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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

JANUARY, 1915

Vol. VI.

No. 3

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

Pratts Poultry Regulator

The best New Year's Greeting you can give your poultry is a generous supply of Pratts Poultry Regulator throughout the year. They will repay you with *more eggs, perfect health, and strong vitality.* All of these are especially important right

now with the beginning of a new hatching season only a few weeks off. Costs so little. Does so much. A 25-lb. pail only \$2.50 is the economical way to buy it. The \$1.00, 60c., 50c. and 25c. packages are generous in size.

Pratts ROUP REMEDY (Tablets or Powder)

Protects your poultry from Roup, Colds and the whole train of diseases which come with January thaws, February freezes, and trying winter weather, generally. Like all Pratt remedies, Pratts Roup Remedy is guaranteed both to prevent and cure, or your money back.

In \$1.00, 50c. and 25c. boxes.

Go to one of our 40,000 dealers or write us.

PRATT FOOD CO. Philadelphia, Chicago and Toronto

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.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
COLORED MUSCOVY

BUFF ROCKS
FAWN RUNNERS

BLACK WYANDOTTES
WHITE RUNNER DUCKS

BLUE ANDALUSIANS
EMBDEN GEESE

Our 1914 winning Rochester, Cleveland and New York State Fair, our 69 entries won 63 prizes including 41 firsts, a grand lot of males and females in all varieties at honest prices, the profitable kind Fair treatment and reasonable satisfaction guaranteed to every customer.

LOUIS H. PERRY,

R 7,

CLAY, N. Y.

GOLDEN AND SILVER CAMPINES

Limited number of yearling breeders for sale. Now is the time to buy them right. Manhattan Farms, Geo. E. Noeth, Owner, Brighton, N. Y.

BRED-T-O-LAY

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM

S. C WHITE LEGHORNS

→ 215 EGGS A YEAR ←

A flock of 31 Pullets grown from our CHICKS averaged 215 EGGS a year for a customer, an amateur.

DAY OLD CHICKS We guarantee safe delivery

EGGS FOR HATCHING

We guarantee safe delivery and replace all infertile

Send for our Free Booklet

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM M^TPOCONO. PA.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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

158 Pearl St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

President GRANT M. CURTIS
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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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Year 1915. Why Prosperity is now knocking at the doors of the United States. More reasons for American Prosperity in 1915. The 1915 Standard of Perfection Will Be With Us Presently. Three A. P. W. Advertisers Who "Cleaned Up Things" at Chicago Last Month. Election of A. P. A. Officers and Place of Holding Next Convention. Are We to Have a Boom in the Sussex Fowl, Any Varieties? Ten Eggs Per Week Per Hen—And How He Did It. It is Time for Poultrymen and Poultry Investigators To Get On The Job.

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45,000 FOR JANUARY, 1915

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 January, 1915, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

GEO. E. FITZSIMMONS, Notary Public.

F. E. HARRISON'S ROYAL REDS

Again Prove Beyond a Question That They are the Real

ARISTOCRATS OF THE RHODE ISLAND RED WORLD

By Winning

FOUR OUT OF SIX FIRST PRIZES

In the greatest Red Show ever staged in the World at the Coliseum, Chicago, December 11 to 17, 1914, competing in the largest quality show ever held where three first prize "New York" males went down to defeat, my Royal Reds won the phenomenal record of 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 1st young pen, 2nd and 6th old pen, special for best display and President's cup for best cockerel, cock, hen and pullet.

This win following my great twin wins of 1912-1913 and 1913-1914, at this same Coliseum show of 9 firsts, 5 seconds, 5 thirds, besides many other minor prizes; one championship male, both color and shape special and championship female of 1913-14, proves beyond question that Royal Reds lead the world.

NOTE THIS:—In the last three Chicago Coliseum Shows I have won 13 out of a possible 18 firsts, competing against more than 100 competitors and none of these competitors winning more than 1 first or in other words: I have won thirteen times as many first prizes in the Great Coliseum Show in the past three years as any other competitor, and more than twice as many firsts as all competitors combined. THINK THIS OVER. I have won more places on cockerels, cocks, hens, pullets and pens in Chicago in the past five years than any of my competitors.

I hold the record for winning 1st cockerel in the largest class of Rhode Island Reds ever shown in America.

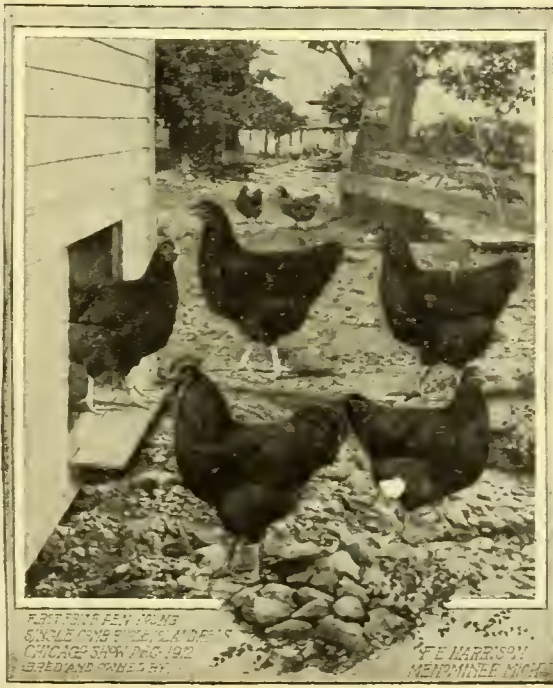
My first prize Pen Cockerel at this last Coliseum Show was the sensation of the show, and was awarded shape special for the best single comb male in the house. He was the sensation of the Single Comb Red Alley, and claimed by experts to be the best ever produced. This bird was bred and owned from shell to show room on my farm.

My color plate is without doubt the finest ever produced and will be mailed for six 2 cent stamps. It shows a pair of Rhode Island Reds just as they should be in both color and type.

Birds for sale singly, trios, pens or by the hundred.

Catalogue free for the asking.

The most extraordinary egg proposition ever offered to Red breeders.



F. E. HARRISON,

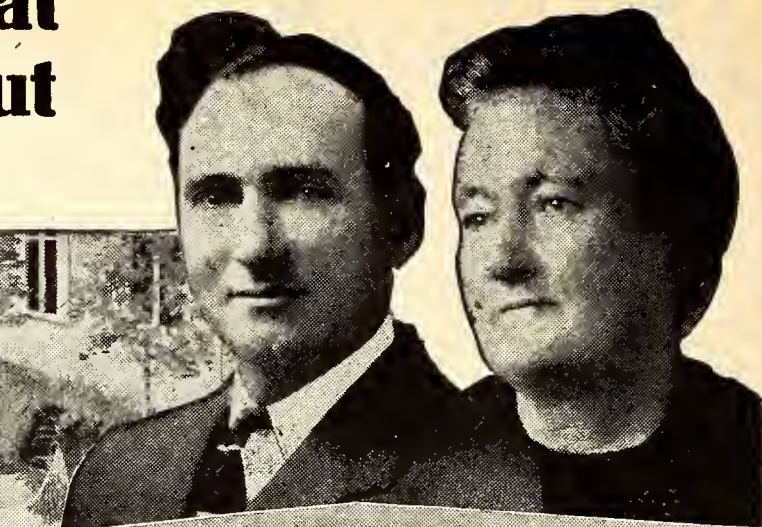
Box A.

MENOMINEE, MICH.

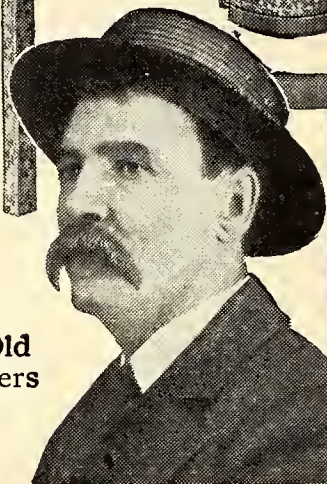
Let Us Tell You What We Have Found Out About Chickens—

H. H. Johnson

Mrs. M. M. Johnson



**Big Output
Makes Low Price
Write for
Catalog**



M. M. Johnson
Inventor of Old Trusty

WE have raised chickens ourselves—we have lived comfortably and saved money on a poultry income—and we have started 580,000 other people raising chickens for profits. Now, we want to start you. We want to lay before you the same plans that pointed the profit-making way to our 580,000 customers. Will you let us do it?

What we have found out about chickens, we have written into the Old Trusty book which we want to send you free. If you will read a few chapters in it, we believe that you too will go in for poultry profits on a scale that you never tried before. The point is this, we have always looked upon chickens as money-makers. Our success has been our best argument in getting others to enlarge their poultry operations for profits with the

Old Trusty Incubator

Big Profit Maker for Poultry Raisers Everywhere



It has the same good reliable construction that M. M. Johnson, its inventor, put into the first Johnson made incubators, when he and Mrs. Johnson made that famous trip in a spring wagon through Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas many years ago to introduce artificial hatching. He hauled his incubator over all kinds of roads, left it out in all kinds of weather, yet it turned out big hatches every time.

Big Production—Low Price

Last year we were called upon to manufacture about 80,000 Old Trustys. This year we look forward to sending out at least 100,000. We have our big factory ready for that output. Also we

have our prices fixed to make quick sales.

Because of this enormous output, we are enabled to give the Old Trusty for from \$3 to \$5 less than any other factory would have to ask. We can buy raw material at lower prices, we can install machines that cut down manufacturing cost, and we can keep our men busy specializing on the various parts and turning out more pieces per day. But, we are not going to ask you here to buy an Old Trusty. What we want you to do is to

Mail a Postal Today for the Old Trusty Book

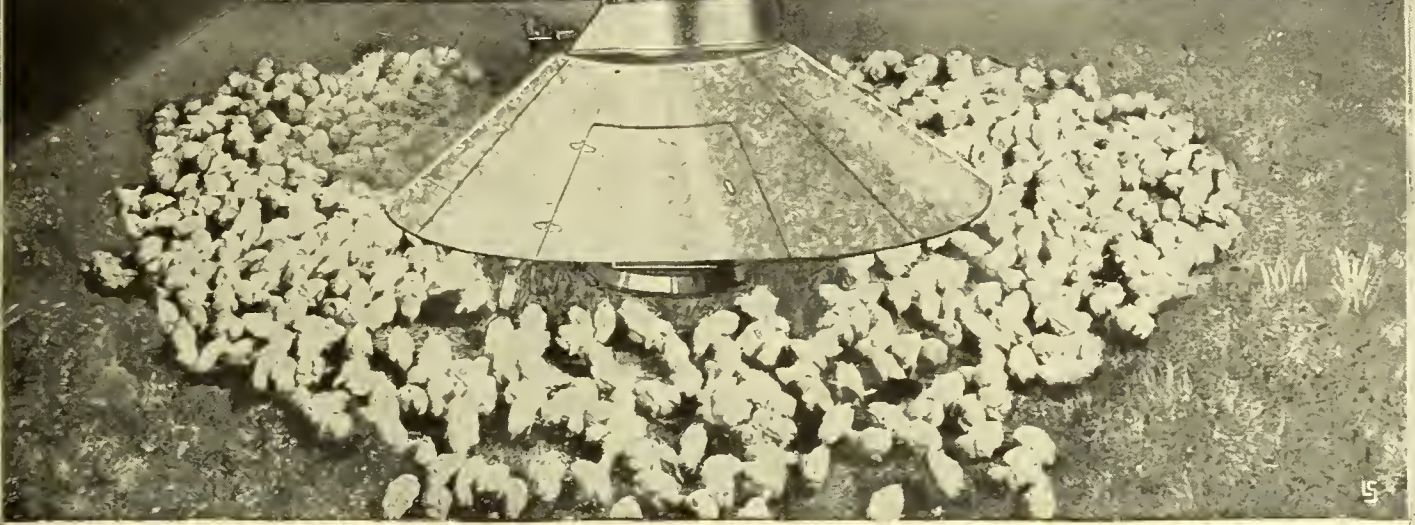
and read a few chapters on raising chickens for profits—then see if you cannot apply our suggestions in a way that means more money from chickens than you ever made before. Just a postal will do if you will please mail it today to

M. M. JOHNSON CO., Clay Center, Neb.

Old Trusty is still less than \$10, freight paid to any point East of the Rockies—a trifle more to points farther West. 30 to 90 days' trial—10 year guarantee. Catalog free.

DON'T KILL YOUR CHICKS

WITH COAL GAS OR POISONOUS FUMES



The Paramount Colony Brooder---

New, Original, Different --- Solves Every Brooder Problem

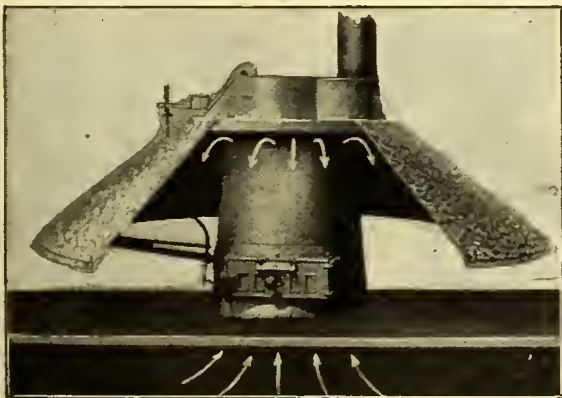
A perfect success, because constructed on perfectly correct, scientific principles by a practical poultry breeder, operating one of the largest commercial poultry plants in the country.

"It's in the Air!" Here, at last, chicken raisers, is the brooder you've been hoping would happen; a safe, simple, accessible, **absolutely reliable** coal-burning brooder with a wonderful new system of heat radiation that convinces your judgment and satisfies your common sense.

No coal gas or oil fumes can enter the room and poison the air, as the **"Paramount"** takes the cold, fresh air through a hole in the floor of the colony house, draws it up through the heater base, and heats it in a passageway formed by the air jacket and fire pot. This heated air is

discharged into the hover near the top and diffused to uniform quantity and temperature to the backs of the chicks.

In operation, we do not draw foul air from the building into the hover, causing the chicks to crowd against the heater, but take the fresh air from out-doors. When heater is checked, the foul air from the building is carried into the stack. This original and ingenious system of fresh air ventilation is found in no other brooder. It is the special feature that gives the Paramount Colony Brooder a big advantage of all other machines.



Investigate This Wonderful Brooder

Results count! An ounce of performance is worth a ton of promise. The **"Paramount"** makes good because it is made good. It is the perfect brooder that meets every expectation in actual work. Chicken raisers who want the **newest** and **best** should investigate this successful machine, and judge of its merits from exact knowledge of its construction. A request brings full information. **Write us today!**

North-Eastern Manufacturing Company
P. O. Box 63A, Albany, New York

You Can Increase Your Profits



BROODER HATCHER

Newington Jet., Conn., December, 1914.

Cycle Hatcher Co.,

Elmira, N. Y.

Have used one of your Brooder Hatchers five years and have had fine results. Expect to use four more this spring.

Yours,

Chas. L. Wells.

Cycle Hatcher Wins in "Poultry Item" Contest.

Sellersville, Penna., June 16, 1913.

Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—It might be of interest for you to learn that this season the Poultry Item conducted quite an extensive Incubator contest, offering premiums for the best hatches for Incubators bought from Poultry Item advertisers. This contest closed June 15th and a full report of the same will be in the July issue.

We are pleased to notify you that the Cycle Hatcher is the winner of this contest making the remarkable record of 100 per cent. and the only machine in the contest that made so large a percentage.

The Item Pub. Company.

And Get Better Hatches and Stronger Chickens By Using The "CYCLE" And BROODER HATCHERS

They Were Used Exclusively At One Poultry Farm Where \$14,550.00 Worth Of Baby Chickens Were Hatched and Sold in Four Months

They are especially well adapted to use in the house where other machines have failed. The farmer, the city and suburban poultry keeper can increase their profits and get more and stronger chickens by using them. LARGE HATCHERIES have learned of their value and are using the "CYCLES" in place of the mammoth incubators. We are not only manufacturers of incubators, but use our machines for hatching chickens by the thousand and make large profits by using them. Our machines are made to follow the NATURAL LAWS of incubation. They retain the natural moisture of the eggs and will produce excellent hatches where a few eggs are set every day in the same nest. A trial will convince you that the methods employed for incubating eggs in the Cycle and Brooder Hatchers are superior to all others.

Single Comb White Orpingtons

We have more than 100 breeding pens of Single Comb White Orpingtons and can furnish mature fowls, baby chickens and eggs for hatching. We have both PHILO SYSTEM and farm raised and can supply you stock or eggs that will produce large, healthy, quick maturing and the best winter layers.

Florida Poultry Farms

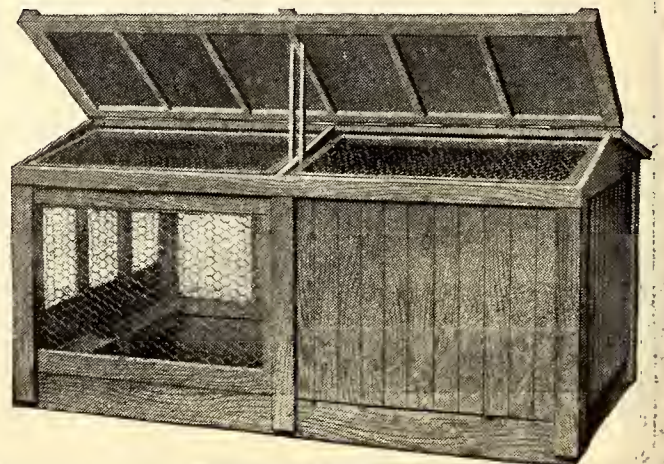
We can supply people living in the South with the Cycle and Brooder Hatchers direct from our Florida Farms and can also make shipments of Leghorn eggs for hatching and baby chickens.

If YOU Have Never Used An ADJUSTABLE COOP

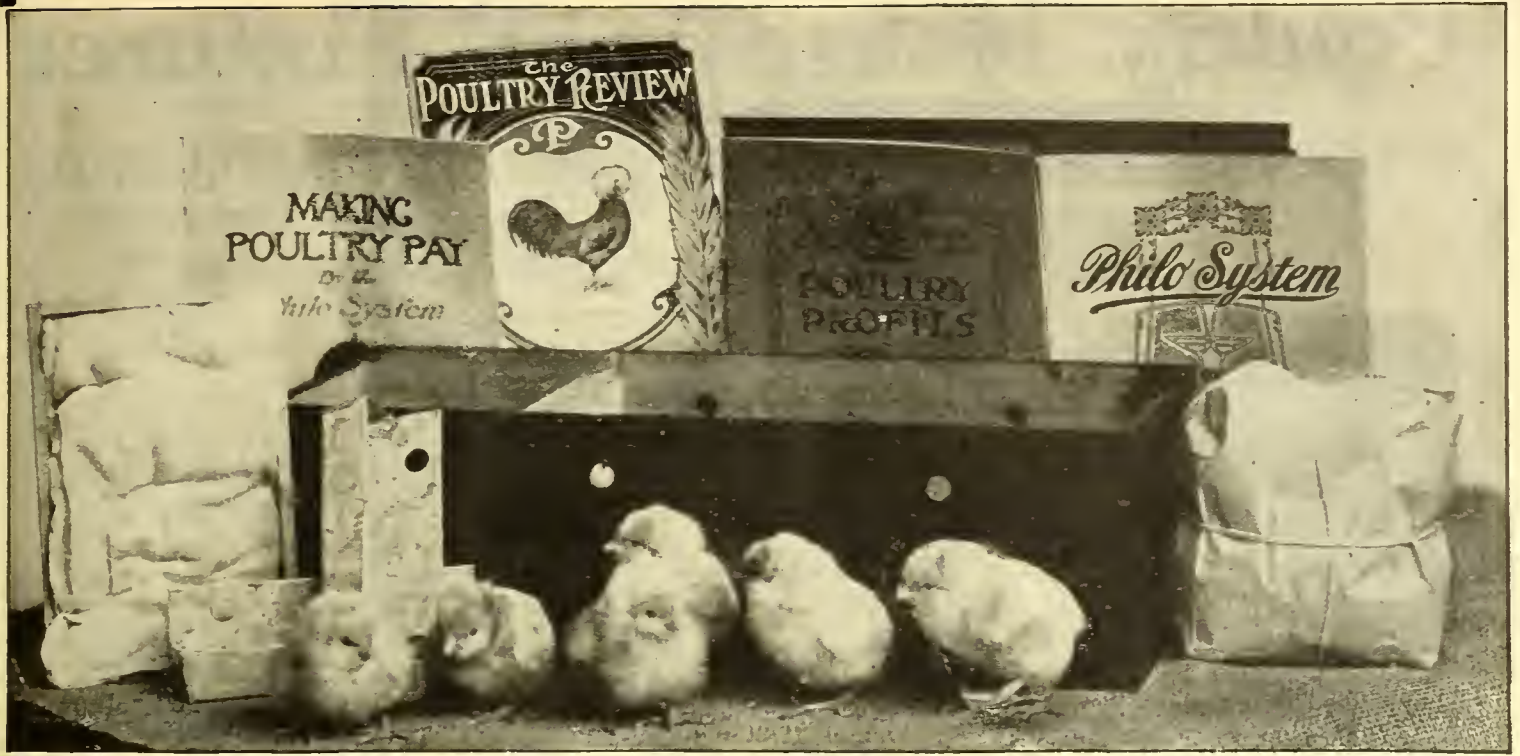
You would be surprised to see how much better your hens will lay in them and for pedigree breeding they are unequalled. Then too they furnish ideal conditions for the production of fertile eggs that will hatch strong chickens and make prize winners. Price \$12.00. To show you the quality we will ship you one sample coop for \$10.00. Our new 6x12 UTILITY COOP for 25 hens is a wonder. It's less expensive and furnishes better conditions than are had in other large coops. Price \$25.00.

CYCLE HATCHER CO.

28 Lake Street, :: ELMIRA, N. Y.



ADJUSTABLE COOP OPEN



SIX PEDIGREE WHITE ORPINGTON CHICKS FREE

With every \$5.00 order for Brooder, Books and Magazines we will give you six baby chickens for a premium. Why raise common poultry when we will start you right and give you six Pedigree White Orpington Chicks and furnish you full information about the best way to get the largest profits from poultry. For only \$5.00 we will ship you one small BROODER, two GALVANIZED TROUGHs, enough FEED to start the chickens growing, the PHILO SYSTEM BOOK, TWELVE COPIES of the POULTRY REVIEW and copies of OTHER publications. In addition to the above, we will include absolutely free of charge SIX PEDIGREE BABY CHICKENS from our best pens WHITE ORPINGTONS.

CYCLE HATCHER CO.,

28 Lake St.,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

A LIVING FROM POULTRY

\$1,500 From 60 Hens in Ten Months on a City Lot 40 Feet Square.

The Philo System is unlike all other ways of keeping poultry, and in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing.

The new System covers all branches of the work necessary for success from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg, and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business, and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner.

Two-Pound Broilers in Eight Weeks are raised in a space of less than a foot to the broiler, and the broilers are the very best quality, bringing here three cents a pound above the highest market price.

Our Six-Months-Old Pullets are laying at the rate of twenty-four eggs each per month in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with the food others are using.

Don't Let the Chicks Die in the Shell. One of the secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It is a simple trick, and believed to be the secret of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese, which enabled them to sell the chicks at ten cents a dozen.

Chicken Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel. Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble, and have a good supply any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

Our New Brooder Saves Two Cents on Each Chickens. No lamp required. No danger of chilling, overheating, or burning up the chicken as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically, or kill any that may be on them when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans, and the right to make and use them. One can easily be made in an hour at a cost of twenty-five to fifty cents.

Our book, "The Philo System of Progressive Poultry Keeping", gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point. Instructions are given for building the colony coops, and other appliances of the system. For some of these we have U. S. Letters Patent, and patents are pending for others, but purchasers of the book are given the right to make and use these appliances. This system is especially adapted to the beginner, requiring a very small initial outlay, and admitting of increase as rapidly as the poultry keeper learns the work. It is the small unit plan that expands as readily as the "sectional bookcase". Each season since 1907, thousands of Philo System poultry plants have been established, and are wonderfully successful. Whether you intend to make poultry keeping a business, a recreation, or to provide an addition to the present income, this system will solve your problems. In less than six years, eighteen editions have been printed, nearly half a million copies.

This system will be demonstrated to you, or to anyone, at the Elmira plant of the Philo National Poultry Institute, where over 5,000 chickens are raised on less than a half acre of land.

Price of the latest edition, Philo System Book, \$1.00.

THE POULTRY REVIEW

Monthly. A progressive poultry magazine, edited by E. R. Philo, with able assistants. Devoted to the most practical and economical methods of keeping poultry for profit, especially in small flocks or units on city or town lots. The Poultry Review is printed on a poultry farm where the editors have every opportunity to keep in close touch with actual poultry work under all conditions. It is edited for the practical poultryman; no theoretical articles are published, but many theories are carefully tried out in our own yards, and results published in The Review.

Price of Poultry Review, \$1.00 per year.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

Send your order at once and we will send a copy of the latest edition of the Philo System Book and Poultry Review one year, both for \$1.00.

E. R. PHILO, Publisher,

1701 Lake St.,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

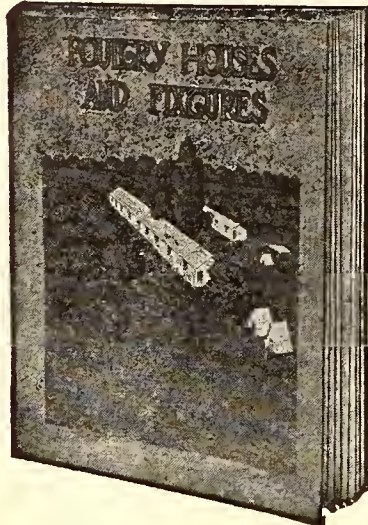
Poultry Houses and Fixtures

SEVENTH EDITION. REVISED AND ENLARGED. DOWN-TO-DATE

STANDARD WORK ON POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., states: "Poultry Houses and Fixtures" is the best work yet written on the subject. I shall recommend it to our students as a text book on the subject of poultry houses."

COMPLETE PLANS FOR PRACTICAL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT



PARTIAL CONTENTS OF THE BOOK:

Building a Poultry House: Facts to be Considered by the Poultryman Before Construction. The Influences of Location, Soil and Climate. Full Details of Construction.

Closed Front Houses: A Five-Pen Laying House. House for Laying Hens. Poultry House with Hallway. Double Poultry House. House for City Lot. Cheap House for Small Flock. Continuous Brooding and Laying House. Bills of Materials and Interior Equipment for these Houses.

Scratching Shed Houses: Poultry House and Scratching Shed. House for Southern Breeders. Scratching Shed Colony House. Roosting Room and Scratching Shed. A Tennessee Poultry House. Maine Experiment Station Curtain Front House. Maryland Curtain Front House. Cloth Filled Frames in Place of Glass Windows.

Open-Front Fresh-Air Poultry Houses: Tolman 20th Century Fresh-Air House. California Poultry House. Fresh-Air House for Cold Climate. Open-Front House for City Lot.

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Exterior Fixtures: Portable Coop at Low Cost. A Good Roost Coop. Piano Box Weaning Coop. Shed for Weaned Chicks. Dry Goods Box Coop. Brood Coops. Crate for Shipping Day-Old Chicks.

Interior Fixtures: Successful Automatic Feeder. Coops for Breaking Up Broody Hens. Nest Boxes. Practical Feeding Troughs. Grit Box. Safety Trough for Chicks. Drinking Fountain for Chicks. Government White Wash, Etc.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS OVER 150 ILLUSTRATIONS

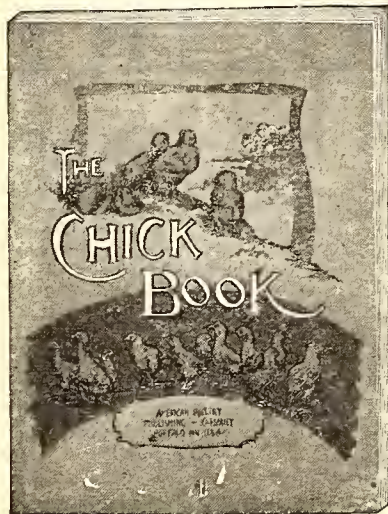
Unquestionably the most instructive and comprehensive work on the construction of poultry houses and appliances that has been compiled to date. Every house and fixture described in this book is in use on the plant of a successful poultryman; is simple, labor-saving and reasonable in cost.

PRICE 50 CENTS, POSTPAID

Or 75 cents including a year's subscription to American Poultry World, or will be sent free for two annual subscriptions to American Poultry World at 50 cents each.

American Poultry Publishing Company,

Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.



80 PAGES, 9x12 INCHES

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO TRUST TO LUCK!

Success in poultry raising depends upon your knowledge of the business. Not in any one department but a general understanding of care and management from the egg to the mature bird. Start right by hatching and raising your chicks properly.

The CHICK BOOK

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

NOTE SOME OF THE CONTENTS OF LATEST EDITION

Breeding: Constitutional Vigor—Line Breeding. Felch Line Breeding Chart. Selection of Breeders and Layers. Importance of Strong Germed Eggs.

Incubation. Artificial and Natural Incubation. Environment for Incubators. Ventilation and Moisture in Incubators. How to Set a Hen.

Brooding. Rearing Chicks Naturally and Artificially. Raising Chicks in Brooders.

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Summer and Winter Care. June Hatched Chicks. Mid-Summer and Fall Work. Profitable Late Hatches. Care of Valuable Chicks in Bad Weather. How to Get Rid of Poultry Pests.

Marketing. The Day-Old Chick Business. Killing and Dressing Poultry. Directions for Making Shipping Coops, and Many Other Useful Points Fully Covered.

PRICE 50 CENTS POSTPAID. Or 75c, including one year's subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, or will be sent free for two subscriptions at 50c each. Address, American Poultry Publishing Co., 158 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



100 Chicks
\$18

50 Chicks
\$10

25 Chicks
\$5

Guaranteed
Safe Delivery



Barred
Rocks

White
Rocks

S. C. W.
Leghorns

S. C.
R. I. Reds

We Won't Advance Prices to Customers Who Reserve Their Order Now

The man who wants to start in the poultry business, or replenish his flock during the coming season with *guaranteed pure-bred* stock in any of the four different breeds mentioned above, will do well to invest his money in *Pittsfield* and reserve his order *now*. You don't have to *pay* for your stock now, but we promise to fill all orders at the prices quoted here if *reserved now*. Genuine pure-bred poultry

will very probably be higher this coming season. But bear in mind that we operate the largest commercial poultry plant in the United States (4 master farms, 400 acres; 43 branches, 1000 acres; incubator capacity, 185,000 eggs at a setting), giving us a capacity of *one million chicks per year*. Our productive cost is therefore very low—our customers get the benefit. Send in your reserve order *now*.

PITTSFIELD

PURE-BRED

DAY-OLD CHICKS

Pittsfield stock holds the world's record for early maturing and egg production. The most expert care is exercised in the culling of our breeding stock to ensure strong, hardy hatches. There are four different breeds of pure-bred Pittsfield stock, each raised separately. Note prices above. No money down. Write how many chicks you'll need, which breed and about when you'll need them.

Pittsfield Hatching Eggs. High percentage of fertility ensured from the pedigree of fine breeding stock. Write for prices.

8-Weeks-Old Chicks. A specialty with us. Buying stock at this age saves both amateur and experienced a lot of time and labor. Our plan enables you to select cockerels and pullets in desired numbers. Write us now and we will quote you low prices.

4-Weeks-Old Chicks. Fine for the man who wants to avoid brooder equipment and expenses. Let us quote you.

All chicks shipped from our mammoth plant in Holliston, Mass. Write for free book, "Money Making Poultry."

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS CO.
235 Main Street, Skowhegan, Me.



POULTRY KEEPERS' FOUR

Four For \$1.00

One of the greatest clubbing combinations ever made. Four of the most popular and most widely read poultry magazines published are here offered at a saving of one hundred per cent. This is the one clubbing opportunity that you cannot afford to miss.

These Four Great Poultry Papers Each One Year For One Dollar

<i>American Poultry World,</i>	- price	50c.	} All Four
<i>American Poultry Advocate,</i>	"	50c.	
<i>Reliable Poultry Journal,</i>	"	50c.	
<i>Western Poultry Journal,</i>	- "	50c.	
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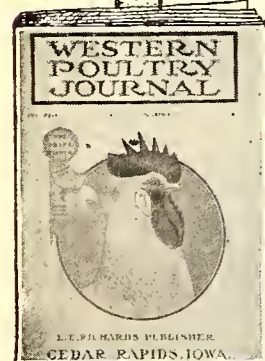
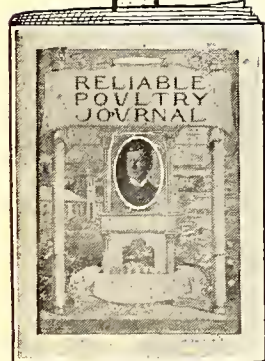
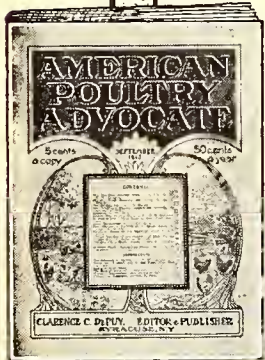
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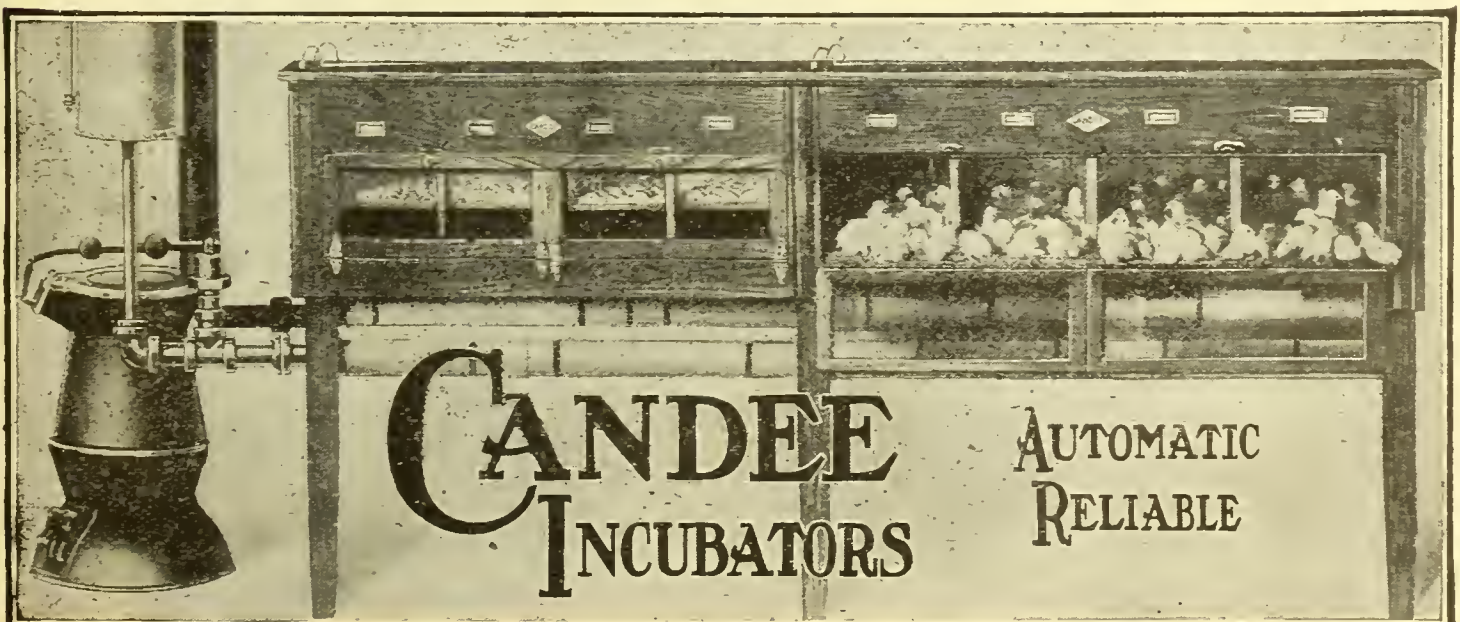
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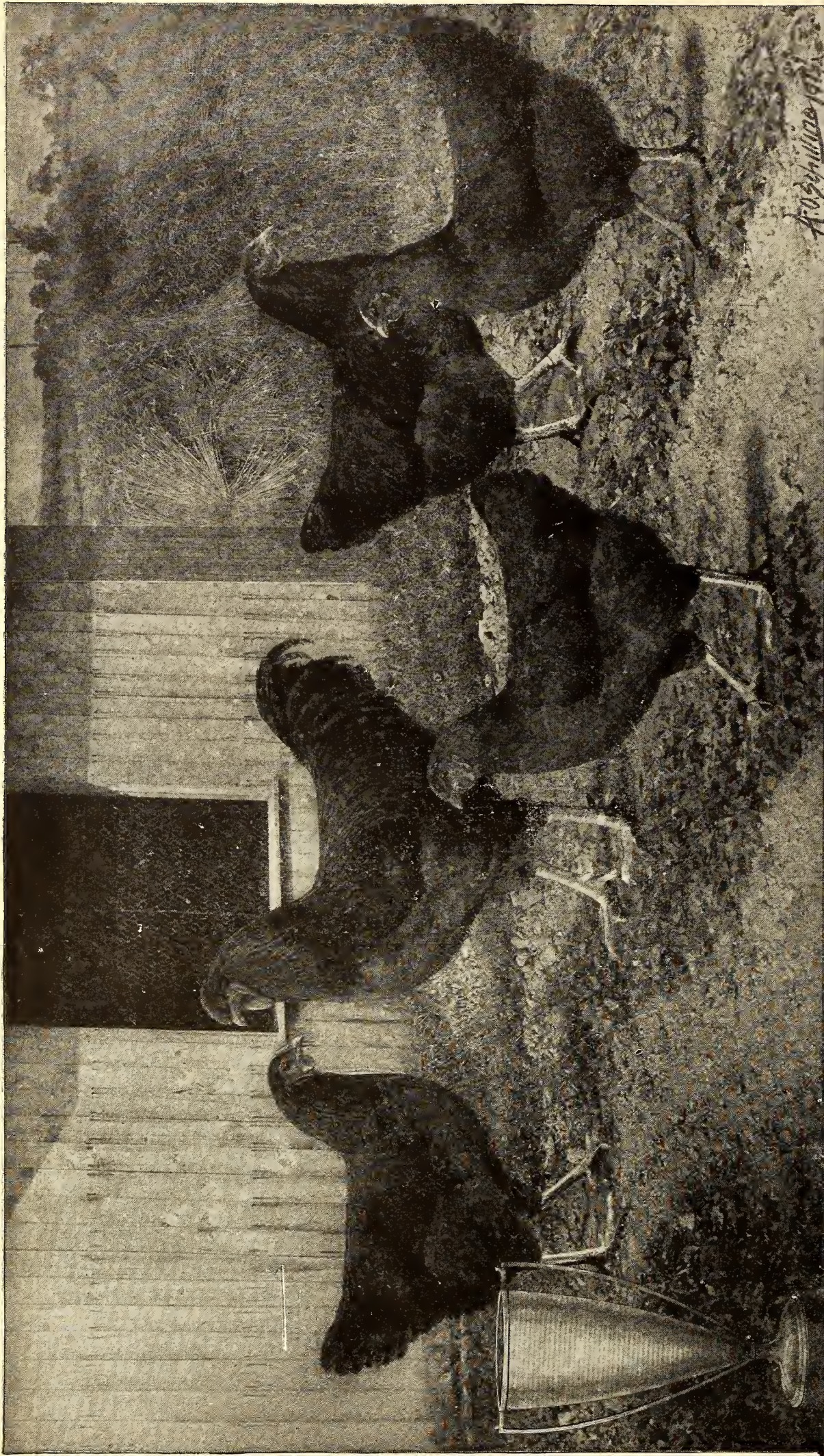
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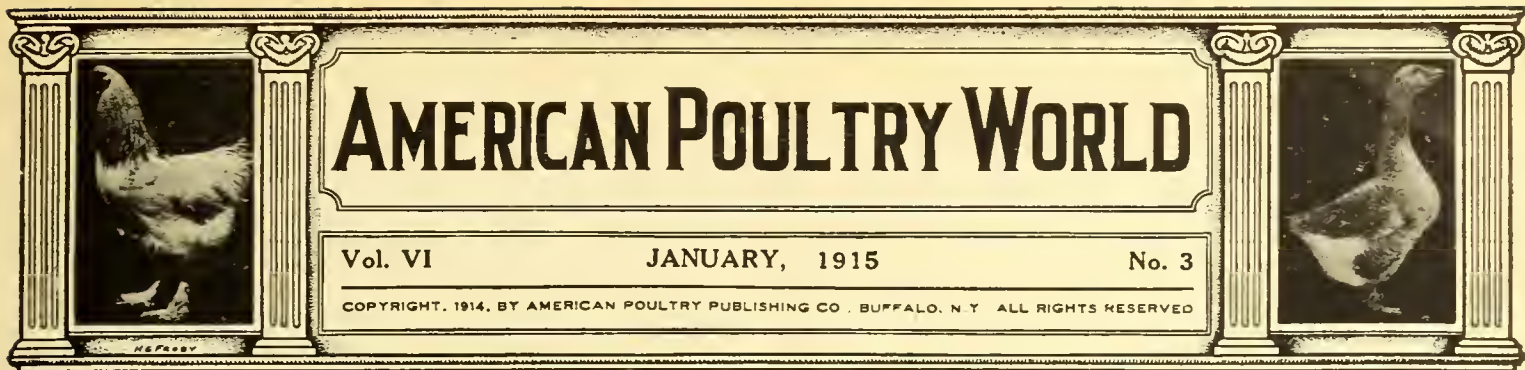
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FIRST PRIZE PEN ADULT ROSE COMB R. I. REDS AT GREATER BUFFALO SHOW NOV. 1914, BRED AND OWNED BY KAUFMANN & WINDHEIM NUTLEY N. J.

Rhode Island Reds are enjoying continuous growth in popularity and each season we find more and better specimens shown by breeders throughout the country. It is not more than half a dozen years ago when it was a rare thing to find a good colored female, but today it is not unusual to find numerous specimens with rich, even color over the entire surface and that also possess fine, sound undercolor. Kaufmann & Windheim, Nutley, New Jersey, are among the pioneer breeders of good Rose Comb Reds. They have shown many specimens in past years at Madison Square Garden, Grand Central Palace New York and Boston that were considered as models of the highest quality. At the Greater Buffalo Show held Thanksgiving Week they were again successful, winning the display prize on 1st and 4th hens, 1, 2, 3 cockerels, 2, 3 pullets, 1st old pen and 2, 3 young pen. The above illustration pictures the first prize old pen that also won Silver Cup for best pen of Rhode Island Reds in the show. The male was especially strong in color, while the females were also of an even, rich, lustrous red surface, being well matched in shape and size. Kaufmann & Windheim have established a wonderful strain of winners from their famous "Bill Taft" line of breeding. They possess vigor, size, shape and color which make them winners in the strongest competition;—A. O. Schilling.



THE RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB OF AMERICA

THE PART IT PLAYS AND HOW IT DEVELOPED THE EVER POPULAR RHODE ISLAND REDS—THE BREED THAT WAS “MADE IN AMERICA.” LARGEST SPECIALTY CLUB IN EXISTENCE. HAS MEMBERS IN FOREIGN LANDS, INCLUDING COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA. EFFORTS TO CHANGE BREED NAME OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED. INTEREST IN RHODE ISLAND REDS SEEN IN ALL QUARTERS. THE SECRETARY HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED FOR HIS GOOD WORK

BY C. C. KAUFMANN, Nutley, N. J.

President Rhode Island Red Club of America



THE Rhode Island Red Club of America with a membership of nearly two thousand, or possibly at this writing, a greater number, represents the world's largest specialty poultry club and without question or doubt the greatest organization in existence devoted to one breed of fowls. Every breeder of Rhode Island Reds owes a debt of gratitude to this institution for the development of the breed he so admires and probably is deriving his living from.

We will not go back into the history of this club nor the breed, not more than ten years. Every fancier knows of the origin, how it was made and cradled in New England. We will point out a few of the latter day benefits only, that we all have shared and which the club has made possible.

A CLUB OF LARGE PROPORTIONS

If you are a member of this association, or if you have looked through one of our yearly catalogues, it must have occurred to you after reading over the articles, therein, that this Rhode Island Red affair is one of might large proportions. There you have read articles from fanciers and from other Rhode Island Red Clubs of different countries of Europe, of Africa and of South America. To champion this mighty breed, to keep its standard right, to give attention to fanciers in every section of the largest cities, to the remote places and to handle every detail concerning this breed is the responsibility this club bears on its shoulders. Every breeder, every show and every country looks to this, the parent club for aid.

No other club is anywhere near as large and I doubt if any other set of fanciers could have managed and kept up an association as the Rhode Island Red men have. There are other great breeds and other clubs, but the fact that they are not so large suggests this thought to me. To be sure we have the most popular, the most talked of and the best breed of all, but Rhode Island Red men are an enthusiastic lot, they are red hot with interest and support is never found lacking.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED

This club, which I will call our club, as I take it for granted that you are a member or surely should be, has in the last ten years worked and advanced this breed in every section, in every nook and corner of this country and across the ocean. The men that organized our club were of the kind with backbone. They were not only fanciers, but far sighted business men as well. They knew that this breed possessed every quality that a fowl could possess. A strong, rugged and hardy fowl, one that will stand any climate, weather the coldest winter, turn out the eggs under almost any conditions and a fowl of nice weight for table purposes. When exhibited, handled by the showman, without any grooming and standing in company with the “toppy” Leghorn, the big Asiatic, the overdressed Polish and the always respected Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock, they not only held their own but commanded

the center of the stage of attraction. Wearing a color almost impossible, a brilliant rich shade of red set off with a solid greenish black tail for contrast, they are “Beau Brummels” of the show room. It did not take much brains for our men to see these things, they were proven, but it did take brains and it did take study to keep up the good work that they had already started, as matters were growing by leaps and bounds.

Many clubs are formed with a rush, many breeds come to the front with a rush only to die slowly and sometimes very quickly. Some clubs are formed, very well begun, and on the strength of “well begun is half done” they rest and the other half never does get done. Generally this is the case where the breed is not there sufficiently “with the goods” to keep matters up or else the few that formed such a club have all the work to do and lose interest. If we did not have such a wonderful breed it is possible, but still doubtful, that we might not have grown so large, but if we cared to lose interest, to lag, we could not do so. The breed pushed ahead faster than the club and it was “neck and neck” for a few years before the club again caught up to the breed. The first little push gave them such a start that from that time until the Almighty rings down the curtain on all two legged stock this club and this breed will go rushing along, true American style, sweeping everything before them.

HANDLING THE DETAILS

Details in any business are of great importance. For years the officers of this club attended to these minor matters like a large banking institution. The yearly catalogue was looked for eagerly. It was always interesting and full of good logic. Furthermore it was always out on time. The places for annual meetings were well selected and always well attended. Branch organizations sprang up in many states and have grown rapidly. The idea of offering state cups was a good one and brought hot classes and keen competition. At election time greater interest was taken. Candidates from north, south, east and west sought election. They spent money in advertising and fought hard to be elected not for glory or personal benefit as some with “narrow minds” imagine, but to help the cause along. These fellows were men in every sense of the word. Fanciers such as these were full of action so worked up that they though or were of the opinion that they could do more than the men in power. In reality the men that were at the helm were working diligently and you might say night and day, but the task was a big one and some matters that appeared easy to accomplish were impossible at that time. However, officers changed places often and each time the pace stiffened, which was so much better for the breed and all concerned.

A few gentlemen of this association spent considerable sums to advance matters. One man, especially, who in the opinion of a great many of us, we all owe more than we shall ever repay, spent thousands of dollars for a cause relative to this breed, but he won as all Rhode Island Red men do. Today you have a breed on a concrete foundation and to this man do

we owe it. The fellow member was not, nor is not a breeder for profit, but simply a lover of the breed.

RADICAL VIEWS

As time ran along a breeder here or a breeder there would come forth with a radical view. Several years ago there was a movement on foot to change the name of the breed to American Reds, which after a stiff fight was killed and rightly so. Not so long ago, to be exact, only a year and a half ago another move was made to change the name to that of simply Reds. Of course, as we all know to change a standard name would be suicide and a question not to be considered by any sane man, but to satisfy and put to rest these radicals we put the matter up to the breeders throughout the country, and had all vote in to the American Poultry Association with a result, as you no doubt know, that the name of Rhode Island Red should and would stand and the vote was something like five hundred to one in its favor.

Matters such as these, simple as they may sound, entail a great amount of work, cost the club and members money and should not be considered by the American Poultry Association. Some claim it is good advertising for the breed, but we as a club do not agree. We have never had, nor do not wish "booms", ours has been a steady rapid growth.

There is always "something doing" around the Rhode Island Reds when you get into the show room. That alley is always crowded when they are cooping or judging, and after the judging and all the week, buying and selling, arguing over this or that special, grumbling, worrying, comparing and the like. All of which shows life, all of this is for the cause. At the big shows you see the same crowds, the same fellows, the down east crowd, a few from the south, Canada is always represented and the keen westerners are always right in the thick of the fray. There is nothing localized. They have got good ones wherever you go and the men that own them are good ones too, and while it is bucking each other with the birds it is the best of spirit with the men. Such are the fellows we own in this club and we have got every one that amounts to anything in the Rhode Island Red way.

OUTSIDE INTEREST KEEN

Interest on the outside is also keen. Every farmer wants a Rhode Islander, the city bookkeeper is looking for Reds, the girl with her "feller" who never saw a chicken show wants to see the one legged chicken, the "dear little chicks hatching" and the Rhode Island Reds, and even the street urchins beg for a pass so they may go down the Red alley hunting for eggs as "them is the only ones that lay".

Back of all this stands our club with its army two thousand strong and another thousand and that we are going to add before long. A change in some of the officers has come about, changes are for the better every time and we will go up a peg farther. There is only one officer in our club that we do not want to disturb, and one we are going to hold for life, if we can, and that person is our secretary. The real man behind the gun, the fellow that does the most work and the least talking in any organization, especially a poultry club, is the secretary, and we have

one that we all believe is "The Miracle Man". The amount of detail work, mailing ribbons, cups, catalogues, keeping books, representing the club here or there, settling complaints and replying to thousands of letters throughout the year all for the sum equal to about what a breeder would ask for a fair pen of birds is a proposition that no man would grasp and work hard at unless he was a fancier and a dead game one at that, with the interests of this club deeply at heart. Such is the man we have and do not add to his work by writing to him asking silly questions from time to time as many do.

In conclusion may I add that if you, Mr. Reader, happen to be a fellow club member we wish you well. If you are in difficulty write the officers of this association. We are always ready to help you. If you are successful help yourself farther along by helping the club. Get more memberships, keep yours paid up. If you are not a member of this club by all means join immediately. You will never regret it. If you are a breeder of Rhode Island Reds, have another variety and are perfectly satisfied,—so are we. We have a nice little number of Rhode Island Red breeders, enough to keep us all going, but if you are not a breeder of this variety and the variety you do feed and work with is not satisfactory, one that you cannot find customers for, get into this breed and into this club and into the moving procession and keep out of trouble. Remember—"The breed that was made in America", Rhode Island Reds.

The Rhode Island Red Club had its inception in 1898, and the next few years, or up until 1906 the progress was slow, not on account of any lack of enthusiasm on the part of red breeders of that time, but rather on account of the comparatively few that were furthering the interests of the breed.

When the club was eight years' old, or in 1906, it had 445 members and one of the largest annual meetings held up to that time was held in conjunction with the Cincinnati Show. From that time the club took on a new lease of life and new members were added rapidly with the result that in two years time the membership exceeded the 1,200 mark. At the annual meeting held in Boston in January, 1908, new constitution and by-laws were adopted. It involved many economic changes from the old methods of management, Honorary vice-presidents were abolished and in their place came state vice-presidents whose duties required that they look after the best interests of the breed in their respective states. Later on another more important change was made, one that was a long step in advance and this was the creation of state branches, the inception of which has marked a new era in the club development.

With a club of the proportions of the Rhode Island Red Club it is only to be expected that from time to time slight changes would be required in its constitution and governing laws. These have been amended as the necessity demanded until today, as Philip Caswell puts it, "it stands as a strong bulwark against all possibility of corruption or decadence in the club". Therefore the largest specialty club in the world, the Rhode Island Red Club of America, rests upon the firm foundation of a good constitution, back of which are a loyal set of officers and an army of hustling members.



FIRST PRIZE COLUMBIAN ROCK COCKEREL
GREATER BUFFALO SHOW NOV. 1914 BRED & OWNED BY
LEW H. BOWN, EAST AURORA, N.Y.

We are pleased to note the steady improvement in type and color of the present day Columbian Plymouth Rock. The breed is in the hands of men who knew them and they are producing exhibition birds of wonderful shape and color. Lew H. Bown, East Aurora, N. Y., is among the most successful breeders of this variety today and is exhibiting stock of the finest breeding. The cockerel shown above represents a big stride in improved quality. He was a typical and true Plymouth Rock, while in hackle and wing color he was simply marvelous considering his clean surface color. Mr. Bown succeeded in raising an excellent lot of youngsters this season and in view of this fact we feel confident his customers will also be benefited by better quality than ever in both stock and eggs purchased in the future.—A. O. Schilling.

CAMPINES IN BELGIUM, HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND AMERICA

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE CAMPINES AND THEIR ORIGIN. PENCILED VARIETIES COMMON IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM, PARTS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY. COLOR OF PENCILED VARIETIES VARIES WITH LOCATION. THE CAMPINES DARKEST IN COLOR OF THE SEVERAL VARIETIES. BRACKELS AND CAMPINES VERY SIMILIAR IN THEIR NATIVE LAND. OBSERVATIONS MADE IN AMERICA. BELIEVES CAMPINES WILL REACH THE HIGHEST STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA

BY C. S. THEO. VAN GIN, Amsterdam, Holland



THOSE who have watched the phenomenal progress of the Campine in the last couple of years must often have wondered why such a fine colored fowl did not become popular long before this. It seems, however, that the very few real good marked ones each season among all the youngsters, discouraged the greater part of those that took them up. However, since the modern males, those with the hen colored plumage were used exclusively, the color of the Campines has improved wonderfully, while the number of bad penciled youngsters is far smaller.

