting and beautiful catalogue, it will aid you in your future purchases of S. C. White Leghorns.

SPECIALS AT SAN FRANCISCO

The following specials are announced as showing the interest that is being taken in the poultry exhibit to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915:

"Ora Overholser of the American Black Orpington Club personally offers a fifty-dollar silver cup for the best Black Orpington shown at San Francisco.

The American Buckeye Club will offer at least \$50 in cash as supplemental premiums in addition to a silver cup and ribbons.

The National Columbian Wyandotte Club offers \$50 in cash premiums in addition to a full set of ribbons.

The Rose Comb White Minorca Club will offer ribbons and attractive cash prizes.

The Silver Wyandotte Club of America offers \$50 in cash.

The members of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club will compete for a special Panama-Pacific International Exposition cup.

Cash specials will be arranged for by the International Single Comb Rhode Island Red Club.

Special ribbons will be given by the Rose Comb White Minorca Club.

Members of the National Bourbon Red Turkey Club will compete for cash prizes and special ribbons.

The next annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at Chicago during the second week in August.

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BLUE RIBBON FEEDS

Attention is directed to the advertising of the Globe Elevator Co., manufacturers of Blue Ribbon Poultry Feeds, on page 653. This copy is unique in its construction and is deserving of more than passing notice. The prescription by Dr. Globe is a good one, as hundreds of poultry raisers in all sections of the country are ready to verify. Blue Ribbon Poultry Feeds are made for discriminating poultry breeders, the breeder that recognizes that it is quality that counts; Blue Ribbon Products are quality products yet they do not cost any more than the inferior kinds. When you buy Blue Ribbon Feed, you buy all feed, no fillers, screenings or worthless by-products are used in their composition. Satisfy yourself, send a mail order today.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO EVERY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The attention of every poultry association (through its secretary) is called to the announcement of the Diamond Box Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, that they intend to give away a limited number of their celebrated "Diamond Egg Boxes" to poultry associations and shows that are to be held during this summer, fall and coming winter. As the amount will be limited it behooves the secretaries to write them at once for particulars.

"Ward's Champion Dark Cornish"

Many Cornish fanciers did the Logical thing. They bought the best this Spring. They bought of Ward.

JOHN W. WARD, JR. Box 6, PENNINGTON, N. J.



Kennedy's

Improved Champion Strain
Silver & Golden Campines

The fowl with sterling merits and ancient pedigree and the most noted utility and exhibition strain in the world.

Campinology—Third edition. "The Story of the Living Egg Machines." The most costly and complete work ever attempted on Campines for ten cents.

J. FRED N. KENNEDY
BOX 8, BIRCH CLIFF,
ONTARIO, CANADA

S. C. REDS

from our matings. Best Pens A and B chicks \$1.00 each. Pens 1 and 2 chicks 50 cents each. Others \$18.00 per 100.

J. H. CROSSLEY & SON,

P. O. Box 77,

MAGNOLIA, N. J.

Wilburtha POULTRY FARMS

C. J. FISK, Owner WM. D. CAMPBELL, Supt.

Box W, Trenton Junction, N. J.

THE BEST ALL-AROUND STRAINS OF THE BEST ALL-AROUND BREEDS

—that's the enviable reputation held by Wilburtha birds. Our

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS
PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
S. C. BUFF & WHITE LEGHORNS

are winners at the shows and, besides, are the best profit producers in the poultry yard. These birds are large, heavy, healthy and full of stamina—beautiful yet intensely practical. Write for free descriptive circular and mating list.

JACOBUS' CAMPINE EGGS HALF PRICE

To advance the interest in Campines and enable all to secure proper stock, I have decided to offer eggs on June 1st, for the balance of the season, from my noted strains of Golden and Silver Campines as follows: **BEST MATINGS. \$7.50 for 15; \$13.50 for 30; \$21.00 for 50; \$37.50 for 100. GRAND MATINGS. \$3.75 for 15; \$7.00 for 30; \$11.00 for 50; \$21.00 for 100.** For best results you should have my strain as I have won a total of more first and second prizes at Madison Square Garden and Boston on Campines than all other competitors combined. At Madison Square Garden, December 1913, 1917 birds competing, I won four firsts, one second, two thirds, one fourth, two fifths and four specials.

