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DECEMBER, 1909

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



# 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  
Vice-President . . . . . PRINCE T. WOODS, M. D.  
Secretary-Treasurer . . . . . L. M. AVISE

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

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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.

## 25,000 COPIES PER MONTH

It is positively guaranteed that during the year ending Oct. 1, 1910, the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will circulate an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) copies per month. All advertising contracts are based on this circulation.

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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

Application for entry as second-class matter at the post-office at Buffalo, N. Y., pending.

## 30,000 FOR DECEMBER, 1909

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 thirty thousand (30,000) copies of the December, 1909, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

E. D. CORSON.

C. B. KOON, Commissioner of Deeds.

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\* \* \* Mr. Almy, successful Rhode Island egg farmer, believes that it is "easily possible to clear \$2,000.00 per year on a 2000 hen plant" kept for utility purposes and properly managed. This conservative statement based on knowledge and experience of twenty years in the business should answer the question "Do hens pay?"

\* \* \* The Standard ought call for a plump FULL-MEATED breast in 'Dottes and Rocks. Did you ever see a fine big bird on the ground and pick it up only to find a mass of skin, bone and feathers? Beauty AND MEAT is a combination that can be produced as readily as "fuss and feathers" without meat. \* \* \*



## SPECIAL FEATURES FOR JANUARY

Begin the NEW YEAR right with a copy of the JANUARY AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Everyone interested in poultry for pleasure or profit should read the special articles by well known writers in the New Year A. P. W. A reader says of November number, "It is exactly the paper I was looking for, practical from cover to cover." January issue will be BIGGER AND BETTER than ever. A partial list of special features follows:

**D. J. LAMBERT**, poultry instructor at Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, will tell about **JUDGING POULTRY**, the score card, comparison judging, why judges disagree, the best methods of awarding prizes. Illustrated.

**J. H. DREVENSTEDT**, will have articles on **MODERN SILVER WYANDOTTES**, **THE MODERN LIGHT BRAHMA** and **TRAINING SHOW BIRDS**, illustrated, besides newsy **SHOW REPORTS** from Brooklyn, N. Y., Paterson, N. J., Orange, N. J., and Washington, D. C.

**WILLIAM C. DENNY**, will write up the great **CHICAGO SHOW** with illustrations by F. L. Sewell.

**ARTHUR O. SCHILLING** will have an illustrated report of the **ST. LOUIS SHOW**.

**HORACE ATWOOD**, poultry director, West Virginia Experiment Station will write on **THE STRENGTH AND VIGOR OF INCUBATOR CHICKS**, a timely article you can't afford to miss.

**LEO F. RETTGER, Ph. D.**, of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, will have a practical article on **WHITE DIARRHOEA AS AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE**, discussing methods of prevention.

**HARRIET WALLACE ASHBY**, tells about **GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH A FLOCK**. A practical and interesting article.

**DR. PRINCE T. WOODS** writes on **HOW TO BREED FOR HEALTH**. Vitality, what it is and how to have it. How to have and keep healthy fowls.

**H. H. STODDARD**, veteran poultry Editor, tells about the **POULTRY PIONEERS**.

**BERTHA M. TYSON** has an article on **WILD TURKEYS IN THE SHOW ROOM**.

All these and more will be found in January A. P. W., including the regular symposiums on Practical Poultry Keeping and Duck Growing, numerous articles on seasonable topics, and the many special departments filled to the brim with down to date information on a great variety of poultry subjects.

Be sure to place your order NOW for the January number.

## Publishers' Column

### WE WANT YOUR HELP

We are truly gratified with the hearty co-operation and liberal support extended to us by men and women who are earnestly interested in a greater poultry industry. From every section of the country, subscriptions come from persons who write "am sending you my subscription for AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD because Mr. or Mrs. 'so and so' advised me to do so." We will appreciate it to have every subscriber take it upon him or herself to recommend AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to friends and acquaintances who are interested in poultry raising. If each one will do this and take a personal interest in the success of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to make it "a family affair," it will help us as publishers to give you a larger, a more helpful and influential poultry journal.

A large number of our friends have favored us by sending in the names of six or a dozen friends, neighbors and acquaintances who are interested in poultry keeping for profit. We have been pleased to send copies of our Prospectus to the names on these lists. We still have on hand several thousand copies to be used for this purpose and will be glad to send them out to interested persons. If you have not sent in a list, please do so, we will appreciate it.

Hundreds of local agents and our regularly employed subscription solicitors will represent AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at poultry shows from the Atlantic to the Pacific. When you attend your local show, be sure and look up the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD representatives. They will be glad to meet you, also, recommend your friends to give their order for subscriptions to our solicitors. It will encourage and help them,—and us.

The hundreds of subscription agents that we have arranged with does not begin to be even a small part of the number we want and should have. We will pay salaries to any earnest young man or woman who can devote all, or part of his or her time to obtaining subscriptions for AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. It is both pleasant and profitable work. For terms, address,

WILLIAM C. DENNY,  
Circulation and Advertising Mgr.

**BARRED ROCKS**  
New York Champions

# HAWKINS'

**WHITE ROCKS**  
Original Graves Strain  
NONE BETTER

## ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

Have won more prizes at *New York, Boston* and the *World's Greatest Shows* than *all others*. ¶ At *New York* in the strongest class of *Barred Rocks* ever seen, *451* birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th Cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; 1st and 3rd Cocks; 1st and 2nd Hens; 1st and 2nd Breeding Pens.

¶ "ROYAL BLUE," my *first prize* and *sweepstakes Cockerel* at *New York, 1909*, is a *marve!* of the breed. A model of perfection. My other varieties have the same high quality. *Hundreds of choice breeding birds that will produce winners* at honest prices.

## SHOW BIRDS TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY

¶ I have sold birds that have won at the largest shows in America and England, and if you want *the best* I can please you. ¶ CATALOGUE OF AMERICA'S FINEST PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES FREE

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**  
FROM NEW YORK AND  
BOSTON WINNERS

# A. C. HAWKINS

Lock Box 30, LANCASTER, MASS.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**  
THAT CAN WIN  
ANYWHERE



# OWEN FARMS

ARE RECEIVING YOUR ORDERS FOR

## ORPINGTONS

**WHY?** and **THREE** times as many orders as we ever received at the same period

**I**T IS a pleasure to answer this question, for there are such a lot of things we *know*. We have won consistently in the hardest shows of the country. We had without question the best stock for foundation stock that this country ever saw. We have sent hundreds of our birds over this great country to our respected customers and they have won for them and have formed the foundation of hundreds of successful strains of Orpingtons. There is no doubt that our *satisfied customers* have been the active means of this enormous increase of our Orpington trade. Then, we have improved our strain by leaps and bounds by good breeding. We have had the best skill in the breeding of Buffs this country ever had applied to the particular case, namely, Buff Orpingtons, so it is not strange that Mr. Owen and Mr. Delano feel pretty good when they say at this present writing, November fourteenth, that they have twelve better Buff Orpington cockerels than they ever exhibited fit and ready for New York. Large, big boned birds, and fully finished, so we know whereof we speak, with scores of others that are wonders, and we are positive that we can satisfy you all along the line. This is the one point, too, in which we allow our customers the final word. We satisfy you or there is no sale. One of the things we *know* is, there is no farm in America that will more surely send you a \$10.00 bird for \$10.00. If you are expecting a \$25.00 bird for \$10.00 you will not get it from Owen Farms. But you can know the reverse will not happen. You will *never* get a \$10.00 bird for \$25.00. I guess that is what the public is looking for, their value for the money. Now, my conclusion about Buff and Black Orpingtons is this. I never actually wanted your trade as I want it this year. Because I have the goods and I know they are better than ever and in goodly quantity, and especially because I believe I can do for you in Buff Orpingtons what no one else can do.

# OWEN FARMS

ARE RECEIVING YOUR ORDERS FOR

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

**WHY?** and **FOUR** times as many orders as we ever received at the same period

**I**BELIEVE the reason for the large increase in the receipt of our orders in White Wyandottes is because of the many friends and interested people who have seen our birds. The old saying is that "seeing is believing" and when we have shown two pullets (all that we did show) at Madison Square in the largest class of pullets ever shown and won 1st and 2nd, they being two pullets that were as near alike as any two ever shown, and when they looked all along our string and found the same type and perfect head it was convincing, and the same way about our cockerels. We won 1st New York with one bird; sold that bird right there at the show and had a better one left, certainly better at the day he was shown at Chicago, and each and every time these birds are producing the same identical quality that makes them win. Grand heads, absolute perfect whiteness, good combs, fine station, very bright red eye, and altogether a style of their very own. Scores of times every day people in writing us say "Do not quote us on a bird unless he is something really remarkable. We have plenty of good birds now. What we want is something that is more than good." How glad I am to answer every single individual inquiry for a Wyandotte, because I feel that when our inquirer asks for just such a bird that we are perfectly prepared to give him entire satisfaction, and in every case the price will fit the bird. My only regret is that you cannot see these birds as we see them day by day, but I promise every White Wyandotte enthusiast and every inquirer for this breed very particular attention, and if we have what he wants there will be no doubt about his getting it if we agree on the price. That is the only difference that there could possibly be between us and we will try to be reasonable in that. Write us, therefore, freely, about White Wyandottes.

# OWEN FARMS

**Y**OU WILL be reading what I am writing on this particular subject in December, and I believe that this is the time of all times in the year when you should commence to think very seriously of what you are going to do in eggs for hatching. Perhaps I speak with far more feeling and certainty concerning this matter because of my own experience. Year after year I have been a little late in getting our pens mated, our hatching operations started, and in commencing to bring forward the chicks which were afterwards to prove the winners of our next Year's shows. This last year, however, we came very near the mark which we set, and this year I am positive that we shall reach it. Make your plans for some chicks early, particularly if you have trade for the fall shows. You cannot get fully furnished cockerels and pullets that are ready to show in September unless you get your birds out very early. We have made some experiments and I am positive that we shall be able this year to send eggs right through the winter to the southern half of the United States so that

**OWEN FARMS** WM. BARRY OWEN, Prop. Box W, Vineyard Haven, Mass.  
MAURICE F. DELANO, Mgr.



# OWEN FARMS

ARE RECEIVING YOUR ORDERS FOR  
**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**WHY?** and **THREE** times as many orders as we ever received at the same period

**W**HO has guaranteed to win for their customers in Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Buffalo, Omaha and scores of other cities, and made their guaranty good? That is the question. It is these continuous wins of ours for our customers and the hammering upon hammering that we have been doing all the time on the White Rock, that has made our business what it is. I have felt for years that there was an individual character as to the color and type of our White Rock that was entirely different than any one's else and superior to any one's else. I have felt this strongly. I never was more convinced of it than at Madison Square Garden last year. There were 26 White Rock pens along the Garden for judging. They were right in the centre of that very large hall. On the second day of the show a Western purchaser came to me and said, "Mr. Owen, I have been studying for twenty-four hours these White Rock pens. I am willing to say after the most careful study that in your pens alone do I find the whiteness and lustre which makes them stand out so entirely by themselves. I have even gone so far as to feel of your birds as compared with other pens and they have a more delicate, velvety feeling to the touch than any other pens." My reply was, "I believe you have hit the nail on the head. Our White Rocks have a whiteness and a smoothness and softness of feather that no others have, and coupled with their perfect type and excellent head points it is really what makes them win."

If the United States was not so large and our customers so widely separated I should be inclined to say to you as one of the great automobile builders has been saying for years, "Ask the man who owns one," and leave the question of whether you would be interested in Owen Farms White Rocks entirely to that test, but I know the conditions will not permit it, and I find it necessary to say to you a great many things about our White Rocks that I wish I could show you instead. Always remember we will fit for the show and we will guarantee to win any show you name.

# OWEN FARMS

ARE RECEIVING YOUR ORDERS FOR  
**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**WHY?** and **SIX** times as many orders as we ever received at the same period

**I**AM perhaps more pleased to tell you *my* reason for our large trade in Barred Rocks than in any other variety. It touches me personally in a tender spot, namely, our public's confidence in Owen Farms. To a fair extent we are really being weighed in the balance as regards Barred Rocks, certainly in the minds of a very great many people of the United States. We have been breeding some fine birds for many years but we have never shown them. We have acquired, and that fully and completely, the best flock considered from both standpoints of the male and female that we believe existed in the United States, namely, the Gardner & Dunning flock.

They have been under the care of and mated by Mr. Newton Cosh and our Mr. Delano, in whom we have unlimited confidence, and the interesting question that is going to be answered very soon is whether Owen Farms has made good with these Barred Rocks. Well, now, I am going to say one thing in advance of the New York Madison Square show; that as far as we are concerned we know that we have made good. We have better cockerels than we ever commenced to show, considering all of the old prestige of the Gardner & Dunning flock. We have better females than we believe they ever showed. We believe it is true that never in the history of Madison Square Garden have the cockerel and pullet which took the premier honors in a single year been bred by the same individual. I wonder if it will happen this year. There are some people that I know of who are confident they have a good chance this year for both the premier honors in cockerel and in pullet. At any rate, we know that we are going to put forward for competition at New York the best string that Owen Farms believes ever went there, and we shall certainly hope for great success. It is a far different proposition to go to the State Fair at Syracuse in Barred Rocks or White Wyandottes than to go to Madison Square Garden and ask for the same blue ribbons. In Barred Rocks this year we made a wonderful win at the State Fair. There were thirty ribbons in all: five in six different classes, for they had a class of pens made up of old birds and of pens made up of young birds. Twenty-two out of these thirty ribbons Owen Farms won. I could not go into the matter at length except to say that our birds were in fine feather and did themselves great justice, winning grandly. That I can furnish you Barred Rocks in cockerel matings and in pullet matings this year second to none in this country and at the right price, I am as positive as I ever was of any statement I have ever made.

# EGGS FOR HATCHING

they will reach you in good shape and hatch well. They will be packed with extreme care and handled at this end so that when they start we will know they will go to you in good condition if the express companies are not unduly severe in their handling of them. Furthermore, we are going to be prepared to give you information concerning the eggs earlier than ever.

After the most careful consideration on the part of Mr. Delano and myself we have decided fully this year that we shall sell from the run of our pens, giving everybody an equal opportunity of raising some of the very best of the year at a medium price. Only the very best birds that we own will be used in our matings, both in the male and the female line. Our price will be a uniform one: 75c per egg when ordered in a single sitting; 60c per egg when ordered in fifties; and 50c per egg when ordered in hundreds. We shall have no other price than this price for our eggs during the season of 1910. We guarantee three eggs out of every four to be fertile. We solicit your correspondence and our mating list, which will tell you all about it, will be duly mailed you upon request.

**OWEN FARMS** WM. BARRY OWEN, Prop.  
MAURICE F. DELANO, Mgr. **Box W, Vineyard Haven, Mass.**



# PINE TOP POULTRY FARM

BREEDERS AND EXHIBITORS OF

## Barred Plymouth Rocks

*Exhibition and Utility Birds For Sale at Right Prices. Our Stock is Second to None, a Fact Proved Repeatedly in the Show Room. Have Won Our Full Share of the Highest Honors Wherever We Have Exhibited (Note Recent Record)*



**At Chicago, 1908,**

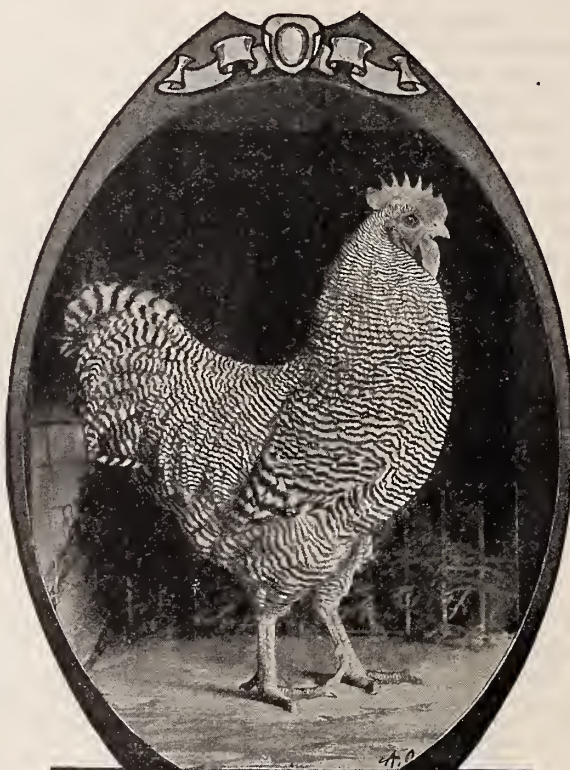
On Barred Rocks we won  
1 pullet, 2 hen, 5 cock,  
2 pen.

**At Memphis, Tenn.,  
Tri-State Fair**

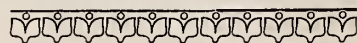
September 28 - October 2,  
1909, on Barred Rocks we  
won 1 cock, 1 cockerel, 1  
and 3 pens, 2 pullet, 2 hen  
and many Specials.

**At Philadelphia, 1909,**

On Barred Rocks we won  
1 pen, 1 hen, 2 cock, 2 and  
5 pullets, 1, 3 and 5 cock-  
erels and many Specials.



First Prize Cockerel, Philadelphia Show, 1909  
Bred and Owned by Pine Top Poultry Farm, Hartwood, N. Y.

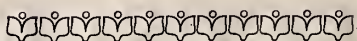


**Our Specialties :**

Barred Plymouth Rocks  
and Single Comb White  
Leghorns. ♀ Exhibition  
Males and Females of  
Both Varieties for Sale at  
all times.

**Call and Examine**

Our Exhibition and Display  
at the Madison Square  
Garden Show, New York  
City, December 28, 1909-  
January 1, 1910.



**Utility Stock in Any Numbers. Eggs for Hatching. Book Orders Early. Everything Guaranteed. : : Circular Free. : : Describe Your Wants and Write for Prices**

**Address PINE TOP POULTRY FARM**

J. H. HALLOCK, Proprietor,

Box 6,

HARTWOOD, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

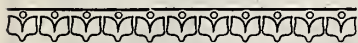


# PINE TOP POULTRY FARM

BREEDERS AND EXHIBITORS OF

## Single Comb White Leghorns

*Birds of Highest Show Quality for Sale; also Utility Stock of Proved Values Our Stock is Unexcelled in This or Any Other Country. Show Record Proves Our Claim. Winners of Highest Honors Wherever Exhibited*



*At Chicago, 1908,*

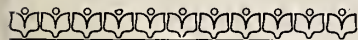
On Single Comb White Leghorns we won 1 and 2 hens, 1 and 3 cocks, 1 and 2 pullets, 1 pen, 3 and 4 cockerels.

*At Memphis, Tenn.,  
Tri-State Fair*

September 28-October 2, 1909, on Single Comb White Leghorns we won 1 and 2 pens, 1 and 2 cockerels, 1 and 3 pullets, 3 cock, 3 hen and many Specials.

*At Philadelphia, 1909*

On Single Comb White Leghorns we won 1 cock, 1 and 5 cockerels, 1 and 2 hens, 1 pullet, 1 pen and all Specials.



First Prize Cockerel, Philadelphia Show, 1909  
Bred and Owned by Pine Top Poultry Farm, Hartwood, N. Y.

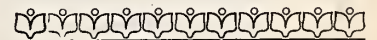


*Exhibition Males and  
Females For Sale*

That will please and benefit you. Every bird guaranteed to be as represented and every customer satisfied or it is not a sale.

*Call and Examine*

Our Exhibition and Display at the Madison Square Garden Show, New York City, December 28, 1909-January 1, 1910.



*Utility Stock in Any Numbers. Eggs For Hatching. Book Orders Early. Day-Old Chicks. : : : Circular Free. : : : Describe Your Wants and Write for Prices*

Address **PINE TOP POULTRY FARM**

J. H. HALLOCK, Proprietor, Box 6, HARTWOOD, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.



FOR THREE  
SUCCESSIVE  
YEARS

# BRIGHT HAS MADE THE BEST RECORDS ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., 1907, 1908, 1909

**OUT-WINNING—OUT-POINTING EVERY COMPETITOR**

On Total Exhibit, on Cocks and on Males, *for the Third Time in Succession*, and this last year on all these and on Pullets besides. Our winnings at this much heralded show including 1-4-6-7 Cocks and 4 Specials on Cocks alone; Special for the 4 Best Cockerels; 2d and 3d Pullets and 2 Specials; 3 Specials on Pens, including those Grand Specials—



CRUSADER III

GROVE HILL'S Champion \$3,000.00 Males at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907. (Valued at \$3,000.00 because he has earned it.) Three of his sons won American Poultry Association's Gold Medals in a single season. He is closely bred to first prize winners at New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Guelph, Lincoln, Nebr., and a host of other shows.

**FOR BEST PEN TO PRODUCE  
EXHIBITION MALES ¶ FOP  
BEST PEN TO PRODUCE  
EXHIBITION FEMALES**

Our prizes also include the most sought for award in all the Realm of Poultrydom : : : : :

**CHAMPION NEW YORK MALE**

This crowning honor has been won by *Grove Hill Bred Birds* in our own hands twice during the past 3 years. No other breeder does or can boast of such an unprecedented honor : : : : :



**NEW WONDER II**  
First Prize Cockerel at New York, 1907

## Bright's Brown Leghorns

**For More than 10 Years they Have Been Champions of the World**

¶ They have practically had no competitors at America's Biggest Shows, though the Brown Leghorn classes were mammoth in size. At the *Big Shows*, New York, Boston, the three World's Fairs, they were surely *Supreme*. **THEY ARE BETTER NOW.**

¶ We can supply you with exhibition Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets to win in any company. Rich in the strong blood lines of famous winners. Will improve your stock. Name your wants for show or or breeding pen and we will quote fair prices.

SEND FOR OUR LATEST PRIZE RECORDS

**GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS,**

BOX 804,

**WALTHAM, MASS.**

WM. E. BRIGHT, Prop.

A. C. SMITH, Supt.



# Hall Mammoth Incubators, Hot Water Brooder Systems, Self-Regulating Furnaces, and Hall Colony Brooders

## Three Letters That Are Worth Reading Twice.

Seekonk, Mass., September 13, 1909.

The Hall Mammoth Incubator Co.,  
South Columbia, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of 9th inst. we wish to say that the Hall Brooder-house Heater and System which we installed last season has far exceeded our expectations, and we have nothing but the highest praise for the way in which it has performed its work.

We believe that it cannot be improved upon, and no system we have ever seen can compare with it; we never realized how easy the brooding season could be made until we installed this heater.

Its simplicity and economy of operation, its accuracy of self regulation and the positive supply of fresh air constantly in the brooders, are only a few of its exceptionally good points, which cannot help but win praise and admiration from anyone who will interest himself in investigating this system, for it has to be seen to be appreciated.

It was the good working of this heater that convinced us we needed a 6,000-egg Mammoth Incubator, which order you have on your books; you may ship this machine immediately, as our cellar is completed and ready for same.

We assure you the Brooder-house we now have under consideration will be equipped with Hall's System.

Very truly yours,

W. C. BRADLEY & SONS,

By E. L. Bradley.

Seekonk, Mass., October 12, 1909.

The Hall Mammoth Incubator Co.,  
South Columbia, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—We are much pleased with the ap-

pearance of the incubator you are now installing for us, and must say that the Hall people are thorough in their methods of construction.

We congratulate you on having such an agreeable, thorough and competent erecting force as the men you have sent here.

Yours very truly,

W. C. BRADLEY & SONS.

Seekonk, Mass., November 8, 1909.

The Hall Mammoth Incubator Co.,  
South Columbia, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Our first hatch came off yesterday, November 7th, and we are pleased to report that it was as good as our best hatches last Spring. This is remarkable as the eggs were shipped some 300 miles and were from birds that have been in the breeding pens all Spring and Summer, whereas last Spring our hatching eggs were mostly all laid on our own farm and were incubated in the height of the hatching season. We might also say, the chicks are the brightest, heaviest bodied and strongest legged we have ever hatched. The incubator to bring off this hatch has required but one quarter ton of coal.

Yours very truly,

W. C. BRADLEY & SONS.

The Hall Catalogue will be mailed you FREE. It will tell you the reason why you will turn to the Hall Equipments, and *install* them eventually.

And it will tell you why it will be the *logical change for you to make—the inevitable.*

Send for the *Catalogue* to-day.

## The Hall Mammoth Incubator Company,

Dept. W

South Columbia, New York.



# The Cyphers Folks Know What the Chicken-Raiser Needs and How to Help Him

**Y**OU will find that Cyphers folks are practical poultry-raisers like yourself. We know the difficulties you are up against—and the way out of them. Been a lifetime at it; and our ideas and help, based on actual knowledge and long experience, ought surely to be *worth getting*.

We've built up the greatest incubator, brooder and poultry-supply business in the world.

And we've done it by giving the chicken-raiser a square deal, taking a personal interest in his success

—Cutting out his troubles, and guiding him right on every point.

We want to get on that same basis with *you*. Let us help you to real success.

What we have done—are doing—on

## Our \$40,000 Poultry Farm

—others can do. It's having the right materials—going at it the *right* way.

We want to tell you about the Cyphers Incubator, because it is the incubator you are going to own some day—the sooner the better for you.

It is the *logical* incubator for every thinking, progressive, successful poultry-raiser.

Used by more Government Experiment Stations, by more Agricultural Colleges, by more practical poultry plants, by more famous fanciers, than all other makes combined.

And it's

## The Best Incubator for the Beginner

—no matter how small a scale he's starting on.

We want you to learn about the Cyphers Incubator from your own experience—we want you to put it to hatching your chicks—see how big a percentage you hatch—see how strong, healthy and vigorous they are.

Our guarantee is big enough and broad enough to give you that privilege.

### COUPON FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 31, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your 1910 Catalog without obligation to me. I am interested in a.....size incubator (or) a.....size brooder.

Name.....

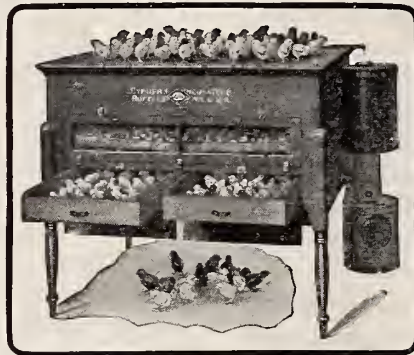
Address.....

## You Have 90 Days—4 Hatches —To Prove It Out In

—Time enough to fully demonstrate the merits of any incubator.

Other incubators are "guaranteed to be as represented." Our guarantee is to you *personally*. That means that *you* must be satisfied. Your word will be accepted by us. You can return it if dissatisfied after a *fair trial* within 90 days, and your money will be refunded.

Go right through the Cyphers Incubator and compare it with other incubators—note the special patented Cyphers features which they cannot offer—and you will see why it is better to own the Cyphers *first* than to "educate yourself up" to it through the trials and troubles of the inferior kinds.



The Cyphers is made of the best material that ever went into an incubator—genuine Michigan white pine. It is the wood that Nature made for incubator purposes. It is light—workable—the best resistant to heat and moisture. The Cyphers is a hot-air machine. That means no tanks to rust out, spring a leak and spoil your hatches.

## Our Patented Diffusive Principle

It is the greatest invention ever introduced into an incubator to insure constant, thorough, even heat in the egg-chamber, without air currents or direct drafts.

It does away with moisture troubles! You do not have to fuss around supplying it with extra water.

It is self-ventilating, self-regulating.

Ten minutes a day is positively all the attention the Cyphers Incubator requires. Our special drop bottom is for extra ventilation

Address Nearest Office

## Cyphers Incubator Company, Dept. 31,

Buffalo, N. Y.; New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal. (2,000 selling agents.)

in warm weather and tropical climates.

Our patented nursery drawers, for the larger-size machines, are the handiest things that ever happened in an incubator.

You can see how much ahead of the times we are when you know the Cyphers was

## The First Labeled Insurable Incubator

The first incubator to conform to the rigid requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in heater, lamp and entire construction; first to receive their unqualified approval and insurance-inspection label.

Every Cyphers Incubator and Brooder bears this inspection label, issued in serial numbers. (See fac-similes below.)

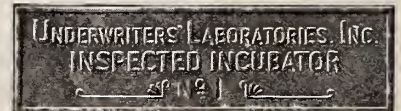
## Get Our Big, New Catalog for 1910

Tells all about the new Cyphers Insurable Incubators and Brooders, from popular sizes up to the Mammoth Compartment machines and latest poultry-plant equipments. Tells all about the many Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, leading poultry fanciers and practical chicken-raisers who are having great success with Cyphers Incubators. Gives their actual letters about the Cyphers—every one *signed* and *dated*.

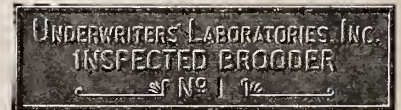
Describes over 70 Cyphers poultry specialties. Tells the interesting story of the new Electrical Hatching and Brooding Devices originated and patented by us. Usable anywhere where there is a constant electric current for lighting or heating purposes.

Contains chapters telling how Cyphers Incubator Company hatches, broods and feeds thousands of chickens on its \$40,000, fifty-acre poultry farm. Stock and eggs for sale.

Clip the coupon and mail it *today*.



Form of Brass Label to be found (in serial numbers) on every 1910 Standard Cyphers Incubator.



Form of Brass Label to be found (in serial numbers) on every 1910 Standard Cyphers Brooder.





## "Quality" Chickens—Quality in Incubators—Combine the Two and Win Success

Some people still have the idea that incubator-hatched chickens are not as good, are not as healthy and fine as those hatched by hens. They could not be worse mistaken. Other things being equal, chickens hatched the right way, *in the right kind of an incubator* will excel the hen-hatched kind every time.



Mr Kellerstrass

### Proof is Not Far to Seek

The highest-valued and highest-priced fowls ever raised and sold were hatched in Standard Cyphers Incubators—an *astounding claim*, but the truth. We challenge the world

to disprove this statement.

Victor, the Black Minorca cockerel sold by Geo. H. Northup for \$1,000, was hatched in a Standard Cyphers Incubator. So was Prince of Indiana, the White Plymouth Rock cock bird sold by U. R. Fishel for \$800. So was the famous White Orpington hen "Peggy," which the owner, Ernest Kellerstrass, valued at \$10,000. And the same is true of every bird in the lot of five Crystal Strain White Orpingtons that Mr. Kellerstrass sold last year for \$7,500 cash to Madame Paderewski wife of the world-famed pianist.



U. R. Fishel

Canada have been hatched in Cyphers Incubators and raised in Cyphers Brooders. The truth of this claim is known to thousands of poultrymen exhibitors.

### Another World's Record

Now comes another triumph—another world's record for *Cyphers-hatched fowls*.

Last season Kellerstrass Farm, Kansas City, Mo., sold 1,024 Crystal Strain White Orpington hatching eggs at \$2.00, straight, per egg, or \$2,048 for the lot. These eggs were laid by thirty hens, *netting the owner \$68.00 per hen* for eggs sold. Besides this, these same hens laid more than 3,200 additional eggs during the year.

*Every hen but one in the thirty WAS HATCHED IN A STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATOR, also the THREE GRAND MALE BIRDS that headed these pens.* Twelve of the hens are shown herewith, also the three big, fine male birds.

These two-dollar eggs, 1,024 in number, were sold to eighty-four (84) customers, men and women living from Connecticut on the east to California on the west, and hatches of *from seven to twelve chicks* were obtained in almost every case.

Read Mr. Kellerstrass' own statement:

### Certificate of Mr. Kellerstrass

"Kansas City, Mo., October 26, 1909.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that during the hatching season of 1909 I sold 1,024 eggs to eighty-four (84) customers, receiving two dollars (\$2.00) straight per egg, or \$2,048 for the total number; that these eggs were laid by three breeding pens, each pen containing ten females and a male, and that every bird in the three pens, males and females, excepting one hen, were hatched by me in Standard Cyphers Incubators, manufactured by Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y.. U. S. A., as are all other Crystal Strain White Orpington fowls hatched and raised on Kellerstrass Farm.

[Signed] "ERNEST KELLERSTRASS."

*Note, please*, that all fowls produced on Kellerstrass Farm are hatched in Standard Cyphers Incubators. This has been true for several years, yet the Kellerstrass White Orpingtons are widely famous for *size, vigor and vitality*, as well as for finest show points.

### World's Greatest Specialty Farm

To U. R. FISHEL, owner of 120-acre "Fishelton," Hope, Ind., home of the "Best-In-The-World" strain of White Plymouth Rocks, belongs the credit of building up the greatest one-variety, standard-quality poultry farm in the world. Mr. Fishel, after twenty years of steady climbing, now does an annual business of \$40,000 in the sale of exhibition-breeding stock and eggs for hatching. He raises and sells Standard-bred White Rocks by the *thousand* every year.

One would naturally think that by this time Mr. Fishel must have found out the

*best and most profitable way* to hatch and rear these thousands of fine-quality fowls—and he has.

Let him tell you, Reader, all about it—in his own way, word for word:—

"Hope, Ind., October 29, 1909.

"Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

"I am pleased to say that all of my winners at Indiana State Fair, 1909, were hatched in Standard Cyphers Incubators, and reared in Standard Cyphers Brooders. At this Fair I won all firsts, all seconds and four out of a possible five thirds—competition open to the world.

"We reared on the home farm this year over three thousand White Plymouth Rocks, and every one of them was hatched in Cyphers machines. We never had before as large, strong, vigorous birds as we have this season.

"The first and most important thing to get good, strong chicks is to have vigorous breeding stock; then use good, reliable machines to hatch and brood them in. With these three essentials no one should fail to rear good birds.

"Yours very respectfully,

"U. R. FISHEL."

### These are "Big Breed" Eggs

Please note that these highly successful poultrymen are not breeding the kind of fowls whose eggs are *easiest to hatch*. Orpingtons and Plymouth Rocks are in the 'big-breed' class. But eggs from these general-purpose fowls hatch well, *hatch profitably* if entrusted to the right kind of an incubator—if placed in a *Cyphers*, the Standard Successful Hatcher of the World, *proved so* in every clime, by every practical test.

*Notice, also*, that these well-posted and experienced poultrymen employ no other means of hatching on their great farms. They dare to put all their eggs in one basket! And it is safe to do this if you pin your faith to Cyphers Incubators and Brooders—the kind that are guaranteed to you, *personally*, on ninety days' trial. It is success with the Cyphers *after a fair trial*—this, or your money back.

*Write today* for 160-page Complete Catalogue and Poultrymen's Guide for 1910; now ready for mailing, *FREE, postpaid*, if you use coupon on opposite page and mention this paper. Address nearest office.





# A LIVING FROM POULTRY

**\$1,500.00 from 60 Hens in Ten Months on a City Lot 40 Feet Square**

**T**O the average poultryman that would seem impossible and when we tell you that we have actually done a \$1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in a city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long we are simply stating facts. It would not be possible to get such returns by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new

## PHILO SYSTEM

is adopted and followed.

### THE PHILO SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER WAYS OF KEEPING POULTRY

and in many respects 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 square foot to the broiler almost without loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

### OUR SIX-MONTHS-OLD PULLETS ARE LAYING AT THE RATE OF 24 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 food others are using.

Our new book, the PHILO SYSTEM OF POULTRY KEEPING, gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

### DON'T LET THE CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL

One of our 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 10 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 2 CENTS ON EACH CHICKEN

No lamp required. No danger of chilling, over-heating or burning up the chickens 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 25 to 50 CENTS.



## TESTIMONIALS.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 7, '09.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.  
Dear Sir: I just want to tell you of the success I have had with the Philo system. In January, 1909, I purchased one of your Philo System books and I commenced to hatch chickens. On the third day of February, 1909, I succeeded in hatching ten chicks. I put them in one of your fireless brooders and we had zero weather. We succeeded in bringing through nine— one got killed by accident. On June 1, one of the pullets laid her first egg, and the most remarkable thing is she has laid every day since up to the present time.

Yours truly,

R. S. LA RUE.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 10, '09.

My Dear Mr. Philo:  
I want to tell you how pleased I am with my use of the Philo System during the past year. The fowls laid exceptionally well in the New Economy Coop, much better in proportion than those in my old style house. The fireless brooder has solved the problem for me of raising extra early chicks. I am going into your methods more extensively this coming year.

Wishing you success, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) E. B. TEMPLER.

South Britain, Conn., April 14, 1909.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.  
Dear Sir: I have followed your system as close as I could; the result is a complete success. If there can be any improvement on nature, your brooder is it. The first experience I had with your System was last December. I hatched 17 chicks under two hens, put them as soon as hatched in one of your brooders out of doors and at the age of three months I sold them at 35c a pound. They averaged 2½ lbs. each, and the man I sold them to said they were the finest he ever saw, and he wants all I can spare this season.

Yours truly,

A. E. NELSON.

Osakis, Minn., June 7, 1909.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.  
Dear Sir: You certainly have the greatest system the world has ever known. I have had experience with poultry, but I know you have the system that brings the real profits.

Yours,

JESSE UNDERWOOD.

Brockport, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1908.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.  
Dear Sir: I have had perfect success brooding chickens your way. I think your method will raise stronger, healthier chicks than the old way of using lamps, and besides it saves so much work and risk.

Yours respectfully,

M. S. GOODING.

Send \$1.00 direct to the publisher and a copy of the latest revised edition of the book will be sent you by return mail.

**E. R. PHILO, Publisher, 64 Third Street, Elmira, N. Y.**

## THE POULTRY REVIEW.

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Progressive Methods of Poultry Keeping. \$1.00 a year.