HISTORY OF CAMPINES

A little history of the Campine will not be out of place and might explain a few things easier. Authorities who have studied the history of poultry in its earlier and later state, came to a conclusion which they based upon notes found in old books, that in the 15th century Dutch sailors quite often took fowls along and brought other ones back with them on their trips to the Orient, like they did with other birds and animals, which were sold over here in Holland, and went from here to Belgium, Germany and France, some even as far as Russia. Among the fowls they brought along with them (some claim they came from Persia) were white and buff chickens with crescent shaped markings, quite different from the markings found on domestic poultry over here at that time. From Holland they gradually went to the surrounding countries and at last to England, in every country adapting themselves slowly, but surely, to the local climate and conditions. Some came bearded like the Dutch and the Thuringian Owl-bearded fowls; some became crested and beared like Brabantines; some furthermore became feather-footed like the laced Siberian fowls. I do not mention the Polish fowls because they were most probably imported also from Persia by the Italians, but at a much earlier date. Every climate had its own influence, for instance under the mild conditions in England they developed enormous combs for which the Red-caps are known now.

COLOR AND MARKINGS

The above mentioned breeds belong all to the laced or spangled breeds, while the Campines belong to the penciled breeds, being much closer related to the original color, the black, red or partridge color, than the former, from which color it can be made, however, very imperfect, by crossing these foundation-colors with spangled or laced fowls, which at once destroys the balance between the red and black, as we can find in the feather of

a Brown Leghorn female. This black pigment will contract itself in the offspring and will form black spots or stripes, a certain percentage of the offspring will show at once markings, which more or less resembles the penciling as we find it in Cochins or Partridge Wyandottes, or cross barring as we find in the Hamburgs or Campines.

HOME OF PENCILED VARIETIES

Those who are acquainted with the territory north of La Bresse, covering everything west of the Rhine, the Rhine province, part of France, Belgium, Holland and the Provinces of East Friesland and Oldenburg in the northwestern part of Germany, will notice that this whole territory is full of penciled birds, light penciled in the southern part of it, gradually getting darker in color until when on the border of Holland and Belgium, and after that decreasing in quality of marking and becoming lighter in plumage until at the northern part of the territory in East Friesland and Oldenburg where the penciling is again as light and imperfect as around the City of Bresse, as will be shown hereafter. The silver penciled Bresse fowls are single combed fowls somewhat resembling the Silver Penciled Hamburgs in shape. The male is just marked like the Hamburg male of that color, the female, however, being penciled very coarse, the breast and the fluffy part hardly showing any penciling at all. We might term this the crude form of light penciling. North of this we find the Brackels, being dark, the white being almost gray between the bars, this may be called the crude form of dark penciling. Right following the territory where the Brackels are found, we come across the Campines, whose territory is right on the border of Holland, they represent the perfected type of dark penciling. Just a couple of hours farther north we come amongst the Chamish fowl, only differing from the Campines by their eyes, which must be orange; then in the heart of Holland we have the Hamburgs as samples of the perfect light penciling. In Dutch Friesland we find the Frisian fowls which look like Single Comb Hamburgs, while in East or German Friesland we find the East Frisian penciled fowls which are again like the above described Penciled Bresse fowl, however a little smaller in size and longer in body, both belonging to the light penciled class.

This is in short the history of the Campine fowl which shows that it is one of the members of the family of penciled fowls who only differ from each other in color and shape, on account of the fashion and local condition every one of

[Continued on page 172]



One of the big surprises at the Palace Show was the winning of Owen Farms in the S. C. White Leghorn classes. It was not generally known that this firm were preparing themselves to take up the breeding of this popular egg machine, but no matter what Messrs Delano & Davey undertake to accomplish in the way of pure bred poultry we would have absolute confidence in their success. They are both men of the proper calibre to succeed, which is also the one big reason why Owen Farms' stock carries the excellent reputation it does among their customers. To win first cock, second and fifth cockerels and first pen in competition with such as is found at the Palace show is proof enough that they are in a position to supply stock and eggs of the choicest quality, and on a par with the other varieties bred at Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass. The picture above represents the first prize cock at the Palace, New York Show. He was a big clean cut male with wonderful saddle and tail furnishings and we are informed is the sire of a wonderful lot of youngsters the past season.—A. O. Schilling.

POULTRY WORK AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY

AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE POULTRY WORK CONDUCTED AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, WHERE AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM OF SEVENTEEN ACRES IS SUPPLIED WITH \$18,000 WORTH OF TEACHING AND EXPERIMENTAL EQUIPMENT. EXPERIMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS EMBRACES MANY INTERESTING AND VALUABLE SUBJECTS, VIZ., FEEDING VALUE OF SOUR MILK, COST OF GROWING CHICKS, FATTENING ROASTING CHICKENS, ETC.

BY A. G. PHILLIPS

Division of Poultry, Animal Husbandry Dept., Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.



READERS of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will undoubtedly be interested in the poultry work at Purdue University, therefore I will try and give a comprehensive review of the work and experiments conducted during the past year.

The poultry division of Purdue University was organized as part of the Animal Husbandry Department in 1910. The past year has been an active and rather successful one, and the things accomplished are worth giving to the public.

The farm of seventeen acres is now supplied with about \$18,000 worth of teaching and experimental equipment. This permits the carrying on of many successful undertakings.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

The first and most important phase of poultry at Purdue is the experimental work. Several projects have been attacked and are being repeated or continued.

(1) To find the feeding value of sour skim-milk and fish scraps. This is the second year's work with these feeds and follows two years' work with milk and meat scraps. The evidence favors milk over fish scraps, but they both prove to be of extreme value as part of an egg producing ration. The mortality was less where skim-milk was used.

(2) To find the influence of the amount of room for exercise allowed to birds upon egg production, mortality, fertility, etc. This is the first year of this work and will be repeated next year. Those birds allowed free range laid slightly more eggs and had less mortality than in the other pens, but the fertility was similar in all pens. The birds confined to the house for the full year did much better than would be expected.

(3) Cost of growing chicks. Tests were made in Cornell Gasoline Colony brooders with White Leghorn chicks. In one experiment 183 birds were raised out of 200 hatched. The cost of raising each pullet was 39c. By subtracting the income received from the sale of cockerels on the market, the total cost of raising a pullet to maturity was 10c. These figures do not include the cost of hatching. Birds must be hatched early if the cockerels are to be sold at a profit.

(4) Fattening roasting chickens. In the fall about 300 birds were fed in different experiments to find the values of the various rations, feed costs, rates of gain, etc. One of the best rations available for finishing market poultry is: 2 pounds corn meal, 1 pound ground oats, 1 pound shorts, 8 pounds butter milk.

A bird will gain one to two pounds in two weeks at a cost for feed of 8c to 10c a pound gain. Ordinary market chickens purchased at 11c per pound when fed on this diet brought 17c to 19c per pound dressed weight. Figures indicate that it pays to fatten chickens.

(5) Find the feeding value of meat scraps and skim-milk in

a laying ration for ducks. Four groups of ducks were used in this test. Results obtained were similar to those found when giving these feeds to fowls. Meat scraps or skim-milk are as necessary for successful egg production with ducks as with poultry. A pond seems necessary to insure the best fertility of eggs.

(6) Roup experiments. Investigation has brought out the organism that causes roup and the time necessary for it to spread throughout a flock. Tests of a vaccine to prevent and cure this disease have been started and results indicate its probable value. The results from this work need plenty of substantiation before publication is made.

(7) Demonstration flock. Ninety-five White Leghorn pullets were fed for one year under farm conditions in the middle of a ten acre corn field, and at the close of eleven months the eggs produced 12,045; a profit over feed and labor was \$170. These figures indicate that poultry can be kept under farm conditions with profit to the owner.

INSTRUCTIONAL WORK

The teaching work is planned to meet the many different needs in the University. Some poultry instruction is required and other work of an advanced nature is elected or chosen. Altogether about 465 students received six or more weeks of instruction during the past year. The different courses are as follows:

1. General elementary course required of all Freshmen. It comprises lectures on the sphere and scope of the business, breeds, breeding, housing, feeding, marketing, incubation, brooding and diseases. Two hours lecture and three hours of laboratory per week are required for eighteen weeks.

2. Advanced work elected by junior students. This is an elaboration of No. 1, but includes only housing, breeding, incubation, brooding and diseases. Three hours per week are devoted to lectures, and 144 hours are spent on the farm in actual contact and practice with house plans and construction, judging birds and handling incubators and brooders.

3. Advanced work elected by senior students. This work is similar in nature to

No. 2, and takes up feeding, fattening, marketing and management. Students select, fatten, kill, pick and pack so many birds as part of an experiment. This is followed by treating diseases, candling and shipping eggs, and feeding a flock of laying birds.

It is the aim that every student in the junior and senior years attempt to carry out in farm practice the theories he has discussed in the class room.

4. Winter course students. Required of all general agriculture students in winter course. This course is very similar in nature to No. 1, except that it must be boiled down so it can be administered in eight weeks. It is general and elementary in its nature.

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All country schools in Indiana must teach agriculture. The above illustration shows country school teachers in summer school at Purdue University learning how to select and pack eggs. They also are given lessons in testing or candling eggs and are taught marketing methods.

THE BEGINNERS' POULTRY PLANT

PART II.

SUCCESS IN POULTRY RAISING DEPENDS UPON A GOOD FOUNDATION AT THE START. PROPER HOUSING AN IMPORTANT FACTOR. PLENTY OF VENTILATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED NO MATTER WHAT STYLE OF HOUSE IS SELECTED. THE FOUNDATION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, ALSO THE INSIDE FIXTURES. CERTAIN PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED IN BUILDING

BY E. B. TEMPLER, Newark Valley, N. Y.



If we were to hazard an answer to the question—"Why do some poultrymen fail in the work", we would say that it was because they had not started right or in other words—they had a poor foundation. In order to succeed with anything, one must start right and without a proper beginning there is no hope for a happy termination. In this article we want to write something about foundations both as to houses and fixtures.

While there is a wide variation in poultry house construction, there are certain principles involved in all, which should not be overlooked when building poultry houses. The time has passed when birds are kept in air tight coops—you may be able to recall how carefully the poultryman used to be in years gone by to see that no air could get into the coop—double boarded, filled in with sawdust or leaves and with no thought of ventilation. I presume that in those days the sleeping rooms of our homes were kept just as tightly closed, but now they are opened to the night air, which is certainly sanitary and healthy. The modern poultry house is one which gives place to plenty of fresh air both day and night. Of course provision is made during the extreme weather so that the birds will have a comfortable place to roost. You can build the house according to your own dimensions if you will but have the proper ventilation and the open front which will give health to the fowls. We have found that a house 12 feet wide, seven feet at front and five and a half at back, and as long as you wish so that you will have pens 12 feet square. If you wish the colony type you can have the houses 12 by 12 feet—if you prefer the continuous type of house you can multiply 12 by as many pens as you wish. If you want to keep, say 100 hens, you will want a coop of 4 pens which will make the house just 48 feet long and 12 feet wide. As much lumber comes so that it will cut 12 feet, you can readily see that this is an economical length or unit.

OPEN FRONT COOPS

It is quite important that you have a large amount of open front which can be controlled at will. With muslin curtains you can regulate the amount of air that you wish in the house. We have come to the conclusion that it is about right to have for the front of the coop one-half muslin, one-quarter of glass and one-quarter of the regular boarding of the house. These panels of glass, board and muslin can be arranged as one prefers. If you wish to have the muslin frames on hinges see that the construction of the house will permit of these opening back up to the roof of the coop. You can have a large muslin covered frame in the front center of each pen with a window on either side of it or one of muslin and one of glass side by side. These things are not arbitrary and one arrangement will give just as good results as the other. Where muslin screens are placed and also over the window openings, it is well to have the small mesh poultry wire fastened either on frames or right across the openings making a permanent

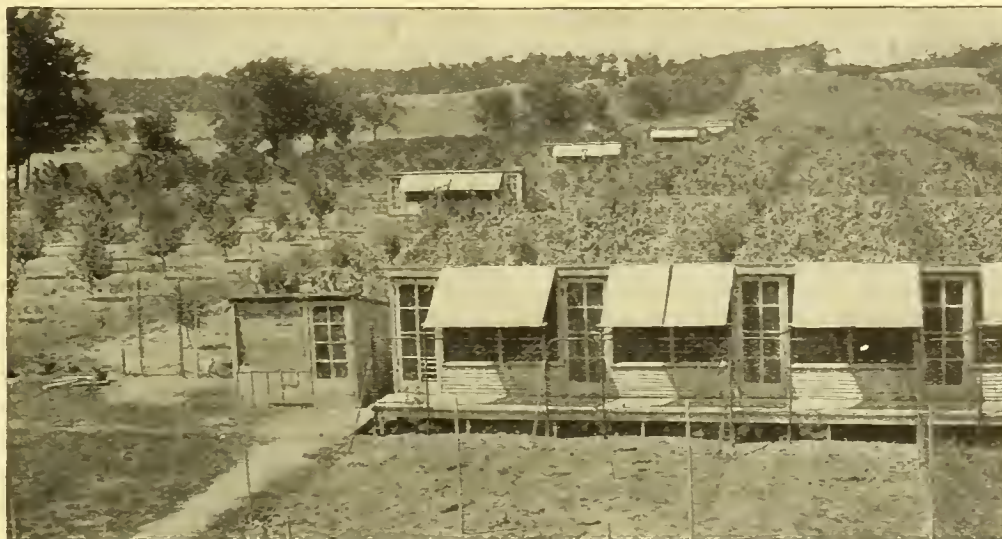
job of it. We have on our coop here removable frames covered with the inch mesh wire netting—in this way we can have access to the yards right from the house during the summer months. During the winter months the cloth covered frames can be kept closed at night and lifted during the day unless it is a very cold or stormy one. The chickens will thrive on the cold air if they have been brought up to it.

THE FOUNDATION

The matter of a foundation of the house is an important one, but not as important as the arrangement of the front of the house and for this reason we have waited until now to plan it. As concrete is so easy to get today, and so easy to mix, we would say that this is the only foundation to use. If you use stones and lay them up without mortar you will have a rat infested coop—if you use wood you will have to renew in a few years. We do not advise a concrete floor, but just a concrete foundation wall which will go into the ground for a foot and protrude six inches. Such a wall three or four inches wide will make an ideal one on which to build a house. Good gravel and loam is the proper flooring for the house—this gives the birds a chance to work down through the straw and litter and get to the earth itself. The concrete will make bad work with the chickens' feet unless you have a lot of dirt on top of it and this in turn covered with scratching material. Do the work well as long as you are starting, you will never regret it. A good foundation demands a good superstructure so make a house that you will be proud of in the days to come when you have it filled with fancy stock.

FIXTURES FOR THE HOUSE

The roosting arrangement should be well thought out for here is where many beginners make their mistake. Have it high enough from the floor so that there will not be too much room in the roosting closet at night which the birds must heat with their bodies, and yet do not have it so high that the birds have to strain every nerve and muscle of their bodies to reach it. If you wish to have nests underneath the dropping board you



A portion of the Purdue University Poultry Farm. The continuous house shown in the foreground is where the students' flocks are kept. The curtain or awning shown in front is used only in summer to furnish protection from the hot sun. The experimental flocks are each provided with $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of ground planted with fruit and corn. See page 150.

should have the board about three feet from the floor. Personally we do not like the nests under the roost board for the reason that the space back of the nests on the floor is always dark and an abiding place for the ailing bird. Have the roost boards of matched material, running up and down instead of lengthwise of the house. This plan will make them better to be cleaned with no space for lice and mites. It is well to paint the matching with some of the preparations used for warding off the lice which you will find advertised in the columns of this paper. The perches should be made of 2x4 material rounded off on the narrow side so that the birds can hold on nicely. Do not place these too high from the roost boards—about nine inches is high enough. If you wish to insure your house against lice you can put the roost fixtures with the cups attached (see illustration page 187) so that when filled with oil

(Continued on page 187)

GREATER BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW

NOVEMBER 23-28-1914.



SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION ONE OF THE LARGEST OF THE SEASON'S SHOWS. NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND SPECIMENS SHOWN BY THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY-EIGHT EXHIBITORS FROM SEVENTEEN STATES AND CANADA. MANY PROMINENT AND WELL-KNOWN EXHIBITORS WERE PRESENT. THANKSGIVING WEEK, 1915, ANNOUNCED AS THE DATE FOR THE NEXT EXHIBITION IN BUFFALO

BY W. A. WOLFORD



OT since the Pan-American have the people of Buffalo and vicinity seen such a display of poultry as exhibited at the Broadway Auditorium, Thanksgiving Week, November 23-28, 1914.

It was the second annual exhibition of the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show and according to the catalogue there were 388 exhibitors showing 3,738 specimens of poultry, pigeons and pet stock. This number would have been greatly augmented had it not been for the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease among cattle, about two weeks previous to the show, necessitating rather severe quarantine restrictions in some sections and for a time making it look as if it would be necessary to postpone the show. By hard and effectual work, however, Secretary Wm. C. Denny and his associates, succeeded in surmounting this obstacle with the result that an exhibition that the lovers of fine fowl of Buffalo and vicinity have just cause to feel proud and one that assures success to future exhibitions of this kind.

Breeders from Massachusetts on the east to California on the west and from Canada to Georgia sent their best birds. Altogether birds from seventeen states and Canada competed for the honors, proving conclusively that as a center for a poultry show the geographical position occupied by the city of Buffalo is unequalled. In fact no city in the United States is better located as the twenty-four railroads entering Buffalo give unequalled shipping facilities and the assurance of rapid delivery of birds consigned here for exhibition.

The Broadway Auditorium where the show was held is one of the best adapted for the purpose in the country. With its unobstructed floor space of approximately 36,000 square feet in connection with ideal lighting and ventilating systems it provides all that is desired for holding an exhibition of this kind and makes possible the arrangement of the cooping in a manner that is pleasing to the spectator and exhibitor alike.

The entire hall was beautifully decorated, bunting and flags of all nations being used in profusion, while on either side of the main or central aisle extending the entire length of the hall were cedar trees at each end of alternate rows of coops, and the tops of the intervening rows were decorated with pots of magnificent chrysanthemums in full bloom. Occupying a space of twenty feet square in the center of the hall was a herd of four genuine African Ostriches. These proved to be a center of attraction and at all times were the subject of curious speculation on the part of an army of spectators. Running in either direction from this display through the center of the main aisle was a row of display cages containing various varieties of Standard-bred fowls, as well as some rare specimens of wild birds from the Buffalo Zoological Park.

On Thanksgiving day the attractiveness of the decorations were greatly added to through the kindness of Geo. Urban, Jr., who contributed several hundred cut chrysanthemums which were displayed in large vases in all parts of the hall, a row on either side of the main aisle adding much to the beauty of that thoroughfare.

The cooping was again in charge of the Genesee Cooping Co., Rochester, N. Y., and was arranged one tier high and all at the same level making unobstructed vision to any part of the hall possible, and it may be said that many complimentary

remarks were heard upon this feature. All birds were cooped singly and attached cards with the variety name informed the uninitiated as to the names of the various breeds and varieties represented.

One of the delightful features of the show was the banquet on Wednesday, November 25, given by Geo. Urban, Jr., at his Pine Ridge home, to visiting poultrymen, exhibitors and judges. Until one has attended one of these annual affairs by Buffalo's "Prince of entertainers" they cannot appreciate what an enjoyable event it is, or how well one feels repaid for not only exhibiting but personally accompanying his exhibit to Buffalo's annual exhibition of Standard-bred fowls.

There was a slight delay in starting the judging owing to the late arrival of some birds unwarrantably held up by the express companies on account of the cattle epidemic, nevertheless the judging was quickly completed and as a general rule gave universal satisfaction, in fact, it was commented on the floor by visiting poultrymen and exhibitors that they had never attended an exhibition as free from complaints as this one, which is not only complimentary to the judges, but to the officers of the association for selecting the best and most competent adjudicators to be had. The complete list is as follows: H. P. Schwab, Chas. D. Cleveland, James Galsgow, W. H. Card, Richard Oke, Geo. H. Burgott, F. D. Maunder, W. C. Ellison, James Tucker, Wm. McNeil, A. O. Schilling, Wm. O. Jennings, J. H. Drevenstedt, W. M. Anderson, Geo. Webb, Chas. McClave and Harry Kirkover, Jr.

Beneath the gallery which extends entirely around the hall the Incubator, Poultry Supply and Poultry Journal men held forth, and the exhibits of the first two were not only interesting but attractive, each apparently vying with the other in seeing who could make, from a decorative point of view, the most attractive exhibit. Instead of arranging the poultry journal representatives at the front of the hall as in previous exhibitions they were given stands on either side of the hall and sandwiched in between the Incubator and Feed and Supply Dealers. All the leading poultry publications were represented and by as gentlemanly a lot of solicitors as ever gathered at a poultry exhibition.

The Cornell Agricultural College, Department of Poultry Husbandry, had an educational exhibit in charge of Prof. Mosely, who in addition to daily lectures conducted various demonstrations which were well attended and intense interest was displayed by a majority of the spectators. The Niagara Frontier Faneiers' Club provided a well equipped rest room at the back of the hall, where the visiting public were permitted to enjoy the comforts of easy chairs when they became tired from walking through the miles of aisles necessary in viewing the entire exhibition. The members of the club also rendered much valuable assistance in the show room, all of which was done voluntarily and was highly appreciated by the show management.

The show was well attended, and the attendance as well as the entries showing an increase over last year's exhibition assuring its success financially, which is indeed gratifying to those back of the enterprise, especially in this period of industrial depression where people on every hand are crying hard times. The all around success of the exhibitions also

(Continued on page 179)

WILL IT PAY ME TO TRAPNEST?

A THOROUGH DISCUSSION OF THE TRAPNESTING PROBLEM SETTING FORTH ITS ADVANTAGES AND THE LARGE AMOUNT OF WORK ENTAILED IF IT IS TO BE SUCCESSFUL AND SHOW A 365 DAY RECORD. A FEW WORDS ON THE SELECTION OF LAYERS BY BODY CONFORMATION OR TYPE. TRAPNESTS INCREASE THE COST OF LABOR AND WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO TRAP ON A LARGE SCALE RELIABLE LABOR IS HARD TO FIND

BY J. W. PARKS, ALTOONA, PA.

Originator of Parks Bred To Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks



HIS article is not written to discourage trap-nesting, on the other hand you will find that we encourage the use of trap nests, where the one contemplating using them feels sure that he has the staying qualities for a 365 day job, all Sundays and holidays included. Otherwise, I would give this egg type question of selecting layers by their type due consideration and further depend upon improving my flock as a whole by the introduction of stock from one of the successful trap nest breeders, as a great number of commercial breeders of today are doing.

TRAP NEST PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART

There is no denying the fact that with us the trap nests have played the most important part in our work of improving the egg yield. Due credit, however, must be allowed to selection. We have for a number of years aimed to select pullets for trap-nesting that showed as much as possible the characteristics of the hens that our previous trap-nesting indicated were heavy layers.

We have long been advocates of an egg type and are satisfied that a flock as a whole, so selected will lay more eggs, all other things being equal, than the same number selected at random. I will admit that frequently a pullet will have all the outward signs possible for a heavy layer, and still when trap-nested will, for some unknown reason, be just the opposite.

SELECTION BY TYPE

I had a very good illustration of how uncertain the theory of selection of egg type is, when applied to individuals. Last month I had for a visitor, a type theorist from the west, a man who seems to have his whole heart and soul in this increased egg production subject. He has studied the different types, and the claims of the best authorities on selecting the layer by observation, and as I found out before he left, he could divide the flock and have the greater part of the heavy layers on his side, but when it came to telling just how many any certain biddy would lay the theory would not work out with certainty. The first thing he told me after making his acquaintance was that he was a close student of the egg type and was very desirous of handling birds, like mine that had been trap-nested for so many years, and had produced so many heavy layers. He wanted to know if I would give him permission to handle some of my heavy layers, to which I really consented as I always do for any one interested in this great commercial movement "for more eggs".

We went right out to the pens and fortunately it was just about the time that I regularly look after the trap nests, so we went right in the pens together and as I took the hens

from their nests and got their band number I handed them over to him. I could readily see that by the way he handled the birds and studied the type that he would be able to divide the flock into the heaviest laying class, as he selected the type for the layer that I advocated in my articles on the egg type as far back as 1906. He took each hen carefully, and started feeling the shape and make-up of the head, the breast bone and last the shape and length of the pelvic bones, and breadth between the ends of them and the back end of the keel bone. The second or third hen he handled I noticed he seemed to take a great deal of interest in, and finally he stated that he had handled a great number of layers and had heard of hens that had room between the end of the pelvic bones and the end of the keel bone for seven finger widths, but this particular hen was the first he had ever found. We put her in one of the male bird coops on the wall and proceeded to examine others, and among them I was glad to find hen No. 1286 on the nest, A biddy that I feel sure is going to make a new record for the Parks' Strain when her laying year is up.

After handling her I asked him how he thought she would compare with some other hens handled and particularly the hen we had penned up. As she did not have room for as many fingers as some of the others, and the end of her pelvic bones were inclined to be curved in, he did not think she would be much more than a normal layer and was surprised when shown her record, showing that in addition to her strong showing for the year she had layed 25 eggs in 31 days and was a greater layer than the hen with the phenomenal egg capacity. It only proved my claim that while there is something in

type, and it is worth all the attention and effort given, after all it takes the trap nest to give us anything definite.

DOES IT PAY TO TRAP-NEST

The question come now, does it pay to trap-nest, for us and a great number of others it has, as it has been the means of enabling us to select our best layers each year as breeders for foundation stock. Will it pay you is a question that you can best answer for yourself.

The industry certainly needs more trap-nesters, the ones with the

staying qualities for there is sure a very small percentage of the large number of trap nests sold that even see a year or more continuous use. The buyers as a rule soon discover that trap-nesting their birds is a whole lot bigger job than they had calculated.

I am satisfied that the average poultry fancier who has never trap-nested has a very small conception of the amount of time, labor and quite often inconveniences involved in the successful continuation for one year. Proof of this we find in the low figures that some expect to buy trap-nested or recorded birds for. Also by the remarks made by visitors to

(Continued on page 176)



A flock of "Eclipse" White Wyandottes, O. L. Hill, breeder, Shelburn, Ind. The illustration shows one of Mr. Hill's breeding pens enjoying the liberties of a spacious grass covered run during the month of August. Note the large size and vigorous appearance of these birds. Vigor has been of first consideration at this plant.



The PALACE SHOW

NEW YORK CITY

DECEMBER 1-5, 1914.

IN FACE OF MANY DRAWBACKS THE "BIG EIGHTH" PALACE SHOW SCORED A DISTINCTIVE SUCCESS. FIGURES SHOW A GAIN OF 479 SPECIMENS OVER LAST YEAR, WHILE THE NUMBER OF EXHIBITORS REACHED 646, AS COMPARED WITH 619 ONE YEAR AGO. WELL ATTENDED AND A FINANCIAL SUCCESS

BY WM. C. DENNY



HE "Big Eighth" as this year's annual exhibition of the Empire Poultry Association has become known was held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, December 1-5. It scored another distinctive success for Secretary L. D. Howell, who in the face of many drawbacks caused to be assembled a larger and better quality show than had been held under the auspices of his association. It was expected that present business conditions would effect the poultry business and among other things result in smaller entries at this season's poultry shows. In some cases this has been true, but not so as regards the Palace Show as is shown by the following comparison:

	1912	1913	1914
Singles	1688	2477	2419
Pens (Number of Specimens).....	795	1150	1030
Pigeons	769	602	1108
Pet Stock	138	214	365
Total	3390	4443	4922

The above table shows that while the number of specimens in poultry fell off 178, there was an increase of 557 in Pigeons and Pet Stock, a total gain of 479. The official catalogue gives the names of 646 exhibitors at this year's exhibition as against 619 in 1913. This is a splendid increase notwithstanding "hard times" and the effect of the different State, County and Township quarantines that restricted the shipping of poultry because of the hoof and mouth disease. The quarantines were so numerous and so rigid that it was absolutely impossible to ship domestic or wild animals and members of the feathered tribe either within a state or from one state to another. Such existing conditions could not help but to curtail entries, and Secretary Howell informed us that at least one thousand additional birds would have been shown at the Palace Show had it not been for the various quarantines and misunderstandings of the quarantine regulations by local express agents who misinterpreted state orders.

The main floor of the Grand Central Palace was filled to its

capacity with the displays in the single and pen entries of large varieties of poultry and bantams, and the numerous displays of the poultry supply manufacturers and dealers. Some of the pigeons also were shown on the ground floor. The Cat show and the balance of the pigeons were shown in the balcony. The attendance was a material improvement over that of any previous show. Secretary Howell advised us that up to Friday night it has averaged 500 paid admissions per day better than last year's exhibition which held the record, and that Friday of this year's show was the best single day's attendance in the history of the association.

The Palace Show is steadily building up patronage among both exhibitors and visitors that augers well for the future. It has taken a place among the leading poultry shows of the country and has accomplished considerable for poultrymen by helping to lengthen the poultry show season. Until recent years it was customary for the largest and most important poultry exhibitions to be held during the month of January, for it was believed that a high class poultry show could not be held before the first of the year, because of the immaturity of the young stock and as the old birds had not finished moulting. The Palace Show was the first and later the Chicago Coliseum, the Greater Buffalo and other established shows have proven this a mistaken idea. Today these early shows are patronized by America's most prominent exhibitors, who find the lengthened show season a decided advantage.

One of the features at this year's show was the Model Poultry Farm staged on the balcony floor by the Certified Farms Company, Inc. This concern is an organization of prominent New Jersey poultrymen that was formed for the purpose of marketing the product of poultry farms in the form of market eggs and dressed poultry direct to the consumer. As a result of a general demand, the scope of the company's business has widened and today in addition to poultry products it is marketing fruits, vegetables, honey, preserves, pickles, catsup, etc. Also, on the other hand it is prepared to furnish the grower or producer the various appliances, such as poultry houses, incubators, brooders, food reme-

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The above illustration shows the novel setting of the banquet given at the Biltmore Hotel by the Certified Farms Co., to officers and judges of the Palace Show and representatives of the poultry press. A "red bandana", broad brimmed straw hat and a linen duster were worn by a majority of the guests. The pen of fowls in the enclosure made by the tables are Rancocas White Plymouth Rocks.

CHICAGO

DEC-11-16



SHOW

1914

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE COLISEUM SHOW WITNESSED THE ASSEMBLING OF THE FINEST EXHIBITION OF POULTRY EVER SEEN IN THE "WINDY CITY." IN ADDITION TO THE LEADING BREEDERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST SEVERAL OF THE MOST PROMINENT EASTERN BREEDERS MADE ENTRIES AND ACCOMPANIED THEIR EXHIBITS. COMMENTS ON THE CLASSES

BY WM. C. DENNY



CHICAGO'S numerous poultry exhibitions never brought together a better display of Standard-bred poultry nor a larger list of representative breeders than the sixth annual exhibition of the Coliseum Show held December 11-16, 1914. To judge by the list of exhibitors it seems as though Secretary Theo. Hewes had either coaxed or threatened nearly every prominent poultryman in the territory adjacent to the Mississippi Valley as well as a number from the extremes of the country, in the states bordering on the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, into making an entry. Certainly no poultry show has included so large a number of well known Central-Western poultry keepers as exhibitors,—and to top off with, to put on the finishing touches that made it a country-wide exhibition, several well known eastern poultrymen including Maurice F. Delano of Owen Farms, C. F. Fisk of Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Harvey C. Wood and Haldie Nicholson entered representative displays and attended the show in person. That these breeders and others should send poultry a thousand miles and more is a credit to any poultry show. It means that there is something to offer in return for the expense and the risk involved, for be it known that western poultry breeders are mastering the knowledge and art of breeding and exhibiting poultry in a highly creditable manner. The F. E. Harrisons, A. E. Martz, D. K. Williamsons, H. W. Halbachs, Frank E. Herings, E. B. Rogers, Frank P. Johnsons, Herman Rickoffs and Carl Carters are among the western breeders whose entries would add to the quality of exhibits of any show in the land.

The number of fowls entered for competition fell short of last year's total by about fifty. That the number was not more than this is surprising for Secretary Hewes along with the other secretaries conducting poultry shows during November and December had to contend with the troublesome quarantines and the incapacity of express agents to interpret the numerous rulings that were established by government officials in an effort to stamp out the hoof and mouth disease in cattle. The attendance was materially curtailed by the unusual severe weather that set in Sunday afternoon and lasted throughout the balance of the show, but despite of the handicaps the show was successful from every standpoint and the officials of the Great Mid-West Poultry and Pet Stock Association are to be congratulated in having succeeded in placing the show on a substantial foundation. Since the present association was organized, the exhibitions held under their auspices have been conducted in a businesslike manner, bills have been paid promptly and the standing of the show has been materially increased.

A number of specialty clubs held their annual meetings during the show. Among these were the Red Breeders of the World, the National Silver Wyandotte Club, the Blue Andalusian Club and the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club. These meetings were one of the factors that brought out splendid

classes of these varieties, Rhode Island Reds holding the record of the show with 541 birds exhibited in the Single and R. C. classes. Competent judges did not hesitate in pronouncing the display of Single and R. C. Reds the best that has ever been shown. It is certain that some exceptional birds of the variety were shown. Of special mention is the first prize Single Comb hen belonging to F. E. Harrison, the first prize Single Comb cockerel belonging to Mauriee F. Delano of Owen Farms, the first prize Rose Comb cock belonging to Longfield Poultry Farm, D. K. Williamson, Prop., and the first prize Rose Comb cockerel belonging to Schenley Heights Poultry Farm, C. F. Rankin, Prop. The cock belonging to Longfield Poultry Farm was awarded special as the best Rhode Island Red male either variety. While Mr. Harrison's first prize S. C. hen was acknowledged by all to be the best hen that has been shown up to this time.

The display of Silver Wyandottes was the equal of any shown to date. The class included a number of unusual specimens including first cockerel, first pullet, first and second hen. It has been a long time since, if such a thing ever happened, to see 129 Blue Andalusians on exhibition and in passing it might be remarked that the display of this variety attracted considerable attention. L. C. Taylor of Gibsonburg, Ohio, a well known breeder, placed the awards and judging by the comment satisfied the numerous exhibitors.

Secretary Hewes varied the usual custom of having the Plymouth Rocks lead off the show by giving the place of honor to the Wyandotte family. Silvers, the first class, had 22 cocks, 21 hens, 21 cockerels, 28 pullets, 16 pens. The class included pure English bred birds that though beautiful in color have more the type of Rhode Island Reds than Wyandottes, the American type which though not so beautiful in lacing is nearer the real thing when it comes to shape, as well as crosses of the two types. In the selecting the winners in females, the judge favored the English type and placed the awards on birds that were surely beautiful in color. It was a source of considerable satisfaction that the first prize cockerel in addition to possessing remarkable color had the best type of any Silver Wyandotte male that had real good color that we have seen.

White Wyandottes while not as strong in numbers were decidedly so in quality. Maurice F. Delano of Owen Farms was one of the happiest men at the Chicago Show for in the strong competition that existed he won first and second cock; first, second and third hen; first, third and fifth cockerel; first and third pullet; first and second old pen; first and fourth young pen. Mr. Delano has sent some strong teams of White Wyandottes into the show room, but he was of the opinion that this was the best collection of this variety that he had ever shown, and we were more than inclined to agree with him. In fact, it was one of the finest strings of White Wyandottes ever shown by an exhibitor.

In Buff Wyandottes, Besuden Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio, won first and fourth cock; fourth hen; second and fourth cockerel;

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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
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Arthur O. Schilling.

EDITORIALS

YEAR 1915

The conviction with us grows stronger and stronger that 1915 is going to be a good business year in the United States—a decidedly better year than either 1914 or 1913.

Nor is this a case of the wish being parent to the thought. On the contrary there are substantial facts which we think fully justify the belief.

While no doubt the railroads in time past have "acted the hog", to use a mild term, nevertheless it was advisable that they be allowed to increase freight rates, thus enabling them to pay the present higher wages and greater cost of materials and supplies.

The recent increases granted in behalf of the eastern railroads will add fully \$30,000,000 to their annual receipts, so it is estimated, and no doubt a similar privilege soon will be extended to the western roads—thus adding \$60,000,000 or more to the money the railroads of the United States are to have for expenses, maintenance and dividends.

We mention first this matter of freight rates, not because it is of first importance, but merely because it is the most recent big forward step in the direction of improved business conditions for a sick country.

Really great legislative progress has been made during the last three or four years—progress that has been decidedly in favor of the common welfare. At

Washington, D. C., they have done well for us in numerous ways. There were the postal savings banks; then the placing of the postal department on a self-supporting basis.

Next they came along with the parcel post—a for the people movement that broke the strangle hold of the half dozen express companies which, in cohorts with the arrogant railroads, had maintained a gouging monopoly for a third of a century.

For better or worse (both, no doubt) the tariff question is disposed of, at least for the time being and we also have a new currency law that, wonder of wonders, actually controls interest rates, in large measure, thus releasing the free-born American general public from the grip of modern usurers.

Lately, too, they have concluded the long-promised anti-trust legislation, in compliance with a country-wide demand, so that "outsiders", little and big, may again have an open field and a fair chance. Moreover, they tell us now that the much-needed "reform program" is finished at the National capital; therefore all lines of business can proceed to survey anew the near and far horizon, doing so without dread of further upheavals or set-backs.

Being of the human brand, these various legislative steps cannot prove perfection, nor demonstrate infallibility; yet it is certain that ever since Roosevelt, Lawson, et al., opened up their heavy guns, twelve years ago, things—the good things—"have been coming the peoples' way"

Never mind about the credit due this, that or the other individual. It is enough that we are in a position to "thank the Lord" for the facts. Credit of this sort is cheap; hence we can well afford to pass it around with truly liberal hands.

The condition of business in the United States during the last two or three years, reminds us of a report on "Methodism in western Kansas" that was made at a conference held at Kansas City, Mo., in 1895, following the severe panic of 1893. The previous reports—all verbal—had been gloomy enough, when the brother from the edge of the American desert answered the roll call and stated, without ceremony, that "Methodism in western Kansas is looking up".

Cheering, hand-clapping and a stamping of feet at once welcomed this report, but as soon as the speaker could again be heard, he finished his sentence with these words:

"It is flat on its back and that is the only way it can look."

So it has been with general business in the United States here-of-late, and when we take into account the sudden

breaking out of the greatest war of all time, it is fortunate indeed that business in our country was in a contracted state—that for many months we had been furling our sails, paying our debts and getting in shape to weather safely an unprecedented storm.

As it was, this country narrowly averted the worst financial crash in its history. To the powers at Washington, to the bankers of our large cities, to business men in general, but most of all to present-day Public Opinion, the credit is due for a safe journey through ninety days of unequalled stress and perplexities.

But all that now is behind us—and safely so, as we believe. This horrible, almost unbelievable old world war for racial supremacy or "national existence" is still with us and is something to be reckoned with; but apparently it has reached a deadlock stage, which at least promises that the seas will be kept open to commerce—meaning, quite largely, United States commerce.

A short sixty days ago our responsible financiers were wondering anxiously how the United States was going to be able to pay its large trade-balance and interest debt to England. Today, before the end of 1914, we find them speculating as to whether or not Europe will have enough money—England's big credit balance included—to pay gold or its equivalent for the immense quantities of food stuffs, war materials and other goods we are now shipping as fast as ocean craft can be secured to carry them across the peaceful Atlantic.

This is "some" country, brethren—believe me! And when Christopher Columbus discovered it he looked in the right place, away over here where we have nobody more dreadful than the valorous Canadians and the undecided Mexicans to be "afraid of". Incidentally, we owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the British navy—no doubt of that.

Joking aside, this country really was in good condition to withstand, financially, the great shock of this war of the Nations. We had put our business ship in order, not from choice but from necessity, and had been blessed beyond our deserts with a most bountiful harvest. The unexpected demand meant unexpectedly high prices for all kinds of farm products and as you read these words many streams of gold are flowing toward and into this country—a condition which in all probability will continue for months and months, perhaps for several years.

We do not offer to predict how long the present awful war will last. Only the god of battles knows that, if there is such a monster; but our fears are

that it will last longer than most of us imagine. Maybe it is to be a case of "starve out", of financial exhaustion in one form or another—either that or the toll of valuable lives will be far beyond our present conception.

No prospect appears to exist of our country being drawn into this war. The illustrious citizen "on the job" at Washington, D. C., has both a long head and a square jaw. Not that we voted for him, because we did not have that honor. But it still is our privilege to admire him greatly and to repose full confidence in his shrewd good judgment.

This broad land, populated with one hundred millions of earnest, active, progressive men and women was never more ready and willing to take hold with a vim and "make things hum" in a business way than it is right now. The solid foundation exists in the prosperity of the agricultural class. At last, and in new degree, the hoary-handed tiller of the soil has come into his own. Praise heaven and recent legislation for that, with certain reservations in the form of other good work of this kind still to be done.

But conditions generally are right with us now—are in good shape for a gradual, then steady, then rapid revival in all lines of trade, as we firmly believe. Nor are we alone in this belief. Very far from it! The daily press now spreads before its eager, business-hungry readers many an encouraging, convincing fact, especially in the financial reports and on the editorial pages.

But how about the poultry business, more particularly the Standard-bred branch? You cannot stop it, nor head off the revival that is close at hand. Unhappily the poultry business really has enjoyed only two "good years" in the last seven. Those two were 1910 and 1911. Like other businesses, ours suffered severely from the panic of 1907 and also during the two years of trade depression that dragged through 1908 and 1909. But by January of 1910 you could feel the revival in the air! And then for two years the enterprising breeder and advertiser of Standard fowl of the truly popular varieties was in clover.

Recollect, then, how we got ready for a "killing", big business during 1912? But the winter of 1911-1912 was the coldest this favored country had seen in

twenty-five years, according to U. S. Government reports and the cold, wet spring hung on until late May and into early June. Because of a shortage of hatchable eggs, only about sixty per cent. of a normal crop of chickens and ducks were hatched, and more than half of this short crop were extra late.

But general business slumped, too—and for plain enough reasons. Why should manufacturers buy heavily in the face of certain tariff revision downward? Likewise, who could expect merchants to stock their shelves and warehouses under such conditions? Again, how much was meant by all the talk about currency reform and how far were we to go in the line of anti-trust laws? It was no wonder that trade slowed down, then halted and finally adopted "the hand-to-mouth" method of buying. A great many more than simply one of us was forced to join the "watchful waiting" club.

This slack or half paralyzed condition of general trade, hurt the Standard-bred poultry business in many ways. We know definitely and positively that this is so—and could give case upon case in absolute proof. But to do so is unnecessary. Let the past rear its own monuments, so far as business trials and disappointments are concerned. It is the future that belongs to you and me, reader! Even the present is steadily slipping away from us.

In our best judgment 1915 will be a year of business revival throughout the United States in all lines, except in cotton production. We cannot see daylight ahead for twelve or fourteen-cent cotton while the war lasts. To some extent the all-cotton sections will try diversified crops, but only temporarily—and for good reason: These sections have almost a monopoly on cotton production and when the war ends, their natural and easy-to-grow product will again be in almost world-wide demand.

But in all other lines of trade the day of deliverance is close at hand. This unquestionably is true, especially of farming, stock raising and poultry and egg production. It will take some time—a few months, no doubt—for general business to get back on all four wheels, so it can carry, comfortably and safely, an old-fashioned load, but mark the prediction;

UNLESS THE TOTALLY UNEX-

PECTED HAPPENS IN EUROPE, 1915 WILL PROVE TO BE A SOLID STEPPING STONE TOWARD A WELCOME BUSINESS REVIVAL THAT BY ALL THE RULES OF FACT AND REASON SHOULD MEAN A HIGHLY PROSPEROUS PERIOD FOR THE ONE GREAT PRODUCING NATION THAT IS NOT NOW WRITHING UNDER THE DEVASTATING SCOURGE OF INFERNAL WAR—INFERNAL, EVEN IF UNAVOIDABLE.

WHY PROSPERITY IS NOW KNOCKING AT THE DOORS OF THE UNITED STATES

Following is a report of recent shipments of food stuffs made to warring Europe by this country, as furnished to the daily press by the United States Department of Commerce:

—o—
"Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1914.

"Last month we exported 2,121,769 bushels of corn, valued at \$1,759,100, as compared with 421,878 bushels, valued at \$333,903, in November, 1913.

"The exports of wheat increased from 3,850,392 bushels in November, 1913, to 19,181,602 bushels last month, the value of the exports being, respectively, \$3,479,250 and \$22,819,570.

"The exports of flour a year ago amounted to 1,273,123 barrels, while last month they were 1,485,024 barrels. The respective values were \$5,741,576 and \$7,827,773.

"Oats increased from 17,904 bushels last year to 7,087,500 for November of this year, the respective values being \$8,150 and \$3,900,174.

"We exported 177,975 pounds of canned beef in November, 1913, valued at \$23,761, while last month the exports of this article amounted to 9,107,545 pounds, valued at \$1,353,388.

"Our exports of fresh beef in November a year ago ran to 493,690 pounds, valued at \$60,753. Last month the exports of fresh beef were 12,156,321 pounds, valued at \$1,434,684.

"The exports of pickled beef a year ago reached 1,839,048 pounds, valued at \$180,180, while this year they were 2,316,425 pounds, valued at \$244,262".

Here are remarkable increases, yet they are not more than was to have been expected, provided the Atlantic could be

PROF. JOHN EVANS, Judge of all varieties of poultry. Orpingtons and Columbians a specialty. I have a few open dates for 1914 and 1915. For Information Address; 1185 Cranston St. Cranston, R. I. **ORIGINATOR & BREEDER OF COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS**

NIAGRADOT

Grand 1914 Record

Best collection at 3 successive shows under judges A. O. Schilling, J. H. Drevustedt and Wm. McNeil.

Niagrados

have that grace of outline combined with heavy laying qualities that make them superior. Catalogue free.

MARSHALL & MARSHALL,
NIAGARA FALLS, - CANADA

WHITE WYANDOTTES

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

LEGHORNS

SILVER LEGHORNS
R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS AT NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON AND BUFFALO
At the recent Greater Buffalo Show we won in the keenest of competition with breeders from both United States and Canada.

BEST DISPLAY—S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

This forcibly proves who breeds the best in Leghorns. We have in our yards the 1st prize cock, Black Leghorn, 1st prize cockerel and 1st prize pen male mated to high class females. Book your orders now for eggs from these high class quality birds. Our 1st and 2nd prize Silver Leghorn hens were pronounced the best of all time. Our large 48 page catalogue is free and we will be glad to mail you our 1915 mating list when out.

TURTLE POINT FARM,

W. H. Manning, Owner,

W. M. Anderson, Mgr.,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

kept open for safe transportation. These increases show why American and Canadian farmers and poultrymen should grow all the grain and raise all the live stock possible from now on FOR SEVERAL YEARS TO COME. This extraordinary demand from the Old World is certain to continue during the war and for a considerable length of time thereafter.

Commenting editorially on the foregoing figures, an eastern daily paper says:

"Prices of cereals and meat food will remain high, no matter what the production may be. That would be the case if the world were at peace. The days of low prices for foodstuffs have passed, though probably the prices will not be so high after the war as they are now. Every farmer should figure closely this winter as to just what he can best do with his lands. He will find that such study will prove profitable at harvest time".

Reports issued recently by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture are to the effect that a larger acreage of winter wheat has been planted this season than ever before in the history of the country. This is proof that American farmers are alive to their present opportunity and that they intend to take advantage of it. It is a legitimate, in fact a humane thing for them to do, any way you look at it; therefore let the good work go on.

MORE REASONS FOR AMERICAN PROSPERITY DURING 1915

Chas. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem (the name Bethlehem is good!) Steel Corporation, arriving in New York City, December 23, on the return trip from England, reported that "the nations of Europe have placed contracts in the United States for more than \$300,000,000 worth of war materials and supplies since the beginning of the war". Mr. Schwab stated, further:

"The United States is now at the threshold of the greatest period of prosperity it has seen in years. The many contracts placed with American manufacturers by Europe call for delivery within the year 1915, and I look for a big revival in business in every line".

To give our readers some idea of what these "war supplies" orders consist of and amount to, as separated from shipments of food stuffs, we quote here a few paragraphs from the New York "Evening Post" of date December 14. A Mr. Viereck, one of the editors of "The Fatherland", a weekly published in New York City, that is devoted to "fair play for Germany and Austria", was getting ready to visit Washington, D. C., with the object of furnishing information that might cause the U. S. Congress to adopt legislation prohibiting American manufacturers from selling war supplies to European countries.

Following is the part of Mr. Viereck's statement which relates to sample orders placed with American manufacturers for war supplies and materials:

"The compilations I have made are by no means complete; they include materials which have been shipped, and others which have been ordered, or contracted for. England is getting from the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, 200,000 rifles of regulation 303-calibre, with 200 million cartridges. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company will also send to England its total output of artillery cartridge cases.

"From the Winchester Arms Company, England is getting 200,000 rifles, 302-calibre, and 200 million cartridges, besides 500,000 rifles of 22-calibre, with ammunition to fit, which small rifles are to be used

for drilling purposes. The Colt works, where even larger orders are said to be pending, have sold 1,500 machine guns and 50,000 revolvers to England; the Autocar Company has sold to the British, 200 armored motor-cars, with machine guns; and the Dupont Powder Company, four million pounds of powder.

"Besides the 900 six-inch howitzers which the Bethlehem Steel Company is to deliver to France within eighteen months, shell cases for these guns will be supplied to the French by the same concern. In addition, France is to receive from the Dupont Powder Company seven million pounds of powder. She has ordered 100,000 Remington rifles of 7-millimetre calibre, and thirteen million cartridges.

"Russia has orders with the Bethlehem Steel Company for fifty 9.2-inch guns, of which eight were shipped via Vancouver on the steamship Novgorod to Vladivostok, with which cargo was also shipped part of the order for shell cases for the entire lot. Russian orders for artillery ammunition with the Crucible Steel Company are estimated to amount to \$12,000,000, and from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company she has ordered 100,000 carbines, calibre 30-40, and one hundred million cartridges for the same.

"From the Dupont Powder Company for artillery and infantry cartridges, Russia has ordered two thousand tons of powder. With various firms she has contracted for aeroplanes, ten carloads of which, sold by Wright Company, were shipped on the Novgorod".

The foregoing orders do not touch on food stuffs, nor do they include any of the many big orders that warring Europe has sent us, and must continue to send, for army blankets, for boots and shoes, for hides, for medical supplies and for hundreds of miscellaneous articles.

The longer this tremendous war lasts, the more dependent the warring nations will be on outside sources of supply. Every day thousands, if not tens of thousands of able-bodied men are being taken from the farms and factories of the most populous and wealthiest nations of the Old World, many of them never to return. Enormous wealth is being destroyed or consumed daily, and but a small proportion of it is being restored locally, or can be replaced without looking abroad for help.

It certainly is not a condition over which Americans should exult, in any shape or form, but the facts are as they are and in no degree are they of our making; therefore it is proper for us to proceed on normal, twentieth century lines, selling our surplus foods, also merchandise and war supplies to foreign customers who can pay for them, doing so in the same manner that these nations would treat us if our positions were reversed.

THE 1915 STANDARD OF PERFECTION WILL BE WITH US PRESENTLY

No doubt quite a large number of our readers are wondering when the 1915 edition of the American Standard of Perfection will be placed on sale. First, we should remember that this is a 1915 book; second, that 1915 itself has just arrived.

We learn that the officers and committeemen of the American Poultry Association, who have in charge the preparation and publication of the new

Standard, have been trying to get it on sale by March 1st of this year.

However, it is probable that the book will not be ready for distribution before April or May.

Fact is, that will be plenty soon enough. By March 1st all judging for this season will be finished, so far as poultry shows are concerned, and most of the mating of fowls will have been completed.

To get the new Standard out early in March, therefore, will be of little special benefit to the industry except in the way of replenishing the treasury of A. P. A.—something that, fortunately enough, is not now an imperative need.

If the new Standard should be placed on sale as late as July 1st it would be in time to serve all practical purposes as a 1915 edition. The early fall fairs begin in August and continue into early October. The first winter shows occur in November and continue well into February. Probably, therefore, a large demand for the new Standards cannot be expected before mid-summer or next fall.

It is with pleasure that we report that extraordinary pains have been taken by the revision and editing committees, also by the artists, to give us a worthy "official guide to poultry culture", in the new American Standard of Perfection. Much hard work was devoted to a revision of the text or reading matter and the artists have been co-operating with the revision and editing committees some two or three years, in their combined efforts to make this new Standard a monument to their knowledge and fidelity.

Arthur C. Smith, formerly and for many years superintendent of Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., now instructor in poultry culture at the Minnesota Agricultural College, consented to act as editor of the 1915 Standard, and it is believed that he has both the ability and determination to make a good job of it. The question of proper editing in a case of this kind is a matter of truly great importance. Without careful editing a "guide" of this kind is liable to be misleading or a joke.

That the artists have done good work in co-operation with the members of the general revision and editing committees, we know to be a fact. Various "ideal" pictures in the present Standard have been altered, while numerous brand new pictures have been supplied, including sketches of several new breeds and varieties that have been admitted to the Standard of Perfection during the last three or four years.

The "coming out" of the new Standard, 1915 edition, will be looked forward to with keen interest by thousands of American and Canadian poultrymen. No doubt the early sale will be large. It may safely be estimated that the entire first edition of twenty-five thousand

WHITE CORNISH

MOUNTSVILLE FARMS,

UTILITY AND EXHIBITION
GOOD LAYERS AND LARGE BIRDS
Eggs \$3.00 Per 15 * Eleven Guaranteed Fertile
Replacement Free Free Catalogue

Elm Road,

MOUNTSVILLE, VA.

BYERS' ORPINGTONS

BUFFS, BLACKS AND WHITES

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

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

copies will be sold within twelve to fifteen months after the new book is ready for delivery.

THREE A. P. W. ADVERTISERS WHO "CLEANED UP THINGS" AT CHICAGO LAST MONTH

Naturally it is a satisfaction to us, as well as interesting to our readers, when prominent advertisers in A. P. W. "meet the enemy" at a big national exhibition of Standard poultry and come out of the battle with much the best of it.