M. R. JACOBUS,

Box 3-W,

RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

AMERICA'S BEST COCHIN BANTAMS

DO YOU WISH TO WIN



This Fall and Winter at America's Leading Shows if so be sure to send for our Mating List. Our mating list is the finest book ever written on Cochin Bantams and it describes the 15 Greatest Matings of this breed ever selected. Chicks hatched from eggs purchased from the "Home of America's Best Cochin Bantams" will win the leading honors at the real quality shows this season as they have for many years past.

This great strain has won at such shows as the Garden and Pittsburgh in the East, Los Angeles and Santa Ana in the West, Chicago and Cleveland in the North, Nashville and Memphis in the South, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and numerous other prominent shows in the Central States. Why be in doubt where to obtain Stock or Eggs if you want to win the Blues and Specials. If in need of breeders we still have a few very choice specimens that will produce the quality you have been longing for. Now do not hesitate any longer but come to "The Home of America's Best Cochin Bantams" if it is your intention to win. Send for the finest mating list ever issued by any Bantam Breeder. Remember it describes the Greatest Cochin Bantam Matings ever selected.

WAHEBE BANTAM YARDS,

Box 13-R,

Evanston Station,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

BONNIE BROOK WHITE LEGHORNS

THE BONNIE BROOK STRAIN is founded upon some of the finest specimens of *S. C. White Leghorns* that have been carefully selected for Standard requirements and utility, from the leading strains of the country, *Vigor, vitality and early maturity* are characteristics of the *Bonnie Brook Leghorns* and proves the wisdom of our selection and care in our breeding methods.

Bonnie Brook White Leghorns are a heavy laying bred-for-business strain and at the same time are true to type and of the highest Standard quality. Whether you want stock for exhibition or prolific laying, *Bonnie Brook White Leghorns* will please you. Our birds

WIN AT BOSTON, January 12-17, 1914—1-6 Cock, 5 Hen, 5 Cockerel, 4 Pullet, 3-4 Pen.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS!

Our specialty is *day-old-chicks*. Our Mammoth Incubator has 10,000 hatching egg capacity at one time, and if ordered now we can furnish chicks in almost any quantity. Prices for *first-grade stock*, forwarded in latest and best safety shipping boxes, \$15.00 per 100. Prices for smaller and larger lots on application.

HATCHING EGGS

Our this season's matings are the finest we ever owned. Every specimen in our breeding pens has been carefully selected with a view to producing prolific layers and specimens that will most closely approach the Standard Ideals. Prices, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100 and upwards.

STOCK

We have a very limited number of high-class males and females for sale. Our prices for these are reasonable, quality considered. Description furnished on request.

FREE CATALOGUE

Our handsome 44-page catalogue with embossed cover showing views of BONNIE BROOK FARM, illustrations of our prize winners, houses and breeding stock, free on request if you mention this paper.

BONNIE BROOK POULTRY FARM,

L. C. Bonfoey, Mgr., Box 90-A, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.



W.P.



E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks

BARGAIN SALE FOR 1914

Type never told a story of greater values and more sweeping price reductions than in my Special Sale List which is now ready for mailing. This is an opportunity to buy the finest quality Barred Rocks ever offered in America at such splendid Bargain Prices.

This Is America's Leading Bargain Sale

It is unrivaled in high quality and low prices. This establishment is the largest devoted entirely to the breeding of High Quality Barred Rocks in all America. You can secure Madison Square Garden, New York winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of New York winners and birds of this richest New York prize winning blood at the decided Bargain Prices.

In This Special Sale List

1st Prize Cockerel and Champion Male and 1st Prize Pullet and Champion Female at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1912.

are listed the finest show birds, the finest breeders in single birds, pairs, trios and pens that I have ever offered and at the rarest bargain prices. There are lots to meet the needs of all.