Edited by E. W. Philo, author of the Philo System book. Results of experiments on his poultry plant are given each month.

Rev. W. W. Cox, associate editor, is handling a six hen plant by the Philo System and will give full particulars each month of every step taken to secure the largest returns from six hens.

Also a review of the best poultry articles from other publications.

The price of the Review is \$1.00 a year for 12 copies by mail postpaid. Or with the Philo System book for \$1.50.



Three-Pound Roasters Ten Weeks Old



# PHILO NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE



## LEARN TO MAKE POULTRY PAY

We teach poultry keeping in all its branches, by mail, or by demonstration at the greatest poultry institute in the world. The home of the

### *PHILO SYSTEM.*

Fresh laid eggs are considered the most perfect food, and any one can learn to produce them at a profit. With the improved methods taught in our schools

### *A Successful Business and Good Living*

may be had on a city lot or a small lot of ground in suburbs or in the country, Poultry keeping is really a science. To get the greatest returns all branches of the work must be thoroughly understood. A short course is all that is necessary to make the business a success and to avoid the mistakes so common with those who do not understand the work.

### *We Can Teach You Scientific Poultry Keeping*

by mail or at our National Poultry Institute where thousands of the finest birds are raised annually. With our improved methods it is possible to handle the business with a very small capital, or students can get employment at good salaries.

*Write for useful information about our course of instruction in Poultry Keeping.*

**Philo National Poultry Institute,**  
1613 LAKE STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.



# ANNOUNCEMENT— R. P. J. 1910

FOR 1910 THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL  
Offers its Subscribers an exceptionally interesting and  
instructive line of reading matter and illustrations. We claim  
that for *timely interest and genuine value* the following series of  
exclusive articles—a majority of which are to be specially illustrated  
with photo engravings, pen and ink drawings and copyrighted charts  
by the world's greatest poultry artists—will not be excelled by any  
other poultry magazine:

## WM. BARRY OWEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.:

Series of four articles treating on the *further development and improvement of the standard-bred poultry business*, pointing out what should be done, directing attention to what can be done at the present time and telling how to go about it. The present forces at work, how to utilize them and who should do it. An analysis of **WHAT IS**, a statement of **WHAT MIGHT BE**, and suggestions for placing this branch of **POULTRY CULTURE** upon a higher, broader and more productive plane.

Mr. Owen is one of the original thinkers, one of the path-finders in the poultry business today, and we may look for new ideas of true value and help in his treatment of a vitally important subject.

## ROBT. H. ESSEX, BUFFALO, N. Y.:

Series of six articles on the **GENERAL POULTRY INDUSTRY**, treating the subject on broad and comprehensive lines substantially as follows:—

**PART I**—What the poultry industry is; a description of the different branches, combining two or more branches, including fruit growing, etc. **PART II**—The importance of the poultry industry as compared with the raising of wheat, corn, horses, cattle, swine, etc. **PART III**—Profits in poultry keeping on the farm, with instances of many who have more than made good. **PART IV**—Standard-bred poultry on the

farm; system in breeding, rearing and marketing adds to the profits. **PART V**—Profitable feeding of farm poultry; analysis of suitable grains; balanced rations and popular food formulas. **PART VI**—How to start in the poultry business; questions of location and markets; personal taste and adaptability; use and abuse of modern methods in poultry and egg production.

Mr. Essex has been at work in the poultry field of the United States and Canada as poultry breeder, exhibitor, judge, lecturer and writer during the last twenty years. All this time he has been an interested observer of conditions and a close student of poultry problems. You may rely, therefore, on receiving from him views, data and advice that will be of wide application and practical value.

## ERNEST KELLERSTRASS, KANSAS CITY, MO.:

In the December, 1909, issue of R. P. J. appears the first of a series of articles dealing with the remarkable successes of Mr. Kellerstrass, originator of the Crystal Strain of White Orpingtons—the man who produced “Peggy,” a hen that he valued at \$10,000; who sold Madame Paderewska, wife of the famous pianist, a breeding pen of five White Orpingtons for \$7,500 cash, and who last season (1908-1909) cleared a net profit of \$3,600 from thirty hens—an average of \$120 per hen. In January, 1910 R. P. J. the facts connected with the sale by Mr. Kellerstrass of 1,024 eggs from the thirty hens to eighty-four different customers at \$2.00 per egg, netting him \$68.00 per hen in cash receipts for hatching eggs, will be told with quotations from customers' letters, telling how the eggs hatched, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, how well the chicks lived, etc., and in the February and March, 1910, issues will be published reports of how Mr. Kellerstrass housed, fed and cared for the thirty hens to get them to lay an average of 141 eggs each in ten months, with reports from several of his customers, giving egg records of 205 to 231 eggs per hen per year.

## RUDOLPH P. ELLIS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.:

Mr. Ellis, originator and founder of the Aurora System of Branch Egg Farms, will continue his series of articles (began in October 1909 issue of R. P. J.) entitled, “Getting Proper Returns from Utility Stock.” Following are titles and sub-titles of further articles of this highly practical series:—

### ARTICLE III. JANUARY, 1910, ISSUE. “Selecting and Establishing the Branch Farms.”

About the Branch Farmer; what his qualifications must be and what should be expected of him; the location, size, character and equipment of his farm; the kind of men to select and the kind to steer clear of; frequency of egg shipments and other matters relating to the management of the branch farms; a uniform system of keeping stock imperative on all branches.

### ARTICLE IV. FEBRUARY, 1910, ISSUE. “Handling the Egg Output.”

About the shipments from the branch farms; checks to avoid frauds; examination, boxing, routing and delivery of eggs to private customers; how the variable supply from farms is handled; cost of each item in the handling of the eggs; principles for the handling of a high class trade.

### ARTICLE V. MARCH, 1910, ISSUE. “Advertising a Private Fresh Egg Trade.”

Securing a market for the eggs; advertising methods and devices; our experience during the last four years and what it has taught us; some sample advertisements and how circulated; devices for holding a customer steadily; the personal equation in doing business; proprietor calls upon each customer at stated intervals; following up a prospect and looking up a “discontinue”; setting a tone to the business.

### ARTICLE VI. APRIL, 1910, ISSUE. “The Labor Problem.”

Organization, control and advancement of employees; “Dear vs. Cheap” labor; cultivating a spirit of loyalty to the business; value of having men know the business as a whole; the apprentice system of training boys into competent assistants and ultimate branch farmers; the value of daily report blanks whereon a record is kept of each day's labor for each employee.



Wm. BARRY OWEN



ERNEST KELLERSTRASS



Robt. H. ESSEX



R. P. ELLIS

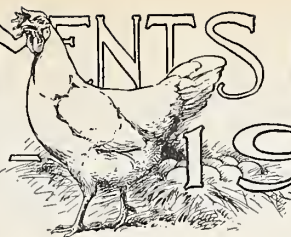






# ANNOUNCEMENTS CONT'D

## R-P-J-1910



### STANDARD VALUES ILLUSTRATED

**FRANKLANE L. SEWELL, NILES, MICH. :**

Series of specially illustrated articles treating of Standard (ideal) and defective heads and head points (combs, wattles, etc.) of all popular breeds of domestic fowls, in following order:—

**PART I**—Types of Combs and co-relation between head and comb. **PART II**—The single combs. **PART III**—The rose combs. **PART IV**—The pea combs. **PART V**—The "V" combs. **PART VI**—Qualities of the head, face, comb, wattles and ear-lobes. **PART VII**—Beauty and exhibition value of the face, comb, wattles and ear-lobes. **PART VIII**—Selecting, breeding and developing qualities in the head and comb that

enhance the value of exhibition specimens. **PART IX**—Protection, care of and training the comb to ideal form. **PART X**—Caring for comb, face or wattles that have been injured or diseased. **PART XI**—Preparing comb, face, wattles and ear-lobes for showing. **PART XII**—Judging the head, face, comb, wattles and ear-lobes of fowls.

**ARTHUR O. SCHILLING, ROCHESTER, N. Y. :**

Series of specially illustrated articles treating of Standard (ideal) and defective back and tail shape and tail carriage of all popular breeds of domestic fowls, in following order:

**PART I**—Plymouth Rocks. **PART II**—Wyandottes. **PART III**—Leghorns. **PART IV**—Rhode Island Reds. **PART V**—Orpingtons. **PART VI**—Minorcas. **PART**

**VII**—Brahmas. **PART VIII**—Cochins. **PART IX**—Langshans. **PART X**—Houdans. **PART XI**—Cornish Indians. **PART XII**—Hamburgs.

**M. S. GARDNER, PALMYRA, N. Y. :**

Present series by Mr. Gardner to be continued, with the following additions:—

**JANUARY, 1910: Progressive Ideals in Breeding Barred Rock Females**; what has been accomplished; what remains to be done; some Standard changes. **FEBRUARY, 1910: Rhode Island Reds as Utility Fowls**; value as egg producers and table poultry; unusual hardiness of chicks and rapidity of growth; unexcelled as general purpose fowls. **MARCH, 1910: Rhode Island Reds as Standard Fowl**; origin, development and present Standard requirements, male and female; recent attempt to change Standard; old Standard more satisfactory; good work of Rhode Island Red Clubs. **APRIL, 1910: Hatching and Raising Chicks with Hens**; preparation of nest; selecting the hen; how to feed and water sitting hens; best coops for hen with chicks; how to secure most rapid growth and best development in chickens. **MAY, 1910: Growing Fruit and Vegetables on Poultry Farm**; farm may be made to yield double income with little extra help; best kinds of fruit for poultry yards;

many vegetables may be safely raised where chickens run. **JUNE, 1910: Does Breeding for Standard Points Injure Fowls for Utility Purposes?**; pure bred birds our best utility fowls; egg records are held by females close to Standard requirements; modern type of show birds nearest laying type. **JULY, 1910: Starting Right in the Poultry Business**; thorough knowledge of the few essentials is necessary; utility end should be learned first; beginners must be students. **AUGUST, 1910: Should a Judge Know Who Owns the Birds**; owners of cattle and horses lead their animals into the ring; are judges of poultry less honest than cattle judges; prohibiting distinguishing marks on coops will not make the judges honest. **SEPTEMBER, 1910: Mating Barred Rocks to Produce Exhibition Birds**; pedigree of both male and female must be known; trap-nests or small matings best; two matings necessary to produce highest type. (Other subjects to be announced later).

**PRINCE T. WOODS, M. D., BUFFALO, N. Y. :**

Series of twelve strictly practical articles with titles and sub-titles as follows:—

**PART I—Roup and Rousy Colds**: Method of differentiating true roup and common colds; causes of colds and roup; prevention; disinfectants and their use; practical home treatment. **PART II—Constitutional Vigor**: Why weak fowls should not be used for breeding purposes; selection of breeding stock; how to breed for health and vigor; practical notes; illustrated. **PART III—Incubation and Incubators**: Natural and artificial hatching discussed; how to set a hen; how to use an incubator; eggs for hatching and their care; illustrated. **PART IV—Brooding—Natural and Artificial**: The brood hen and her flock; brood coops and runs; brooders, chick shelters and the management of brooder chicks; illustrated. **PART V—The Poultryman's Farm Work**: Crops the poultryman should grow; raising winter green food; corn may be grown with profit; shade crops; ground sweeteners. **PART VI—Egg Farming in New England**: Producing first quality strictly fresh eggs for market; size and flavor more important than color of shell; popular breeds for egg production; some practical feeding methods; illustrated. **PART VII—Summer Care of the Flocks**: Hot weather help and hints in the management of growing chick

and adult fowls; care of houses and runs; importance of shade and pure water; illustrated. **PART VIII—Practical Poultry Housing**: Open-air methods and what they are doing for poultry; some modern poultry buildings; practical suggestions for building new houses or alteration of old ones; illustrated. **PART IX—Producing High Quality Chicken Meat**: New England roasting chickens, sought by lovers of good things to eat; tender, fine-flavored, soft-meat market chickens and how they are produced; breeds used; prices and profits; illustrated. **PART X—Killing and Dressing Poultry**: Dry picking and how it is done; comments on scalding as a method of dressing; the difference between well-dressed and poorly dressed makes a wide difference in prices; illustrated. **PART XI—Breeding for Winter Eggs**: How to get eggs when prices are high; the well-fed hen is the heavy layer; why some poultry keepers don't get eggs in cold weather; foods and feeding; illustrated. **PART XII—Review of Experiment Station Work**: Summary of and comments on recent poultry work of some of our leading experiment stations; co-operation of poultrymen and experimenters would bring about great and lasting benefits to the poultry industry; illustrated.



F. L. SEWELL



M. S. GARDNER



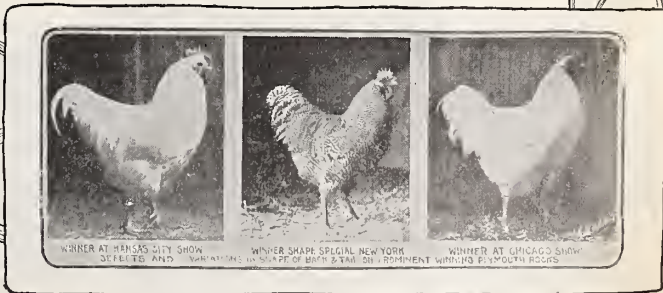
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# R. P. J. WOMAN'S WORK WITH POULTRY

**MYRA V. NORYS, RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY:**

A series of twelve articles of practical value by one who has learned from experience:

**PART I**—The Advancing Brigade; Poultrywomen who write; how women poultry students fare; actual work with poultry; the talkers. **PART II**—Influence of Women on the Poultry Industry; on its volume; on its value; on its progress. **PART III**—Women as Poultry Fanciers; show entries; creditable exhibiting; good advertising; fair competition. **PART IV**—Women as Poultry Doctors; sanitation and other preventive work; poultry nursing; medication. **PART V**—Women as Institute Workers; prices they are paid; available lines of work; in the work; results. **PART VI**—Hard Luck Stories of Women Poultry Raisers; variations; causes; how to pass this stage. **PART VII**—The Woman's Poultry House;

its imperatives; its location; its environment; the builder's work. **PART VIII**—Poultry House-Keeping; housing and landing the birds; power over temperatures and results; the endless detail. **PART IX**—Cold Weather Chicks; their environment; their food; their too-kind friends; their enemies. **PART X**—The Invalid Poultry Woman; nerves in the poultry yard; which shall be first; that which makes for success. **PART XI**—Mother and Daughter as Partners; partnership as a home asset; value to the business of the "firm" idea; value of work to the daughter. **PART XII**—The Little Matter of Eggs; under the hen; in a shipping basket; on the table; in the market wagon.

**MISS MARY YATES, GUELPH, ONT., CANADA:**

Miss Yates is to present a series of articles treating of the poultry business in Canada from a woman's standpoint; telling of her work as an institute lecturer; reporting how poultry culture is regarded by women in England and setting forth what is now being done in Canada and England to encourage women in the poultry field, both in the production and sale of fancy poultry so-called and the production of poultry and eggs for market. At present Miss Yates holds a position on the lecturing staff of the Ontario Government. Among the poultry subjects on which Miss Yates lectures and writes are:

**PART I**—The management of poultry.  
**PART II**—Winter egg production.

**PART III**—Table poultry.  
**PART IV**—Chickens as gardeners.

**MISS AVA L. HOOKER, GENESEO, NEW YORK:**

As founder and proprietor of Stonywood Poultry Farm (chiefly an egg plant), Miss Hooker has met with exceptional success. She is to contribute three strictly practical articles (illustrated) as follows:

**PART I**—Establishing an egg farm with special reference to methods suitable for a woman or an invalid; why egg farming is well adapted to women; selecting a location; buildings, tools and equipment with itemized costs; the labor problem; necessity of keeping accounts. **PART II**—White Leghorns as the

breed best adapted for egg farming; one woman's method of breeding, feeding and general management with egg production as the chief purpose. **PART III**—Establishing a Fancy Egg Trade; how to produce fancy, sanitary eggs; how to grade, pack and ship eggs for highest prices.

**MISS FRANCES E. WHEELER, CHAZY, NEW YORK:**

Miss Wheeler is conceded to be one of the best writers on practical poultry subjects, including the growing and marketing of both chickens and ducks. She is to contribute a series of six articles, having the following titles:

**PART I**—Why certain women are poultry women. **PART II**—What kinds of poultry will make a living for women. **PART III**—What kinds of women can make a living from poultry. **PART IV**—What

branches of the poultry business are best adapted to women. **PART V**—Is there money in a Pekin duck's quack? **PART VI**—The White Holland Turkey.

**MRS. B. F. HISLOP, MILFORD, ILLINOIS:**

Mrs. Hislop is to contribute a series of three to six articles, treating on these subjects:

**PART I**—Fifteen years a chicken breeder. **PART II**—Raising Toulouse geese for market and show-room. **PART III**—The Bronze Turkey, "Pride of America", for market and showroom.

Under date of November 15th Mrs. Hislop wrote R. P. J.: "These subjects will be discussed from a farmer's wife's standpoint in simple language. No weights, measurements, etc., but just common-sense handling of poultry that any industrious, painstaking woman of average health and intellect can do in connection with other farm duties." Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hislop, specialty breeders of Wyandottes, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys, have had years of experience in poultry and have met with unusual success. Mrs. Hislop will tell the story of their poultry work on the farm and in the showroom.

**MRS. W. F. HARSHBARGER, WAVELAND, INDIANA:**

A series of articles on Indian Runner Ducks for profit (illustrated) will be furnished by Mrs. Harshbarger and Mrs. Brooks.

**MRS. ANDREW BROOKS, AUBURN, NEW YORK:**

two women of experience with "The Leghorn of the duck family"—women who have succeeded beyond their expectations. Under date of October 30th Mrs. Harshbarger wrote: "I have 8,000 hatching eggs already engaged, so you see the duck business looks good to us for next year." Indian Runner Ducks won the Australian egg contest, a pen of them averaging 20 eggs per duck per year. Undoubtedly Indian Runner Ducks should be bred extensively for eggs and meat in the United States and Canada.

## WOMAN'S WORK WITH POULTRY: FOR THE TABLE DEPARTMENT:

successful poultry women who are readers of *Journal*. At one time it was found, on five readers of R. P. J. were women, their interests well represented in fact will not be overlooked

These departments, as heretofore, are to be conducted by Mrs. Curtis. Numerous contributions from women, additional to those specified on this page, will be solicited by Mrs. Curtis from or advertisers in *Reliable Poultry Investigation*, that two out of every hence the importance of having each issue of the *JOURNAL*. This during 1910.



MYRA V. NORYS



Mrs. G. M. CURTIS



FRANCES E. WHEELER



Mrs. W. F. HARSHBARGER



Mrs. ANDREW BROOKS



MISS M. YATES



MISS AVA L. HOOKER





## LIVE AND TIMELY TOPICS

### D. E. HALE, QUINCY, ILLINOIS:

Series of twelve articles, including the following live subjects:

**PART I**—Do Western breeders use care enough in conditioning? **PART II**—Poultry shows, present and future. **PART III**—Largest Commercial poultry plant in America. **PART IV**—The simple life for chicks. **PART V**—Successful women poultry fanciers. **PART VI**—Making poultry advertising pay.

**PART VII**—Starting right in the poultry business. **PART VIII**—How to increase the egg yield. **PART IX**—Poultry judges association. **PART X**—How poultry history repeats itself. **PART XI**—The Leghorns as egg machines. **PART XII**—Comparative values of general-purpose varieties.

### THOS. F. RIGG, IOWA FALLS, IOWA:

Beginning with January, 1910 issue, Mr. Rigg is to furnish a monthly letter under the regular heading, "Western Notes and Comment." Mr. Rigg is well-known to poultrymen of the entire country as a successful breeder, a judge of ability and an entertaining and instructive writer. He is president of the Mid-West Branch of the American Poultry Association and a member of the Executive Board of the parent body. Mr. Rigg will act as a free lance and will "sneak out in meeting" on any subject or event of general interest that means greater progress for poultry culture.

### D. LINCOLN ORR, ORR'S MILLS, NEW YORK:

Beginning with January, 1910 issue Mr. Orr will furnish a monthly letter on eastern poultry events under the regular heading, "Eastern Notes and Comment." Mr. Orr, like Mr. Rigg, will have carte blanche to write what he thinks—to say what he pleases. We expect him to "stand pat" for better poultry and more of it, for "a square deal" and to puncture sham or expose fraud, doing so at his own discretion. Mr. Orr has served as president of the American Poultry Association, also as secretary-treasurer. Few men are better known in the eastern states and he has many admirers, because of his independence as a thinker and writer.

### SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT:

January, 1910 will mark the beginning of a regular Southern Department in Reliable Poultry Journal, to treat of southern poultry events, conditions and methods. This department will be contributed to by prominent and successful poultrymen and poultrywomen who live in the southern states. Conditions that govern successful poultry keeping in the south differ materially from those in the northern states, hence this new department.

### PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT:

Beginning with January, 1910, R. P. J. will have a monthly Pacific Coast Department. Conditions on the Pacific Slope, like those in the South, are quite different from conditions that govern in the middle west and eastern states. In view of the large circulation R. P. J. now has west of the Rocky Mountains and believing that this list can be much increased, we have decided to introduce this department and it will be contributed to by experienced and successful men and women who live in the Pacific Coast States.

### EUROPEAN POULTRY SHOWS:

During the year we are to publish illustrated reports of the most important poultry exhibitions held the Season of 1909-1910 in London, Eng., Paris, France, Brussels, Belgium, Amsterdam or Utrecht, Holland and Berlin or Dusseldorf, Germany, these reports to show interior views of these world-metropolitan poultry exhibitions, with statements of the number of entries, the total attendance, the prices of admission, the premiums paid, the most popular varieties shown, etc., etc. Reports are to be of such nature that they can be compared readily with leading exhibitions held in the United States and Canada.

### VETERAN POULTRYMEN:

This will be a series of reminiscences and early-day poultry facts contributed by men who took an active part in the work twenty-five to fifty years ago, including Fred A. Houdlette, Massachusetts, Chas. L. Seely, New York, H. H. Stoddard, Nebraska, C. P. Nettleton, Connecticut, R. F. Shannon, Pennsylvania, Andrew J. Tuck, New Hampshire, C. C. Loring, Massachusetts, Dr. Schuyler Lott, New York, I. K. Felch, Massachusetts and others. Copy and photographs are now in hand. Will prove to be one of the most interesting and instructive series presented by R. P. J. during the year.

### PHILO SYSTEM INVESTIGATION:

The first article treating of the Philo System appears in this issue, consisting mainly of an interview with C. E. Howell, Elmira, N. Y., and a description of the Philo National Poultry Institute building, the largest and most costly structure erected thus far in the history of the world for purposes of poultry instruction. This series will run through not less than four titles and it may continue through six or eight. The subject will be presented fully and impartially. E. W. Philo, discoverer of the Philo System, and founder of the Philo National Poultry Institute, is to contribute a number of letters, explaining his system and telling what can be done by those who adopt it.

### SYMPOSIUMS BY EDITOR:

During 1910 the following important subjects will be handled in the form of symposiums, conducted by Mr. Curtis, Editor of R. P. J.:

**PART I**—Profitable egg farming on small and large scale; what to do and how to do it. **PART II**—Comparative weights of eggs of different breeds; size, color and flavor of importance as well as increased numbers per hen. **PART III**—The 200-300 egg hen; is she here? Is she possible? How many eggs can one hen lay in a normal lifetime? **PART IV**—Chick murder—how to stop it; tens of thousands of

dollars "buried" each season. **PART V**—Farmers raising fine fowls for fanciers who lack room—most practical methods now in successful use. **PART VI**—One thousand "best ideas" from successful breeders and practical poultrymen learned in the school of daily experience. **PART VII**—Practical turkey raising. **PART VIII**—Practical goose raising for market and showroom.

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D. LINCOLN ORR



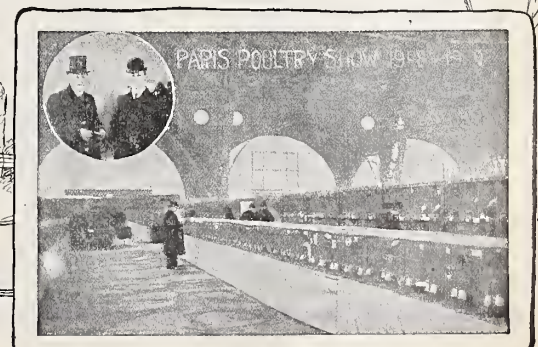
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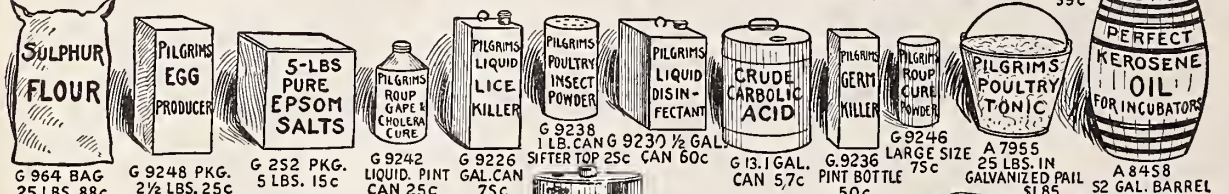
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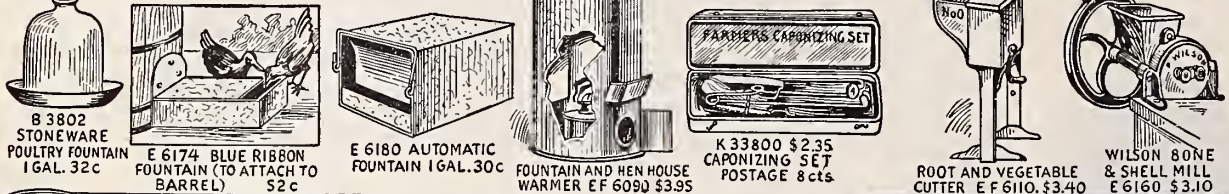




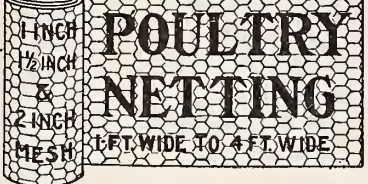
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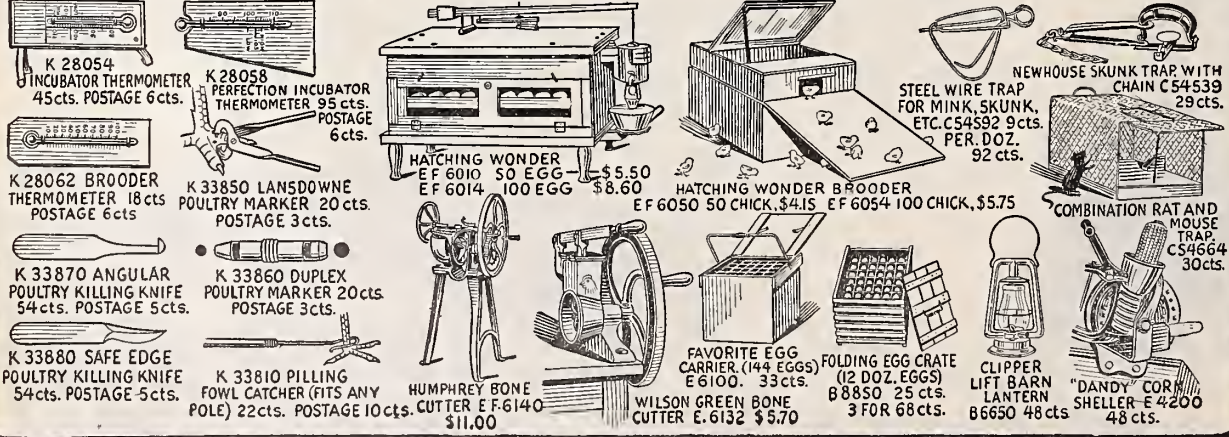
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### FASHIONABLE PLYMOUTH ROCK TYPE

Artist Schilling presents above, the fashionable Plymouth Rock type of the present day in "idealized studies of living models." Comparison of the birds in the illustration, with the leggy angular type of a quarter of a century ago, shows the progress that Plymouth Rock breeders have made, and why the Plymouth Rock is in such high favor with practical poultrymen. The longer bodies should give increased egg production, and the deeper and more prominent breasts insure better qualities as market fowls. The studies presented herewith may be taken as a guide for the type that is in favor with leading breeders and judges, and that wins the coveted prizes at the best shows in America. Special attention is directed to the fact that the carriage of tail in these birds is much lower than will be called for in the 1910-1915 Standard.—William C. Denny.





# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Vol. I

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No. 2

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## PLYMOUTH ROCKS UNDER THE STANDARD OF 1910

ILLUSTRATING COMPOSITE PLYMOUTH ROCK TYPE OF 1879, 1888, 1903 AND 1910. THE PLYMOUTH ROCK OF THE FUTURE. CHANGES IN REVISED STANDARD. LOWER ANGLE OF TAILS RECOMMENDED. IMPROVEMENTS IN COLOR DESCRIPTION. CHANGES THAT WERE DISCUSSED BUT NOT ADOPTED. COMPARISON OF FASHIONABLE TYPES OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WYANDOTTES AND RHODE ISLAND REDS

William C. Denny, Member 1910 Standard Revision Committee

(Illustrated by A. O. Schilling)



THE STANDARD for Plymouth Rocks for 1910-1915 which will go into effect November 1910 will be an improvement on the present Standard of 1904. Changes and additions in the wording of the back, body, tail and comb sections, and new half-tone illustrations are the most important and cover the majority of changes that were adopted.

When the present Standard was adopted at Rochester, there was a great deal of discussion of the color description. Very little attention was directed to changing or improving the description of shape. At that time it appeared to be the general opinion that the description of shape was quite correct so far as reading and ideal sketches, that appeared in the present Standard could be made, and accordingly the attempt of a few breeders of White Rocks to effect a compromise on "an ideal" with a longer back and body, and a lower carriage of tail, was a failure. Since then breeders of White and Buff Rocks, and many breeders of the Barred variety, are no longer will-

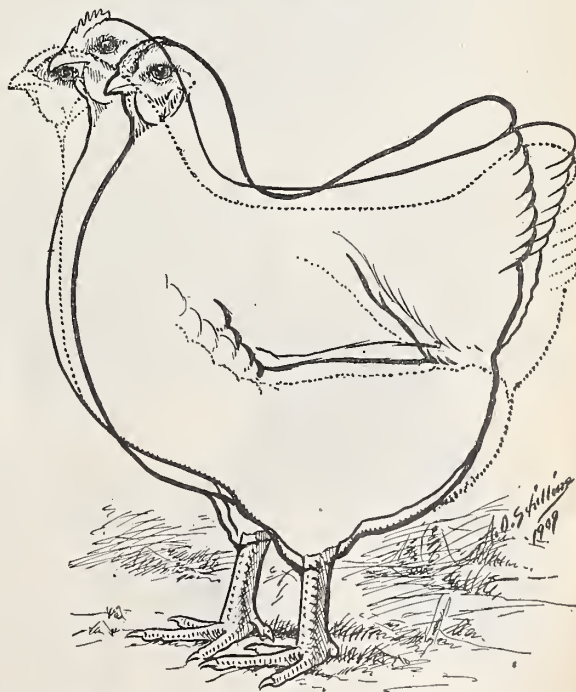
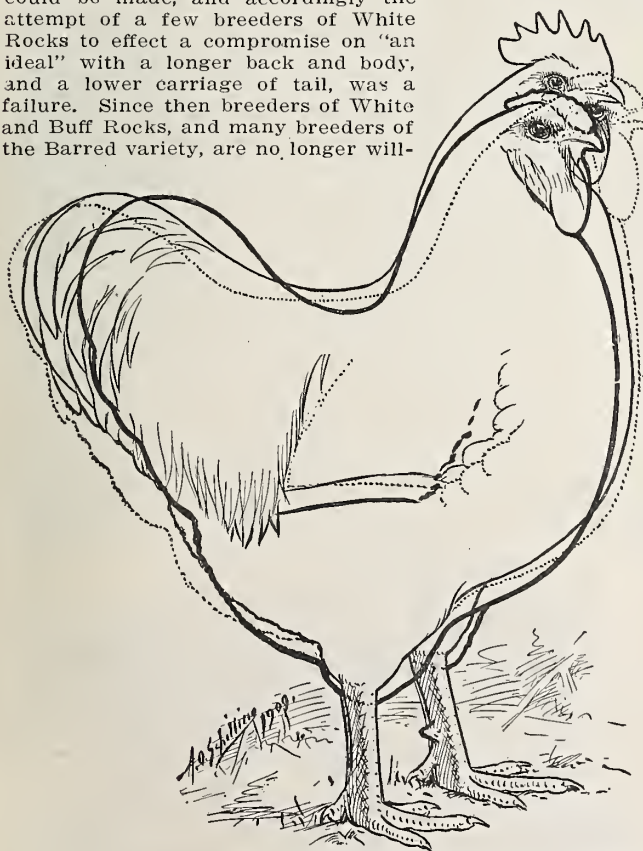
ing to breed for the short and blocky type and have been producing a longer bird with a lower carriage of tail, that is not only MORE ATTRACTIVE, but MORE PRACTICAL owing to increased possibilities for egg production and value as a market fowl. It is this modern and fashionable type which has been winning "the blue" from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which has, for all time, removed the Plymouth Rock from any possibility of confusion with the Wyandotte as has been the case in the past.

As the shape of back, body, and carriage of tail receive very important consideration in judging Plymouth Rocks, and to a large extent govern shape and style, it will prove interesting to show how the present ideals have been evolved.

Since the Plymouth Rocks were first admitted to the Standard, there has always been a leaning to, and favoring of, specimens with long bodies. This change, very gradual at first, increased rapidly as the longer birds found favor in the show room.

Figures A and B show outlines of the Plymouth Rock shape of back, neck, and carriage of tail at four important

(Continued on page 125)



SHAPE IN AMERICAN CLASS COMPARED

Composite drawing by A. O. Schilling of the 1910-15 or fashionable types of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, the type that wins in the show room and that is found in the yards of successful breeders. Light lines indicate Plymouth Rocks; heavy, solid, black lines, Wyandottes; dotted lines, Rhode Island Reds. A study in profiles.—Ed.



# LIGHT BRAHMAS AS A STANDARD VARIETY

CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY OF THIS GREAT BREED. WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT IN TYPE. PROGRESS MADE IN COLOR MARKINGS OF HACKLE, TAIL COVERTS AND WINGS. BRAHMAS AS LAYERS. COMMENTS BY NOTED BREEDERS OF EARLY DAYS

J. H. Drevenstedt



**T**HE VETERAN JUDGE and Light Brahma breeder, I. K. Felch, in the January issue of the *Poultry World*, 1874, published a Standard of his own making to fit the Light Brahmas of that time. Illustrations accompanied this Standard and one of these figures we reprint as it indicates the Felch type of 35 years ago, a type that Mr. Felch up to the present day has never lost sight of. (See Fig. 1, page 110).

The real feature of this type is the "back" which Mr. Felch describes as follows:

"Broad and of such length and profusion of saddle feathers, that, in conjunction with the lower parts of neck and tail, it shall describe an outline parallel with that of a Brahma egg, the large end toward the neck."

The editor of the *Poultry World* referred to this illustration as follows: "Fig. 1 we present as a perfect outline, the cut having been copied from an oil painting of one of Mr. Felch's birds. Let the reader sketch with a pencil upon this cut a Brahma egg, which is never a tapering one, remember, with the large end lying as Mr. Felch directs and it will be found that the outline of the back and parts of the tail and head adjoining answer for the lower half of the egg."

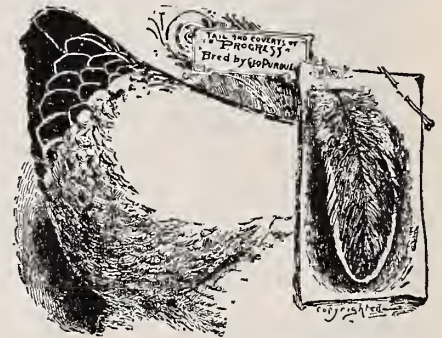
In 1891 Mr. Felch wrote a lengthy article on Light Brahmas for the *Fanciers' Journal* and the illustration Fig. 2 was engraved by J. Henry Lee to portray the Felch type. Our readers will note the old bird is there, egg and all but retouched and refined by the artist. Mr. Felch wrote about this bird as follows: "The Light Brahma male, (Fig. 2) cut was made from actual measurements of a bird five-eighths Felch and three-eighths Autocrat blood, and winner of first prize at Columbus, Ohio. He was the best compromise between the Felch and the Autocrat strains I have ever seen, and very close to the ideal of the American Standard. He is entirely free from characteristics other than Brahma's, is smooth in plumage of thighs, with close turned hocks and properly feathered shanks and toes. Each lesser sickle, or side hanger, as many term them, reaches just even with and completely hides the tail proper in a strictly side or profile view. He has the true slight concave line from point of keel bone to in front of thighs. His neck with cape gives us that curved and downward slope to the 'oyster' just in front of hip joints where the saddle commences and carries the concave line of the same to the tail. The wings are carried high enough to give a flat cape or back at base of hackle; in fact a Brahma all over that does not divide your attention with any other breed. The broad skull, overhanging brows, short well-arched beak and proper arch of hackle and slope of back that has been handed down to us as landmarks of the shape of the breed since 1868."

Of the correct female type in those days, Mr. Felch refers to the illustration Fig. 3 as follows: "Fig. 3 is given as my ideal of a Light Brahma pullet, seven months old, being in full muscle development, void of fat."