This was the case at the Chicago Coliseum Show, December 12-16, with F. E. Harrison of Menominee, Mich., specialty breeder of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; of H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wis., specialty breeder of White Plymouth Rocks, and of Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., breeder of White Wyandottes, Orpingtons, etc.

The Red Breeders' Club of The World held its annual meeting at Chicago and was one of the factors which brought together there probably the largest exhibit of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds shown thus far in the history of the breed. At this show there were five hundred and forty-one "Reds" on exhibition and the quality is said to have been exceptionally good. Despite this strong competition, Mr. Harrison won four first prizes out of a possible six and two of the minor prizes as follows:

- First cock.
- First hen.
- First pullet.
- Second and seventh old pen.
- First young pen.

For several years H. W. Halbach has been forging steadily to the front in the mid-west as a competent and reliable breeder of standard quality White Plymouth Rocks. For the season of 1913-1914, at the Coliseum show, he won almost a clean sweep and last month, with competition open to the world, he won as follows:

- First, second, third and fifth cocks.
- First, second, third and fifth hens.
- First, second, third and fourth pullets.
- First, third and fourth cockerels.
- First and second young pens.
- First and second old pens.
- Specials for best shaped male, best shaped female, best colored male and best colored female.

For the sixth time Mr. Halbach has won the grand prize for "best display" on White Plymouth Rocks at the Chicago show. Year after year he has appeared

at this exhibition with his birds, meeting all competition and winning his full share of the prizes. During the last two years he has had much the better of it, as the above list of winnings demonstrates. "Keeping steadily at it" has brought its reward to Mr. Halbach, plus honest dealing, for he is known to us to be one of the squarest men in the poultry business.

At this same big show Owen Farms, with Mr. Delano in personal charge, showed a string of extra fine White Wyandottes, winning in strong competition as follows:

- First and second cocks.
- First, second and third hens.
- First, third and fifth cockerels.
- First and third pullets.
- First and second old pens.
- First and fourth young pens.

Readers of A. P. W. will be glad to learn that business at Owen Farms has been satisfactory since about the middle of October. In August and September, immediately after the old world war broke out, inquiries decreased and sales were behind the same period of the year before, but in November trade picked up well and Mr. Delano is confident of a good business for 1915, including eggs for hatching. He says he never before has been as well fixed with choice breeding stock and that his mating pens, all varieties, will contain as fine a lot of birds as Owen Farms have ever possessed. His 1915 mating list will be sent free on request to any address, domestic or foreign.



One hundred eighty-seven S. C. White Orpingtons were on exhibition in the different classes at the recent Palace New York Show. This fact is good evidence that the variety is enjoying continuous popularity with the breeders of the country after a great boom during the past five years. We find better quality than ever at shows which we have attended and among them are specimens that are marvelous in both shape, size and color. The cockerel shown above was winner of first prize in a class of strong quality at the Palace Show held recently. He was shown by Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., and is one of the choicest White Orpington males seen in recent years. He had size and bone with wonderful color and a well shaped head and comb. He was not abnormal in shortness of leg or thigh, but was a true Orpington possessing a useful type which is bound to make this excellent breed more popular than ever.—A. O. Schilling.

ELECTION OF A. P. A. OFFICERS AND PLACE OF HOLDING NEXT CONVENTION

Time surely passes rapidly! Again there is at hand the election of several head officers of the American Poultry Association and the need for deciding where to hold the next annual convention—the fortieth annual meeting in the history of the organization. Nominating ballots will be mailed out February 5th, returnable in thirty days, and on April 5th the regular election ballots will be

The Great 1914-15 Coliseum Chicago Show Is Another Brilliant Victory For The

HALBACH STRAIN OF WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

In the Very Strongest of Competition They Won

**1-2-3-5, Cock
1-2-3-5 Hen**

**1-2-3-4 Pullet
1-3-4 Cockerel**

**1-2 Old Pen
1-2 Young Pen**

Specials Best Shaped Male and Female as well as specials for best colored Male and Female. Grand specials Best display for the sixth time. Write for my special bargain sheet on stock and eggs. I can save you money and give you quality. Don't delay.

H. W. HALBACH,

Box 3,

WATERFORD, WISC.

sent to all members, these also being returnable in thirty days.

E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., having been twice chosen president of the American Poultry Association, is not a candidate for re-election. Last year E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, declined to run for this office, in view of the fact that Mr. Thompson had expressed a wish for re-election. At the same time it was understood that Mr. Richards would be a candidate this year for the office. For years Mr. Richards has been an active and valuable member of the association, holding important offices and discharging his duties with fidelity and success. To our way of thinking he should be elected president of A. P. A. by a practically unanimous vote.

S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, for five years secretary of the organization, should be re-elected without opposition. During the five years he has devoted his undivided time and attention to the work of office and has been truly successful, both in an official capacity and as an organizer. In former years Mr. Campbell had large experience as an organizer of fraternal societies, which has helped him in his work along this same line for the American Poultry Association. In Mrs. Campbell, our present secretary has a capable helper, so that the association is indeed "getting good value for the money". The present would be a poor time to make a change, in our best judgment.

One vice-president is to be elected. A year ago Joseph Russell, Toronto, Canada, was chosen to this office and if he is willing to accept re-election we can see no reason for making a change. Canada should be represented among the head officers of the association and if Mr. Russell is the choice of Canadian members he should be entirely satisfactory to the members on this side of the line. He is truly representative of the best qualities in Canadian citizenship, is a staunch friend of poultry culture and has taken an active interest in association work, both in Canada and the United States.

At this election no elective members of the Executive Board are to be chosen. By the adoption of the new constitution and laws, which took place at Chicago last August, the number of elective members was reduced from nine to six, the result being that none is to be chosen this year. Probably this is one reason why a greater interest has not developed in the election thus far. Another reason no doubt exists in the fact

that Mr. Richards is looked on as the choice of the membership for president, while there has been no disposition to make a change in the secretaryship.

Where to hold the next annual meeting or convention is the real problem. For three or four years there has been strong talk of holding the fortieth annual meeting at San Francisco in connection with the Panama Exposition. If times were good and the poultry business were "booming", that might be a good plan, but in the face of the old world war, with its country-wide disturbance of general business in the United States and Canada, it was felt at Chicago last August that unless Pacific Coast members and the friends of poultry culture in that section could see their way clear practically to guarantee enough new members so that the money that may come to the association from this source would offset the difference in cost between holding the next convention at a centrally located city like Detroit, Mich., for example, it was not deemed advisable to go to the Coast on account of the large expense in the form of railroad fares and per diem to the officers, the elective members of the Executive Board and the members of several subordinate committees. A resolution was adopted at Chicago to that effect.

Thus far we have heard nothing definite from the Pacific Coast—at least nothing favorable. It has been reported, more in the form of a rumor than otherwise, that Pacific Coast poultrymen do not feel that they should be called on to make any form of guarantee as to new members. Speaking for ourselves, we do not agree with them. If they really want the association to meet on the Coast at the time of the big exposition, they should do something more than to merely extend an invitation. In 1910 at St. Louis, the representatives of the Colorado Branch of A. P. A. guaranteed three hundred new members in the Rocky Mountain states if the association would hold its 1911 convention in Denver. The vote was in the affirmative and the Rocky Mountain states more than made good. Later, John A. Murkin of Nashville, Tennessee, promised one hundred and fifty members if the association would go that far south and this promise also was exceeded by later developments.

While no doubt every member of the American Poultry Association feels friendly to the proposition of visiting the Coast, nevertheless it will cost the A. P. A. twelve to fifteen hundred dol-

lars more money to hold the convention out there than it would if it selects some city much nearer the center of population. Moreover, the attendance on the Coast, except in the way of local members, will be comparatively small, we are much afraid. Again the facts appear to be that if general business in this country and Canada were prosperous and if the poultry business were booming, a representative number of mid-west and eastern members might feel able to journey to the far Pacific Coast to attend the Exposition and be present at the A. P. A. convention. Strongly as we believe that times are going to improve steadily from now on, still we believe firmly that it would be a mistake for the membership of the association to vote to hold the fortieth annual convention in San Francisco unless the Pacific Coast members feel at liberty to guarantee enough new members to insure the parent association not less than one thousand dollars in direct receipts from that source.

Other cities that have extended invitations to the American Poultry Association to hold its next annual convention with them are: Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Galveston, Texas. Chattanooga is too far south unless there is to be an assurance of new members and no doubt Galveston will wish to retire voluntarily for the present year on account of the severe effects of the old world war on cotton exports and cotton prices. These are indeed days when we should be governed by commonsense and the every-day rules of addition and subtraction, rather than by sentiment.

ARE WE TO HAVE A BOOM IN THE SUSSEX FOWL, ANY VARIETY?

At the Buffalo Poultry Show, Thanksgiving week, 1914, we had our first opportunity to inspect critically quite a number of truly choice Sussex fowl of the three varieties, the Speckled, Light and Red. The Rawnsley-Shields Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, made a fine exhibit in charge of Mr. Rawnsley, an expert English poultryman, who has adopted this country as his home and formed a partnership with Chas. R. Shields, a leading business man of Columbus. Other exhibitors showed high-quality Sussex especially a Speckled hen exhibited by E. K. Conrad, of Hackensack, N. J.

We express here our personal opinion only, but it seems to us that the Speck-

A Sweeping Victory at Chicago

Reinforced by Dune Alpine's invincible S. C. White Leghorns, Wilburtha's best all-round strains of the best all-round breeds have once more carried the day. The long list of triumphs at the Palace, Madison Square Garden, Hagerstown, Allentown, etc., have been ably supplemented by the following winnings at the recent Chicago show:

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS		COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES	
1, 4 Cock; 2 Cockerel.	2, 3 Hen; 1, 4 Pullet.	1, 4 Cock; 1 Hen.	1 Pullet; 1 Old Pen.
1, 3 Young Pen.	1 Old Pen.	1 Young Pen; 2, 5 Cockerel.	
S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS		COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS	
3 Cock; 2 Pullet.	5 Cockerel; 1 Old Pen.	3, 4 Cock.	1, 3 Cockerel; 2, 4, Hen; 2, 4 Pullet.
3 Young Pen.		1 Old Pen;	1 Young Pen.

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Box W, TRENTON, N. J.



led variety of the Sussex should be welcomed in this country and Canada as a desirable and valuable addition to Standard-bred fowl. The first reason, as we look at it, is their distinctive difference in color and markings, as compared with anything we now have. Eight to ten years ago what were called Jubilee or Speckled Orpingtons were placed on the American market, an importation from England, but it would appear that they were a "steal" from the true Sussex—that, as a matter of fact, they really were Sussex that were to be palmed off on us as another variety of the Orpington fowl, which was then well along up on a wave of popularity in the new world. At Cincinnati the American Poultry Association refused to admit to our Standard of Perfection these fake Orpingtons.

The body color of the Speckled Sussex we should call a reddish brown. It is a bright "sorrel", so to speak, with a strong tendency toward richness and lustre. The markings or speckles are of black and white, the black exceeding the white by perhaps fifty to seventy-five per cent. the white appearing, as a rule, at the tips of the feathers. Best of all these colors and their combination, as found in the feather pattern of the Speckled Sussex, are natural, including the pattern itself. The Speckled Sussex is fifty years old or older in its present form and they have a natural duplicate, as to body color and feather pattern, in the Mille Fleur Bantams of Belgium and Germany.

At the Chicago Convention of the American Poultry Association last August the Speckled and Red Sussex were admitted to the American Standard of Perfection. This honor was denied to the Light variety. The Club Standard for Light Sussex calls for the same Standard as that for the Columbian Wyandottes as regards color and marking of plumage. They have single combs and featherless shanks and feet—all varieties of the Sussex. The Red are similar in color to Rhode Island Reds—too much so, we are afraid, to have them prove a successful rival to that deservedly popular breed. To date we do not know of any fact or reason that would induce American and Canadian poultrymen to abandon the Rhode Island Reds and Columbian Wyandottes in behalf of the Red and Light Sussex, or to divide the field with these new comers.

Truly, then, it would appear to be the Speckled Sussex to which American and Canadian poultrymen should pin their faith—those who are attracted by the new style of plumage and distinctive

feather markings of this breed. For a long time the Sussex fowl have furnished favorite table poultry for the English, sharing honors in this respect with the Dorkings and Orpingtons. Probably the Sussex have had somewhat the best of it in this respect, as compared with the other two breeds here named.

The Standard weights of the Sussex are: Cocks, nine pounds; cockerels, seven and a half pounds; hens, seven pounds, and pullets, six pounds. They show plainly their table quality values, being broad in back, deep in body, with full, well-rounded breast and the feathers growing closely to the body in compact form. Some of the hens we "hefted" at the Buffalo show weighed fully eight pounds, had large frames, only moderate sized bones and were indeed "well-meated". The skin and flesh are white, as compared with the favorite American general-purpose fowls, but Americans appear to be getting used to white-skinned fowls, as represented by the Orpingtons, Dorkings, etc.

Again we state that in our opinion it is the attractive and distinctive color of the Speckled Sussex that is to make them popular in this country. We already have several breeds representing high-class table poultry; therefore this fact alone would not win general public favor in America and Canada for the Sussex. But when we add to this utility value the natural and truly attractive color scheme of the Speckled Sussex, at the same time bearing in mind that we have nothing in our Standard of Perfection

WHITE PINE



FIRST PRIZE WHITE ROCK COCKEREL
GREATER BUFFALO SHOW NOV. 1914
URBAN FARMS, PINE RIDGE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Among the numerous specimens that won first honors and many ribbons at the Greater Buffalo Show for Geo. Urban, Jr., owner of Urban Farms, not one was prized more highly than "White Pine" first prize White Rock cockerel. He was a magnificent specimen having size, shape and color to distinguish him from the rest of the class and earn the blue ribbon. He is a creditable addition to the long list of Urban Farms' noted White Rock males, that have won the highest honors in strong competition including "White Cloud", "White Eagle", "Silver Star", "Buffalo Conqueror", "Buffalo Boy" and "Buffalo Champion". These were all wonderful Plymouth Rock males coming from a carefully bred line of stock that are producing winners each year for Urban Farms and their customers—A. O. Schilling.

tion that at all resembles this variety of the Sussex breed, it is our belief that the Speckled Sussex are to have a strong run in the New World and that, like the Buff and White Orpingtons, they will retain the conquered territory and remain a permanent factor in the Standard-bred poultry industry of the United States and Canada.

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Prize-Winning Birds for Exhibition or Breeding



1st S. C. White Leghorn Cock
Syracuse, 1914

Rancocas S. C. White Leghorns and White Rocks have won first prizes this fall at all the big shows—and specials at many of them. At Williamsport we received **Special Prize for the Best Bird in the Show**

We brought home six prizes from Missouri State Poultry Show, St. Louis, in November. Also the best displays at St. Louis and Williamsport the same week; and two first prizes from the Grand Central Palace Show.

Write for our Quality Farm booklet and our plan for guaranteeing birds to win at your show.



1st White Rock Pullet
Grand Central Palace
1913

Rancocas Poultry Farms, Box 610, Browns Mills, N. J.

IT IS TIME FOR POULTRYMEN AND POULTRY INVESTIGATORS TO GET ON THE JOB

Probably the secret of Dr. Waldorf's success in obtaining from a considerable number of ordinary hens "ten eggs per week per hen", was the fact that he fed them liberally on good, wholesome, egg-producing foods and that during the natural productive period of the year, when the hens were in condition to lay, he lengthened the daily period to sixteen and a half hours, during which they could eat well, assimilate the food and convert it into eggs, ready for the nest and the egg basket.

As we stated in last month's issue, no natural law exists which provides that it shall take twenty-four hours, twenty hours, sixteen hours or any other prescribed time limit to enable a hen to finish an egg, put a shell on it and drop it into the nest. On the contrary, it appears to be a manufacturing process, so to speak, varying somewhat no doubt with different hens, also perhaps as between the different breeds of fowls; but as a general proposition it is to some extent a question of actual materials supplied, plus a varying but indefinite length of time for completing the egg, including the shell.

Dr. Waldorf's report is interesting mainly on account of what it suggests, of the POSSIBILITIES indicated by the really surprising results of his experiments, as made a quarter of a century ago. What the poultry industry of America needs and needs badly, in our opinion, are some Dr. Waldorfs, some Raymond Pearls, some James Drydens, some Horace Atwoods, and a few hundred fancier-breeders who will tackle these "possibilities" in dead earnest, who will follow them up closely, generation after generation—men who have the brains, the time and the money to conduct experiments that will determine, step by step, on a scientific basis, the limits of domestic fowl production when bred and handled on practical, common-sense lines.

Certain it is that a domestic fowl, meaning the ordinary chicken, when bred to a "special purpose", is a wonderful creature. This is true whether she is bred for color, for feather pattern, or as a benefactor of the family table. The fact that a three-pound Leghorn hen, within the period of three hundred and sixty-five days, can produce eight to ten times her bodily weight in as fine a table delicacy as a fresh-laid egg, is indeed remarkable. Moreover, when we consider that a hen can lay two hundred to three hundred eggs per year, from which can be hatched one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty chicks, which chicks, when six months of age, will each weigh as much as the mother-hen, we get a true and practical idea of what can be done with domestic fowls in the way of desirable meat production for table use.

Our feeling is, and has been for years, that American poultrymen have not nearly lived up to their opportunities. Each year they have done better—each year there have been new developments, but the progress has been slower than we think it should be, a fact which we hope to see corrected in the near future. Truth is, the last seven years have not been really "good years" in this country. We refer to general business, also to the poultry industry.

Since the panic of 1907 we have had only two good years—1910 and 1911. The panic was followed by two years of trade depression and in the winter and spring of 1912 came the "slump", from which general business, poultrymen included, have not yet recovered. The change of administration at Washington also meant a "period of restoration", to say the least, with tariff revision, a new currency law, anti-trust legislation, etc. It was natural, in fact inevitable, that general business should have halted during this period—and then as a wind-up came the old-world war, which for two or three months was a paralyzer to general trade and special lines.

As stated elsewhere in this issue, the conviction is growing strong with us that 1915 will be far better in a business way than was 1914 or 1913. Truth is, we expect 1915 to be a better year for the poultry business than any we have seen since 1905-1906, excepting 1910 and 1911.

When general trade is "sick" and when poultrymen, in common with other business men, are finding it hard to show a profit, it is not expected that they can devote time and money to interesting and promising experiments. The feed and help bills have to be paid, regardless. However, there can be no harm in clearing the underbrush away these days, thus getting ready with our ideas and tentative plans so that when trade does get back into full swing, we shall know what to do and have a pretty clear idea of how to go about it.

Things do not stand still, neither growing things nor progressive measures. New ideas, new successes and improved results are in demand. IDEAS count for a great deal and it would please us greatly to feel that A. P. W. had been instrumental in causing quite a number of its readers to take hold of their poultry work with new energy—with a determination to conquer new territory and "prove up" NEW FACTS. Time, meaning length of time, is of great value, which is further proof that we should decide what to do and make a start.

Following in the footsteps of others is a safe course, as a rule, but in the poultry business so comparatively little has been accomplished on systematic or scientific lines that an even start can be obtained by almost any one who will put thought and study into the work. Let us admit that considerable progress has been made during the last ten years, especially as regards demonstrating the utility values of domestic fowls, but we confidently predict far greater achievements in the next ten years.

If we count ourselves as "poultrymen", either professional or semi-professional,

Millions of Dollars lost annually during the breeding season in wasted eggs alone caused by impaired fertility. Certified Fertility Tablets (Charles T. Cornman's formula) are the greatest discovery of the age. 100 doses 50 cents postpaid. CERTIFIED FARMS CO., Inc., Dept. G., CARLISLE, PA.

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Great Chicago Win - Black Orpingtons

On five entries we won 1, 2 cock; 1 cockerel; 2, 3 hen. Very little stock left for sale. 10 yards mated for egg trade, headed by Chicago winners and birds of same line. Prices \$10 for 15 eggs, \$18 for 30 eggs, \$25 for 50 eggs. Guarantee of 8 chicks from each setting or entire setting replaced free. Farm range eggs. Good stock \$12 for 100. Catalogue free.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, R. R. 1, COLUMBUS, IND.

CHAMPION BIRD OF THE BIG RED MEET

At the Great Chicago Show, December, 1914 was won by our first prize cock. This winning in the Greatest Red Show ever held with 526 specimens competing is the highest honor ever awarded any red breeder. Our winnings at this "Big Meet" were 1, 5 cock; 1, 5 and 7 pullet; 2nd. old pen; 3, 5 cockerel; 5th young pen; 6, 7 hens. **Diamond Pin for Best Display.** Shape and color specials on male and color special on female. We are the only R. C. Red breeders having birds placed in all classes. At this great show the past four seasons we have won 5 times as many firsts as any other R. C. Red breeders. These are facts worth thinking over. Write for fine illustrated mating list.

LONGFIELD POULTRY FARM, Box 339, BLUFFTON, IND.

why should we not take hold in earnest and do our level best to find out, as near as possible, what Standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese are capable of doing? It is indeed an interesting problem and in many cases it can be made to pay and pay well. Thus far we have only played at it, generally speaking.

**TEN EGGS PER WEEK PER HEN—
AND HOW HE DID IT**

In last month's issue was published an article in which we reported that a Dr Waldorf of Buffalo, fifteen years ago or more, had made interesting experiments, wherein he had succeeded in enabling ordinary domestic hens to lay an average of "ten eggs per week per hen", these hens being kept in fairly large flocks. It was further stated that Dr. Waldorf had consented to furnish us an article on the subject for publication in A. P. W.

The Dr. Waldorf meant is E. C. Waldorf, M. D., who still is actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Buffalo, and is connected with the Magic Egg Tester Company, manufacturers of a "gravity tester" for determining the specific weight or density of the contents of eggs intended for hatching purposes.

Among other things that Dr. Waldorf discovered during his poultry experiments was that there is a considerable difference in the specific gravity of the contents of fresh-laid eggs, also that a certain weight or density of egg contents is essential to hatchability and the exclusion of large-sized, vigorous chicks that "will make a live of it".

A result was the invention by Dr. Waldorf of an instrument called the Magic Egg Tester, which has been on the market for a number of years and has enjoyed a large sale.

On page 164 is shown a recent likeness of Dr. Waldorf, furnished at our request. Also the promised article by Dr. Waldorf, wherein he gives the details of his experiments, describing closely the three-story, glass-roofed house he used, with its heating apparatus, lighting arrangements, etc. He tells also what fowls he used, where he

obtained them, how they were cared for, what they were fed, etc., etc.

The experiments made by Dr. Waldorf were begun twenty-five years ago—back in 1889. That is a good while ago, comparatively speaking, yet the Doctor is not an old man. He began young, in other words, as a poultry investigator and it is to be regretted that he did not have the opportunity of continuing his experiments indefinitely. We have long felt that domestic fowl will yield truly wonderful results, if given a chance to do so, as the result of systematic experiments made on practical lines. Fanciers, so-called, have astonished the world, in a mild sense, by showing what can be done in the way of shape formation, the handling of colors and the creation of attractive feather patterns; but the utility men, taken as a class, still have "new worlds to conquer" and it is full time that they were showing us what can be done, also how to go about it.

A quarter of a century ago Dr. Waldorf established, on a scientific basis, the generally suspected fact that a domestic fowl can lay, and every now and then does lay, in some isolated case, two complete, normal eggs within twenty-four hours. However, it is still a matter of surprise to most people when a hen does this, yet Dr. Waldorf proved that ordinary Leghorns and Brahmas, kept in flocks of twenty-five, if given sixteen and a half hours of "daylight" during the twenty-four,

could and would average "ten eggs per week per hen".

It is not claimed by Dr. Waldorf, nor by us, that it would pay to "induce" hens to lay more than an egg a day per hen, doing this by the use of special houses, equipped with electric lights, artificial heat, etc.; but the BIG POINT

(Continued on page 165)

POULTRY CHARCOAL FOOD

**Direct From Manufacturer
To Consumer.**

Important to All Breeders

No poultry farm can be successful in raising the highest, healthiest grade of stock, without **Columbian Poultry Charcoal Food**. The largest Poultry Farms in New York State raising the highest grade of poultry, feed **COLUMBIAN POULTRY CHARCOAL**. Price \$2.00 per hundred pounds. Money order must accompany order. **COLUMBIAN CHARCOAL FOOD** is by far the best. **The Best is Always the Cheapest.**

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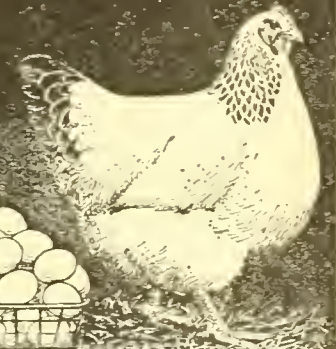
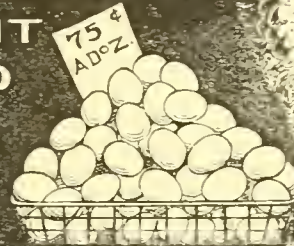
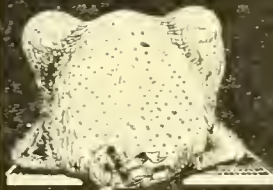
TABLE POULTRY-WINTER EGGS

ENGLISH SUSSEX

SPECKLED

LIGHT

RED



W.M. PATTERSON

PENNYAN BOX W N Y



REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE BOOK

I have just received from the printers another edition of my book on White Wyandottes. It contains 60 pages and is without doubt the most complete book that has ever been published dealing wholly with the White Wyandottes. It is full of illustrations from life and its pages deal with a variety of subjects, including chapters on Origin, Description, Feeding, Care of Breeding Stock, Fertility, Color Characteristics, Washing and Fitting for Exhibition, Poultry Diseases, etc.

My object in issuing this book is to bring to the attention of every White Wyandotte breeder, the Regal Strain, America's finest White Wyandottes. The magnificent winnings of this strain at the leading shows have never been equalled. New York State Fair, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914—47 blue ribbons out of a possible 54.

In 1913 my birds established a new record for the Boston Show in White Wyandottes, by winning best display with a score of seventy two points which was twelve more than my twenty one competitors combined. My customers all over the country have established records just as good.

Would you like such a record? Then breed the Regal Strain.

3000—COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS, PULLETS FOR SALE—3000.

Special—200 exhibition cockerels and 400 beautiful pullets ready now to win the blue ribbon for you. 100 well matured cockerels from my heavy laying Dorcas Lieve, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each. Dorcas Pullets \$3, \$4 and \$5 each. Stay White utility cockerels \$3 and \$5 each. Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be worth dollars to you. Free—My catalogue and mating list is free if you will send me your name.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box W, PORT DOVER, CANADA

Ten Eggs Per Week Per Hen and How It Was Done

By E. C. WALDORF, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor American Poultry World:

Acting on your request to give the readers of your Journal the method and results of my forced egg production, I herewith present the plan from the data still preserved, together with facts as I recall them. It might be well to state at the outset that the primary reason for attempting forced ovulation was not to obtain more eggs from a given number of hens in a specified time, but to secure eggs of the highest hatchable quality.

This suggestion developed from the fact that the eggs from hens laying five to seven eggs per week hatched much better than did the eggs from the same hens laying fewer eggs per week. Close observation along these lines were made for two seasons. It was also observed in connection with these experiments that only the dense eggs hatched in high percentage and that the density of the eggs was not lessened while or during increased egg production. With these facts established, I began my first attempt in forced egg production in December, 1889.

These experiments were made on the premises of Patrick Kinney, 56 York St., Buffalo, N. Y. A hen house for the purpose was erected, measuring 12x16, inclining to the southwest and northeast. The height was 16 feet on the south side and 21 feet on the north. This gave a sloping roof to the south which was glass, after the order of a green house roof. In the center of this glass roof was placed a ventilator stack one foot square and three feet high. The top of this shaft was closed, having six one inch holes on each side near the top. Aside from the door entrance there were no other means of ventilation.

The entrance door was placed in the middle of the south end, leading into a hallway 3 feet wide, extending to the north end and as high as the skylight. This hallway was made of matched lumber, provided with four matched doors opening into each individual pen.

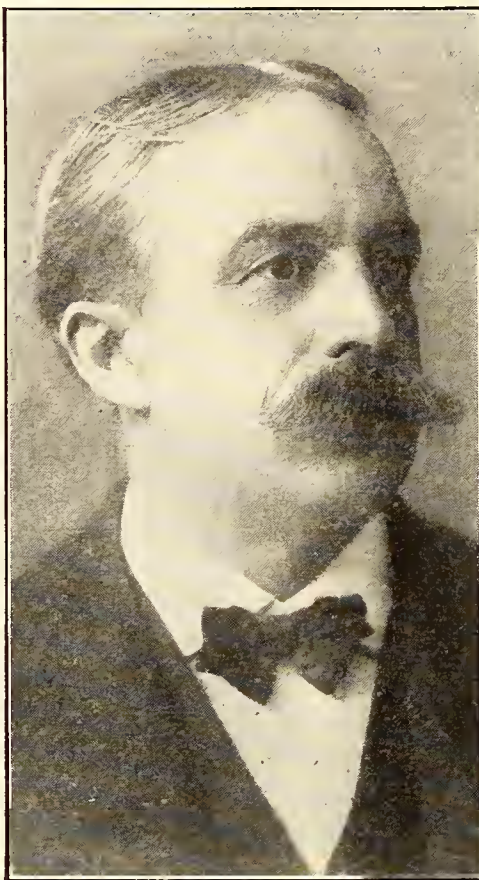
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THE house rested upon the ground which was a sandy loam covered with fine gravel three inches deep. A trench eighteen inches wide and three feet deep was dug the full size of the house. This trench was covered with loose boards, sufficient to sustain banking but open enough to permit drainage, thereby ensuring against moisture in the ground floor of the house.

It may here be stated parenthetically, that several previous years' experience in poultry raising had taught me that success in any particular branch of the business was in direct proportion to attention to detail; therefore in an attempt to realize the unusual no important feature to that end should be omitted. To proceed, an excavation three feet wide, four feet long and three feet deep was made, bisecting the house from the east side to the west side. The excavation was lined with concrete, into which was installed a hot water heating system with natural gas as fuel and

also illuminant for the house, to be explained later.

The house was divided in three floors or sections from ground to roof, each subdivided as follows: Ground sections seven feet high, each with a matched board ceiling. Six feet above this a similar matched ceiling was placed, leaving a head room for the top divisions of three feet on the south side and eight on the north. It will be recalled that the roof was of glass and it was here that most of the sunning and dusting was done, the floor being covered with dry dust and fine sand. Three inches



DR. E. C. WALDORF, BUFFALO, N. Y.

It was Dr. Waldorf who, as far back as 1889, conducted experiments whereby he induced average hit-or-miss Brown Leghorns and Light Brahmas to lay an average of "ten eggs per week per hen". How he did it is told in detail herewith.

of cut straw covered the sand and dust on this, the top floor. The second floor was covered with chaff and fine straw, to the depth of one foot. The ground floor was covered with oat straw one foot in depth, which was renewed once a month.

—o—

THIS house was provided with windows on all sides for the first and second stories, but high enough to prevent the fowls looking out from the floor. On the ground floor each sash was 18 inches wide, extending the full length of the pen and placed three feet above the ground. I might say in passing that some fowls become uneasy when they can look out, but are unable to get out. Therefore all windows were placed too

high for the hens to see the outside ground from the floor. I had learned through previous experiments made with the same hens that where the windows were close to the ground and there was no chance to get out, a loss of 30 to 50 per cent. in egg production would result.

Wooden troughs one foot wide and six inches deep were constructed for each of the four lower pens and placed under the windows. The hot water heating system consisted of one inch pipes just above the windows on the ground floor and extending completely around the coop, returning to the heater along the floor of the wooden troughs. The troughs were filled with fine dusting earth and wood ashes. Four small V shaped troughs, one for each pen, 6½ feet long, were placed in the partition and pivoted at the ends so as to appear in the aisle for filling and in the pen for feeding as desired. The troughs were suspended just high enough for feeding the daily mash. Two roosts 5½ feet long for each pen were placed 4 ft. above the ground, above the feed troughs.

The dropping boards were placed six inches below the roosts and nailed tightly to the partition. A snugly fitted board six inches wide in the aisle partition on hinges facilitated clearing the boards from the aisle. Four automatic nests for each pen were placed eighteen inches above the roosts and made accessible from the aisle by hinged boards. Narrow doors for entrances at the corners where the aisles met completed the wood work, except the storm house 6 x 10 at the entrance and in which the feed was stored. The second and third floors were reached from openings cut in the floor at the ends.

I wish particular emphasis to be laid upon the tight board partitions, cutting off all view from any pen to another, as this arrangement is an essential factor to contentment. Nine hens and one rooster occupied each pen. They were locked in on December 1st, and released April 1st for three successive years. No pullets were used. The stock was purchased in the summer, indiscriminately, at the open Buffalo market for killing, only early moulters being purchased. Both Mediterranean and Asiatic breeders were used, mixed or otherwise—range and health being the only requirements.

—o—

FROM this heterogeneous flock of one hundred fowls the selection was made, using the same hens in many instances for two winters. Feed consisted of cracked corn, oats, wheat and barley, each one-fourth. This grain was strewn liberally in the litter on the ground and second floors, after fowls were on roost and then only. Moist, hot mash was fed daily at 10 A. M. The base of this mash was boiled barley and wheat equal parts, in water which contained cut clover, cabbage and fresh beef bones cut in small pieces. This mixture was prepared daily and kept on the stove constantly and was boiled in a large copper kettle and used after

twenty-four hours boiling and simmering.

Sufficient ground oats and middlings, half and half, were added to make just a moist mixture. Twice a week ground oyster shell and a tablespoonful of cayenne pepper were added to the mixture. Beef lungs were kept hanging within reach of the fowls all the time and were replaced with fresh when stale.

Six weeks were allowed for preparation, which was until January 15th.

In order to give the fowls natural climatic conditions the automatic thermostats were set as follows: Temperature of dusting boxes, 75°; ground floor pen, 58°; second floor, 65°; third floor, 70 to 95°, depending on sunlight for highest mark.

—o—

THE proper length of daylight was provided for by the installation of four, 100-candle power, Argand gas burners suspended from the first ceiling one foot from the outside edge and five feet from the ground. Each burner was provided with a large reflector, throwing the light directly downward. These lights were controlled by an automatic time adjuster and were turned on at 3:30 A. M. and off again at 7:30. They were turned on again at 5 P. M. and off at 8 P. M. for the night. The results of these tests were published in the *Clyde Times*, Clyde, N. Y., in February, 1889, the complete daily record having since been mislaid or lost.

IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY THAT TEN EGGS PER HEN PER WEEK WERE THE AVERAGE FOR THREE MONTHS, AND VERY NEARLY SO FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD, GRADUALLY FALLING OFF FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS AND THEN CEASING ALTOGETHER.

Any poultryman who will adhere to the general principles herein specified in every small detail can realize like results, and with well-bred, vigorous 1914-1915 laying stock, no doubt could obtain twelve eggs per week per hen. The remarkable activity and vigor of the hens was most surprising. The instant the clock mechanism turned up the lights all would bound from the roost, and in two minutes they were digging for food in the litter like so many machines. Between four and five o'clock one-half the hens as a rule had laid and the others in the next two hours. In the same afternoon between four and six the majority would lay again, and so on, week in and week out.

Whenever the shells of the eggs from any hen were not firm and smooth, lime water was substituted for the regular

drinking water until all eggs had firm shells. Solid cabbage heads were kept within reach of the hens, when loss in shell or loss of density was noticed. At this time the percentage of wheat to barley also was increased.

—o—

AT that time there were no scientifically prepared foods, as at present, and probably the use of the latter would enhance the results materially, besides lessening the close attention we gave to the food. I might say in passing that there was not a single case of illness or death during the three seasons while this forced egg production was being carried on. On the contrary, there appeared to be complete happiness, with no evidence of a desire to get out doors at any time.

This fact is accounted for I think by the tight board partitions, the high windows and few number of fowls to each pen. I also consider the presence of the male a necessary adjunct to the flock to assure contentment of all. Another necessary factor is the same attendant in precisely the same clothes daily, dark blue being preferable. Also there should be no unnecessary noise, no pounding, no fluttering of paper, nor any motion which will cause the least fright or attention. No one but regular attendants should be allowed in the hen house at any time, and they ought not

(Continued from page 163)

is that domestic hens possess the ability to lay fifty to one hundred per cent. MORE EGGS PER YEAR than they are now producing, on the average, and it is of great importance that poultry keepers shall find a way, or be shown a way, to obtain the benefits of this large increase in egg production.

According to the United States census of 1900, it was estimated that the average American hen was then producing only sixty-six eggs per year. Ten years later it was estimated that this average had been increased to the extent of fourteen eggs, the average in 1910 being eighty eggs per hen throughout the United States. How accurate these averages are we do not know, but they probably are somewhere near the truth. In that case it is certain that by the adoption of improved methods the average egg yield of the American hen COULD BE DOUBLED, whereas it should be a comparatively easy matter to secure an increase of fifty per cent., thus obtaining one hundred and twenty eggs per year on the average in place of

to enter the lower pen unless all fowls are above that floor. Talk gently to them at the time of feeding, etc. Clean chimneys and reflectors when fowls are on a floor above. Never add to nor take away any fowl from any flock while engaged in an egg test. Do this culling out in the fall and early winter.

—o—

WITH this attention to detail, ninety per cent. of all eggs will pass the test for hatching and practically 100 per cent. of such eggs are hatchable. I believe the system to be more profitable than the regular methods pursued. Fowls thus forced require fully one-third more feed than they would ordinarily consume. The important feature, however, lies in the fact that by it hatchable eggs can be obtained universally as early as desired. The writer distinctly recalls having set fifteen hens, each with fifteen eggs in the month of January and they hatched every egg.

The interesting tests here described would have been continued had not the fire underwriters objected to the use of gas in that manner. Electricity and the Tungston bulb offer today a far better light, with no risk and such an illuminant is much to be preferred, not only on account of less risk, but also from an absence of dust in the burner itself.

eighty eggs. To do this would mean an increase of millions of dollars annually in national wealth. And the great bulk of this money would go directly into the pockets of poultry keepers.

A. P. W. was anxious to obtain from Dr. Waldorf the facts so ably and clearly set forth in his article published herewith in this issue, doing so mainly with the object of pointing out what is possible and at the same time creating a further wide-spread interest among the readers of this journal in behalf of larger egg yield. While it is not practical, nor would it be advisable, for the average reader to duplicate Dr. Waldorf's experiments, the fact is that there are simple steps to be taken by nearly every poultry keeper, which will be to his or her profit and at the same time will help to increase the average egg yield per hen in this country.

As we have stated before on several occasions, there are drones or profit-killers in every flock of domestic hens, no matter how well bred they are and almost regardless of whether or not

CHAMPION BUFF WYANDOTTES

At the great Mid-West Chicago, Coliseum show, December 1914. Won five times as many first prizes as all competitors combined. Every special offered. Best shaped male, best colored male. Best shaped female, best colored female. Best Display.

Champion Buff Wyandottes are America's great general purpose fowl and the greatest **blue ribbon winners** in existence. Champions are wonderful egg machines. Our first pullet Madison Square Garden and Detroit 1914 laid 273 eggs in one year. Her mother laid 260 eggs and a full sister 264 eggs in one year. Those wishing to introduce new blood and to improve the exhibition and egg laying qualities of their flock, should send for our special list.

BESUDEN BROS., R. W. Sturtevant, Mgr., Box 14-W, Evanston Sta., CINCINNATI, OHIO



AN IMPORTED, ENGLISH-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON

Looks like a pretty good hen, doesn't she? At least she is a big and healthy appearing specimen. Yet the fact is that during her second natural egg season, when between eighteen and thirty months old, as "a yearling hen", so-called, she did not deign to lay an egg, not one. She was a good "boarder", in the sense that she ate well, but she failed to contribute anything toward her support. See mention of this hen in article herewith, entitled "Ten Eggs per Week per Hen—and How he did it".

trap-nesting has been done. In these flocks, if kept under favorable conditions, there will be active, healthy hens that lay one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty-five eggs in three hundred and sixty-five days, while other hens in the same flock, perhaps a majority of them, will not lay enough eggs to pay for their board and lodging—to pay for the actual feed they eat! Worse still, there probably will be a limited number of hens in the flock—perhaps only two or three, maybe a dozen or two—that do not lay any eggs at all. We have seen this proved repeatedly, much to the surprise of the owner of the birds who was paying the feed bills and trying to show a profit.

In "the old days, back on the farm" when barn-yard fowls were kept as gleaners and scavengers, comparatively little attention was paid to them and it did not make a great deal of difference whether they laid well or not; but now when many thousands of men and women are keeping poultry as a business proposition, buying practically all food the fowls eat and relying on their flocks to "show a profit", the situation is very different. Now these poultry keepers NEED TO KNOW which hens are laying and laying well, so far as this can

be learned without unreasonable labor or expense.

Even merely watching the members of a flock of hens—a small flock being meant—will enable the interested owner to distinguish between the good layers, the comparatively poor layers and the limited number of non-layers. The active, red-combed, "singing" hen who is seen often on the nest, tells her own story. The narrow-bodied, snaky-headed, anemic-looking hen that loafs about and finds it hard to stand up against a stiff breeze, also tells her story, and it is a pathetic one. Her destiny should be the hatchet, block and funeral pyre—either this or a deep burial in some unmolested spot.

But the real drone—the voracious, sleek and fat-looking profit-killer—she is the comfortable, aristocratic lady that it is hard to detect! For some reason or other she does not lay an egg a month—perhaps not one in the entire year, but she eats well, looks well and costs money to keep. More than once we have had photographs made of hens like this and a reproduction of one is presented herewith, showing a fairly choice imported English-bred White Orpington hen that in twelve youthful months of good health and good care did not reward her owner with a single egg—not one. Why this was so, we do not know in this particular case. She was not in our personal charge or we would have opened her up and examined her interior.

It is largely to the poultry fancier or professional poultryman that the poultry industry of America must look for help in correcting the hen-waste and egg-waste here being considered. Keepers of small flocks can protect themselves, as has been suggested in this article, or can go to the limit of trap-nesting; but the professional poultrymen who breed and sell really choice and valuable standard-bred specimens are the ones who should go about this work in a SCIENTIFIC MANNER, doing so with a determination to combine in their strains "utility and beauty" which means the systematic production of birds that are "good to look at" and

also "good performers", especially as regards prolific egg yield.

More and more during the last ten or fifteen years the makers of the American Standard of Perfection have come to realize that attractive looking fowls, particularly of the general-purpose and egg-yield varieties, must also be USEFUL—must have the power of quick maturity as chicks, based on constitutional vigor and also must possess, and be able to transmit, the ability TO LAY EGGS and a lot of them.

Sooner or later—and it should not be long—strains of Standard-bred fowl will be established that will lay eggs "out of season", so to speak; that will lay liberally during the fall and winter months, instead of waiting until the following spring and summer when "any old kind" of a domestic fowl will lay if given half a chance, because she really cannot help it and doesn't want to. We do not wish to join the class of long-haired prophets, but we are much interested in saying or doing anything we can within reason that will create "a lively interest" in PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS, with the object of largely increasing the egg yield of domestic fowls, not only as kept and handled by professionals, but as they exist in small flocks, in back dooryards, on farms, etc.

Good work indeed is being done along this line at a limited number of state agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Similar work, equally encouraging, is being done in a number of foreign countries—or was before the old-world war broke out. With that war in progress it now remains for Americans, Canadians, Australians, etc., to take up and push forward the experiments that were being made to good purpose in England, Belgium, France and Austria.

The columns of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD are wide open to discussions of this important subject, also to reports of successes achieved, no matter by whom they were made or under what conditions. Henceforth every breeder of standard fowls should give special attention to the question of egg-productiveness, as applied to his breed and strain, also to the equally important question of constitutional vigor. If his variety belongs to a breed known as a "general purpose" fowl, meaning that as a market fowl it is to be used for table purposes, then he should also see to it that his strain possesses quick-maturing qualities, which in turn is based on good health—on true constitutional vigor.

In brief, it is full time that American poultrymen AS A CLASS become more truly scientific in both the study and handling of domestic fowls, as these fowls are illustrated and described in the American Standard of Perfection. We cannot expect to go blundering on forever. Before long "the other fellow"



COLISEUM SHOW CHICAGO

Fashion Plate Orpingtons win the *Diamond Trophy* for best display; 1st, 3rd and 5th cock; 2nd hen, 1st and 3rd cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st and 3rd old pens; 1st and 3rd young pens and eight cups as minor prizes. No "Watchful Waiting" now—all are finally convinced where first quality lies and can be had. 30 yards for 1915, mated, and eggs ready to ship out. Send for *Last Edition* of the *Fashion Plate Book*, 60 pages, free—gives prices of eggs and stock and more about this popular strain.

A. E. MARTZ & SON,

Buff Orpington Specialist,

Box E,

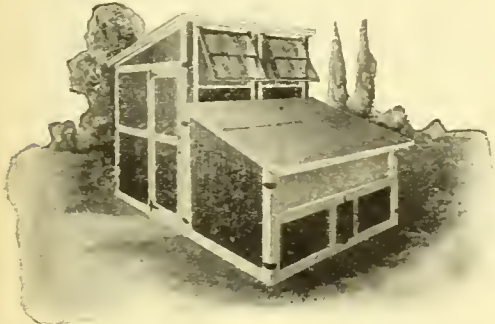
ARCADIA, IND.

will take hold, will "get busy", even if you do not, reader, then you will be left behind, or may find that you have missed your chance altogether.

Read carefully, thoughtfully, therefore, all that Dr. Waldorf has reported and then look closely into the question of practical trap-nesting. If you are to keep poultry at all, why not plan intelligently to **MAKE THEM PAY WELL**, while at the same time adding real interest and pleasure to your work as caretaker?

POULTRY CHARCOAL

Charcoal, one of the prime essentials in successful poultry keeping, is too often missing in the poultry yard. There is no other element that aids so much in keeping the fowls healthy as charcoal and it should be before the flock at all times. Not only the mature fowls, but the baby chicks and growing chicks as well. But you should use as much care in selecting the charcoal as you do in providing sweet, sound grains. The Columbian Facing Mills Co., Buffalo, N. Y., are manufacturers of the highest grade chemically pure charcoal on the market and specialize in poultry sizes, that is they make sizes suitable for the smallest chick up to the largest fowl. They do not sell to dealers, but prefer to deal direct with the users, thus saving you the middleman's profit. Now as charcoal is as necessary a food for chickens as milk is for babies we advise that you order a supply today direct from the mills. The advertising of the Columbian Facing Mills will be found on page 163. Be sure and mention A. P. W. when writing.



Attention is called to above illustration of the New Miller Open Front Fresh Air Portable Hen House—their advertisement appears on another page. The manufacturers tell us that they had in mind at all times in designing this house—to eliminate defects common in different styles of hen houses. Their idea was to put a house upon the market which would be the latest improved and practical hen house to use. We believe that this house will meet the approval of all poultry people who advocate the Fresh Air Open Front Styles of house—this type of house as you know has the approval of the world's greatest poultry experts. The manufacturers tell us they have a message on different size hen houses for you which can be obtained by addressing The Miller Mfg. Co., 8005 Alabama Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

RECEIVED!

On Saturday, December 20th, 1914, our copy of the Old Trusty Catalogue and we are mighty well pleased too. You know there is something about this Old Trusty book that creates a friendly spirit. It's like meeting an old friend. Then to it's different than most books of its kind, being written in Johnson's inimitable way which is one of its strong features. The book consists of 108 pages and cover and is profusely illustrated with scenes from farms where the "Old Trusty" is used. The M. M. Johnson Co. are anxious to send a copy of this book to every reader of A. P. W. and only ask that you send your address on a postal and mention A. P. W.

RIVERDALE BRAHMAS WIN

Riverdale Poultry Yards, Riverdale, N. J., F. M. Prescott, Prop., opened the show season very auspiciously at Paterson, N. J., at the meeting of the New Jersey Light Brahma Club by winning first pen; first cock; third and fifth hen, and third cockerel on Light Brahmans. A few weeks later at the Grand Central Palace Show he exhibited Dark Brahmans, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Light Brahma Bantams, and won first cock, second hen, Dark Brahmans; fourth cock, S. C.

Brown Leghorns, and second and fourth cockerels on Light Brahma Bantams.

Mr. Prescott makes a specialty of the Brahmans and would be pleased to hear from A. P. W. readers in need of a good exhibition or breeding bird. Kindly mention A. P. W. when addressing him.

OCULUM

The following testimonial tells how one man has solved the problems of chick raising. That others may profit by his experience, we print the letter in full:

Lake Park, Ga., Nov. 23, 1914.

H. I. Co., Salem, Va.
I control chick bowel troubles by the "Oculum Methods. Every one wonders why I do not lose chicks. Out of last 1000 hatched (some from pickup eggs) I have over 975 at 6 weeks old, over one pound weight on an average. Parties come from surrounding counties to see the chicks.

Truly,
Geo. E. Worthington.

Can any poultry expert who does not use the "Oculum Method" equal this?

BERGH'S R. I. REDS

In sending in a change of copy for this issue J. S. Bergh, Jackson Corners, N. Y., states: "We have a grand bunch of healthy birds to do business with another year. We did not lose a single chick from any contagious disease this year. I sold a party 10 cockerels for breeding purposes, he was so well pleased he sent another order right back for 6 more".

This shows the quality of stock Mr. Bergh is sending out and how well he pleases his customers. He is a firm believer in the advertising value of a satisfied customer and believes in giving just a little more than they expect. He solicits the patronage of A. P. W. readers that he may demonstrate how well he tries to please. Kindly mention A. P. W. when writing.

CERTIFIED POULTRY REMEDIES

The Certified Farm Co. with headquarters in New York City, cater to all branches of the poultry industry both as buyers and sellers, and also carry a complete line of poultry supplies and equipment to meet the needs of all poultrymen. Their remedy de-

partment is located at Carlisle, Pa., and handles the well known Cornman remedies. Elsewhere in these columns they have an announcement regarding Certified Fertility Tablets. These are put up in 100 dose packages and sell for 50 cents. Full information regarding their complete line of remedies may be obtained by addressing Certified Farms Co., Dept. G, Carlisle, Pa.

TOLMAN'S FRESH AIR STRAIN

Joseph Tolman, R. F. D. 1, Dept. G, Rockland, Mass., was among the first to advocate fresh air poultry houses and it was he who invented the Tolman Fresh Air House. So firm was his belief in this style of house that he equipped his entire plant and keeps all his White Rocks in open front houses insuring strong, vigorous and healthy stock.

He is now advertising eggs for hatching and baby chicks from this fresh air strain and is prepared to make immediate shipment. A. P. W. readers who desire some early chicks from a vigorous strain should order today, the price is only \$15 per hundred. When writing kindly mention A. P. W.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Those who desire to secure White Plymouth Rocks from a specialist, should write Theo. L. Poole, Box F, Dewitt, N. Y., who has had birds under the ribbons at such important shows as the New York State Fair, Buffalo and Rochester, 1914. Mr. Poole has had such a demand for his stock that he recently found it necessary to procure for his stock larger quarters, and has purchased a 20 acre farm which he is equipping as a model poultry plant and advises that he is now in a position to supply White Rocks for any purpose and will welcome inquiries from A. P. W. readers.

*** * * Reds! Reds! Reds! Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy * * ***

PARTRIDGE ROCKS

BRONZE TURKEYS

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPIONS
The best breeding stock and greatest winners always for sale. Eggs in season.
Catalogue for stamp.

BIRD BROS.,

Box 14,

MEYERSDALE, PA.

YANTS BARRED ROCKS

Made their fourteenth annual demonstration of superiority at The Great Chicago Show, December, 1914 by winning 1st exhibition pen, 2nd cockerel line pen, 2nd pullet line pen, 4th cockerel, 2nd pullet 4th hen, also Diamond special for best display. If you want to win or breed winners write me I will do my best to help you.

JOHN W. YANT,

Route 24,

CANTON, OHIO

REDS -- REDS -- REDS

At the Chicago Show, December 11-16, 1914, in the greatest Red class ever shown in America we won:

ROSE COMBS, 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st old pen and 3rd hen. SINGLE COMBS, 2nd, 3rd and 6th cockerel; 4th hen; and 4th old pen and 2nd pullet.

This win with the sweep we made at the Grand Central Palace Show, New York, December 1-6, 1914, proves that we have the goods. Eggs and stock for sale.

SCHENLEY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM,

1202 COMMONWEALTH BLDG.,

PITTSBURGH, 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.

WHITE DIARRHOEA

A NEW JERSEY BREEDER GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THIS DREADED SCOURGE AND ITS CAUSES

BY FRED G. WACKER, Newark, N. J.

Having a little time to spare I will take up a subject which causes the death of thousands of baby chicks yearly. This is commonly known as White Diarrhoea and is the direct cause of many failures in the poultry business. Much has been done and said in regard to White Diarrhoea, but the same results are experienced each year. This may be due to the fact that the proper care is not taken the first eight weeks of the chick's existence, or may be due to not knowing what to do at the proper time.

This dreaded disease is known best by those who hatch the incubator chick where the wooden mother is used. The chicks most subject to the White Diarrhoea are those hatched in January, February, March and April, while those hatched in May, June, July and August have little or no White Diarrhoea, this indicates that the weather causes the trouble. No doubt you have read, your neighbors have read, and told you the incubator is the cause of White Diarrhoea. This is not so, if the incubator was the cause of White Diarrhoea would not all chicks hatched by incubators have White Diarrhoea, instead of half of them? Some people claim that this germ is inherited through the parent fowl, but is it not a fact that White Diarrhoea is not contracted after the chicks are eight weeks old? Some blame the grain feed while others blame the mash feed, while a few advocate the direct cause.

If then the January, February, March and April hatched chicks are more liable to the disease than the May, June, July and August hatched, it is safe to say the cause of the trouble is chill. The incubator chick is the target for White Diarrhoea because the chicks are brooded by a wooden mother, that does not teach them to run in the warm, when they are cold, before they are chilled through and the result is White Diarrhoea, and we can look for the usual results, when the books are balanced, until a brooder is adopted that automatically controls the heat.