The Imperial Ringlets

are the proud product of more than a quarter of a century of Barred Rock breeding. They have the most fashionable barring and even blue color of the present day. At the last Madison Square Garden, New York, Show, 1913-1914, my Imperial "Ringlets" won three times as many First Prizes as any competitor. More First, Regular and Special Prizes than won by any exhibitor of any breed. These include Champion Male, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes on cockerels every regular and special prize offered—an achievement unequalled in the history of Madison Square Garden.

It will be to your best interest to have this Special Sale List and take advantage of this opportunity to secure "Ringlets" at the cut down Bargain Prices. Whatever may be your wants in Barred Plymouth Rocks you will find it in my Special Sale List at Bargain Figures. The List will be mailed promptly upon request.

Elegant 70-page catalogue upon application. EGGS from the finest exhibition matings in the world \$10 per Setting, four settings \$35, 100 eggs \$60—One-half these prices after June 10th.

E. B. Thompson

Lock Box 330,

AMENIA, N. Y.

HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

have for years produced the winners at the World's Greatest Shows, and my unparalleled record at the two leading exhibitions, east and west.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

make my Royal Blue Barred Rocks the

CHAMPIONS OF THE EAST AND WEST

NEW YORK, 1912
6 out of 8 prizes on cockerels, including 1st and sweepstakes, best cockerel in show. A World's Record.

CHICAGO, 1912
Four 1sts, sweepstakes, championship for best display Barred Rocks, 400 birds in competition.

CHICAGO, 1913
Six 1sts, sweepstakes for best display, every special offered on this variety, 250 birds competing.

I sell eggs from the World's best matings at \$10 per 15, \$18 per 30, \$25 per 40, \$50 for 100. 2000 exhibition and breeding birds for sale. Finely illustrated catalog of the champions FREE.

FREE CATALOG

A. C. HAWKINS
LOCK BOX 30 LANCASTER, MASS.



CHAMPION BUFF WYANDOTTES

Are Not a Conglomeration of several different strains. They are the *Only Strain in Existence* that has been bred in line for twenty-five years.

All Others contain *Champion Blood* or *Could Be Improved* by Introduction of same. Champions have won Five Times as many Prizes as All Combined.

They are the Greatest Egg Producing Strain. Our Noted *Winners* are also our *Very Best Layers*.

Get Your Eggs Now

Remember our First, Second and Third Madison Square Garden winners were June hatched chicks.

This Adv. Mailed to us entitles the sender to a \$7.50 discount on a \$15.00 setting of eggs. \$5.00 discount on a \$10.00 setting of eggs and \$2.00 discount on a \$5.00 setting. We replace every infertile egg Free. Send for illustrated 1914 mating list.

BESUDEN BROS., Evanston Sta., Cincinnati, Ohio
R. W. STURDIVANT, Mgr. Box 14 W.

PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

QUALITY FLOCK OF AMERICA

Have been the great winners at the leading shows the past few years while in competition with all America's Best Breeders. At such shows as the Garden, New York Expo., Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Illinois State Fair. Winning at these America's Foremost Shows, 24 Firsts, while all competitors combined won 11 Firsts, giving Puritans More Than Twice as many Firsts as All Competitors Combined.

These marvelous victories at the leading shows and under judges of national reputation certainly stamped PURITANS as the great QUALITY FLOCK of All America, and should convince you beyond all doubt as to where to buy eggs if you want the best Partridge Rocks in existence.

Our matings this season far exceed even our grand pens last year and surely will produce specimens of highest merit and birds that can and will win the coveted prizes in any show no matter how large or small. Many of our most consistent winners last Winter were hatched during May or June, for Puritans are fast vigorous growers and fully develop in five months making late hatched chicks just in their bloom for the great Winter Shows where competition is always the keenest.

Our beautiful illustrated mating list will further convince you of the superb quality of Puritan Partridge Rocks. It is free and will be gladly mailed you upon request.

BESUDEN BROS., Box 14W, Evanston Sta., Cincinnati, Ohio