We believe these cuts will assist our readers later on in comparing the older

with the modern type of Brahma, especially when they read the views of leading Light Brahma breeders on this point. By many the Felch type is held to be too extreme in length of leg; by others it is considered far better Brahma shape than some of the modern Brahmas possess.

The profile drawing, Fig. 4, was made by John Rumbold in 1889 and conveyed Brahma type as he believed it should be. Mr. Rumbold, former Secretary of the American Light Brahma Club has bred Light Brahmas some thirty-nine years and kept up with the procession in the progress made in color points, but he never hesitated to caution breeders about losing the type and believes that too many prizes are awarded to a false type today. But his remarks on this subject will appear in another chapter, with comments by other noted breeders. It was however, these early impressions made on the minds of such men as Felch, Rumbold and others of like positiveness of character and courage of their convictions, that partially stayed the trend to the blocky "Cochiny"



Tail and well laced coverts of Light Brahma Pullet "Progress," exhibited at First New York Show, by George Purdue.

(From a drawing by F. L. Sewell in 1890.)

type of Brahma, by continually keeping the subject fresh in the minds of the breeders. It also accomplished a very satisfactory result in the compromise of the two extreme types by giving us a more finished product in style and shape without sacrificing the type to any great extent.

We bred Brahmas in 1883 and remember the type very well as being much like the Felch male but not like the Felch female. The Light Brahma pullets and hens were longer in back with less concave sweep, much what we see in good specimens today. But in color points, they were far inferior, especially in tail coverts and wing primaries and secondaries. Neither was the hackle what it should be, the feathers being weak in striping and not running around the neck to the throat. It was not until 1890 that we saw any great improvement in neck and tail coverts, and to George Purdue belongs the credit for making this a prominent feature. The illustration, by F. L. Sewell, of his famous pullet "Progress," exhibited nearly twenty years ago, clearly shows the beautiful tail covert penciling. The illustration of the laced tail coverts on a Light Brahma cockerel exhibited at a New York show twelve years later, indicating the great advancement made in this section of male birds. Our readers should take a good look at these illustrations, for specimens with such coverts win today, even if they failed to land in the money when first exhibited by Mr. Purdue.

## GEORGE PURDUE

Whether the Judges were dazzled and mossbound when handling these choice products of a real breeder's art, we are not prepared to say. Whatever possessed them to ignore these new stars in the Brahma alley, may be charitably laid to the score-card. At least George Purdue thought so at the time, and being a friend of his, we had "me to it", so to speak. It is then rather a pleasant recollection as well as a little personal history of the maker of "Progress" that inspires us to write of and about George Purdue. Mr. Purdue was a florist by trade and a fancier by choice. Being a very good florist, he could not help being a first class fancier. The "something necessary in the one" was equally necessary in the other. Good florists are enthusiasts; so are good fanciers. Both are swayed

(Continued on page 110)



Laced coverts of Lt. Brahma male, exhibited at New York in 1902 by George Purdue. (From a drawing by Sewell.)



# HOW I STARTED IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

SUCCESSFUL EGG-FARMER-FANCIER OF THE CELEBRATED LITTLE COMPTON DISTRICT TELLS HOW HE BUILT UP A PROFITABLE BUSINESS. BEGAN WITH BORROWED HENS. NOW WINTERS 2,000 RHODE ISLAND REDS. A PRACTICAL LESSON FOR BEGINNERS. METHODS AND RATIIONS. EASILY POSSIBLE TO CLEAR \$2,000 A YEAR WITH 2,000 HENS

Fred W. C. Almy, Tiverton-4-Corners, R. I.

[EDITORIAL NOTE:—Red Feather Farm, of which Fred W. C. Almy is the proprietor, is recognized as one of the most successful practical market-egg farms in the Little Compton, R. I., egg farming district where market egg production is the most prominent and profitable farming interest of the whole community. Mr. Almy is a successful practical poultryman and fancier who personally operates his own plant, and he has repeatedly declined to write for publication. He has made a special exception in our favor, and readers of A. P. W. are particularly fortunate in having this opportunity to profit by the lessons taught in this well told personal history of building up a profitable poultry business.—Ed.]



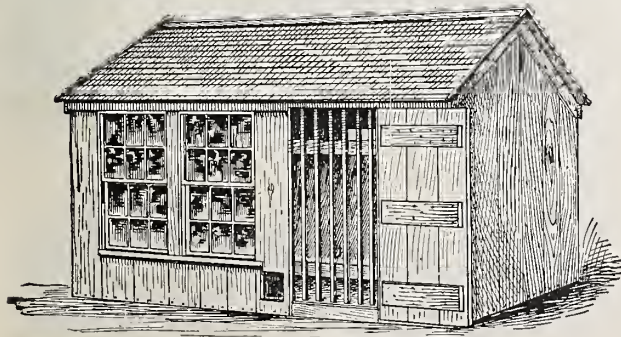
**I** STARTED in the poultry business about twenty years ago, my principal assets being pretty fair health, plenty of stick-to-it-ivness and a large capacity for work. At that time I was working on my father's farm for my board, with the privilege of working out, or of working for myself at spare times. I had a strong inclination to go into the city and try some position or trade, but being an only child, I did not like to leave my parents alone.

About this time I was advised by a friend to try the poultry business, being assured that there was money in it. My father had only one flock of hens, and in fact, only a few persons in my vicinity were then interested in poultry. It was mainly through the advice mentioned that I concluded to devote my spare time to poultry keeping and give it a trial.

I borrowed the use of a few hens from my father, purchased some eggs and started in. My coops were simply flour barrels, and, in fact, for several years these and ordinary wooden shoe-boxes, turned with bottom up and a strip nailed on each side which came below the edge of the box about two inches in front and only flush at back, which gave the box bottom the necessary pitch to shed water, were my only coops. A notch was sawed out of the front end so the chicks could run in and out, and the hen was kept inside by a strip across this opening. I have raised as good chicks in these box coops as in any coops I ever had and the total cost of each, without reckoning my own labor in making the coops which would take about ten minutes to the box, was not over fifteen cents each. I raised about sixty pullets the first year and built two little houses 6x9 ft. out of plain, unmatched hemlock boards with battens on the roof and sides to cover the cracks. These houses were lighted with a half sash window in the south front and the buildings cost me about \$10.00 apiece. I well remember that the money it took for building and the little weekly grain bill was a pretty serious question for me.

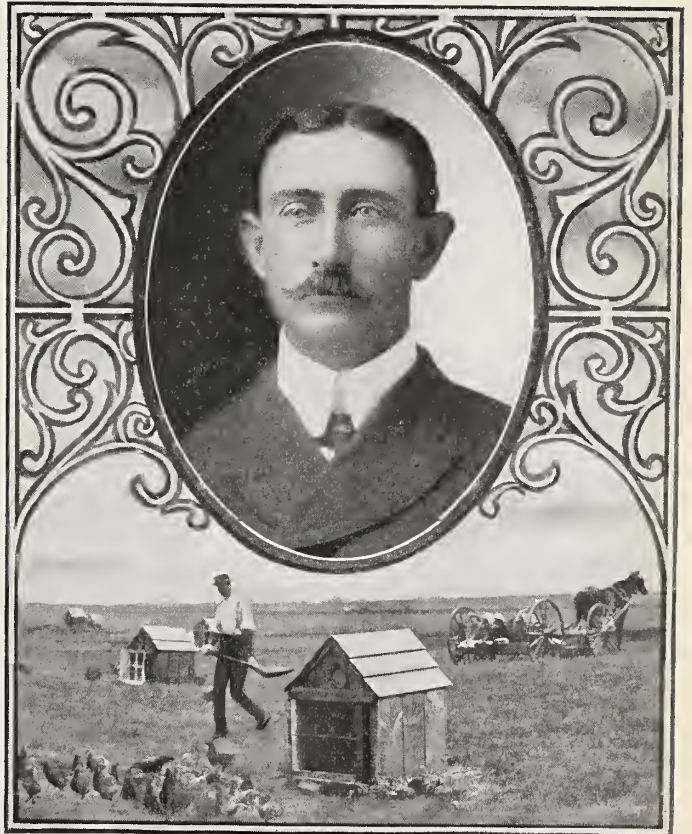
## BORROWED \$60 TO BUILD POULTRY HOUSES

These pullets did splendidly from the start though fed simply on a scalded mash in the morning with boiled small potatoes at noon and grain at night. The results were so satisfactory that I determined to go in heavier the next season. I succeeded in getting a school to



Colony breeding and laying house, 8 x 12 feet, the type used on the Almy plant.

teach that winter and for several winters and two summers I taught school to eke out my income, tending my chickens before and after school. By devoting my nights, Saturdays and Sundays in preparing hatching quarters and caring for sitting hens, in addition to the other poultry work, I succeeded in raising about 180 pullets my second season. This occasioned the building of six more small houses and this expense added to my grain bill was too much for my income as I had so few laying hens. I remember with gratitude the friend who loaned me \$60.00 without interest until I got the money for my teaching as this enabled me to



The above portrait is an excellent likeness of F. W. C. Almy, whose article starts on this page. The view below the portrait is taken from a photograph by Dr. Woods made on Mr. Almy's farm, and shows him in the act of feeding the chickens. The Rhode Island colony brood coop is shown in the foreground, and in the background at the right is the feed wagon, on which are seated Mr. Almy's three little daughters, who take great delight in accompanying their papa on his rounds at noon feeding time.—Ed.

provide the necessary buildings. These hens also did splendidly partly, perhaps, because the ground was new and never had poultry on it but, partly, I believe, due to "beginner's luck," which is almost always good. At any rate, the eggs came right along and I well remember picking up forty-two eggs in one day from one flock. These flocks were supposed to consist of thirty birds each, to a house 6x9 ft., but they mixed up somewhat so that in this particular house there might have been as many as forty-five birds.

(Continued on page 128)



# THE SHOW BIRD'S TOILET

CONDITION ONE OF THE CHIEF FACTORS IN WINNING AT POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.  
HOW TO PROPERLY CONDITION AND WASH WHITE FOWLS TOLD BY NOTED  
EXPERTS, U. R. FISHEL, D. W. YOUNG, ARTHUR G. DUSTON AND F. H. DAVEY

J. H. Drevenstedt



PROBABLY MORE White Plymouth Rocks are bred and sold by U. R. Fishel, Hope, Indiana, than by any other man on the American Continent. The great popularity of the White Plymouth Rock is largely due to his business-like methods in keeping its fine qualities before the public. His experience in breeding, handling and exhibiting thousands of birds in the past decade, is such that whatever he writes on the subject of conditioning white fowls for exhibition, can be accepted as coming from one who knows whereof he speaks. Mr. Fishel's views on washing and bleaching birds are clearly expressed in the following words contained in a recent letter to us:

"I never bleached a bird in my life and think bleaching faking pure and simple, for any bird that is bleached is worthless as a breeder. Once a bird is bleached, is sold, moults out and comes in creamy or brassy, then the man who has bought the bird is of the opinion that all white birds are fakes.

"I think any man who bleaches white birds should be barred from the show room, for it is as bad to bleach a bird as it is to paint one or dye one red. Breed them white, which any one can do if he is a breeder. I believe in washing and grooming birds, but when it comes to using chemicals to whiten creamy or brassy birds, then I say put a stop to it."

Mr. Fishel's method of washing birds is as follows:

"Having selected or purchased the birds you intend to show, it behooves you to have your birds, when placed before the critical eye of the judge, appear in the best condition possible. About ten days before the show select

your birds and place them singly, or if to be shown in pens, place your four pen females together, to prevent fighting when you put them in the exhibition coop, in a room or large coop. If you have no regulation exhibition coops it will pay you to buy two or three. Bed the coops with cut straw, if possible, or coarse shavings. Feed the birds a variety of grain with some green food. Keep grit before them all the time as well as fresh water. Handle the birds all you can, being careful not to break a wing feather, for remember your Standard says cut one-half point for every broken wing feather. Take your latest illustrated Standard, if you have one, and if not buy one, for you cannot select exhibition birds without a Standard.

"If you have a small number to exhibit, prepare to wash your birds four days before the show. First, clean up your coops nicely, putting in fresh straw, and see to it that there is no dust on side of coop, on wires or in the room. If possible, have a warm place to wash your birds. Heat a boiler of soft water and secure four washing tubs. In the first tub place four inches of luke-warm water, just warm enough to cut dirt nicely. In tubs two and three place five or six inches of luke-warm water. Have tub four nearly full of water, with chill off. This tub is to be used for the bluing water. Make bluing water a little stronger in blue than if bluing white clothes. Take a cake of Ivory soap, a soft sponge, several Turkish towels and a couple of palm-leaf fans and you are ready.

"Place bird in tub number one, thoroughly wetting the feathers in every section of the plumage. Keep left hand on back of bird, so it cannot fly out of tub. Always rub with the plumage, never against it. After you have the bird wet, use soap, beginning at head and hackle, washing

(Continued on page 106)



FOWLS FROM JAVA—BROUGHT TO MASSACHUSETTS IN 1826

We have read a great deal about thoroughbred poultry of the early days but it is not often one is privileged to see and photograph any representative specimens of these early birds. The cock and hen shown above were received by the East India Marine Society, of Salem, Mass., in 1826, from W. P. P. Van Baggen, of Antwerp, presumably a naturalist and collector, with a considerable shipment of other mounted birds. The exact date of arrival is not fixed, but they are recorded as received between March 1st and May 3rd, 1826. They are registered as "Fowls from Java" and were mounted in Antwerp by Jacques Kets, who is believed to have been taxidermist to the museum in that city.

In 1869 these specimens, then mentioned as "Crested Java Fowl," were taken over by the Peabody Academy of Science with other valuable collections of the East India Marine Society, and may now be seen at the Peabody Museum in Salem, Mass. The photographs from which above halftones were made were taken last June by Dr. P. T. Woods. The records of the East India Marine Society show numerous shipments of beautifully mounted birds from East Indian ports from W. P. P. Van Baggen, but inquiry at the museum at Antwerp, Belgium, failed to furnish any further information. All fanciers will be interested in these pictures of ancient fowls. The plumage is white, laced with black; beaks, horn color; legs slate, with yellow at sides and back of legs and bottoms of feet.—Ed.



# MODERN FEEDING METHODS

"DRY" AND "WET" POULTRY FEEDING SYSTEMS. SUGGESTIONS BASED ON RECENT GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS WITH POULTRY FOODS. SOME GOOD RATIONS FOR USE IN THE SOUTH. REPORT OF ONE YEAR'S WORK WITH SIX PENS OF LECHORNS AND THE PROFITS

C. L. Opperman, Associate Poultryman

Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.



AT THE PRESENT time there are two general methods of feeding fowls; they are commonly spoken of as the "wet" and "dry" system. With the wet method some part of the daily ration is fed in a moist or crumbly condition; while with the latter method everything is fed in the dry or natural condition. For convenience in describing these methods they will be designated at the "dry" and "wet" system.

## THE DRY SYSTEM

There are several ways in which the dry system of feeding is applied by different poultrymen. It is impossible to say which one will give the best results, as a great deal depends upon the conditions under which the fowls are kept. Those in most common use are:

(a) Feeding a definite quantity of whole grain in litter (or on the ground) morning and noon; and keeping a supply of ground grains (or dry mash) before the fowls at all times. This method is probably in more general use than any other method of the dry system.

(b) Feeding a small quantity of grain in the morning in litter. At noon, dry mash is fed in troughs, giving as much as they will eat up clean in one-half hour. At night they are given all the grain they will clean up before going to roost.

(c) Feeding both grain and mash in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times. It will be well to mention that with this method some feeders do not have both hoppers open at the same time. For example, the grain hopper will be open from 4 P. M. until noon the next day; the mash hopper would then be opened and remain so until 4 P. M. when it is closed. During this time the grain hopper is closed.

(d) Many flocks of fowls that return a fair profit, receive nothing except whole grains twice a day and such other food as they find in Nature's great storehouse. Very few people realize the value of corn and wheat as poultry foods. We must not forget, however, that where fowls are confined we would not expect to get many eggs from a ration of corn or wheat fed alone. During the spring, summer and fall, on farms where fowls have free range which enables them to get practically all the vegetable and animal foods they require; corn and wheat may be fed alone and at a fair profit. During the winter months fowls that receive only whole grains, should have animal food supplied in the form of beef scraps, green cut bone or skim milk.

## SOME RATIONS OF THE DRY SYSTEM, RECEIVED FROM PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN IN THE SOUTH

### Method I. Maryland Experiment Station

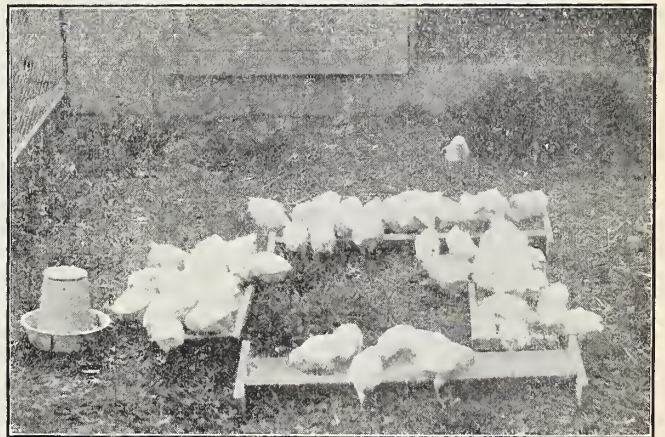
#### GRAIN MIXTURE

100 lbs. wheat  
100 lbs. oats (heavy)  
100 lbs. corn

#### MASH MIXTURE

100 lbs. wheat bran  
50 lbs. linseed meal (old process)  
50 lbs. corn meal  
50 lbs. wheat middlings  
50 lbs. beef scraps  
3 lbs. charcoal  
2 lbs. salt

For the morning feed each pen of 40 fowls receives two quarts of the grain mixture well scattered in the litter. Between eight and nine o'clock, during the winter months, three to five pounds of cabbage or roots is given to every forty fowls. At noon the grain mixture is repeated the same as in the morning. This constitutes all the feeding that is done by hand. The dry mash mixture, grit and shell



Chicks at meal time. Maryland Experiment Station.

are kept in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times. This method of feeding has proven very satisfactory both as to egg production and general health of the fowls.

## PROFIT FOR ONE YEAR FROM SIX PENS OF WHITE LEGHORNS FED BY THIS METHOD

PEN	NO. OF FOWLS	INCOME	FEED	PROFIT
1	40	\$ 96.68	\$ 41.88	\$ 54.80
2	40	101.25	43.14	58.11
3	40	103.37	44.22	59.15
4	40	106.02	43.96	62.06
5	40	93.13	42.82	50.31
6	40	94.73	42.76	51.97
Total	240	\$595.18	\$258.78	\$336.40

### Method II

#### GRAIN

Wheat screenings  
Corn

#### MASH MIXTURE

1 bushel wheat  
2 bushels bran  
½ pk. beef scraps  
4 teaspoons of ginger  
and black pepper  
mixed to every  
bushel of mash

In the morning the fowls receive a feed of wheat screenings well scattered in the litter; and alternating mornings cabbage and ear corn is hung up in the pens. A liberal feed of shelled corn is given at night. The dry mash mixture, beef scrap, grit and shell are kept in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times.



Young Stock on Range, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

(Continued on page 114)



# SYMPOSIUM ON PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING

ESSENTIALS FOR MAINTAINING HEALTH AND VIGOR IN THE BREEDING STOCK. METHODS EMPLOYED IN CARE AND FEEDING TO HOLD COLOR OF PLUMAGE. SELECTION OF PARENT STOCK FOR PRODUCING HEAVY LAYERS. BEST MANNER OF INTRODUCING NEW BLOOD. TRAP NESTS

Answers for the December Symposium were received from:—

Name.	Address.	Variety.
T. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, . . .	Freneau, N. J. . . . .	S. C. Buff and White Leghorns.
F. W. C. ALMY, . . . . .	Tiverton Four Corners, R. I. (Egg Farm) . . . . .	Rhode Island Reds.
J. W. PARKS, . . . . .	Altoona, Pa. . . . .	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
CHARLES E. FOSTER, . . . . .	Danvers, Mass. (Market Plant) . . . . .	White Plymouth Rocks.
WILLIAM H. CARR, . . . . .	Round Lake, N. Y. . . . .	White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks.
HENRY D. SMITH, . . . . .	Rockland, Mass. (Soft Roaster Plant) . . . . .	Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmias.
J. H. CURTISS, . . . . .	Assinippi, Mass. (Soft Roaster Plant) . . . . .	White Plymouth Rocks.
W. H. WITHINGTON, . . . . .	Bridgewater, Mass. . . . .	Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
C. C. HERRON, . . . . .	Hope Ind. . . . .	S. C. Black Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorns.
CHARLES F. THOMPSON, . . . . .	Lynnfield Center, Mass. . . . .	Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks.
MISS HENRIETTA E. HOOKER, . . . . .	South Hadley, Mass. . . . .	S. C. Buff Orpingtons.

IN THE FEBRUARY SYMPOSIUM the following questions will be answered

17. How do you care for chicks when hatched:—(a) In brooders? (b) With hens?  
 18. What and how do you feed young chicks?

19. What do you consider essential to best results with chicks in matter of range, yards and shade?  
 20. How do you coop baby chicks? How many in one flock?  
 21. At what age should chicks be weaned and how should they be fed from that time to maturity?



IN CONTINUING our symposium on practical Poultry Keeping, we present below replies to our questions from prominent successful poultrymen. Their methods of selecting stock for heavy layers, of producing and holding color in plumage and of keeping the flock healthy and vigorous are the methods in practical use on successful plants and as such can not be other than of great value to all poultry keepers if properly applied. We invite the co-operation of experienced poultry workers in giving from time to time authoritative information along these lines.

The list of questions given above for the February symposium are of vital interest to poultrymen. We would like to have you write us your views concerning them and make suggestions as to questions upon which you think a discussion would prove helpful. Your comment or suggestion may be of service to someone less fortunate or successful. We aim to give, in each symposium "Practical Advice on Timely Topics", well boiled down and from dependable sources. We may not be able to use all you write us but everything interesting and helpful to the busy poultry keeper will be of value and the editor of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD symposiums will be glad to hear from you.

Second group of five questions follows with answers credited as per list at top of page.

7. If breeding to produce the greatest number of high class market eggs, what do you consider to be the necessary points and qualities in both male and female birds?

"Females with highest trap nest records; males sons of best layers."—W. H. Carr.

"We breed for eggs in all our stock same as for show

birds. Haven't any use for hens that don't lay."—W. H. Withington.

"Health and vigor."—J. H. Curtiss

"Both males and females should be from stock which has been line bred for heavy egg production. The stock should have had no set back from over or under heating and should be free from disease. Birds which have had any serious illness are liable to breed youngsters which inherit the same or a tendency to disease."—T. C. Punderford.

"Am careful to select a rather blocky cockerel with extra long body, close to ground and not leggy. In hens I prefer a long deep body, wide between the legs and a neat cut head and neck."—J. W. Parks.

"Am careful to use a large vigorous cock bird and mate him with about 15 pullets of good shape, legs well apart and with long backs and well spread tails."—C. C. Herron.

8. Is special breeding, conditioning, care and feeding necessary to fix and hold color of plumage. If so, what do you advise?

"Would think so, as we find toward spring that if hens are allowed to dust in wood ashes the legs will be bleached and if allowed to dust in coal ashes the white in the barring is stained; this holds until moult."—J. W. Parks.

"Not in a stay-white bird."—W. H. Carr.

"In mating white birds it is necessary to have both males and females white; not a dead white female with a brassy male. Yellow corn is apt to tinge the feathers. In mating buffs one should select birds entirely free from white or black. Otherwise, off colored youngsters will be the result. Shade is very necessary for Whites and Buffs."—T. C. Punderford.

"Not in red birds. In white birds, yes. Not too much yellow corn for white show birds. Better breed white than to try to make white by feeding."—W. H. Withington.

"Freed for good color and then feed to hold it. I start the chicks on a good chick food, give them plenty of range and keep them fairly hungry. When five or six weeks old I give them whole wheat, keep bran before them at all times and feed green bone twice a week."—C. C. Herron.

"Great care during moulting season—see that good food is used and provide necessary shade."—Henrietta E. Hooker.

9. What do you consider most essential in maintaining health, vigor and vitality in the breeding stock?

"Cleanliness and proper food."—J. H. Curtiss.



Row of Colony Houses (fresh air type) Blodgett Poultry Farm, South Lincoln, Mass.

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# SILVER WYANDOTTE ORIGIN

HISTORY OF THE BREED THAT WAS THE PROGENITOR OF THE GREAT WYANDOTTE FAMILY. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EARLY TYPE OF THE SILVER WYANDOTTES

J. H. Drevenstedt



IN TAKING up our pen to write about Silver Wyandottes, a congenial as well as difficult task confronts us. Congenial because we bred and admired the breed when it was first recognized by the American Poultry Association and admitted to the Standard in 1883 as Silver Wyandottes; difficult because we fully realize the danger of commenting on the early disasters that befell the breed, and its subsequent rehabilitation during the reconstruction period of its existence; also because of the personal admiration and enthusiasm we have for Silver Wyandottes, which might be misconstrued as eulogizing one breed to the detriment of another. To the latter clause in the above paragraph we would ask our readers to kindly "perish the thought." Because we recognized the beauty of the Silver Wyandotte as exceptionally fine, and found the hens to be remarkably good layers of very saleable eggs, the little Wyandottes of six to ten weeks to make excellent broilers and the cockerels at six months of age size up to the highest requirements as roasters, is no reason why, in the enthusiasm that we feel when writing on this subject, we should forget that there are other worthy American and English breeds or varieties, that can dispute with the Wyandottes the claim of being a superior fancier's and market poulterer's fowl.

The best breed of fowl for a man is the one he fancies most. The Silver Wyandotte must have proven one of the best breeds because it was fancied by so many men for its intrinsic merits. The name also seemed to strike the popular chord, for no breed has been the progenitor of so many sub-varieties. The immensely popular White Wyandotte is a sport of the parent Silver; the Golden Wyandotte contains some of the original blood; so does the Black Wyandotte in a greater degree; the Buff Wyandotte, however, owes more to the "Buff Reds" of Fall River, Mass. and the Buff Cochins than to the Silver Wyandotte, but it thrived on the name "Wyandotte;" the Partridge and Silver Penciled varieties carry a goodly percentage of the blood, and the popular Columbian shows the Wyandotte characteristic strongly in well bred specimens, notwithstanding the great infusion of Light Brahma blood that blended so satisfactorily with that of the White Wyandotte in producing and perfect-



Silver Wyandotte Male, Winner of First at Crystal Palace, 1890.

ing this new member of the great Wyandotte family.

## THE ORIGIN

How, when, why and where Silver Wyandottes originated has been discussed and written about numberless times without arriving at any real authentic solution of the origin of an American breed of fowl that, in a remarkable degree, combines surpassing beauty of feather and shape, with most valuable utility qualities. In "handsome is as handsome does," the Silver Wyandotte is both. It was evidently conceived by a master mind who wanted a handsome breed

of poultry that would fill the eye and the egg basket, as well as satisfy the demands for a high-grade dressed market fowl. But all efforts to locate this originator have failed. No sooner was a promising trail found, than it was quickly lost in a jungle of doubtful imagination. In 1891 we wrote to J. Y. Bicknell, a veteran fancier and prominent judge, for information regarding the origin of Silver Wyandottes, and received the following reply:



A Famous Winner in England in 1891.

"The same old theory regarding the origin of Wyandottes as has been going the rounds for several years; viz., that they were produced by a cross between a Dark Brahma and a Silver Spangled Hamburg. Possibly this is the case, but all efforts to trace their origin have been wholly fruitless. All the evidence we have is circumstantial; All guess work. Repeated efforts have been made to find the fountain head, but all in vain.

"As long ago as the year 1868 a neighbor of mine residing in Oneida County, where I then lived, bred them, and at that time I made an effort to trace their origin, and every line that I followed became obliterated before I found its source. The last man always said: 'I don't know anything about it.' And this is the experience of EVERY ONE of the many who have tried to solve the problem.

"I have spent considerable time on this question, not only in years long past, but recently, and it is safe to say that this supposed origin of the Wyandotte has not a shadow of foundation in fact. No one knows anything about it except what he sees in the makeup of the birds."

To those who like to theorize over such matters, and possibly derive some satisfaction from reading the investigation made by others regarding the origin and component parts of the early Wyandotte, the following research by Joseph Wallace will furnish abundant speculative food.

"There is evidence of a first cross from a Sebright Bantam and a Buff Cochins hen or Yellow Chittagong, as some called the Buff as early as 1868 or 1869. At this early date at least three persons were breeding this cross, or one of a similar product, as we learn from the correspondence between a Mr. John P. Ray of Hemlock Lake, New York, and a Reverend A. S. Baker of Honeoye Falls. Single and rose combs appeared from this cross, those with rose combs being generally better marked in plumage and more valued among their admirers. Much has been conjectured about the object of the originator, some asserting that a laced Cochins was in view, while others believed that a medium-sized fowl, somewhat like the Plymouth Rock, was the ultimate object. Weighing the probabilities of each view, I am led to think that originator intended a breed to take the place of Brahmans, Cochins and Javas for fancy breeding and table use, as the plumage promised to be unique and attractive, and the size more desirable than

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# THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN CANADA

WILLIAM McNEIL, THE DEAN OF THE CANADIAN POULTRY FANCY INTERVIEWED. HIS LONG EXPERIENCE AS A BREEDER OF STANDARD-BRED FOWL AND THE VALUABLE WORK HE DID IN BUILDING UP THE POULTRY BUSINESS ACROSS THE BORDER. WISDOM AND WIT FOR OLD AND YOUNG FANCIERS

J. H. Drenstedt



WHEN THE famous Madison Square Garden, New York, was first opened to the public in 1891, and the annual exhibitions of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association began in the same year, Canadian fanciers and exhibitors became interested and not only sent liberal entries, but came themselves in those early years of the New York Show.

We well remember the Canadian suite of apartments at the old Ashland House, where they made everyone welcome during their stay in New York. It was a whole-souled, jovial set of men, good fanciers and sportsmen. Among them was a little, gray haired and bearded gentleman, who wore a Scotch cap and a linen duster most of the time he was awake—and he rarely slept the nights he roomed at the Ashland. He was too busy looking after his younger brethren from across the border.

The guardian of that lively flock was William McNeil of London, Ontario, Canada, better known as "Uncle Billy" by his Canadian and American friends. He was more than an uncle to some of the younger fanciers, he was a father to them in the matter of giving them advice on chicken culture. We might also add that "Uncle William" handed out some excellent advice to poultry judges both old and young. No better showman ever lived than Mr. McNeil, and what he did not know about the relative values of the birds exhibited in the classes he was interested in, was of little consequence. Being of a jovial nature with quick wit and a ready tongue, "Uncle Billy's" remarks on the judging or on the merits of winning specimens were always entertaining and instructive. He never protested an award, no matter how great the provocation may have been, but he could talk to the judge in a way that would make the latter feel as if he were hardly the judge he thought he was, at least not on the varieties our Canadian friend was interested in.

We remember a little instance of this kind which occurred at the Madison Square Garden some ten years ago. A veteran breeder and good judge of his own breeds and varieties was assigned to the Hamburg classes. Not being any too familiar with existing type of Hamburgs, the judge made some decisions that were open to criticism and Mr. McNeil, when asked by the judge what the trouble was, replied: "Well, I'll tell you, my friend. It reminds me of a story. A neighbor of mine had a bull pasturing in a field that adjoined a railroad track. The bull saw the locomotive pass by, while he stood wondering on the other side of the fence, so one day he thought he'd examine the locomotive and jumped the fence, stood on the track and when his owner saw the remains, he remarked, 'Ye had plenty of pluck but poor judgment.'"

At another show an exhibitor called "Uncle Billy's" attention to a Black Langshan cockerel the judge had disqualified because of a solid white primary covert feather, and being the owner of the bird he was naturally indignant and asked Mr. McNeil what he thought of his being thrown down by the judge when he had such a fine bird. The diplomatic gentleman from Canada promptly answered: "Well, its a good bird in the hands of a poor man." The owner of that bird never showed the white feather after that.

We were present one evening when the late John Glasgow and William McNeil had an argument over faking birds. This rather strenuous debate took place in the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, about five years ago. All

who knew John Glasgow well, respected him highly as a man of strong character and high ideals; they also respected his Scotch temperament. "Old Jack" was a hard man to convince and "Uncle Billy" knew that. But a north of Ireland man is well acquainted with his near Scotch neighbors' ways, so the advantage was McNeil's, the latter's wit offsetting Glasgow's sledge-hammer arguments against fakers. After an hour's wordy session, John Glasgow roared: "What d'ye call faking anyway?" to which William McNeil quietly replied: "John, faking is only faking when 'tis found out." And that's about what it amounts to whether practiced in the poultry or any other business.

The picture of William McNeil, which appears on this page, is from the only photograph Mr. McNeil has had taken in a great many years. As he explained to us, "I had enough taken at once to last me a lifetime, and I've been sending the same picture out for years." McNeil looks the same today as he did fifteen or twenty years ago and we doubt whether he will ever look any different. The picture is a very faithful likeness of William McNeil, who was born in the County Armagh, Lurgan, Ireland, sixty-three years ago. He left the land of his birth when twenty-three years old and made his home in Canada during the past forty years. He has been breeding poultry ever since the day he put his foot on Canadian soil.



WILLIAM McNEIL

A Prominent Canadian Poultry Fancier and Breeder.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs were the first variety he owned, and always remained a favorite with Mr. McNeil although the latter stood pre-eminent as a breeder of all varieties of Hamburgs and Polish for many years, and is recognized today as an authority on these two grand Standard-bred races of poultry. The great exhibits at the Chicago and St. Louis World's fairs, the Pan-American, at Buffalo, Madison Square Garden, Boston and other large shows in the past twenty years, of Hamburgs and Polish by William McNeil are too well known to require any special mention at this late day. Suffice it to say the specimens of each variety exhibited by Mr. McNeil were the best products of an expert breeder's art.

"Uncle Billy" has made his home in London, Ontario, for many years, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors and enjoys great popularity among the poultry fanciers in that section. He has done long, earnest and hard work in the building up of the Standard-bred poultry industry of Canada and much credit is due him for the success achieved in enlisting government support for the poultry shows held in Canada.

We talked over this and other matters with Mr. McNeil one bright morning during the great Canadian Exposition held at Toronto last September, and it proved to be a most enjoyable chicken talk. In answer to the question "Do you think government aid in the shape of appropriations has been chiefly instrumental in making the "Ontario Show" held at Guelph, as great as it is?" Mr. McNeil unhesitatingly replied "Yes."

"What have been the changes in the poultry industry in Canada, and to what do you attribute it's splendid growth and present high standing?" we asked Mr. McNeil to which he made the following careful and comprehensive answer:

"When I started breeding poultry (about forty years ago) there were only a few varieties on the prize lists at that time. I might say we had no one fit to judge, and it was hard work to do anything at that time. We had to show our poultry in our own coops outdoors, but our Ontario Government took hold and began to give us small grants towards the improvement of poultry. To encourage us,

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# WINTER EGGS AND HOW TO GET THEM

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF LAYING STOCK. THE SECRET OF GETTING EGGS WHEN PRICES ARE HIGH. FEEDING FORMULAS. BREEDS FOR LAYERS

Prince T. Woods, M. D.



**E**VERYBODY, interested in the production of market eggs, wants eggs when the prices are high. That means fall and winter eggs,—and lots of them. Given the right kind of fowls, with common sense management it is not difficult to get plenty of winter eggs. The real secret of how it is done is simply:—Use early hatched pullets, and yearlings that moulted early, keep them COMFORTABLE, contented, and WELL FED.

One of the first requisites of winter eggs is to get the pullets hatched early. Start hatching not later than March first and finish up by the middle of May. Get out all the early hatched pullets you can.

Keep the chicks growing and well fed all the time. Give them liberal range on grass land. Have their quarters reasonably clean and avoid crowding. Keep them free from lice; you can't afford to breed and feed lice at the expense of growth and development in the chicks. Get rid of the cockerels as soon as they become troublesome or remove them to other quarters. House the pullets early, so that they will become accustomed to their new quarters in time to get down to the business of egg production soon after October 1st.

We prefer inexpensive open-air colony houses for laying stock. Liberal yard room or a good range is desirable if it can be had, but is not absolutely essential to the production of table eggs in winter. If the pullets and yearlings have been grown right, fed right and have had the run of a good green range during the summer, they will stand pretty close confinement in open-air quarters during the winter laying season without apparent injury to health or check in egg yield. We have successfully wintered 35 to 40 layers in an open-front house 8 ft. wide by 14 ft. deep and not allowed the fowls out of the house all winter. Under similar conditions a flock of 60 was successfully wintered in an open-front house 12x18 ft. and the egg yield was exceptionally good.

With the last named flock the average daily egg yield during December was a little better than 42 per cent. for the flock; 50 per cent. in January; 63 per cent. in February and 75 per cent. in March. This laying was done by pullets that were rather late hatched and did not get down to business as soon as they would if hatched eight to ten weeks earlier. They were housed late in October and if they had been quartered in a closed building it is doubtful if they would have "come on" in egg production as well as they did in the open house. They did exceptionally well and showed a handsome profit for the winter's work. When spring opened they were bigger, heavier and in better condition than when they went into the house in the fall.