What is meant here by automatic control of the heat, is to have a brooder that when empty will be say 80 degrees and when 50 chicks are put in it, will at once reduce to 80 degrees or in other words remain the same temperature.

Another place where the incubator shoulders the blame is, it often occurs

during incubation that the thermometer goes to 105 degrees and remains so, long enough to effect the eggs, the result is the chicks come out a day or so ahead of time, being very weak, which means very easy chilled. When you follow as above and read between the lines as the saying goes, it is Chill, Chill, Chill. To sum the problem up, the result is no chill no White Diarrhoea, and if you keep the chicks in an even temperature all the time, free from crowding, White Diarrhoea will never trouble your chicks.

Crowding is an indirect cause of White Diarrhoea. When the chicks are in a brooder, say at 80 degrees before they are put in it, 100 chicks will raise the temperature at least 20 degrees causing the chicks to sweat. By the time the

chicks are ready to come out in the morning they are wet and in a very weak state and just as soon as the air strikes them they get chilled, resulting the next day in White Diarrhoea. Those troubled with the above the least are the breeders that use the Old Reliable Hen, who watches her brood and prevents them from getting chilled by calling them and settling down as soon as the first chick cries from the cold. The breeder of the Leghorn has very little trouble with the White Diarrhoea among his chicks, because they are not as liable to the disease as the chicks of the other breeds as they grow their feathers much quicker, and a fully feathered chick is not subject to White Diarrhoea. The above is not a theory, but is gained through hard work, constant study and practical experience.

*** How to feed and care for baby chicks is told in a comprehensive manner in the "Chick Book." Fifty cents secures a copy ***

Another Taylor Columbian Rock Win At The Chicago Coliseum December 1914 Show

In the best quality class ever shown in the Central West, I made six entries and won six regular prizes. 2nd Cock, 1st hen, 2nd and 5th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, Special for best shaped male, best shaped female, best colored female. My strain is noted for strength of color markings, splendid shape, vigor and heavy egg yield. Send me your egg orders, I guarantee to please you. Eggs \$5 a setting. Mating list on request. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale.

JOHN H. TAYLOR,

R. R. 5.

WOODSTOCK, ILL.

COLE'S BUFF ROCKS

Win at Chicago Coliseum Show in one of the largest and best classes exhibited at this Premier Poultry Show held December, 1914, 2nd cock, 2nd and 4th hen, 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st young pen, 1st old pen. This winning in addition to the records made by my birds at the Chicago Coliseum 1913 Show and the National Club meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club, places them in the front rank of the leading strains of this variety. My specialty is Buff Rocks. Have been breeding them for 15 years and claim that my strain has practical worth as well as exhibition qualities. Will sell eggs from 10 grand matings \$3 and \$5 per setting. If in doubt as to the quality of my stock, ask Wm. C. Denny of A. P. W. for his opinion. I guarantee to make every transaction satisfactory and will be glad to send my mating list if you are interested.

FRANK C. COLE,

Box 101,

VAN WERT, OHIO

Forest Hill Poultry Yards

— The Home Of —

Quality White Plymouth Rocks

300 splendid well developed cockerels and pullets for sale. These birds are of the same breeding as my winners at the Big Dayton December 1914 Show where my entries won; 1-3-4 cock, 4th hen, 4th and 5th cockerel, 3-4-5 pullet 1-2-5 pen. Order now and take advantage of my January sale of cockerels and mated pairs, trios and pens. I can furnish well developed vigorous stock that will please you both in quality and price. You will be astonished at the quality that I will furnish you for the money. My 1915 matings are the best I have ever put together. Send me your egg orders. Mating list and prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. G. SPAHR,

Box 1220

XENIA, OHIO

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

PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

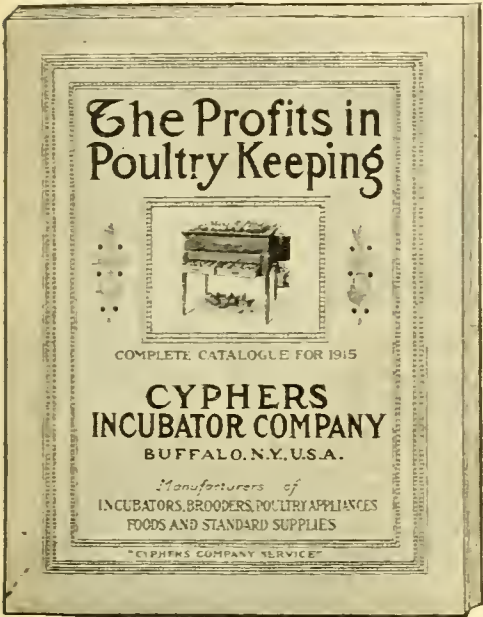
"The Real quality flock of America won 1, 2 cock; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 4 cockerel; 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet; 1, 2 old pen; 1, 2 young pen. This great record was made in very strong competition, nearly one hundred birds being shown, some of which were sold especially to win at this particular show. Also at three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

BESUDEN BROS., R. W. Sturtevant, Mgr., Box 14-W, Evanston Sta., CINCINNATI, OHIO

CYPHERS COMPANY'S NEW YEAR BOOK FOR 1915
NOW BEING MAILED FREE

Many of our readers will be glad to learn that the 1915 edition of the Annual Catalogue and Poultry Guide of the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been published and that a free copy will be mailed, postage paid and without obligation, to any reader of this journal who will write to the Cyphers Company for it, at the same time mentioning the fact that you saw their announcement in these pages.

An extra valuable feature of this 1915 Catalogue and Guide is the special attention it gives to "war time conditions and opportunities" in keeping poultry and producing eggs in the United States and Canada



during the tremendous War of the Nations in the old world. Here are the titles and sub-titles of two chapters that are devoted to this subject, one treating of the keeping of small flocks in door-yards, or on city lots, the other pointing out how the most money can be made with domestic fowls on the average farm:

CHAPTER I

Profits in Small Flock Poultry Keeping

Possibilities of the Small Poultry Flock. How to Keep Fowls without Interfering with Regular Occupation. Kind of Fowls to Keep and How to Select the Equipment. What Lines to Take Up and How to Market Poultry Products.

CHAPTER II

Profits in Poultry Keeping on Farms

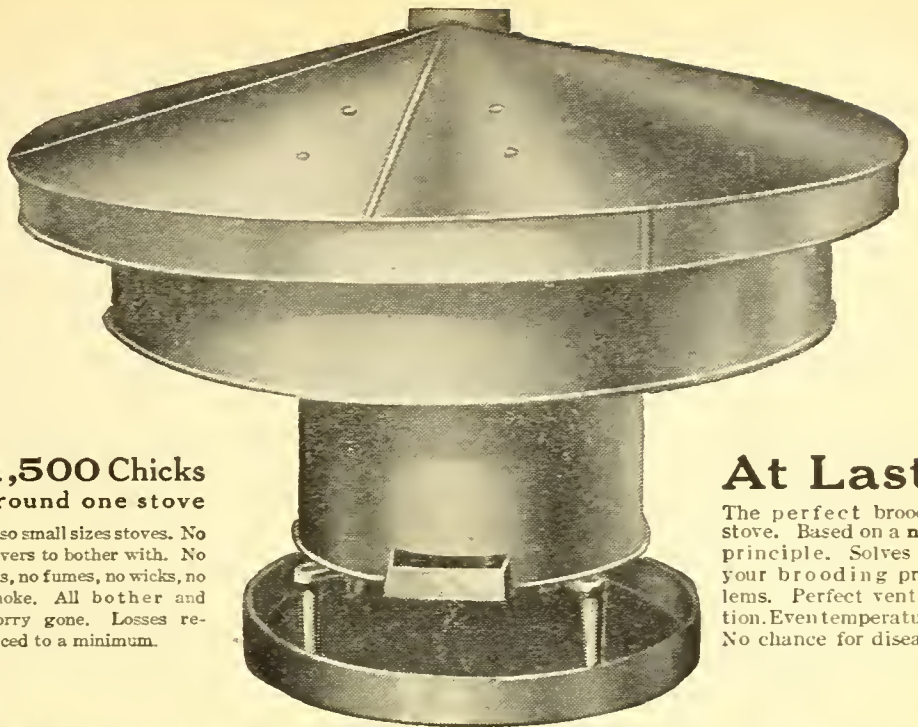
The Farm Flock a Money-Maker. Undeveloped Possibilities for Profit in Farm Poultry. How Labor May be Reduced and Profits Increased. Numerous Lines of Production that May be Followed. Ducks, Geese and Turkeys for Profit.

The "Annual Open Letter" by Grant M. Curtis, president of Cyphers Incubator Company, has come to be a keynote to profitable poultry and egg production, at least in the case of thousands of Cyphers Company customers and this year Mr. Curtis has "specially adapted his facts and recommendations to present war-time conditions and the existing opportunities for poultry keepers in the United States"—so we are informed in a recent letter from the secretary of Cyphers Incubator Company.

"The Profits in Poultry Keeping" is the title of the 1915 Cyphers Company Catalogue and Guide. It consists of 200 pages, 7½x10 inches in size, and is profusely illustrated. It tells all about the company's "Free Personal Letter Service", about the Cyphers Company's "Service Bulletins", free to customers, about the two new styles of popular-priced incubators placed on the market by the Cyphers Company this year and fully describes the nearly one hundred other practical articles of standard quality manufactured by this company for the use of successful poultry keepers on either a large or a small scale.

For your copy of this 200-page free book address Cyphers Incubator Company at its place of business nearest you, as follows: Dept. 31, Buffalo, N. Y.: 41 Barclay St., New York City, N. Y.: 12-14 Canal St., Boston, Mass.: 329-331 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.: 317-319 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City Mo.: 2127-2131 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.: 316-318 N. Preston St., Dallas, Texas; 121-123 Finsbury Pavement, London, England.

*** You can not afford to subscribe for our magazines before consulting our Clubbing Catalogue—it saves you money—Send today for copy, it's free ***



**1,500 Chicks
around one stove**

Also small sizes stoves. No hovers to bother with. No gas, no fumes, no wicks, no smoke. All bother and worry gone. Losses reduced to a minimum.

At Last!

The perfect brooder stove. Based on a new principle. Solves all your brooding problems. Perfect ventilation. Even temperature. No chance for disease.

Brood Your Chicks 30 Days Free

Here, at last, is the perfect brooder stove! A wonderful, new invention. The Simplex Brooder Stove solves all brooding your problems. Use this wonderful new stove in your own brooder house 30 days absolutely free. Give the Simplex a thorough trial before you decide on your brooding system for next year. Try the stove under all conditions. Make any test you know of. Then at the end of 30 days, if you are not delighted send it back and we'll cheerfully refund your money. You alone are the judge. Send coupon for catalog.

Simplex Brooder Stove

Send the coupon below today for free catalog. This stove works on a new principle, costs only 1-5 as much and means 1-10 the work, 1-4 the operating expense of ordinary brooder systems. *One stove successfully broods 1,500 chicks.* Also small sizes. Self-regulating—holds an even temperature. Does away with all fuss and bother—eliminates all worry. Don't delay. Send the coupon, today, for free catalog and full particulars.

Turns Chick Losses To Profits

This wonderful new brooder will raise 20 to 50 per cent more of your chicks than you have been able to raise by old fashioned methods. No more deaths from white diarrhoea and poor ventilation. It turns the losses from dead chicks into big profits for you.

Saves Labor and Expense

The Simplex Brooder Stove means one-tenth as much work—costs one-fourth as much to operate as any other system. Does away with all fuss and bother. Simply constructed—easily installed and cared for. It is self-regulating—needs no watching—eliminates all worry. Try it for 30 days free.

The Simplex soon pays for itself by extra money it makes. This wonderful new stove will double your poultry profits in a year—and it costs only one-fifth as much as other brooding systems. Send the coupon today.

Free Brooder Book Send the Coupon Today!

Send the coupon today for valuable book that tells how to "Increase Your Profits by Decreasing Mortality"—absolutely free. It tells how to solve all your brooding problems. How to save the chicks that you have been content to lose every year through disease and faulty brooding—how to make twice as much money from your poultry. Tells how to eliminate all the work and worry of raising large broods of chicks. Complete instructions on the scientific building of a brooder house. Reliable information about fuel. Also catalogue and complete details of the wonderful Simplex Brooder Stove and our 30-day free trial offer. This valuable book absolutely free. You assume no obligations whatever. Read this book before you decide on next year's brooding system. Send the coupon today.

Simplex
Brooder
Stove Co.
3828 Fourth St.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen: Please send me, absolutely free, your valuable Brooder Book and catalogue. It is understood that I assume no obligations whatever. Also particulars of your 30-day free trial offer.

Name.....

Address.....

Simplex Brooder Stove Co.
3828 Fourth St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Our 26th annual exhibition, to be held February 12th to 18th, seems to be attracting unusual notice from the fanciers and breeders and in all of its departments. The advance request for premium lists were heavier than ever before. These premium lists have been in the mail for some time but for the convenience of your readers I here repeat the list of judges:

JUDGES OF POULTRY

Henry P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N. Y., Barred Plymouth Rock pens, cocks and pullets; Louis P. Graham, Vineland, N. J., Barred Plymouth Rock hens and cockerels and Columbian Plymouth Rocks; Louis C. Bonfoey, Plainfield, N. J., White Plymouth Rocks, White Faced Black Spanish and any other variety; J. C. Punderford, Freneau, N. J., Buff Plymouth Rocks.

J. F. Van Alstyne, Kinderhook, N. Y., Columbian and Golden Wyandottes and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks.

W. G. Minieh, Carlisle, Pa., Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Blue Andalusians.

Dr. A. T. Beckett, Salem, N. J., Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Miss Alice Hales, Ridgewood, N. J., Dorkings. J. H. Drenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y., Black, Buff, Partridge and Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Javas and Cornish.

George H. Dakin, Roxbury, Mass., White Wyandottes. W. B. Atherton, Randolph, Mass., Dominiques, Buckeyes, Red Caps, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Sumatra, Silkies, Sultans and Fizzles.

W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn., S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Wallace R. Pierson, Cromwell, Ct., R. C. Rhode Island Reds.

E. W. Rankin, Topeka, Kansas; Charles I. Balch, Manchester, Ct., Light Brahmas.

W. J. Stanton, New York City, Dark Brahmas and Cochins.

F. L. Sewell, Niles, Michigan, Langshans.

Irving F. Rice, Cortland, N. Y., White Leghorns; George H. Burgott, Lawtons, N. Y., Brown, Buff, Black, Silver and any other variety Leghorns.

J. H. Minshall, London, Ontario, Minorcas.

A. H. Emch, Toledo, Ohio, Anconas.

Len Rawnsley, Columbus, Ohio, Buff and Black Orpingtons and Sussex.

Richard Oke, London, Ont., White, Blue, Jubilee and any other variety Orpingtons and Polish.

Arthur O. Schilling, Buffalo, N. Y., Houdans and Faverolles.

George L. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y., Clean Leg Bantams, except Game Bantams.

W. H. Congdon, Providence, R. I., Feather Leg Bantams; James Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J., Game Bantams, Exhibition and Pit Games.

John C. Krimer, Stettersville, Pa., Water Fowl.

Charles E. Bird, Myersdale, Pa., Turkeys.

W. M. Anderson, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Buttercups and Lakenvelders.

M. L. Chapman, Browns Mills, N. J., Campines.

John Lowell, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Hamburgs.

I feel sure that the names presented will have the approval of the fancy and that our entry will be very large. The foot and mouth disease has, of course, injured the earlier shows but this trouble will not bother us as it will all be over long before our doors open.

The educational features of the show will be enlarged this year and a daily program for lectures will be run both afternoon and evening under the auspices of the Agricultural Colleges of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, all of which will have their displays in the Concert Hall, which is given up this year entirely to this program. I fully expect that the hall will again be crowded as it was last year and I feel that this department of the show is doing a great deal of good. The exhibit of Ornamental Land and Water Fowl this year will be the finest we have ever had and will include a large array of rare song birds, water display and a yard of ostriches in full plumage.

In order to better accommodate and stage the exhibits in the Pigeon and Bantam departments, pet stock has been eliminated. This will afford much needed room in the balconies. The exhibition of Cats has also been discontinued, and the entire Concert Hall given up to the Agricultural Colleges for their lectures and displays. Among the specialty clubs that will meet with us are the following:

American Light Brahma Club, state meet of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, annual meet of the Sussex Club of America, Young Bird meet of the American Jacobin Club, annual meet of the Oriental Frill Club of America, state meet of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club, annual meet of the American Crier Club, International meet of the American National Salmon Faverolle Club, the American White Plymouth Rock Club, and many others.

The new features which were inaugurated last year will be continued, viz:

The exhibitors' lounging and writing room, bureau of information and call system to enable intending purchasers to find the breeders on the floor.

A new system of posting the awards will be in vogue;—that is as soon as the classes are judged pasters showing the awards will be put on the cage numbers and thereafter ribbons will be hung at the risk of the exhibitors. If an exhibitor is not present at the show his ribbons will be forwarded to him in the coop with his birds.

It is the intention to deliver or mail during the

show all specialty club awards. Breeders are certainly entitled to these awards during the show for that is the time they need and want them.

The management has added an additional \$500 in gold to the cash specials. This sum will be divided by the secretary among the various varieties which in his judgment most need the specials.

A model farm will this year be displayed in the restaurant and the plans now under way indicate that this will be a very attractive addition to the show. At this writing I have already been assured of the presence of many new exhibitors and as the show is held at a time when the public is not engaged in Christmas festivities I look for an increase of at least 25% in the attendance—we will certainly have the largest number of people that have ever been at a poultry show in the Garden.

There are so many late hatched birds this year that a great many of the exhibitors have stated to me that they are very glad that the show comes somewhat later this year as it will enable them to exhibit specimens which otherwise they would have to carry over for a year. The point made that the dates somewhat disturb the breeding season will not work well to the advantage of those who stay away for the other fellow will get the ribbons and if a bird is of sufficient quality to win at the Garden it would certainly be poor policy to keep it out for the breeding pen for a few days and not get the award.

More money is being spent this year in advertising and a number of special features intended to attract the attention of the public are to be introduced. These I am keeping as a surprise as I do not wish them to be announced in the press prior to the time of the show, but I believe they will attract great attention.

The United States Government will have an exhibit with us this year and possibly may show some of its poultry, but in any event its moving picture reels will daily be on exhibition.

The attention of intending exhibitors is called to the fact that class numbers have been omitted and it will, therefore, be necessary for them to write out in full and plainly the kind of poultry or pigeons which they intend to show and to state the age and sex, viz: Whether it is cock, hen, cockerel, pullet or pen. Please urge them to be careful in making out entry forms.

Entries close promptly and positively January 26th. Owing to an increase in the clerical force, I hope to be able to get on the floor more frequently than during last year's show and especially ask that all

exhibitors make it a point to meet me and discuss matters which are of interest to the great American Poultry and Pigeon Fraternity.

Charles D. Cleveland,

URBAN FARMS

Urban Farms, Pine Ridge, Buffalo, N. Y., made a remarkable record at the Greater Buffalo show on their several varieties of poultry and are now offering stock or eggs from their noted White Rocks, Black Langshans, Mottled Javas, Anconas and Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. And eggs only from Mille Fleur Bantams, Silkies and White La Bresse, also from selected pens of Tom Barron's S. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes.

A new mating list is now ready for mailing and will be sent free to all who mention this paper when writing.



BLACK SPANISH

All first prizes Madison Garden, Boston and Chicago shows. Birds for sale to win in any competition. Eggs \$5 per thirteen, each additional thirteen \$4.00.

R. A. ROWAN,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

RED SUSSEX

1914 Grand Central Palace

1st. Cockerel	1st. Pullet
2nd. Cockerel	2nd. Pullet
3rd. Cockerel	3rd. Pullet
4th. Cockerel	4th. Pullet

STOCK AND EGGS

CHESTNUT RED FARM

HACKENSACK, N. J.

"Watch The Sunlight Glisten On Those Crimson Backs"

THE CRIMSON STRAIN S. C. R. I. REDS

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

State meet Rhode Island Red Club of America, 2 Silver Cups, State and Association Displays. 19 Ribbons, Greater Buffalo Show, Greater Auburn Show, Rochester Flower City Show. Single Birds, \$1.50 Trios, Pens, \$5.00

CHINA HANCHETT,

P. O. Verona,

GREENWAY, N. Y.

ORDER Your FEBRUARY and MARCH CHICKS NOW



Don't wait until the last minute and expect early dates. Now is the time to secure February and early March hatches. The males from these chicks sold as broilers will raise the pullets to maturity. We have never yet produced enough chicks to supply the demand for the "Everlay Strain" of

Single Comb White Leghorns

The majority of our customers raise almost every chick as they are the strongest birds you can find in America today. This is a big statement, but nevertheless is a fact. We are making hundreds of successful poultrymen every year because our chicks live and mature into real profitable birds. This year we have again added 30,000 more egg capacity and shall probably sell more White Leghorns than any other breeder in the E. St. We have certainly got the goods, and once you become a purchaser you will stay by the "Everlay Strain". Our prices are no higher than common bred Leghorns. Our new 100 page catalogue will be ready in January. At the present time we are sending out our 60 page 1914 catalogue. Don't fail to get these books as they are worth hundreds of dollars to new

beginners and old poultrymen can get some new ideas.

THE EVERLAY FARM

BOX 240 G,

METHUEN, MASS.

RED SUSSEX

A new advertiser in this issue with a new and promising variety is the Chestnut Red Farm, Hackensack, N. J., specialists in Red Sussex. The Sussex are the most prolific table fowl in their native country, England, and since making their debut before the American Poultry Public have become famed as winter layers. This in conjunction with their well known table qualities is fast gaining friends for them and they are fast growing in popularity. Among the recent introductions there are none that can lay stronger claims to an all around or general purpose fowl than

these famed fowl of the Sussex district of England. That they also have strong exhibition qualities is proven by the record made by the exhibits of this farm at the recent Palace Show, New York City. The full winnings are told in the advertising announcement that will be found on another page. Look it up, the index will locate it, then mention A. P. W. when writing.

BOOKING EGG AND CHICK ORDERS

Edgar Briggs, Box 31, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., who conducts an extensive S. C. White Leghorn Farm, and

is also the author of the book "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved", announces that he is now booking orders for hatching eggs for immediate delivery and for baby chicks for March and April delivery. Mr. Briggs has 3,000 Leghorn breeders on the free range colony plan and prides himself on the vigor and vitality of his flock. He is asking \$6 per hundred for hatching eggs, and \$12 per hundred for baby chicks. With every order for \$10 or over he will include a copy of the above mentioned book. The price of the book alone is \$1.00 per copy. He would be pleased to send descriptive circulars to all interested that will mention A. P. W. when writing.

MORE CRASHING OWEN FARMS VICTORIES
BIG WINNING AT
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, N. Y.



1st Prize Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, December, 1911.



1st Prize Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, December, 1911.



1st Prize Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, December, 1911.



1st Prize Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, December, 1911.



1st Prize Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, December, 1911.

BUFF ORPINGTONS
 Largest and best class ever gathered together. My exhibit was the only one to win a prize in every class and my total number of points for collection was nearly three times as great as that of my nearest competitor. The winning of 1st and 2nd Cockerel in a class of 41; 1st and 2nd Hen; 2nd Cock; 2nd Pullet; 3rd and 4th Pen in a class of 22 pens is one that has not been equaled since real competition started in Buffs and simply emphasizes the supremacy of Owen Farms Buff Orpingtons.

WHITE ORPINGTONS
 New York always has the best class of the year in White Orpingtons and this year was no exception. In the fine class of nearly 200 my birds won 1st, 2nd and 5th Cockerel; 1st and 2nd Hen; 2nd, 3rd and 5th Pullet; 3rd and 4th Cock; 1st, 3rd and 4th Pen, and my points for collection were more than three times greater than those of my nearest competitor.

WHITE ROCKS
 The best White Rocks in the country are always at New York Show, and it is the ambition of every White Rock breeder to win out at New York. My winnings of 1st, 2nd and 5th cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 5th Cock; 1st Hen; 2nd and 5th Pullet; 2nd and 4th Pen, and first collection with more than three times as many points as my nearest competitor are simply another proof that the Owen Farms' White Rocks are in a Class by themselves.

WHITE LEGHORNS
 I made my initial bow as a breeder of White Leghorns at the Palace. Had not intended showing this variety this season, but having some exceptionally fine birds I could not resist the temptation to try them out at New York in the hottest class of the year, and won 1st Cock; 2nd and 5th Cockerel, and 1st Pen; also second best display.

CHICAGO COLISEUM, DECEMBER 11-16, 1914
S. C. REDS—The greatest class of Reds ever shown came together here. The country had been well scoured to find the best winning possibilities. In the enormous class of 57 cockerels my birds sustained their unbeaten record by winning 1st, 5th and 8th. Every cockerel in my Chicago, Syracuse and Allentown exhibits was bred and raised by me, and not an individual has been shown twice. My winning Chicago cockerel won color special and was proclaimed the best one bred to date. My other winnings were 5th and 6th Cock; 3rd and 8th Hen; 5th and 7th Pullet; 3rd old pen; 2nd young pen, and 2nd collection, with more than twice as many regular prizes than were won by the winner of first. My Reds have clearly established their position in the lead.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—My birds were ready for Chicago and made a splendid winning in a record class of 150 birds. No equal record was ever scored at a National Show. 1st, 2nd and 5th Cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen; 1st, 3rd and 5th cockerel; 1st and 3rd pullet; 1st and 2nd old pen; 1st and 4th young pen and every special offered. Owen Farms' White Wyandottes have made similar victories for fifteen years.

SHOW, BREEDING AND UTILITY STOCK SALE
 For months my advertisements have told you about the grand show and breeding birds that I could give you and I have shipped hundreds of birds within the past three months. I still have for sale birds that will win for you at your show and will breed you winning chicks, and I also have left a limited number of superb utility birds. Tell me your exact wants and receive prompt quotation. Satisfaction Guaranteed every customer or I will pay return charges and refund full purchase price. Letters are received every day from customers expressing their great appreciation of the large value sent them, showing that my guarantee is not a meaningless form.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
 Each year as we have mated up our pens we have felt with keen satisfaction that great progress had been made during the year and that not only had we more superb specimens, but also that the average quality of our birds was higher. This season in making our matings our enthusiasm knows no bounds, and the magnificent quality of the males which we have to head our pens in all of our varieties is complemented by the very large number of superb females which we have to mate with these grand pen headers and our pens cannot fail to produce chicks of exceptionally high average quality and a large percentage of star birds. We are looking forward to the result of our 1915 Matings with the utmost confidence and pleasure. As always our customers will share with us the eggs from our best pens and have an equal chance with ourselves of producing the best birds of the year.

EGGS FROM BEST MATINGS IN AMERICA
 \$10.00 for 15. \$19.00 for 30. \$30.00 for 50. \$41.00 for 75. \$50.00 for 100.
EGGS FROM GRAND SECOND QUALITY PENS EQUAL TO MANY BEST
 \$5.00 for 15. \$15.00 for 50. \$25.00 for 100.

BUFF ORPINGTONS WHITE ORPINGTONS WHITE WYANDOTTES
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

If you are not on my mailing list and wish a copy of my **FREE MATING LIST FOR 1915**, send me your address and a copy will be mailed you when published, in about two weeks. You can, however, order from the above price list, making a deposit of 25% to book the order, the balance to come a week before shipment.

OWEN FARMS, 115 William Street, VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.
MAURICE F. DELANO, Prop. FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt.

CAMPINES IN BELGIUM, HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND AMERICA

By C. S. Theo. Van Gink, Amsterdam,
Holland

(Continued from page 149)

these sub-breeds had to meet with; but which are all of the same make up.

Campines are not very popular in Belgium, Holland and Germany because the breeders in these countries stick to the white topped males which brings with it the mussy penciling in the females. There are, however, a handful of breeders that have taken up the hen colored types of males and crossed them with own females to improve their strain. In Belgium they fill the classes pretty well. Besides the penciled varieties one sees in Belgium once in a while pure White and pure Black Campines, as well as unicolor Blues with black hackle and saddle in the males, and a dark neck in the females. The Campines of these three colors often lack the dark eye, but it would not be hard to get it. Furthermore one finds the short legged Campines, which look like the Scottish Dumpies or Creepers.

TWO DISTINCT VARIETIES

Where in America and England only two distinct penciled varieties are known, there is a third penciled color to be found in Belgium and Holland. When crossing Silver and Golden Campines sometimes some chicks come reddish buff, but instead of the black penciling they have white penciling, the narrower the white the better the bird is. Only last week I saw a beautiful specimen of this color at the Utility Poultry Exhibition at the Hague. Campines as they are found in their native location are hardy fowls, with a good egg production, that thrive well when even common care is taken of them. Those who are of the opinion that there is a great difference between Braekels and Campines in their native country are far mistaken, because I often found myself at a loss to tell a Braekel from a Campine. When one reads through the two different standards of the Braekels and the Campines, the difference is easy to see, but when in the show room one can not help but think, when one looks at the birds as they are entered in the different classes or rather under the different names, that some Braekels sure do look more like a Campine than some Campines do themselves. Several times I saw a big Campine hen entered in the Braekel class, the judge falling for it and giving the bird a first prize on account of its better penciling.

While at times hen colored males cropped out in Belgium at several places, to the English breeders belongs the credit to have originated the modern type of Campine males, which they made in comparatively few years with their fine knowledge of color breeding. A lot has been written and said about this supposed cross which was made between the Campine and the Hamburg and just as much has been denied and while the different breeders and authorities, as well as a bunch of born knockers were mixed in a red hot controversy with plenty of local color, the breeders went on and brought out their Campines better and

better every year, while the breed was soon enjoying a boom as very few breeds ever before did in England, maybe with the exception of Black Wyandottes. The Campine as it is nowadays when in show condition is a treat to the eye and a first class show bird. I can hardly imagine anything more beautiful than a fine colored Campine, with its sharp edged black and white bars, standing on a pair of fine slate blue legs. Furthermore a fine Campine head is a great fancy point, their blood red comb being in such sharp contrast with the bluish white earlobes. The dark eye gives the bird a more or less characteristic face.

For two seasons, 1911-1912 and 1912-1913 I had the good fortune to see the Campines at most of the American shows, like the two New York Shows, Boston and Philadelphia. It was here that almost every star in the Campine world, home-bred or imported, made its debut. It was really a pleasure to see the big progress Campines had made in

both quality and number, more especially I remember a Golden Campine cock, which had a wonderful penciled tail and saddle, the quantity of feather he carried was a very important point too, because the ever decreasing length of the sickle feathers in hen colored Campine males is a very important question which the breeder must well keep in mind and try to stop if not change to the better.

It will surely be most interesting to watch the progress of the Campines in America. I fancy they will breed down their combs, which are rather beefy at this time, especially in cock birds, and take hold of the ear lobes and wattles and try to make them better, but if anything Americans will not stand for the high tails which are so conspicuous on some specimens nowadays and I believe I am right when I say, that the rather young cockerel which won the blue ribbon in the silver cockerel class at Madison Square Garden in 1912, made quite a hit with the Campine people and

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY D. W. YOUNG'S STRAIN

3000 breeders on free farm range. Eggs for hatching now ready in any quantity at \$6 per 100. Baby chicks \$12.00 per 100 after March 1st. Now booking orders for March and April delivery. Capacity 10,000 a week. My Book Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved. Price \$1.00 or free with all \$10 orders. Circular free.

EDGAR BRIGGS,

Box 31,

PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS

Eggs, chix and breeders. Utility and show quality. Illustrated catalog free. Win wherever shown.

RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,

RIVERDALE, N. J.

URBAN FARMS

PINE RIDGE

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stock and eggs for sale from our prize winning strains. WHITE ROCKS, BLACK LANGSHANS, MOTTLED JAVAS, ANCONAS, BLACK TAILED WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS. Eggs only, MILLE FLEURS, SILKIES, LA BRESSE and Tom Barron's best strain WHITE LEGHORNS and WHITE WYANDOTTES. Mating list ready Jan. 1, '15.



2354 Eggs From 10 Hens

Ten hens in one pen made that record under Director Quisenberry this year. Dozens of others did as well.

There is a reason. The hens on this farm have been intelligently handled. There is no man in America who has done more practical work to raise the whole standard of poultry raising. Let him show you the way.

"The Quisenberry Way"



That means no flub dub, no fads; clean common sense breeding and handling for profits.

T. E. Quisenberry will teach you how to get into the poultry business in the common sense money making way. If you are in the business he will lead you to bigger profits fast. He is at the head of the only exclusive poultry correspondence school in the world.

\$1 Starts Your Poultry Education

Here is a course in poultry husbandry that will start you on the road to successful poultry farming. Begin at once while these introductory rates are in force. Remember the course is intensely interesting from the start. And when you have finished, *if you are not satisfied, you may have your money back.*

Begin Now

Write by the next mail for the book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." The book is free and it tells all about the Quisenberry Methods. A postal card will do.

The American School of Poultry Husbandry
Box B 56 Mountain Grove, Missouri



he looked an easy winner long before the judge had written down a single note. This bird which carried his tail in a pheasant-like way, with his long slender body, surely indicated the type of Campine that will find favor in the eyes of the American fancier; however, it may be said right here, that it isn't the shape Campines have in their country, neither the shape they are striving for over here. However Americans are so accustomed to the wonderful outlines of their Leghorns that they have no use for shortbacked, high tailed fowls, for the simple reason that they have been trying to get away from such a type in their Leghorns for more than two decades

Personally I believe the Americans will produce a better shaped Campine than we will get over here, because their eyes are well trained when it comes to look for shape and symmetry.

This is one of the first things one must notice when coming to America. Every breeder and every beginner is compelled to study shape, as he will have to enter birds as close as possible to the shape given in the Standard.

Right now Americans are much better judges of shape and outline than the Europeans, because over here they pay too much attention to color, with the exception probably of the Game fanciers.

By the time the next edition of the American Standard of Perfection will be out, authorities and breeders will have settled the question on color and shape, for instance they will have indicated that happy medium between a good breast and good neck, a couple of fine pictures will illustrate the Standard and the breeders will know better than they ever did over here just what is wanted for both shape and color. I do not know of any poultry association in the world which has such a good and strong influence upon the fancy as the A. P. A. May Campines benefit by it and may they long enjoy the popularity they have attained and take the place among the ranks of chickens, which they deserve by their beautiful appearances.

As far back as 1903, hen colored Campines were known in England because the Feathered World at that time published a color plate on which also a pair of hen colored Campines appeared, while in June, 1908, the Poultry World, also of England, published a color plate of a very typical Silver Campine cockerel, showing to perfection the very narrow clean edged white penciling which is so much in demand right now. This male which was perfectly hen colored and showed even then the partly hen feathered type, which was all ready prevailing among fine colored males at that time.

LLENROC REDS WIN AGAIN

Llenroc Reds at the Geater Buffalo and Flower City shows again demonstrate their quality by winning 8 firsts and numerous minor prizes in strong classes. For the complete winnings we would suggest that you turn to the index and look up the advertising of Houck & Alt, 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y., the breeders of the strain that are fast making a reputation that places them among the leading breeders of S. C. Rhode Island Reds. We are advised that they have a choice lot of hen batched cockerels and pullets for sale that are now ready to show. As these breeders have a 400 acre farm upon which to grow vigorous Reds of quality that are seldom equaled and never excelled. If you will address them mentioning A. P. W. they will be glad to tell you more about this splendid winning strain. Why not write today?

K. & W. REDS

After resting for two years, Kaufmann & Windheim, Nutley, N. J., breeders of R. C. & S. C. R. I. Reds, are back on the firing line and in their advertising announcement in this issue make some interesting statements. The achievement of their birds at the Greater Buffalo and Palace, New York, shows a strong indication of the quality they are offering A. P. W. readers. The full page illustration appearing as a frontispiece in this issue also offers convincing evidence of the quality of their birds. That they have 1,500 head of Reds for sale will be good news for those who are in need of a good breeder or wish to take up the breeding of Reds. These birds are described in their free catalogue entitled "Facts" that will be sent free upon request to all who mention A. P. W. when writing. Why not drop them a line today and secure a copy of this beautiful and interesting catalogue, but before doing so look up their "ad" and read some of the evidence of quality they present.

JIM CRACK HOUDANS WIN

In a recent letter from Harry Taylor, 82 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, Ont., he expressed his regrets that owing to the quarantine placed by the Canadian Government on shipments of poultry owing to the cattle epidemic, he was unable to show at the Buffalo and Palace New York Shows. He adds, however, that he made an entry of 7 birds at the "Ontario" at Guelph, the Madison Square Garden of Canada, and won 1-2 cock; 2-3 hen; 2 cockerel; 2 pullet. The classes were large and the competition keen and honors won at this show are regarded as a trade mark of quality. Mr. Taylor also advises that he has a few birds for disposal and as there is no embargo on shipments now he can make prompt delivery to any point in the states.

FREE POULTRY BOOK

A postal mentioning A. P. W. and address to Hodgkins Poultry Supply House, 1005-15 S. Salina St., Syracuse, will bring you a reference book on poultry keeping and descriptions of many time and labor saving devices, besides prices on poultry feeds, remedies, etc., etc. The book is brim full of valuable ideas and should be in the hands of every poultry keeper.

PILLING *Easy to use*
CAPON TOOLS



MORE THAN DOUBLE YOUR COCKEREL PROFITS
 Capons grow twice as large on the same amount of feed and bring twice the price per pound.
 Complete set of reliable, practical, easy-to-use Capon Tools \$2.50 —full, illustrated instructions included. Parcel Post prepaid.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., Phila., Pa.
 Send for FREE Capon Book

IDEAL SPAR GRIT



(Analysis in each Package)
 Get the celebrated Maryland Spar Grit for your chickens. In three sizes:
 Fine, medium and coarse.
 50-POUND CARTON - \$1.00
WE Pay the Postage
 100-POUND BAG - - - \$1.00
YOU Pay the Freight
 Cash with order Mention size wanted
IDEAL SPAR GRIT CO.
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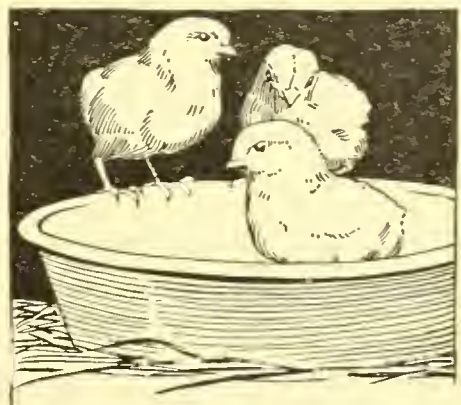
SANDS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Booking orders for chicks at \$12.00 per hundred. Splendid standard utility strain. Some fine cockerels and pullets left for sale.
LEROEY E. SANDS POULTRY FARM, HAWLEY, Wayne Co., PA.

TOLMAN FRESH AIR STRAIN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS

Are now ready. The broiler and soft roaster strain \$15.00 per 100. All from my own pens.
JOSEPH TOLMAN, R. F. D. 1, Dept. G, ROCKLAND, MASS.

How many of your chicks pulled through last year?



Increase the number this year. A properly balanced feed like H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed helps to bring chicks past the danger period. It contains only the safest and cleanest of grains —including cut oatmeal, *steam-cooked* to make digestion easy.

It makes chicks develop rapidly, builds bone and flesh and at the same time provides sufficient warmth, fat and energy for their bodies.

H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed

Write for free sample, prices and descriptive folder.

The H-O Poultry Feeds meet the requirements of poultry in every stage of development: — H-O Poultry Feed, H-O Chick Feed, H-O Scratching Feed, H-O Dry Poultry Mash and H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed.

THE H-O COMPANY
 MILLS
 BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL
 GENERAL SALES AGENT
 HARTFORD, CONN.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

H. J. Fiske, W. Springfield, Mass., well known breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, has disposed of his poultry business.

After a short and uneventful career the Poultry Index, published at Stoughton, Mass., discontinued with the October issue.

English Poultry Journals are accepting subscriptions of fresh eggs to be supplied to wounded soldiers in home and field hospitals.

The Canadian Poultry Review has purchased the Dominion Poultry Guide, a monthly publication, in its second year, published at Listowel, Ont.

E. B. Rogers, Cincinnati, Ohio, well known breeder of White Orpingtons, recently sustained a painful injury to his arm in an automobile accident.

The arrival of 4,550 cases of Chinese eggs on the Pacific coast has recently been reported. They were consigned to San Francisco and Portland dealers.

The illustrated Poultry Record, published in England, announces that until the close of the European war the paper will be issued quarterly instead of monthly as previously.

The next annual New York State Fair will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., September, 13-18, 1915. Better plan to show a few of your best birds at the greatest fall show in the country.

Owen Farms, Maurice F. Delano, Prop., Vineyard Haven, Mass., have taken up the breeding of S. C. White Leghorns and were among the winners in this variety at the Palace, New York, show.

Theo. Hewes, editor of Inland Poultry Journal and secretary of the Coliseum show, Chicago, suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever, but recovered sufficiently to take up his usual work at the show held in December.

According to reports from Switzerland, I. Paderwiski has killed many of his thoroughbred fowls, many of which cost hundreds of dollars, to provide food for the war refugees he is sheltering on his Lake Geneva Estate.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin entitled "Suggestions on Poultry Raising for the Southern Farmer". It is devoted to suggestions for those that desire to engage in poultry raising in the cotton belt.

By arrests recently made the New York City officials believe a long step has been made in solving the identity of the person or persons responsible for the

murder of Barnard Baff, a leading live poultry dealer and enemy of the so-called poultry ring.

C. F. Rankin, Prop. Schenley Heights Poultry Farm, Pittsburgh, Pa., while returning from the farm to the city recently became uncontrollable in descending a steep hill. In jumping to save himself, Mr. Rankin received severe lacerations of the hands and injuries to his feet and legs. He was painfully but not seriously injured.

At the meeting of the International R. C. Black Minorca Club held at the exhibition of the Tri-State Poultry Association, Toledo, Ohio, the first week in December, the following officers were elected: President, H. A. Keister, Bangor, Mich.; vice-president, Mrs. Cora A.

Shoemaker, Granville Summit, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, E. M. Campbell, Columbus, Ohio.

Fred C. Gabriel, South Bend, Ind., originator and breeder of the Raven Black Strain S. C. Black Minorcas, has found it necessary to move to Montana and has disposed of his entire flock to James E. Keating, Mishawaka, Ind., who will continue breeding along the lines established by Mr. Gabriel.

"Queen Utana" is claimed by the Utah Agricultural College to be the champion long distance layer among the hen tribe. During five years ending November 1, 1914, "Queen Utana" had laid 816 eggs, averaging 2.1 ounces each. "Queen" weighs 3½ pounds and during the five years has produced 107 pounds of eggs.

J. D. Mickle, dairy and food commissioner of Oregon, claims that Chinese hen's eggs are being sold in Oregon as a native product and has requested the legislature to enact a law making it compulsory to stamp in large letters

RAVEN BLACK STRAIN

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE

J. S. KEATING, Successor to Fred C. Gabriel, R. R. 2, MISHAWAKA, IND.



Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs—greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

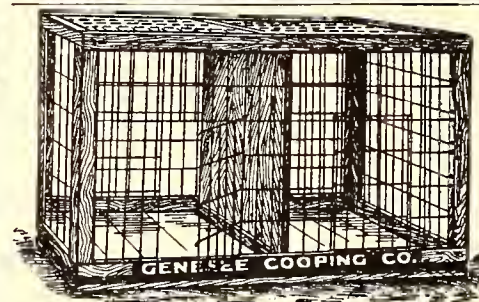
cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO.

Box 355

MILFORD, MASS.

Free Book Tells How



ATTENTION! SHOW SECRETARIES

Write for illustration showing Genesee System of all metal sanitary cooping.

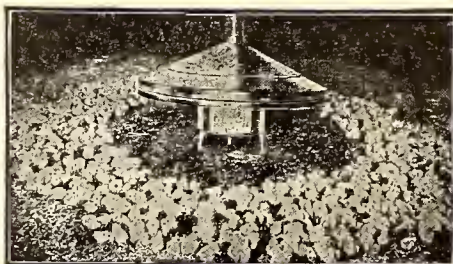
Good second hand coops for sale.

Cooping shows on rental our specialty.

GENESEEE COOPING COMPANY

Geo. W. Webb, Mgr., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Coal Burning and Oil Burning American Brooder Stoves for any Number of Chicks Fresh Air and Economy Combined



Automatic ventilation. Self regulating, heat control. Pure air equalizer attachment, and several other exclusive features. Fully explained in our new catalogue, which is free. Write for it. Address nearest office.

AMERICAN BROODER STOVE CO.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Oakland, Calif.

"Chinese Eggs" on every egg imported from China and offered for sale within the state.

Watertown, N. Y., is to have a new poultry industry, according to a certificate of incorporation filed recently with the Secretary of State by the Maple City Poultry Sales Co. The incorporators are J. B. McIntosh, president and treasurer; Chas. D. Hoard, Sec., and E. G. Brown, general manager. It is proposed to conduct a general business in poultry and poultry supplies.

According to Vice-Consul General Clarence E. Gauss, Shanghai, China, the exportation of Chinese hen eggs will be rather light the coming year. In the December 4th issue of the Daily Consular and Trade Review the Vice Consul states:

"Unless transportation facilities to the United States improve, Chinese eggs will not be so important a factor on the Pacific Coast markets of the United States as they were last winter. Representatives of American egg importers have returned to Shanghai and are preparing to make shipments, but it is not expected that these will be as heavy as during the 1913-14 season.

"The fast liners of the Canadian Pacific Co. to Vancouver offered a short journey and a cold route which made refrigeration unnecessary. These liners have now been chartered by the British government and are no longer available for merchant service. Space on these lines to Seattle, Tacoma, and San Francisco is difficult to secure on account of freight congestion, and the Shire Line Boats, which offered 1,000 tons of refrigerator space, are not plying.

"It was expected that during this season the shipment of dressed poultry to the United States Pacific ports would be undertaken, but on account of the withdrawal of the Shire steamers and the limited space for refrigerated cargo on the other lines, it is impossible that this trade will develop. The question of proper refrigeration facilities at Shanghai pending shipment would also have to be solved".

PURCHASE OF BLACK MINORCAS

The entire flock of S. C. Black Minorcas, known as the Raven Black Strain and bred by Fred C. Gabriel, South Bend, Ind., has been purchased by Jas. S. Keating, Mishawaka, Ind. Mr. Keating, while a stranger to A. P. W. readers, has been breeding Minorcas for the past ten years, during which time he has endeavored to build up a heavy laying strain. Two years ago he began exhibiting and was very successful in winning a large number of prizes, proving that egg production and fancy points can be combined. Learning that Mr. Gabriel's flock was for sale and knowing their laying and exhibition qualities he decided to purchase the entire flock, which included Mr. Gabriel's Indianapolis, Chicago and South Bend winners in 1913 and 1914. Among the other honors won by his flock was the Indiana State Championship in these two years.

The combining of these two flocks makes Mr. Keating one of the largest breeders of Minorcas in the state and he desires to make the acquaintance of A. P. W. readers and gives the assurance that he will make it a point to satisfy and give full value on every occasion. We can recommend Mr. Keating as being thoroughly reliable and would suggest that those who desire a strain of Minorcas combining Standard qualities and egg production to write him for prices. Kindly mention A. P. W.

LISK WYANDOTTES WIN

Fred Lisk, Romulus, N. Y., who has gained a wide reputation as a producer of heavy laying strain of White Wyandottes that also possess the standard qualities that win the honors in close competition has a long list of victories to his credit, won additional

honors at the Flower City Show, Rochester, N. Y., in December, as the following letter of recent date will show. Says Mr. Lisk: "I made a good winning at the Rochester show last week. On 5 entries in a class of 140 White Wyandottes, I won 1st old pen; 3 cock; 4 hen and 5 cockerel. My winning pen is the sensation of the season and was the attraction of the entire show.

"Competent judges pronounced it one of the best pens of White Wyandottes shown this season. The birds were perfectly matched, 3 of the hens were sisters. Both male and females were of fine Wyandotte type with absolutely snow white plumage".

A FINE WINNING

A recent letter from Edward J. Turner, Springvale, Maine, reports a very satisfactory season with the outlook bright for good business during the breeding season. He has been very successful at Maine poultry shows and mentions his most recent winnings at Sanford as follows:

On White Plymouth Rocks I won 1st and color special on cock bird; 1, 3, 4, 5 and shape and color specials and cup for best local bird exhibited, 300 birds competing, with my first hen, 2nd cockerel and 1, 2, 3 pullets and 1st pen, in a very strong competition with some of the best breeders in New England. On R. C. Buff Leghorns I won 1st and 2nd cock and color special; 1st hen; 1st and shape special on pullet; 1st and shape special on cockerel, and 1st pen; silver cup for best display of White Rocks, and \$5.00 gold piece for best display of R. C. Buff Leghorns.

CASTNER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

We desire to call attention to the announcement of F. H. Castner, Glen Gardner, N. J., breeder of White Wyandottes, in this issue. Mr. Castner is a new advertiser in A. P. W., but an old breeder of White Wyandottes, and he would be pleased to demonstrate the quality of his birds and his methods of doing business to A. P. W. readers.

Mr. Castner's motto is "Not how many but how good" and if you will write him what you can afford to pay for a bird he will be glad to tell you just how well he can serve you. He will also sell eggs for hatching and would be pleased to hear from all who are interested in his favorite variety. Better mark his "ad" and lay it to one side and write him when in need of stock or eggs. He will appreciate it if you mention A. P. W.

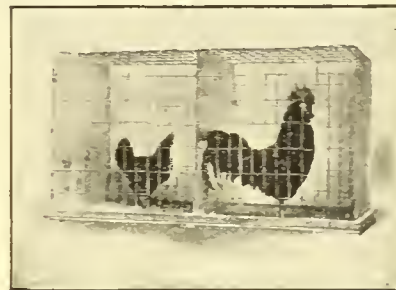
JERSEY GRIT

Every poultry keeper finds grit one of the necessities of the poultry yard. It is one of the essentials to successful poultry keeping and should be before the fowls at all times. Arthur W. Bishop, Paterson, N. J., who joins A. P. W. advertisers with this issue, is offering our readers a bargain in his Jersey Grit. He will send 200 pounds for \$1 and prepay the freight to any point within 200 miles or Paterson, N. J. He will undoubtedly make special inducements to those living at a greater distance and we would advise that A. P. W. readers write him today for prices delivered at their station. Be sure and mention A. P. W. when making the request.

BOSCHEN'S BARRED ROCKS

In a recent letter from C. H. Boschen, Ashland, Va., he advises that he won three places on four entries as follows: first cock third cockerel; fourth pullet at the Virginia Poultry Association's show held at Richmond, Va., Nov. 25-28, 1914. He also enclosed some feathers from these birds and they certainly possess that sharp, well defined barring that breeders of this variety like to see. Mr. Boschen would like to hear from A. P. W. readers who are interested in this grand old variety. Just state your wants and address him as above, mentioning A. P. W.

WARSAW COOPING CO.



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.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Winners at New York State Fair, Buffalo and Rochester, 1914. Cockerels for sale at \$3 and up.

Write your wants. THEO. L. POOLE. Box F. DEWITT, N. Y.

GOOD STOCK	TEMPLER'S POULTRY PLANT		RIGHT PRICES
	S. C. White Orpingtons White Wyandottes	Columbian Wyandottes Buff Wyandottes	

Orders will now be taken for hatching eggs for the coming season. If you want eggs for some special time write me and let me book them for you—you need send no money at time of booking. Let me quote you prices on stock of above breeds—let live prices.

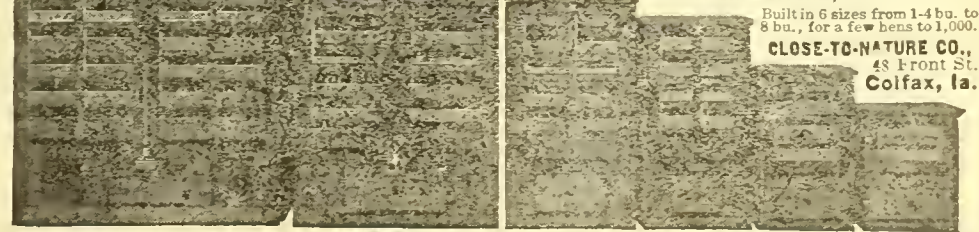
Hatching eggs,	\$2.50 per 15	\$4.00 per 30	\$6.00 per 50
Templer's record and account book	-	-	\$0.60
Special Letter on Poultry Work	-	-	\$0.50
Templer's Formulas of Feeding	-	-	\$0.25
Home Made Food Hopper Plans	-	-	\$0.25

Rev. E. B. Templer, Box D, Valley Falls, N. Y.

DOUBLE QUICK GRAIN SPROUTER

THE PERPETUAL POULTRY SILO—Grows Green Feed While You Wait
The First, the Original, the Pioneer of All Grain Sprouters

The Double Quick Originates and introduces, others imitate and follow. Fully 100 Double Quicks to every half-dozen of all others combined. Now in its fourth year: in use in every state and territory and several foreign countries; many large poultry farms use from one to five. "I am enclosing my check for two more of your No. 5, Double Quick Sprouters. The one I bought some weeks since is doing fine work."—C. H. Latham, Beauty and Utility Barred Rocks, Lancaster, Mass. "I ordered your No. 5 Double Quick Sprouter shipped to Maud L. Kaler, Columbia City, Ind. This one is proving so satisfactory that she wants another one of the same size and therefore you will find draft for this second sprouter."—Milo K. Meredith,



Built in 6 sizes from 1-4 bu. to 8 bu., for a few hens to 1,000.
CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO.,
48 Front St.
Colfax, Ia.



A general view of the poultry farm of J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa., originator of Parks' bred to lay Barred Rocks. Mr. Parks is a firm believer in the trap nest in the accompanying article he points out some of its disadvantages and warns those who take up trap-nesting that they must be prepared to give close attention for only means and when one wishes to follow pedigree breeding the trapnest must be used.

WILL IT PAY ME TO TRAP-NEST?

By J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa.

Originator of Parks' Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

(Continued from page 153)

the plant It's surprising to learn the number that get interested in trap-nesting and want to know how to make the trap nests, or where they can get plans, record sheets, etc., as they have resolved to trap-nest their flock, and to learn which hen lays the most eggs, even though they keep only a few hens for eggs or table use, and quite often only common ones at that. It's a good notion but for the most of them would be about as practical and profitable in the end as for me to go catching grasshoppers for the chickens to save buying beef scraps.