## NO MALE BIRDS NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE

For best results in winter egg production where table eggs only are wanted, we would prefer flocks of 40 to 60 pullets or well moulted yearlings, with no males, housed in open-air quarters and liberally fed on a good dry ration. Males are not desirable running with flocks kept for table eggs only. "Virgin" eggs (those not fertilized and owing to absence of male bird not liable to be fertilized) are preferable for table use, keep better and handle better. Some epicures would have us believe that they taste better,

but we are not ready to go as far as that. The fact remains, however, that male birds are not needed where table eggs only are wanted. The females do better without them and the eggs are less liable to become spoiled. Further, there is a saving in the cost of the food that would be required for the unnecessary males.

We believe that open-front, open-air, colony poultry houses are more comfortable in most localities than the closed type of poultry buildings and comfort for the flock is one of the essentials in egg production. In cold weather the open-front building is not liable to "house sweating," frosted inside walls and accompanying dampness like the closed building. Properly built, it retains a sufficient amount of heat for comfort and always has the advantage of being well ventilated, full of live, wholesome fresh air at all times. Fowls housed in buildings of this type are less liable to be affected by sudden changes in the weather and will often go through sudden and extreme variations in winter temperature without suffering any check in egg yield.

## FRESH-AIR AN ESSENTIAL

Almost any type building having a southern exposure can be made to serve as quarters for laying stock. It is essential that the house should be tight and snug as to roof and north, east and west walls. The light should be from the south front, but windows facing the west or southwest are often of an advantage. An abundance of pure, fresh air must be admitted to the poultry buildings at all times, both night and day. Some of the most satisfactory houses for winter layers are built with open south fronts, the birds being protected by a tight board windbreak extending from the bottom up about 14 to 18 inches. Above this, in houses that are 14 to 16 feet deep and not over 10 to 12 feet wide, a space may be left open, covered only by ¼-inch mesh wire netting, the full width of the house and from 2½ to 3 feet high. In localities where the temperature does not often fall more than 10 to 14 degrees below zero and where the winters are not particularly severe, such open front quarters will be found very satisfactory. In some locations where there is a great deal of below zero weather combined with high winds, a muslin screen front for use in extremely

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The above is a two section semi-monitor-top open-air poultry house from plans by Dr. Woods as built by J. Frank Parr, East Liverpool, Ohio. It is 20 ft. wide by 16 ft. deep and has a middle partition making it a two pen house. Each pen accommodates thirty-five to forty Black Minorcas. The left pen has an earth floor in front and tight board floor for rear ten feet. The right pen has an entire floor of tight boards with room for a pen below. See plan of open-air house in November A. P. W.—Ed.



# DUCK BREEDERS' SYMPOSIUM

WELL KNOWN SUCCESSFUL DUCK GROWERS TELL HOW TO HOUSE AND YARD BREEDING STOCK. WHAT TO FEED BREEDING STOCK. HOW BEST TO PROVIDE GREEN FOOD AND WHAT KINDS TO USE. OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

Answers to December Symposium were received from:—

Name.	Address.	Variety.
W. H. WITHINGTON, . . . . .	Bridgewater, Mass. . . . .	Rouen, Indian Runner, and Pekin.
S. B. & E. W. TWINING, . . . . .	Yardley, Pa. . . . .	Pekin.
JOHN H. WEED, . . . . .	New Rochelle, N. Y. . . . .	Pekin and Japanese.
W. R. CURTISS & CO., . . . . .	Ransomville, N. Y. . . . .	Pekin.
A. B. COOLIDGE, . . . . .	Orange, Mass. . . . .	Indian Runner.
PAUL G. SPRINGER, . . . . .	Bridgeton, N. J. . . . .	Pekin.
W. R. SPRENKLE, . . . . .	Waynesboro Pa. . . . .	Pekin.
H. M. PROUD, . . . . .	Glassboro, N. J. . . . .	Pekin.
H. E. MOFFATT, . . . . .	Woodstock, Ontario, . . . . .	Indian Runner and White Muscovy.
BYRON PATTERSON, . . . . .	Sewell, N. J. . . . .	Pekin.
F. S. KEITH, . . . . .	Easton, Mass. . . . .	Pekin.
OTIS K. HOBBS, . . . . .	Kirbyton, Ky. . . . .	Pekin.

IN THE JANUARY SYMPOSIUM the following questions will be answered:—

6. Have you ever used "Japs" in introducing new blood and what was the result?
7. When and how long should breeding ducks lay? Also, how many eggs per bird per year?
8. What is the usual percentage of fertility for duck eggs in December? January? February? March? April? May? June?
9. How can fertility of eggs and vitality of ducklings be improved?
10. What special care do you give duck eggs intended for hatching? How long can they be kept and give a good hatch?

IN THE FEBRUARY DUCK SYMPOSIUM the following questions will be answered:—

11. How do you hatch duck eggs? Give method of handling you prefer for best results.
12. Give details of incubator management to secure best hatches of duck eggs.
13. How and at what temperature do you brood newly hatched ducks?
14. What is your food for ducklings the first week and how fed?
15. What do you feed from seven days old to one month old and how?



**D**UCK GROWING, both for market and for exhibition purposes is becoming deservedly more popular and the duck industry has developed surprisingly during the past twenty years.

There are good profits to be made with ducks either for market, exhibition or for the purpose of catering to the steadily increasing demand for breeding stock and eggs for hatching. Every farm should have its flock of ducks, if for no other purpose than to supply the home table. Roast duckling is both appetizing and nourishing food, and no better dish was ever placed before an epicure than a well-fed quickly grown duckling, properly cooked.

The remarkable development of the duck industry in this country has been made possible largely through the introduction of the Pekin Duck. These, on large ranches, along the Atlantic coast, are now hatched, grown and marketed in enormous numbers. It takes only eight to ten weeks from the shell to put a prime quality duckling on the market and the increasing demand, as the quality and toothsome-ness of this specially grown poultry product is becoming better known, keeps the price up.

In this symposium our readers will have the advantage

of comparing the views of some of the leading representative market duck growers in this country, as well as some breeders who grow exhibition stock only. Men who have given time, thought, labor and money to building up a



An Ideal Swimming Pool.

successful business should be well qualified to advise beginners. Their answers to our questions can be relied upon as **AUTHENTIC INFORMATION AT FIRST HAND FROM MEN WHO KNOW.** In quoting answers to the following questions, each answer will be credited to the contributor by attaching his or her name thereto.

1. How do you advise housing and yarding breeding ducks? Please state how much room per bird and if a water run is used; if so, how?

"Our yards are 30x150 ft. with cement ditch running across each yard. Water is pumped in part of the year; every spring we have flow from springs. Ten ducks and two drakes to yard."—W. H. Withington.

"Thirty ducks and six drakes to house 8x14 ft. Creek 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. deep."—S. B. & E. W. Twining.

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Flock of Pekin Breeders, Paul G. Springer, Bridgeton, N. J.



# POULTRY KEEPING FOR THE SELF-SUPPORTING WOMAN

HOW A WOMAN SHOULD START IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS. THE WORK SHE CAN, AND THE WORK SHE CAN'T DO. ATTENTION TO DETAILS, PERSEVERANCE AND PLUCK THAT COUNT FOR SUCCESS. PROFITS THAT SHE CAN EARN

Frances E. Wheeler, Chazy, N. Y.



**T**HERE ARE several ways in which a woman can start in the poultry business, but the fundamental principle underlying them all—if she would succeed—must be a genuine liking for the work, a thorough enjoyment in rural life through almost all its phases.

This is a work-a-day world, most of us have to "earn our bread" and life is a serious affair to nearly every one. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that our labors should be em-

ployed in a congenial atmosphere where no, or but little, energy is lost through friction. We will need it all before the trip is ended! Another phrase for congenial employment is—the cheerfulness which is ours and the enjoyment we get out of the "daily round; the common task." These are wonderful levers toward success.

"A merry heart goes all the way;  
A sad tires in a mile a'."

Given a liking for country life and a real interest, an interest which tends toward enthusiasm in poultry, a woman's next qualifications are, naturally, PERSISTENCE, THOROUGHNESS and COMMON SENSE.

It is absolutely necessary to possess perseverance and a faith in one's self and work, that will carry one forward from season to season, over and beyond discouragement, to a higher and better grasp of the business and of one's self. Each failure is a round in Experience's ladder by which we mount.

Just because poultry-keeping is made up of little things; little duties, little chicks, a woman must either possess or acquire thoroughness and alertness, which will bar out effectually and absolutely slackness and negligence. In no other business that I know of do trifles show so quickly which way the wind is blowing or does Nemesis swoop down with so swift retribution on the forgetful and the unwary.

Now regarding the last of the qualifications that we are considering, namely, common sense, I suppose this is a short way of saying:—"To use our sense in regard to the common things of life."

Taken thus it is easy to see how important a position common sense holds in this undertaking of poultry keeping. In fact, how it must permeate every phase and control every thought of ours, if we ever attain the end toward which our labors are directed. Common sense must decide not only one's vocation for chickens but the work that a

woman can and the work that she cannot do, in the poultry field.

Doubtless it is true that in many ways Nature has given woman certain advantages over man as, for example, in regard to the care of little, tender things. The "mother instinct," we call it, which tells her what to do for, and how best to care for, the helpless and dependent.

So the rearing of little chicks, their food, houses, yards and so on comes naturally to many women and they love the work.

There is much, however, on a poultry plant—especially



A Handsome Flock of Miss Wheeler's White Holland Turkeys.

a large one—that a woman is unfit for; therefore, it is important for her to study her limitations and conform to them.

Again, sacrifice is connected with every gain in life. We have a loss with every blessing. This is a law of Nature. Therefore, it is well to count the cost at the start. To view soberly and with as unbiased a mind as possible, both sides before the final plunge.

## HOW A WOMAN SHOULD START

I find that giving advice is a very difficult and embarrassing affair. While loyal to my special cult, I have come to realize that it is not every woman that "makes a go" and is happy in it. And I do not feel capable of either saying "keep out," or "come in." The business seems to be much of a lottery. It is, in this, like matrimony. Once in, it's hard to get out and shipwreck is easy.

(1) From what I've seen and meditated and experimented on, I judge that a woman who has a father, brother, or other near male relative whom they can call on in an emergency, is quite in clover and can go further, risk more, and do better than she otherwise could.

(2) If a woman is, or contemplates, running her plant alone, she would better begin with a few birds and after a small and very cheap fashion, keeping a strict account and using her wits the best she knows how to more than make both ends meet the first year, and increasing her out-put very slowly and carefully from season to season, as the market and grain bills seem to justify.

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Home of Miss Frances E. Wheeler, Chazy, N. Y. Miss Wheeler and nephew are shown in the foreground.



# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE

Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry  
in All Branches

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## EDITORIALS

### WHERE A. P. W. STANDS

In the sixteen-page and cover Prospectus of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, a quarter of a million copies of which were printed and are being distributed, J. H. Drevenstedt, Standard Editor, closes his personal announcement with the following statement:—

"That the poultry industry of the United States and Canada will become still greater in scope and importance, every well-informed person must concede. With this increased importance larger responsibilities will arise and sterner methods must be employed to keep the business within proper channels and to maintain its reputation in favorable comparison with that of allied industries. In concluding these introductory remarks—this personal pledge of services—I believe I can do no better than to voice the sentiment that all exhibitions of Standard-bred poultry should be conducted in a manner to inspire confidence in, and reflect credit upon, every one connected therewith, and to promise that the ethics which should govern poultry exhibitions, judges and officers of poultry shows will be set forth in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD without fear or favor."

That sounds good to us. It expresses the views and sentiment of every member of the editorial staff of the new paper.

In a sense this reprinting and editorial endorsement of Mr. Drevenstedt's statement is fair notice. A. P. W. wishes to be regarded as a clean paper—as a believer in, and an advocate of, right principles and a square deal for all.

It was for this reason, in large degree, that Mr. Drevenstedt's announce-

ment suited us exactly. He will be consistently and persistently supported in his work on that basis. As Standard Editor of A. P. W. he is expected to state facts and hew to the line.

Strength to his arm and inspiration to his pen!

We can see a great work ahead for Mr. Drevenstedt—great because of the genuine good he can do poultry culture in his capacity as a well-informed and impressive writer who is to contribute regularly to these columns; great, also, because of the opportunity he now has to put into books, in permanent form, the best there is in him—the best poultry knowledge he possesses or can acquire. Assisting him in this latter work he is to have the world's two best poultry artists, Franklane L. Sewell and Arthur O. Schilling.

### SENSE AND CENTS

Both of these commercial necessities are now being put into the poultry business to an extent never before equalled—and they are essentials, both of them—essentials to real success!

We submit that a higher quality of manhood and a larger measure of intelligence are now engaged in poultry work than ever before. This is true of the active membership of the American Poultry Association; it is true of the management of the many local poultry associations; it is true of the men and women who are producing and exhibiting high-class fowls at our poultry shows; it is true of the men employed in government work, on experiment stations and at state agricultural colleges; it is true of the poultry press.

Call it a reform movement, or call it by any other name, the fact is that the better element among the active workers in every branch of the poultry industry throughout the United States and Canada now wants—IS NOW DEMANDING, to an extent never before equalled, improved methods, higher standards of individual conduct in all poultry dealings, a broader, keener-minded, more systematic class of work in every department, a better organized, better managed and more substantial condition of affairs in all branches of the business.

And this is especially true of show room practice and the relations existing between buyer and seller.

The Standard-bred poultry business, as well as related branches of the work, is now at the opening of the greatest period of activity and development it has experienced in the history of domestic fowls. It is the duty, therefore, of every earnest, self-respecting worker to get in line with this new movement, so-called, and to lend the influence of his voice and the value of his example to the good cause in which we have a common interest.

NOW, so it seems to us, is the accepted time. Never before have so many of the "right sort" of men and women been engaged in this field of effort. Never before has so much ability and so large an amount of money been employed in, and devoted to, a further development of the poul-

try business—in its numerous important branches.

We have gone on record repeatedly, here of late, as predicting that a big uplift and remarkable advance in poultry culture is now at hand, and the developments of each month that passes confirm us more and more in this belief. But it still remains true that the poultry business is to be what we make it—those of us who are actively engaged in the work. Therefore it is of vital importance that every man and woman shall do his or her part.

### "THE WORLD DO MOVE"

We were much interested in the article by H. H. Stoddard, published in November A. P. W., entitled, "Thoroughbred Poultry in the Early Days"—especially in the following statements as made by Mr. Stoddard:

"It is well that the modern poultry devotees should realize the pit whence their now prosperous fascinating hobby was digged. It is next to impossible for people nowadays of the first and second generation, since Asiatic fowls attracted general attention, to realize how primitive everything was, when they were the wonder of the age, only fifty years ago."

"Competent authorities have estimated that during the last sixty years civilization has progressed more than during the one thousand years preceding, and progressed during the last century more than in all preceding ages put together. So fast and far has the world moved that the fowl fancier of the present day, at a Madison Square Garden Show, or other big modern display can realize but in the faintest degree the state of things in the poultry realm, and everywhere else, when the first Shanghais arrived in America."

Let it be borne in mind that Mr. Stoddard, nearly forty years ago, then residing at Hartford, Connecticut, founded a poultry magazine, the first "Poultry World" published in America. Recently we had occasion to refer to the initial number of the "Poultry World," of date January, 1872, and on the first page we noted an illustration of Houdans, which is faithfully reproduced on page 84. These birds do not look much like Standard-bred Houdans of the present day! For comparison, see the illustrations on pages 178-179 of the American Standard of Perfection. Yet beneath the old-time cut of these birds, Mr. Stoddard, who was an "eye witness" to the crack birds of that early day, wrote of these specimens and of the artists' work:—

"Our artist gives in this picture a perfectly correct representation of the Houdans. And in saying this we say a great deal, as all will notice who know the difficulty of drawing a restless animal from life, and the exceeding scarceness of good fowl cuts."

It seems hardly possible that Houdan breeders should have given us the present attractive birds—from such a beginning!

Yet when we note on pages 50 and 51 of the November issue of A. P. W. the true-to-life pictures of Light Brahmas, showing them as they existed forty to fifty years ago, it must be conceded that the Brahma fanciers have done equally as well—in fact better, because they have had, as we believe, a harder task to perform.

A. P. W. considers it a rare privilege to be able to secure from Mr.



Stoddard this series of articles on Thoroughbred Poultry in The Early Days, on Reminiscences of Poultry Pioneers, on Early Poultry Literature and The First Standard of Excellence, on Early Judges and Judging Methods, etc., etc.

We congratulate our readers and the A. P. W. staff.

### THE THEORY—THE TEST

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD was established and is to be conducted on the theory that a poultry industry of extensive proportions and tens of thousands of earnest men and ACTUALLY EXISTS. But does it? That remains to be seen. We believe it does, otherwise this new poultry magazine would not have been started—not by us.

What we mean is this: Instead of offering articles of merchandise as premiums to secure subscribers, A. P. W. has adopted a different plan, to-wit: Every regular contributor to these columns is a paid contributor and is to be paid in cash.

In exchange for cash payment, at prices mutually satisfactory, we are to obtain for A. P. W. subscribers the very best information and advice these well-informed men and women possess on practical and Standard poultry subjects, and each one of them, without exception, has been asked to write on the topics with which they are most familiar—on their favorite subject, in other words.

And it is this best poultry information and advice obtainable that we are offering as A. P. W.'s main inducement to secure subscribers! The only premiums we shall offer club raisers or in combination with the magazine itself, are valuable poultry books. Liberal cash commissions are paid for actual services rendered by solicitors, but A. P. W. solicitors are required in every case to obtain cash from the subscriber.

The question is, then, does an actual poultry industry exist and are there, in fact enough people actively interested in poultry keeping for profit—people who will pay cash for a paper like this one—to make it a success on the lines we have adopted?

As before stated, we believe that AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is on the right track. We believe that tens of thousands of earnest men and women will gladly welcome and will cheerfully pay the very small price charged per person for the simple information and reliable advice this magazine is prepared to supply its readers. We have hitched our wagon to that star—have pinned our faith to this proposition, and we propose to fight it out on that line if it takes ten years, or twice ten.

We further believe that the men and women who are to serve A. P. W. as editors, as contributors and as artists are without superiors in the poultry field of the present day, taking them as a list. Moreover, we can assure our readers that the very best these men and women have to offer will find its way into these columns month by month.

Now for the test! A. P. W. workers

have set their standard at 100,000 paid subscribers. Can this record be attained? If so, will it be in three years, in five years, in ten—or will it take longer? Regardless of when it can be secured, that is the circulation we believe a well edited, properly managed and capably directed all-America monthly poultry magazine should have before another panic and general business depression strike the country at large and it is the fixed intention of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to do its level best to merit this circulation and to attain the distinction of being the first poultry paper in the world to have 100,000 actual paid subscribers. A. P. W.'s unequalled field and location should make this record possible—and every worker for and friend of the NEW PAPER is asked to help us reach the goal—the sooner the better for ALL CONCERNED.

### AMONG OURSELVES

This is No. II of the new paper. We hope it will please our friends as well as did its younger brother. We may be a bit mixed on sex, because our first number was supposed to be a "maiden effort", but never mind about that—it's all in the family.

We could not possibly publish the large number of very welcome letters and telegrams we have received, telling us how well pleased the many friends of poultry culture were with

the first issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, but we are glad to adopt this method of expressing our sincere thanks and hearty appreciation.

The best way for us to show the depth and breadth of our appreciation is to go on making the best poultry paper each month that our combined force is capable of producing—and friends of the new magazine will be interested in the fact that the regular working force of A. P. W., outside the printing establishment, now consists of more than twenty persons, so large has the amount of work become thus early in its career.

Speaking of good poultry literature at a very small price, we ask you, Reader, to run through this single issue of A. P. W.—one of twelve for the year—and consider, just between ourselves, what is here supplied you as a valued subscriber and what your poultry friends and neighbors are missing who have not yet sent in their subscriptions.

This issue costs you less than five cents, the price of a cheap cigar or a spool of thread! This is true even if you paid fifty cents as a yearly subscriber, whereas if you subscribed for three years, taking advantage of our dollar offer, then this number of A. P. W., with its numerous paid articles and original illustrations, has cost you LESS THAN THREE CENTS!!

Can you beat that for reliable, down-

## TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

WINNERS AT AMERICA'S GREATEST SHOWS IN HOTTEST COMPETITION, INCLUDING NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, ETC., AT

### THE GREAT NEW YORK SHOW

¶ I have won first pen on single comb Reds four years in succession. First on Single Red Cockerel three years in succession. On Single and Rose Comb Reds at this Great Show in 1907, I won eight out of ten first prizes. In 1908, nine of ten first prizes.

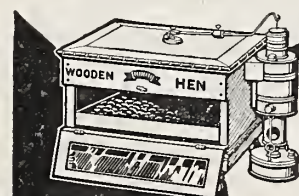
AT BOSTON, 1908, 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Cocks, a record never before equalled; only "two-time winner" of the Championship Cup, on Rose Comb and Single Comb respectively, as well as every 1st, 2nd and every 3rd but one. These records prove that

### TOMPKINS' REDS ARE THE BEST

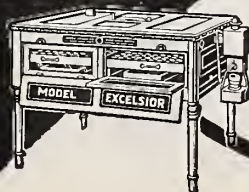
My customers are winning the best prizes at the leading shows from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Send me your orders and give me a chance to help you. Have never been better prepared to fill orders with selected exhibition and breeding birds than now. Write for description and prices to

LESTER TOMPKINS,

CONCORD, MASS.



Hatch  
Chickens  
By Steam



Stahl Incubators were among the first to be put on the market; to-day they stand as they did then—the best—approved by thousands of particular fanciers the world over.

This isn't luck—it's merit—perfect incubator value, produced by the right kind of material and workmanship, backed up by an unbroken line of splendid results. The

## Excelsior and Wooden Hen INCUBATORS

have a standard hatching record of a chick from every fertile egg; they maintain this splendid showing because all features of their construction—heat, moisture, ventilation, and similar details—are carefully looked after and perfectly worked out.

The Excelsior or Wooden Hen will hatch a brood before your hens stop laying. You can market your early broilers and mature pullets into quick layers at a time when both will yield an extra big profit.

Buy a "Stahl" and eliminate trouble and worry. Catalogue illustrates complete line of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, etc. Free on request.

GEO. H. STAHL,  
Box 490, Quincy, Ill.



to-date, strictly high-class poultry information and advice?

You cannot—nor can your friends and neighbors who keep domestic fowls and wish to do well with them.

Please look up such articles as Wm. C. Denny's authentic and instructive treatment of the important shape and color changes made recently in the American Standard of Perfection, as affecting the Plymouth Rocks—an article specially illustrated by Artist Schilling.

If you are thinking of starting in the poultry business as a means of livelihood, be sure to read the article by Fred W. C. Almy. This is the first time Mr. Almy has consented to tell how he built up a profitable poultry business, beginning with borrowed hens—and he tells it straight.

If you make good use of it, the article on Modern Feeding Methods by C. L. Opperman, Associate Poultryman at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, will be worth many times the price you paid for this issue of A. P. W., even though you are keeping and feeding less than one hundred hens.

"Winter Eggs and How to Get Them," by Prince T. Woods, M. D., is like a personal introduction to the fabled goose that laid the golden egg—when we consider the prices eggs now are bringing in the daily market and what they are going to bring this winter. Think it over! Learn to get two eggs where you are getting but one—or perhaps none at all.

Women who think as well as act will find in the article of Frances E. Wheeler, "Poultry Keeping for the Self-Supporting Woman," the kind of food for thought that makes work easier and profits much larger. Read, think, plan—and fill your pocket book.

For the breeder of Standard-bred fowls—man or woman—there is a wealth of authentic information and helpful advice in such articles as "Silver Wyandotte Origin", by Mr. Drevenstedt, "The Show Bird's Toilet", same author, and the interview with veteran Wm. McNeil—a heart to heart talk with Canada's foremost successful exhibitor and breeder.

Farm dwellers who read this issue of A. P. W. cannot fail to be benefited by the article entitled, "The Farmer's Great Opportunity", by the venerable A. G. Gilbert, Manager of the Poultry Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada. This article is strictly practical and tells the farmer's wife or son or daughter how to do well with poultry on the ordinary farm—the best place of all for low-cost poultry and egg production.

If this issue of A. P. W. contained nothing more than the two symposiums, one on practical poultry keeping, contributed to by such real authorities as J. H. Curtiss, Henry Dana Smith, Chas. E. Foster, J. W. Parks,



Thoroughbred Houdans in 1872. Reproduced from No. 1, Vol. 1, of Stoddard's *Poultry World*, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., January 1st, 1872.

Miss Henrietta E. Hooker, Chas. F. Thompson, Mr. Almy, Mr. Punderford and others—the other on duck growing, contributed to by the most successful men in the business, including F. S. Keith, W. R. Curtiss, S. B. & E. W. Twining, Paul G. Springer and others, it would be worth many times the price paid for it.

Consider, for example, the amount of time and labor these contributors have devoted to compiling the data and formulating the advice given you in these articles—given you for the price of a couple of two-cent postage stamps! This is indeed an age of big values for little money, as the result of many buyers for the same style of product.

The object of this "Among Ourselves" item is a selfish one—we admit that. Frankly, we want you to appreciate this issue of A. P. W. (its

successors will be equally good—our promise for that) and we ask you, as a mark of your appreciation, as REAL EVIDENCE of your interest in the success of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD to tell your friends and neighbors, in season and out of season, at church or elsewhere, just how good a paper you think A. P. W. is.

More than this, we want you to send us, WITHOUT FAIL (do it today—THIS EVENING at the latest!) the names and addresses of four, five, six, ten or a dozen of those self same friends and neighbors, so that we can mail each of them a sample copy and can write each one a courteous note—a letter, in fact—telling them that the sample copy was sent at your suggestion and that we hope they soon will become members in good standing of the A. P. W. family.

## H. E. HUMPHREY'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win at Madison Square Garden, Boston, New York State Fair, and Cleveland, Ohio. On six entries at New York State Fair this Fall, I won 1st pen young, 1st cock, 2nd hen, 5th cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullets. Have about 200 free range Cockerels and Pullets for sale at \$1.00 and up. Address,

H. E. HUMPHREY,

18 Cottage Street,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

## REDS—CARVER'S QUEEN QUALITY—REDS

The deep dark red kind with long bodies and red eyes. The kind that win and produce winners Exhibition males, trios, pens reasonable. Healthy, vigorous stock raised under hens with farm range

A. A. CARVER, Prop.,

Highland Poultry Farm,

CHARDON, OHIO

## ROSELAWN FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES

Have won many of the best prizes, at the leading shows, during the last five years.

Some Choice Birds for sale at Reasonable Prices.

W. H. HOBSON,

Write for description.

BRITTON, OKLA.

## EYSAMAN'S S. C. B. Minorcas

Are Winners of the Blue and Red

Fine stock for sale. Write for list of winnings and prices that will suit you. Eggs in season.

F. J. EYSAMAN,

HEUVELTON, N. Y.

## HILLCREST FARM'S, OAKFORD, PA.

BARRED, PARTRIDGE, SILVER PENCILED, COLUMBIAN,  
and GOLDEN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WILL SHOW ALL VARIETIES AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Scranton, Allentown, and Hagerstown.

WE WON SIX SILVER  
CUPS LAST YEAR

Several hundred choice breeders and exhibition birds to select from. Males and females that can win those coveted prizes, and improve your flock at reasonable prices

H. WILBUR HUMPHREYS, Superintendent

WM. FOTTERAL, Proprietor



The show season of 1909 and 1910 is now fairly under way, a dozen more shows in the East being held the last week in November, which from the entries made and interest taken by poultrymen, indicate a great boom in Standard-bred poultry all over the United States and Canada.

Over eight hundred poultry shows are scheduled to be held during the season. Old time fanciers can scarcely realize this wonderful growth, while our good but somewhat pessimistic friends, who believe market poultry culture is the salvation of the American poultry industry and the A. P. A. as well, shake their heads and wield their pens in an effort to tell the poultry fanciers how to make poultry shows successful, educational and interesting. But the smoke goes up the chimney just the same. Poultry shows depend upon Standard-bred fowls and breeders of such to make them successful.

As the Sage of Canada, "Uncle" William McNeil once remarked to us: "Without the American Poultry Association and its Standard, the poultry business would be down and out." The more exhibitions of poultry held under American Poultry Association rules, the better the ultimate success of our shows will be. The day is past when loose and dishonorable methods of exhibitors and slipshod management by poultry show officials will be tolerated.

The American Poultry Association made it plain to old and new offenders, at its last annual meeting, that the show business must be conducted on a strictly honorable basis and those who violate the ethics of showroom must suffer the penalty.

The Chicago Show opens December 7th and closes December 12th. It is the first exhibition held under the auspices of the new great Mid-West Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The latter was inspired and promoted by Theodore Hewes of Indianapolis, Indiana, and takes the place of the old society that formerly conducted the Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Exhibitions in the Windy City. That the shows held in Chicago in the past have not been as successful artistically and financially as they should have been no fair minded observer will even attempt to deny. That a Chicago show should be of as great importance and be conducted on the lines of the great Eastern shows, like New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, every observing poultry exhibitor will admit. The commercial importance of a show held in Chicago is of just as great value to exhibitors as that of the Eastern shows mentioned above.

Being of such importance, it rests with the management to provide the most modern classification and cooping. The day has passed when exhibitors of note will tolerate poor classification and improper penning of specimens in ill-suited coops. One bird in a coop, except where exhibition pens are required, is the rule, not the exception, at all well conducted poultry exhibitions. The exhibitor who pays a one dollar or two dollar entry fee is entitled to the exclusive use of one coop or pen for each specimen. In the past, when a fifty cent entry fee was charged, it seemed to make little or no difference how many specimens were

crowded into one pen. Neither did it make any difference where and how the various classes were scattered in several aisles. We regret to write that such conditions existed at prominent shows in the past and no doubt will continue to exist in the future until exhibitors refuse to enter their birds unless assured of proper classification, cooping and modern methods by the managers.

It is, therefore, with pleasure that we note the spirit of progress that seems to be prevalent on every page of the Chicago Premium List. The foreword, especially addressed to the fanciers of America, has a healthy ring in it when we read the following:

"It is needless for us to go into detail explaining why the present organization has taken charge of the Chicago show. The old association retired from the field, giving to the new their goodwill and their promise that they would clear up the indebtedness contracted by them.

"The Great Mid-West Poultry and Pet Stock Association—incorporated—do hereby pledge to you to pay in full and in cash every premium offered by them that is won by you. It is a business proposition offered by business men to business men. The rules and regulations on the following pages are plain. They say what they mean and mean what they say, and every exhibitor must understand that they will be lived up to to the letter."

The men back of this Chicago Show are well known poultrymen and some are very successful business men. They have put their time, money and energy in the new undertaking and the entire poultry fancy will rejoice to see them make good. Theodore Hewes has the ability, experience and necessary push to manage the affairs of this association, and it rests with him largely, to so administrate his important office that the first successful show under his management will be but a beginning of greater shows in the future.

The judges, selected to place the

awards are well known to American poultrymen and the classes assigned to them are as follows:

George H. Burgott: Brown Leghorn males and pens, White Leghorn females, Anconas, all Hamburgs, Spanish, Andalusians, Redcaps, Buckeyes, Dorkings, Duckwing and Black Leghorns.

H. H. Coburn: Light Brahas, Columbian Wyandottes, Silver Penciled

## "Sterling Strain" BUFF ORPINGTONS

My strain has wonderful type and color. If you need a few good birds to win or breed from, write

H. H. KINGSTON, JR.

R. F. D. 7,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## ANDREWS WHITE WYANDOTTES

Can send you a winner or a male that can breed winners, because the finest line of winning blood in America for 17 years is back of them.

Send for Circular.

J. W. ANDREWS, Box W, DIGHTON, MASS.

## SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES UP-TO-DATE

True type, correct lacing; winners of the \$150 Champion Cup at Convention Hall, 1909. A grand lot of Cockerels and Pullets—NO EGGS

Julius Bachman, Kansas City, Mo.

## BUFF ORPINGTONS 500 YOUNG BIRDS FOR SALE

Trap-nested and pedigreed. The kind that win at the largest shows. I won more prizes at Indianapolis, '09, than all competitors combined, including five special cups.

A. E. MARTZ,

ARCADIA, IND.

## PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Originator of Wolverine bred to lay strain. Can furnish exhibition or breeding stock that will please you or money refunded

J. A. HAGEMAN,

Box Am.,

CHARLOTTE, MICH.

# The Easton Poultry Show

## JANUARY 10-15, 1910

A Grand Big List of Cash Specials  
SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST

GEO. W. HECK, Sec'y.

EASTON, PA.



Wyandottes, Black Sumatras, Silkies and Frizzles.

C. T. Cornman: All Games and Game Bantams, all Bantams except Cochins and Brahmas, Cornish, Crevecours, Malays and LaFleche.

W. C. Denny: R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Black Wyandottes, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Javas and Dominiques.

Chas. V. Keeler; Silver and Partridge Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons.

A. F. Kummer: Brown Leghorn females, White Leghorn males and pens, Minorcas, Polish, Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandotte cockerels, hens and pens, with W. C. Pierce, associate judge.

O. L. McCord: Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Langshans, White Orpingtons, Cochin and Brahma Bantams.

C. A. Morton: Buff Plymouth Rocks; N. C. Pierce: Barred, White and Columbian Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotte cocks and pullets and pens with A. F. Kummer, associate judge.

H. A. Pickett: all turkeys and waterfowl.

The birds at Chicago will be penned by the Empire Cooping Company under the personal supervision of Manager M. F. Wemple, which is a guarantee that the finest coops in the United States will be properly arranged in the big Coliseum.

The "Ontario" is the Madison Square Garden show of Canada. It is a great annual event, one that Canadian Poultrymen look forward to months ahead of the scheduled date. To win a ribbon at Guelph, where the show is held, is the ambition of every exhibitor across the border. The show takes place this month, beginning December 6th and ending December 10th. The Canadian Government offers \$3500.00 in prize money on poultry alone, which is responsible for the enormous entries in the single classes for poultry, the latter approaching the 4000 mark. How this great show was built up is told by Mr. McNeil on another page of this issue of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Secretary H. V. Crawford has shaken up the judge's list at the New York Show considerably this season. J. W. Andrews will make his debut as judge of White Wyandottes. The latter are second only in importance and number to the Barred Plymouth Rocks at the Madison Square Garden. Competition is very keen among the White Wyandotte breeders and it takes a very classy bird to win the blue ribbon. Mr. Andrews is a veteran breeder of White Wyandottes who understands the type thoroughly, so should give a good account of himself on his initial appearance as a judge.

Another newcomer to the New York Show is John C. Kriner, who will take the waterfowl classes. Mr. Kriner, however, is not a novice at handling ducks and geese, having judged large classes of the latter at Hagerstown, New York State Fair, and other shows in the past few years. He is well qualified for the job having been a successful breeder and exhibitor of waterfowl many years.

H. J. Quilhot returns after several years absence to again judge Ornamental Bantams at New York. Mr. Quilhot is a very conscientious and painstaking judge who sticks pretty close to the Standard text and is not apt to be carried away by any fashionable fads that now and then crop out among Bantam breeders.

Col. C. M. Bryant is another newcomer and will handle the red hot

classes at Madison Square Garden—the Rhode Island Reds. The Colonel having bred Reds many years, should have no particular trouble in judging the birds in Red Alley.

For some reason the judge of Games and Game Bantams was omitted from the New York premium list. The American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club evidently was "twenty minutes late" as usual, in sending in its nomination for judge.

Richard Oke, the well known and popular Canadian judge will judge the Orpingtons again, after a year's absence, and Sir Richard's work in these important classes always gave satisfaction in the past at the Madison Square Garden.

Henry P. Schwab is again assigned to the Barred Plymouth Rock Classes, while Fred Huyler takes the White Plymouth Rocks. W. C. Denny gets his favorite Buff classes, the Rocks and 'Dottes, and as good measure, Mr. Crawford hands the White Leghorns over to him. George H. Burgott will be in his element judging Brown Leghorns. Thos. Rigg no doubt will feel happy with the handling of the French varieties and Eugene Sites will do his usual careful job in the Columbian Wyandotte alley. J. H. Drenstedt takes the Silver, Black and Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Partridge and Penciled Rocks, Anonas and Indian Games. The Hon. D. A. Nichols of course tackles the Asiatic classes, but Judge Nichols is at home in the Brahma-Cochin alley. George H. Northrup will judge all Minorcas; M. S. Gardner has the Langshans, Spanish, Faverolles, Dominiques and Lakenvelders; W. J. Stanton takes the Hamburg Polish and Andalusian classes, while H. B. Gleezen has been especially engaged to judge Pit Games. The latter are always warm classes at New York and with \$30, \$20, and \$10 cash specials offered this year, they will be warmer than ever.

The Madison Square Garden show is for obvious reasons the most important one, not only in a commercial sense, but from a fancier's standpoint as well. The popular classes are bound to fill in large numbers notwithstanding the fact that an entry fee for each specimen is charged. A limit had to be reached as far as the number of single entries is concerned, and that limit is 2300. The rules of the fire department of New York City are very strict and must be obeyed to the letter. The wide aisles demanded in all public halls by the department necessitates curtailing of coop room on the main floor and to this the entry limit must be attributed. The galleries are reserved for Bantams, pigeons and pet stock and no vacant space is noticeable at the annual shows. The total number of entries at New York last year, not including displays of poultry supplies, cage birds and cats were 4575. Among the cage birds were 258 exhibition pens containing five birds each and some thirty display cages with ten to a dozen birds in each, which would run the total number of individual specimens over 6000. Certainly a very formidable array of blue blooded feathered aristocrats to properly handle. Poultry breeders who have never exhibited at or visited the New York Show should do both if possible. It is worth the time and money to get ac-

quainted with the men who breed the winners, or with the men who were not so fortunate in gathering in the blue ribbons. The fraternal spirit is a very good leveller. It brings the chicken men together and many good friendships and pleasant acquaintances are the result.

**White, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes**  
Winners at the leading shows, including Madison Square. Booking orders now for eggs for spring delivery.

J. H. SCOTT, R. D. 9, Auburn, N.Y.

**Black Minorcas, Krenn's "Excelsior" Strain**  
won leading prizes at New York State Fair, 1909. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Enclose stamp for circular.

JOS. G. KRENN, 114 Beecher St., Syracuse, N.Y.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**  
OF THE KIND WHICH WIN IN GOOD COMPANY  
Also the best utility birds of all.

Dr. C. J. ANDRUSS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

**Webster's White Rocks**

Have won more Blue Ribbons in Ohio and Pennsylvania than all other breeders combined.

SHOW BIRDS ARE NOW READY.

Write for Prices.

C. F. WEBSTER, GIRARD, PA.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**

Winners of nearly all prizes at the "Great Rochester Show." Awarded \$15 special for best exhibit of Leghorns, any variety. Highest honors at other leading shows. Some very choice Cockerels for sale. Write us your wants. We will please you.

COOK & UNDERHILL  
238 Barton Street Rochester, N. Y.

**Light Brahmas**

Bred to Standard Type. Large, strong in color, superior layers and sure Blue Ribbon Winners my specialty.

J. D. NEVIUS,  
No. 7732 Norwood St. Chestnut Hill  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS**

Win, they produce birds that win. SWEEPSTAKE TROPHY WINNERS three consecutive years at Chicago, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind. Grand show birds and breeders for sale. Stock equal to any in America for BEAUTY, SIZE AND EGG-LAYING QUALITIES. All orders shipped with a guarantee to please, and a personal interest in each customer. WRITE ME TO-DAY.

CHARLES G. PAPE, 1617 N. Cass St., Fort Wayne, Ind

**S. C. White Leghorns, Columbian and White Wyandottes**

Prolific Layers. Best quality breeding and exhibition stock, both young and old.  
SPECIAL PRICES DURING THIS MONTH. DISCOUNT ON QUANTITY.

Illustrated Catalog, giving list of winners, free for the asking.

CHRISTY POULTRY FARM,

Box H,

Cortland, N. Y.



William F. Potterall, one of the originators of the Partridge Plymouth Rock who has bred some remarkably fine specimen of this new and coming fowl, has been hard at it the past five years trying to produce the Golden Barred Plymouth Rock. He had some very promising males last year, birds that showed nice barring, especially in neck and back, but the females did not come up to the standard set by Mr. Potterall. They failed to show the desired bars on the feathers. This season he succeeded in getting a very fine cockerel and pullet from a very small but choice mating but was unfortunate in losing the sire of the pullet. This new variety will keep any fancier lying awake nights trying to figure out how to produce the golden and bluish-white bars on the females. It's a color problem that seems to be more fascinating than any other that ever came up in the blending of the different races of fowl, to produce a new combination of barring, penciling and color.

The fact of not reading any announcement of the Philadelphia Show in the poultry press, led many exhibitors to believe that the Quaker City would not have a poultry and pigeon exhibition next winter. That this conclusion is erroneous will be seen by the following letter received by us from Henry D. Riley, President of the Philadelphia Poultry and Pigeon Association:

"I suppose you have been wondering why you have not had some news of the Philadelphia Show. The fact is, that we have been having great trouble in securing a building for the show and at the present time it is still in an uncertain state, but we will surely have our show during the latter part of January and have strong hopes of securing the same building that we had last year, which I think you will remember was as good a building as could be had for the purpose. The building in question has been sold by the Regiment to the State of Pennsylvania and as the State does not need the money obtained for the rent, it of course wishes to send any exhibition of this sort to the other armories which unfortunately are not satisfactory for our purposes. We have been working every way we could in order to procure this building, and now have strong hopes that we may get it, and if that is the case, our show will be held the same week as last year, namely January 18th to 22nd."

Mr. Riley has just returned from a two years' trip in Europe, and as was expected, he got busy at once to get the Philadelphia Show under way. The latter has become one of the prominent show fixtures in the East and it would prove a great disappointment to many exhibitors, should no show be held in the Quaker City. The building Mr. Riley refers to is admirably adapted for a large poultry show, the floor space being great enough to admit of single tiering the coops.

New Jersey is one of the greatest poultry states in the Union. It might be called the "Quality Poultry Product State," as the prices realized for the enormous output of white eggs are far in excess of the regular New York market quotations. Fifty to sixty cents a dozen for eggs are realized by the big egg farms in this State. The fancy prices for squab broilers and spring chickens help swell the revenue of such noted ranches as Lakewood Farm, Monmouth Poultry Farm, Fosters, Sunnybrook Farm, St. Andrew's Poultry Farm, Lincroft and many others. And it is Standard-bred poultry that is responsible for this great result. White and Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are the breeds most extensively bred for fancy market purposes. But the Barred Plymouth Rock is still the prime favorite with the New Jersey farmer, and we might add, with New Jersey butchers also. The strictly fancy or ornamental breeds are not neglected either, some of the finest Hamburgs and probably the largest and greatest number of Game Bantams are annually bred in the "Skeeter" State. The annual poultry shows are well attended and managed in the most progressive manner. Those scheduled for 1909 and 1910 are: Dover, Paterson, Orange, Bridgeton, Rutherford and Red Bank. A visit to these shows will convince poultry fanciers that New Jersey is a quality poultry state and that the members and officers of the poultry shows held there are men of progressive ideas, who realize that success in poultry culture depends largely on Standard-bred fowls intelligently handled, not only for exhibition but for market purposes as well.

Not far from the eastern shore of New Jersey, a formidable rival is springing up by "leaps and bounds" and that is Long Island, New York. The big island is alive with chicken fanciers and the tribe is increasing with every show held there. Thousands of dollars have been spent by breeders of Long Island for the choicest strains of Standard-bred poultry to breeders in neighboring states and across the big pond. Thousands of the finest fowls have been bred and raised on this same Island. But the market for all the poultry produce is not New York alone, as a great part of it is consumed at home, the many fine country homes and shore resorts taking and consuming enormous quantities of the choicest broilers, roasters and eggs. The prices realized are correspondingly high. Poultry raising on Long Island pays and pays well. But it is Standard-bred poultry and an intensive culture of the latter that pays the feed bills and leaves a good margin of profit. The Long Island Railroad Company is doing excellent missionary work in this fertile field of poultry culture by offering substantial cash prizes to poultry raisers who show the best returns each season, these reports being submitted to a committee of judges at the Mineola Fair. Other prizes offered by the Company are competed for at the Brooklyn Show annually.

The poultry business is growing rapidly in this, as well as in other sections of the Eastern State:

**BROWN'S WYANDOTTES**  
Columbian, Black, Silver Penciled. Won at New York State Fair, 1909, in hot competition, 8 prizes on 10 entries. A grand lot of early youngsters at right prices. **RAY D. BROWN, Tully, N. Y.**

**BLUE RIBBON S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS**

**THEY WIN!                      THEY LAY!                      THEY PAY!**  
**EGGS FOR HATCHING                      FEW BIRDS FOR SALE**  
**ROBT. P. ADAMS, Prop.,                      Hickory Hill Poultry Farm,                      R. F. D. No. 1, Lynchburg, Va.**

**HOUDANS** OF QUALITY. Winners at America's Greatest Shows. Fine 1910 Catalog ready in January. Stock and eggs for sale at all times.  
**DR. G. W. TAYLOR,                      Box A-1,                      ORLEANS, IND**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS**

That win, that produce birds that win, that have a show record from ocean to ocean, that have never been equaled by any breeders of Light Brahmas in America. Look at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Portland, (Oregon), and hundreds of other big shows. My last victory, Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1909, in the largest and best class of Brahmas shown for years, 2d and 5th cockerels, 1st pen. Some grand show birds for sale; eggs from choicest matings. Write your wants.

**C. P. NETTLETON,                      SHELTON, CONN.**

**ORPINGTONS BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE**

that no breeder in the States can and will give you more value for your money than I can and will give you at this time. My complete line of carefully line-bred birds, including hundreds of exhibition specimens, means something. *An enviable show record awaits the early purchaser* of this show stock, which I will condition for your show if desired. Your better interests will be guarded, not forgotten the moment your money is received, if sent this way. I want your order, and when I get it the treatment accorded you will merit a continuance of your valued patronage. If stock ordered is not satisfactory, advise me promptly and tell me why, and I will replace it or refund your money. I am not in the business for pecuniary gain only. Your order is solicited in view of these liberal assurances. Bear this in mind for your present or future requirements. To avoid inconvenience and delay, be sure to specify the quality desired. My Catalogue and Fall Sale List is free.

**C. S. BYERS,                      (Orpington Specialist Eleven Years)                      HAZELRIGG, INDIANA**

I won more prizes on Orpingtons at 1908 Chicago Show than any other Exhibitor. There's a reason. Start right and you'll succeed.



# EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

WILLIAM C. DENNY  
— ASSOCIATE EDITOR —

There seems to be much misunderstanding regarding the date of publication of the 1910-1915 Standard, due to the misinterpretation of a letter that Secretary Campbell sent to the poultry press. As there appeared to be uncertainty whether the Standard adopted at Niagara Falls would become effective, the present season 1909-1910 or a year later at the beginning of the season for 1910-1911, and with a stock of the present edition on hand, Secretary Campbell thought it advisable to notify the poultry press that it would be the latter part of next year, possibly not until 1911, that the new book would be issued.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish the following resolution introduced by Mr. Curtis that was unanimously adopted at the last meeting:

"Whereas, this Association, at its Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting, Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 10-12, 1909, has accepted the report of the Revision Committee for 1910, and has approved same.

"Whereas, also, it is desirable that the revised Standard for 1910 shall be ready for distribution and use not later than the early fall of 1910, be it

"Resolved, that a committee of five be and is hereby appointed to be known as the Editing and Publishing Committee, with full authority to edit the manuscript and proceed to publish the American Standard of Perfection, revised edition for 1910, in conformity with the action of the Association at this meeting, as per official proceedings, such editing to consist only of grammatical construction and proper arrangement of the text of the Standard, without changing the meaning; be it

"Resolved, further, that said committee on Editing and Publishing of the Standard for 1910 shall consist of Fred L. Kimmey, William C. Denny, Franklane L. Sewell, Chas. M. Bryant and David A. Nichols."

So far as the information that we possess from this committee goes, the Publishing Committee is desirous of getting the new Standard out on time and expects to do so.

One of our valued advertisers, well known as a prominent and successful breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks, in congratulating AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD on its success writes:

"The first number of the new paper just received. It surely is a winner. One thing AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD should do: Study out some way whereby the breeder can sell his medium and low priced breeding stock. It is no trouble to sell \$15.00, \$20.00 or \$25.00 breeding birds every season, but to sell \$5.00 and \$7.00 males and \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00 females is a hard nut to crack, and no matter how fine any breeder's stock is, it will have a big percentage of this grade of stock. If he sold what buyers asked for, and accepted orders as they came, he would have no high class birds left, and to make progress in his breeding, he must hold some of these high class birds.

"Cheaper birds are good breeders and will usually breed a good fair per cent of very nice exhibition specimens, and now and then a bird as fine as any bred, for the blood and breeding is

equally as good as the best bird in the yards, but nowadays every buyer seems to think that he must secure the best a breeder has, his winners if they can be bought.

"In looking back over eleven years of breeding, some of the finest exhibition females that I believe have ever been shown in any show, the larger part of them were bred from females that had never been exhibited, and in quite a number of cases were not even of show quality, but they did have the blood and breeding qualities. Other breeders report this same condition, hard to sell medium priced bird, all inquiries being for high class exhibition stock."

Without wishing to unjustly criticize breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, we think their advertising has fallen short of "the right sort." There has been too much sameness and too many opportunities have been allowed to pass by. The complaint the above writer advances about not being able to sell medium priced birds is not sound, because it has not been tried, at least the advertising of the leading breeders of Barred Rocks fails to state that they have this class of stock to sell or that they want to sell it, which is one and the same thing. There is no variety of Standard-bred poultry so well known or so popular as the Barred Plymouth Rock if the number of birds shown and the number of exhibitors of this variety at the shows from the Atlantic to the Pacific counts for anything. Our correspondent states that it is impossible to supply the demand for high class birds,—we believe an equal de-

mand can be created for birds that are not capable of winning "the blue," but nevertheless, are equally well bred and can be reasonably expected to produce high grade stock, if it is gone about in the right way.

The character of the advertising done by the Barred Plymouth Rock breeders is decidedly different to that being done by the leading breeders of White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Orpingtons. The men breeding these varieties have recognized the fact that in order to realize the greatest profit, it is necessary for them to dispose of the "average run" of breeders, that are as well bred as the winners, at reasonable profit. They have not missed an opportunity to emphasize the fact that "blood lines" are what count most in selecting breeders and introducing "new blood." Another point, and one that always proves popular, is that these same advertisers have dwelt on the practical qualities of their respective breeds. The number of eggs produced in the year, the size and color of eggs, quick growth for broilers, great stamina, etc., are points that have been emphasized and that appeal to persons who are investigating the poultry business with a view to selecting a popular breed. These points have not been left to the imagination of the intending buyer, but space has been used to tell how much in this respect, in their estimation and that of their customers as well, their favorite variety excels all others.

There is no question about the value of the Barred Plymouth Rock as a practical fowl.

## Klee Bros' Light Brahmans and Black Minorcas

ARE WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN. IF YOU WANT THE BEST, WRITE TO  
BLAUVELT POULTRY YARDS, PROPRIETORS AND BREEDERS, Blauvelt, N. Y.  
P. O. Box 117.

## Brundage Golden Wyandottes

For five years in succession made clean sweeps at the World's greatest poultry show at Madison Square Garden. Winning over the best that could be found in the world  
IF YOU WANT TO WIN COME TO HEADQUARTERS Charles H. Brundage, Danbury, Conn.

## Fairfield White Rocks Always Win

( At the 1909 Philadelphia Show three cup specials;  
at Scranton, Pa., 1909, cup for best White Rock in show.  
Grand breeders and show birds, typical shape, pure  
white with orange yellow legs for sale. Write for prices )  
Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. SCHNITZER, Fairton, N. J.  
Proprietor

## Hewes Farm Black Langshans

THE best breed and the best strain won all 1sts on males at Chicago two years in succession. All 1sts at the last Chicago show and every 2nd but one, besides furnishing 1st prize winners at the largest Eastern and Western shows. Stock of unexceptional quality for sale at all times.  
PRINCE EBONY, 1st Cock, Chicago, '09; Sire 1st and 2nd Cockerels, 1st and 4th Pullets, Chicago, '09; also sire of first prize winners at Madison Square Garden, Buffalo, Scranton and other Shows. Value \$200.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Ill.





# EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

PRINCE T. WOODS

— MANAGING EDITOR —

Plymouth Rock Breeders will be especially interested in William C. Denny's masterly summing up of the 1910 Standard for this popular variety. As poultry judge and member of the 1910 Standard Revision Committee he is fitted to discuss this subject with authority. The article begins on page 71 and is fully illustrated by down-to-date sketches by our artist, Arthur O. Schilling.

Besides a continuation of J. H. Drevenstedt's article on the History and Origin of the Brahas we have this month a new historical article from his fertile pen presenting the History of Silver Wyandottes fully illustrated with etchings from drawings of the types in fashion in the "early days" of the industry. "The show Bird's Toilet," on page 74 is another and timely article by "Drev." that will prove helpful to exhibitors.

A new Symposium in addition to the one on "Practical Poultry Keeping" is presented this month contributed to by representative duck breeders. This "authoritative information at first-hand" is well worth careful reading and study.

In the November *Successful Poultry Journal*, E. L. C. Morse publishes "A Strong Condemnation of Curtain Front Houses," claiming that with a curtain front, sunlight and air is shut out and that if the curtain becomes frozen it is to all practical purposes as tight as if the front of the building had been boarded up. He claims that curtain fronts mean:—"No air, no sun." While we much prefer an entirely open-front or "open-air" poultry house to one with a curtain front we think this "condemnation of curtain front houses" is hardly fair to the "curtain," which under some circumstances is very useful in poultry house construction. An entire front of muslin or canvas is not desirable, and will shut out a great deal of sunlight, especially when the curtains become soiled with dust, if allowed to remain closed on sunny days.

Muslin curtains alternated with glass windows or used to take the place of the upper halves of glass windows in south front of closed poultry buildings will improve the ventilation and furnish a cheap and effective means of remodeling a closed house that is not sufficiently deep to be used with an entirely open front. These cloth curtains or screens should be closed only on cold nights or during very cold, windy weather or severe storms.

If the cloth gets wet and freezes it does not follow that all air is shut out or that one might as well have the front boarded up. With coarse-weave canvas or muslin some air (more than to a tight-boarded building) will al-

ways be admitted when the curtain is wet. When the curtain freezes and the weather clears **THE CURTAIN WILL DRY OUT.** Any housekeeper can tell us that muslin sheets will dry on the line in zero weather although they freeze solid when first hung out; the poultry house curtain has an equally good chance to dry.

Poultry house curtains or muslin screens, if properly used and with a sufficient number of glass windows to insure plenty of light in cold windy weather possess advantages under some circumstances that will not admit of too sweeping a condemnation of the "curtain front." However, we prefer the entirely open-front open-air house, when properly constructed, and believe it to be the best and most practical type of poultry building that has been recommended to poultrymen down to date.

Readers, who are about to start in the utility branches of poultry keeping or who desire to combine utility features with Standard-bred poultry grown for breeding and exhibition purposes will find interesting and helpful information in F. W. C. Almy's article "How I Started in the Poultry Business," on page 73. Mr. Almy is disposed to be conservative in his statements and makes no claims of extraordinary profits. We have visited his plant many times and the farm, throughout, shows unmistakable evidence of **SUCCESS, PROGRESS and PROSPERITY.** He believes that with like conditions to those under which he is working **ANYONE CAN CLEAR \$2000.00 A YEAR** with 2000 hens, and that is a net annual profit of only \$1.00 per hen. There is plenty of evidence that he is doing considerably better than that.

"Poultry Keeping for the Self Supporting Woman," on page 81, by Miss Frances E. Wheeler is a practical article that should interest and help our

readers of the gentler sex. Miss Wheeler is a thoroughly practical poultrywoman who is making a success of poultry keeping, and she fully appreciates what is required of her sex when they enter the busy business world to compete on an equal footing with other poultry keepers.

Open-air poultry housing continues to gain in popular favor and there can be no doubt that the open-front colony poultry house has come to stay. Open-front houses of the continuous type are finding favor, though built without an alley way or walk back of the pens. Passing through the poultry house from pen-to-pen possesses the advantage of keeping the attendant in close touch with his flock. An advantage not to be lightly overlooked.

We hope that our readers will write and tell us frankly how they like A. P. W., and make suggestions freely as to the future work and makeup of the paper. We are trying, and want, to make a poultry paper that will please, interest and instruct subscribers. We know how it looks from our point of view, and we want to know how it looks from yours.

Dr. Leo F. Rettger of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University and Prof. F. H. Stoneburn of Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, are conducting a series of practical experiments with "White Diarrhoea" in chickens which promise to throw much needed light on how to prevent

## R.I. Reds, Rose and Single

Established 1885

HARRIS RECORD LAYING STRAIN

Have won at New York, Chicago and Boston Stock for Breeding Purposes at Low Prices Also Show-room Birds and Eggs for Hatching  
W. S. HARRIS, Tel. 19-4, Elm Poultry Farm  
MANSFIELD, MASS.

## PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Handsomest of the Rock family. Winners for me and my customers at nearly all America's leading shows. Write for Bargain List.

A. S. NOFTZGER, Originator of Partridge Plymouth Rocks. Box A, North Manchester, Ind.



## PILLING CAPON TOOLS

On the market capons bring double price and are cheaper and easier to raise. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. A Pilling Capon Set will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your profits. Sent prepaid with "easy to use" directions, on receipt of \$2.50. Anyone can do it. Write for free book on caponizing.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 23d and Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



and stamp out this scourge. A new Storrs bulletin on this subject is soon to be published that will prove of great interest to all poultrymen. Dr. Rettger will have an article on "White Diarrhoea," with suggestions as to methods of prevention, in January A. P. W.

Strictly fresh nearby "hennery" eggs were quoted at 47 to 49 cents per dozen, in 30 dozen or larger lots, at wholesale in Boston market, November 15th, with every indication that the price would go much higher before Christmas. That the price of first quality fresh eggs between Thanksgiving and New Years will go to 65 to 75 cents per dozen is highly probable. Eggs at high winter prices cost but little more to produce than

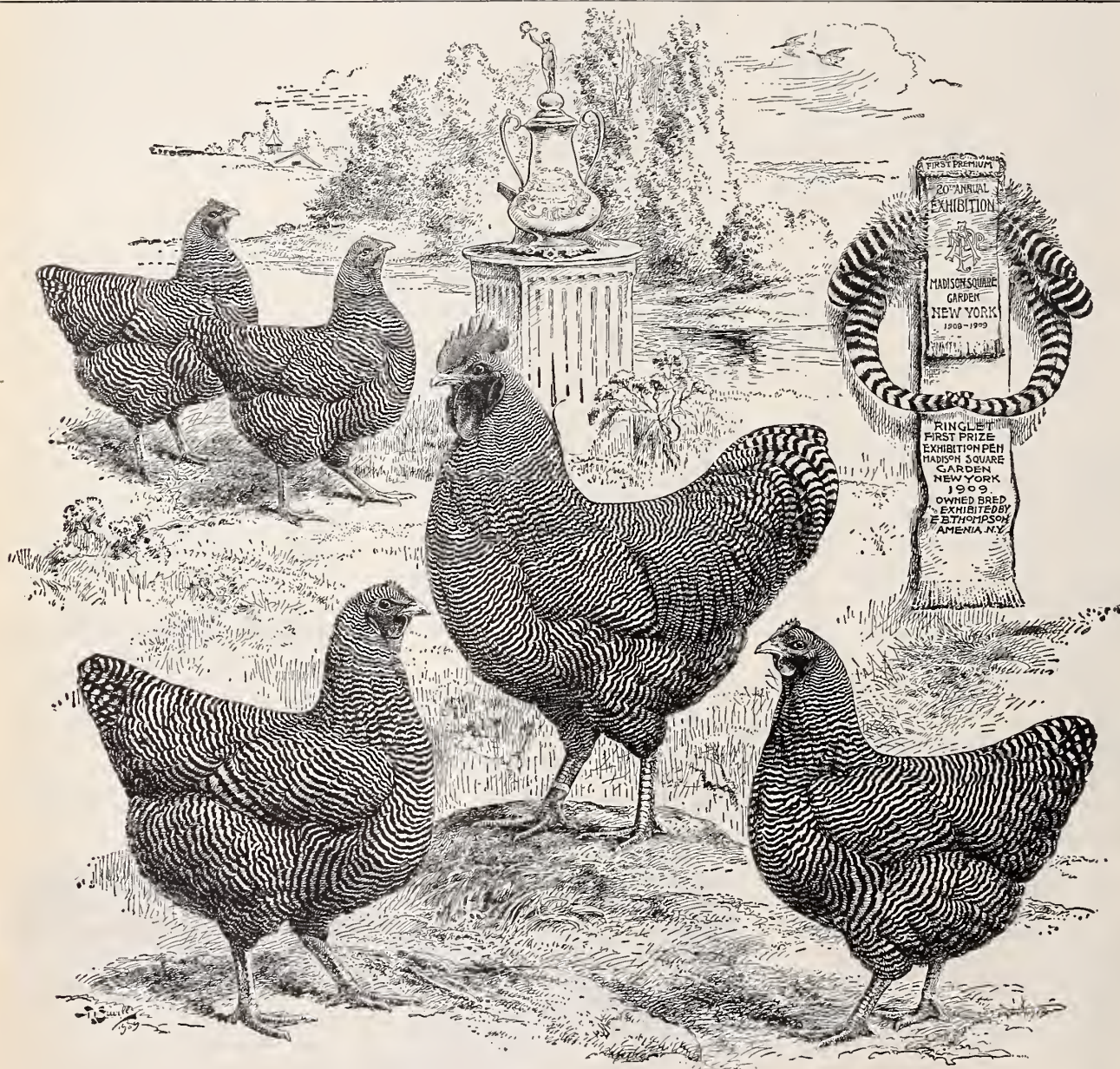
low priced summer eggs. Scarcity of really good eggs and an increasing demand for such is what puts the price up and keeps it there. These are not "boom" prices. New Englanders, and plenty of people outside of that section, want and are willing to pay **GOOD PRICES FOR GOOD GOOD.**

High prices for new laid eggs in the winter Holiday season is an annual occurrence, though prices on poultry and poultry produce promise to be better than ever this season, and the down-to-date poultryman takes advantage of this, working to get all the eggs he can when eggs are high. The winter eggs pay the **BIGGEST PROFITS.**

The best egg trade is always very critical in regard to quality. Fresh-

ness, flavor, size, color and cleanliness all count in making the price, and clean egg cases or neat packages help the sale, for neatness in packing suggests good quality.

We are glad to note that there is promise that the management of our big shows will give more attention to providing hygienic surroundings and conditions for the specimens exhibited. In some shows of the past old, dirty cages, soiled muslin screens between rows of pens, aisles too narrow to provide sufficient light, crowded coops, poor ventilation, and extremes of heat and cold in the show room were enough to cause serious trouble and make breeders hesitate to show their birds.



FIRST PRIZE PEN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1909.

The "Ringlet" barring of the Plymouth Rock has been closely associated with the name of E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., for about sixteen years. At the World's Fair at Chicago, 1893, there was some jesting about "Ringlets." Today the breeder who can produce the "Ringlet" pattern on Banded Plymouth Rocks is assured of obtaining for them the highest prices and show room honors. It is not common nor easy to produce, but exceedingly attractive and one of the truest trade-marks of most select line-breeding. Mr. Thompson's friends are pleased to note, year after year, his wonderful progress. He claimed this exhibition pen, winners of the regular first prize at New York's Show the past winter, was his "Masterpiece"; however, we believe he has spoken too soon and we confidently anticipate results both in type and color that will reach even higher ideals for this breed of which American fanciers are so justly proud.—F. L. Sewell.



## THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN CANADA

J. H. Drevenstedt

(Continued from page 78.)

they used to double the prize money for any birds that were imported, and in this way gave poultry interests quite a boom.

"We began to form poultry associations then and work up interest and then we began to get a few varieties added to the prize list every year. The Ontario Government saw the good work we were doing and added a little more money. We then formed what is now known as the Ontario Poultry Association. We held the shows all over the Province of Ontario, assisted by the Government to the amount of five hundred dollars. Seven years ago we combined with the cattle, swine and sheep breeders. The Ontario Government then gave us four thousand dollars and a special grant to furnish coops. They have put up a building for us that has cost one hundred thousand dollars in Guelph, Ontario.

"The Ontario Poultry Association is now, I suppose, the richest association in the world. It owns coops for five thousand birds, and I am satisfied we have better birds than any other association in existence and I believe it's success is mostly due to the assistance we have received from our Ontario Government.

"We have another large Association in Ottawa called the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association. It is conducted on the same principle as our Western one. These two I speak of are always held in winter. We have quite a lot of local shows well run and well managed. We have another grand show at Toronto in the fall, the 'Canadian National,' also the 'Western Fair,' at London. These all get support from our Ontario Government. While the Ontario Government is doing well, and is very liberal, they should spend more on live stock, in particular poultry.

"While I believe that the grants from the Government have been instrumental in making poultry what it is today, still I believe, had it not been for the American Standard of Perfection, poultry would never have attained the high position it holds here now."

### WORK OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Q. Do you think poultry experiment stations are filling the long felt want as satisfactorily as was predicted by enthusiastic advocates of this modern public school of poultry education?

A. "I believe they are the greatest thing that was ever done for poultry culture. They have boomed the Standard-bred business with the farmers all over the country, which means higher grade poultry."

Q. Would it be practical and advisable for the American Poultry Association to hold poultry institutes in connection with its annual meetings, or would it be better to hold such institutes separately, under its auspices, at such points each year where they would attract those most interested in market poultry culture?

A. "By all means, the latter."

Q. Would the establishing of reciprocal business relations between Canada and the United States, by abolishing the duties on poultry products prove beneficial to both countries?

Mr. McNeil's eyes twinkled when he said "We're sending a lot to the other side now, but reciprocal relations would boom poultry in both countries."

In discussing some of the changes made in the Standard we asked Mr. McNeil what he thought of removing all disqualifications from the Standard. "There would be nothing left for us old fellows to do," laughingly said Uncle William.

Q. Don't you think too much importance is attached to undercolor by American breeders, and should not surface color be paramount in handling exhibition specimens?

A. "Too much stress given to undercolor; a bird is a thing of beauty and surface color is the first consideration and better surface color is gained with a lighter undercolor."

Q. Is it not much harder to produce a real fine black plumage free from purple than pure white plumage and should not white birds be handicapped more severely in awarding sweep-stake prizes?

A. "Certainly. White birds should be handicapped at the very least three to five points."

Q. Is not condition one of the most important factors in winning prizes in the showroom?

A. "Feed is half the breed and that means condition."

Q. How do you prepare old birds for the early shows and what do you think of artificial moulting to hasten growth of new feathers?

A. "Set the moulting coop with back to the sun, facing north. This creates heat in the coop and gives fresh air in front, but always keep in a field or orchard on the ground. That's all the artificial moulting I believe in. By this method old feathers are never sunburnt and hold their color."

Q. Don't you think breeders and exhibitors should pay more attention to the combs on young, growing exhibition stock, handle and manipulate same to improve the shape and condition?

A. "I do by all means. The head and comb catches the judge's eye first."

Q. Will milk increase the length of feathers when fed to fowls?

A. "Milk makes length of feathers and a quart is equal to a pound of meat. Don't feed meat when feeding milk."

Q. There is one more question we would like you to answer, viz: What do you think of licensing poultry judges; is it practical and will it tend to make better judges of poultry?

The diplomat hesitated a bit before he made the following characteristic reply: "If you give a man a license and that man, at his first show, fails to make good, that ends the license. He was simply sent on approval."

\$1.00

\$1.00

## "MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED"

SPLENDID CLUBBING OFFER FOR THE

### "BIG THREE"

SAVES 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  PER CENT

#### AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

The "New Richmond" among poultry journals. Already recognized as one of the leading and foremost journals of the times. Interesting and authoritative articles on how to breed, feed and house Standard-bred poultry, by successful breeders, exhibitors and judges. Illustrated by A. O. Schilling, F. L. Sewell and I. W. Burgess. Published the first of every month. Has 64 to 128 pages. Price 50 cents a year.

#### RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL

The largest poultry magazine published, from 60 to 172 pages and cover. It has long been recognized by leading poultrymen as the standard poultry paper of America. Its reading matter is contributed by the foremost fanciers and practical poultry experts, and illustrated by the best poultry artists in the world. Issued monthly. Price 50 cents a year. New 16-page Prospectus free on request.

#### AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

For a number of years has been one of the best known and most widely read of all poultry journals. C. C. De Puy, Syracuse, N. Y., is editor and publisher. Among the prominent writers in American Poultry Advocate is A. F. Hunter, who is one of the three or four best authorities on Practical Poultry Culture in America. Price 50 cents a year.

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Stafford Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$1.00



## THE PHILO INSTITUTE AND THE PHILO SYSTEM

LARGEST AND MOST COSTLY BUILDING EVER ERECTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING POULTRY CULTURE. THE FOUNDER AND HIS SYSTEM. INTERVIEW WITH PROMINENT ELMIRA BUSINESS MAN CONCERNING WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF PHILO PLAN



On another page of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is an illustration showing the new and commodious home of The Philo National Institute at Elmira, N. Y. This building is at once beautiful, convenient, pleasant and healthful. There is nothing like it to be seen anywhere, and it is by far the largest institution to be devoted entirely to poultry instruction, poultry raising, and their allied interests. It is situated just inside the city limits on a thirty acre tract, which is of light gravelly soil, and the portion devoted to the poultry coops and yards is adjoining the main building, and slopes toward the south. Many fruit trees, grapevines and sunflowers will furnish shade in summer, and the walks about the Institute and between the coops are of cement.

The founder, E. W. Philo, has spent over thirty years in poultry culture, and in establishing the Philo National Poultry Institute he is offering to the world at a nominal charge, the benefit of his years of work and experience. For several years he has been giving instruction in poultry raising, and the practical success of his students, together with the many requests for a first class correspondence course has led to the building of the new school, with facilities for doing better work, and providing superior accommodations.

Nearly one hundred per cent of the failures in the poultry business have been caused by lack of training along practical lines. No one would think of embarking in any other profession without ample preparation for the work, but it seems to be the popular opinion that any one can buy a few fowls, build for them a yard and coop, throw them a little feed occasionally, and then proceed to gather the eggs and market the broilers. In the poultry business, as in other lines, there are certain "fixed conditions" which not to know or to ignore means ultimate failure.

Mr. Philo is and has been making money from his poultry, largely on account of his knowledge of successful advertising, backed by his years of study and experience. It is surely worth while to be under the instruction of one who has solved the financial part of the business. Even if poultry is kept only as a fad or recreation, it is desirable to know how to make it return at least part of the outlay in dollars and cents.

Recently the editor of A. P. W. visited Elmira for the purpose of investigating the Philo system of poultry keeping, and viewing the National Poultry Institute. On this visit he looked up C. E. Howell, well and favorably known as "Chet" Howell, breeder, exhibitor and judge of S. C.

Brown Leghorns, and a member of the firm of F. M. Howell and Co., printers and binders, of Elmira. Mr. Howell stands high in public esteem, and his statements may be taken as conservative and reliable. An interview with him in the form of questions and answers concerning his knowledge of Mr. Philo and his system of poultry keeping follows. In reply to an inquiry if he knew of such a building as the Philo Institute, Mr. Howell said:—

"The best answer to that question is for me to take you out and show it to you and let you see it for yourself. The building is there, just as you see it in the cut. The roof is now on, the inside work is being rushed and the building will be ready for occupancy within four to six weeks. I was out there two or three days ago to see the building and it is wonderful. You remember the old George M. Diven home? Mr. Diven bred Barred Plymouth Rocks the first time you were in Elmira. He is still a member of our local association. Well, Mr. Philo bought the Diven house and thirty acres of land with it. Part of the land is low, but much of it is sandy, gravelly soil that is on a level with or a little above the main street running from Elmira proper to Elmira Heights and to Horseheads along the valley. Mr. Philo paid spot cash for the land, handing Mr. Diven a check for it. This I know to be a fact."

Q. "But is the building really as large and imposing as it looks in this picture?"

A. "It is indeed. It is the biggest thing of its kind in the world, and the Philos deserve great credit. How the institute feature of their proposition will work out I cannot say, but their pamphlet known as the Philo System Book is selling like hot cakes. They have printed and sold 110,000 copies and are now running off a new edition of 50,000 copies. Not only is their new building wonderful, but what they have done the last three or four years and are now doing, is even more wonderful. In an important respect it shows what the poultry business is—how wide its field, and how many people are interested in it or can be induced to take an interest."

Q. "Just what is your opinion of the so-called Philo System of Poultry Keeping—is there such a system?"

A. "I will leave you to judge for yourself as to that, also. You ought to be as well qualified to do so as I am. If you don't object, I will telephone the son, E. R. Philo, and ask him to come down in one of their automobiles and take us out to see the new building. The father, F. W., is probably out there directing the work. Mr. Philo and his family came to Elmira about four years ago from Salem, N. Y., where F. W. Philo was engaged in the poultry business on a small scale for many years and where he began manufacturing the Cycle

Hatchers and metal brooders—metal mothers, he calls them. Mr. Philo's regular business was that of contractor and builder. He is a good mechanic, so it would seem, and is now personally superintending the erection and equipment of the institute building. Mr. Philo, Sr., is a man of ability—no doubt about that. He has been a 'chicken crank' all his life. He is a plain, ordinary man to meet and I think you will like him. He knows what he is about, and if any one were to take him for an 'easy mark' he would find himself mistaken."

Q. "But do you believe his claims as made for the Philo System of Poultry Keeping?"

A. "I will say this much; I am confident Mr. Philo is not printing, writing or stating a word or claim about his system that he himself does not believe. I will go a step farther; as a result of personal investigation I believe he can prove, by actual demonstration, every claim he is making in his advertisements or that appears in his Philo System Book. During the first year or two I was inclined to believe that the so-called Philo System was a fake. That is putting it bluntly, but it's the truth. I met Mr. Philo at our poultry association meetings and studied the man. Later I visited several times what he calls the original Philo System plant here in Elmira. I have heard his story in all phases, and I personally investigated this claim that he earned fifteen hundred dollars net from poultry and eggs produced on a plot of ground forty feet square—part of the back yard to his residence here in the city. I have no doubt he did this. His account books show that he did and it doesn't seem unreasonable when you come to look into it. Let me relate one experience I had which helped convince me of Mr. Philo's sincerity.