There are some too that advocate trap-nesting for a few months in the year and then figure biddy's annual capacity from this record, which method at its best amounts to very little in the face of the great number of little things that go towards changing biddy's heavy laying periods around.

ENTAILS HARD WORK

If you trap-nest at all it should be a 365 day test and at that you can figure on from four to five trips to the nests

daily. If you are feeding three times a day you of course can not charge all the trips to trap nests. With the automatic feeder system or the deep litter once a day feeding system, you will have the trips to the nests to make if you are going to do the job up properly, for to expect and get the best results from biddy you will not dare to allow her to be penned in a close nest and fussing around several hours to get out after she has laid. She will need all the spare time she can get off the nest to get her next lay ready. Also you will have to figure on having more nests than usual, we generally run about 10 to 25 females.

Nor will you need be surprised at times in going out to take care of the nests to find the entire lot snapped and perhaps not a single hen on, while there may be half a dozen fussing around to get in to lay. You will find some hens with very curious inclinations and especially pullets the first month or so they are trap-nested. They, like the average child with his toy, want to know how it is made or what the inside looks like. Another trouble we have and especially at moulting time, when the hens get chilly, is having them go into the trapnests to spend the night, which necessitates taking them out at locking up time or at least early in the morning

SILVER CAMPINES

THE VIGOROUS STRAIN

1914 WINNINGS AT BIG BOSTON SHOW

1st Cockerel, 2nd Cockerel, 4th Pullet, 6th Pullet. 3rd Exhibition Pen, American Campine Club Special.

WINNINGS AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1914

2nd Cock, 3rd Cock, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd Cockerel, 1st Hen, 4th Hen, 2nd Exhibition Pen, 2nd Display, American Campine Club Special.

STOCK AND EGGS

400 CHOICE YOUNGSTERS FOR SALE

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, BOX W, WAYLAND, MASS.

1889 PARK'S BRED TO LAY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS 1915
ARE AMERICA'S OLDEST AND GREATEST LAYING STRAIN



Having over 25 years of careful selection, trap-nesting and pedigreeing for eggs back of them. The strain for the breeder as they will lay for your customers as well as you if given a chance.

Mr. C. Butterfield, Springfield, Me., writes: "Mr. J. W. Parks, I have some of your strain bought from a Mr. Eastman. They are great layers. The best I ever seen, etc." Dr. Van Dusen, Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have a bunch of your strain I got from Mr. Wm. Simpson. Nothing can heat them for eggs". Mr. A. D. Ryder, Greencastle, Pa., writes: "I have 15 hens of your strain bred by a Mr. Brindle. They are the greatest winter layers I ever had, etc." Mr. Burkle, Elkhart, Ind., writes: "I purchased pullets of your strain from Mr. McLaughlin of this city. They certainly do lay, averaging about 24 eggs a month, etc." Mr. Edgar Webber, Williamstown, Mich., writes: "I have some hens of your strain from Mr. Mittenford, that made records of 219, 221 and 290 eggs. While Judge W. C. Denny, Asst. Editor of A. P. W., writes: "An old school chum of mine, Mr. Chas. Hilbert, tells me he has three females of your strain that layed over 225 eggs each in a year.

I still have some choice birds for foundation stock. Am also booking orders for eggs and chicks.

Cockerels—Nice, big, husky, healthy, well marked fellows at \$3 and up, that stamp the lay on their offspring.

"M. C. A. Kaumeyer, Lancaster, Ohio, writes: "Cockerel of you improved my flock 15% in laying." Large cockerel circular free. 40 page catalogue a dime.

J. W. PARKS,

Box W,

ALTOONA PA.



and has made consistent use of it during all the years that he has been working to establish the heavy laying qualities in his strain of Barred Rocks. Nevertheless 365 days in the year. We hear many stories of selecting layers by conformation but to get an absolutely accurate record of certain individuals the trap nest is the

so they get their breakfast with the balance of the flock.

While trap-nesting you will also want to get in addition to the number of eggs, the size, color and shape of them to have complete records. The birds will of course have to be banded and a record sheet kept on the wall of the pen with each bird's number on it, etc.

You will find that you will want as wide a leg hand as possible so as to get a good large number, and the style band with numbers raised, for it's sure a trying job to read the little stamped numbers on the ordinary leg band when once the hens get out in the mud and get the bands smeared up.

THE SECOND YEAR

We will take it for granted that you have had the time and the "stick-to-it-iv-ness" (as the veteran poultryman, Mr. A. F. Hunter, puts it) to have held out for your first year, and now have the satisfaction of knowing just what each individual biddy has done for the past year. Now you are just in a position that the "Gypsy Fortune Teller" has her subject when she has finished telling the fortune from one palm and demands another half dollar to tell the balance from the other palm. In other words you are at the half-way place and to

reap any reward at all for your past year's work you will have to keep on. You will grade your best layers and start trapping them if you are going to raise some pedigreed stock. You need not in this case keep a record sheet on the wall for the chances are you will trap them only until the hatching season is over. As you take the hens from the nests you will get their band numbers and mark them on the eggs and as soon as you have enough of any one hen's eggs worth while you will set them under a biddy, and as soon as the

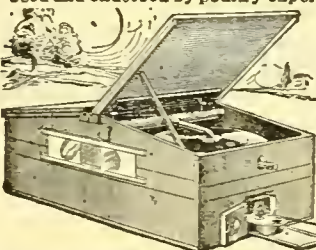
chicks are hatched toe mark them so as to keep track of each hen's progeny. The past couple of years we have set quite a number of these eggs in the incubator for about 10 days. Then take them out and give to the biddies to finish hatching, in this way we quite often can run three hatches off from a hen before she gets next to what is going on.

Another item that must be taken into consideration is the up-keep of the nests. It sure is surprising how that constant daily fussing tells on them while it's not a costly up-keep in the

Hodgson Portable Poultry Houses

WIGWARM Brooder


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.



\$15.00

No. 0 Colony Laying House— for 12 Hens

Fitted complete with nests, fountain and feed trough. Sanitary—easily cleaned. One man can easily care for several hundred birds. Nicely painted—set up in 15 minutes. A comfortable year-round house. In stormy weather the run may be covered, giving a protected scratching room. Size, 10x4 ft., 5 feet high.



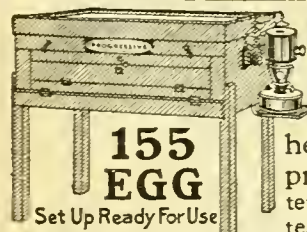
\$20.00

Send for catalogue.

Visit our showrooms (Room 320, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass., and Craftsman Bldg., 6 East 39th St., New York)

E. F. HODGSON CO.,

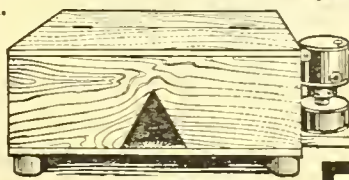
Address all correspondence to Boston



Bigger Hatches and Healthier Chicks

Progressive Incubators furnish the right conditions to hatch a strong, healthy chicken from every fertile egg. *Hundreds of dead air cells* protect eggs against sudden changes. The copper-built hot water heating system maintains uniform temperature in the egg chamber. Safety lamp, thermometer, egg tester, egg tray and all other parts are the best that can be made. Deep nursery. Shipped complete ready for use with a guarantee to buy back with 8% interest if you are not satisfied. Incubator alone, \$7.35. Incubator and 155-chick hot water Brooder both, \$9.85. No extras to buy—no chance to lose. Freight prepaid East of Rockies. Get your order in quick—today—and start the season right.

Write for Big Free Incubator Book—Shows why Progressive Incubators and Brooders are better built, yet cost less than others. Records of wonderful hatches and practical pointers on poultry keeping. Tells all about the dead air cell construction, found only in Progressive machines. Send for it today and learn more about the Progressive way.



READ THESE PROGRESSIVE RECORDS

J. E. Caldwell, of Caldwell, W. Va., hatched 100% of fertile eggs the Progressive way.

Mrs. John Opperman, of Botkins, Ohio, reports a chick from every egg and she uses the Progressive Incubator.

J. R. Allen, Portsmouth, Ohio, reports four 100% perfect hatches and he raised all the chicks the Progressive way.

All wood parts
California Redwood
Double Doors.

\$7.35

LOWEST PRICE YET FOR 155-EGG INCUBATOR

Freight prepaid East of Rockies and sold on Buy Back Guarantee.

Progressive Incubator Co., Box 191, Racine, Wis.

way of expenditures. It sure is some labor item on all style trap nests I have used when summed up for the year.

One of the worst drawbacks, however, to trap-nesting on large plants, is to get labor that will give the nests and the hens the proper attention for a whole year, and unless they both have this the records will be of little value, and that's why the results that are being attained today are coming from breeders with the medium sized plants, where they can personally see after nests and biddy's wants.

A great many of the successful commercial breeders today owe a good part of their success to the labor-saving systems they employ in caring for their flocks. The automatic feeder as well as the deep litter once a day system of feeding are gaining friends daily as they both appeal to the busy man, or the man with the small flock, whose other business requires him to be away most of the time. I know of a Rural Mail Carrier that gathers his eggs, scatters the following day's grain in the litter, as well as to supply water to his birds in the evening before or early the following morning, and he is making good. To such breeders trap-nesting is out of the question, and the next best thing for them to do (and is generally done) is to depend upon the up-keep and improvement of their flocks, through the introduction of new blood from breeders who make it a business to trap-nest and sell foundation stock.

A VALUABLE POULTRY BULLETIN—FREE

For the benefit of thousands who are interested in raising poultry "to make money"—the Prairie State Incubator Co., of Homer City, Pa., have just issued a bulletin, which is entirely free from advertising, but which takes up the subject of Commercial Egg Farms; How To Get High Production; Housing of Poultry; Maturing Young Stock; Feeding; What To Feed; Care of Poultry; Day Old Chicks, and How To Produce Prize Winners.

No one is more capable of treating the subjects mentioned from a money-making standpoint than is Mr. Nix, president of the Prairie State Incubator Co. His experience of more than 37 years in the incubator industry—meeting the largest and most successful poultrymen of the country—himself successful—gives weight and authority to every statement in this Special Poultry Bulletin No. 1, which he sends free and post-paid to any of our readers who will write for it. We can bespeak the value of this bulletin, coming as it does from a man who is at the top of the poultry raising profession.

Also, if you are interested in high class incubators, he will be glad to send you their new 1915 Prairie State catalog; a book that is mentioned as the best of its kind published. Address, Prairie State Incubator Co., 204 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

WHAT IS THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB?

1. It is a booster organization for White Plymouth Rocks.
 2. It entitles you to compete for club ribbons and the handsome specials at all poultry shows. And puts you in direct touch with all White Plymouth Rock breeders.
 3. It entitles you to participate in the educational propaganda now under way to interest the novice and beginner in this premier breed.
 4. White Plymouth Rocks are the most perfected exhibition fowl bred today, and year after year have won more sweepstake prizes in open competition than any other two varieties combined.
 5. White Plymouth Rocks have attained the highest official record for the number of eggs laid in one year, and for twenty years have reigned supreme as the most profitable producer of marketable eggs.
 6. More White Plymouth Rock dressed poultry is received in the New York and Boston markets than all other varieties combined.
 7. As an admirer and breeder of this superior breed, you should line up with the White Rock forces.
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BORDENTOWN, Box W, NEW JERSEY

GREATER BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW

By W. A. Wolford

(Continued from page 152)

reflects much credit upon the Secretary, Wm. C. Denny, who was confronted with many obstacles not the least of which was the cattle epidemic which for several days made the outlook for a successful show very discouraging and in fact proved an annoyance up until the close of the exhibition. Of optimistic disposition he persisted in his efforts and was rewarded with the bringing together of one of the most representative exhibitions of poultry ever held in this section. The cattle epidemic had its effect, however, and had it not occurred at this time I dare say the number of exhibitors would have greatly exceeded the 400 mark and the total number of specimens would have passed five thousand.

On Friday morning announcement was made that the premium money was ready and all during the day and up to a late hour Saturday exhibitors were busy "cashing in". This was a feature that apparently appealed to them and also made many friends for the Greater Buffalo Show. Checks that were not called for were promptly mailed as were also the premium ribbons. Before the close of the show it was announced that the third annual exhibition would be held Thanksgiving Week, 1915. The hall as well as the services of several judges have been engaged.

THE CLASSES

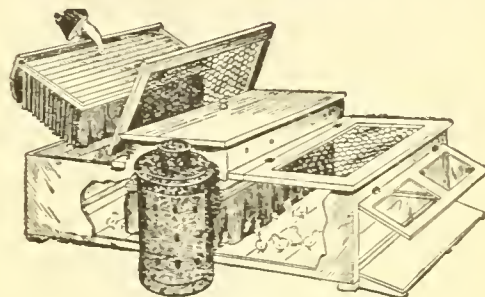
The Plymouth Rocks with the exception of the Buffs were judged by H. P. Schwab, who spoke very highly of the general high quality in all classes. The Barred Rocks while not as numerous as this old and popular variety should have been, contained some exceptionally good quality and according to Judge Schwab some candidates for high honors at later shows. Among the successful exhibitors was Jas. T. Huston, Williamsport, Pa., who won fifth cock and second cockerel.

White Rocks as usual brought out strong classes and close competition,

Urban Farms, Pine Ridge, Buffalo, N. Y., winning second cock; fourth hen; first and fifth cockerel; fourth pullet; second pen old, and third pen young. Second cockerel went to Theo. Poole, Dewitt, N. Y.; fourth cock; first and second hens; first and fifth pullets; first pen old, and first pen young to C. F. Webster, Girard, Pa. First and second cockerels and first hen were unusually fine specimens portraying Plymouth Rock type to the fullest extent. The Buffs were the banner class in the Plymouth Rock alley and were a quality class from beginning to end, in fact seldom is a better class seen at any exhibition. Some truly remarkable specimens were in line. Among those that stood out prominently was first pullet. She not only possessed beautiful type but was a model for color, being one even shade of golden buff from head to tail. This bird was shown by E. H. Lichtenwalter, Girard, Pa., who also won fourth and fifth cock; second and fourth hen; third cockerel; third pullet and first pen young. W. J. Wiberly, Peekskill, N. Y., also made a small entry and spent the week at the show. He won first cock with a beautiful bird of fine type and color and reported good business during the week. Fred Armer, Ballston Spa, N. Y., another old time breeder of the Buffs just to show that he still knows how to produce good ones, carried off third cock, fourth pen young. Vierheller Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., made an entry in all classes and secured a place in each except cockerel. Their complete winnings were second cock; first and fifth hen; fourth pullet; first old pen and first young pen.

Partridge Rocks while not a large class brought out some fine specimens of good type and markings. This was especially true of first cock, cockerel and pullet. Silver Penciled were a small class. Columbians furnished a strong class with honors closely contested, second and fourth cock, first and second hens, second and fourth cockerels, first and second pullet, first pen old and third pen young going to Frank G. Bean, Collegeville, Pa. Lew H. Bown, East Aurora, N. Y., won third cock; third and fifth pullets, first,

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third and fifth cockerels; third and fifth hen; first, second and third young pens; second and fifth pen old. Mason H. Holmwood, Orchard Park, N. Y., won fourth pullet.

Wyandottes were well represented, seven varieties being on exhibition. The Whites were the banner class as well as one of the largest classes in the show. Sunnybrook Farm, C. D. Cleveland, Prop., Eatontown, N. J., won first cock; third and fourth hens; second cockerel; first pen old and third pen young. Second and fourth cock; first hen and third cockerel; third pullet; second pen old and first pen young went to Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

T. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y., made a killing in Buffs, winning every first prize for which he competed. His complete winnings were as follows: First and second cock; first and second hen; first, second, third and fifth cockerels; first and second pullets and first young pen. Stuart A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., won fourth cock; third hen; fourth cockerel; third and fifth pullet and second pen young.

Sheffield Farms, H. B. Hark, Mgr., Glendale, Ohio, made one of their noted exhibits of Partridge Wyandottes and made nearly a clean sweep winning first and third cock; first, second and third hen; first, second, third and fourth cockerel; first, second, third and fourth pullet; first pen old and first and second pen young. This farm has made remarkable progress with this variety and have succeeded establishing a type that is not excelled in any variety of Wyandottes. This type was well illustrated in their first prize pullet which approached the Standard type I dare say as closely as is possible for a living model. She was also excellent in penciling, the markings being clean cut and sharp in all sections.

Both Mottled and Black Javas brought out some choice specimens, Urban Farms winning second cock; fourth hen and first young pen in Mottled Javas, and Seth Morton, Albany, N. Y., first cock; fifth hen; first and second cockerel; first and second pullet in the same class.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds brought out the banner class of the show and Judge Card had his hands full in picking the ribbon bearers. However, he emerged from his task with colors flying and every one seemed well satisfied with the results. Second and third cock, first and fourth hens, second, third and fifth cockerels; third pullet; first and second pen old; first, second and third pen young going to Houck & Alt, Buffalo, N. Y., and Black Creek, Ontario. China Hanchett, Greenway, Verona, N. Y., won fifth cock, and fifth pen young. Rock Creek Poultry Farm, Geneseo, N. Y., fifth hen. Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass., first cockerel. E. M. Dutton, Newfane, N. Y., first and second pullet; fourth young pen.

The Rose Comb class brought out another close contest with many good birds left after the winners were up. First cock; second, third and fourth old pens going to C. E. Riley, Buffalo, N. Y. Third cock; third and fifth hen; first and fifth pullets; fourth and fifth pens young to E. M. Dutton. First pen young; second and fourth cock; second hen and fourth cockerel to Harold Tompkins. Kaufman and Windheim, Nutley, N. J., won first and fourth hens; first, second and third

cockerels; second and third pullets; first old pen and second and third young pen. A small showing of R. I. Whites, Buckeyes and Dominiques completed the American class. A total of 643 single entries making up the exhibition to this point.

The Asiatic classes were represented by 48 single entries, the Black Langshans being in the majority, Urban Farms winning first, second and fourth and fifth cocks; second, third and fifth hens; third cockerel; first, fourth and fifth pullet; first pen old and first pen young. McDonough and Bidwell, Newark, N. Y., made a small entry in this class and won third cock; second cockerel and second pullet.

In the Mediterranean classes all varieties of Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas and Blue Andalusians were well represented. Nine varieties of Leghorns were on exhibition with good sized exhibits in most classes, Single Comb White,

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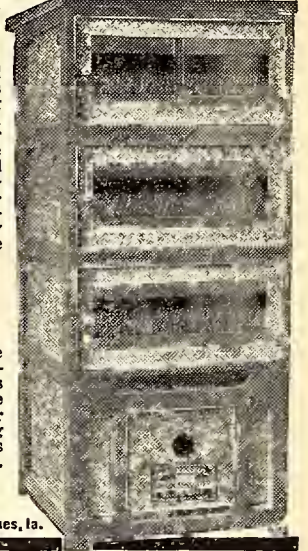
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At the Grand Central Palace Show, New York City, Dec., 1914, in competition with 11 exhibitors, I won 1, 2 cockerel, class of 13; 2nd pullet, class of 12; 3, 5 hen; 3rd pen; most points on males and best display. At the Dec., 1913, Palace Show in competition with 12 other breeders, I won 1st cock, class of 15; 3rd cockerel, class of 19; 3rd pen; 3rd display and 2nd highest number of points on males. Have exhibited 31 birds at two shows this fall and winter and 28 were placed. Only two birds were shown twice. My Columbians are as good layers as they are winners. Males \$3.00 and up. Females \$2.00 and up. Am booking egg orders at \$5.00 per 15 with a 25% deposit, remainder to be sent 3 days before shipment, which can be made anytime after March 1st. Satisfaction or your money back.

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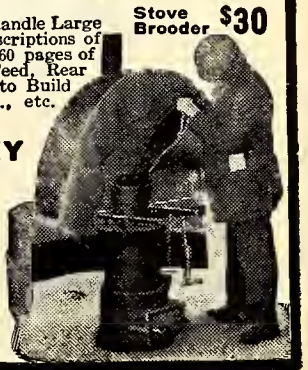
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Browns and Buffs and Blacks all being large classes, the latter according to Judge Drevnstedt being the finest class of Black Leghorns he had ever handled. In the S. C. Brown class breeders from six states and Canada were represented, including Massachusetts on the east and California on the west. Williams Bros. & Brace, Fullerton, Calif., made an entry of three cock birds securing a place on each, viz: second and fourth and fifth. Henderson & Billings, St. Marys, Ont., captured first honors in the cockerel class with a bird of remarkable color and good Leghorn type. These same breeders came back strong in the R. C. Browns, winning first and second cock; first and third hens; first and third cockerel; first and third pullet. Turtle Point Farms, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., won first pen; third cock; second hen; second cockerel and second pullet. S. C. Whites brought out a fine class, Moore Bros., Moscow, N. Y., capturing fourth cock; third hen; third cockerel; third pullet, and first pen old. Eagle Bay Farms, Silver Creek, N. Y., showed some classy birds that would probably have gone higher in the awards had the show been a few weeks later, as it was they were not quite in show condition. Their winnings consisted of fourth hen and second pen old. They also own second prize cockerel, having acquired same by purchase, a trim bird of nice lines that should prove his value in the breeding pen. Some fine specimens were exhibited in the Rose Comb White class, indicating that breeders of that variety are making rapid progress. As a whole the class was of good type and showed marked improvement in combs a point in which the Rose Combs have been weak. First cock went to Urban Farms, also fourth hen and fifth cockerel and second pen old. Turtle Point Farm captured first old pen; first pullet; second and fourth cockerel; second and fifth hen, and second and third cock. A Almendinger, Buffalo, N. Y., first hen; first and third cockerel; second, third and fourth pullet.

S.C. Buffs a good class and some good birds unplaced, fifth cock; third hen; third and fourth pullet; first old pen and second young pen going to L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y. Third and fourth cock; fourth and fifth hen and fourth pen young went to Canadian Leghorn specialists, Henderson & Billings. Rose Comb Buffs a select class.

S. C. Blacks were the sensation of the Leghorn alley with a large entry of high class birds throughout. Turtle Point Farm won first cock; third pullet; first pen old. Henderson & Billings first, second and fourth hens; second, third, fourth and fifth cockerels and fifth pullet. First cockerel was purchased by Turtle Point Farms. Silver Leghorns were another choice class with some excellent specimens among the winners. For the "dyed in the wool" fancier here is a variety that presents wonderful opportunities for breeding problems. Turtle Point Farms, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have a large and select flock of this variety and their entry is always near the front when the ribbons are up. Their full winnings here were first and second hen; fourth cock; fourth cockerel; fourth and fifth pullets.

The Columbian Leghorns, the latest addition to the Leghorn family, completed the Leghorn display and for the

time this variety has been before the public they show truly remarkable progress. This was especially true of the first prize pullet, a neat, clean cut little bird showing excellent Leghorn type and color that would rival any of the Columbian varieties yet produced. She was exhibited by Lew H. Bown, who also won second, fourth and fifth pullet; second, third and fourth and fifth cockerel; first hen; second and third cock and first young pen. First cock; second hen; first cockerel and third pullet went to Prof. Evans, Cranston, R. I., who claims the honor for originating this variety.

Good classes were the rule in S. C. and R. C. Black and R. C. White Minorcas and many excellent birds were under the ribbons. The S. C. Whites did not come out strong only a few entries being in evidence. This was also true of the White Faced Black Spanish. Blue Andalusians brought out a fine class with some truly wonderful specimens, in fact it is seldom that one sees a class of the quality of the one exhibited here.

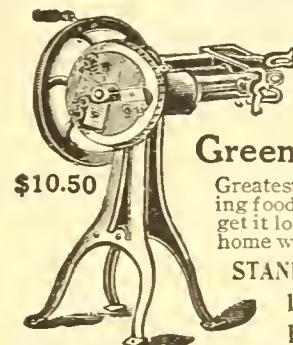
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Anconas indicated their popularity by a fine entry of high class birds in all classes. Urban Farms were among the winners here and fourth cock; first hen; fifth pullet and second pen young was their allotment. Elcova Farms, Verbank, N. Y., won fifth hen; first cockerel; second pullet, and first young pen. A small but very select class of R. C. Anconas completed the Mediterranean varieties.

The English classes consisted of five varieties of Orpingtons, Silver Gray Dorkings, Speckled, Red and Light Sussex, White and Dark Cornish and in a majority of cases large and strong classes were the rule. This was particularly true of Buff, White and Black Orpingtons, Dorkings and Dark Cornish. Altogether in this section there were 239 single entries.

The S. C. Buff Orpingtons were probably the finest class of this variety ever shown in Buffalo. The Rawnsley-Shields Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, was the principal winner, capturing all firsts excepting first cock. Their complete winnings were second and third cock; first and second hen; first, third and fourth cockerel; first and fourth pullet; first pen old and first pen young. Mr. Rawnsley who is an authority on Orpingtons and one of the best conditioners in the business, accompanied the exhibit. Mr. Rawnsley is an Englishman by birth and received his early training under some of England's greatest experts. He is the inventor of a poultry drier, that is said to possess many points of merit. It is now on the market and may be found advertised elsewhere in this issue. The proper drying is one of the secrets of success in washing birds.

In the White Orpington alley there appeared a new "light", a quiet and gentlemanly young man who made many friends during show week. He was christened Edward A. Sheldon, and his father before him was an old time fancier. He comes from Oswego, N. Y., and he certainly has quality White Orpingtons as the following awards will prove: First cock; first, third and fourth hen; first, second and fifth cockerel; first pullet, and first pen old. Won a first in every class in which he competed. The Rogers Poultry Yards, Cincinnati, Ohio, made three entries each in the cockerel and pullet classes, but unfortunately one of their best cockerels was killed in transit through carelessness on the part of the express company. They won third and fourth cockerel, and second, third and fourth pullet. Owen Farms won second pen old and second pen young; third cock, and fifth pullet.

Both the Black and Blue Orpington classes contained some select specimens. This was especially true of the first prize Black hen. Silver Gray Dorkings brought out some wonderful specimens and for those who desire meat with beauty of plumage they should fill the bill to ones heart's desire. It really seems strange that such an attractive bird with the many good qualities they are said to possess does not have a larger following. If present day breeders would give the same attention to the merits of old breeds as they do some of the new creations there would not be such a scramble for new breeds with the later "bursting of the bubble". Following the Dorkings came the Sussex, Red,

Speckled and Light and from close observation they remind me of the Dorking especially the Speckled, and these excel their sister varieties in body type. Neither the Light nor the Red show the massive body of this tri-colored variety. Some remarkably good specimens were shown in all three varieties, the Rawnsley-Shields Poultry Farm, E. K. Conrad and W. M. Patteson being the principal winners. The Rawnsley-Shields Farm won first cock; second hen; second and fourth cockerels; first and third pullets first pen young in Speckled Sussex. First cock; first and second hen; first and fourth cockerel; second and third pullet; first pen old and first pen young, in Reds. E. K. Conrad, Hackensack, N. J., won second cock; first hen; fifth cockerel; second pullet, and second young pen in Speckled, and second cock; third hen; fifth cockerel; first pullet and second pen young in Reds. W. M. Patteson, Penn Yan, N. Y., won third and fourth hen; first and third cockerels; fourth pullet; third pen in Speckled, and in Reds he was awarded second and third cockerel; fourth and fifth pullets and third pen. Mr. Patteson also exhibited the Light variety and won third and fourth hens; second pen.

The Dark Cornish in the words of Judge Drevestadt were one of the best classes of the variety he ever handled. The entry consisted of twelve cocks, eighteen hens, eleven cockerels, ten pullets, six pens old and three pens young. All firsts but one went to Judge Graves of Missouri, on a beautiful entry consisting of one cock, two hens, one cockerel, two pullets and a pen of old. The star of the class was first prize pullet, a beautifully penciled bird with broad back and short thick legs set well apart, without doubt one of the finest birds

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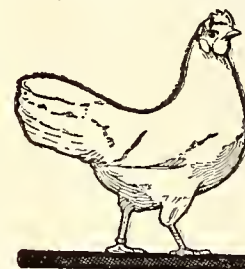
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Heavy laying breeding pens and pullets \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00; cocks and cockerels \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10.00. A trio at \$10.00, \$15.00 or \$20.00



will give you a splendid start. See catalogue for complete description.

All stock sold on approval, and insured for 30 days. Return birds within three days, at our expense if not satisfactory, and money will be refunded.

Winners at 14 high shows during the past year, 40 first prizes and 46 second prizes. See catalogue for list. Let us quote prices on winners for your show.

Free catalogue tells the whole story. Testimonials from every state; complete description of how we developed laying and exhibition qualities. Shows views of farm and buildings, describes the birds we have to sell and gives all the information you will want before buying. If you need stock now, or eggs and chicks in the Spring, write now for this catalogue.

FERRIS LEGHORN FARM,

GEO. B. FERRIS, 908 N. Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

ORR'S POULTRY FEEDS

WM. ORR & SONS,

Are made with the utmost care and contain only the best ingredients obtainable. They are made by thoroughly posted millers and poultrymen. The quality is very high, the results positive. *The real standard of perfection in Poultry Feeds.* Send for circular and price list.

Box 2,

ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.

LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

The kind that wins and lays. Birds of my line and breeding have won for years at the leading shows, including Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Buffalo, Indianapolis, etc., etc. They have the habit for quality and will win for you. This year I have 700 youngsters that show superior merit and can supply you with the quality to win. A few selected yearlings for sale. Write me your wants and let me tell you how I can serve you. Choice breeding birds in correctly mated trios and pens a specialty.

FRED C. LISK,

Box L,

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\$1.50 for a "BUCKEYE"
Genuine

100% Hatch Incubator

anywhere east of the Rockies and north of Texas. A little higher in the west on account of freight rates. Not a toy nor experiment, but a genuine 60-egg scientific hatcher. Six sizes up to 600 eggs at proportionate prices. The incubator that gives you only 60% to 70% hatches is an egg waster. The "BUCKEYE" gets a chick from every hatchable egg. Nearly half a million in successful operation and sold by 1100 dealers.



40 DAYS
TRIAL

Prove It For Yourself

Guaranteed to Hatch Every Hatchable Egg

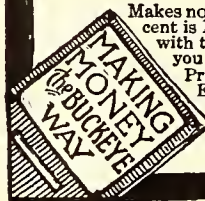
Makes no difference what they TELL you, 70 per cent is NOT a good hatch. You get 100 per cent with the "BUCKEYE" every time, whether you understand chickens or not.

Prove this at our risk. Try the "BUCKEYE" 40 days. If you don't get a chick from every hatchable egg, send it back at our expense. We make this un-

usual guarantee to prove that the "BUCKEYE" is in a class by itself and should not be compared with 70 per cent hatches.

Free Book: "Making Money the Buckeye Way." Of great value to poultry raisers. Sent free with catalog and name of dealer. Write today.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 527 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio



of this variety shown in many a day. First cock was a wonder in type, being low set on strong and muscular shanks set well apart and attracted much attention from Cornish breeders present. Second prize cockerel while not possessing the breadth of back and breast of the first prize bird was a good one, being much shorter on shank, giving that bulldog appearance for which this variety are noted. There were also some excellent birds unplaced but this is to be expected in a quality class of this kind.

Polish and Hamburgs small classes due to the holding up of Canadian entries on account of the hoof and mouth disease. A peculiar situation arose in this respect. The Canadian authorities would permit birds to be forwarded to the show but placed a ban on their return afterward. This state of affairs prevented a majority of the Canadian exhibitors from sending their entries. Had it not been for this the hall as large as it is would have been filled to the overflow stage.

A nice class of Houdans headed the French varieties. These were followed by White, Buff and Salmon Faverolles. The Whites being the more popular brought out the largest classes. The principal winners in this class were Dictograph Farm, West Nyack, N. Y., and Lew H. Bown. Dictograph won first cock; second hen; third cockerel; first pullet, and first young pen. Lew H. Bown, first old pen; second young pen; third and fifth cock; third and fourth hen; second cockerel; second, third and fourth pullet. One cannot see these birds without admiring them and they deserve to become immensely popular. Those who have tried them are very enthusiastic in their praise. Among the claims made for them is ability to lay and rapid growth thereby furnishing at an early age excellent broilers or friers and later on a roasting carcass that is claimed is exceeded by none.

Silver and Golden Campines fine classes with many excellent specimens in both varieties. There still appears to be some divergence of opinion between judges and breeders as to the proper markings, some judges favoring birds with the spider markings while others desire the wider white bar. We believe a careful reading of the Standard would decide in favor of the later. You hear this question of barring or penciling discussed at nearly every show where this variety is exhibited.

McDonough & Bidwell, Newark, N. Y., exhibited both varieties and won first hen; third cock; fifth cockerel; second pullet in Silvers and first cock; third

hen; and second pullet in Golden. Their Golden cockerel first at New York State Fair in September, was passed by Judge Schilling who on account of his maturity believed he was a cock. Had this bird not been displaced he would have been an easy winner. The writer is personally acquainted with Mr. McDonough, and has known him for some time and he afterward said that he had raised the bird from a chick and stated positively that he was a cockerel. I mention this merely to give these breeders credit for producing a bird of this quality.

Among the miscellaneous varieties were White La Bresse exhibited by Urban Farms, and Black La Bresse and Cou Cou Malines shown by W. M. Pateson. All these are French breeds, the former conforming to our egg laying types while the latter one noted in their native land for their table qualities. The Urbau Farms also made an exhibit of Jungle fowl and Naked Necks and they proved to be a great attraction for the visiting public as well as many poultrymen in attendance.

Buttercups were out in force and Judge Anderson had his hands full with the newly popularized variety. Great improvement has been made in the feather markings of the breed during the past two seasons and this improvement was greatly in evidence at this show. They still lack in this respect, but what is lacking here is made up in enthusiasm of their breeders, for one never met a more earnest and enthusiastic lot of breeders than those guarding the destinies of the Buttercups. Elcova Farms made a small entry in this class and won fourth cock and third pullet.

There was a fair representation of Exhibition and Pit Games and a nice

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

Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big COCKEREL \$ NOW at very reasonable prices. PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN

COVERT'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Winners at the largest shows and grand Pens mated for Eggs and Baby Chicks. Send for catalogue and learn more about the coming BUFFS.

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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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Two pens each very select, will spare a few eggs.

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MYERS' BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Lady Beautiful Strain—Female Line Exclusively

Consistent winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, Philadelphia, Hagerstown and other leading shows. **WINNINGS, 1913:**—at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1st and 5th hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 3rd pen. **Champion Female** in Barred Rock class. **At Philadelphia,** 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th pullet, 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th pullet-bred male, 1st pen to produce exhibition pullets, Cup for best display. **Champion Hen** of show, all breeds considered. **WINNINGS, 1912:**—At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1st hen, 2nd pullet, special for best shaped female in Barred Rock class. **At Philadelphia,** 1st, 2nd and 8th hen, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullet bred male, 1st 3rd, 5th 6th and 8th pullet. **Champion Hen** of show, all breeds considered. Have a grand lot of breeding stock for sale. If you want to improve your stock write me for a cockerel, or if you want to breed winners let me mate you a trio or pen.

C. N. MYERS,

HANOVER, PA.



Young's Strain S. C. White Leghorns

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 of America, at Madison Square Garden, New York, for the past thirteen consecutive years I have won best display, and from three to five first prizes, every bird being bred and raised by me. Hundreds of yearling hens for sale from my best line bred laying stock \$2.00 up, and the grandest lot of cockerels I ever offered for sale.

Mating List Free.

D. W. YOUNG,

MONROE, N. Y.

exhibition of Bantams. In the Bantam section Urban Farms won first and second hen; first cockerel; first, second, third and fourth pullet in White Booted; second cock; first hen; first cockerel; first and second pullet and first old pen Black Tailed Japanese. First hen; first cockerel; first pullet and first pen old White Silkie; first cock; third hen; second cockerel; third and fourth pullet and first pen old Booted Mille Fluor Bantams; first cock; first hen Black Booted Belgian Bantams; first cock; first and second hen Mottled Booted Belgian Bantams.

Waterfowl brought out a fairly representative entry with some excellent specimens among the winners. This was particularly true of the Rouen Ducks, which were represented by a class of fourteen. The Maples, A. G. Barlow, Prop., Medina, N. Y., won first old drake; first old duck, with a remarkable pair that had both size and fine color markings. The same exhibitor also won fourth and fifth young drakes and second and fifth young ducks. Sidney A. Woodcock, Fredonia, N. Y., made a small entry in the Peneiled Runner classes and was awarded second old drake; fourth old duck; fourth and fifth young drake and third young duck. Houek & Alt entered a pair of Buff Orpington ducks and were awarded first and second prizes.

Fourteen Geese of four varieties and twelve Turkeys made up these exhibits. The Maples succeeded in winning all four firsts and two seconds in the Bronze Turkey class. Mr. Barlow, the manager, reports a brisk demand for choicest stock and advised that he had a select lot of toms that would make excellent breeders for sale. One of these toms offers an excellent opportunity of introducing new blood into your flock and as they are moderately priced it should be a strong inducement for those in need of new life and vigor in their flocks to give one a trial.

About five hundred pigeons representing nearly all varieties were penned and made a very interesting exhibit.

HERE AND THERE

The Cyphers Incubator Company had an interesting exhibit under the left balcony and from the interest displayed by the spectators we are led to believe that many new friends were made for the Syphers products. The exhibit included incubators, brooders, colony and portable houses, poultry supplies, etc., etc. The New Semi-Mammoth Incubator exhibited for the first time attracted a great deal of attention and we believe that this machine will fill a long felt want in the poultry industry.

John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., spent a day at the show. The White

Wyandotte alley was the main center of attraction. He reported a lively demand for Regal White Wyandottes and anticipated one of the best seasons in the history of the industry.

Col. Hugh A. Rose, Welland, Ont., whose military duties demand the most of his time, managed to spend a few hours at the show. He expressed his regrets that he was unable to exhibit but promises to make things interesting another year.

Hon. Jos. Russell, Toronto, Can., was another Canadian whose entries were held up by the cattle quarantine. Mr. Russell spent the greater part of the week at the show and was greatly interested in the Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte exhibits.

S. L. Roberts, Taunton, Mass., spent a day at the show. Mr. Roberts whose hobby is Buff Cochins, was greatly disappointed in not finding any of his favorites here. Mr. Roberts is of Oakland Farms, whose flock of Buff are the most noted in the country. An invitation has been extended him to show at Buffalo next November.

T. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y., breeder of Buff Wyandottes, spent a day at the show and was highly elated over his winnings. We understand that Mr. Hewke made several sales, some running into three figures.

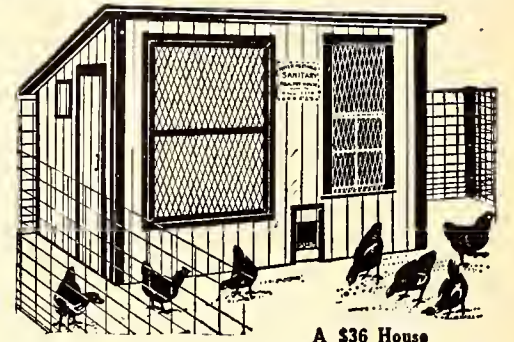
Hugh Hark, manager of the poultry department of Sheffield Farms, accompanied his exhibit and made many new acquaintances during the week. I dare say that he made many friends for the Partridge Wyandottes especially those bred at Sheffield Farms. Mr. Hark advised that he was trap-nesting several

LITTLE'S R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
Descended from a son of Sensation that we still own. They have all the great Sensation color but we have vastly improved them in type. Our catalog sent on request gives history and our great Boston win. Address
GEO. W. LITTLE, 700 Washington St., So. Braintree, Mass

"Slades" Imperial Pekin, and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks
Young and old stock. Show birds a specialty. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN SLADE, MALVERN, PA

COLORED LEG BANDS

Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green, 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-\$1.00; 250-\$2.25.
232-B N. Third St. **CHAS. L. STILES** COLUMBUS, OHIO



A \$36 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 henhouse outfit for 30 hens. Price, \$36.00. Painted two coats.

Potter Portable "Readible" Poultry Houses
And henhouse outfits and supplies give satisfaction to thousands who have bought them in the last 12 years. Don't Build or Buy until you get our 100-page catalog, mailed for 4c to pay postage. Start right. Save money and get the world's best, high-grade, time-tried poultry equipment.
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SINGLE AND ROSE COMB

Guaranteed winners for any show. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets and pens. Guaranteed breeding pens. Write for prices
ROCK CREEK FARM, Route 2, GENESEO, N. Y.



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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Exhibition Stock now ready. Grasp the opportunity to secure stock from one of the greatest winning strains of Leghorns in America. Farm raised, healthy, vigorous. They lay as well as win. Our free catalogue gives full information with description of our 12 matings. Send for copy to-day. Remember that we can supply you with layers or winners.

"You can win with our Strain"

MOORE BROS., Box W, MOSCOW, N. Y.

Wisconsin Wins In Big Hatching Contests Every Year

130 Egg Incubator

130 Chick Brooder

BOTH For \$10 Freight Paid East of Rockies

1910
Mrs. J. McMahon, Veedersburg, Ind., in 1910 won in Missouri Valley Farmer Hatching contest, hatching 125 chicks from 125 eggs.

1911
Mr. C. B. Armitage, Atwater, Ohio, in 1911 won in Successful Farming contest, getting 181 chicks from 181 eggs in two hatches.

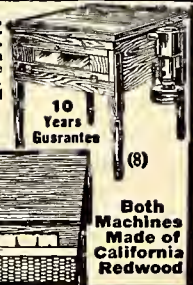
1912
Mrs. J. W. Mize Vaughns Mill, Ky., in 1912 won in Successful Farming contest getting 208 chicks from 209 eggs in two settings.

1913
Mrs. F. H. Lewis, Montrose, Pa., in 1913 won in Successful Farming contest getting 96 chicks from 96 eggs in one setting.

1914
Mr. C. C. Rich, Russiaville, Ind., won in 1914 Successful Farming Hatching contest getting 94 chicks from 94 eggs—the first hatch he ever made with incubator.

Think of It! You Can have a Pair of These Famous Prize Winners for Only \$10—Freight Paid East of the Rockies or 180 Egg Incubator Chick Brooder Both \$12

Wisconsins have hot water heat, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating, Nursery under tray. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers, all set up, ready to use when you get them. Incubators finished in their natural color showing the high grade California Redwood lumber we use—not painted to cover up cheap material. If you will send for our catalog we will gladly send you a sample of the material, then you can compare it with the kind others use. Be sure to find out what material an incubator is made of before you buy. If you will do this we know you will order a Wisconsin. Machines shipped on 30 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. **Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 62, Racine, Wis.**



Both Machines Made of California Redwood

pens and meant to prove that for an all around fowl that his favorites were the equal of any. He is certainly getting some nice egg records and as to show qualities the birds speak for themselves.

E. H. Lichtenwaller, Girard, Pa., spent a few days at the show looking after his Buff Rocks, and the exhibit of Webster Farms in the White Rock alley. Mr. Lichtenwaller reports a successful season and says that he is prepared to furnish choice breeding birds of the same lines as his winners. His first prize pullet was one of the sensations of the Buff Rock class.

W. J. Wiberly, Peekskill, N. Y., another of the successful Buff Rock exhibitors, was very much in evidence during the show. Mr. Wiberly enjoyed a trip to Niagara Falls and also visited many points of interest in Buffalo. He was high in his praise of the Buffalo Show. His first prize cock was a model for color and type and this was not the first time that a blue ribbon decorated his coop.

W. M. Anderson of Turtle Point Farms, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., who judged Anconas and Buttercups, also made a fine exhibit in the Leghorn classes. He was well pleased with his winnings and commented on the average high quality of the Leghorn classes. Turtle Point Farms are Leghorn specialists and make a specialty of supplying high class exhibition and breeding birds. They showed a particularly fine string of Silver Leghorns.

W. M. Patteson, Penn Yan, N. Y., whose hobby is table poultry, has selected the Sussex and Cou Cou Malines as the highest type of poultry for that purpose. Mr. Patteson is an enthusiastic fancier and believes that there is a demand for a fowl that not only fulfills standard requirements but also excels as a meat producer. He believes with such a fowl there is an unlimited market among the poorer classes who desire something with which to reduce the high cost of living. For this purpose he is promoting the above varieties. He has some very convincing arguments and spent two days at the show getting converts to his theories.

Hugo Freese, than whom there is no more ardent Red fan, was very much in evidence all the week looking after his exhibit of Reds and making sales. Hugo has a large establishment at Geneseo, N. Y., called Rock Creek Farm, where he produces large numbers of quality Reds of both combs.

China Hanchett, Verona, Greenway, N. Y., spent a short time at the show and was highly elated upon learning that he had won several places in the strong class of Reds that is always a feature of this show.

C. D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J., secretary of the Madison Square Garden Show, exhibited White Wyandottes and judged Golden, Silver, Partridge and Silver Penciled. He spent several days at the show and was very optimistic on the future outlook of the poultry business, in fact he reported a lively demand for Sunnybrook White Wyandottes.

Len Rawsley of the Rawsley-Shields Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, spent much time looking over the Buff varieties. Mr. Rawsley is a crank on Buff color and judging from his Buff Orpingtons he knows how to produce it. His exhibit of this variety was one of the features of the Orpington exhibit. He not only gets that rich golden buff but also the deep broad bodied Orpington type that is so often lacking in this variety. He is also enthusiastic over the Sussex and predicts a lively demand for them.

E. C. Vail, Prop. Elcova Farm, Verbank, N. Y., came with his entries of Anconas and Buttercups, and after the judging was completed returned home. But during his short stay the city had made such an impression on him that he was forced to return and stay until the close of the show.

Louis H. Vierheller, Pittsburgh, Pa., who exhibited Buff Rocks, was enthusiastic in his praise of the Buffalo Show. He made a flying trip just to see how well his Buffs fared and when he returned to the smoky city his hat band had increased somewhat in size.

Chas. B. Shields, Columbus, Ohio, of the Rawsley-Shields Poultry Farm,

extensive breeders of Buff Orpingtons and Red, Speckled and Light Sussex spent some time at the show.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM

The vigorous strain is the title by which the product of the Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass., are known, and those who have handled the exhibits of this farm at prominent shows declare that the name is well applied. Silver Campines are the specialty of this farm and in their advertising in this issue they give some of their winnings at prominent shows which indicate that they have birds of exceptional quality. They solicit the patronage of A. P. W. readers and we wish to add in our assurance of the reliability of this farm and feel that those who favor them with an order will receive fair treatment and satisfaction in the fullest sense of the word. The Campines are conceded by all to be prolific producers of large white eggs. This feature combined with their beauty of plumage not only makes them favorites with the egg producer, but also with the fancier who delights to wrestle with the knotty problems in producing exhibition specimens. A letter address as above will bring some interesting information to A. P. W. readers mentioning this paper that desire to give this breed a trial.

I WILL SEND FREE YOU A DIME FREE

Coupon good as part payment on your subscription to this or any other poultry paper, if you will send for my catalog of Poultry Books and Magazines.

E. S. VanDuzee, Jr., Carrier 50, St. Paul, Minn.

CHICKS 400,000 For 1915

From flocks winning at Chicago, Boston and Cleveland. Strains having 256 egg average. White and Brown Leghorns \$3 per 25—\$5.50 per 50—\$10 per 100. Buff Leghorns, Barred, White or Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas and Anconas, \$3.50 per 25—\$6.50 per 50—\$12 per 100. White and Buff Orpingtons \$4.50 per 25—\$8 per 50—\$15 per 100. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Best Coal Colony Brooder-Stove made \$19. Get your order in early.

CLEVELAND HATCHERY,

7918 W. Madison Ave. Cleveland, Ohio.

EAGLE BAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Make a clean sweep at the Silver Creek Show, Dec. 14-18, 1914. In competition with winners from other shows they won 1 cock; 1, 2 Hen; 1, 2 pullet; 1, 4 cockerel; 1 old pen; 1 young pen. Many specials, including best cockerel and best pullet in the show. Our Reds both S. C. and R. C. showed the same high quality and also won special for best Red in the show. Eggs and Stock for sale. Write for full information to

EAGLE BAY FARM, Poultry Dept.,

F. A. HOUSE, Mgr.,

Silver Creek, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Winners of four firsts, two seconds, Greater Buffalo Show, 1914. Quality counts in Turkeys the same as in other fowls. Barlow's Bronze Turkeys not only have the quality but also the vigor and vitality that is needed to keep your flock healthy and hardy. A Barlow Tom will work wonders for you. Get my prices today. High-class *Rouen Ducks, Columbian Wyandottes* and *S. C. Buff Leghorns* at reasonable prices.

A. G. BARLOW, Box W. MEDINA, N. Y.

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DECEMBER 2-5, 1914

RED FEATHER FARM REDS AGAIN MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP

Winning as follows; 1, 2, 3 cocks, 1, 2, 3 hens, 1, 2, 3 cockerels, 1, 2, 3 pullet and 1st pen in Rose Combs. Also every Shape, every Color, and every Gold Special, \$100 Journal Cup, (for second time) State Cup for seventh successive year. In Single Combs, 1st cock, Shape and Gold Special, 2nd and 4th hen, 4th cockerel, 1st pullet, Shape, Color and Gold Special, and 1st Pen, Gold Special. A total of 44 prizes on 22 entries—a record never even approached by any other breeder.

100 OF THE GRANDEST COCKERELS WE EVER RAISED

Fit to win anywhere; also cocks, hens, and pullets in any quantity at reasonable prices.

EGGS From the strongest Pens we ever mated. Mating List February 1st. Send stamp.

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

POULTRY WORK AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY

By A. G. Phillips

(Continued from page 150)

5. Summer school teachers. This course is peculiarly adapted to those who teach or expect to teach agriculture in Indiana schools. The course is extremely general in its nature and takes up only those subjects that are easily adaptable to school conditions.

6. Farmers' week. Five to six lectures per day are given for a full week to those of the 2,000 farmers attending the Annual Purdue Farmers' Week, that are interested in poultry. This course is almost entirely made up of lectures and has proven very popular.

Instruction in poultry to college students and citizens of Indiana is receiving great impetus lately, for people interested in poultry have learned the need of careful study of this branch of agriculture.

EXTENSION

There are those people in Indiana who can not attend Purdue University and wish more information than can be obtained from bulletins and in order to satisfy this demand various lines of extension have been developed.

1. Three-day farmers' short course Poultry has a prominent part in these short courses that are sent to many towns each year. Two 2-hour lectures and demonstrations are given each day to those especially interested in poultry, besides one or more lectures given to the general group of attendants at the short courses. It is estimated that 5,700 people attended these poultry lectures last year.

2. Poultry show educational exhibits. For three years an educational exhibit, accompanied by trained poultrymen, has been sent out to poultry shows to help them in disseminating information in different communities. This exhibit comprises models of all kinds of equipment besides charts, bromides and other material and has proven very interesting. Lectures are given to groups of people wherever they are demanded. Poultry shows were held in the following towns during the past winter and the exhibit was placed before 8,750 people: Thorn-town, Sheridan, Terre Haute, Rensselaer, Evansville, Peru and Laporte.

3. Farmers' Institutes. Among the large list of trained farmers who lecture at Farmers' Institutes throughout Indiana each year, there are nine people who are especially experienced in poultry. They spend a large amount of their time each winter lecturing before organized Farmers' Institutes and similar gatherings. It is hard to estimate the number of people that are lectured to or the amount of good that is accomplished.

4. Special trips. There is a constant demand for help in special localities and at special meetings, and different men from Purdue University, whenever possible, assist in working out and helping worthy projects. These consist of poultry association meetings, farmers' clubs, school poultry clubs, poultry farms, etc.

5. Correspondence. Extension, by means of correspondence is one of the largest means of getting directly in contact with problems of the farmer. Correspondence and inquiry have increased yearly and keep apace with the development of the poultry interests.

6. Co-operative records. Several

farmers who keep poultry as part of their farm activities keep records from their poultry and send them regularly to the Purdue Poultry Division. These records are compiled and are used to show others that poultry is profitable and how it can be handled to make it so. The development of record keeping throughout the state is going to be a great means of education.

7. Bulletins. The demand for bulletins greatly exceeds the finances of the division and those already published are of a general nature and best suited to those young in poultry experience. Extension Bulletin No. 40 was published last year on "Poultry Conditions in Indiana". This was the result of figures collected from over 700 farmers in this state.

The four years of work at Purdue has indicated the opportunities that lay in the future. Demand increases daily and though every effort is made to meet these demands, the attainment of this effort is never quite reached. Poultry has a firm hold on the agricultural activities of the farmers of Indiana, and as agriculture progresses the farmer realizes more and more the necessity of giving his poultry thorough consideration.

The present staff of the Purdue Poultry Division is as follows:

Professor A. G. Phillips, Assoc. in charge poultry; L. H. Schwartz, instructor in poultry; S. P. Smyth, instructor in poultry; L. L. Jones, extension work in poultry; A. S. Chapin, extension work in poultry; A. H. Horton, superintendent of farm.



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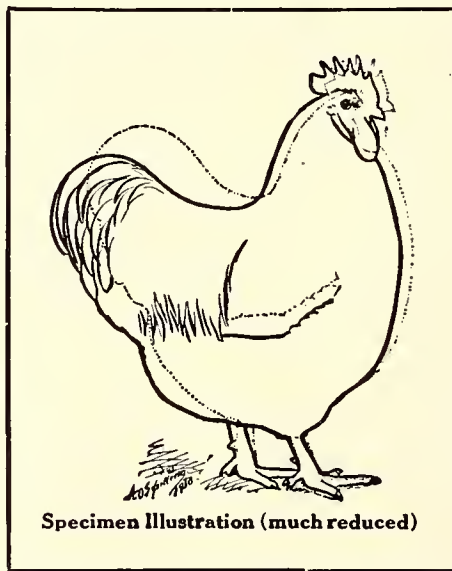
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A COMPLETE AND AUTHORITATIVE TEXT BOOK and Instructive Treatise devoted to the Orpington Fowl, the most popular breed in England and one of the leading favorites of Standard-bred poultry in America.



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

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Edited by J. H. DREVENSTEDT, Breeder and Judge of 25 years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committees 1898, 1905 and 1910

Fully Illustrated by F. L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.

CONTENTS:

- Chapter I—Orpington Origin.
- Chapter II—Orpington Type.
- Chapter III—Black Orpingtons.
- Chapter IV—Buff Orpingtons.
- Chapter V—White Orpingtons.
- Chapter VI—Non-Standard Varieties.
- Chapter VII—Orpingtons as Exhibition Fowl.
- Chapter VIII—What Breeders Say.
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abreast of the times cannot afford to be without this book. Text supplemented by over sixty illustrations, by Sewell, Schilling and Burgess, a study in pictures that will prove valuable to breeders, bringing clearly before the eyes of all Orpington admirers in the minutest detail every point of value in the fowl. The book consists of 80 large pages, 8½x11½, is printed on first class paper and bound in a handsome cover.

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

THE BEGINNERS' POULTRY PLANT

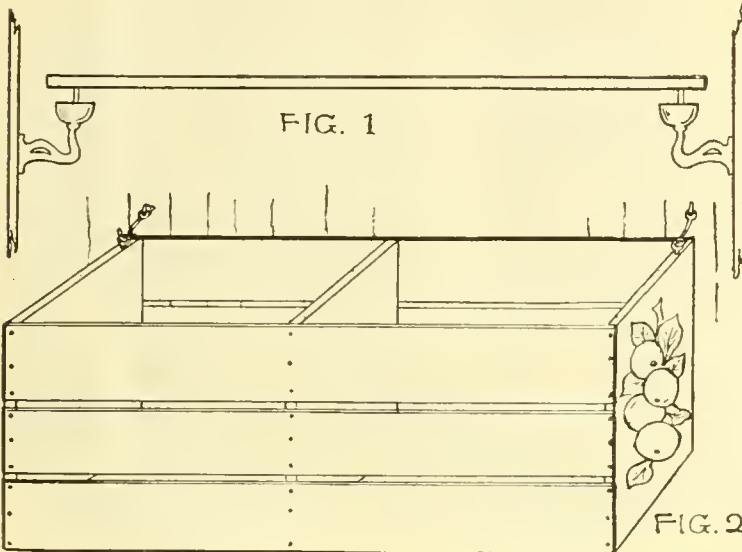
By E. B. Templer, Newark Valley, N. Y.

(Continued from page 151)

the lice cannot get to the hens. This will certainly ward off the red mite, the pest of the poultrymen.

NESTS

You can build nests if you wish for the new house, but with all your building you will get nothing better than the orange crate. This is of the right size and will accommodate two hens. These can be suspended in rows or set about in



Some interior furnishings. Fig. No. 1 illustrates a vermin proof perch the supporting brackets at each end having an oil cup so arranged that lice and mites cannot reach the perches. Fig. No. 2 illustrates a handy nest made of an orange box and attached to the wall by means of hooks and eyes.

different parts of each pen. We have found that by putting a screw eye about three inches from what will be the back of the nest on the end of the crate and a corresponding hook on the wall of the coop (these on both ends of box) you will have a removable nest that cannot be excelled. (See illustration). When filled with straw they make ideal nests for birds of all sizes. You can arrange with your grocer man so that he will save you some of these crates as he empties them.

HOPPERS

There are many good hoppers on the market today and it will be an easy task to purchase some of these things. Have a dry mash hopper and then a combination one for grit, shells, beef scrap and chareoal. These can be purchased in galvanized material and will last a lifetime. It pays to have these in each pen so that the birds will have

access to these things at all times. You can make these hoppers if you wish to be economical. The drinking fountain is also to be considered. In the summer we use an earthenware crock of the variety that is used for butter jars. These will keep the water cool for a long time, but in the winter the galvanized fountains are used so that the birds cannot get their wattles in the water and freeze them when exposed to the cold air. Have the fixtures of your house as well made as possible so that they will last for a long time and be attractive as well.

CURTAIN FRONT FOR ROOSTING CLOSET

While it is summer you will not want a muslin front on your roosting closet, but when the thermometer drops to about zero it is time to think of protecting the birds. A hinged muslin frame which will just fit the roosting closet is the thing—this should be hung up to the ceiling of the house during the day. A light grade of muslin will answer nicely for this work.

We would suggest that in all your work on the house that you do your best, if you have a carpenter build the coop for you, see that he does as good work on it as he would on a dwelling. You want an attractive house and if you pay for the work you are entitled to his best efforts. We hope in succeeding numbers to write of foundation stock, choosing

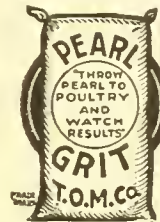
varieties and strains and in making the start with pure bred poultry.

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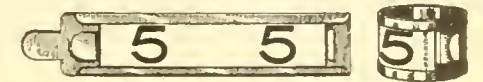


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COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS WHITE FAVEROLLES COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS

In strong competition in all classes at the Greater Buffalo Show, Thanksgiving Week, proved their quality by winning as follows:

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—1-3-5 Cockerel, 1-2-4 Pen Young, 2 Pen Old, 3 Cock, 3-5 Hen, 3-5 Pullet.

COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS—1 Pen Young, 2-3 Cock, 1 Hen, 2-3-4-5 Cockerel, 1-2-4-5 Pullet.

WHITE FAVEROLLES—1 Old Pen, 2 Young Pen, 3-5 Cock, 3-4 Hen, 2 Cockerel, 2-3-4 Pullet.

At New York State Fair, Syracuse, 1914, 1 Hen, 1 Pen, 3 Cock.

Let me tell you more about their good qualities. Not alone as ribbon winners in the show room but as producers of eggs, choice table fowl, etc. Now booking egg orders.

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Box W,

EAST AURORA, N. Y.



THE PALACE SHOW, NEW YORK CITY

By William C. Denny

(Continued from page 154)

dies, etc. The Model Farm included a complete display of their line which includes Hall Mammoth Incubators, Hodson's Portable Houses, Incubator Hover Co. Incubators and Brooders, MacKay Brooder Stoves, Chas. T. Cornman remedies, Maurer's Beef Scrap and other well known lines.

On Monday evening the Certified Farms Co., Inc., gave a banquet at the Biltmore Hotel to the officers and judges of the Palace Show and members of the poultry press. The table was in the form of an oval in the center of which was a pen of the Rancocas Poultry Farm White Plymouth Rocks and two mother hens with baby chicks. A view of this table will be seen on another page. All of the guests wore linen dusters, broad brimmed straw hats and red bandana handkerchiefs around their necks.

The entries in addition to being larger, averaged the best that we have ever found at this show. This was especially true of the quality of White Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, Single and R. C. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, White Faverolles, White and Buff Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, Silver Campines and Houdans.

Among the numerous specialty club meetings were the national meets of the American White Faverolle Club, the American Campine Club and the American Houdan Club and the American R. C. Buff Leghorn Club. Specialty organizations are doing a great deal for the poultry industry and the national meetings always lend interest and importance to the shows where the annual meetings are held, and this was true at the Palace Show.

CLASSES

Barred Rocks a strong class both in number and quality—19 cocks, 18 hens, 25 cockerels, 26 pullets and 3 pens. Foremost among the winners was the first prize cock owned by Haldie Nicholson of Leominster, Mass. Mr. Nicholson made but two entries, his other being a splendid cockerel, but one that was hardly ripe for this show.

White Rocks were out in force and the best quality ever shown here—16 cocks, 22 hens, 14 cockerels, 18 pullets, 6 pens. Owen Farms, Maurice F. Delano, proprietor, Vineyard Haven, Mass., won first, second and fifth cock; first hen; first, second and fifth cockerel; second and fifth pullet, second and fourth pen. First and second cockerels were especially fine specimens and were exceptional birds in a very strong class. Rancocas Poultry Farm, M. L. Chapman, manager, Brown's Mills, N. J., won first and third pullet; second hen, third cockerel, and third pen. First pullet was well matured, beautifully finished and in the best of show condition.

Buff Rocks were a larger class than usual. W. J. Wiberly of Peekskill, N. Y., won first and fourth cock; third and fourth hen, and third pullet, no pens entered. Mr. Wiberly's first prize cock was first cockerel at the Palace Show last year and first at this year's Greater Buffalo Show. A customer of Mr. Wiberly's won second cock with a bird that

won third as cockerel for Mr. Wiberly at last year's show.

In Columbian Rocks, F. G. Bean, Collegeville, Pa., had by far the best of it, winning first and fourth cock; first and third hen; first, second, third and fourth cockerel; second and third pullet; first pen. Mr. Bean reported an increasing demand for Columbian Rocks. He is of the opinion that the new Standard adopted at the Chicago American Poultry Association Convention will help the popularity of this handsome variety.

We noticed some very good Silver Wyandottes in a rather large class. This beautiful variety appears to be more popular now than it has been for several seasons past.

White Wyandottes were not as strong in numbers as they have been at other Palace Shows, but what was lacking in quantity was more than made up in quality. There were 12 cocks, 20 hens, 26 cockerels, 24 pullets and 7 pens. The star of the class was the first prize cockerel. This bird was pronounced by Wyandotte experts to be the equal of any White Wyandotte male that has been shown to date, and if a prize had been awarded for the best bird in the show there is no doubt but what he would have had the big majority of votes.

Buff Wyandottes also showed a fall-

ing off in numbers as compared with previous exhibits at this show, but in the class shown there were a number of birds of splendid quality. T. S. Hewke, of Middletown, N. Y., won second and fourth cock; second and fourth hen; second and fifth cockerel; first and fourth pullet; fourth pen. Mr. Hewke reported that sales and prices in Buff Wyandottes were good. He is an old time breeder of the variety and has an established strain that is noted for its all around good show-room qualities as well as practical worth, such as early maturity, good winter layers, etc.

Black Wyandottes are usually well represented at the Palace Show and this year was no exception. First prize hen shown by Frank C. Sites of North Dover, Ohio, was a fine specimen shown in the best of condition. During the Palace Show Mr. Sites purchased a number of Black Wyandottes at the show

R. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively
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.

S. C. & R. C. RED SALE
Established strain with an established record. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. All birds shipped on approval. A few good last seasons winners in good condition for sale very reasonable, to make room if taken at once RED POULTRY YARDS, Box W, BETHLEHEM, PA.

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MOTTLED JAVAS

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made a clean sweep at the great Sanford Maine Show, December 8th to 10th, winning 9 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth and 2 cups. Send for mating list. EDWARD J. TURNER, Box E, SPRINGVALE, ME.

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have won more prizes than any other strain at Boston—the White Wyandotte show of America.

Have a grand lot of youngsters ready to win. Write for prices on birds that can win anywhere in America. Fine breeding cockerels, \$15 each. Trios, \$25. 24-page illustrated catalogue free.

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Display of dressed poultry and game made by the Certified Farms Co., at the entrance to the banquet hall in the Biltmore Hotel, New York City. After the banquet held on the evening of November 30th, this display was removed to the Grand Central Palace where it became a part of a large and interesting exhibit made by the above company.

including several winners, and these added to his own strong string places him in the front ranks of Black Wyandotte breeders.

The Partridge Wyandotte class was greatly strengthened by the entry of Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, Hugo H. Hark, manager, was in charge and reported having made several good sales during the show. Their string won first, second, third and fourth cockerel; second hen; third, fourth and fifth pullet; first pen.

Notwithstanding that they had no competition, the entries of Horace Havemeyer of Stamford, Conn., in the Silver Penciled Wyandotte class, were equal to meeting the "best in the land". Mr. Havemeyer's birds were looked after by his poultry manager, James Troy, a thoroughly capable and dependable poultryman.

Columbian Wyandottes were strong in quality and numbers. Levi A. Ayers of Granville, N. Y., was the largest winner having first and second cockerel; second pullet; third and fifth hen; third pen. Mr. Ayers' first prize cockerel won special for shape and special for best

colored Columbian Wyandotte male. His entries also won special prize for best display. Mr. Ayers reported a good demand for Columbian Wyandottes and stated that the past is the best season he has ever had for sales of both stock and eggs. He still has some splendid young stock for sale and is booking orders for eggs from grand matings.

Horseshoe Poultry Yards made two entries in the hen class and won fourth with a good all around specimen. F. Minch, proprietor, has bred Columbian Wyandottes for a number of years and has produced a number of birds that have won at the Palace, Madison Square Garden and other leading eastern shows.

There were 22 cocks, 15 hens, 43 cockerels, 38 pullets and 12 pens of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, a large class entered by some of the best known exhibitors of this variety. Schenley Heights Poultry Farm, C. F. Rankin,

proprietor, Pittsburgh, Pa., was the

biggest winner with first and second pen; first and third hen; fifth cockerel and first pullet, a remarkable winning considering the strong quality and the number of birds shown. Mr. Rankin's first and second prize pens attracted unusual attention being well matched in type, size and color.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds brought out 19 cocks, 15 hens, 25 cockerels, 22 pullets and 8 pens. In this large class that was strong in quality, Kauffmann & Wind-

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THE R. T. FRENCH CO.,

Dept. B,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

heim, Nutley, N. J., originators of the well known "Bill Taft" line, won four of the five first prizes, their complete winnings being first and second pen; first and third hen; first and second cockerel and first pullet, and among the numerous specials the one for best display. The Palace exhibit and their display at the Greater Buffalo Show the week previous was the first time in two years that Kauffmann & Windheim have exhibited. Their success indicates that notwithstanding they have had a big demand and furnished winners for leading shows throughout the country, they have preserved their breeding lines and kept up with the wonderful improvement that is being made in Rhode Island Reds. Mr. Kauffmann who is president of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, advised us that they were in a position to furnish stock, both young and old, capable of winning in the strongest competition. He also said that they were preparing for a large egg trade.

Pen No. 2478 in R. C. Reds, belonging to Lester Tompkins, contained four well matched females and splendid cockerel. This pen and the Single Comb pen shown by Mr. Tompkins were rather young and would be better as show birds in another month than they were at the Palace. Mr. Tompkins informed us that the four Rose Comb pullets were hatched from eggs from the same pen on the same day and were selected from a flock of 93 birds of which 53 were pullets. Of the 53 pullets Mr. Tompkins said that 36 were high class show specimens the equal in quality of the four

pullets shown in the pen at the Palace. During the show Mr. Tompkins received a cablegram from a customer in New South Wales, of the forwarding of \$600.00 for four specimens to be shipped abroad. Mr. Tompkins has two thousand and young birds for sale including 500 exhibition cockerels.

Seth Morton of Albany, N. Y., won all the prizes on Mottled Javas. Mr. Morton has devoted several years to this variety and has succeeded in producing some unusually good birds. Among his exhibit at the Palace Show, first prize cock was unusually strong in type and color. The Java is one of the oldest of the American breeds and in his capacity as secretary of the Java Association, Mr. Morton is accomplishing good work in an effort to make the breed more popular.

Bull Orpingtons brought out 25 cocks, 33 hens, 40 cockerels, 39 pullets, 18 pens. Experts declared it to be one of the largest as well as the finest class of the variety ever shown in America. In the strong competition that existed, Owen Farms, Maurice F. Delano, proprietor, maintained their reputation as leading breeders of this variety by winning first and second cockerel; first and second hen; second pullet; second cock; third and fourth pen.

First prize cock was won by Lucknow Farm, J. J. Beard, proprietor, Darien, Conn. This bird was also a winner at the Palace Show a year ago. If anything, he was in better condition at this show than at that time. Lucknow Farm also won third hen; fourth and fifth

pullet; fifth and sixth pen. Cliff Nickerson, a well known poultryman, formerly connected with Owen Farms, has recently been engaged by Mr. Beard as his poultry manager.

Sunswick Poultry Farm, Rufus Delafield, proprietor, South Plainfield, N. J., won third and fifth cock; fifth hen; first pullet and seventh pen. While not awarded a place, one of Mr. Delafield's cockerel entries should have been placed well to the front, as he possessed unusual quality in shape, color and size. He was one of the best birds in the class.

While not a large class, Black Orpingtons were represented with some birds of superlative quality, among them first prize cock and first prize hen.

Wm. J. Georgius of Howard Park, Md., a new exhibitor at the Palace Show, made four entries in this class and won four prizes, third cock; fifth hen; third cockerel and first pullet. Mr. Georgius' first prize pullet also won first at the Greater Buffalo Show the previous week.

Brucecroft Poultry Farm of Lynbrook, N. Y., made two entries in Black Orpingtons, and won fourth pullet with a well developed specimen that had good color.

There were 16 White Orpington cocks, 24 hens, 16 cockerels, 27 pullets and 11 pens. It was good indeed to see this worthy variety so well represented. Here again Owen Farms, Maurice Delano, Prop., was the big winner, with third and fourth cock; first and second hen; first, second and fifth cockerel; second and fifth pullet; first, third and fourth pen. Among the numerous birds of ex-

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21 TIMES

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ceptional merit in Mr. Delano's exhibit first prize cockerel appealed to us as being the equal of any White Orpington cockerel shown to date. He possessed both size and bone without being coarse and in addition excelled in Orpington type, that combined rare color. An illustration of this male is published on page 155 of this issue.

With two entries in the White Orpington pullet class Brucecroft Poultry Farm won fourth with a well finished specimen of splendid quality. Brucecroft was also represented with a small entry in the other White Orpington classes and were close up to a number of the winners.

Robert and Louise Davis of Englewood, N. J., entered one pullet and one pen and were awarded fifth prize on the latter. This in the strong existing competition speaks for the quality of their stock which judging according to birds exhibited at the Palace is first class.

Blue Orpingtons were represented with well filled classes. Haldie Nicholson of Leominster, Mass., won first cock; first hen; second cockerel and fifth pullet on four entries. Mr. Nicholson is included among America's most successful breeders of this variety, birds of his breeding having won highest honors at Madison Square Garden, Chicago and Boston, as well as at the Palace Show. Brucecroft Poultry Farm made three entries in this class and won first cockerel, also second and third pullet.

S. C. Brown Leghorns brought out some splendid quality, but not as many specimens as should be expected at such an important show. There were 5 cocks, 6 hens, 10 cockerels, 8 pullets and 3 pens, whereas R. C. Browns brought out 5 cocks, 12 hens, 12 cockerels, 12 pullets and one pen. It is small wonder that the elegant and richness of color in Brown Leghorn males and the beauty and softness of color in the females does not appeal more strongly to poultry keepers. We should like to have some one tell us why the Brown Leghorns that once could be depended upon to be one of the largest and most interesting classes in the show room is no longer so.

There were enough White Leghorns exhibited for two shows. 28 cocks, 34 hens, 41 cockerels, 33 pullets and 16 pens; 216 birds in all. It is seldom that a new exhibitor of a variety caused such a surprise as did the entry of Owen Farms in this class. Readers of A. P. W. know Owen Farms have been foremost breeders of Buff and White Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. Reds, but no one in the show room ever associated Owen Farms and S. C. White Leghorns. Thus their entry at the Palace Show was a surprise and the more so when after the awards were placed to find that on one entry in the cock class they had won first; on three entries in the cockerel class, second and fifth; on one entry in the pen class, first, for be it known that competition in the White Leghorns at the Palace Show is "red hot" and it is unusual for a single exhibitor to get so high up in as many classes. Mr. Delano advised us that he intended to make S. C. White Leghorns one of his leaders and it is to be expected that he will succeed. Both Mr. Delano and his Superintendent, F. H. Davey, have had wide experience in breeding Leghorns.

Rancocas Poultry Farm, M. L. Chapman, manager, won first, second pullet on three entries in the pullet class; fourth cockerel and fifth cock. Their winning pullets were models as far as Leghorn type is concerned and possessed a superlative quality of color. Mr. Chapman informed us that this was the third string of White Leghorns that he had showed in as many weeks and that a different string of birds had been shown at each place. As St. Louis, Mo., Thanksgiving week, his entries won first and second cock; second hen; third and fourth cockerel; second pullet; second pen and special for best display. His entries at Williamsport, Pa., the week previous to St. Louis, won first pen; first and fourth pullet; first, second and sixth cockerel; second and fifth hen and here as at St. Louis, special for best display.

On one entry in the pen class Robert and Louise Davis of Englewood, N. J., won second pen with a collection of birds that were well matched in type and color.

Stuart Haddock of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., entered two cockerels and won first in a class of 41; two hens on which he also won first in a class of 34. Mr. Haddock's first prize cockerel was a very stylish specimen, had a nice type with especially good back and a well spread tail.

The Buff Leghorns, both Single and Rose Comb, were well represented in numbers and quality. In Single Combs there were 8 cocks, 13 hens, 16 cockerels, 15 pullets, 4 pens. In the Rose Combs there were 10 cocks, 7 hens, 7 cockerels, 10 pullets and 1 pen. In Single Combs L. E. Merrihew of Marathon, N. Y., was a successful winner with third and fourth pen; second pullet; fourth cockerel; fifth cock. Mr. Merrihew has been a successful breeder of this variety for a number of years. His strain is noted for its splendid type and soundness of color. He informed us that he was in a position to furnish exhibition or breeding stock and was preparing to mate up strong breeding pens for the egg trade.

The meeting of the American Campine Club probably was the big factor in bringing out the large and splendid classes of Silver and Golden Campines. In Silvers there were 27 cocks, 21 hens, 39 cockerels, 29 pullets, 15 pens, one of the largest classes in the show. All things considered, it was one of the most representative exhibits of Silvers that has been shown to date. In placing the awards, M. L. Chapman laid particular stress and favored birds with neat head points and that were rather inclined towards Leghorn type. Mr. Chapman is of the opinion that the immediate thing for Campine breeders to do is to improve

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the head points in both males and females and that when selecting birds either for exhibition or breeding, to choose those that have smaller combs of a finer texture than have ruled in Campines down to this time. He believes that with smaller and neater head points Campines can be bred that will equal Leghorns in vitality and hardihood. By following his ideals it was necessary for Mr. Chapman to leave outside of the winners a number of birds that were unusually fine in color and type, among these was an unplaced cockerel belonging to M. R. Jacobus of Ridgefield, N. J. In color qualities this bird was pronounced by Artist A. O. Schilling to be the best Barred Campine male that he had ever seen. Mr. Jacobus won first and third in the pullet class with two splendid specimens. He also won fifth hen. Mr. Jacobus might be termed the original Campine man. Certainly there is no one breeder that has put any more time and thought in behalf of this variety than he, and for which he is entitled to great credit.

Homestead Campine Farm of Wayland, Mass., made a strong entry and won several places. We were pleased to meet Mr. C. A. Phipps, proprietor of this farm, and found him to be an ardent enthusiast of the breed. In talking with Mr. Phipps he advised us that he had found Campines hardy, splendid layers and great foragers. During the past season he raised 400 youngsters, all bred from his winners at last year's Boston Show, where his birds won a number of first prizes.

Golden Campines brought out 6 cocks, 8 hens, 10 cockerels, 12 pullets, 4 pens. In this class E. F. Dean of Williamsport, Pa., won first hen; second cockerel; second pullet; third cock. Mr. Dean's first prize hen was one of the best specimens of the variety we have ever seen. She was beautifully barred and the contrast between the gold and black markings caused her to be admired by visitors as well as expert breeders and judges.

M. R. Jacobus won third pullet; fourth cockerel; fourth and fifth hen; fourth cock, a fine record considering the size of the class. Mr. Jacobus is in a position to supply both Silver and Golden and those who do business with him can depend on getting satisfaction.

Houdans were a large class, 23 cocks, 32 hens, 26 cockerels, 24 pullets. The exhibitors included many of the best known breeders of the variety and as a result some birds of splendid quality were on exhibition.

White Houdans, originated by F. D. Baerman of Dunellen, N. J., were entered by several exhibitors including Mr. Baerman. Mr. Baerman won all of the firsts, most all of the seconds, nearly all of the thirds as well as a number of other places. This variety never fails to make "a hit" and Mr. Baerman advised us that during the past year he had difficulty in filling orders. He succeeded, however, in hatching a large number of chicks and is in a position to furnish exhibition and breeding stock. Those who are looking for a fowl that is both beautiful and useful should have Mr. Baerman send the illustrations of his winners.

White Faverolles are another picturesque variety of rather recent origin. The club meeting during the Palace

Show added interest and helped to bring out a splendid class that included 8 cocks, 10 hens, 12 cockerels, 16 pullets, 6 pens. In strong competition Dietograph Farm, K. M. Turner, proprietor, West Nyack, N. Y., won second and fifth hen; first and fifth cockerel; second, third and fourth pullet; second and fifth pen. D. Lincoln Orr, of Orr's Mills, N. Y., won second cock; third hen; second and fourth cockerel; fifth pullet; first and third pen. W. W. Hall of Providence, R. I., won first cock; fourth hen, with 2 entries.

In Salmon Faverolles, Mr. Hall won first cock; fifth hen; second cockerel; third pullet; first pen on five entries. Dietograph Farm won first and second hen; third cockerel and fourth pullet.

Light Brahmas brought out 9 cocks, 15 hens, 8 cockerels, 9 pullets, 4 pens. In this class Harvey C. Wood, Boundbrook, N. J., won first cock; first hen; third and fourth cockerel; second and third pullet; first pen. Mr. Wood is secretary of the American Light Brahma Club and is responsible for the flourishing condition of that organization which is doing splendid work in reviving interest in this grand variety.

In Red Sussex, Chestnut Red Farm of Haekensack, N. J., made a clean sweep in the cockerel and pullet classes, the only ones in which they were entered. There is no other way about it, the Sussex fowl, the Red and Speckled varieties in particular, are attracting widespread attention at the present

time. There is an unusual demand for stock and eggs. In England it is a very old breed and has been bred extensively in the district that is noted for producing the highest class of market poultry.

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CHAS. D. CLEVELAND,

Secretary and Superintendent,

EATONTOWN, N. J.

THE CHICAGO SHOW

By William C. Denny

(Continued from page 155)

first, second and fifth pullet; first and third old pen; first and third young pen and special for best shaped male, best colored male, best shaped female and best colored female. First prize hen and solid buff wings and tail and possessed surface color that was equal to that of a pullet. Both Fred and Chauncey Besuden as well as their poultryman, Ralph W. Sturtevant, were present during the show. They advised that they had a splendid lot of stock for sale and were preparing for a heavy egg trade. In printed matter that they were distributing at the show, we noted that their first prize pullet at Madison Square Garden, 1914 show, laid 66 eggs in sixty-six consecutive days and 96 eggs in 100 consecutive days. During the year beginning December first, 1913, and ending December first, 1914, this same pullet laid 273 eggs.

Columbian Wyandottes brought out some strong competition in which Wilburtha Poultry Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J., won first and fourth cock; first hen; second and fifth cockerel; first pullet; first young pen and first old pen. Their birds were especially good in type in addition to possessing strong color markings.

Barred Rocks brought out one of the best quality exhibits that has been shown at Chicago. There were 13 cocks, 22 hens, 31 cockerels, 24 pullets, 5 pens, in addition to the classes for cockerel-bred females, and pullet-bred males. John W. Yant of Canton, Ohio, was the most successful exhibitor, winning first exhibition pen; second cockerel-bred pen; second pullet-bred pen; fourth hen; fourth cockerel; fourth pullet-bred cock; fifth pullet-bred cockerel. Mr. Yant's fifth pullet-bred cockerel was one of the best pullet-bred males that we have seen. We had the privilege of handling him in company with A. C. Smith, who for many years was superintendent at Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., and Mr. Smith agreed with us. Mr. Yant has been showing at Chicago since 1909, and told us that he had sold twice as much at this show and seen more enthusiasm for Barred Rocks than at any other Chicago show he had attended. He has some well developed cockerels and pullets that he will sell at reasonable prices quality considered.

In White Rocks, H. W. Halbach of Waterford, Wis., made the best record in his long line of victories in the White Rock class at Chicago. He entered sixteen birds in the single class and four pens and won first, second, third and fifth cock; first, second, third and fifth hen; first, third and fourth cockerel; first, second, third and fourth pullet; first and second old pen; first and second young pen, a regular prize on every bird exhibited excepting one. He also won shape and color specials for both male and female. His first prize cock bird won the shape special for male, (an illustration of this bird appeared on page 80 of the December A. P. W.) Second prize cock was first prize winner as cock at Chicago a year ago. First prize hen won special for best shaped female. She was the mother of first prize cockerel and first prize pen cock-

erel at this show. These two birds were full brothers and were hatched at the same time under the same hen. First prize pullet won color special, the third prize pullet that was similar in type was not old enough to defeat either of the two birds placed over her. The quality of Mr. Halbach's exhibit was strongly endorsed by breeders and judges. In speaking of the first prize cockerel and first prize pen cockerel, Judge Shellabarger said they were the two best he had ever seen exhibited by one exhibitor.

Guy Daily of Jeffersonville, Ind., entered a team of birds that were strong in quality, but that were not in as good show condition as usual. The old birds were not through the moult and the youngsters were not far enough along. Among the numerous splendid birds shown by Mr. Daily was an unplaced cock that had splendid shape and was very white. He had neat head including a low five point comb and was greatly admired by the White Rock breeders. Mr. Daily's second prize cockerel was a very stylish bird with low comb, good shape and bright yellow legs. Entry No. 456 belonging to Mr. Daily was a very promising cockerel that needed a little more time to finish. Mr. Daily preferred this bird to his second prize cockerel and in this a number of breeders agreed with him.

Buff Rocks brought out some good quality. In a good sized class F. C. Cole of Van Wert, Ohio, won second cock; second and fourth hen; second cockerel; first pullet; first young pen; first old pen. Mr. Cole's second prize cock bird won third as a cockerel at the national meeting of the Buff Rock Club at Cleveland in 1914, and first as a cockerel at Chicago December, 1913. We liked Mr. Cole's second prize hen decidedly better than the one that wore the blue ribbon. She was much richer in color and had ex-

cellent shape. She has been a winner for five years including first as a pullet at Kansas City in 1910, and second as a hen at the meeting of the Buff Rock Club at Springfield in January, 1913. Mr. Cole has been breeding Buff Rocks for 16 years and will be well prepared

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Gentlemen:—We thank you for your *Syracuse Show Report*. Yes, our *Columbian Wyandottes* won four out of five firsts, namely, first and second cock, first and third hen, first cockerel, third pullet and first young pen (no old pen shown). The same week our White Wyandottes were winning in the hands of a customer.

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CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

for the egg trade with eight or ten pens of breeders.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks brought out a good class. Besuden Bros., of Cincinnati, won first and second cock; first and second hen; first, second and fourth cockerel; second, third and fourth pullet; second old pen; first and second young pen. The quality of first and second hens was unusually good. They were rich in color in addition to having extremely good penciling. Partridge Rocks appear to be gaining ground as a



HUGO FREESE, GENESEO, N. Y.

Mr. Freese is manager of Rock Creek Poultry Farm, and an enthusiastic breeder of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. He will be pleased to hear from all readers in need of Reds.

popular variety, and they should, for are in addition to having all the splendid practical qualities of the Plymouth Rocks their rich color markings must appeal.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks a rather small class in numbers, but strong in quality. James H. Taylor of Woodstock, Ill., made six entries and won second cock; first hen; second and fifth cockerel; first and third pullet. Also special for best shaped male and best shaped female and best colored female. Mr. Taylor's strain is strong in color markings. His birds on exhibition had wings in both males and females that were well nigh perfect. In addition the main tail was solid black with splendidly laced coverts. Mr. Taylor does not breed a large number, but makes a specialty of quality and is offering a limited amount of choice stock and eggs for sale.

Wilburtha Poultry Farm won third and fourth cock; second and fourth hen; first and third cockerel; second and fourth pullet; first pen of old; first pen of young. They were the largest winners in the Columbian Rock class.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds brought out 26 cocks, 26 hens, 57 cockerels, 38 pullets, 13 old pens, 17 young pens, an exceedingly strong class in numbers and quality. It was a battle between the east that was represented by Maurice F. Delano of Owen Farms, and C. F. Rankin of Schenley Heights Poultry Farm, and the west represented by F. E. Harrison and others. Mr. Harrison was extremely successful in winning first cock; first prize hen; first pullet; second and seventh old pen; first young pen. First prize cock that was first as a cock

at Chicago a year ago was a rich brilliant red, sound all over with absolutely no black at the base of the hackle. This was the third time in succession that Mr. Harrison won first cock. First prize hen was a fourth prize pullet last year. This hen was the star female of the class. She was equal to a pullet in brightness and richness of color, had grand size and splendid type. Mr. Harrison's first prize pullet won shape special. She had rich even color with a perfectly marked hackle. This is the third year in succession that Mr. Harrison won first pullet. He informed us that this pullet was bred by the same cock that produced Mr. Harrison's first prize pullet at last year's show. His first prize young pen was well put together, the females matching perfectly in color and type.

Maurice F. Delano of Owen Farms won the largest number of regular awards in the Single Comb Red class including fifth and sixth cock; third and eighth hen; first, fifth and eighth cockerel; fifth and seventh pullet; third old pen; second young pen. Mr. Delano's cockerel exhibit was unusually fine as all of the birds possessed exceptional quality. He advised us that including the birds at Chicago he had shown sixteen cockerels this season and that no one bird had been shown twice. This speaks well for Mr. Delano's supply of

high class males. His first prize Chicago cockerel was one of the most remarkable colored males that have been shown. He was absolutely even in surface color. There was not the slightest variation in color between the hackle, saddle and wing bows. His undercolor also was remarkably fine. Mr. Delano's second prize young pen received a great deal of favorable comment among the exhibitors.



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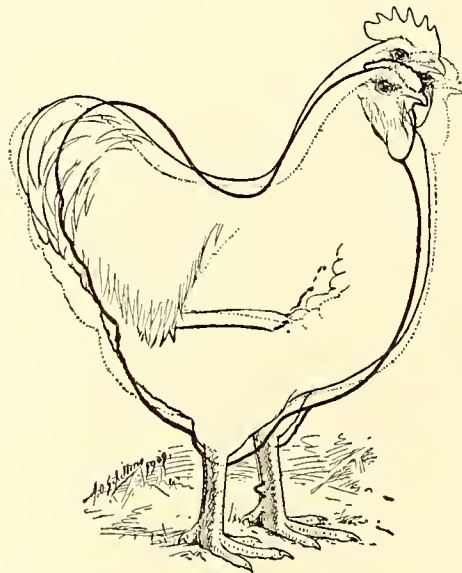
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Profusely illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling and I. W. Burgess. Three full page illustrations

The females matched well in type and color, the pen was headed by a beautiful cockerel.

Schenley Heights Poultry Farm, Pittsburgh, Pa., won fourth hen; second, third and sixth cockerel; second pullet; fourth old pen, no young pen shown. A

Brown Leghorns, both Single and Rose Comb, showed a falling off in numbers. However, the quality of a number of the Single Comb winners was very strong, notably the first prize cockerel and some of the winning females.

S. C. White Leghorns strong in num-

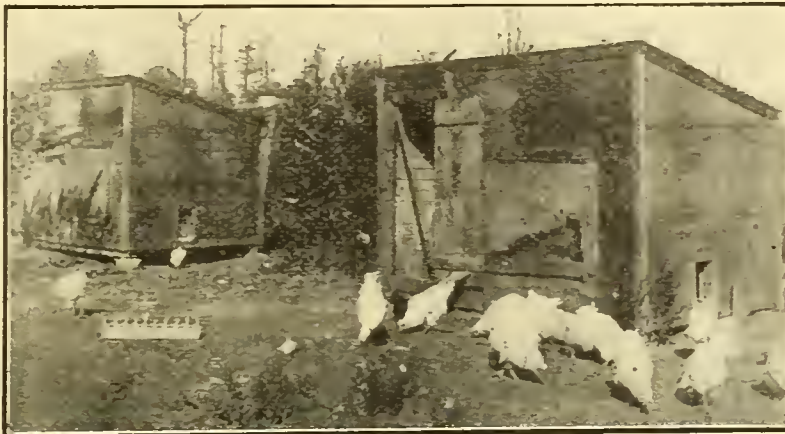
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SELLING OUT my this season's breeders to make room for the finest lot of S. C. White Leghorn chicks I ever raised.

A. FISHER, R. F. D. 2-W, CANASTOTA, N. Y.



A colony house at the White Wrandotte plant of Marshall & Marshall, Niagara Falls, Ont. Frequently 25 cockerels are kept all winter in good growing condition in one of these houses. The door is open all day long and an opening covered with burlap answers for a window and also permits the free circulation of fresh air at all times. Conditions like these help to produce strong vigorous birds and it takes strong vigorous birds to grow out there under such conditions.

splendid record in such strong competition.

In R. C. Reds. there were 28 cocks, 18 hens, 35 cockerels, 30 pullets, 8 old pens, 16 young pens. Longfield Poultry Farm, D. K. Williamson, Prop., Bluffton, Ind., won first and fifth cock; third and fifth cockerel; first, fifth and seventh pullet; second old pen; fifth young pen. First prize cock shown by Mr. Williamson was the star Rhode Island Red male of the show. It would indeed be difficult to offer criticism of this bird. His color was even all over and very brilliant. He had exceptional type and was standard weight or a little larger. First prize pullet owned by Mr. Williamson was another well deserved win.

Schenley Heights Poultry Farm won first and second cockerel; third hen; first old pen, no young pen shown. Mr. Rankin's winning cockerels were just ripe for this show and were well placed in the opinion of the numerous Red breeders and critics.

Light Brahmas, stronger in number and quality than they have been at Chicago for several years. Harvey C. Wood of Boundbrook, N. J., won first, second and fourth hen; second and third pullet; first old pen; first young pen. Mr. Wood also showed two good cock birds and three good cockerels. The saddles of these birds were marked a trifle heavier than the judge of this class appeared to favor, though it could not by any means be said that they were too heavily marked.

Black Langshans not as strong in numbers or in quality as is usually seen here. The "lordly Langshan" is worthy of more attention from poultrymen. It is distinctive in type and is one of the best winter layers in the long list of poultry breeds. A live wide awake specialty club with a capable secretary like Harvey C. Wood of the American Light Brahma Club would accomplish a great deal in making the Black Langshans more popular.

bers and quality. 26 cocks, 26 hens, 45 cockerels, 42 pullets, 8 old pens, 11 young pens, 234 birds in all. This was another class in which eastern and western breeders battled for supremacy. When the awards were placed, the entries of Wilburtha Poultry Farm, C. F. Fisk, proprietor, Trenton Junction, N. J., had won first cock; second and third hen; second cockerel; first and fourth pullet; first young pen; first and third

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American Poultry World
BUFFALO, N. Y.

AT THE LAST BIG SYRACUSE, NEW YORK STATE, FAIR

in the largest and best class of S. C. Reds yet shown in the east, we won Best Display. Our First Prize Hen winning Color Special over crack pullets. Stock for sale.

Address **GEO. W. TRACEY,** S. C. Red Specialist, **KINDERHOOK, N. Y.**

MERIH EW'S BUFF LEGHORNS

The 20th Century Egg Producers. Make another great win at Madison Square Garden, Dec, 1913. Utility Breeders, Show Birds and Eggs for sale. Write for mating list then be your own judge who has the best.

L. E. MERIHEW, MARATHON, 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.**

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.**

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
WAYNE POULTRY FARM, F. W. Christie, Prop., **Box 67, STONY POINT, N. Y.**

old pen. Owing to a delay in shipping and an accident while on the road, their best cockerel that was a certain candidate for first honors was injured. He was not placed. In addition to the regular prizes, Wilburtha Poultry Farm won the diamond stick pin special for best display. Geo. J. Kerr, formerly with Dune Alpin Poultry Farm, had active charge of the Wilburtha Poultry Farm exhibit at Chicago. He was roundly congratulated on the success of Wilburtha Poultry Farm entries not only in White Leghorns, but also in Buff Leghorns, Columbian Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes.

Buff Leghorns, 12 cocks, 12 hens, 27 cockerels, 16 pullets. Wilburtha Poultry Farm won first old pen; third young pen; third cock; third and fifth cockerel; second pullet.

S. C. Black Minorcas, 10 cocks, 16 hens, 12 cockerels, 11 pullets, 4 pens, a good class in numbers and in quality. Black Minorca breeders will certainly benefit their breed if they would go back to the old Standard weights. The present Standard weights are too heavy for a breed that has to maintain the reputation of Minorcas as heavy layers.

Blue Andalusians, 10 cocks, 18 hens, 25 cockerels, 16 pullets, 12 pens. Most of the leading breeders were represented with entries, the result of which was a strong class in quality as well as numbers.

S. C. Anconas a very small class for this popular variety. 3 cocks, 2 hens, 7 cockerels, 7 pullets.

Blue Orpingtons, 8 cocks, 12 hens, 12 cockerels, 11 pullets. Haldie Nicholson of Leominster, Mass., won first cock with a splendid specimen in both type and color. Rogers Poultry Farm, E. B. Rogers, Prop., Cincinnati, Ohio, made four entries and won first and third hen; fifth cockerel and third pullet. Mr. Rogers' winning hen was a beautiful specimen, being of the right shade of color in addition to possessing splendid Orpington type. It is little wonder that this comparatively new variety has made so many friends for they are certainly handsome and attractive.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 12 cocks, 16 hens, 15 cockerels, 22 pullets, 6 old pens, 10 young pens. In this class A. E. Martz and Son of Arcadia, Ind., breeders of "Fashion Plate" Strain of Buff Orpingtons, won first, third and fifth cock; second hen; first and third cockerel; first, second and third pullet; first and third old pen; first and third young pen, the diamond stick pin offered by the Chicago Poultry Association for the best display in the class containing 200 or more entries and nine of the eleven silver cups offered by the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club including those for best shaped male and best colored male. Among the numerous splendid birds shown in Mr. Martz's string was the first prize cock, a splendid specimen in both type and color. During the show Mr. Martz was re-elected president of the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club for the sixth time.

White Orpingtons, 16 cocks, 25 hens, 35 cockerels, 27 pullets, 12 old pens, 7 young pens, and one of the best quality classes ever shown. In the strong competition Rogers Poultry Farm, E. B. Rogers, Prop., Cincinnati, Ohio, won first cockerel; first pullet; first young pen; third old pen on eight entries, no cock birds shown. It was the first time in two years that Mr. Rogers has exhibited and his record at this show indicates that he has kept up with the pace in the improvement of this splendid variety. Aldrich Poultry Farms, Columbus, Ohio, won first old pen; second young pen; third cock; third cockerel. First prize old pen was one of the best collections of this variety that has been put in a show room. While they won third prize cock, we liked an unplaced cock bird in coop No. 1468, by far the best of any adult male in the class. We also admired Aldrich Poultry Farm's two hens shown in coops No. 1493 and No. 1494. The Messrs. Aldrich have done a great deal for the improvement and popularity of White Orpingtons. Their records at previous Chicago Shows as well as Madison Square Garden and other leading exhibitions entitles them to the position as foremost specialty breeders of White Orpingtons.

In S. C. Black Orpingtons, Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm, Carl Carter, Columbus, Ind., won first and second cock; second and third hen; first cockerel. Mr. Carter entered a young pen, but on the road to the show room, the females of this pen were lost and did not put in an appearance until after the judging had been completed. Mr. Carter has made a specialty of Black Orpingtons for a number of years and is one of the best known breeders of this variety. He sells eggs from the same pens he uses for himself and guarantees eight chicks to each setting regardless of the cause for poor hatches. Every person interested in Black Orpingtons should send for Mr. Carter's catalogue and mating list that contains full particulars of his stock and describes his business methods.

In the Silver Campine class F. E. Her- ing, South Bend, Ind., breeder of the

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

We have a grand lot of breeding cockerels for sale, if you want to improve your stock, at \$3, \$5 and \$10 each that will give satisfaction.

HORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS, HICKSVILLE, L. I., N. Y.

W. J. Caines, Box 64, Richmond, Va.
SPECIALTY JUDGE

All varieties of CORNISH and GAMES.
Correspondence Solicited.



LOOK. This special Portable Miller Fresh Air Hen House, 6x10 complete with roosts and nests \$30.00 F. O. B. St. Louis. Made of 7/8-in. hard pine tongued and grooved siding. Tight and Warm. Ready made, comes in sections. Erected in one hour's time. Painted brown creosote disinfectant paint, white trimmings. Send order or write for printed matter on Hen Houses, Garages, Barns, Cottages, and portable buildings of all kinds.

The MILLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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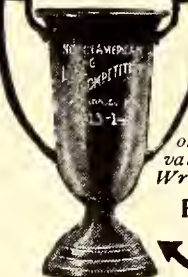
Certified Layers

English 200-Egg Strain

Our pens of S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds and Buff Orpingtons contain many of the world's champion layers. This bred-to-lay blood will surely put your flock into the money-making class. Among our 1913-14

Laying Competition Winners

are the following sensational pens:—
White Leghorns:—North American Internat. Competition:—Five birds laid 1139 eggs, 228 average. Won seven medals and cup.
S. C. Reds:—N. A. Competition:—Five birds laid 1043 eggs, 209 average. (Highest official Red record known.) Won three medals.
White Wyandottes:—Missouri Competition:—Ten birds laid 2006 eggs, over 200 average. One layer made a record of 265 eggs.



The above 20 birds, three breeds, averaged 209 eggs each. Four of them laid 250 or better.

FREE "The Story of the 200-Egg Hen" 1915 edition contains pictures of these winners and much valuable practical information. Write today for your copy.

Pennsylvania Poultry Farm
Box O, Lancaster, Pa.

MAPLEGLLEN FARM S. C. REDS

(Tompkin's And Scranton's Strain)

Eggs for hatching \$1 per 15, \$6 per 100. Baby chicks \$18 per 100, \$10 per 50, \$5 for 25. It's hard to find utility stock to compare with ours.

J. S. BERGH'

JACKSON CORNERS, N. Y.



PICK OUT THE HENS

for your breeders by the quality of the eggs they lay now. By this means such hens will lay "xx" eggs next spring. "Start Right" and your eggs are as good as hatched before you begin to incubate. Start wrong, or shiftlessly, and one-half your eggs are wasted. These words are as true as can be spoken and you stand to lose if you do not choose your breeders **exclusively** by the register of the Magic Egg Tester. Sent by mail, complete for use, upon receipt of \$2.00. Ten pages of testimonials. One year's trial, money refunded if requested.

Magic Egg Tester Works, Brayton St., Buffalo, N. Y. and Bridgeburg, Can.
In ordering, or writing for further information, please mention this Journal,

LLENROC REDS MAKE TWO MORE BIG WINS

At Buffalo and Rochester our birds make a clean sweep winning best display both combs competing and over \$50.00 in specials. At Buffalo—1, 2 old pen; 1, 2, 3 young pen; 2, 3, 5 cockerel; 2 and 3 cock; 1, 3 hen; 3 pullet, 155 Reds competing. Shape special on cock, color special on cockerel and pullet. 500 hen hatched cockerels and pullets ready to show. Write your wants today. 50 breeding cockerels from \$5 to \$10 each.

J. E. HOUCK,
BLACK CREEK, ONT.

HOUCK & ALT,
87 FULLER ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HENRY ALT,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

"Green Sheen" Strain, made one of the record wins of the show including first, second, third and fourth cock; first, third, fourth and fifth hens; first and fourth cockerel; first and second pullet; first, second and third old pen; first, second and third young pen. Naturally Mr. Hering and his poultryman, Harmon Bradshaw, were very much elated throughout show week. If there is a more enthusiastic breeder of Campines in America than Mr. Hering, we have not yet made their acquaintance, but success usually instills enthusiasm. Mr. Hering has set out to breed Campine males with pure white hackles and with even barred main tail and sickle feathers. Amongst his Chicago exhibit was a cockerel with the purest, whitest hackle that we have ever seen on a Campine male, while a number of his males of 1914 breeding had sickle feathers that were evenly barred to the very end. Mr. Hering has mated twenty "all-star" pens headed by Chicago Coliseum Show winning males. He will sell eggs from these matings at \$10.00 per 15, three settings for \$25.00. As a special inducement for early orders he is offering 10 per cent. discount on all orders placed before February first, and in addition he will include six extra eggs free with the first two orders from each state.

Golden Campines not as large in numbers as the Silvers, but a good quality class with 3 coeks, 3 hens, 7 cockerels, 6 pullets and 3 pens.

We were pleased to see the Speckled and Red Sussex classes well filled. In these two varieties Rawnsley-Shields Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, were successful exhibitors winning in Red Sussex second old pen; second young pen; fifth cock; first hen; second cockerel; second and fifth pullet. In Speckled Sussex they won second cock; fourth hen; first and third cockerel; fourth pullet, no pens shown. The first prize Red Sussex hen and the first prize Speckled Sussex cockerel shown by Rawnsley-Shields were splendid birds that attracted favorable comment. A great deal of interest is being taken in the Sussex fowl, especially the Speckled variety. Apparently they are a fowl of great practical worth.

MYERS BARRED ROCKS

Few if any Barred Rock breeders can claim equal success in the same space of time as that made by C. N. Myers of Hanover, Pa. Mr. Myers breeds the female line exclusively, that is he does not go in for the production of exhibition males. Mr. Myers' victories in the show room have been won at Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia and other prominent eastern shows. At Madison Square Garden, January, 1913, his first prize hen also won shape special. This same hen also won first and special for best bird in the show at Philadelphia, December, 1912.

At the recent Philadelphia Show, December 15-19, 1914, Mr. Myers made a remarkable winning as follows: First, second, third, fifth and seventh hen; first, fourth and eighth pullet; first and fourth pullet-bred male; second pullet-breeding pen. Here again one of his females was awarded special for best shaped female and best bird in the American class. At York, Pa., the same week with another string of birds, Mr. Myers also won: First, second, third and fifth hen; first, third, fourth and fifth pullet.

A. P. W. is pleased to recommend Mr. Myers and his stock or eggs. His catalogue will be sent on request to interested persons.

*** * * Properly constructed poultry houses are essential to success. Learn how to build them by purchasing a copy, "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." Fifty cents post paid * * ***

*** * * Let us supply your reading matter—look up our clubbing combinations on another page * * ***

*** * * Your favorite magazines at reduced prices in our Clubbing Catalogue. Send for copy today * * ***

In December 1914

With four entries, we won 1st White Leghorn Pen, Philadelphia; 2nd White Leghorn Pen, Palace, N. Y.; 3rd White Orpington Pen, Philadelphia; 5th White Orpington Pen, Palace, N. Y. In closing 10 weeks of 1914, we have received 38 prizes. **White Leghorn and White Orpington Eggs \$4, \$3, \$2 per 15.** Exhibition chicks 35 cents each. A male which has won in good competition heads each egg pen.
ROBERT and LOUISE DAVIS, ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS

Have a reputation of winning the creamy prizes in the keenest competition. Never was this more forcibly demonstrated than at the Illinois State Fair where in a large and hot class they won **1-3 cock, 1-4 hen, 3-4 cockerel, 3-4 pullet 2 old pen and 2 young pen.** Their previous record at the **New York State Fair** in 1913 stands out as another proof of their superiority. I have 1000 birds of the same blood lines and can furnish any quantity or quality at prices that will please. Write today and get some good ones.

GUY DAILY,

Box W,

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

90% Hatches Guaranteed



Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that live and grow because they're made strong in the shells.



M. A. Shoreen, President

Yes, I'll guarantee that you hatch 9 out of 10 fertile eggs with my incubator. You'll do it on your own place with less attention and bother, with less oil and less work than any other incubator on the market. Here's why; it's round so there simply can't be any cold corners; my patented lamp and oil feed can't overheat or underheat; my sand tray moisture system positively insures the proper and uniform humidity; eggs are cooled and turned without touching them; perfect ventilation. Because 90 per cent is the least you can get that I can afford to put such an iron clad insurance of success on the

No Cold Corners



No Cold Corners

There are so many improvements and exclusive features on my incubator that I can only tell you a few things; but they're enough to prove to you that the AXFORD Round Guaranteed Incubator is the machine you want. Don't take my word for this—you don't have to. I don't ask you even to take the word of others. My guarantee—signed in ink by myself personally—guarantees the best possible results.

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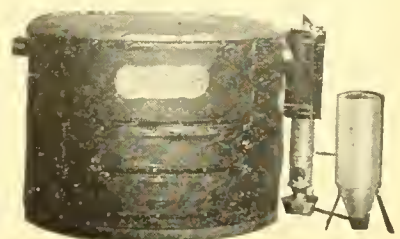
Don't buy any other incubator, or even make up your mind to buy any other, until you get all the facts about the AXFORD. Thousands of users know that what we claim is so. Every practical feature of worth is embodied in the AXFORD, together with many exclusive points of superiority. Made in five sizes from 80 eggs to 400 eggs capacity. Write for the facts—study them thoroughly—read the Guarantee Bond. Then make up your mind. But write for the facts before you send an order for an incubator anywhere else. Do it N—O—W.

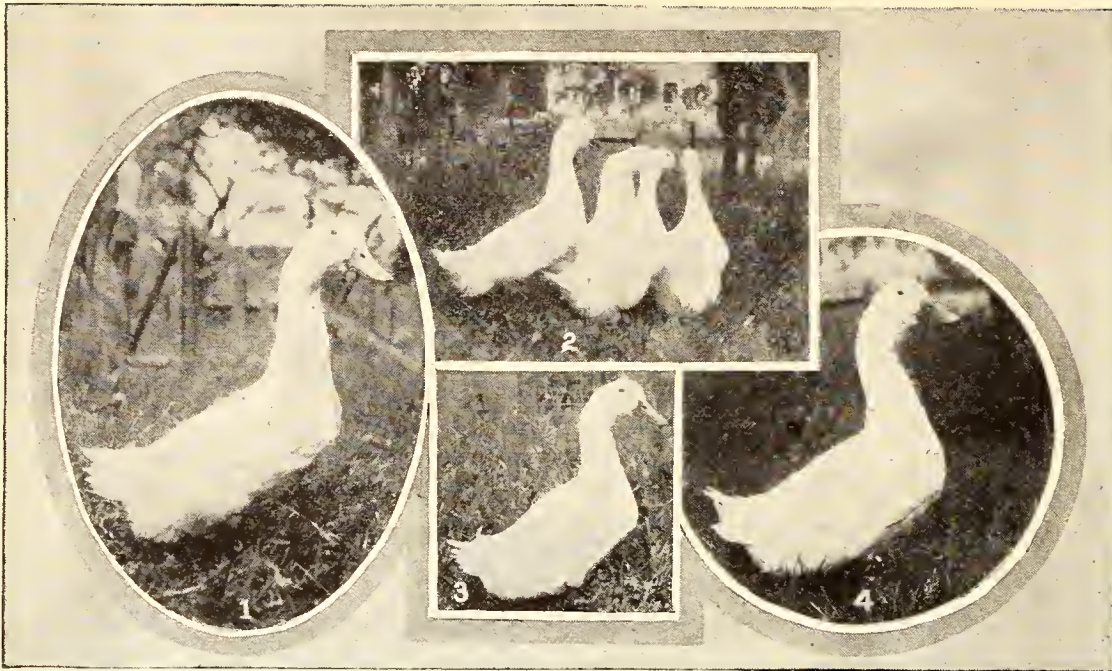
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M. A. SHOREEN, President

Original Manufacturers of Round Incubators since 1875.