"At our poultry show January, 1908, he offered to give me seventy-six White Orpington chicks that he hatched during the show at the exhibition hall. I told him I had no accommodations for them and he said, 'I'll give you the coop for them.' But the coop he offered me had no lamp attached, therefore no means so far as I knew—or believed—of keeping the chicks warm. It was the middle of January and we were then having a cold spell with the thermometer down to zero and below. Mr. Philo then told me I would not need a lamp, but could use this coop of his out doors no matter how cold it got and the chicks would live and do well. My faith wasn't that strong, and I declined to accept the chickens because I didn't want them to die on my hands, nor be put to the trouble of burying them. Mr. Philo took those White Orpington chicks home and a few days later I met him on the street and asked how they were getting along. 'Fine', said he, 'The next day after I offered them to you I placed them, coop and all, out in my back yard and they are there now.' I asked him if they were without artificial heat and he replied that they were, also that they were doing well, in spite of the fact that they were hatched at the poultry show and had been exposed and neglected more or less. Said he, 'Seventy of the num-



ber are living and I believe all of them will grow to maturity unless some accident interferes.' I'll admit that I doubted his statement. We parted, and I thought no more of the matter until the evening after the close of the meeting of the directors of the F. M. Howell Co.

"About ten o'clock, with the thermometer well below zero, I decided I'd go, around past the Philo residence on my way home. At first I intended to go into his back yard and have a look by myself, but I saw a light in the window of Mr. Philo's office and decided to let him show me. I knocked on the door and he answered. 'I have come to see those seventy White Orpington chicks, Mr. Philo.' 'Good for you', said he, 'I'll be glad to show them to you.' He got his hat and coat, took me into the yard, raised the lid to what appeared to be the same coop he had offered me at the poultry show, pushed back the sliding canvas top, tilted up the cover to the circular hover located on a boarded floor in one corner of the coop, and there was a mass of White Orpington chicks as snug and warm as you can imagine. I didn't count them, but when I found there was no lamp or stove of any kind and noted that the chicks were warm and lively, also that there were a lot of them, not less than sixty to eighty, as one would judge, I was willing to take Mr. Philo's word for it that there were seventy chicks in the bunch."

The Philo National Poultry Institute has two courses, the resident

course and the correspondence course. The students of the resident course come in daily touch with Mr. Philo, and other instructors, who are also trained men and women of ability, willing and anxious to extend to them every help possible, and are right "on the spot" every day. The great keynote of the School is to avoid frills and superfluous instruction, and to be in every way practical. Mr. Philo believes in the trite saying "that it is better not to know so much than to know so much that isn't so."

The Philo Institute makes three different offers for a correspondence course to its patrons:—\$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per lesson for ten lessons. The first remittance for scholarship and the first lesson would then be \$14.00 and the remaining nine lessons at \$4.00 per lesson to be paid any time within two years or as often as the remaining lessons are desired. The second offer is \$25.00 cash and \$2.00 per lesson for ten lessons. The first remittance for scholarship and the first lesson would then be \$27.00 and the remaining nine lessons at \$2.00 per lesson to be paid any time within two years or as often as the remaining lessons are desired. When the purchaser of a scholarship desires to pay the full amount when commencing the course, the net price will be \$40.00.

The expenses of the resident course are as follows:—Three months \$50.00, two months \$40.00, one month \$30.00, two weeks \$20.00, one week \$15.00 and one day \$5.00. The full amount of

the tuition is to be paid when commencing the work at the Institute. Three months will generally be required to complete the course of instruction although it is possible, by close application to complete the course in a shorter space of time, and much knowledge may be gained by continuing the work more than three months. After three months the student will be qualified to help in the general work and may continue the study three months longer without additional cost for tuition.

Short time courses are valuable only to those who wish to learn some particular part of the work and have not the time to take the full course of instruction or to those who have a fair knowledge of the System from a study of the Philo System Book and who have put it to practical use in their own plant, but who wish to prepare themselves more thoroughly by some special instruction at the Institute.

For the benefit of those who wish to get a general idea of the System of poultry keeping and some helpful hints all along the line, an expert will be furnished to show and explain the workings of the new System of poultry culture at \$5.00 per day of eight hours. One-half hour demonstrations are free and visitors are welcome every day in week excepting Sunday.

The Institutional Prospectus is just off the press and will be mailed for the asking. Address, The Philo National Institute, 1613 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y., and be sure to mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

# A Little Poultry and A Living

Is the title of a little booklet we will mail free. It was written by the author of the *Philo System Book*, who makes every one of his hens pay him a profit of \$50 to \$100 each.

## METAL MOTHERS OUR NEW DISCOVERIES MAKE POULTRY KEEPING EASY AND PROFITS SURE : : :

Our machines were used exclusively in the original Philo System plant where over \$1500 FROM 60 HENS IN TEN MONTHS has been cleared from the sale of eggs, baby chicks and fowls raised on a city lot 40 feet square. One of the largest hatching plants in America saved over \$700 this year by using our System of Brooding. We sell the best brooder ever made for only \$2.50.

One party hatched and raised \$500 worth of poultry last year with four Metal Mothers, and hundreds of others are delighted with our machines and our new way of raising poultry. Our combined machine hatches and broods perfectly at the same time with only one lamp and one-fifth the oil used in other machines. Once filling the lamp completes the hatch. It runs as steady as a clock in any room from cellar to garret, and our Long Burning Safely Lamp runs on for weeks without attention. It is the only machine that airs the eggs in the natural way and applies the heat to the chickens like the mother hen.

**Our 1910 Pattern Metal Mothers are the perfect results of the latest discoveries in artificial incubation. They will hatch hens, ducks, turkey and goose eggs equally well and at the same time. Regulation of moisture and heat entirely automatic.**

Large stock of Machines at Oakland, Calif., our Western shipping point.

Write the Cycle Hatcher at the above address for Pacific Coast prices.

One Metal Mother complete, \$7.50; two, \$14; four \$24. One Cycle Hatcher complete, \$5 two, \$9; four, \$17; six, \$24. The booklet, "A Little Poultry and a Living," fully illustrates, and describing these machines, and a complete line of the most approved poultry appliances mailed free

Valley Falls, N. Y., Nov. 18, '09.

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.:

Sirs:—I have used your incubators, both the Cycle Hatcher and Brooder Hatcher, during two seasons, and found them very satisfactory, as they were easily managed and gave excellent results every time. The Brooder Hatcher makes a convenient place for brooding the little chicks when first hatched, before putting them into the fireless brooders.

Very truly yours,

REV. R. B. TEMPLE.

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—No doubt you will be interested to learn of our success with the Cycle Hatchers. We have cleared over \$960 running our Hatchery plant consisting of 56 Cycle Hatchers. We are pleased with the results, and expect to do better the coming year. With best wishes we are,

Very truly yours,

MRS. C. P. GOODRICH,  
Elmira, N. Y.

**CYCLE HATCHER CO.,**

**ELMIRA, N.Y.**



# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Conducted by

Prince T. Woods, M. D.

[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.—Ed.]

## METHOD OF KILLING CHICKENS AND DUCKS

Q. What is the best way to kill chickens and ducks when the knife is used?

A. First, hang the bird up by the feet, or hold it firmly under the left arm. Insert the knife through the mouth, cut the large blood vessels at the sides of the neck, and then pierce the brain by sticking the knife through the roof of the mouth. Twist the blade sharply before removing it. If this is properly done, the feathers will loosen and can be removed readily. Duck pickers usually find it necessary to give the ducks a sharp blow on the back of the skull with a heavy stick of wood, immediately after bleeding.

## MANAGEMENT OF A FRESH-AIR HOUSE

Q. Are fowls kept in close confinement in an open-front house during the winter? What kind of a floor is provided for a house of this type?

A. The fowls may be allowed to run out of doors all the year round. After snow a place should be cleared for them just in front of the building. Where the fowls are kept for table eggs only they are often confined to the house throughout the cold season, with no apparent ill effects.

Earth floors are used, built above ground level, and covered with deep straw litter in winter.

## PULLETS AS BREEDERS

Q. Can Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, ten to twelve months old, be used as breeders, and still give good results as to size and vigor in the flock?

A. It depends wholly upon the birds. Large, vigorous well-matured pullets, well established in laying, should give excellent results.

## EFFECT OF MALE BIRDS ON EGG PRODUCTION

Q. Do hens lay as many eggs without males, as with them?

A. Hens lay as well, if not better, when males do not run with them. The male is of value only when fertility in the egg is desired.

## KEEPING CHICKENS IN A CELLAR

Would satisfactory results be obtained by keeping newly hatched chickens in the cellar during the win-

ter? The cellar is dry, and heated by a furnace.

A. There are very few cellars in which chickens can be reared satisfactorily. They might do very well for a few weeks, but the lack of sunshine and fresh air would weaken the flock in a short time.

## FEEDING QUESTIONS

Q. Should mash be fed morning or night? Also, which grains are best to feed in winter, oats, corn, wheat or kaffir corn?

A. Mash feeding is largely a matter of personal preference; the results are practically the same, whether it is fed morning, noon or night. Mash should not be fed to breeding stock more than five days of the week. The grains best for winter use are corn, wheat and oats, with kaffir corn given occasionally for variety.

## MATING QUESTIONS

Can exhibition birds, and good cockerels and pullets be produced by mating a cockerel to pullets for ten days, and then mating the same pul-

lets with a cock bird for the next ten days?

A. Better results would be obtained by dividing the yard and mating part of the pullets with the cockerel and part with the cock. In this way the chicks from each mating can be identified; if the male birds are alternated as suggested, the results will not be so satisfactory.

## BLOOD SPOTS IN EGGS

Q. What is the cause of a small, reddish speck that is attached to the thread or cord of the eggs from pullets?

A. The blood spots or clots in the eggs are undoubtedly due to the rupture of a small blood vessel near the ovaries, in the envelope enclosing the ripe yolk or in the upper part of the egg duct.

## HOW MANY HENS TO AN ACRE

Q. How many hens could be kept profitably on an acre of cleared land, free from underbrush, wood, etc.?

A. About 400 head of breeding stock could be satisfactorily kept on an acre, with houses and yards.

# RINGBAR

BARRED ROCKS WIN. 500  
beautiful Cocks, Cockerels, Hens  
and Pullets at \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$15.  
Get in line NOW AND WIN : :

C. M. WALTER  
Box D, HOPKINS, MICH.



## THOROUGHbred English Bull Terriers Boston Terriers, Pure English Bull Dogs

If it is a watch dog, a house dog, a fighting dog, or an all around dog on the farm or city home, I can supply you.

Write me your wants and my prices will surprise you. Choice stock always on hand.

I also have a few youngsters, pure English Blood-hounds for sale.

JOHN H. ALTER, Newville, Pa.



GRAND  
PRIZE

# We Want To Help You

GOLD  
MEDAL

in making an intelligent selection of your cream separator. We are authorities in this line. We are recognized as the builders of the best cream separator, the

## United States Separator.

The 1909 successes and achievements have been enormous. We give only a few. **Grand Prize**, Seattle Exposition; **Gold Medal**, Inter-Mountain Four State Fair, Ogden, Utah; **Gold Medal**, National Dairy Show, Milwaukee; **First Prize**, Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala. Fairs, and many others.

GOLD  
MEDAL

Don't buy a separator without first seeing Free Catalogue No. W.  
**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.**

FIRST  
PRIZE



**WINTER LAYERS.**

Q. What breed of the heavier fowls lay best during the winter months? Would the Golden Wyandottes prove satisfactory egg producers?

A. Most of the American varieties and some Asiatics are good winter layers. Golden Wyandottes are good layers. From a utility standpoint, however, Barred, White or Buff Plymouth Rocks, White or Buff Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds are rather more popular.

**FROSTED COMBS**

Q. What can be done to bring back the color to a frosted comb, which has turned dark and is hard at each point?

A. The bird will probably lose the tips of his comb. By gently massaging the comb each day, rubbing it with a little vaseline, it may be restored to a normal condition.

**WINTER GREEN FOOD**

Q. What is the best grain to sow or plant in the poultry yard to use as green food for fowls?

A. Winter rye and wheat are excellent. If sown sufficiently early in the fall to get a good start, it will give a good supply of green food.

**MATING DUCKS AND GEESE**

Q. How many Indian Runner or Pekin ducks should be mated to a drake? How many geese (Toulouse) to a gander?

A. Four or five ducks to a drake.

A gander will usually care for two, three or even four geese, although geese sometimes mate in pairs.

**RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

The six weeks winter course in Poultry Husbandry at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., will begin January 5, 1910. The course is open to both sexes, no entrance examination required. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age. The maximum cost of the course including matriculation, tuition, laboratory fees, etc., is estimated at \$23.00 with \$24.69 additional for room and board at the college.

The curriculum includes lectures, demonstrations and practical work in all branches of poultry keeping, visits to nearby typical poultry plants, a trip to the Boston Poultry Show, etc., etc.

The fifth annual poultry show, conducted by the students will be held Feb. 15th to 18th, 1910, and on Feb. 17th the Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture will hold its annual Washington County Poultry Institute at the College.

Persons wishing to take the poultry course should apply early. For full particulars and bulletins address D. J. Lambert, Instructor in Poultry Craft, Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.

\*\*\* Healthy breeding stock well cared for will insure better hatches and sturdier chicks. \*\*\*

**THE STICKTIGHT FLEA**

Poultry are troubled with a flea that might be called a tick in Texas and New Mexico. They breed in the sand. The fowls droppings appear to increase them. I had, two years ago one pen attacked. I destroyed them with boiling water and lye. They cover the fowl's heads until combs are black. This year I discovered a flea with wings which I believe brings them being one stage of their life. It's time they were better known, and a remedy found.—Mrs. R. R. Buffham, Roswell, New Mexico.

**TENTH ELMIRA SHOW**

The 10th exhibition of the Elmira Poultry Association Inc., will be held January 11-14 in the auditorium of the new Philo National Poultry Institute, Elmira, N. Y.

The Elmira Association was one of the pioneers to incorporate and affiliate with the American Poultry Association, and the rules of the latter will govern the present exhibition giving it a prestige that will greatly enhance the value of the prizes won and insuring fair treatment to all exhibitors.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Philo, the Association is most fortunate in securing the Philo Hall for its exhibition, located as it is in the immense new concrete building just erected in the interest of the Philo System.

Guides and demonstrators will be on hand throughout the show to explain the workings of the System in detail, and glad, at all times, to attend every courtesy to visiting poultrymen.

The show will be held in the main auditorium with a floor space of sixty feet by one hundred and twenty, and the lighting arrangements are such as to show all exhibits to the best possible advantage.

# COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

## — KEATING'S CHALLENGE STRAIN —



First Cockerel and Special for First Male,  
Boston Show, 1909.

LINE BRED for ten years. I originated and bred the "Challenge Strain" Light Brahmas twenty years ago, and now give my customers, in my

### Challenge Strain Columbian Wyandottes

the benefit of my long experience in breeding and producing the markings demanded for Columbian Wyandottes by the latest Standard of Perfection. Their record at

NEW YORK, 1908-1909  
First Hen, Second Pullet, Second Pen

BOSTON, 1909,  
First Cock, Second Hen, First Cockerel, Pen  
and Special for Best Colored Male.

in the keenest of competition at these two leading American Shows Proves that Keating Challenge Strain leads all others.

FOR SALE—Some Grand Exhibition Birds that can win anywhere, and Breeders that will improve your flock.



First Hen, Madison Square Garden, New York,  
1908-1909.

Describe your wants and how much you are willing to invest, and I will tell you just what I can and will do for you.

Reference: The Editor and Publisher of American Poultry World.

# J. P. KEATING, WESTBORO, MASS.



## SILVER WYANDOTTE ORIGIN

J. H. Drenstedt

(Continued from page 77)

that of the Asiatics, though called Sebright Cochins.

"Some of Mr. Ray's early stock passed into the hands of Messrs. McMillan, Dudley, Whittaker and Hull. Each of these fanciers made some change or improvement in his fowls. Some bred rose comb and other single comb birds, and not until 1876 did the pea-comb become a feature of the new breed. Previous to this another cross was made between the Silver Spangled Hamburg and Buff Cochin. Seeing that the plumage was too light, the Brahma in many ways was found to be an excellent element to infuse into the new cross. This combination was called American Sebright. Mr. Payne of Binghamton, New York, was a breeder of this new cross, and advertised his fowls in the "Poultry World" in 1874 to 1875. The breed was presented to the American Poultry Association for admission to the Standard, while in session at Buffalo in 1876. The Association recognized the promising qualities of the breed, but objected to the name "American Sebrights," as suggestive of Bantam, besides several new features were engrafted on the breed in the way of

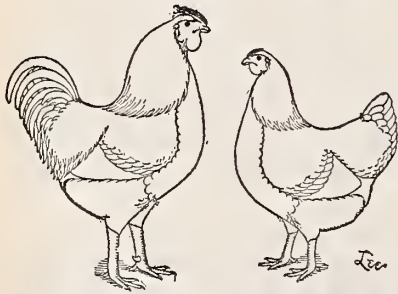


FIG. 8.—The Lee Type of Wyandottes in 1888 (From obsolete edition of *Standard* of 1888.)

comb. In this unsettled state the Association appointed Mr. Payne chairman of a committee to settle on comb and prepare a Standard. The committee failed to report, as they could not agree on a name nor the form of comb, so the breed had to wait until 1883.

"The seven years that intervened were put to good use on the breed. A rivalry sprang up between the breeders of former types and the new ones, to popularize their respective crosses. A new product from the Hamburg, Dark Brahma and American Sebright, under the name "Eureka," was brought forward as an improvement on all other crosses. This combination was really the crowning point of the breed, but the multiplicity of names bewildered everybody. One could see the breed advertised Sebright Cochins, American Sebrights, Eureka, Excelsiors, American Brights, Columbias and Hambletonians. Finally Mr. Houdlette of Waltham, Mass., surprised all by christening them Wyandottes."

Mr. A. A. Howland of Worcester, Mass., in a letter published in the *Poultry World*, November, 1881, wrote:

"I have been quite interested in the coming fowl—"American Sebright." Mr. I. K. Felch has given them the name of Hambletonian. I have not heard of its being satisfactory to anyone. A good name for that beautiful horse to whom it was given. I would suggest a new name. Take the first

and last of the name, American Sebright, and call it "Ambright."

But to Mr. F. A. Houdlette belongs the honor of naming the new breed, and there is no particular harm in giving to him the credit of being one of the originators of the breed. To his earnest and intelligent labors, the Silver Wyandotte was largely indebted for its attractive qualities that finally led to its admission to the American Standard of Excellence at the meeting of the American Poultry Association held in Worcester, Mass., February 1 and 2, 1883.

Silver Wyandottes were first shown as such in 1884 at New York, the following brief report in the *Rural New Yorker* giving the particulars:

"The first appearance of the variety as Standard specimens was at the exhibition of the Fancier's Club of New York City last month, when the large display, new to the show-room, in the black and white velvety plumage attracted great attention. The perfect bird was not there, the best adults, male and female, securing respectively 88½ to 82½; the first prize winning chicks reaching 95½ and 93½. The awards went to G. D. Millington, North Bennington, Vermont, first and second for breeding pens, first for fowls; first and second for chicks to H. D. Macumber, Truxton, N. Y.; second for fowls, third for chicks, to Kate G. Ash, Lima, Pa. Both breeding-pens were sold before the show closed, the first going to one of the Harper Brothers, the second to Philip Timson."

## THE BOOM AND BOOMERANG

In 1885 we attended the show in New York and caught the Wyandotte fever "good and plenty." And there were others. The craze was just be-

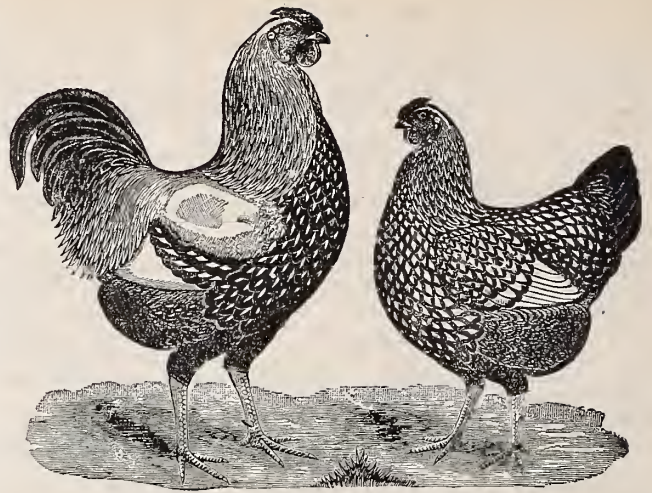


FIG. 7.—The Keller Type of Silver Wyandottes, 1884.

ginning but it did not take long before the big boom was on, and not much longer before the boomerang hit the breed a solar plexus blow that took years of honest endeavor and careful elimination of worthless breeding stock by conscientious breeders to repair the injury. Old breeders of the Silver Wyandotte will never forget those dark days in the history of the breed, when commercial greed overstepped all bounds and the country was flooded with thousands of scrubs that were sold as Silver Wyandottes. Every breed or variety of fowl is made by man. What some men made up and sold as Wyandottes is a matter of history. Everything that looked like a Wyandotte, rose, single or pea-comb, with or without feathers on shanks, was put on the circuit of trade and even in the showrooms. The evil caused by such a course was plainly evident to all decent fanciers of the breed. But the old crowd way back in the eighties, notable among whom was the irrepressible Preston of Binghamton, New York, made hay while the sun shone and with a lavish expenditure of printer's ink and a total disregard of consequences boomed the new breed as the greatest, most



## Belsley's S.C. Brown Leghorns

Have won more than twice the number of First Prizes at Chicago in the past five years than

## ALL COMPETITORS COMBINED

At Chicago, December, 1908, my birds won 1st, 5th Cocks; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Hens; 1st and 2nd Cockerels; 2nd, 3rd, 4th Pullets; 1st Pen. The Champion Poultry Cup for best display for the third time.

## I HAVE FOR SALE

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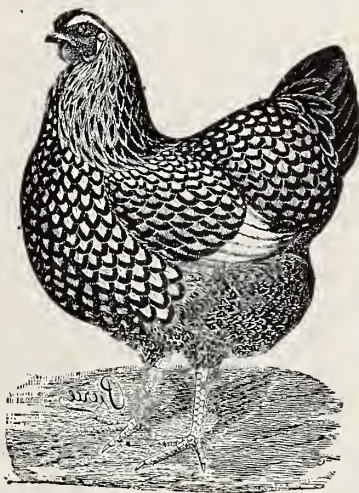
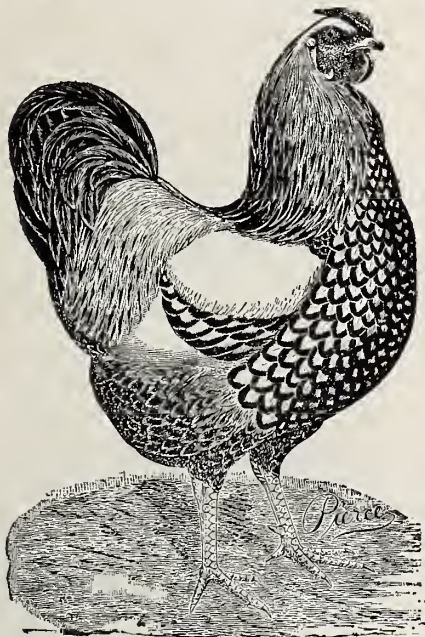
beautiful and profitable fowl on earth.

The "public like to be humbugged" method filled the socks of the unscrupulous dealers with the coin of unsophisticated and gullible victims, contributed in a most generous measure while the boom lasted. It also filled all reputable fanciers' minds with disgust at such practices and caused them no little concern over the future welfare of their favorite fowl. The boom "busted" and so did most of the shady crowd that profited temporarily during its existence. That was more than twenty years ago.

The blending of these two widely different lines of blood played an important part in the development of the modern Wyandottes. It was not an easy road to hoe, for the English Wyandottes, while beautiful in some of the surface lacing, failed in neck and wing color, and lacked the beauty of type of the shapely American bred Wyandotte. Such difficulties as harmonizing these opposing and often stubborn elements kept breeders of Silver Wyandottes guessing and experimenting, but the patient, intelligent and systematic labors of the old guard, re-enforced by the younger blood, are bearing golden fruit. The Silver Wyandotte is coming to its own.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO**

Herewith will be found some of the



FIGS. 9 and 10.—The Pierce Type of Silver Wyandottes of 1886. (From an old print.)

There were good men and true, however, who never lost courage or their faith in the breed, who stuck to the Silver as a fly sticks to molasses drip. Knowing the intrinsic value and recognizing the great beauty of feather a well bred Wyandotte should possess, these men started the work of regeneration and reclaimed from the mire of public condemnation and distrust, the breed, that today is firmly and well established in both America and England, as one of the handsomest and most useful variety of domestic fowl.

English fanciers started in 1884 with birds that were anything but reliable as breeders, but it did not take them long to obtain birds of such quality as to command the admiration of American fanciers, which resulted in the importation of the English type of birds having feathers that had much larger white centers and much narrower black lacing than the American bred specimens of the reconstruction period.

they made of the illustrations of Keller, Lee and other artists of that day.

**LEE WYANDOTTE TYPE IN 1888**

The outline illustrations (Fig. 8) appeared in the "Obsolete Edition" of the American Standard of Perfection of 1888. They fairly represented what we might call the "Lee type" of Wyandotte shape, lacking the fulness or blockiness of the "Pierce type." The latter (see Figure 9 and Figure 10) show the "bird of curves" far better, and the female, especially, represents a very typical Wyandotte of that day and one that would prove very acceptable today as far as shape is concerned. In color and lacing the Pierce ideals were far ahead of the breed as seen in the showroom and breeding yards of the time. They were executed by the late B. N. Pierce, one of the best judges of fowl in America, and an artist who understood how to bring out the Standard characteristics of a breed or variety.

**THE STANDARD OF 1888**

It was in 1888 that the American Standard of Perfection was revised, and the outline drawings that crept into the first edition created such opposition among members present at the Buffalo meeting, that they were voted out of the Standard and all copies containing these outline sketches were marked "Obsolete Edition." Breeders and fanciers of the present day who by chance may see these illustrations in the obsolete Standard no doubt will wonder how a body of intelligent men such as the A. P. A. was composed of, ever allowed such caricatures of Standard-bred fowl to be printed. They crept in somehow, but "that's another story" as Mr. Kipling would say. How they were "fired out" at Buffalo in 1888 is history that is immaterial to the subject we are writing about.

The text of the American Standard of Perfection of 1888, however, marked an important epoch in Silver Wyandotte history and our comments on the revised Standard printed in the *Poultry Bulletin* of April, 1889, represent not only our personal opinions but those of other Silver Wyandotte fanciers. They are given below: "It was with no little interest that we read the new standard on Wyandottes. Although not differing greatly from the old one, the new standard contains several important changes. One

Silver Wyandottes as illustrated by Pierce, Keller and Lee a quarter of a century ago. The day of the photo-engraving had not arrived, and artists employed wood engravings.

The pair of Silver Wyandottes illustrated above (Fig. 7) was the popular ideal of many fanciers and was worked by the "boomers" to catch trade with considerable success. It is needless to state that no birds approaching this type were sent out by these dealers, notwithstanding the false use

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 Champions at Madison Square Garden means champions of the world; four out of six champions at last three shows  
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of the disqualifications in the old Standard of the Wyandottes was a solid white earlobe; in the new Standard the earlobe must not show more than one-third white, or the bird is disqualified. This is as it should be. A white, or half white, earlobe is decidedly bad. The breast is a section of itself, and is valued at ten points—body and fluff being combined with a value of eight points. This makes a cut in breast count certainly two points more than formerly. Breast is ten points, five for color and five for shape. Solid black breasts are not disqualified hereafter. A good full breast in a Wyandotte is of the greatest consequence. A narrow or flat breast is bad. The breed, handsome as it is, claims utility a twin feature. It is a table fowl when well bred—equal to the best. A good table fowl should have a large, full breast, and nothing brings out the fine and beautiful lacing of a Wyandotte better than such a breast. The wings of the Wyandotte retain the same number of points, four for color and four for shape. Over fifty per cent. of the Wyandottes bred have too small wings and carry them too high. A large wing showing the secondaries well developed would add beauty and utility to the bird. A large-winged bird is apt to have good breast development.

"Another point we wish to call attention to is the wing bar. It is of the same description as in the old Standard, and compels the judge to score the feathers that make the bar as spangled feathers. Having handled many Wyandottes in the past, we find the best males for breeding have heavily laced feathers that make a handsome bar. The wing fronts and even under wings have nicely laced feathers. They are what some call "pullet" breeders. **SO WHY SHOULD BE REQUIRED JUST ONE SET OF FEATHERS THAT HAVE BUT A COLOR VALUE OF ONE TO TWO POINTS TO BE SPANGLED, WHEN ALL OTHER FEATHERS ARE TO BE LACED?**

"The back receives more attention, and no penciling is admissible, but white edging is made a severe cut. This is an improvement, but we hope our judges WILL cut this penciling or moss-back plumage severely. It has been the weak point of the Wyandottes, but has been treated with too

much leniency by our judges. We have been trying to breed it out and have not succeeded in doing so. Other breeders have done the same with more or less success. It must be done, but how? A friend who has had much experience and given much thought to the subject never bred from pullets, but only from hens that moulted out clean and as free as possible from penciling. This reduced his flock to a minimum, but he made a step forward when a new difficulty presented itself; viz., he could not breed too close and wanted new blood. He wrote to us for a cockerel that would breed clean and well and we could not find such a bird. Every male bird we examined that year in our own and other flocks, no matter how well he looked on the surface, had under the saddle feathers plenty of feathers that showed unmistakable penciling. Thus we see the vital importance of establishing a line of male birds that are to a certain extent free from this taint.

"But, Wyandotte breeders, be careful to breed good hens also. The old law that color comes from the male principally is NOT always applicable to Wyandottes. That the latter are improving no one questions, but the time is still a little distant when male birds get to ninety-five and females to ninety-six points. The two best male birds we saw this season scored ninety-three and one-half points each. They were cockerels, and magnificent specimens. The best female was a hen that should have scored ninety-five points had she been up to weight. The best pullet scored ninety-five points. This under the old Standard. We are aware that birds have been scored higher than this, but it showed undue leniency on the part of the judge toward a breed that needs severe cutting to teach breeders the defects and to remedy them. In conclusion we will say to Wyandotte fanciers, carefully select well developed birds and not breed narrow-breasted, long-backed specimens, as under the new Standard such birds will suffer severely if honestly judged.

"Under color is important, and should be a slate, as the new Standard requires; the tail proper, a solid black. White in sickle feathers, if under the surface, should not be cut severely. Some of the best birds will show

some white in the sickles. **IF ALL THESE LITTLE DETAILS ARE REGARDED, WE BELIEVE WITH CAREFUL MANAGEMENT AND MATING THE SILVER WYANDOTTE WILL ATTAIN THE GREAT PERFECTION OF THE SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAM. A GOOD DARK PULLET OF THE LATTER WITH A SOLID BLACK TAIL COMES VERY NEAR BEING A PERFECT WYANDOTTE IN COLOR."**

We capitalized the words in the above two paragraphs to emphasize that the prevailing ideal of the times, was a bird with laced feathers of the Silver Sebright type, i. e. it was what enthusiastic admirers and good fanciers of the breed were striving to obtain. It also goes to show that the ideal of the Silver Wyandotte fancier of two decades ago is but a replica of the ideal of the present day fancier.

Again, in 1891, when Silver Wyandottes "kept coming fast and true" and began to approach the ideal of persevering fanciers, we wrote:

"Today the Wyandotte will breed as true as most parti-colored breeds. The chief drawback has always been the mousing or penciling of the white centres in the feathers of the females. This is especially noticeable in the hens. A pullet is often a perfect picture of lovely lacing, but when she assumes the garb of henhood, frequently disgusts her owner by appearing in a dingy cloak of so-called laced feathers. Nine-tenths of this trouble is due to the fact that we breed from pullets, especially from birds that are too dark. A dark pullet shows but little white in the feathers of the back. The black (so-called) is in reality a disguised symphony of penciling. The ideal Wyandotte, to me, is a bird that is laced like the Sebright Bantam, excepting the tail, which is to be black. To get such a bird we must use Wyandotte hens having clean white centres to their feathers. Such birds are very scarce, but they do the work.

"One old fancier used hens only that had moulted out from pullethood into clean laced birds, and he struck the right track. I have one of his hens now, six years old, and barring her lack of symmetry, she would give many a pullet a hard rub for honors in the showroom."

## PITTSFIELD BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**P**RACTICAL  
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**W**E have a choice lot of *Utility Breeding Cockerels* from which to make selections for our customers this year. Price, \$5.00 each. They are worth the money. Cheaper birds do not pay. Buy the right kind and be rewarded by good results. Our shipments have always pleased. We guarantee them satisfactory. Trios or mated pens carefully selected from either young stock or year-old stock at reasonable prices.

*We invite correspondence for Exhibition Cockerels* for this year's shows, or for exhibition breeding birds. We have the quality that makes good in the show room. Our winnings last year included

26 Prizes at Portland and 8 Prizes at Boston and  
A. P. A. Sweepstake Gold Medal for Best Cockerel any Variety

*Do Your Business Where It Is Appreciated*, and where every effort is made to please you. Write for illustrated catalogue and testimonials. Address

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To insure inquiries prompt attention, use street address.

**W**E have an exceptionally fine line of exhibition pullet breeding cockerels this year, and can make selections that will do you good at moderate prices.

*The Next Breeding Season* is nearly here. Keep in mind that we have some of the best stock and one of the best equipments in the world from which to sell hatchable hatching eggs and vigorous day-old chicks, and that we know how to handle and ship both.

*Note that we hold the record for successful long distance shipment of day-old chicks, 2,600 miles.* Also remember that the demand on us for both eggs and chicks taxes our capacity, and it will pay for you to book your orders early. Now is the time. We have orders for several thousand eggs already booked.





Conducted by

J. H. Drevenstedt

[EDITORIAL NOTE—Under the above head, questions of general interest relating to the proper handling, preparation, conditioning, shipping and exhibiting of Standard-bred fowls, will be answered. If reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose postage.—Ed.]

### PREPARING WHITE BIRDS FOR EXHIBITION

(W. W.)—The article in this issue on "The Show Bird's Toilet" describes the methods of four noted poultrymen, of conditioning and washing white fowl for exhibition. These methods are legitimate and produce what may be termed a "natural bleach." The use of chemical agents to whiten the plumage or the employment of any dyes, chalks or chemicals to alter the color of the plumage, lobes or legs of a fowl should disqualify the latter, as well as its owner, when detected by the judge.

### SIDE SPRIGS IN GAMES

(D. T.)—Side sprigs do not disqualify Games or Game Bantams, as the males are dubbed, and have no combs when exhibited, while the comb of the female is small and not considered of any great importance by Game fanciers.

### PULLING WING FEATHERS

(B. P. R.)—By pulling all the primary feathers from the wing of the Barred Plymouth Rock pullet, the new set of feathers that grow and take the place of those removed will often prove much better in color.

### FEEDING BEFORE SHIPMENT

(T. Y. O.)—In shipping birds by express to poultry exhibitions, it is best to give them whole grain, wheat or corn or both, before placing them in the coop. Let them fill their crops. A split mangel wurzel or part of a head of cabbage; in fact, any succulent root, placed in the coop will prove beneficial to the birds while confined during the transit. It supplies both water and food, besides keeping the birds in good condition.

### COCHIN BANTAM TAILS

(M. G.)—If Cochin Bantams are properly bred, it will be unnecessary to pull the tail feathers a month or two before exhibiting them. American breeders of Cochin Bantams have bred the "high tails" out even if our English cousins have not. Pulled tails seem to be very common among show Cochin Bantams on the other side of the Atlantic, and good fanciers over there are deploring this fact greatly placing the blame on the judges who award prizes to such "fixed" specimens.

### TOO MUCH BLUING

(M. B.)—Yes. Any white fowl that shows the result of too much bluing on the web and down of the feathers

can be passed by the judge and not be considered for a place in the awards. It is downright carelessness on the part of the exhibitor to fail in removing all traces of the bluing.

### BUFF COLOR

(L. B. E.)—There is no condiment that can be fed to buff fowl which will improve the color. Start with fowls that are good in color. Keep them in high condition and do not expose the plumage to sun or rain and you will need no artificial means to get the rich golden buff, we all admire, but not always see.

### REMOVING OFF-COLORED FEATHERS

(B. B. D.)—Removing black or off-colored feathers from the crests of White Crested Polish is not faking. Politely speaking, its grooming.

### SHOWROOM COLDS

(A. M. R.)—Birds that return from a show with slight colds, should be placed in a warm room and given a one grain quinine pill twice a day. In a few days they will be well enough to go back into their regular quarters.

### SHOWROOM CLASSES

(D. V.)—At all the modern winter shows birds are entered singly to com-

pete for prizes in the cock, cockerel, hen or pullet classes. Exhibition or breeding pens consisting of one male and four females are entered separately and compete for prizes offered in their class only. Birds in the exhibition pens cannot compete for prizes in the open or single classes; neither are winners in the open classes eligible for pen prizes, at first class poultry shows in the East.

### VASELINE FOR COMB AND SHANKS

(J. B.) There are numerous oils and lotions used to brighten or redden the combs and polish the shanks and toes of exhibition specimens, but vaseline is as cheap and effective as anything we ever used. The main thing in using vaseline is not to use too much and to rub it in thoroughly and keep on rubbing the parts until no trace of the vaseline is felt by the touch of the fingers. It is the massage more than the oil that does the work.