737 Forty-Fifth St., CHICAGO, ILL.





A few winning Pekin Ducks as produced at Fernbrook Farm, Menands Road, Albany, N. Y. This farm made a grand winning at the New York State Fair in September in one of the largest classes of Pekins ever shown at that event.

THE SUSSEX FOWL

THE VIEWS OF AN EXPERIENCED BREEDER OF THIS POPULAR ENGLISH FOWL

BY W. K. CONRAD, Hackensack, N. J.

The Sussex fowl bears the distinction of being the greatest market and table fowl in England, its native land, and also ranks very high as an exhibition bird.

Having bred the Sussex for over six years I can say that the breed is all that is claimed for it. My energy, however, for the last five years has been devoted

exclusively to the Red Variety, but would say that the Speckled and Light varieties compare equally as well as do different varieties of other breeds.

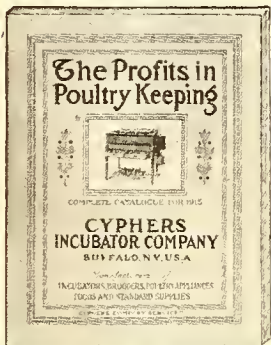
Being an admirer of the Sussex it would be hard for me to acknowledge another breed that would rank as high as an all round fowl. As a table fowl they are unsurpassed in flavor and have an abundance of breast meat, so essential to an ideal market fowl, together with compactness of entire body. They are rapid growers and mature early giving them recognition as broilers, squab broilers and early roasters that is found in no other breed or variety.

When mature they weigh from 7 to 10 pounds and it is not uncommon for early hatched birds to go over that weight. They are also excellent layers of large eggs, ranging in color from a cream

to light brown and I wish to add that as winter layers that they excell, their laying ability being at its highest during December, January, February and March. This gives the greatest production when eggs are at a premium and also enables the fancier to do his hatching early and to provide mature birds for the early exhibitions. Another strong point for the breeder of exhibition birds is also the correct color for breeding,

CYPHERS 1915 CATALOGUE

WE ASK EVERY READER of this Journal who is interested in "The Profits In Poultry Keeping" to send his or her name and address *today* to our nearest place of business for a *free, postpaid copy* of our big, 200-page finely illustrated Catalogue for 1915, the first edition of which is now being mailed *without cost* or obligation to every man or woman who asks for it.



1915 Complete Free Catalogue of Cyphers Incubator Company. Get Your Copy Soon!

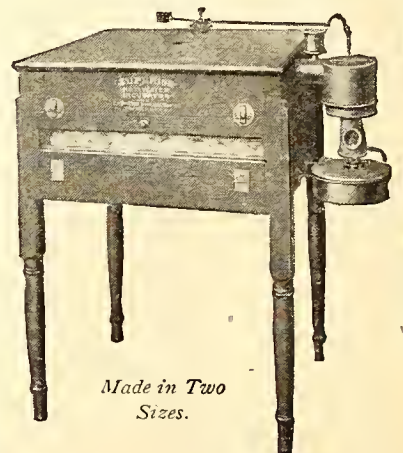
The title of this latest Cyphers Company 1915 Year Book is, "The Profits In Poultry Keeping." The size of pages is 7½ by 10 inches and there are hundreds of interesting illustrations. Two prominent chapters tell how to make the most money with domestic fowls *during war times* or so-called "hard times." The annual "Open Letter" in this book, 13 pages in length, by Grant M. Curtis, president of the Cyphers Company, is worth *many dollars* to every earnest, thrifty, I-mean-business poultry keeper who will read and heed the practical advice given. For this free, 200-page catalogue address our place of business nearest you—and thus save time.

REMEMBER THAT FOR THE SEASON OF 1915 we are offering to the poultry public of the United States and Canada *three different styles* of high-class, *guaranteed hatching machines*—see pictures herewith.

These three styles of incubators—*eight different sizes*—range in price from \$10 to \$38, thus meeting every condition or requirement.

SUPERIOR HOT-WATER INCUBATORS

Are exactly what the name says. They are heated by hot water, instead of with hot air and are "superior" in every detail. The water boiler and tank (tubular) are of heavy-weight copper. Lamp has seamless bowl; burner is best on market. Incubator case is of wood, attractively finished in golden brown, with brass trimmings (hinges, buttons, etc.), and has *double walls*, with air space insulation. Are equipped with Standard Cyphers zinc and steel toggle-joint thermostat and knife-edge regulator. Have *forced water circulation* and are automatic in ventilation. Have roomy chick nurseries under egg trays. Are built in two sizes: 65 eggs, price complete, \$10; 130 eggs (see illustration herewith), price complete, \$14.00. *Fully guaranteed.*



Made in Two Sizes.

130-Egg Superior Hot-Water Incubator. Price, Complete in Every Detail, \$14.00

which is not the case with some other breeds.

For the small fancier or backyard breeder let me say that it is not necessary to have range as this breed does exceedingly well in confinement and for the true fancier it would be hard to find a more beautiful bird than either of the several varieties. That the American fancy appreciates the sterling merits of this bird is proven by the large classes that may be seen at our leading exhibitions and the interest taken in the exhibits by the visiting public. Also the Red and Speckled varieties were admitted to the American Standard of Perfection at the last annual meeting of the A. P. A. in August.

At Chestnut Red Farm our experience with the Reds has proven to our satisfaction that in vigor, vitality and freedom from the many ailments characteristic of many breeds of poultry, they are equalled by no other breed, and we believe this rugged constitution will in a few years win them the favor of the farmer whose flocks are forced to shift for themselves to a greater or less extent. While speaking of the farmer let me add that in my long experience I have never seen a fowl that I believed was so well adapted to the purpose of the farmer as the Sussex. Their market and laying properties embodying the points that are most desired by the farmer's wife who depends upon the farm flock for pin money

The ease with which the chicks may be raised is another strong point, the unusual vigor of the breed, being maini-

festated in the chicks from the day they are hatched, making for rapid developments that soon puts them out of harm's way

To readers of American Poultry World who are thinking of starting in poultry-raising this season and to those all ready engaged who wish to make a change or to take up another breed my advice would be to try the Sussex

The five varieties offer a range of plumage color combinations that should make one desires in this respect easy of accomplishment. If the writer can assist you by giving further information on this breed of all breeds he is at your service.

PARAMOUNT COLONY BROODER

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertising of the Paramount Colony Brooder, manufactured by the Northeastern Mfg. Co., of Albany, N. Y. This new device is the invention of A. E. Kasson, a mechanical engineer, who is also an expert poultryman. This new piece of poultry house machinery was on exhibition at the recent Palace Show at New York City and at the Chicago Coliseum Show, and at both places it was critically examined by experts with whom it at once found instant favor. Both Mr. Kasson and Captain Harris, who is associated with Mr. Kasson in the manufacturing of the Paramount Colony Brooder, have left nothing undone to make it reliable, durable and economical. It has a splendid system of ventilation, automatic heat regulation and is safe to operate. We advise A. P. W. readers to send for printed matter and a full description of this brooder. In writing please mention A. P. W.

ONE OF THE BEST

The name of the Candee Incubator Co., is familiar to most A. P. W. readers, but we will venture the opinion that comparatively few of them are aware of the fact that this concern manufactures one of the best Colony Brooders on the market. Exhibits of Candee Mammoth Incubators, Candee Colony Brood-

ers, Candee Hot Water Brooding Systems were made at both the New York Palace and the Chicago Coliseum Shows. Mr. Sleight who had charge of these exhibits reported a heavy demand for Candee apparatus and expressed the opinion that the coming season was going to be a prosperous one for poultrymen. While at the Chicago Show Mr. Sleight showed us a copy of the Candee catalogue consisting of 136 pages describing the Candee line containing illustrations of well known poultry farms throughout the world where Candee equipment is used extensively. Any reader of A. P. W. who has not had a copy of this catalogue should be sure to send for one. It is something that will prove interesting and helpful to every person that has a copy.

*** Send for a copy of our new Clubbing Catalogue, now ready for mailing ***

For High **BARRED ROCKS** at Moderate Quality Prices
My birds will be mated January 1st and after January 10th I will have eggs for hatching.
Write C. H. BOSCHEN, ASHLAND, VA

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

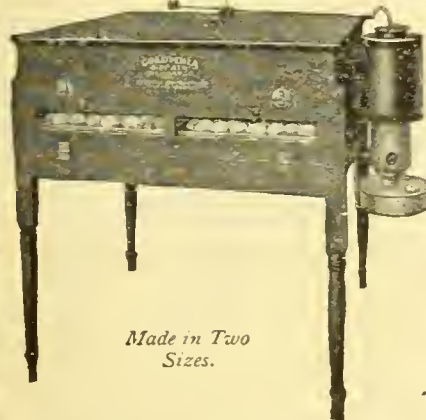
W. A. CONGDON,

Box 404, WATERMAN, ILL.

NOW BEING MAILED FREE

COLUMBIA HOT-AIR INCUBATORS

Are built to meet the wide-spread demand for large capacity, lamp-heated machines that can be sold at *surprisingly low prices* and yet be guaranteed to do high class work. Have wooden cases, attractively finished in dark green, with brass trimmings and double walls. Seamless-bottom lamp bowls, best quality brass burners. Standard Cyphers toggle-joint thermostat and *same regulator as used on highest priced machines*. Fume-proof, forced draft heater, asbestos covered and metal banded. Automatic in ventilation and embodies diffusive principle. Roomy chick nursery. Made in two sizes: 140 eggs, price, \$15.00; 250 eggs (see illustration), price, \$19.00. *Fully guaranteed.*



Made in Two Sizes.

250-Egg Columbia Hot-Air Incubator. Price, Complete in Every Detail, \$19.00.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

These are machines that for *fifteen years* and more have been recognized as the "standard hatchers of the world." Tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in *successful use in every civilized country on the globe*. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work in *all climates, under widely different conditions*, in the hands of all sorts of people. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows: 70 eggs, price complete, \$15.00; 140 eggs, price complete, \$22.00; 244 eggs, price complete, \$32.00; 390-400 eggs, price complete, \$38.00. Satisfaction, *or your money back.*



Made in Four Sizes.

390-400-Egg Standard Cyphers Incubator. Price, Complete in All Details, \$38.00.

ALL PRICES in this advertisement are for territory east of the Rocky Mountains, north of Texas, and south of the Canadian line. In high freight territory slightly higher prices have to be charged, but as a rule the difference is small.

FREE 1915 CATALOGUE fully describes these three styles of incubators and also tells about the nearly 100 other standard articles we manufacture for down-to-date, practical, successful poultry keepers on small or large scale. Be sure to write today—NOW, before you forget it!—for YOUR copy. Address as below.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 31 Home Offices and Factory 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 Court KANSAS CITY, MO. 317-319 Southwest Blvd. DALLAS, TEX. 316 N. Preston St. OAKLAND, CAL. 2127 Broadway LONDON, ENG. 121 Finsbury Pavé.

WHITE CORNISH

The remarkable demand for the Cornish fowl is commented upon everywhere. They are unmistakably one of the leading table fowls of the day and they seldom fail to land the blue ribbon in dressed poultry contests. There are several varieties, those being bred most extensively are the Dark, the White and the White Laced Red. The White are particularly well adapted to market use as they dress nicely and owing to their plumage color show no dark pin feathers. Among the leading breeders of this variety are Mounts-ville Poultry Farms, C. C. Manners, Mgr., Mounts-ville, Va., who start their annual advertising campaign in this issue. In a recent communication we are informed that they have a large quantity of stock and are prepared to furnish birds of any quality from the choicest exhibition specimens down to utility breeders and at prices that are sure to interest you. When writing them don't fail to mention A. P. W.



Among the breeders of Buff Plymouth Rocks S. H. Harter, Nescopeck, Pa., has made a reputation that places him as one of the leading breeders of this variety.

AXFORD INCUBATOR

Among the first incubators offered to American poultrymen was the Axford, a round machine named after the inventor. As far back as 1875 this piece of hatching machinery won first at the Omaha, Nebr., Exposition, four years later in 1879, at the Toronto Exposition, it was awarded another gold medal, 25 years later at the St. Louis World's Fair it was awarded another medal. During these years a large number of machines were sold and satisfied customers in all sections of the country. Recently several young men who have been associated with Mr. Axford in the manufacture of incubators became identified with the company. These young men were in charge of the interesting exhibit made by the Axford Incubator Co., at the Chicago Show where they did a very satisfactory business. During the balance of this month, until January 31st, they are desirous of appointing an agent in every locality and as an inducement they are furnishing sample machines at special sale price. Full information regarding this sale can be obtained by addressing the Axford Incubator Co., 735 East 45th St., Chicago, Ill. In writing, please mention A. P. W.

At the Rochester Show, December 7-12, 1914, Andrew Riddell of Greenwich, N. Y., Buff Wyandotte specialty breeder, won first cock; first and second and sixth hen; sixth cockerel; fifth pullet; fourth and fifth pen; silver cup for best display and club cup for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. This was the State Meeting of the American Buff Wyandotte Club and a large class was entered by some of the best breeders in the state. 120 birds were shown and Mr. Riddell's excellent winning is another endorsement for the quality of his birds. Mr. Riddell is in the position to furnish exhibition or breeding stock and will offer eggs from some matings including his winners.

*** The good points of all varieties of Leghorns are described in our latest breed book "The Leghorns." Procure a copy by sending us one dollar ***

Too Late to Classify

ALL ABOUT CAMPINES—The new Campine book just out. 88 pages and cover. Profusely illustrated. Full page plate of Golden and Silver Campines in colors. The most complete treatise on the variety ever prepared. To breed properly you should have a copy. Price 75 cents, postpaid. Address all orders AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

During the present show season for the first time Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis of Englewood, New Jersey, have shown their White Leghorns and White Orpingtons, and the recognition which they have received in the large exhibitions proves that their birds have the right breeding. The Orpingtons belong to Mrs. Davis and the Leghorns to her husband, and they have been breeding them carefully for some years purely as a pleasure, but they now feel justified in offering their hatching eggs for sale. Their strain of Leghorns has been line bred for nine consecutive years and is particularly excellent in the back and breast sections. The cock which headed their first pen at Philadelphia last month was a beauty, and deserved the admiration which he universally received. Their Orpington males are pure white and fine type, being either imported or from imported stock. Their plant is not extensive, their idea being not to keep a bird which would not win or produce winners, and as Mr. Davis is a professional man whose living does not depend on his hobby, they are able to give extraordinary value to any who wish hatching eggs of the highest grade. With a record of 38 prizes for the first ten weeks they have ever shown, one can be sure that the good qualities of their stock are not past history, but present fact.

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

USE KEROSENE ENGINE FREE
Amazing "Detroit" Kerosene Engine, 15 days FREE trial proves kerosene cheapest fuel. If satisfied pay lowest price ever given, if not pay nothing. No waste. No evaporation. No explosion. Two pints coal oil do work of 3 pints of gasoline. Prices (stripped) \$29.50 up. Don't buy an engine till you investigate this grand offer. Write DETROIT ENGINE WORKS, 352 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Boston Winning Buff Wyandottes

Third best egg record, 246 eggs—on pullet at Storrs contest. Can I help you to eggs or stock? DR.. N. W. SANBORN, 424 South Road, HOLDEN MASS

Conkey's POULTRY TONIC

Puts life and hustle in your hens and makes them lay because they are strong and vigorous. No filler—just good tonics. Get a Pail or Package now.



CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY puts Roup to rout. Give in drinking water; 25c; 50c and \$1. Ask for Conkey's Poultry Book—worth dollars to any poultry owner. Send 10c in stamps and we will enclose our Cash Value Coupon—something new. **THE G. E. CONKEY CO.**

1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

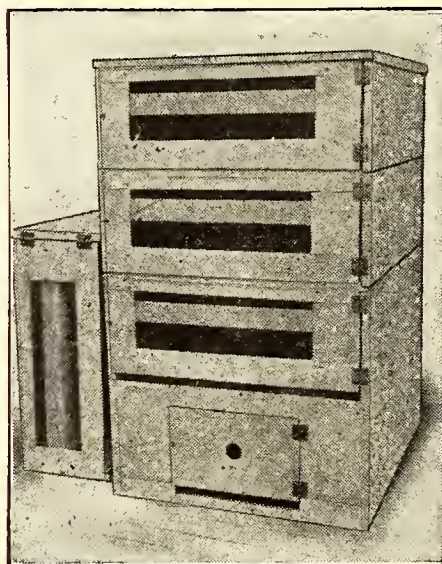
THE MOISTURE PROBLEM SOLVED.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
THE BIG KIND THAT LAY BIG EGGS

By constant and consistent breeding for egg production we have now developed a strain of Leghorns possessing vigor and vitality to a degree, unknown heretofore in this breed. Pullets average 4 to 4½ pounds. 100 percent fertility guaranteed.

Undersized eggs, roup infertility unknown. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred. Day Old Chicks 18 cents each.

THE PROPO FARMS, LORELEY, MD.



THE COLFAX \$3.75

A Sectional, Metal, Modern GRAIN SPROUTER

Incorporating all the necessary features and principals of a successful Silo. Double walls, the lamp heat passing up between the walls.

NO SUCH PRICES OFFERED BY OTHERS

¼ bushel, 25-30 hens, \$3.75. 1 bushel, 100-125 hens, \$6.00. Two base sizes—the small flock and the large flock size. Made to fit the flock, and to save first purchase money, get sections as needed.

GET THE COLFAX, \$6.00

Examine it and return it if not satisfied.

The Colfax Sales Agency, Box W, Colfax, Ia.

THE ONTARIO WINTER FAIR

A UNIQUE AND INTERESTING EVENT THAT ANNUALLY DRAWS THOUSANDS OF ENTRIES AND VISITORS FROM ALL POINTS OF THE DOMINION. THERE WERE OVER FIVE THOUSAND HEAD OF POULTRY EXHIBITED. THE COLLEGE POULTRY FARM

BY W. A. WOLFORD

The writer had the good fortune to attend the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, Ontario, and saw one of the most interesting exhibits of live stock, poultry and associated industries that has ever been his pleasure to visit.

Before attempting to describe the exhibit a few words in regard to the fair will not be out of place. This magnificent display of live stock is the direct outcome of the efforts of the Ontario Poultry Association, an organization that had its birth upwards of twenty years ago and in its early days held shows at various places in the Province of Ontario. In 1902 the poultrymen combined with cattle, swine and sheep breeders and eventually the municipality of Guelph erected a permanent building in which to house the exhibits. Previous to this time the government had made grants of \$500 or such a matter annually to encourage breeders, but after the establishment of the exhibition in Guelph they made an appropriation of \$4,000 and since that time I understand have contributed very liberally.

The building in which the exhibition is held is centrally located and is a substantially constructed stone building of two stories, the first or ground floor being arranged with stabling facilities for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs and in the center contains a judging ring of generous proportions around three sides of which is a gallery for spectators. The second floor is occupied chiefly by the poultry exhibit, and contains cooping capacity for over 5,000 specimens. This department occupies large halls around three sides of the building and when it is said that the entire exhibition is composed of single entries one can gain some idea of the magnitude of the exhibition.

In addition to the regular classes there is a division composed of sales classes, that is all birds in this division are entered for sale and the price is marked on the entry tag. Prizes are awarded in this section the same as in the exhibition department.

There is no catalogue issued, but they have a unique system of entry tags that answers the purpose fully as well. The tag contains the entry number together with the sex and variety. In addition the exhibitor's name and address is included and this is covered with a paster which is removed as soon as the judging is completed. In the sales classes the price is included as well as the above information. This of course makes the issuing of a catalogue unnecessary and makes possible the identity of the owner of the birds instantaneously, a good system, but one that must necessitate a large amount of clerical work, but our Canadian friends are workers and show affairs move along smoothly and without friction.

The entry fee is 50 cents per bird and the premiums are paid on a sliding scale depending upon the number of birds in a class. By this system it is possible to win six dollars with a first prize. An-

other feature is the number of prizes awarded. Where the class is large enough and the birds are of sufficient quality to merit an award, ten prizes are awarded. Thus where the classes are large the judge is made to earn his stipend as the hard work of judging is not in selecting the winner, but in the proper placing of the specimens receiving the lower awards.

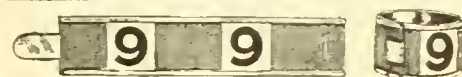
Like all large shows the quality varied but there were excellent birds in all classes and honors were closely contested. To be sure one could find instances where they did not concur with the judge's decision, but this is human nature and has been the case ever since the poultry shows were first established. One notable feature of this exhibition and one where our state exhibits fall down, was the large and beautiful classes of Cochins, Brahmas, Hamburgs, Polish, etc., and they not only made an attractive but an interesting exhibit as well. If I were asked to pick a small class of any variety now listed in the American Standard of Perfection, I would have to give it up, therefore I will not attempt to describe the classes

Armer's Buff Rocks Have been shown at three shows already this fall including the Great New York State Fair and have won 12 first prizes and 17 second prizes. Have some stock for sale. If interested, write.
FRED ARMER, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.



QUICK MONEY Growing Mushrooms
Learn things many growers never knew before, explained in new book, "Truth About Mushrooms." Add \$10 to \$70 a week to your income. Small capital starts it. Demand exceeds supply. Grow in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Now is best time. Profits bigger, quicker. Anyone can do it. Send for the book, it's free.

Bureau of Mushroom Industry, Dept. 1311342 N. Clark St., Chicago



COLORED LEG BANDS

Big Black Figures on White Background
All colors, all sizes for all fowls and pigeons. Birds identified without handling. Baby chick bands, 15 colors, not numbered. The best band in the world today. Samples and catalogue 2 cent stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Dept. B, Beverly, Mass.

DICTOGRAPH

POULTRY FARM AGAIN WINNER

At New York State Fair, 1914, in a very hot class we won;

- 1st White Favorolle Cock.
- 1st White Favorolle Pullet.
- 1st White Favorolle Cockerel.
- 1st White Favorolle Young Pen.
- 2nd White Favorolle Old Pen.
- 3rd White Favorolle Hen.
- 3rd S. C. White Leghorn Old Pene
- 4th S. C. White Leghorn Young Pen.

Get the winning strain. Costs no more and pays best. Booking egg orders for next season.

STOCK FOR SALE

DICTOGRAPH POULTRY FARM
K. W. TURNER, Owner, WEST NYACK, N. Y.

KLINGBEIL PARTRIDGE ROCKS

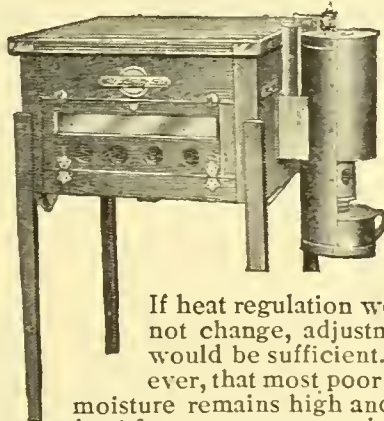
The Great Fancy and Utility Strain

Winners at New York, Boston, Providence and other leading shows. Bred in line for greatest value. I offer for sale for the fall and winter shows some very handsome females and cock birds, also cockerels or pens for breeding. Write for prices.

PLEASANT VIEW FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM,

PAUL KLINGBEIL, Prop., Sec'y and Treas. Partridge Plymouth Rock Club WALPOLE, MASS.

The Lee Regulator



gives complete automatic control of all three essentials of incubation, *heat, moisture and ventilation*. This wonderful new regulator is patented by us and appears only on the

Mandy Lee Incubator

If heat regulation were infallible and if weather conditions did not change, adjustment of moisture and ventilation by hand would be sufficient. Every incubator operator knows, however, that most poor hatches result from heat running up while moisture remains high and ventilation scant. *In the Mandy Lee, if heat for any reason runs high, even a degree or two, ventilation is automatically increased and moisture or air humidity reduced.*

Many Other Exclusive Features

The Mandy Lee direct reading Hygrometer, as essential as a thermometer, for the correct measurement of moisture; the locked turning trays, preventing spilling of the eggs; the drop bottom for getting at the chicks without disturbing the hatch; the combination tray permitting either wire netting or slatted bottom; the insurable safety feature; etc.
Five sizes, 65 to 300 Egg, well built and finished, heavily packed with insulation. Not a toy for the amateur but a scientific machine for certainty of hatching and for permanency.

Send for new catalog explaining, illustrating and describing the latest in incubation.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 18, Omaha, Nebraska
Manufacturers Lee's Lice Killer, Lee's Egg Maker, Mandy Lee Incubator, etc.

as there were good birds a plenty in all of them.

The Hon. Jos. Russell, Toronto, Ont., who is well known to exhibitors on this side of that imaginary line that separates Canada from the States, was an extensive exhibitor in both classes of Rhode Island Reds and in White Wyandottes. Of the eight first prizes offered on Rhode Island Reds, Mr. Russell won five, besides many minor awards. While he did not fare as well in White Wyandottes he succeeded in securing a goodly share of the prizes which included a first prize on cock.

Wm. McNeil, better known as "Uncle Billy", and Richard Oke of London, Canada, well known to poultrymen on this side of the border, were also among the successful exhibitors. Mr. McNeil has been actively connected with the Ontario Poultry Association for many years and served as its president for a long period.

A notable feature of this exhibition and one that should be more conspicuous at our shows in the states was a large and magnificent display of dressed poultry consisting of Ducks, Geese, Turkeys and Chickens. It did not consist of a few dressed carcasses piled on a table at one end of the hall but occupied an entire hall of generous proportions and numbered hundreds of carcasses and made one of the most interesting displays I have ever seen. There were hundreds of beautiful carcasses, but there was an exhibit of dressed Cornish fowl that seemed to stand out above the rest and as I watched the throng pass through this exhibit I noted that the majority hesitated when they reached this display. I understand that the entire exhibit was to be sold at auction to the highest bidders on the closing day.

On Wednesday evening, December 9, the Guelph Poultry Association held their fifteenth annual banquet. It was attended by upwards of two hundred visiting fanciers, exhibitors and friends and proved to be a very enjoyable affair. The guests assembled in the spacious dining room of the Royal Canadian Cafe at 9 P. M., and after partaking of a well served dinner, listened to a well arranged program of speaking. Among the speakers were Mayor Carter, Minister of Agriculture, Jas. Duff, Hon. L. H. Baldwin, Geo. Urban, Jr., Wm McNeil and others.

It was brought out at the banquet that the Poultry Association were urging the government to make an appropriation to enlarge the present buildings, the exhibits having reached a point where it is impossible to make further increases without additional room.

I should have stated before that notwithstanding the hard times prevailing in Canada of which the European war is the main factor, that the exhibition was this year one of the largest in the history of the association. The attendance was also large and the event was one of the most successful and satisfactory held thus far. Those that have never attended this event will not be able to grasp its true greatness from this article, but if you are so situated, a more profitable and pleasing trip could not be made than to attend the Ontario Winter Fair next December.

It is regretted that in a large and prosperous agricultural country like

New York state, that there is not sufficient interest and enterprise or financial support from our government to hold an exhibition of this kind. No doubt that one factor of the success of the event is that it comes at a time when the farmers are not busy, also after they have disposed of their season's crops so that they have both the time and money with which to attend.

THE COLLEGE POULTRY FARM

To go to the Winter Fair without visiting the College Poultry Farm and Prof. W. R. Graham, would not be making the most of one's opportunities. The Ontario Agricultural College is regarded as one of the leading establishments of its kind on the western hemisphere and the poultry department is in keeping with this high standard.

The poultry farm as well as poultry instruction at the College is in charge of Prof. W. R. Graham, who is recognized as one of our foremost instructors. Mr. Graham devotes most of his attention to the practical side of poultry raising and has done a great service in establishing a heavy laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. But the poultry operations at the college farm are not devoted to one breed as several varieties are under observation, among them being Aconas, White Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Hamburgs and several crosses that are made for experimental purposes.

Prof. Graham is a firm believer in fresh air and although several types of

Crockford's Real Indian Runners

The big winners at this season's shows.

CROCKFORD, BRISTOL, R. I.

FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

We can furnish you winners for the fall and winter shows at right prices. Write your wants now.

N. V. FOGG, Box W. MT. STERLING, KY.



Ideal Aluminum Leg Band

To Mark Chickens

CHEAPEST AND BEST

12 for 15c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c; 175-41.00; 200-41.10; 500-42.50. Price list and sample 5c. Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 75, Freeport, Ill.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdripaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 229 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

* * * All varieties of water fowl described in the book "Ducks and Geese," seventy-five cents per copy postpaid * * *

1896 BUFF WYANDOTTES 1914

Have won continuously during the past eighteen years at the leading shows and in the largest classes ever shown. Have won best display at three National Club Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio in 1902, at Madison Square Garden in 1903, at Toledo, Ohio in 1913, in the largest and best classes of Buff Wyandottes ever shown. My small line is the strongest you can get anywhere and my males were persistent winners in large classes last season for my customers. Have some excellent males and females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly returned provided stock is returned to me within one week.

ANDREW RIDDELL,

R. No. 6,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

Not Only a Better Average But Stronger Chicks

In order to make a success of the poultry business, it is necessary to raise chicks as well as hatch them. The Queen is well-known among poultrymen as a producer of big hatches and big average hatches, but it also produces strong, healthy chicks - starts them off with a good constitution. In a Queen are to be found ideal hatching conditions - just the right temperature and moisture maintained uniformly throughout the hatching period.

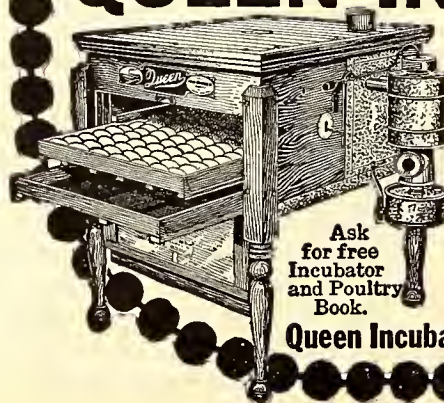
QUEEN INCUBATORS

Built to Hatch Without Trouble

Are the result of—first—a correctly designed incubator. Second—a machine properly put together of quality material—not thrown together of the cheapest material that can be secured. You can buy many an incubator for less money than the Queen costs, but you cannot get Queen hatches from them. You can sleep when you use a Queen, as it never sleeps on the job.

From Indiana one poultryman writes: "This makes 12 Queens I have ordered in 5 years. The Queen is advertising itself in this community."

Queen Incubator Co., 106 Bryan Ave., Lincoln, Neb.



Ask for free Incubator and Poultry Book.

houses are in use they are all arranged so that the front is open at all times, night and day. Curtains are not brought into use unless a particularly severe driving storm comes from the direction in which the opening faces.

All pens are equipped with trap nests and a daily record of production is carefully kept. Although the ground was covered with snow and the weather had a frosty feeling, the birds seemed to be enjoying life and were producing satisfactorily. The day previous to our visit Mr. Graham had disposed of a quantity of eggs to Toronto parties at 55 cents a dozen. Inquiry brought forth the information that they were retailing in Toronto at 80 cents per dozen. After inspecting the plant we returned to the new administration building, just completed, in which Mr. Graham's office is located, also the offices of the various instructors connected with the poultry department. This building is a three story or properly a two story building and has a ground level basement. The basement is divided into five rooms of generous proportions and at the time of our visit one was used for root storage; one for crate fattening room, and contained several batteries of birds; a large room at the front was used for killing and dressing, and later on will be used for brooding purposes; on either end there is a large room one containing the heating plant and the other used for storage purposes.

The first floor has a row of offices around three sides of the building all opening into a broad corridor while at the front there is a large lecture room. The second floor has a large lecture room and also a long hall fitted with exhibition cages for demonstration work. It is here that the classes get practice in scoring market and exhibition poultry.

To return to Mr. Graham's favorite hobby, egg production, a subject which he takes pleasure in discussing, many interesting things were brought out in the confab that followed the inspection of the plant. While going the rounds of the plant we had been shown an Ontario house filled with Barred Rock hens that he referred to as a general flock. In this flock he pointed out several individuals with high records, one of 245 eggs and others still higher. When asked why these were discarded from the regular matings he volunteered the information that some high producers lay small eggs, while others are poorly fertilized and still others produce weak chicks. These are all weeded out. This will show how thorough Mr. Graham's system is. No matter how high a producer a hen may be she must lay a good sized egg well fertilized and produce vigorous chicks or she is discarded from the select class.

He stated further that all poultry breeders should trap-nest from November 1st until March 1st, and all hens failing to produce 40 eggs in that period should not be used as breeders. Going still further he said that their experiments showed that to pay for her keep a hen must produce 100 eggs during the year and that at least one dozen of these must be produced in the winter. In estimating the cost to keep a hen one year he not only figures the cost of feed and labor but also the overhead expenses, such as interest on land, cost of housing, etc., and places the figure at \$1.90 per head.

A question in regard to the use of quantity of mangles stored in the basement brought the ready reply that they were used to reduce the "high cost of living", meaning the cost of feeding the hens. Further inquiry developed the fact that a quantity were boiled daily and a mash of the following proportions made: one-third boiled mangles, two-thirds of ground grains composed of equal parts barley meal, ground oats and middlings. The barley meal and middlings are used to offset the laxative properties of the mangles.

About this time other callers began to arrive that demanded the Professor's attention and further questioning was prevented. The writer expects at some future date to make a more extended visit at the College Farm and will then endeavor to give A. P. W. readers an interesting and valuable story.

THE CRIMSON STRAIN

The Crimson Strain S. C. Rhode Island Reds bred by China Hanchett, Greenway, Verona, N. Y., at the state meet of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, won several cups and display prizes besides numerous other regular and minor prizes at Buffalo, Auburn and Rochester, N. Y., this season. Mr. Hanchett has been an A. P. W. advertiser for some time and advises that he has some choice stock for sale and is quoting war time prices of \$1.50 per head and up. He would also like to hear from those who desire to purchase eggs for hatching and advises the early booking of orders. If A. P. W. is mentioned when writing it will insure prompt attention to your requests.

*** A postal will bring a copy of our Clubbing Catalogue by return mail ***

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.

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.

ORR'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

I am willing now to part with a few good birds, Some real nice cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. The winning strain at the Garden, N. Y., Show for years. No circular. Write

D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 2, ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.

SHOW AND BREEDING STOCK



of my great lines. 43 prizes Madison Square. Hundreds of young and old of Rose and Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns. Big birds, large eggs, 276 to 281 records. Be sure and send for catalogue.

**W. W. KULP
Box 12, Pottstown, Pa**

HILL'S "ECLIPSE" WHITE WYANDOTTES

are large, massive, vigorous birds carefully line-bred to produce both utility and exhibition qualities. My prices are reasonable. My services are prompt. Write me exactly what you want and I will quote you prices that will induce you to buy.

O. L. HILL,

Box 227,

SHELBURN, IND.

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Winners at New York, Buffalo and Hagerstown

In the lead as general purpose fowl, hardy, quick to mature fine winter layers. Attractive prices on high-class birds. Send for circulars.

SHEFFIELD FARM,

GLENDALE, OHIO

How to Get a Large Egg Crop

As a rule, hens don't lay so plentifully during winter because of the lack of exercise and green stuff and also from close confinement. But with the dormant egg organs toned up, a keen appetite and sound digestion, your hens will keep active and lay regularly. Hens must have a tonic during winter if you expect them to be a source of profit. So sure am I that

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

will tone up the dormant egg organs, compel them to lay and keep them healthy and active that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock; and if my Pan-a-ce-a doesn't do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Buy on that guarantee—you can't possibly lose.

1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). My Pan-a-ce-a is never peddled—it is sold only by reputable dealers whom you know. Write for my free poultry book.

**DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio**



GILBERT HESS
Doctor of Veterinary Science
Doctor of Medicine

4th ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

REPORT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

The Fourth Annual International Egg Laying Contest conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural College and the Agricultural Experiment Station opened November 1st at Storrs, Conn. There are one hundred pens, an even thousand birds participating in the competition, not including a little more than one hundred extra or reserve birds. Thus there are a little more than eleven hundred birds to be trap-nested during the year. It frequently happens, of course, that hens go into the traps without laying any eggs. Nevertheless they must be released the same as the producers. It is perhaps fair to assume that the traps must be operated six times for each five eggs that are collected and if these eleven hundred birds average during the year to lay 150 eggs each it will mean that the traps at Storrs must be operated some two hundred thousand times during the progress of this competition.

In general the condition of the birds on arrival at Storrs was better than in any previous contest. It looks as if many of these birds had been bred for the purpose and it is certain that in many cases a good deal more time was spent in selecting the birds which were to enter the competition. There have been some eolds, to be sure, but this would naturally be expected where birds have been shipped from many different points and in some cases over long distances. Furthermore it should be remembered that the majority of the hens in a contest of this sort must become accustomed to different climatic conditions, a different type and style of house, to new attendants, and new rations, so that all in all it is not surprising if some little time is required to get the pullets down to business. It is believed that the records given below are sufficient evidence that the birds are better this year than they were last.

These eleven hundred birds come from seventeen different states as follows: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri and California. In addition to these, there are five pens from England. Three pens have been entered by the Rural New Yorker under the name of Favorite Hens. These include one pen of Rhode Island Reds, one pen of Leghorns, and one pen of miscellaneous pure breeds. The thirty hens in these pens are owned by thirty different women in ten different states. The Silver Wyandotte pen has been entered by the Silver Wyandotte Star and has been furnished by ten breeders from five different states.

The rations that will be used during the year are given below. It will be noted that only very slight changes have been made. The fish and beef scrap in the dry mash have been increased from 30 lbs, each to 45 lbs. each, thus making the dry mash 15 per cent. meat. On the other hand the coarse beef scrap that was formerly given in the scratch ration has been dropped. The green food being used through the winter consists of mangel beets fed four to five times a week, and sprouted oats fed twice a week.

DRY MASH

Coarse wheat bran, 200 pounds; corn meal, 100 pounds; gluten feed, 100 pounds; ground oats, 100 pounds; standard middlings, 75 pounds; fish scrap, 45 pounds; beef scrap 45 pounds; low grade flour, 25 pounds.

SCRATCH GRAIN

Cracked corn, 60 pounds; wheat, 60 pounds; heavy white oats, 40 pounds; barley, 20 pounds; kafir corn, 10 pounds; buckwheat, 10 pounds.

EXPERIMENTAL PENS

In the third contest the Storrs Experi-

ment Station entered five pens each of White Leghorns and White Rocks, but in the present contest the Station has entered two pens each of five different breeds, namely: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, and Light Brahmas. The results of last year's test seem to clearly indicate that sour milk as a ration for laying hens has a pronounced feeding value. The Station proposes to again try out the use of milk on the five breeds, feeding one pen in each case on the regular contest ration and the corresponding pen on exactly the same ration except that the fish and beef scrap are eliminated and sour milk substituted therefor. If it can be shown that milk is a good feed not only in one

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season but over a period of several years and not only for one breed but for a number of breeds it will seem perfectly safe to draw conclusions regarding the value of milk for laying hens.

Ninety per cent. of the hens in the present contest produced eggs during the first month as against eighty per cent. that laid in the first month a year ago. The total production for all pens amounted to 4065 eggs or an average of a little over 4 eggs for each individual in the contest. This yield is relatively 1186 eggs more than for November a year ago.

The ten leading individuals for the first month are as follows:

- R. I Red No. 422, Attelboro, Mass., 28 eggs.
- White Leghorn No. 598, Storrs, Conn., 25 eggs.
- R. I. Red No. 420, Bridgeton, R. I., 24 eggs.
- Buff Wyandotte No. 229, Holden, Mass., 24 eggs.
- White Leghorn No. 617, Redding Ridge, Ct., 23 eggs.
- White Orpington No. 967, Bridgeton, R. I., 23 eggs.
- White Leghorn No. 597, Storrs, Conn., 22 eggs.
- R. I. Red No. 261, St. Albans, Vt., 22 eggs.
- White Wyandotte No. 153, Columbia, Conn., 22 eggs.
- White Wyandotte No. 142, Hoghton, Eng., 22 eggs.
- Barred Rock No. 3, Brookfield Center, Conn., 22 eggs.

The best individual record of 28 eggs made by a Massachusetts Red is five eggs ahead of the best individual for November last year. The best pen record of 178 eggs for the month made by a Connecticut pen of White Leghorns is 43 eggs better than the best pen record of November a year ago, thus the superior work both individually and collectively would seem to indicate better hens to start with.

The blue ribbon or first prize for the month of November was awarded to Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., whose White Leghorns produced 178 eggs during the month. Second prize was won by Ed. Cam of Hoghton, England, whose White Wyandottes laid 166 eggs. Third prize went to Merritt M. Clark of Brookfield Center, Conn., whose White Leghorns yielded 128 eggs for the month.

The colds that appeared in occasional pens at the beginning of the contest have been effectively checked by the use of a liniment composed of one part chloroform and three parts of cotton seed oil. For rattling or difficulty in breathing the bird's throat has been swabbed much the same as a child's would be for any sort of throat infection. In addition to this the nostrils have been wiped clean with the same liniment and a little has been held over the bird's nostrils by means of absorbent cotton in an effort to have the hen inhale a little of the liniment. In cases where the eyes are infected it is usually better to use a milder

remedy as the chloroform is somewhat drastic to apply to these parts.

The contest suffered the loss of just one hen during the month of November, or one-tenth of one per cent. of the flock. Should this same low mortality prevail throughout the year it would mean the loss of less than 1¼ per cent. or only about a dozen birds from the flock of one thousand. The management of the contest, however, hardly expects to hold the mortality down to such a low figure because there are yet many things to contend with before the year is completed, such as for instance, cold in winter, heat in summer, inverted oviducts which are prevalent during the season of unusually heavy egg production.

The ten leading pens for November are as follows:

- Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., White Leghorns, 178.
- Ed Cam, Hoghton, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes, 166.
- Storrs Exp. Station,* (Sour milk pen), White Leghorns, 143.
- Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Center, Conn., White Leghorns, 128.
- Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt., Rhode Island Reds, 126.
- Storrs Experiment Station, White Leghorns, 101.
- Ellis W. Bentley, Windham, N. Y., White Leghorns, 100.
- Albert Sonderegger, South Coventry, Conn., White Leghorns, 98.
- Francis F. Lincoln, Mt. Carmel, Conn., White Leghorns, 97.
- Manor Poultry Farm, Manorville, L. I., White Leghorns, 94.
- P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa., White Leghorns, 94.
- Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Center, Conn., White Rocks, 94.

*Not in competition.

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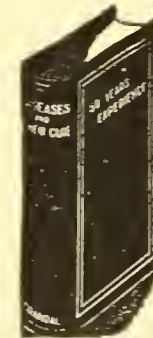
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

VERTIGO

Q. I am writing to ask if you can advise me what is the trouble with my hens. I first noticed it last summer and believed that it was the hot sun that caused it. My Rhode Island Reds were first affected and now one of my Blue Andalusians has it. They seem to go crazy and turn their heads upside down and roll around the floor. After a few minutes they get up and walk all right again. Is it contagious? Mrs. W. J. Y., Ardmore, Pa.

A. This appears like a case of vertigo or congestion of the brain and may come from one of several causes, such as undue exposure to the hot sun or injury to the head or it may be associated with a diseased condition of other organs of the body. The first thing for you to do is to look to the general health of your flock. I would suggest that you give the whole flock a good laxative. Epsom salts is probably the most easily administered. Dissolve a teaspoonful for each bird in warm water and when thoroughly dissolved use the liquor to mix a moist mash, repeat again in five or six days. Place the fowls most seriously affected in a quiet place where they will not be subject to sudden fright. Give plenty of green food. Sprouted oats are excellent.

BEST LAYING BREEDS

Q. As a reader of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD I would like your advice on which variety of poultry do you think best for the back yard where one wants eggs and a bird for early market? I am a farmer's wife and have the Barred Plymouth Rocks. They have free range and plenty of grain, grit and both sweet and sour milk and bran with Dr. Hess's poultry tonic twice a week. They all look nice, yet they are not laying good. We are thinking of moving into town in the spring and I want to keep a few good laying hens. Mrs. J. M. S., Sullivan, Ind.

A. The laying qualities of any breed of fowls depends upon the breeding. Some strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks are phenomenal producers while others will not lay enough eggs to pay for feed consumed. It is the same with other varieties and while you will find Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and Sussex all well adapted to back yard use I would suggest that if Barred Rocks are your favorites that you select them, but secure a strain that have a reputation for egg production. A careful review of the advertising in this issue will disclose such strains, not only of Barred Plymouth Rocks but of the other varieties mentioned.

MANGLES FOR POULTRY

Q. Will you kindly tell me how to prepare mangles for chickens? I have a fine crop of them and have them protected from frost and freezing by being buried in a pit. I also have cabbage and Swiss chard tops buried for green food for the chickens. I have read quite a bit in your magazine about feeding mangle wurtzels to chickens, but I have failed to see how to prepare them and I am now anxious to give them a good trial. A Subscriber, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

A. There are several ways of preparing mangles for feeding poultry, the

most common of which is to split them lengthwise and hang up or place in troughs cut side up in the pens. Another method is to run them through a root cutter that cuts them in fine shreds making a very desirable form in which to feed them.

While visiting the poultry farm at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, recently, I observed them preparing mangles for feeding and inquiry brought forth the information that they were fed daily. Their method of preparation was as follows:—The mangles are first run through a root cutter and cut up after which they are put in a feed cooker and cooked, a mixture of barley meal and middlings and ground oats, equal parts are mixed with the cooked mangles in the proportion of one-third cooked mangles to two-thirds of the ground mixed gains. Prof. W. R. Graham said they found this very satisfactory feed and one that lessens the feeding cost to a considerable extent.

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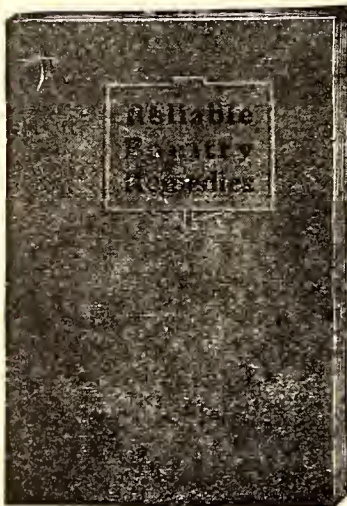
Q. (a) Please give me information as to proper housing, feeding, range or yards for S. C. White Leghorns.

A. A breeding pen of S. C. White Leghorns should consist of 15 selected hens and a good, vigorous male and in your



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locality an open front house should be provided. A pen 10x12 would be ample for the purpose and just as much yard room as your space will permit. Of course upon the size of range or yard your management will depend, that is, if it is small and without vegetation it will be necessary that green food be provided. If possible give free range. The grain ration may consist of equal parts corn, wheat and oats or any of the well known grain mixtures advertised. A dry mash should be accessible at all times. Bran, middlings and ground oats equal parts, with a little corn meal added will answer the purpose. Feed all grain in deep litter to insure plenty of exercise.

Q. (h) Please give simple directions for feeding chicks during the different ages, housing, yarding, etc. Weights at different ages, etc.

A. There are so many successful methods for feeding chicks that we will not attempt to go into detail here, but would suggest that the correspondent procure a copy of the Chick Book. It is sent postpaid from the office for 50c.

Q. (c) Is feeding mustard to S. C. White Leghorns to force egg production injurious to the hen and will feeding mustard force egg production?

A. As we understand the use of mustard it is not to force egg production or to stimulate the egg organs, but is to be used in small quantities and acts as a mild digestive stimulant, keeping the various organs of digestion in a healthy and active condition permitting the hen to secure the maximum amount of nourishment from the food consumed. You know it is not the amount of food a hen eats that makes her lay, but the nourishment that she extracts from what she consumes.

Q. (d) Is it advisable to feed mustard in the mash or otherwise to the breeding stock?

A. If used as judiciously and a first class article is procured I believe mustard can be fed to any stock beneficially.

Q. (e) Is it advisable to select breeders from pens of birds that have been fed mustard for egg production, and then stop giving mustard after the birds have been put in the breeding pens?

A. When mustard has been used as directed I believe that it would be perfectly safe to select breeders as suggested and to continue feeding mustard. But it is not good policy to select breeders from pens that have been forced for egg production by whatever method, as you can only look for disappointing results from such stock. Birds intended for breeding purposes should not be encouraged to lay before the regular breeding season. Then their vitality is preserved and they are in condition to lay eggs that will produce strong chicks.

Q. (f) I have heard of green bone but am not familiar with it. I understand that it forces egg production and I would like information as to how it is fed. Whether ground or shaved and whether fed in the mash or otherwise?

A. During the open season when the fowls are on range they procure sufficient animal food in the way of bugs and worms to meet the demand of their body and the process of egg production. Animal food of some kind is very essential in egg production, therefore when the seasons are such that the fowls must be confined, a substitute must be supplied or the egg yield will be nil. Used principally for this purpose are beef scrap and green cut bone. To prepare the bone it is necessary to have a bone cutter such as is advertised in this journal. These cutters by a peculiar

arrangement of the cutting head, both cut and shave the bone, leaving it in a suitable condition for feeding. It may be fed as it comes from the cutter or mixed with the mash, this at the option of the feeder.

Q. (g) Kindly give me simple directions for raising green food. C. L. B., Lanham, Md.

A. There are many methods for raising green food. Probably the most satisfactory for winter feeding is sprouted oats. These are easily prepared by first securing a good quality of oats and then take the quantity for which you have facilities for sprouting, and put in a pail and cover with lukewarm water and allow to stand over night. Drain off the water in the morning and spread the oats about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in wooden trays or shallow boxes and set in a warm place. Sprinkle occasionally and in a comparatively short time you will have a mass of greens that are highly relished by the chickens. Mangles are also good, they may be shredded feasily in a root cutter or split lengthwise and placed in troughs or in any other manner where the fowls may have access to them.

PULLETS DON'T LAY

Q. For the past year I have been reading your questions and answers with great interest. I now have a question I should like to have your opinion on, please. I have 20 pullets, ten of which were hatched in March, only three of them have laid up till the present time and only one of them regularly, one already wants to set. Last Saturday I killed one of the largest weighing a little over 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and it was loaded with fat. The eggs were no larger than peas and they have been fed regularly from the first, scratch feed in the morning less than a handful per chick, at noon a smaller amount of a wet mash and at night about the same as morning. They have a dry mash all the time, bran, corn meal, ground oats, meat scrap, oil meal and bone meal, every day

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they have had lawn clippings or some other green feed. Have never had a sick chicken, raising them all, but can't understand why they are so slow in laying. Does the laying strain run out in chickens closely confined? My run is 8 by 20 ft., pen 6x10. This is the third year from same hens, but have changed male every year. Some of your writers say "you can't feed a growing pullet too much", that she needs it for egg production. Now these have never had all the scatch food they would eat, yet they are covered with fat so that laying would seem nearly impossible. Kindly advise me if they are fed too much for the limited quarters or should I get new stock, these are Plymouth Rocks? J. R. M., South Bend, Ind.

A. There is a vast difference in the laying qualities of the various strains of



A six months old White Wyandotte cockerel weighing 8¼ pounds. He is one of the "Eclipse Strain" from the yards of O. L. Hill, Shelburn, Ind.

fowls and while feeding plays an important part in results as far as the egg basket is concerned, the whole secret is in the proper breeding. It is possible as has been demonstrated time and again to establish a high producing strain or family of fowls by breeding along the right lines. It is also possible to so breed a good laying strain that they will not lay eggs enough in a few years to pay their board. I assume that your birds were only ordinary layers to start off with and your method of feeding may have had a tendency to produce fat instead of eggs. The whole secret, however, probably lies in your breeding methods as you state that you have changed male birds every year. Now as all authorities admit that to transmit the laying tendencies we must use a male bird whose mother has been a good producer, it goes to show that we should know something of the males we use at the head of the breeding pens if our object is egg production. You have probably selected your males without giving this thought much attention and have secured those which lacked the prepotency to transmit this important factor.

LIVER TROUBLE

Q. As a reader of your paper will you be kind enough to inform me what is the trouble with one of my S. C. White Leghorn hens. This bird is two years old and has been healthy until a few days ago, when I noticed that she would not eat or drink. The comb and wattles are yellow and she stands around as though she were in a stupor. Have given her two doses of castor oil which up to the present time has not done any good. Mrs. E. O. S., Hilton, N. J.

A. This is without doubt a case of liver trouble, a complaint that is quite common among old hens and usually

manifests itself during the fall and winter, after the fowls are confined and fed heavily for egg production. It is caused primarily by consuming quantities of food rich in egg producing properties and a lack of exercise. There is little hope for such cases and unless you want to experiment, would advise that you kill the hen. In giving a physic we prefer Epsom salts which may be dissolved in warm water and administered or the water may be used to mix the mash, thus forcing the fowl to take its own medicine. One teaspoonful to a fowl is about right. Better give the balance of your flock a dose and arrange to feed so they will be busy most of the time, otherwise you may have several cases of this liver trouble.

MAKING SURE OF PURE BRED POULTRY

Every experienced poultry raiser knows that the greatest profits are derived from pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys of the finest strain. Many of the leading poultry authorities have written on this subject—and this journal, with others, has pointed out the fact that the quality of the flock determines whether it will pay what good poultry can be made to pay. So much has been said and written that even those venturing into poultry raising for the first time ought to know that none but the finest are worthy of consideration.

The question then arises as to how the poultry raiser can make certain that the birds with which he forms his flocks, or strengthens the flocks from time to time, are of the finest pure strains. Our answer is that he should go only to known reliable concerns—such a concern for example as R. F. Neubert Company of Mankato, Minn. This is one of the oldest and best in the business as thousands of America's most successful poultry raisers bear testimony.

This year the Company announces 57 breeds of chickens, ducks, and turkeys, all northern raised and of exceptional beauty. They are illustrated and described in the Company's 21st Annual Poultry Book, a work which should be in the hands of every one of our readers interested in making the most out of his flock. The book is easily obtainable. The Company asks only 4c in stamps to pay cost of mailing. Address R. F. Neubert Co., Box 898, Mankato, Minn.