### Mackellar's Charcoal

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will keep water warm in winter without fire, therefore will not freeze. It will keep water pure and fresh until used. As the fowls drink from the cup the water flows automatically from the reservoir. It is impossible for dirt to get into the water. Where the production of winter eggs is desired this fountain is indispensable. As a labor saver it pays for itself in a short time. In watering young chicks you don't have to carry water every day. By replenishing the fountain once a week the water will be clean and pure. Send for free circular.

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# HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Conducted by

Prince T. Woods, M. D.

[EDITORIAL NOTE:—This department will be devoted to all matters pertaining to poultry health and hygiene. Questions asked by subscribers will be answered in this department free of charge. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given for publication). If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

—Ed.]

## SORE HEAD

Q. What remedy would be effective for cockerels troubled with "sore head"? A few of the birds have colds, and some have dark or gray sores on head and neck.

A. The fowls probably have some parasitic skin disease. Would advise a thorough application of sulphur ointment once daily; when the birds show signs of improvement use the ointment less often, until the sores are cured. The sulphur ointment may be obtained from any druggist.

## PIP IN CHICKENS

Q. What is the cause of pip in chickens, and how should it be treated?

A. Pip is the name applied to a disease which affects the mucous membrane of the mouth, particularly the covering of the tongue. The edges and tip of tongue become dry, hard, and sometimes scale off in form of

horn like substance. This is usually due to some diseased condition of the digestive or respiratory organs, and may result from inhaling quantities of irritating dust. To treat this ailment, try moistening the mouth and tongue with a mixture of equal parts glycerine and water two or three times daily. Relief may also be afforded by using a solution of fifteen grains of boric acid in an ounce of water, used in the same manner. It would be well to inspect the poultry quarters and see what conditions exist there, as birds confined in poorly ventilated, uncomfortable houses are in danger of contracting this disease. Feed the birds on pure, wholesome food, and keep them in good condition.

## INDIGESTION

Q. What was the trouble with a cockerel having the following symptoms:—Head drawn up, neck feathers ruffled, stiff appearance when walk-

ing, and loss of appetite? On post-mortem examination the craw and gizzard were found full of mash, and a large quantity of gravel and sand. The birds were fed on a variety of grains, mashes, vegetables and beef scraps, besides the ground bone, oyster shell and charcoal which was kept before them all the time. The mash was fed at noon, and the grain and green food morning and night.

A. The bird's ailment was undoubtedly indigestion. Would not advise feeding more than twice a day, and personally would prefer to omit the mash, and feed only raw vegetables and a little grain at noon. Ten drops of tincture of nuxvomica in a quart of drinking water and the bird allowed no other drink will often prove effective as a remedy.

## SOFT SHELLED EGGS

Q. What is the cause of hens laying eggs on the droppings-board at night? The eggs are of various sizes, sometimes being small, having a piece attached to the large end; sometimes of fair size, and with fairly complete shells. The hens are fed wheat, beef scraps, grit, oyster shell, etc., and are not forced for egg production.

A. When hens are a little out of condition, injured, frightened or disturbed sufficiently to make them uncomfortable, they are likely to lay eggs with soft shells, even if the food is all right. Would advise feeding a liberal amount of scalded clover, slightly seasoned with salt, and a feeding of granulated raw bone several times a week.



### THE FAMOUS HEN, "PEGGY"

Value \$10,000. First prize winner at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York, and everywhere else she has been shown. The reason we value the above hen at Ten Thousand Dollars is because we refused \$2,500 for her after we sold five of her chicks for \$7,500; and we will give \$10,000 for a "Crystal" White Orpington Hen that will equal her in every way.

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#### Silver Penciled Wyandotte Club

We wish to call the attention of the breeders and admirers of Silver Penciled Wyandottes to the benefits to be derived by becoming a member of the National Silver Penciled Wyandotte Club. This is a newly organized club, and has no connection what ever with any other. It has been organized to disseminate reliable and useful information, and to further the interests of every breeder and lover of this most beautiful and useful variety of the Wyandotte family. Club ribbons will be offered at all the leading shows of the country, to be competed for by club members only. Final arrangements have not been definitely decided for the Annual club meet, if you wish to have a voice in the selection of a location join the club at once and state your preference.

\$1.00 for annual dues sent to the Secretary will entitle you to all the benefits and privileges accorded each and every member of the club, and will help you and help the breed. Address, E. S. Carver, President, James Wasson, Secy.-Treas., Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### Dark Brahmas at Big Shows

J. H. Ladd, Chillicothe, Ill., Secretary of National Dark Brahma Club writes that the breeders of Dark Brahmas are going to make an effort to have a good display of this variety at Chicago, New York and Boston. Every breeder of Dark Brahmas is requested to make an entry at at least one of these shows, and also at his or her local show. It is to be hoped that the Club's efforts will be successful, for the Dark Brahma is truly a fowl of merit as well as beauty.

#### White Plymouth Rock Club

The White Plymouth Rock Club will hold a special meeting at the New York Show on Wednesday, 2:00 P. M.

Special cash prizes of \$3 first and \$2

second will be offered in addition to regular premiums and ribbons.

In addition the Greystone Yards offer 10 handsome silk badges, same as last year. Let everybody within the circuit get busy. Any contributions of cash toward adding to these specials will be heartily appreciated. Mr. Fred Huyler, Peapack, N. J., has charge of this matter. For application blanks, etc., address Chas. H. Ward Secy. and Treas., Bethel, Conn.

#### Aurora, Illinois

The Eighth Annual Show of the Fox River Fanciers Association will be held January 7th, 1910 at the Armory. T. J. Rountree of Nora, Illinois will place the awards in the Poultry Dept. and birds will be judged by comparison.

The Officers of the Association are the following: Walter M. Smith, President, Val Huebner, Vice-President, Herman Moser, Secretary and H. W. Knickerbocker, Treasurer.

Cash and merchandise specials will be offered and fanciers who have exhibited at our former shows are requested, when making up their list of shows, to again remember Aurora. Drop postal card for premium list.—Herman Moser, Secretary.

#### The American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club

The American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club offers at the leading shows its handsome Club ribbons for competition by members only. If you are not already a member of the Club, join at once and compete for these ribbons. The Secretary of the Club, personally, offers additional ribbons for competition by members showing at New York and at Paterson, N. J. Other specials will be found in the various premium lists.—E. B. Andrews, Sec'y., 9 W. 17th St., New York.

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AT BUFFALO, 1909

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LAYERS AND WINNERS

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## S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

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My Leghorns are bred "by the trapnest" for Fall and Winter laying : : : : :  
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## White and Brown Leghorns

Have been bred for 9 generations for heavy egg production. All my birds are raised as nature intended on free range, and what is more, they show the three most important mainstays that go to make up successful poultry keeping, *Quality, Health and Vigor*. Stock at reduced prices. Write for my illustrated catalogue, it will interest you.

WAYNE POULTRY FARM

F. W. CHRISTIE, Proprietor

Stony Point, Rockland Co., New York

## Rhode Island Reds Yield Big Profits

MANY a farmer has made a big dent in his mortgage by the help of Rhode Island Reds.

☑ Walter Sherman's new book tells you all about these wonderful fowls—how easy they are to take care of, how fine they are for table use, what prolific layers they are—even tells you how to take care of them when sick. Every poultry man should have it.

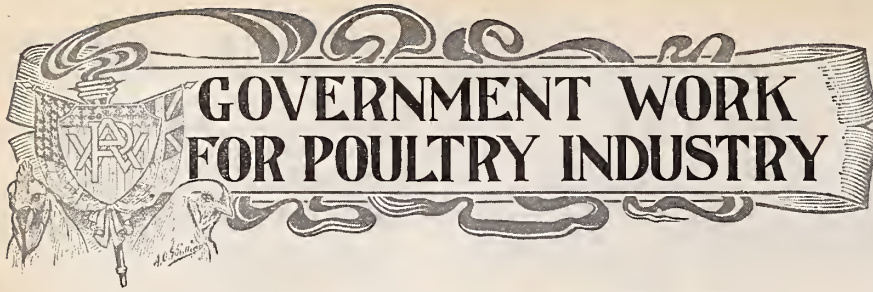
☑ The pictures in the book are true to life—each from a photograph made at Mr. Sherman's place. Two of them by the new French color photography, show the birds in their natural plumage—so real that you almost expect them to move

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☑ Send me 20 cents—to help pay the cost of the book. Fifty cents would be a low price for it. With each book is given a rebate coupon worth 20 cents on your first order for two settings of eggs. Send for the book today

Walter Sherman, Chickwold, Newport, R. I.





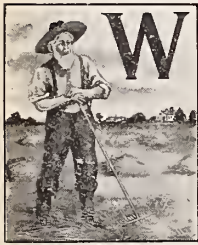
# GOVERNMENT WORK FOR POULTRY INDUSTRY

## THE FARMER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

HE HAS HIS FEED AT FIRST COST. A DANGEROUS RIVAL. WASTE OF HOUSE AND FARM SHOULD BE UTILIZED BY THE FARMER. A RATION WHICH WILL PERMIT HIM TO DO SO. HOW TO OBTAIN "SELECT" EGGS AND BETTER QUALITY OF POULTRY

A. G. Gilbert

Manager Poultry Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada



WE STUDY on this occasion the farmer's great opportunity to make the greatest profits from the sale of strictly new laid eggs and the superior quality of poultry. In order to arrive at strictly correct

conclusions we divide farmers into two classes, for some farmers are not as near the city or large town markets of highest prices, as are others. Farmers living in the vicinity of high price markets obviously have a better opportunity to make greater profits than those who are farther away. The two classes are:—

1. Those who have farms in the vicinity of cities and large towns or who are in close proximity to a railway station with express company facilities.
2. Farmers who are situated in comparatively far away districts.

### A RIVAL TO THE FARMER

There is, however, a rival to the farmer of the first class in the shape of the specialist. Who is the specialist and wherein does he differ from the farmer?

The specialist may be a mechanic, laborer, clerk or storekeeper. He usually locates at or near the city or town limits. His object is to secure a house with as large a yard, or as near a good sized field as possible. He has become expert in obtaining eggs in winter and in several cases superior quality market poultry as well. He is dangerous because he is in close touch with the consumer. He lives in the city and so does the consumer. He takes care to sell none but STRICTLY NEW LAID EGGS and as a result has none but the very best customers who pay him the highest prices and do so willingly, BECAUSE THEY GET WHAT THEY WANT.

A specialist who is a clerk in one of the Government Departments, and who keeps two or three hundred Banded Plymouth Rock fowls, recently told me that he had no trouble in obtaining the highest prices during

winter from the best city people. "Indeed," said he, "customers came to me and were very glad to get strictly new laid eggs." Another clerk, also in the Civil Service, lives in close proximity to the city limits. He has two or three hundred White Leghorns and yearly adds quite a snug amount to his salary. These men are really intensive operators for they manage a small space of land to a large profit. Some of these men also handle the superior quality of poultry. When judging poultry at our Winter Fat Stock Shows, I have had frequently to give their exhibits first prize, such was their superiority. These men are particularly dangerous competitors, for they encroach upon a field that is peculiarly the farmer's, while they prosecute their own trade or occupation besides. Looking at it from this standpoint it hardly looks fair to the farmer. But how can it be prevented? The farmer seems to have no recourse.

### FARMER HAS THE BEST CHANCE

But for all that the farmer has the first and best opportunity. He can positively out rival the specialist if he be so minded. Where the farmer has the great advantage is that he GROWS HIS OWN FEED and so has it AT FIRST COST! Not only that, but very frequently much of his feed is in the shape of waste! It is to be feared the farmer does not always appreciate this fact. For instance, a farmer sells a load of wheat to a specialist; the specialist is just "tickled to death" at obtaining a load of wheat from first hands. Usually he has to buy in small lots from the feed store man who has probably bought from the miller, and the miller in turn from the farmer.

There are actually three margins of

profit between the grain in the bin of the specialist and as it stood on the field. These margins are directly in favor of the farmer! No wonder the specialist is delighted at getting a load of wheat from first hands. But the moral does not end here, for by correct management the specialist makes one hundred and fifty to two hundred per cent. profit out of the load of grain purchased from the farmer! Why did the farmer not make this profit in the first place? Was he too indifferent, or did he not know how? It is this indifference or lack of knowledge on the part of too many farmers which permits of the specialist getting the highest prices from the best paying customers. And we find no fault with the specialist but we certainly wonder at the lost opportunity on the part of the farmer.

### THE FARMER OF THE SECOND CLASS

The farmer of the second class who lives away from express office or whose farm is in the more far away country, usually sells to pedlar, country store, or carries his goods to the nearest town. Per force of circumstances he may have to be content with a smaller margin of profit than his more fortunate competitor who is near to a city market with its choice customers. But despite this, his margin of profit should be a paying one.

It is to be regretted that many farmers of this second class are addicted to a bad practice which seriously handicaps the reputation of the goods they sell. It is that of saving their eggs until they have a quantity sufficient to "make it worth while taking them to market." They regret that in so doing the first laid eggs are stale before the last are gathered. The clerk in city or country store usually knows this and offers a price accordingly.

Let me relate an instance. A farmer of the second class came into a large grocery store in the city. I was standing by. He had driven twenty-five miles and had twenty dozen of eggs as part of his load. As he entered the busy store he was referred to the manager when the following conversation occurred:—

Farmer.—"Do you want any eggs?"

Manager.—"How many have you?"

Farmer.—"Twenty dozen."

Manager.—"How many months old are they?"

Farmer.—(Indignantly) "They are not months old. They are fresh."

Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Cochon Bantams  
Four blue ribbons won this Fall. A few Buff Cockerels for sale. Good breeding pens for next season.  
Egg orders booked now.  
H. O. McGlashan & Sons, Box 101-A, Morrison, Ill.

## Monmouth Poultry Farms

FRENAU, MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

### BREEDERS, EXHIBITORS and EXPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS MONMOUTH STRAIN OF S. C. BUFF AND WHITE LEGHORNS

The grandest lot of Pullets and Cockerels we have ever raised now await your inspection and orders. Our Buffs and Whites simply team with quality. 5,000 to select from.

500 of last year's breeders must be sold quick. Let us quote you prices.

T. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD, Prop.

EGBERT WILSON, Supt.



Manager.—“How many hens have you?”

The answer was given and a price per dozen of FIFTEEN CENTS BELOW that then being paid for strictly new laid eggs was offered and accepted. The clerk-manager evidently reasoned that as the farmer had not a large number of hens that the eggs—first saved—were rather stale and a price was offered accordingly. The foregoing conveys its own moral.

#### STRICTLY NEW LAID EGGS WANTED

It is imperative that farmers should bring none but strictly new laid eggs—still better if they are non-fertilized—to city market or private customer. They cannot successfully compete with the specialists if they do not bestir themselves. And I am happy to say I know of several farmers of this first class, who put up clean, uniform colored, strictly new laid eggs in a neat card board box with a printed label as follows:—

#### STRICTLY NEW LAID, NON-FERTILIZED EGGS.

These Eggs are from

DAVID SMITH,

Eggville Farm, Pulletsville,

And are guaranteed to be from well and cleanly fed hens. Sold only by

SHELL, WHITE & YOLK,  
Purveyors.

The clerk-manager above mentioned assured me that there was always a demand for new laid eggs at highest figures, especially when neatly put up. And it should also be remembered by farmers of the second class—that the fresher the eggs are that they take to store, in city or country, the better price will they receive. “Oh,” says some one, “we are always offered a low price.” Yes, because in the great majority of cases the eggs are not worth more. A producer can soon get his name up by supplying none but the best article IF HE CHOOSES TO TAKE THE TROUBLE. The pedlar the city or country store-keeper will soon learn your reliability.

If you have a good article you are in a position to demand a GOOD price. If you have NOT, you must take what is offered to you. I am aware of the “lions in the way” of the farmer of the second class, such as a distance from market, difficulty in keeping eggs from freezing in transit during winter, etc. But there is one thing he can certainly do and that is to sell for eating none but non-fertilized eggs. If from carefully and cleanly fed hens, such eggs will undoubtedly keep longer than fertilized ones, particularly in the summer season. But I do not wish to be understood as advising farmers, under any circumstances, to hold on to their eggs. EGGS CANNOT BE MARKETED TOO SOON AFTER BEING LAID IN ANY AND ALL CASES.

#### A POSSIBLE QUERY ANTICIPATED AND ANSWERED

But if we have no male birds with the hens, how can we breed? Such a

question is most likely to be asked. A way out of the difficulty is to pick out seven, nine or eleven of the best layers—I prefer two-year-old hens—and mate with them a vigorous yearling male. If the birds are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds or Orpingtons, specimens should be chosen for the breeding pen which are of correct market type as well as good layers. These selected birds may then be put into a small enclosure apart from the other hens. In this way it will not be long before the eggs required for hatching are saved, and possibly there may be some to spare for sale to neighbors, or other outside parties. The male bird should then be disposed of. The hens used as breeders should remain in the enclosure for ten or twelve days longer when they may be allowed to mix with the other birds.

IT SHOULD BE A CAST IRON RULE TO KEEP THE MALE BIRD AWAY FROM THE HENS WHICH LAY THE EGGS INTENDED FOR EATING PURPOSES. “Oh! but all this requires a lot of trouble,” it may be remarked. Is there any profitable department of farm work which does not require effort and perseverance?

As in the case of strictly new laid eggs, so is it necessary in placing the superior quality of poultry in the hands of the consumer, that care and scrupulous honesty govern your dealings with the purchaser, no matter whether in city or country.

#### RULES WHICH SHOULD BE OBSERVED

Before leaving this phase of our subject, we note conditions which should be observed in the production of selected eggs and the better quality of poultry, viz:—

SUMMER EGGS of undoubted freshness and flavor must be:

- Strictly new laid when sent to city dealer or sold to private customer.
- They should reach the consumer within one week of being laid.
- Non-fertilized.
- After being taken from nests—until shipped or sold—should be kept in a clean, well aired cool place, a sweet smelling cellar or cupboard.

#### WINTER EGGS:—

- Should be collected before being frozen.

## NEW YORK'S FIRST PRIZES WON BY BRADLEY BROS., LEE, MASS. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

At Madison Square Garden the last 20 years birds we bred and raised have won:



“WORLD'S CHAMPION OF 1906.”  
OUR \$2,000 MALE.

Winner of First Prize and Sweepstakes Special at New York's Greatest Barred Plymouth Rock Show, nearly 500 in line. Is descended from the sire of 1st Chicago Cockerel 1902; also from sire of First Chicago Male 1906. These and other Chicago 1st Winners were bred by us. Sons were winners in several shows, including New York and Boston.

ishing Carefully Mated Trios and Pens for breeding. Exhibition Pullets—Birds that can be depended upon for first-class results.

FREE: Illustrated Printed Matter telling of Winnings at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, etc.

#### 1st PRIZES

Total, more by over 11 per cent.

#### 1st PRIZES ON COCKERELS

More by .50 per cent.

#### 1st PRIZES ON MALES

More by 42 per cent.

Than any other exhibitor has won on any stock.

☞ All of the Silver Cups competed for have been won by us, three times out of five.

☞ Four 1st, Four 2nd, Three 3rd Prizes, besides other awards have been won by us at a single Madison Square Garden Show.

☞ Three times have Males of our breeding won four of the five prizes offered in the class, including firsts.

#### 24 of Our “Lee Belle” Line

of Females have been first winners at New York Shows alone.

First Prize in each of the two largest shows and *The Championship Prize* in what was considered the *strongest female competition of the year*, is a recent “Lee Belle” record by birds we bred, raised and sold. We have permission to state this, also the other records referred to.

First Prize Winnings at Chicago and Kansas City, and the largest shows outside of New York, which our birds have won for our customers, would alone be sufficient to demonstrate the superiority of our strain.

#### FOR SALE Breeding and Show Birds, both young

and old, bred from these same lines of New York and Boston First Prize Winners. We also make a specialty of furnishing

Bradley Bros.

Box A,

Lee, Mass.



(b) Sent to city dealer, customers or sold on market within ten days of laying.

(c) Kept meanwhile in clean, cool sweet smelling storing place.

(d) Preferably non-fertilized, but this is not so strictly insisted on as in the case of summer eggs, for in winter there is not the same risk of germ development.

**EGGS OF BOTH SEASONS:**—In order to have the desirable flavor, at all seasons, eggs should come from cleanly fed and kept hens. The fowls should not have access to decaying animal or vegetable matter. This particularly applies to summer. The nests at all times should be clean, comfortable and free from lice. The largest eggs will be laid by hens. Pullets may yield a greater number but their eggs will usually be found to be of smaller size. Whether laid by hens or pullets, the **EGGS TO BE OF LARGE SIZE AND GOOD QUALITY MUST COME FROM GENEROUSLY FED BIRDS.**

**POULTRY OF BEST QUALITY:**—To have market chickens of the desirable type and quality they require to be:—

(a) Of correct market type. This is brought about by breeding from parent stock of correct type.

(b) They should be carefully housed and regularly fed from time of hatching until saleable age.

(c) They should not be expected to "pick up all their own living." This practice is too common. Chickens so treated, or in any other way neglected, are not likely to make good market specimens, breeding stock or show birds.

(d) Chickens, their coops and colony houses should be kept free from lice. Lice-infested chickens do not thrive.

### RATION FOR THE FARMER. PERMITS THE USE OF TABLE KITCHEN AND FARM WASTE

The following ration should be suitable for all poultry keepers but especially farmers for it will permit of the use of the waste of table, kitchen and barn. We distinguish the waste as follows:—

**WASTE OF TABLE:**—What is left over from breakfast, dinner and supper, of oat or cornmeal porridge, scraps of meat, bread, potatoes or other articles. Salt or fat substances should not be utilized.

**KITCHEN WASTE:**—Potatoes, turnip and other vegetable peelings, etc., which should be cooked. In the pot in which these are boiled a surplus quantity of hot water should be left into which the table and kitchen waste and such ground grain or grains as are most convenient should be thrown.

The whole should then be thoroughly mixed in proportion of one half waste and one half ground grains, or thereabout, into a crumbly condition. (When cool it may be fed morning or afternoon in quantity of two pounds to fifteen hens, the latter presumably being under two years of age, as this class of food has been found most suitable for fowls of that age.

**NOON:**—About twelve ounces of oats should be thrown into each pen of fifteen fowls so that the latter may be kept in exercise searching for the grain in the litter on the floor. Cabbage or roots, such as mangels, turnips, etc., should be regularly supplied.

**AFTERNOON RATION:**—Should the mash be fed in the morning, whole wheat should be given at this feeding and thrown in the litter so as to cause the fowls to exercise in looking for it.

Care should be taken that this ration is not fed too late, especially in the winter, and that the layers go to roost with their crops filled.

Grit to assist digestion; crushed oyster shells or other form of lime with pure drinking water should be supplied regularly.

The foregoing ration should suit the requirements of the farmer who is in the more distant parts of the country and who has to be economical in obtaining his products of eggs and poultry, for his remuneration may be less than the farmer nearer markets of higher prices.

The farmer who is near city or town markets has opportunity to procure bones from the butchers to cut up in a bone cutter and many other forms of poultry foods. If necessary he can afford to purchase these for his profits are greater.

The object aimed at in the composition of the foregoing ration is to afford variety, the importance of which was emphasized in our first lesson in the November A. P. W.

It is not necessary to follow strictly the ration as outlined. It may be changed to suit conditions, but it is imperative that it should embrace egg and shell forming material, conserve constitutional vitality of the layers and that it be fed in such a manner as to induce, rather than retard exercise. Much, after all, will depend upon the "adaptability" shall I say "genius" of the poultry keeper.

I make no reference to the large poultry and egg producing plants throughout the country. They are in a class by themselves. They frequently represent much capital; at all times expert knowledge, and enjoy facilities which in the great majority of cases are unknown to the farmer.

# The Peerless "Ringlets"

## True to their tradition, are again Great Winners at New York

At the Imperial Madison Square Garden Show, 1909,

### E. B. Thompson's Barred Plymouth Rocks

Win First and Third and Special Prizes on Exhibition Pens; Special Prize Cock; Special Prize Cockerel; Numerous Specials on Hens and Pullets, and the Harding \$50.00 Challenge Silver Cup offered for Best Exhibition Pen.

The race at this 1909 New York Show was a Marathon for Speed and Quality. My First Prize Silver Cup Exhibition Pen was declared by Expert Opinion to be the Finest Ever Shown—a Paragon of Perfection—and Created a Sensation as the Finished Achievement in Modern Barred Rock Breeding.

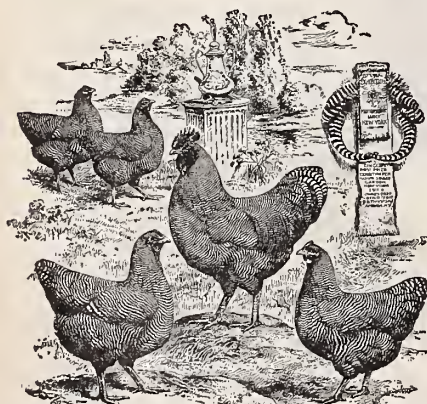
The "Ringlets" Are Always Imitated—But Never Equaled.  
They Are First in Record, First in Quality, and First in Popularity.

Their Record at New York for 22 Years is GOLD LINED—it is a Calendar of Successive Victories Demonstrating Step by Step Their Irresistible Advance towards the World's Absolute Leadership.

The Enormous Prestige of the "Ringlets," Created by Superlative Quality, Has Made Them the Standard by Which All Other Barred Rocks Are Judged.

I Now Have on My Farm the Largest and Finest Lot of Superior Exhibition and Breeding Birds I Ever Owned. They Show the "Ringlet" Barring and the Sharp Contrasting Colors that Win Under All Judges.

Richly Illustrated 58 Page Catalogue mailed upon request, it is full of original pictures of New York Winners From Life, 1,000 Grand Breeding and Exhibition Cockerels for sale. Elegant Hens and Pullets in any number. Show Birds Fit to Win in Any Competition. You may have the product of my skill reaped by 30 Years Experience at reasonable prices. Your wants will have my best and personal attention.



"Ringlet" First Prize Exhibition Pen and Winners of Sweepstake Silver Cup at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1909.

(See my other Ad. on Back Cover)

E. B. Thompson, Lock Box 330, Amenia, New York



# INTERPRETING THE STANDARD

Conducted by

J. H. Drevenstedt

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—Questions of general interest relating to the proper mating and breeding of Standard-bred poultry, as well as queries referring to the interpretation of the rules of the American Standard of Perfection will be answered in this department. Readers of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD are cordially invited to make this their correspondence school for their own information as well as for the benefit of thousands of other readers. If reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose postage.—Ed.]

## SILKIES

(M. V.)—Silkies were placed in the Bantam classes at the late revision of the American Standard of Perfection, August, 1909. They have been classed as belonging properly to the Bantam division, the weight limit in England being under three pounds for adult males. The Japanese Silkie is a very ancient breed of fowl, and like many Japanese productions in the animal and vegetable kingdom, attracted attention principally by their dwarf growth. The attempt to increase Silkies in size has not been received with favor by fanciers who understand the breed and value its distinctive features.

## PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCK FEMALE

(S. W.)—Yes, it is true that several breeders of Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks desire the feathers of the female in back, wingbow and breast to be "web, white penciled with black" with the undercolor white. Specimens of this color are said to have been produced but we have not seen any that had the pure white ground color, grayish white being the nearest approach to it.

## BIRCHEN WYANDOTTES

(N. V.)—There are no Birchen Wyandottes in America that we are

aware of. There are several breeders of this new variety in England, who claim to have made considerable progress in obtaining the correct lacing on the females, viz: "Web of feathers black, narrowly laced with white." The males are marked similar to the Birchen Games, the breast feathers being black laced with white, neck and saddle feathers white with solid black stripes, wingbows white, wing-bars black or feathers black laced with white. This variety when once perfected should prove very attractive the color scheme being striking and beautiful.

## BOURBON RED TURKEYS

(P. R. I.)—Bourbon Red Turkeys are popular in Kentucky, where they originated, but they are not solid red in color, the flights showing considerable white. Had they originated in that little eastern state, Rhode Island and been given the name Rhode Island Red Turkeys, they might be enjoying a boom the same as the now famous Rhode Island Red fowls. There is no danger of Bourbon Reds ever replacing the grand old Bronze variety, however.

## ROUEN DUCKS

(H. J.)—Rouen Ducks are the most popular of the parti-colored varieties, and are growing in favor every year. They are not only handsome to look at, but where the proper farm range

and water are present, Rouen ducks are very profitable. First class show specimens will weigh twenty pounds to the pair, some of the English winners exceeding that limit occasionally.

## THE FLUFF

(F. L.)—The fluff is composed of the soft downy feathers between and back of the thighs. These feathers, or down, are not laced, spangled or penciled, but partake of a blending of the particolors that make up the variety. On the sides of the body, mistakenly called fluff, by many, the feathers have a solid outer web and can be laced, spangled or penciled the same as in breast sections.

## GOLDEN WYANDOTTE UNDER-COLOR

(C. V.)—The Standard undercolor of a Golden Wyandotte cockerel is slate, but if it proves to be a rich golden bay unmixed with slate it will not handicap the bird to any extent if the surface color is all right. Usually the best surface color and lacing is found in birds with just such undercolor. As long as a cutting power is granted to judges at score card shows, undercolor will receive more consideration than it really deserves.

## MALAY GAME

(R. M.)—The Malay Game male is the tallest of all fowl, a good specimen attaining a height of twenty-six inches, although we occasionally find Black Langshan males that will equal Malays in height.

## ANCONAS

(C. A.)—The Ancona is not a new breed. It belongs to the Leghorn type or race of fowl being similar in shape and size.

\*\*\* Begin now to breed for health, vigor and vitality. If you do and keep it up for several seasons you will, with common sense management, win immunity from common poultry diseases. \*\*\*



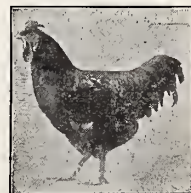
MIN-NE-HA-HA

## "Sibley's" Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

First Prize Winners Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis and Buffalo

1906-7-8-9.

IRVING A. SIBLEY, FRANK CHURCHILL, SIBLEY, PROPRIETORS



MO-HAWK

Our Winnings at Detroit, Mich, January 9-14, 1909, were as follows:

First, second, third and fourth on Cocks. First, second, third and fourth on Hens. First, second, third and fourth on Cockerels.  
 First and fifth on Pullets. First and second on Pens. The four Club Specials for Color and shape.  
 The Silver Loving Cup (valued at \$25.00) offered by the Mayor of Detroit for the best display of either rose or single comb Rhode Island Reds  
 The Silver Loving Cup (valued at \$20.00) offered by the Hotel Normandie for the best display of rose comb Rhode Island Reds  
 One Cut Glass Celery Dish, one Cut Glass Vase, one Silk Umbrella, together with several other special prizes.

We have fifty extra Choice young Cockerels, and about one hundred Pullets for sale for Exhibition and Breeding Purposes, ranging in prices from five dollars up. All birds from our own pens.

Send for our Catalog.

Our 1910 matings circular will be ready February 1st.

## IRVING A. and FRANK CHURCHILL SIBLEY,

1032 JEFFERSON BOULEVARD,

Box B,

SOUTH BEND, IND.





ARTHUR G. DUSTON,  
South Framingham, Mass.

## THE SHOW BIRD'S TOILET

J. H. Drevenstedt

(Continued from page 74)

clean; then the back, tail, fluff, breast and body in rotation as named. After you have washed the bird clean, get all the water you can out of plumage and then place bird in tub number two. Thoroughly rinse bird, taking a sponge and getting clean water through every part of plumage, using one hand to loosen up feathers. Take plenty of time for this and when you have all soap washed out, place bird in tub number three and do the work over again. In this way you are sure to get all soap out of plumage.

"Washing birds is not such a difficult job once you get the knack. After getting all water possible out of plumage, dip bird in bluing water, letting it drain, and then get all water possible out of plumage again. Now place bird on a barrel covered with clean cloth so there is no danger of the bird getting dirty; take sponge and get all water possible out of plumage, with the towel dry plumage as much as possible, then take fans and fan bird, all the time picking out the plumage, that is separating the feathers. This will make bird fluffy and fine when dried. Place bird in a warm room or near a warm stove, not too close to a hot stove, for the heat will curl the damp feathers and ruin your work. In a few hours the bird will be dry and as white as snow.

In Massachusetts resides a clever breeder of White Wyandottes, a fancier who has shown this popular variety from its start in the 'eighties up to the present time. And the superb condition of his show specimens was always a striking feature. We refer to Arthur G. Duston, South Framingham, Mass.

In reply to our question as to how he conditions his birds and what he thinks of the bleaching process, Mr. Duston replies as follows:

### FITTING A BIRD FOR THE SHOW

"Fitting a bird for the show is an art and only after years of experience can one gain all the points and phases

of the work. Everything must be all ready before starting, three tubs of water—one hot, one luke-warm and one cold, with a small quantity of bluing in it (about what would ordinarily be used in rinsing clothes), Ivory or any good white soap. Have plenty of hot water if you are to wash many, to renew your tubs with, and a good hot fire to dry the birds out quickly. After thoroughly wetting the bird in hot water, scrub as you would a rag, rubbing into the feathers a quantity of soap, and when thoroughly clean rinse in warm water, taking care to get rid of all the soap, then rinse again in bluing water, hold it up so it will drain off some, give a teaspoonful of brandy, or what is better whiskey, to keep from catching cold and your bird is ready for the coop. Of course it is dripping wet, but by watching a bit and adding fresh sawdust from time to time, it is ready for the heat and drying. Place in an exhibition-coop beside the fire, and have two inches of dry pine sawdust in the bottom and see that it is thoroughly dry before removing from the heat. Don't attempt to dry too quickly; if you do, you will see bunches of those crinkled, curling feathers so often seen in the show room; lots of heat but not too close to it, should be the rule. Feel under the wings for dampness to ascertain whether dry or not. There is one thing I always look out for; do not take the bird out into the cold from the warm room which has been allowed to cool off, but keep in coops, reducing the fire until the room is the same as the outside temperature, and you will never have any trouble from colds.

"The bird is thoroughly dry, now you must clean its legs, every scale must be cleaned the same as you would under your finger nail, toes and all. Then rub with sweet oil and alcohol, half and half, to brighten and smooth off the knife scratches.

"For the head and face, just cleanse while in the show room with witch hazel, or the sweet oil mixture; not too much or too often with the witch hazel, as it will cause a white scale to form all over the head. If you have done your work well, your bird is at his best and ready for the judge and you have, in a perfectly legitimate way, put from two to five points on him.

"I have, in writing this, assumed that you have two months before the show picked the bad and broken feathers from the plumage, and taken care that the new feathers have not been eaten by lice, so that the condition of the plumage and the health is as near perfect as can be.

"You bring up the matter of bleaching white fowls and there is no reason why I should not discuss it. Last spring I had a visitor who had done considerable traveling and after some talk on this subject, he drew from his pocket a book and read me the formula for bleaching white birds. Now life is too short, and I am too busy a man to wash a bird and then deliberately apply one wash and after a certain time another and then something else. I cannot remember how many nor do I want to. I have been told that I am a "bleacher" for the reason that I wash a bird times enough to get it as white as I want it. I have

### I HAVE SIX HUNDRED

## Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Golden Sebright Bantams

of high breeding and exhibition quality for sale at reasonable prices  
Mention "American Poultry World"

D. T. HEIMLICH

Jacksonville, Ill.

## BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS THE ORIGINAL BURDICK NUGGETS

Come to headquarters. We do not show and are not afraid to sell our best. We have now hundreds of youngsters that have the size, shape and color to win at the largest shows. Every bird shipped on approval. If not satisfactory return, and I will pay Express charges one way.

100 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE AT \$5 EACH

The Nugget Poultry Farm, C. L. Pensyl, Prop., Bloomsburg, Pa.

## SUMNER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for exhibition and breeding. Raised from my pens 1 to 5, containing winners of 81 prizes in leading eastern shows 1908-9. They are not only good, but EVERY BIRD IS FROM PRIZE WINNING PARENTS, and will produce winners. It is the blood that counts in breeding. Illustrated booklet free.

F. Warren Sumner, St. Andrew Poultry Yards, South Elizabeth, N.J.

# Great International Show

OF POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PET STOCK

Buffalo, N. Y., January 25 to 29, 1910

A card addressed "INTERNATIONAL SHOW" 309 BRISBANE BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y., will bring you a Premium List, December 10, 1909.



to have a WHITE bird when I start and as I understand it those who bleach do not. A certain well-known breeder told me that he could take the brassiest bird he ever saw and in an hour have it a pure white. Of what value is the bird as a breeder and if it will not breed white doesn't the practice hurt the breed? If it is not faking, why do these people all deny bleaching?

"When you can go along the aisle of a poultry show, Madison Square Garden or any other, and see loads of feathers dropping from the birds, coop and aisle littered, the feathers so brittle that they break at touch, the birds picking themselves continually, it looks funny, don't it? I remember almost the first time I heard of bleaching. A male was shown at New York with a big patch of feathers off the back. It was claimed that some one had reached into the coop and pulled the feathers. When, the next year I think it was, a pen was shown by the same party and the feathers came off in handfuls when being judged, the secret was out. Jokingly, I told the party the next fall he ought to tell me how to do it. He said he would; I then thanked him and said I did not want to know, then I would not be accused of doing it. Now, if it does not hurt, why do all these people deny it, and why are those who do not do so afraid to buy of those who do?"