THE MICHELL SHOW

Entry blanks and premium lists are now ready for the Michell Sixth Annual Poultry Show, January 12th, 13th and 14th, 1915.

The Michell Company have gone to enormous expense to make this a success, a large list of special prizes have been provided for, over fifty silver cups, 25 bronze medals, feeders, fountains, feed and other poultry requirements will be distributed.

This show will be held at 518 Market Street, and the company has limited the entries to 500 cages, owing to the lack of space. The official closing of entries is January 4th, but from present indications they will close before that date. It is, therefore, suggested that exhibitors send their entry blanks as early as possible to overcome the possibility of being disappointed.

This show has always been noted for its class and rivals any show in the States barring Madison Square, and the management are making every effort to make the coming show par excellence.

The official attendance last year for the three days was 11,000 and the poultrymen assert it was one of the best business shows in the East.

The secretary is T. Austin Eadon, care Michell's Seed House, 518 Market St., Phila., Pa. Mail requests for blanks at once. Don't forget that the entries are limited.

NATIONAL BRONZE TURKEY CLUB MEETING

The annual meeting and club show of the National Bronze Turkey Club will be held in connection with the Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh, Jan. 18th to 23rd. The club meeting will be held in the Exposition Building, Thursday, Jan. 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The club and the Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh combined offer \$60.00 in cash specials, three silver cups, and special ribbons. These specials with the liberal regular cash prizes offered by the association should bring out one of the largest and best classes of Bronze ever shown. All club members are urged to be present and exhibit their birds.

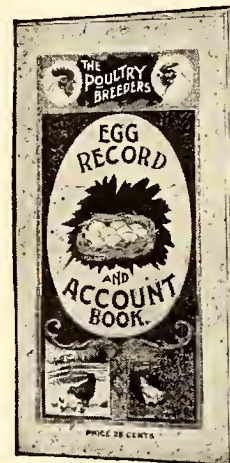
Breeders who are not club members and wish to compete for these specials should join the club before the show. Send \$1 membership fee to Chas. E. Bird, secretary-treasurer of the club, Meyersdale, Pa.

*** For Magazine bargains you should send for a copy of our Clubbing Catalogue ***

EGG RECORD

AND

Account Book



An Easily Kept Record of Profit and Loss

A simple, easy method for keeping correct account by the day, month and year of all expenses and income from eleven yards of fowls; also record of all eggs laid, set, or sold; chicks hatched, reared, sold, etc.; also record of orders as filled.

How much did you make last year?

This book was prepared to meet the need and demand for an accounting system whereby a breeder can rear poultry more intelligently as to profit and loss, and in its present form embraces the best of the systems employed by our most experienced poultry breeders.

The rapid sale of the several editions of this book and its universal approval by the poultry press and poultrymen is proof that it does the work for which it was designed.

Price, 25 Cents, Postpaid

A full year's subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and one Account Book for 60 cents.

American Poultry Publishing Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE NATIONAL CONTEST

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN HENS LAY OVER 200 EGGS EACH. ONE HEN TIES THE WORLD'S CONTEST TRAP-NEST RECORD BY LAYING 286 EGGS IN TWELVE MONTHS. ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS MAKE GREATEST PEN RECORD. WHITE WYANDOTTES MAKE THE HIGHEST AVERAGE, WITH BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS SECOND. A MISSOURI PEN WINS SECOND PLACE IN CONTEST

All previous records have been broken in the National Egg Laying Contest which closed December first at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Lady Laymore, Hen No. 611, a S. C. White Leghorn from Nebraska, tied the world's trap-nest record for an egg laying contest. She laid 286 eggs in twelve months. She beat Lady Showyou's record by five eggs. The English pen of S. C. White Leghorns won the grand championship by laying 2,297 eggs. Every White Leghorn in this pen except one laid over 200 eggs.

Why is it that some pens have a single hen in the pen of ten hens that will make a very high record and the remaining birds in the pen will be below average? We think it is due to the fact that poultrymen like Barron have given much thought and much time to the question and selection and breeding for egg production. Such breeders have done some trap-nesting, some pedigreeing, and they know the kind of males and females that they are breeding from. Such poultrymen have selected and bred from 200 egg males, that is, males bred from hens with 200 egg records, so long that they have fixed the egg laying characteristics and the egg laying ability in the entire flock, so nearly so that practically all their hens average well and make good records barring sickness, accidents or improper methods of feeding and housing, while the other fellows have bred more or less promiscuously and unknowingly. Therefore, they only get an occasional high hen. A good fancier might see an exceptionally beautiful bird exhibited by an amateur, but not knowing whether the bird had a line of good breeding back of him, a good fancier would not give much for such a bird to cross on his flock because the bird's good points might not be fixed by years of breeding, and he might not be able to transmit his good qualities. The same is true in breeding for egg production. In some pens, practically every bird gives evidence of careful selection and breeding and another pen has only an occasional good bird which shows that these good qualities are not so firmly fixed in the flock. Mr. Poultryman, know the history and the pedigree of at least a few of your best breeding males. It pays.

In addition to the above facts, our records for this contest and the two previous ones, lead us to state the following as being true:

There is an egg type and a beef type in poultry, just as true as there is a dairy type and a beef type in cattle. We find both of these types in all varieties of poultry. And there is also the intermediate, or dual purpose type. We are not going to attempt to describe these except to say that our best hens are medium sized birds, and as a rule, are considerably under standard weight. They are late moulters and practically free from the disposition to broodiness.

They have thin pelvic bones, rather high tails, rather narrow skulls not a masculine head in appearance, large bright eyes, large combs, long and broad backs carried much higher than the portion nearest the tail, wide behind with plenty of space between the point of their breast bone and the points of the pelvic bones, and they must be good feeders, always active and alert. The good laying hens are nearly always somewhat close feathered, not loosely feathered like the Cochins. We believe that if a White Leghorn with a record of 250 eggs and a Barred Rock with the same record were both in good health and condition, and were both killed and picked at the same time, you would find a great resemblance and uniformity in the shape and measurements of the body and bones of the two fowls. You would have to make due allowance for the extra size of the Plymouth Rock of course.

These contests have also proven beyond a doubt in my mind, that a reasonable amount of beauty and a reasonable amount of eggs can be combined in the same fowl. The Barred Rock, the White Rock, the Buff Leghorn and a number of other hens which made the highest records this year, were hens which would not disgrace any show room. The Barred Rock which laid 254 eggs was exceptionally good in color and shape. Just as have some of the fanciers utterly disregarded egg production in their matings, just so have the egg men disregarded color in their matings. We do not believe it is possible to produce a record breaking layer and pay too much attention to color, neither can you breed the exceptionally high colored specimen and pay too much attention to egg production, but we do believe it is possible to breed whole flocks that can average 150 to 180 eggs and have individuals laying from 200 to 250 eggs and still have beautiful color and shape, which is not necessarily standard shape. There seemed to be a disposition at the last A. P. A. meeting at Chicago, to gradually change the shape of our varieties until they conform more nearly to the egg type, and that is what we should come to. Also the egg men should strive to improve the color in their flocks and the standard makers should always bear in mind not to make the color requirements so artificially impossible that a good poultryman could not combine a reasonable amount of beauty in shape and color and at the same time have a productive flock. We are glad to state that the disposition of the standard makers seems to be in that direction more than ever before.

The highest pens from the different countries ranked as follows at the close of the contest:

Pen 0, S. C. W. Leghorns, best English record, 2296 eggs.
Pen 65, S. C. W. Leghorns, best American records, 2104 eggs.
Pen 102, S. C. W. Leghorns, best New Zealand records, 1814 eggs.

Pen 77, S. C. W. Leghorns, best Vancouver Island records, 1774 eggs.

Pen 3, S. C. W. Leghorns, best Australian records, 1660 eggs.

Pen 21, White Wyandottes, best Ontario record, 1641 eggs.

Pen 64, S. C. W. Leghorns, best British Columbia records, 1460 eggs.

Pen 76, S. C. W. Leghorns, best African record, 1352 eggs.

Our experience with foreign pens leads us to believe that on account of the change of season, change of climate and long distances that it is almost impossible to ship birds from Australia and New Zealand and other countries of equal distance and then get satisfactory results. We believe we can breed from these pens one year at this place and raise their young in this climate and they will do far better than their parents. Many of these did quite well, however, considering the fact that they were just about frying size when they reached here last December.

In this contest which just closed, 115 hens laid more than 200 eggs each. The highest of these hens of each variety is as follows:

Hen 611, S. C. W. Leghorn, Nebraska, 286 eggs.

Hen 180, White Wyandotte, Pennsylvania, 265 eggs.

Hen 566, Barred Plymouth Rock, Iowa, 254 eggs.

Hen 24, Aneona, Missouri, 243 eggs.

Hen 335, Black Orpington, Nebraska, 243 eggs.

Hen 576, White Plymouth Rock, Texas, 242 eggs.

Hen 456, R. C. Rhode Island Red, Missouri, 239 eggs.

Hen 236, Silver Wyandotte, Missouri, 233 eggs.

Hen 363, Buff Orpington, Texas, 230 eggs.

Hen 476, S. C. Rhode Island Red, Missouri, 227 eggs.

Hen 48, S. C. Black Minorca, Missouri, 225 eggs.

Hen 197, Buff Wyandotte, New York, 222 eggs.

Hen 13, Campine, New Jersey, 216 eggs.

Hen 42, S. C. Buff Leghorn, Michigan, 215 eggs.

Hen 278, Black Langshan, Missouri, 215 eggs.

Hen 524, Buff Plymouth Rock, Missouri, 210 eggs.

Hen 895, White Orpington, Missouri, 210 eggs.

Hen 141, Black Rhineland, California, 202 eggs.

The hens in the National contest made an average of 159 eggs per hen. There were several hens which did not lay an egg. These will be killed and examined to determine if possible, what was the cause of their barrenness. The average would have been at least from five to eight eggs higher per hen had the contest started the first of November, 1913.

The ten highest pens in this contest were as follows, each pen composed of ten hens:

Pen 0, S. C. White Leghorns, England, 2296 eggs.

Pen 24, White Wyandottes, England, 2047 eggs.

Pen 18, White Wyandottes, Pennsylvania, 2006 eggs.

Pen 47, S. C. Reds, Missouri, 1996 eggs.

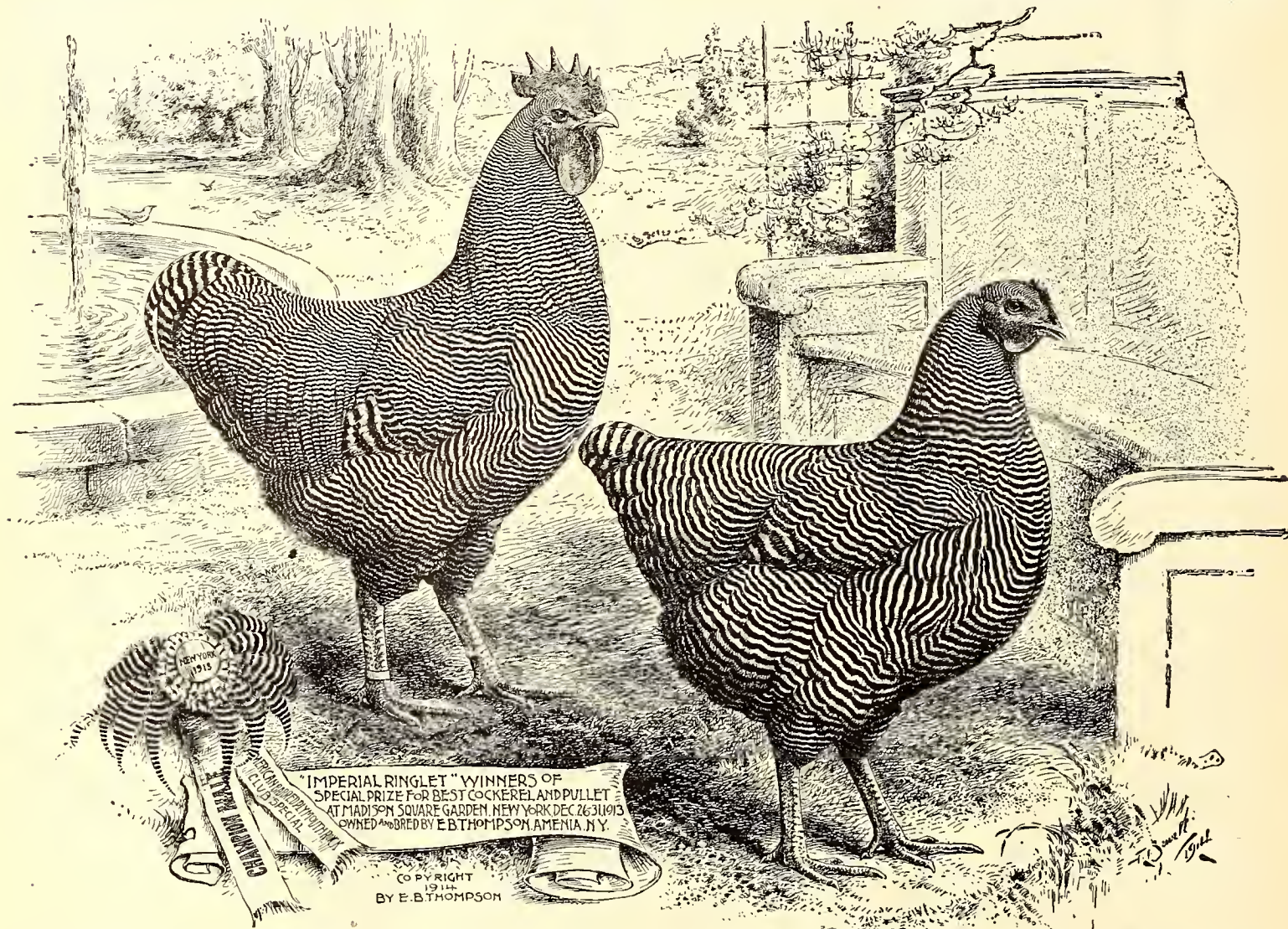
Pen 59, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Ohio, 1867 eggs.

Pen 9, S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania, 1821 eggs.

Pen 53, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Illinois, 1809 eggs.
 Pen 51, White Plymouth Rocks, Arkansas, 1784 eggs.
 Pen 23, Silver Wyandottes, Missouri, 1764 eggs.
 Pen 57, White Plymouth Rocks, Texas, 1752 eggs.
 The average number of eggs laid by all hens of each variety was as follows:
 All White Wyandottes averaged 190 eggs per hen.
 All Barred Plymouth Rocks averaged 176 eggs per hen.
 All S. C. White Leghorns averaged 172 eggs per hen.
 All S. C. Reds averaged 171 eggs per hen.
 All White Plymouth Rocks averaged 171 eggs per hen.
 All Buff Wyandottes averaged 169 eggs per hen.
 All Silver Wyandottes averaged 167 eggs per hen.
 All R. C. R. I. Reds averaged 164 eggs per hen.
 All Buff Orpingtons averaged 163 eggs per hen.
 All Anconas averaged 162 eggs per hen.
 All S. C. Black Minorcas averaged 160 eggs per hen.
 All Black Langshans averaged 158 eggs per hen.

All Buff Leghorns averaged 154 eggs per hen.
 All Buff Plymouth Rocks averaged 148 eggs per hen.
 All White Orpingtons averaged 143 eggs per hen.
 All Black Orpingtons averaged 139 eggs per hen.
 All Campines averaged 135 eggs per hen.
 All R. C. Black Minorcas averaged 128 eggs per hen.
 All Black Rhinelanders averaged 124 eggs per hen.
 Those are records which any breeder should be proud of. All made good averages.
 The ten highest pens in the Leghorn contest were as follows:
 Pen 65, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 2104 eggs.
 Pen 79, S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania, 2098 eggs.
 Pen 69, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 1939 eggs.
 Pen 70, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 1867 eggs.
 Pen 75, S. C. White Leghorns, England, 1822 eggs.
 Pen 102, S. C. White Leghorns, New Zealand, 1814 eggs.
 Pen 77, S. C. White Leghorns, Vancouver Island, 1774 eggs.

Pen 61, S. C. White Leghorns, Nebraska, 1720 eggs.
 Pen 72, S. C. White Leghorns, Iowa, 1646 eggs.
 Pen 80, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 1733 eggs.
 Some of the foreign birds and some of the American birds which got late starts and were out of condition finally came up and made creditable records after all. A hen may be held back and prevented from laying as many eggs as she would have had she been kept in good condition and given proper care and treatment, but when she does reach a normal state of health and condition she will make up for much of the time she lost, if she is properly bred. One of the highest laying pens in this contest was bred from a male bird which had one eye put out by roup. A bird may recover, but the offspring too often shows a tendency to the same disease. We do not recommend this practice, however, because it is unsafe.
 As a comparison of foreign bred birds and American birds, we might say that all foreign S. C. Leghorns averaged 158 eggs each and all American S. C. White Leghorns averaged 164 eggs each, making six eggs per hen in favor of the American Leghorns.
 The hens in the utility contest never



In commenting upon Mr. Thompson and his Ringlet Barred Rocks, Artist F. L. Sewell states: Those who have had the good fortune to visit the great Madison Square Garden show, New York City, and have watched the constantly growing interest in the famous "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks, know some of the reasons why it pays to have the best. E. B. Thompson, of Amenia, N. Y., the Thompson family and the Thompson home farm form one of the best examples in the world today of how well the poultry industry and thrift, combined with business management, pay. There are few business enterprises that pay larger dividends on the investment than this poultry farm, where all members of the family enjoy their home and the wholesome rural pursuit. This home was built out of the profits of "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks. At the New York show, where the elder Mr. Thompson has proved his right with his champions to claim superiority for more than twenty years, one sees these gems of poultrydom on dress parade. Go to the Thompson home farm, however, if you wish to see them at their best. The birds shown above won the special for best cockerel and pullet, the male being the first of those wonderful five cockerels that won every regular and special prize in the cockerel class last season. Few pullets have ever appeared in America that have excited so much admiration in judges and specialists as this one with her fine, close, regular, ringy barring and the exact tone of color preferred by expert breeders of this popular variety.

had a fair chance because most of them got out of condition to start with, and never fully recovered from the effects of it. The most of them, however, made a record far above that of the average hen.

- The ten highest pens were as follows:
- Pen 86, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Michigan, 1749 eggs.
 - Pen 85, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Texas, 1608 eggs.
 - Pen 92, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Pennsylvania, 1583 eggs.
 - Pen 94, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Ohio, 1563 eggs.
 - Pen 99, White Wyandottes, Arkansas, 1457 eggs.
 - Pen 87, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Missouri, 1404 eggs.
 - Pen 97, White Wyandottes, Texas, 1306 eggs.
 - Pen 93, S. C. Reds, New York, 1293 eggs.
 - Pen 98, White Wyandottes, New York, 1152 eggs.
 - Pen 95, S. C. Reds, New Hampshire, 1143 eggs.

THE NEW CONTEST

The National contest and the Missouri contest started November first. We have several new varieties entered this year that we have never had before. The pens this year are composed of only five pullets. The highest pen for the month was a Missouri pen of White Wyandottes. The pen of five pullets laid 117 eggs in November and one pullet laid thirty eggs in thirty days. A complete report will be given each month.

We wish to call the attention of all those who read and are interested in our monthly reports to the omission of one word in the treatment which we recommended for roup, colds, catarrh. We stated that one of the best remedies we had used was a mixture of three parts kerosene, and one part zenoleum, creolin or liquor cresol. These are two entirely different preparations and we did not notice the omission of the word liquor until the report had been sent out and printed. Some of our men at the station use this treatment, but personally we have gotten best results where we used equal parts of zenoleum or creolin and kerosene. One or two treatments usually are sufficient if the case is taken in time.

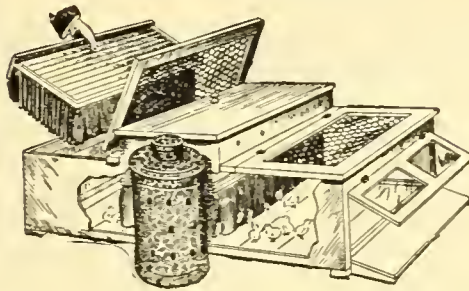
FERNDROOK FARM

Pekin and Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes are the specialties of Fernbrook Farm, Arthur G. Bouck, Mgr., Menands Rd., Albany, N. Y., who have a new advertising announcement in this issue. Fernbrook Ducks and White Wyandottes have been big winners at three shows this season including the New York State Fair where in a class of 82 Pekins they won 5 firsts and all specials. In addition to this they won 4 firsts at Madison Square Garden in 1913. Their White Wyandottes and Runner Ducks will not permit a detailed statement here. The complete record may be had by addressing as above and requesting full information. They will also take pleasure in quoting you prices on exhibition, breeding or utility birds of either variety and request that you mention A. P. W. when writing.

AMERICAN LIGHT BRAHMA CLUB N. Y. STATE MEET TO BE HELD AT "GARDEN"

As previously announced the New York State meeting of the American Light Brahma Club was to have been held at Schenectady. This show has been called off and as it is too late to arrange with any other show the club has decided to hold the State Meeting in connection with the National Meet at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 15-20, 1915. A beautiful state cup and set of ribbons besides cash specials will be competed for by the New York State members only. This double meet should materially increase the entry at the Garden and the largest display of Light Brahmas in history is confidently looked for.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.



This is the New Klose Kontakt Brooder that permits the raising of chicks in a normal temperature of 70 degrees instead of the hot house temperature of 90 to 100 degrees which is quite necessary in brooders that do not follow the Klose Kontakt system.

This Klose Kontakt idea appeals to everybody that sees it and in the judgment of many experienced breeders, it is going to revolutionize our whole brooding systems which have nothing more than miniature hot houses that made the chicks susceptible to so many ailments which might be avoided altogether. The idea certainly looks good and we are glad to know that so many of our subscribers are writing for the descriptive literature which the Buckeye Incubator Co. of Springfield, Ohio, are sending out free of charge. We understand that The Buckeye Co. are now building a portable holer of The Klose Kontakt type which sells as low as \$7.50.

OWEN FARMS' BIRDS

If you are not on the Owen Farms' mailing list you better send your name today for a copy of their 1915 mating list. Just mention A. P. W. and address Owen Farms, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass. The list tells all about their wonderful matings in Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. These matings contain winners

at the leading shows of the country and as each variety is in the hands of a specialist on a separate farm they represent the best efforts that scientific breeding can produce.

We would like to tell you all about these farms and the wonderful show records made by their birds, both by themselves and in the hands of their customers, but space will not permit. To give you some idea, however, of their marvelous quality we will refer you to their advertising in this issue in which they give their winnings at the recent Palace and New York Shows. We would also suggest that you ask for a copy of their general catalogue giving full description of their birds and plant, and showing many interesting views of their several farms. This is a valuable hook and one you will be proud to own and will be sent free to all those interested in the Owens Farms' birds who mention A. P. W. when writing and stating the variety in which they are interested.

ORDER YOUR EGGS AND MARCH CHICKS NOW

To secure hatching eggs and baby chicks at the time desired the Everlay Farm, Box 240 G, Methuen, Mass., breeders of S. C. White Leghorns, urge their friends to place their orders now. Past experience has taught Jas. Lord, Prop. of this farm, that this is the expedient that will prevent disappointment. Although he has provided additional incubator capacity of 30,000 eggs bringing the total up to 52,000, early indications point to an exceedingly heavy demand and past experience has proven that many delay ordering until they are ready for the chicks, which often results in disappointment. His suggestion that you order your eggs and March chicks now is simply following the old adage that "forewarned is forearmed", and this is good advice as he has never been able to produce chicks enough to supply the demand. He has an announcement on another page that will prove interesting to all who are interested in S. C. White Leghorns and we suggest that you look it up at once and don't overlook his catalogue offer. We have his 1914 catalogue before us now and it is a hook full of interesting facts from cover to cover that any lover of White Leghorns should be proud to read. Ask for it today and mention A. P. W.



HENS WORK MORE DAYS THAN MEN

Three hens which work more days in a year than the average business man, have come to Philadelphia to live—and lay. Their official records are 264, 263 and 256 eggs in one year, their average being 261. As a hen never lays more than one egg a day, this represents 261 days' work, or more days, after deducting Sundays, holidays and vacations, than the average business man spends at his office or store.

These birds are the three in the foreground in the photograph, counting from the left. The photograph shows the entire pen of ten birds, whose total egg production for one year was 2202 eggs, or an average of over 220 eggs per bird. This is an official trap nest record, it having been made in the International Egg Laying contest running at Thorndale, Pa., the past year.

These birds have been bought for a big price by the Pratt Food Co., of this city, and, together with two other birds, which are full sisters and were held in reserve at the contest, will be used in further breeding and laying tests at the Pratt Experimental Station, Morton, Pa.

This record of 220 eggs in one year beats by 129 the record of the winning hens at the previous International contest, or over a dozen eggs more per hen. When it is recalled that last year's winners were valued at \$1,000, it is seen that the Philadelphia birds undoubtedly comprise the highest scoring and most valuable pen of ten, single comb White Leghorns in America, from an egg-producing viewpoint.

It is interesting to note that the average Leghorn hen weighs only about four pounds, or say 40 pounds for this pen. Their eggs, averaged at two ounces each, weighed almost 275 pounds. Thus the hens produced in eggs nearly seven times their own weight.

Figured at 35 cents a dozen, 2202 eggs were worth \$64.23, which after deducting \$1.60 per hen for food, leaves a profit of \$48.23.

Can any industry show a higher return considering investment and labor? We doubt it.

The record of the birds shown in this illustration becomes even more astounding when one takes into consideration the following facts: In the International contest there were five hundred fowls in competition, representing the pick of the best layers of Europe and America. Only four pens (5 birds each) laid above 1100 eggs and only 16 pens went above 1000. Only one out of every four birds laid 200 eggs or over, and the entire average of the 500 birds was but 170 eggs each. The ten birds in this lot shown averaged 1100 eggs to the pen (5 birds), an average of over 220 eggs apiece, or 50 eggs per bird above the contest average. There is one thing strikingly apparent about the above birds that seems to set them off from what has previously been generally accepted as the English type of heavy egg-laying Leghorn. That is the close approximation to the American type of bird. There is a certain pleasing flow to the lines, a refinement of appearance that h's heretofore been conspicuous by its absence, but the long back, deep body, heavy comb alert appearance are still there.

BROODING BY ELECTRICITY

A CALIFORNIA SUBSCRIBER OPERATES WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST ELECTRIC BROODER HOUSE IN AMERICA

The joy of Columbus upon beholding land could scarcely have been keener than mine on the receipt of the folder announcing that the electric hover was a fact accomplished. For seven years I had waited that moment; meanwhile experimenting and investigating all methods of brooder heating, oil gas, odors and their woeful consumption.

For whilst scientists had weighed and analyzed the food that had gone into a hen, and traced the path of the oocyte from the cluster to the finished product, no enterprising psychologist had had the temerity to put forth a working hypothesis to explain the idiosyncracies of the setting hen, that influenced her to lead her offspring in Marathon races and hover them in puddles. Still I was convinced that the setting hen was destined to become as extinct as the Dodo Bud.

So despite the pessimists and the whole fraternity folk who tell that the old maid, like the village fool, is every one's responsibility, I got a perfectly good Irish carpenter imbued with no fixed ideas as to how a brooder should be built, and had crected an R. P. Ellis Brooding House. I believe Mr. Ellis on his farm at Tenafly, N. J., uses the house alternately for brooding and as a pullet house; but in this climate where hatching and brooding is conducted ten months continuously it hardly seems worth while to remove the inside fixtures.

The house is 14 x 14 feet, 9 in the peak and 4 under the eaves is clapboarded and the roof shingled. There is a center aisle, from which one operates the windows, by means of pullies. In either side are three pens. In the corner of each pen stands the hover ease, raised on legs, six inches off the floor. The hover floor and floor of brooder are of tongued and grooved lumber. The frames are of light wood with sides and top of unbleached muslin. The Cyphers electric hovers set within this ease, and a long insulated supply wire attachment plug is furnished with the hover. This plug is in an instant screwed into the feed wire which runs along the roof inside the peak. Having regulated the hover by simply turning the screw at the side until the thermometer registers 95, no further attention is needed for a week or ten days when one needs lower the temperature.

I had at first, installed but a single Cyphers electric and an adaptable oil heated hover intrusting to each one-half of a 120 hatch.

At the end of four weeks for I'll spare you the harrowing details of a fat woman in the role of genii of the lamp, spent upon her knees, adjusting the flame, filling the bowl or praying it might not blow up, there was a perceptible difference in the size and number of the lost 15% of the former, less than 5% of the latter and I am ashamed to tell the percentage of loss of two hens set the same day as the incubator. Yet one hears much of "nature's own way". If nature were an acquaintance of mine I should feel bound to characterize her as the most profligate of wasters, and I could ill afford to intrust to so questionable a method the eggs of my Lester

Tompkins' Reds that have won one cup and ribbons. Those hens by "nature's own way" toted their perfectly good offspring into the tall wet weeds upon every occasion. Cold baths I do advocate for the caretaker, but I never with any success have been able to promulgate the theory in chickendom.

I sometimes fear that biddy imbues her children with a hypochondriacal fear of everything, for the chicks, with almost no provocation rush to her sheltering wing, whilst the electric hover babies at sight of a humming bird just grinned. They had not time for fear, for like Robert Louis Stevenson they sang; "The world is full of such a number of things I wonder we're all not as happy as kings".

At the end of six weeks I pulled down the charecoal hover, trying to recall the address of my most hated rival, that I might send it to him, since in one month the cost of oil had exceeded the cost of cement by 1-3 and we pay 10 cents per Kilowatt for current. Besides it had consumed an unfair share of oxygen and an uneconceivable amount of time and left my nerves quite frayed.

From December until May I kept continuously running six Cyphers Electric Hovers. We had the coldest winter in the eight years that I have been an exile from the Atlantic coast and though I had the heat turned on night and day at no time did my monthly bill exceed \$5.00, for often both of the two windows in each pen were open and the house is constructed with an air space between the roof and walls.

As all birds are hatched in pedigree trays and toe-punched I am able to look up their history. Today I have been picking out birds for the Pasadena and Los Angeles shows in December and January to condition them. Without exception the aspirants for fame and fortune proclaim themselves the output of the Electric Hover.

POULTRY SHOW DATES

- COLORADO**
Denver, Jan. 18-23; Fred P. Johnson, Sec.
- CONNECTICUT**
Greenwich, Jan. 19-22, 1915; Walter Newton, Sec.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
Washington, D. C., Jan. 19-23, 1915; W. S. Kiefer, Sec.
- FLORIDA**
Orlando, Feb. 16-20; W. T. O'Neal, Sec.
- INDIANA**
South Bend, Jan. 18-23, 1915; Paul A. Heiermann, Sec.
- MASSACHUSETTS**
Plymouth, Feb. 3-6, 1915; J. W. Shatford, Sec.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Worcester, Jan. 21-23, 1915; Chas. H. Wood, Sec.
- MICHIGAN**
Lenox, Jan. 26-28; Steve Burghardt, Sec.
- MINNESOTA**
Detroit, Jan. 20-26; J. A. Turner, Sec.
- NEW BRUNSWICK**
Moncton, Jan. 19-22; Geo. H. Seaman, Sec.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Dover, Jan. 17-21; Edw. H. Quigley, Sec.
- NEW YORK**
Madison Square Garden, Feb. 12-18, 1915; Chas. D. Cleveland, Sec., Eatontown, N. J.
- OHIO**
Mt. Vernon, Jan. 18-25; B. D. Humbert, Sec.
- PENNSYLVANIA**
Delaware, Jan. 25-30; F. C. Lubendorfer, Sec.
- VERMONT**
Woodville, Jan. 26-Feb. 1; A. H. Mauntler, Sec.
- OKLAHOMA**
Oklahoma City, Jan. 18-23; Geo. C. Winans, Sec.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**
Pierre, Jan. 19-23; Joseph Ihli, Sec.
- WISCONSIN**
Appleton, Fox River Poultry Assn., Jan. 28-31; Dr. W. L. Farrand, Sec.

BREEDERS SPECIAL DISPLAY CARDS

ALERT ANCONAS

win at Wilkes Barre, December 1914. 1-3 hen; 1-2 pullet; 2-4 cockerel. In the third North American Laying Contest, three Alerts laid 222-225-227 eggs respectively.

Write your wants to (mr)
TIPTOP PLANT, H. M. Blake, Honesdale, Pa.

THE GREAT LEGHORN FARM

Eggs for hatching half price after the 10th of May, in R. C. Brown, S. C. Brown, S. C. Buff and S. C. Black. Some fine exhibition birds for sale in the fall.

HENDERSON & BILLINGS, St. Marys, Ont.

PAYNE BROS. ROSE COMB R. I. REDS

All eggs one-half price after June 1st. Catalogue free. Mention A. P. W.

PAYNE BROS., Box W, PORTLAND, CONN.

A DISPLAY CARD

— IN —

A SPACE THIS SIZE 3 MONTHS
For \$7.50.

\$2 PER MONTH BY THE YEAR

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Variety leaders in two egg laying contests. Breeding and young stock for sale.

Cherry Lane Farm Co., O. Wilson, Mgr., Oak Hill, W. Va.

Woodcrest Partridge Wyandottes

My catalogue tells of their unrivaled record at Madison Square Garden and Boston.

Chas. H. Wood, 340 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

CROSSLEY'S S. C. REDS

Look more promising than ever before. Some excellent stock for sale at hard time prices. Let us tell you about them.

J. M. Crossley & Son, Box 77, Magnolia, N. J.

FRANK G. BEAN

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

LICENSED JUDGE

ALL VARIETIES. 25 Years Experience.
Now Booking For 1915.

DUTTON'S NIAGARA REDS

Win many prizes at Buffalo. Made a clean sweep at the State Club meet at Auburn, N. Y. State cup for best display, cup for best female in show. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Bargain prices.

E. M. DUTTON, :: NEWFANE, 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, 1915

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

ANCONAS

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS—The world's best. Single or Rose Comb. First at world's greatest shows, including London, England, Madison Square Garden, Cleveland. Greatest egg record. Average 256 for entire flock. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. President International Ancona Club. 4-1-5

ANDALUSIANS

ANDALUSIANS—Satisfaction guaranteed, cockerels \$3. Hens. Rose Comb cockerels \$3.50. J. C. Brasser, Box X, Lewiston, N. Y. 1-1-5

BANTAMS

RARE BARGAINS—Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, Rose Comb Black, Black Tailed Japanese, Light Brahma, Red Pyle and Black Red Game, Silkie and Single Comb White Leghorn Bantams. Proper & Son, Schoharie, N. Y. 12-7-5

BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

AMERICA'S BEST COCHIN BANTAMS: If you wish the best, either show birds, breeders, pet or utility Bantams, be sure and turn to Page 183, and read our ad carefully. Wahebe Bantam Yards. tf

A choice lot of **GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS**, both old and young, \$2 to \$3 each for early delivery. W. H. Adams, Almond, N. Y. tf

ALL VARIETIES Cochin and Brahma Bantams, Allentown, Philadelphia, Baltimore winners. Prices reasonable. Shipped on approval. C. H. Sayre, Box 123, Horseheads, N. Y. 3-2-5

BUFF AND BLACK Cochin Bantam Specialist. Wm. F. Fillman, Red Hill, Pa. 2-1-5

BANTAMS—Setting eggs, 34 varieties. Send stamp for catalogue. Fenn Bantam Yards, (Desk 44) Delavan, Wisc. 6-6-5

BRAHMAS—LIGHT

SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement, Light and Dark Brahmas, page 172. tf

BUCKEYES

DEEM'S ARISTOCRAT BUCKEYES. Hatching eggs for early chicks. Buckeye Poultry Yards, Eaton, Ohio. 3-3-5

CAMPINES

GOLDEN AND SILVER CAMPINES—Our yards contain the Pacemakers of America. If it is stock you want, write today. Good value, prices right. Manhattan Farms, Geo. E. Noeth, Owner, Brighton, N. Y.

THE FAMOUS "VIGOROUS STRAIN" of beautiful Silver Campines. These birds have remarkable heads and markings and excellent type. Won at Boston, 1914, 1st and 2nd cockerel; 4th and 6th pullet; 3rd exhibition pen and special at the recent New York State Fair. Won 2nd and 3rd cock; 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 1st and 4th hen; 2nd exhibition pen; 2nd display and a special. Fine utility as well as exhibition stock. Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass. 3-1-5

SILVER AND GOLDEN CAMPINES—Stock for sale. Chas. Abel, Johnstown, N. Y. 13-12-5

IMPROVED SILVER CAMPINES—Choice stock reasonable. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. 3-2-5

SILVER CAMPINES. Cockerels, reasonable. I am now selling eggs from my best pen two dollars per fifteen, Jacobus & Kennedy Strains. Chas. E. Henderson, Austerlitz, Columbia Co., New York. 3-3-5

BARGAIN SALE—Elegant Silver and Golden Campines shipped collect on delivery. Catalogue free. E. M. Benson, Washita, Iowa, Box H. 1-1-5

FOR SALE—Silver Campines. Pen, fourteen dollars. W. H. Nagel, Franklinville, N. Y. 1-1-5

THE MARTLING CAMPINES. America's greatest winners. A clean sweep of birds and white eggs wherever shown. Syracuse, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Hempstead, L. I.; Williamsport, Pa.; Palace Show New York. Best breeding and exhibition birds, and hatching eggs for sale. The Martling Hennerly, Ridgefield, New Jersey, Box 186 H. 3-3-5

JACOBUS CAMPINES, GOLDEN AND SILVER. Jacobus strain came and stayed. Why don't others do the same? M. R. Jacobus. (Original Introducer), Box 276-W, Ridgefield, N. J. 1-1-5

COCHINS

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

COCHINS. Partridge Cochins—Grand leg and toe feathering. Color and size. Best blood in America. Choice farm raised youngsters now ready. Circular. D. C. Peoples, Uhrichville, Ohio. 3-3-5

DUCKS

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS—Some grand stock for sale at \$3 each. Trios \$7. Some good utility birds \$2 each. Trios \$5. Howard J. Curkendall, Newark Valley, N. Y. 3-3-5

WILD MALLARD DUCKS. Thoroughbred young stock for sale. Egg orders booked for early deliveries in settings and hundred lots. Dr. R. S. Wood, Lawrenceburg, Ind. 3-3-5

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. Being about to remove to a distant state I offer for sale my "Record Breaking" flock of Indian Runners. This flock has a yearly average record of 244 eggs per duck. Keep this ad. It will not appear again. Address Rev. John W. Norris, Sylvania, Ohio. 1-1-5

FAVEROLLES

MAKE YOUR POULTRY PAY by starting now with White Faverolles, the coming popular fowl, quick growers, unexcelled for market, wonderful winter layers, very hardy, largest flock in America, can furnish pairs, trios, pens. Most points including grand first pen Madison Square Garden, December, 1913. Eggs \$10.00 per 15. Brakendale Farms, Fonthill, Ont., Can.

WHITE FAVEROLLES. Ribbon-winners in strong competition. Prices reasonable. Ed. Higginson, Firth-Cliffe, N. Y. 1-1-5

HOUDANS

HOUDANS—Proprietor all Peterson's, also book 20c. Eggs, stock. Dr. Wight, Bolster's Mills, Me. tf

HOUDANS—Beautiful trios at attractively reasonable prices. Let me talk them over with you. George D. Black, Yellow Springs, Ohio. 3-2-5

WHEAT'S HOUDANS. For sale 15 yearling cocks, 20 cockerels, 30 hens, 30 pullets, none better and few as good. Wheat Bros., Treadwell, N. Y. 1-1-5

HOUDANS. 287 egg strain, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Fancy and utility eggs, chicks. Catalogue. Fred Brenon, 122 North Pleasant St., Watertown, N. Y. 4-4-5

FOR SALE—A few good Houdans. Cockerels and pullets. John B. Fonts, Dellroy, Ohio. 2-2-5

HOW TO DRAW A CHICKEN

Following are the directions given by the poultry-dressing specialists of the department for drawing a chicken at home:

(1) Hold the chicken by the legs and run it quickly over the flame from a loosely-twisted lighted newspaper which, for safety, may be laid in a coal bucket or ash tray. This will remove the fine hairs. Remove any pin feathers with the aid of a sharp small knife blade. The charred hair may be washed off later.

(2) Cut the legs off well below the knee joint. If the legs are cut above the knee joint the flesh on the drumsticks will be pulled back from the end.

(2) Cut the head off, leaving as much of the neck as possible, then push the skin of the neck back and cut the neck off quite close to the body. The envelope of the remaining skin gives the dressed bird a neater appearance. The neck bones with the adhering meat make a valuable addition to the giblets. The gullet and windpipe are, of course, on the neck and must be pulled away.

(4) To remove the entrails, make an incision about 2½ inches in length across the abdomen and as close to the vent as possible. In making this incision, be careful not to penetrate the intestine. Slip the fingers in first, and gradually insert the whole hand through the slit into the body cavity. Work the viscera loose from its attachments by sliding the fingers over the inner surface of the body walls. In this way, after a little practice, the viscera can be removed quickly and easily. The lungs will almost invariably tear, leaving shreds sticking to the back. These, and the kidneys of the chicken, which are two long, dark red bodies lying each side of the backbone and firmly fastened, should be removed in pieces. The rest of the viscera, including the crop which lies far front and just under the skin of the breast, when loosened will come out in a mass through the incision. The intestine is still attached to the bird at the vent. To separate it clearly, the tube should be picked up just as close to the vent as possible and its contents pushed well back from the vent. Then cut closely around the vent, holding the intestine tightly between the fingers to insure cleanliness. Run a stream of water through the slit into the body cavity in such wise that it flows out through the vent and cleans the short piece of intestine still remaining. Then cut both vent and intestine away, leaving a neat, round hole no larger than is necessary.

To prepare the giblets, detach the heart, gizzard, and liver, taking great care not to break the little green gall bladder attached to the liver, which contains a very bitter liquid which, if allowed to escape, will give a bitter flavor to the giblets and gravy. This gall bladder is so close to the liver that some liver tissue must be cut away to be on the safe side. The color of a healthy chicken liver may vary from yellow to dark red. To prepare the gizzard, hold it with the thin edge toward the palm of the hand and make an incision the whole length along the thick side, being careful merely to cut through the muscle, but not into the inner sack. Then open the gizzard as you would a pocketbook

and remove the inner sac, which is full of gravel, if possible without breaking it.

Finally wash the chicken and giblets in clean, cold water, but do not let the chicken soak in the water, because the finest flavors of the meat and much nutritive material are dissolved in the water.

Once the chicken is dressed and washed, put it at once in the coldest place available and keep it there until it is to be put on the fire. The best way is to dress it just in time to go into the stove.

NORMAL HENS LAY EGGS

When hens are normal they lay eggs. If they stop laying it is a sure sign that they are not in a normal condition. Often the cause is an improperly balanced diet. An all-grain diet does not give the hens sufficient animal protein to make egg producing possible.

There is no reason why hens can not lay almost all year 'round if they are properly fed. In winter when your hens are unable to supply themselves with animal protein in the form of bugs and worms, give them cut green bone. This is a splendid egg producing food.

Green bone may be procured from your butcher at little or no cost. Cut it in a Mann Bone Cutter and you have the best egg producing ration there is.

A Mann Bone Cutter is easily operated. Equipped with an automatic adjustable feed, a feature possessed by no cutter but Mann's, it cuts all the food fine and even. There are never any bone splinters nor lumps of gristle left in the food put through a Mann Bone Cutter.

The Mann is not an expensive machine. It more than pays for itself in added profits from the increased number of eggs.

Remember that normal hens lay eggs regularly. Do all you can to make your hens normal. Feeding them green cut bone is the surest way of encouraging your hens to lay in winter when eggs bring more than 50¢ a dozen.

FARM RAISED BUFF WYANDOTTES

E. B. Fellows, R. D. 1, Scottsville, N. Y., becomes an annual advertiser with this issue of A. P. W. Mr. Fellows is an old time breeder of Buff Wyandottes and his name can be found in the lists of exhibitors at prominent shows for many years back. He is a firm believer in free range and on his farm at Scottsville, N. Y., his Buffs enjoy it to the fullest extent. This is why he calls them farm raised and they are all the term implies. At the recent state meeting of the Buff Wyandotte club held in connection with the Flower City Show, Rochester, N. Y., he won best display; 1, 3 pens young; 3 pen old; 1, 4 pullets; 2, 4, 5 cockerels; 5 hen; 6, 7, cock; color and shape special on pullet; champion female. Eleven regular prizes on 12 entries. Look up his "ad" in another column and learn what he has to offer and when writing mention A. P. W.

THE COLFAX \$3.75

On another page will be found the announcement of the Colfax Sales Agency offering the new, all metal, double walled, lamp heated, grain sprouter for \$3.75. It is sent subject to examination and if not found satisfactory may be returned. They also make a larger size for large flocks. This size will sprout one bushel of grain at a time. We haven't room to describe these poultry yard necessities in detail, but would suggest that you write at once for descriptive circulars and full information. You will need a supply of green food to keep the chicks growing this spring and there is nothing better than sprouted oats.

CHAMPION R. C. REDS

In the largest Red show ever held in Chicago, with 526 specimens competing, Longfield Poultry Farm, Box 339, Bluffton, Ind., were awarded champion prize on their first R. C. cock. This is probably the highest honor ever awarded to a breeder of Reds and proves conclusively the quality of the Reds bred at Longfield Poultry Farm. They were also the only R. C. breeders to have birds placed in all classes which speaks well for the average quality of their flocks. They issue a fine illustrated mating list that will be sent to all interested who will mention this paper when writing.

YANT'S BARRED ROCKS

All readers interested in Barred Rocks should turn to the index and locate the advertising of John W. Yant, R. 24, Canton, Ohio, who becomes an annual advertiser with this issue. Mr. Yant's record at the recent Chicago Show is pretty convincing evidence of the quality of his Barred Rocks. This is the fourteenth successive season that they have demonstrated their high quality at this event. If you are in need of new blood with which to improve your flock you had better write Mr. Yant today as he believes that he can help you. He will do his best at any rate. Mention A. P. W. when writing.

LANGSHANS

ROBINSON'S LANGSHANS blue ribbon winners, New York (both shows), Buffalo, Boston, Allentown, Brocton, etc. Stock, fertile eggs. Circular free. J. F. Robinson, So. Weymouth, Mass. tf

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SEND YOUR ORDEDR today for a copy of "The Leghorns", the most complete treatise on your favorites ever written, three full page illustrations in colors, one showing correct plumage color of male and female Brown Leghorns. 144 pages—price \$1.00 postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

YES I HAVE THEM, not in the Antedeluvian days, but in the 20th Century at Buffalo, Jan., 1913, I won first cockerel and special for the best male, Jan., 1914, 5th cock, first hen, special for best female, first, second, fourth and fifth cockerel and special for best male and first pullet. Write for price list to Rev. J. G. Taylor, 305 Park St., Chatham, Ont., the S. C. Brown Leghorn Specialist. tf

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Show birds for big shows. 50 bred from layers, \$3 each. Circular. Box C. H. S. Lamson, Cameron, N. Y., tf

LEGHORNS—S. C. BUFF

AMERICAN QUALITY SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Winners firsts at Chicago Coliseum, Atlanta, Spokane, Elgin, etc. Egg-bred winners, layers, breeders now ready. Prices right. L. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill. tf

REX'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Win 9 firsts at Allentown, Hagerstown, Buffalo and Palace. Stock and eggs from the Champions. Geo. Rex, Slatedale, Pa. 3-3-5

LEGHORNS—WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN breeders and fanciers should have a copy of "The Leghorns" all varieties, the latest and most complete treatise on this popular fowl. Will give you many valuable pointers on care, feeding and conditioning. 144 pages, profusely illustrated. Three color plates. Postpaid \$1.00. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG'S WHITE LEGHORN cockerels sired by his Madison Square prize winners. Prices reasonable. P. H. Hann, Washington, N. J. 3-2-5

BLAISDELL'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS won all firsts at Central Maine Fair, 1914. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 setting. Mating list free. Idell Blaisdell, Auburn, Maine. 3-3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. 200 and up egg type. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Baby chicks \$12.00 per 100. No inbred stock. A. F. Haufe, Penn Grove, Calif. 3-3-5

MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels. Northrup strain. Gertrude Nichols, Elkland, Pa. 1-1-5

Seltzer's quality S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Famous McGrann strain direct. They win and lay. Stock for sale, eggs in season. G. U. Seltzer, Middletown, Pa. 6-6-5

ORPINGTONS—BLACK

EVERY BREEDER OF BLACK ORPINGTONS should read the new Orpington Book. Tells about the Standard requirements, how to mate and breed them for best results, edited by J. H. Devenstedt. Fully illustrated. Price 75 cents, postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON history fully described in the new Orpington Book, the most complete work published on the popular Orpington fowl. Price 75 cents postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

FIRST PRIZE S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cock and hen for sale. Arwin Miller, McKeesport, Pa. 3-3-5

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY of all varieties of Orpingtons, described in the Orpington Book, just published. Every breeder of Orpingtons should have a copy. Price 75 cents. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

PET STOCK

BOOKLET—Breeding Guinea Pigs 15c Warren Fluck, East Greenville, Pa. 12-2-5

PIGEONS

I OFFER guaranteed mated HOMERS in any quantity at \$1.00 pair, and challenge squah companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice this price. Beautiful White Homers \$1.50 pair, Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, Maltese Hens, and save dollars. Charles Y. Gilbert, 346 N. American St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3-1-5

85 CENTS PAIR, large mated homers, runts, pouters, fancy pigeons. Carneaux \$1.85. Colored catalogue 25 cents. Low price Pigeonry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 3-1-5

WANTED—5,000 common or Homer pigeons. Pay at least 25 cents pair. Poultry Wanted. F. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2-1-5

MALTESE HEN PIGEONS. Have a few mated pairs—yellow and white Maltese for sale. Yellow, good solid colors. Carl W. Opperman, Philadelphia Schutzen Park, Phila., Pa. 6-6-5

\$\$\$ IN PIGEONS: Start raising squabs for market or breeding purposes. Make big profits with our Jumbo Pigeons. We teach you. Large, free, illustrated, instructive circulars. Providence Squah Co., Providence, R. I. 3-3-5

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

E. B. THOMPSON'S RINGLETS, direct. Extra choice cockerels and females, big vigorous stock, bred from winners, best New York winning blood from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. Wm. Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 3-1-5

MARKHAM'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, pullet bred from 217 egg hens, strong, well marked, \$3 to \$5. W. M. Markham, E. Aurora, N. Y. 2-1-5

PARK'S 200 EGG BARRED ROCKS. Pens headed by son of Park's hen "Muzz" 232 eggs. Hens with records 238-246 eggs. 15 eggs \$1.50. Circular free. Frederick Matteson, 3838 Woodley Lane, Washington, D. C. 3-3-5

CHICKS that will live 15 cents each. Eggs one dollar per setting. Stock selected for twenty years for vigor and vitality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Willows Poultry Yds., Provincetown, Mass. 1-1-5

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

NORTH'S BUFF ROCKS. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Eggs in season. Circular free showing winnings, etc. D. P. North, Waverly, N. Y. 6-6-5

GOOD UTILITY BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. Mae Whitbeck, Montague, Mich. "Two Pines". 1-1-5

BUFF ROCKS at Hagerstown won on five entries 3 cock, 1 cockerel 2, 5 pullet. Stock and eggs. Joseph H. Hertz, Hanover, Pa. 3-3-5

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PARTRIDGE

AMERICA'S CHAMPION PARTRIDGE ROCKS. See our ad on page 167. tf

ROCKWOOD BOOKLET describing "Rainbow" Partridge Rocks, their history, etc., 10 cents. Sales list free. The Rockwood Farm, Norwalk, Ohio, Box W. 5-2-5

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKS AND COCKERELS. Childs strain, my price will surprise you. John Leger, Soles St., McKeesport, Pa. 2-2-5

PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Winners at Forest City, Youngstown and Struthers. Cockerels cheap. Eggs 10 cents each. A. H. Goff, Farmdale, Ohio. 3-3-5

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK breeders should secure a copy of the new Plymouth Rock Book, just out. Invaluable for beginners or experienced breeders. Edited by Wm. C. Denny. One dollar will bring a copy postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

WRITE REEVES for WHITE ROCKS. Prize winners, but no high prices. 635 Bradley St., Watertown, N. York. tf

We have Fishel's strain WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS and Teektonius strain Buff Leghorns, direct. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs \$2.50 per 15. A nice lot of Leghorn cockerels for sale. Appomattox Poultry Farm, Appomattox, Va., 3-3-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS

FOR SALE—Rose comb cockerels and trios. Even dark red to skin. Bred from prize winners. Eggs for setting Both combs. F. L. Snedecker, 170 North 19th St., East Orange, N. J. 3-2-5

FOR SALE—Tompkins' S. C. Red cockerels. Northern grown free range. Prize winning stock. Prices on application. Fred Witham, No. Vassalburn, Maine. 3-2-5

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS—Large vigorous birds. The dark, rich, red kind that win and produce winners. Tompkins' Strain. Bred from Cleveland and Ashtabula winners. C. H. Eckler, Ashtabula, Ohio. 3-2-5

"TOMPKINS'" S. C. REDS. Class at Washington, winning three firsts, 2nd, 4th, color special. High record layers. Cockerels \$3.00. Eggs from best matings, \$2-15, \$8-100. Circular free. Charles Moore, Station A, Washington, D. C. 3-3-5

EVERETTS SINGLE COMB REDS are winners at Allentown, Philadelphia, Buffalo and New York State Fair. Some choice cockerels. Eggs in season. C. W. Everett, Waverly, N. Y. 3-3-5

DUTTON'S NIAGARA REDS. Win many prizes at Buffalo. Made a clean sweep at the State Club meet at Auburn, N. Y., State cup for best display, cup for best female in show. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Bargain prices. E. M. Dutton, Newfane, N. Y. 3-3-5

SHOW AND UTILITY SINGLE COMB REDS. Breeders at right prices. Utility eggs \$2.00 per fifteen. Show quality \$5.00 per fifteen ready January 10th. Harry E. Nichols, Lincoln Park, N. J. 1-1-5

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