"One party told me that he did not know but the best thing to do was to

drop all agitation and if the judge detected real faking to throw out the bird, and sometimes I confess it seems as well. You cannot stop it all round, and I look forward to next year with fear and trembling when I take my birds to Madison Square Garden (if I do not sell for that show) when I know I may meet certain competition, because of the ability to fit (?) a bird as shown by some. Have I made this statement too broad? I have never happened to meet this competition, so that will relieve any who have shown against me in the past. Yes, I will say frankly, these measures will react on the breed as do corresponding acts, on other things in the different walks in life."

White Leghorns are extensively bred in New York and New Jersey. White eggs are a high priced commodity in the New York market, and White Leghorns, as exhibited at the Madison Square Garden show last year are of the choicest brand. It takes great birds to win the blue ribbon at that great show and condition is a prime factor in determining where the awards are to be placed. Probably no breeder in the United States has had a longer and more successful career in the show room than D. W. Young. He is a White Leghorn fancier from crown to toe, and he inherited his love for this great fowl from his father who bred White Leghorns thirty or more years ago.

How Mr. Young prepares his Leg-



D. W. YOUNG,  
Monroe, N. Y.

horns for show purposes and what he thinks of the bleaching process, especially written for the benefit of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD readers, follows:—

"Washing and preparing birds for show depends entirely upon the pains one takes and the neatness with which each little detail is carried out for a poorly washed bird looks worse than one that has not been washed at all.



## POULTRY PROFITS INSURED

YOU can insure your poultry profits without cost if you will use the "Tycos" Thermometers in your Incubators and brooders. "Tycos" means "Temperature Insurance." A "Tycos" Thermometer does not cost any more than some others, but a cheap Thermometer is dear at any price, for it's unreliable. If you use an inferior Thermometer you will undoubtedly have little or no success with your poultry. If you use a "Tycos" your profits are assured.

The skill and experience of nearly 60 years is back of every thermometer we manufacture.

We have studied the temperature requirements in artificial incubation for 30 years. To insure permanency in Thermometers, the tubes must be thoroughly seasoned—glass after cooling contracts slowly for a long period of time—slightly diminishing the size of the bulb. This

contraction is eliminated in "Tycos" Thermometers by storing the finished tubes. Thermometers may look alike, but it is the hidden quality that counts for

### ACCURACY—STABILITY—PERMANENCY

We carry in stock,—ageing, 200,000 Incubator Thermometer Tubes. Every "Tycos" Thermometer Tube is entirely free from air; placed in horizontal position the column of mercury will draw back to the bulb.

It's the character of the tube that counts—hidden qualities.

The Thermometer is the smallest part of your incubator investment—the best incubator is no better than the poorest, and fertile eggs prove sterile if the Thermometer is wrong—see that your Thermometers are branded "Tycos"

Many prominent incubator manufacturers supply "Tycos" Thermometers exclusively, for they learned years ago that it was good business judgment to use only the best.

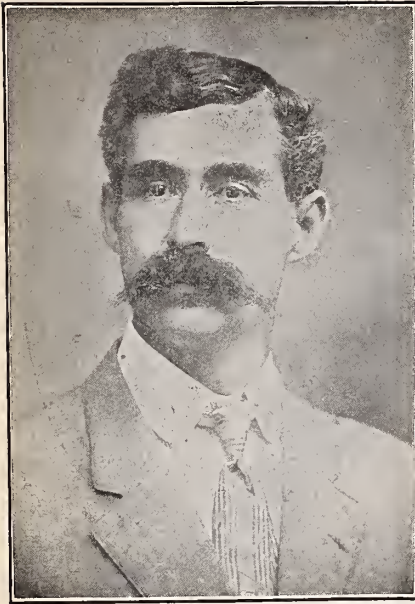
When you buy an incubator see that it has a "Tycos." If it does not, insist upon having a "Tycos." Write to-day for booklet, "THERMOMETER FACTS." It's FREE.

# "Tycos"

It's the Taylor  
Brand of Quality

Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y.





FRANK H. DAVEY,  
Yonkers, N. Y.

My method of fitting birds for the show room is as follows:

"After confining the bird in an exhibition coop for three or four days, in order to accustom him to confinement, I take a basin of hot water, soap and scrub with a nail brush his head, comb, legs and feet thoroughly. Next take five tubs of soft water, the first being heated to a temperature of about 110 degrees. Submerge the bird, head and all in this tub. After the feathers are soaked through to the skin, I take a cake of Ivory soap and rub it well into the feathers until a lather is formed. Am not afraid of using too much soap. After I am sure the bird is clean, I rinse off as much of the suds as possible in this water. Next the bird is put in tub number two, which water is heated to about 90 degrees, and rinsed well in this. Then put in tub number three, same temperature, and rinse carefully in this water. Next placed in tub number four, same temperature, then in tub number five, which is cold and blued a little more than is ordinarily used for laundry work. After taking bird out of the last tub, he is placed in a room heated to about 90 degrees, in a training coop about three feet square, with clean cut straw or shavings for litter, being very careful to keep it clean so that the feathers will not become soiled. Of course, it pays to look after the birds while they are drying as the feathers are liable to become twisted, especially the sickle feathers of the male birds. In about twenty-four hours after this is done the plumage will be in perfect shape and the bird, if he is white naturally, will be perfectly clean and as white as snow.

"As for bleaching birds, I really do not know of any chemical that will bleach a yellow quill white without injuring the bird. If there is, and it is used, I call it faking pure and simple."

At the great show in the East, com-

petition is unusually keen in the White Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte classes. Winning specimens must be "fit as a fiddle" and in "silk attire" to get the coveted blue ribbon. At Madison Square Garden, for the past three or four years, the excellent condition of the Greystone Poultry Farm White Plymouth Rocks has been favorably commented upon by the craft. The credit for this fine showing belongs to Frank H. Davey, Manager of Samuel Untermyer's splendid poultry plant at Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Davey is an old, careful and experienced breeder of poultry, a man who "does things and "does them right." How he prepares his birds is best told by Mr. Davey himself, in the following words:—

"About two months before the date of the show, go over all your show birds and remove all broken and off colored feathers which, if pulled at this time may come in perfect, as off colored feathers are often caused by a bruise or an injury to the feather when it is forming. The females must, at this

time, be separated from the males to prevent breaking feathers. Go over each bird with a good insect powder to make sure they are free from lice. On

## ERMINE ORPINGTONS

Ask the Originator for information and literature concerning this newest of the Orpingtons and handsomest of the "Columbians."  
A. L. GOODWIN, Box 276, Melrose Highlands, Mass

## ANCONA SPECIALIST

When you want the Best Quality at Reasonable prices, let me have your order. I have the Best Chicks I ever had. Many of them from my winners at Madison Square Garden. At this show, 1908-09, I won 1st and 4th Hens in the largest and best class ever exhibited there.  
Anconas are Profit Payers. Mention Am. Poultry World  
FRANK W. MAINS, MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.



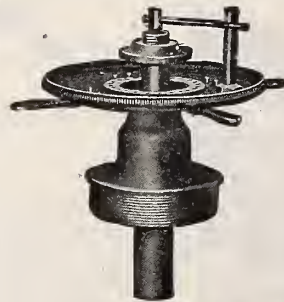
## "VICTOR" DARK CORNISH

I'm offering the best show birds and breeders without reserve, because of removal.

W. S. TEMPLETON, Box 555  
DAKOTA, ILL.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

My Improved Line of Incubator and Brooder Supplies is now ready, and embodies some of the most remarkable and valuable improvements in the history of artificial incubation.



Acme Alcohol Burner

My very Latest Invention is my ACME ALCOHOL BURNER, designed exclusively for Incubator and Brooder use. This burner will fit any lamp bowl. It burns the cheap, denatured alcohol, the new fuel, clean, safe, smokeless, and odorless. Denatured alcohol is rapidly taking the place of gasoline and kerosene for lighting, cooking and heating.

It is not only the coming fuel for heating Incubators and Brooders, it is the right now fuel. My Acme Alcohol Burner is perfectly simple, and simply perfect, and is absolutely fire proof. Burns a beautiful blue flame, and is always under perfect control. This burner will fit any of my lamps, also any ordinary lamp bowl. Denatured alcohol is now on sale at all drug stores, but if you can't get it at your local dealer's, I am in position to supply you direct at wholesale prices.

My Improved Acme Automatic Lamp. Air feed. No valve, float, or other mechanism to get out of order. Oil level in wick chamber always same depth, insures uniform flame, even heat.

My New Acme Jr., one of the neatest and most convenient lamps ever devised

My Improved Acme Kerosene Burner, with automatic flame controller, the best and safest kerosene burner in the world for Incubator and Brooder use.

My New Tandem Thermostat Regulator. Twice as powerful, accurate and sensitive as any other. Equipped for combined damper and flame regulation Fits any incubator. I also make many other styles of regulators.

The Famous Peerless Incubators. Automatic regulation of heat, moisture and ventilation. Hatches the largest percentage of fertile eggs, with least expense. Over 25,000 in successful operation.

My New Lampless Brooder, the greatest brooder invention of the age. No lamp, no tank, no attention required, yet it raises chicks like the old hen.

I manufacture a complete line of Incubator and Brooder supplies and fixtures, consisting of lamps, tanks, heaters, regulators, legs, trays, etc., in fact everything to repair or remodel your old machines or to build new ones.

Illustrated plans for building the Famous Peerless Incubators and Lampless Brooders. These plans are complete in every detail, with numerous photographic views, showing step by step every stage of construction. Catalogue and Full Particulars FREE. Send today, right now while you think of it, and remember, if you trade with me, both you and I will be making money; if you don't trade with me, we both lose. It's up to YOU. Address:—

HENRY M. SHEER, Manager,

H. M. SHEER CO.,

The House of Quality,

Box A. 7, QUINCY, ILL.



stormy days they should be confined to the buildings. If the birds are quite dirty, they will require two washings to get them in the best possible condition. The first wash should be about two weeks before show time. If possible, have a warm room in which to wash them, clean your show coop thoroughly and litter well with coarse shavings or cut straw. I prefer the shavings, as they are less liable to stain the plumage while it is wet. Place coops quite close to the stove where you can get a heat of about 90 degrees, even a little warmer will not hurt them until they commence to dry.

"Be sure to have a good supply of hot soft water. Fill two wash tubs half full of warm water as is comfortable to the hand. Fill the third tub two-thirds full of cold water with the chill taken off. This tub is for the bluing. If you intend washing twice, enough bluing can be used to show quite plainly when the bird is dry. This will mostly disappear or will wash out at the second washing and will help to remove any stains or creaminess.

"For the washing you will require:—Ivory soap, a good sized soft sponge and two or three towels. Place the bird in the tub of warm water, keep the left hand on back, to prevent flying out of the tub. Use plenty of soap, go through every section thoroughly always rubbing with the feathers and not against them. When you have the bird thoroughly lathered, begin at the head and clean each section thoroughly; do not leave a section of the bird

until you are sure every particle of the dirt is removed. If you skip from one section to another, you are sure to miss some spots which will spoil the job.

"Do not make the mistake of using too little soap; the feathers, being oily, will not take the water until they are thoroughly soaped. Legs and feet should be thoroughly scrubbed with a soft brush. When you have thoroughly removed the dirt, place the bird in the other tub of warm water and rinse thoroughly; here you will need your sponge,—go through every section just as thoroughly as in washing and remove every particle of the soap. This will require nearly as much time as it did to wash the bird. If the soap is not thoroughly removed, the plumage will not take the bluing water except in the spots where it is removed and the result would be the blotchy plumage which we often see in the show room. It also causes the feathers to mat together, feel sticky to the touch, and will catch every particle of dust there is going.

"When the bird is thoroughly rinsed, dip two or three times in the bluing water and hold long enough to make sure the water gets thoroughly through the plumage. Place the bird on a draining board or box and get all the water out of the feathers you can with the sponge, then wipe with the towel and place in drying coops. See that they do not crowd in the corners of the coops and bend the tail feathers while drying as it is very hard to get them back to their natural shape again. After they are thoroughly

dried they should be placed in good roomy pens well littered with straw. Do not allow them any place to dust themselves; handle them all you can; place them occasionally in a training coop, pose them with your hand also with a stick and keep at it until they hold the pose for several seconds.

"The second wash should be the same as the first except less bluing should be used. Do not use enough so that it is visible after the bird is dry.

Their food during this conditioning period will depend on the condition of the birds. Those that lack flesh and weight should be liberally fed on wheat and corn and a little sunflower seed with a light supply of green food of some kind and a little raw, lean beef every day. Those that are overfat should be fed sparingly with wheat, oats and green food. Physic thoroughly with salts twice during the two weeks.

"The final preparation for the show room, after the last wash consists of fluffing them by raising a few feathers at a time and blowing through the fluffy parts of the feathers with a small bellows or fan. Clean the comb, wattles and legs by rubbing with a moderately stiff brush and rubbing them over with a soft cloth dampened with a little alcohol and sweet oil."

\*\*\* Quality counts for success. It is the man who produces fowls, chickens, or eggs just a little better than those of his competitors, that makes the biggest profits in the long run. \*\*\*

# BREEDS COME AND GO

During my thirty years' experience breeding Fancy Poultry, I have watched the coming of new varieties, how they attract the attention of the buying public for a season or two, but having no utility qualities they soon lose public favor. With



'My papa wants to sell you this wooster'

## U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

it is quite different. Ever since their first introduction their popularity has increased by leaps and bounds, until today they are the most beautiful and profitable fowl bred. The cause for this is their superior table qualities as well as their being the best egg producing breed we have. This is why they are

### MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

Our recent winning of every prize but one at the 1909 Indiana State Fair is proof enough that our birds are better this season than ever before. We have thousands to select from, all farm reared, strong, vigorous birds. Exhibition birds, selected breeders, and utility flocks, regular egg machines. Sure to please you. Send two dimes for my 56-page catalog, worth dollars to anyone. And remember when buying U. R. Fishel's White Rocks you receive blood lines no other breeder can give you.

U. R. FISHEL,

Box B,

HOPE, INDIANA



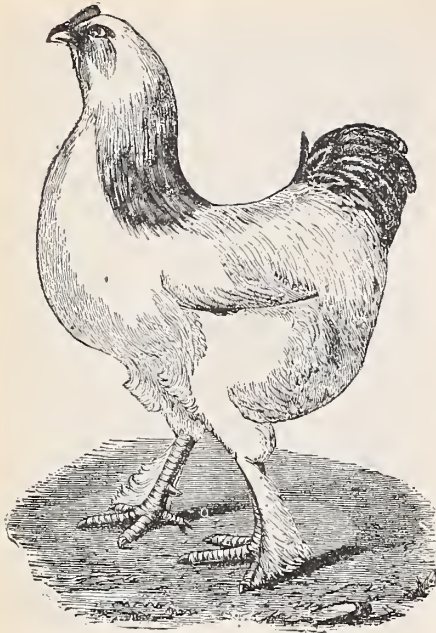


Fig. 1.—The Felch Male Type of 1874.  
(From an old print.)

## LIGHT BRAHMAS AS A STANDARD VARIETY

J. H. Drevenstedt

(Continued from page 72)

by the beauty of the flower or the chicken. The eye and brain seem to work in unison, and it is rarely a good judge of a flower and a chicken goes wrong in his estimate of the good points of either. They have the trained eye and the intuition to select and develop their subjects into the ideal made by them. Some people would look upon this as "Love's Labor Lost" and a trifle too intense for practical purposes. In a commercial sense, this may be true, as far as the Standard-bred poultry business is concerned. In the latter, there are two classes of fanciers, viz: First, the men who study to produce and improve a variety of fowl; second, the fellows who produce, breed, exhibit and sell fowls for what "there is in it." Both have their uses in this rather flexible poultry world of ours. Candidly speaking, one can't get along without the other. But the quiet fellow, plodding along in the obscurity of a small town, producing year after year better specimens of the breeder's art, is forgotten and ignored in the noise of publicity given to the big advertiser and exhibitor who breeds—and buys—to coin.

George Purdue was perhaps a "magnificent blend" of both. He was not only the "Luther Burbank" of featherdom, but was a shining light—and sometimes a shining mark—in the commercial poultry world as well. He was a successful exhibitor and later on, a very highly esteemed Judge of Light Brahmas.

But our good old friend Purdue was very intense and earnest in all his work. We knew him long and well, and cannot resist the temptation to tell a few stories at his expense, but to his credit we hope.

Some twenty years ago, Mr. Purdue

"happened in" at "Billy" Stanton's old Chicken Emporium in Dey Street, New York, and had the usual chicken talk with the old crowd that patronized the place. He was greatly interested in some Brahmas, Stanton had on sale there and took out his memorandum book to make some notes of some, when a little piece of paper was wafted away by the gentle breezes and lost among the coops and boxes. Mr. Purdue was greatly worried and excited over the occurrence, and everybody in the place started to hunt for the little scrap of paper. When it was finally found and restored to Mr. Purdue, one innocent chicken man asked: "I suppose it was a check, Mr. Purdue, that you had lost?" The old Brahma fancier cast a withering glance at the speaker and answered: "No Sir! It was the mating list of my Brahmas, of vast more importance, Sir."

That was the crux of the situation and revealed the true fancier.

On another occasion, we visited Mr. Purdue at his home in Orange, N. J., and looked over his Light Brahma selections for a New York show which was to be held at the American Institute Building in the latter part of the 'eighties. It may have been 1888 or 1889, we forget just which. Mr. Purdue put us through a course of sprouts, a very proper thing to do with such novices as we were in those days. He had about twenty choice pullets penned up and asked us to pick out the best five, which we did to the best of our ability, and the selection evidently satisfied Mr. Purdue. "Now," remarked the latter, "pick out the best two of the five." That was a harder job than we bargained for, but we finally selected the first and second and there was precious little choice between the two, we thought. Mr. Purdue thought differently and explained it thus: "The second is the best bird. You failed to look at her head and neck from the front. Had you done so, you would have found that her hackle extends around to the throat-latch showing the striping which the first specimen failed to do." That was a very good object lesson, one that we, in after years, appreciated more highly than we did at the time. It was simply another proof of the thoroughness of the master-fancier who bred these birds.

Those five pullets were the finest in color we ever saw in those days, yet not one of those birds won a prize under the score card at the New York Show. They were ahead of the times and failed to "score up" under the

card in the hands of a good but mechanical judge.

This proved a bitter disappointment to George Purdue and only intensified his feeling toward the score-card to such an extent that he came out openly for comparison judging and was gratified to see his efforts in this direction successful, for when the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was incorporated, Mr. Purdue was one of the stockholders and officers, and the first exhibition in the new Madison Square Garden was judged by comparison. That was in 1891 and every show since that year has been judged by comparison, and so have other great shows in the East. The influence of a great fancier is very potent when exerted at the proper time in progressive and just cause.

George Purdue is no longer active in the fancy, his business as florist keeping him occupied the greater part of each day during the year, but when the New York Show opens up, the old Brahma fancier makes his annual pilgrimage to the Madison Square Garden and just "look 'em over" same as he used to do in his palmy days as an exhibitor or judge.

The high esteem in which he is held by his fellow Brahma fanciers is conclusive evidence of their good fellowship and unselfish acknowledgment of his achievement, the Light Brahma.

### BRAHMAS AS LAYERS

That Light Brahmas are great layers, when properly selected, fed and handled, no fair minded and observing poultry raiser will deny. Not only are they prolific layers when eggs are in demand during the winter months, but they shell out eggs that are of fine size, shape and color.

Probably no one man has done more

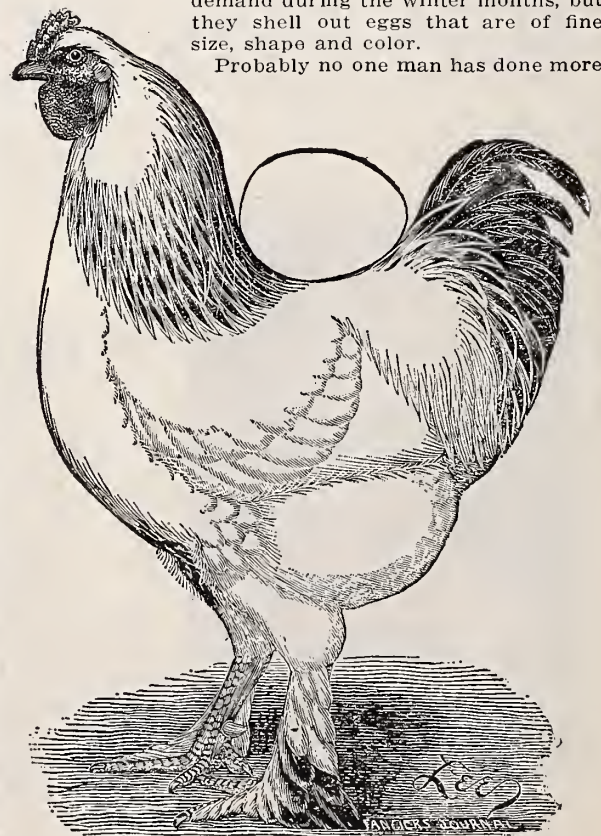


Fig. 2.—The Felch Male Type of 1891.  
(From the *Fanciers' Journal*.)



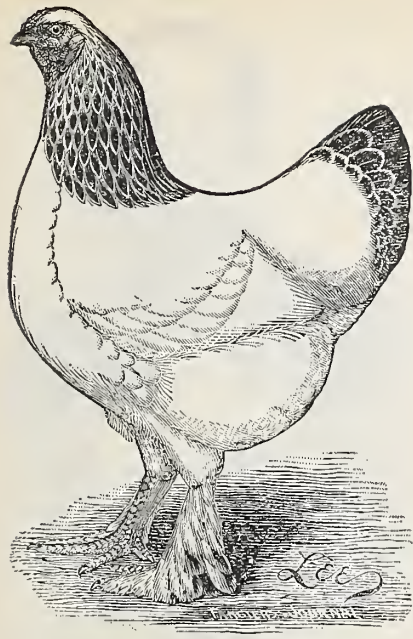


Fig. 3.—The Felch Female Type of 1891.

"The true Brahma can be termed oblong in appearance, and an old saying was that 'they were an oblong bandbox on legs.' This remark was made by the Hon. George B. Loring on inspecting them at Framingham in 1863. The remark disposes of the Cochin characteristics at a bound. We mean by this expression that all descriptions, such as medium length as in neck, back, tail, legs, etc., in contradistinction with Cochin shape, that Brahmas are lengthy while Cochins are short. The description, "breast full, broad and round and carried well forward," all this comes by an oval sweep from throat to point of keel, and the quarters so-called being globular, this fullness and prominence just in front of wingbows gives the Brahma length of body far more than any length of back. If the saddle be of right shape, concave, being neither straight nor convexed, with the breast we described, we get the shape Mr. Loring termed oblong. The word suits me to a T. This form gives us an apparent equal breast and posterior weight. In the females, however, there is a slightly heavier rear weight.

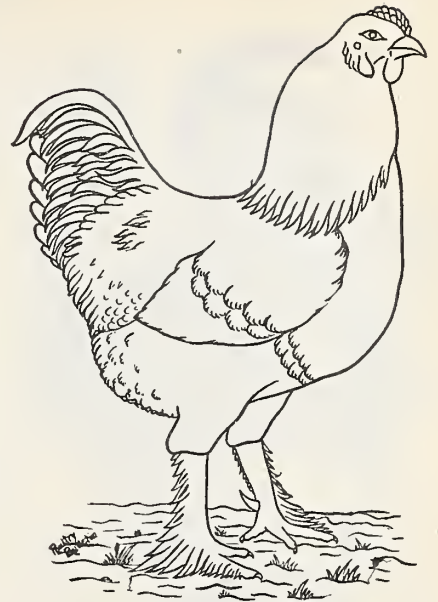


Fig. 4.—Light Brahma Profile, 1889. (From an old drawing by John Rumbold.)

to sing the praises of the Light Brahma, than Isaac K. Felch of Natick, Mass. "Uncle Isaac" as he was called decades ago—and the name sticks to this day—believed the Light Brahma to be IT with the big I, when it came to laying eggs. He also believed in the egg type of the Brahma, and year in and year out, he would harp on that point whenever the occasion demanded. We will quote his own words respecting the superior qualifications of Brahmas, especially the "egg type" of which he never tired of speaking, as layers of large brown eggs. In an exhaustive article on Light Brahmas, published in the *Fanciers Journal*, November 28, 1891, Mr. Felch wrote:

"These oblong, full-breasted, prolific birds gave G. P. Fay 192 eggs each, and the eight hatched and reared sixty-four chicks in twelve months. Their broad heads, full throats, heavy eyebrows, prime weight, yet elastic carriage, made significant the expression which involuntarily escaped the beholder as he exclaimed: 'They are grand birds.' They are surely the aristocracy of the poultry yard, and their record has never been beaten.

"Have we not as breeders the right to claim the shape in which the largest product of eggs comes as being the true one? To verify the merits of the shape as seen in these birds my brother divided a flock of twenty sisters, putting nine that had this prominent

breast and oblong structure in one pen, and in the next pen of like dimensions and yards the eleven others that had more puffy plumage and convexed backs. The nine laid larger and a greater number of eggs than did the eleven during the season. We have noted the difference ever since, and the closer we keep to the proper shape and blood, the larger the eggs and the deeper the color and the greater the number of them.

"Have you ever before noted how indicative of the breed's shape are the eggs the fowls lay? Are not all the breeds that taper from breast to tail, like the Hamburgs and Games, layers of eggs pointed in the extreme as compared to those laid by other

## Orpington Importation

We have just received 34 Single Comb White Orpington Pullets and six Magnificent Cockerels from Frank Sissons, England. Bred from Crystal Palace Winners of last year. These birds are for sale at \$25 each and up. Also have some Imported Buffs of great size and wonderful type. Our Blacks could not be improved upon in England. **CHEVIOT POULTRY FARM, CINCINNATI, OHIO**

# YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

I HAVE NO OTHER BREED

I HAVE WON more prizes at Madison Square Garden, New York, in the last ten years than all others combined. My winnings at Madison Square Garden this year are as follows:

First, second, third and fourth cock. First, second, third and fourth cockerel. First, second, third and fourth hen. First, second, third and fourth pullet. First pen. The President's Silver Cup, and every other special offered.

You cannot win without my strain. Every bird that won at Madison Square Garden this year was directly from my yards, or from my strain, excepting one pen.

They have been the leading winners for 30 years in America's greatest shows from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

It is the most prolific laying strain on earth and has been in hundreds of laying contests over the whole world, and has not yet been defeated.

Mating lists free. Stock for sale at all times. Hundreds of grand cockerels and pullets at reasonable prices,—quality considered.



D. W. YOUNG

Box 2-W

MONROE, N. Y.





I. K. FELCH.  
(From an old print in 1875.)

breeds? The Crahma with its almost equal breast and posterior weight gives us an egg with a slight difference in the two ends, and their curved lines of neck, back, breast, etc., are fine fac-similes of the outlines of their eggs. If an egg were large enough it would fit the back of a perfect Brahma male."

Mr. Felch came in possession of a pair of Light Brahma pullets in 1854 but it was in 1856 that he secured the male that furnished the foundation blood of his strain of Brahmas. This bird had a peacomb and was a straight descendant from the birds found by Knox in 1847. The portrait of "Uncle Isaac" above is from an old print, but the well known features of this old fancier and breeder of Brahmas will be readily recognized by his friends and exhibitors who have met, talked and argued with him in the past. We regret we have no portrait of his brother, Henry F. Felch, the latter being the able "right bower" on the Felch farm, when it came to handling Light Brahmas for laying purposes.



I. K. FELCH, Veteran Poultry Judge and Fancier.  
(From a recent portrait.)

**"THE MAN WHO MADE BRAHMA HISTORY"**

Charles Cogswell Plaisted, whose portrait we present herewith, was born in Maine, July 30th, 1825. He was what might be termed "a fancier by birth," and evidently liked and admired about every breed in existence at his time. But he will be remembered chiefly as "the man who made Brahma history." Since 1856, and for many years afterward, Mr. Plaisted gave his attention to Light Brahmas exclusively, and his experience with the latter was most thorough and complete. As a writer he commanded universal respect for his thorough treatment of all subjects considered by him. He was a firm believer in the doctrine that whatever is worth knowing in a business, should be known by all concerned, and an admirer of that old fashioned sentence, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

What Mr. Plaisted wrote in regard to the Light Brahma fowl as a layer, even in those early days of its development, will prove interesting and instructive today. In 1874 he made the following statements:

"The Light Brahma fowls being so generally introduced over the United States, as well as Europe, and their qualities having been so thoroughly tested as poultry and egg-producers, I think it can be safely asserted that they are the leading variety in America. It may perhaps be well, at this time, to recapitulate a few of the points and arguments in their favor.

"In the first place, they can be kept at home, fences four feet high being sufficient to keep them confined. On this account they are best adapted for large towns and cities, requiring no extra high fencing to prevent their trespassing on the neighbors. High fences are quite objectionable about residences, and they also shade the grounds, to the detriment of the fowls, who require plenty of unobstructed sunlight.

"Their health remains unimpaired, however small the yard, and they will lay as well in winter as in summer, if well fed, and proper attention is paid to cleanliness.

"Some assert, as an objection, that the Brahmas are enormous eaters. When the chickens are from three to eight months old, they consume a large quantity of food; but it must be borne in mind that they make from six to eight pounds of flesh, while the smaller breeds make from two to four pounds. At maturity, these fowls can be kept on as small a quantity of food as the lesser varieties. Let those who doubt this try the experiment of placing, in the same sized apartments, ten Brahma hens one year old, and an equal number of Leghorns, feeding them all the same kind and amount of food daily. It will be found that the Brahmas thrive quite as well as the others. As an explanation of this, may be mentioned the fact that Brahmas do not exercise one half as much as the smaller varieties. They take the day leisurely, while the others work, scratching and picking nearly the whole time. Brahmas flourish in small yards, because they are natural-



C. C. PLAISTED, "The man who made Brahma History."  
(From a rare old print.)

ly averse to roaming. They exercise so little that their houses should be made very warm in winter to insure good laying. They are great winter layers, if well cared for.

"Their flesh is of very fine quality, the broilers or matured fowls being alike satisfactory for the table. For broiling they are large enough when

**SEE WHAT PURVIS OF "POULTRY" SAYS ABOUT THE BOB WHITE FARM. DECEMBER ISSUE.**



**LEGHORNS**

**BROWN AND WHITE**  
The greatest layers bred--- 242 to 256-egg strains White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. and S. C. Reds.  
Catalogue free.  
W. W. KULP  
Box 12, POITSTOWN, PA.

**Barred Plymouth Rocks**  
RINGLET STRAIN. WINNERS . . . LAYERS

**S. C. Brown Leghorns**

Exhibition and Utility Stock for Sale.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Chas. C. Wine, Box 26, Mt. Sidney, Va.

**R. G. RICHARDSON**

Breeder of  
AMERICA'S FAVORITE STRAIN OF

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**

They always win where exhibited. Winning at Boston the last five years.

R. F. D. 2, Box B, Lowell, Mass.

**LOOK AT THESE PRICES FOR POULTRY PRINTING**

**1000** Fine white Envelopes, Letter Heads, Cards, Bill Heads, Shipping Tags, Statements, etc., 500 for 75c, 250 for 55c. All kinds of printing equally low. We use first-class material and do high grade work. Best equipped M. O. printing plant in U. S. Book, Job and Commercial work at 50 per cent. less than your local printers will charge. Fine line of cuts to select from. Cat. cuts, samples free.  
West Park Printing Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.

**BUFF COLUMBIANS**

**BUFF COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**  
**BUFF COLUMBIAN ROCKS**  
**THE COMING BUFFS. Handsomest, Largest, Most Vigorous of Columbians**

**START NOW** with a rising breed. No finer birds to be found than in my "Originator's Strain" of these varieties.  
Egg orders booked before January earn a liberal discount. An extra setting free to first American Poultry World customer from each State.

**EDW. CONE, MUSKEGON, MICH.**



CONNECTICUT BOARD OF AGRICULTURE INSTITUTES  
"POULTRY DAY"

Through the efforts of Hon. George A. Cosgrove, President Connecticut Poultry Association and member of the State Board of Agriculture, the latter body will have a "poultry day" at its next annual meeting, which will be held in New Haven, December 7th, 8th and 9th.

The following speakers will have places on the program;—Dr. C. P. Hodge, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. L. F. Rettger, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Mollie McC. Allen, Oswego, N. Y.; W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn.; F. H. Stoneburn and Charles F. Stephenson, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs.

Timely topics will be discussed, and the meeting cannot fail to be of great interest and benefit to poultrymen and women who can arrange to be present.

The meeting will be held in Harmony Hall, New Haven, the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, December 7th. Complete program may be secured from Secretary I. C. Fanton, Westport, Conn.



Fig. 5.—Light Brahma Pullet as bred by G. P. Burnham, 1875.  
(From an old print.)

from sixty to eighty days old; after that time they should not be killed until seven or eight months old.

"I recommend those people who expect their fowls to get a living by foraging in summer, and to subsist on hayseed and rye straw in winter, not to keep Brahmas. They will not prove profitable under such a course of treatment. The common barnyard fowls are too good for such people, and to such I will say—Do not send to me for Brahmas or their eggs; I do not wish you to have my stock; I should get no credit by filling such orders, and you will prove failures as breeders."

The above is a brief poultry sermon that is good enough to keep and paste up in the feed room of any poultry house. It does not apply to Light Brahmas alone, but can well be applied to all other varieties of fowl that are dependent for their existence on the tender mercies of man. We can personally vouch for the laying abilities of Light Brahmas, for in 1883-4 we had a flock of thirty pullets that averaged 155 eggs per capita for twelve months. This record was made at Cooperstown, New York, a beautiful place in summer but an icy cold one in winter. Although these Brahma pullets did not soar up in the "200 egg class," now so popular and plentiful (?) among our newer varieties of fowl, they did lay saleable eggs from the first egg to the last, and laid most of them when Jack Frost was getting in his best licks. They also have the most commendable habit of always being well and strong.

The value of the Light Brahma roaster was perhaps greater ten to twenty years ago than it is today, as modern markets seem to favor a roaster weighing between 4½ and 5½ lbs. But where "race suicide" has not been heard of, the Light Brahma roaster still "holds the fort." A good sized family requires a good sized fowl to satisfy its demand, and the Brahma is the bird that "fills the bill."

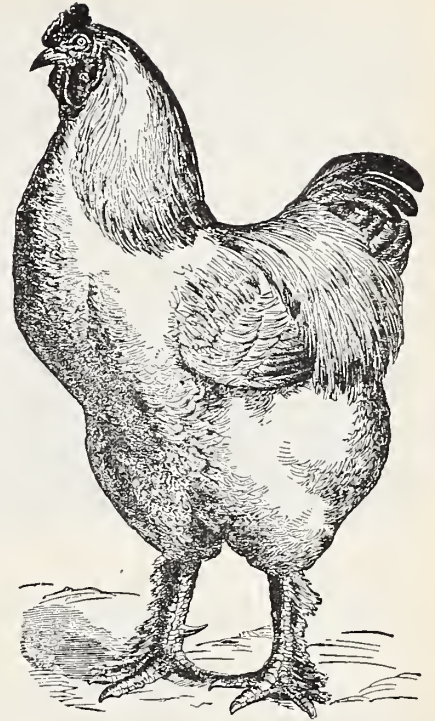


Fig. 6.—Light Brahma Cock of 1865.  
(From a rare old print.)

best in the country. He has furnished winners for the largest shows, including Boston, where birds of his breeding have won during the last five years. He makes an especially attractive offer in his this month's advertisement.

\* \* \* Beauty has value, it stimulates ambition. There is no beauty in a mixed flock of mongrel fowls. \* \* \*

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY

Farm raised, healthy and vigorous. 200 cockerels \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Seven years a breeder of prize winners.

L. E. WHITSITT, AUSTIN, IND.

Partridge Wyandotte Specialist  
MAHOGANY STRAIN

I have Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets.

Ask me how to get them.

H. W. MICHAEL, Newcastle, Pa

THE OLD RELIABLE

Lambert's Death to Lice has no superior, being endorsed by leading poultrymen as the quickest and safest lice killer. Poultry infested with Vermin will not flourish. Use Lambert's Remedies and you will not be disappointed. "Modern Poultry Methods" sent for 2c. stamp.

O. K. Stock Food Co.,  
441 Traders Bldg., Chicago.

Readers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD who live within one hundred miles of Schenectady, N. Y., can do no better than place poultry orders with the Van Wie Poultry Supply House, No. 350 Green St., Schenectady, New York. In this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will be found the Van Wie wholesale price list of poultry feed and poultry supplies for retail customers. These prices are low, quality of goods considered. The Van Wie Poultry Supply House has Mica Crystal grit for sale and fifty other articles needed by down-to-date poultry men.

For a quarter of a century Wilson Bros., Easton, Pa., have built and sold standard quality grit, shell and grain mills, both hand and power, for poultrymen and farmers. This firm is reliable in every sense and their goods are standard throughout. See advertisement in this issue of A. P. W. and send for free catalogue.

R. G. Richardson, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 54, Lowell, Mass., the well-known breeder of prize winning Columbian Wyandottes starts a yearly advertisement with this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Mr. Richardson's Columbian Wyandottes are among the

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Of the highest type and quality. None better. 300 grand young birds for exhibition and breeding purposes at reasonable prices. Also high-class Scotch Collies. Imported and American bred.

C. A. KEEFER,

MUSKOGON, MICHIGAN

TOLMAN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS  
FRESH AIR BRED AND RAISED

HEALTH AND VIGOR, SHAPE AND COLOR

that's hard to beat. Place your order early and I will please you. Send for Illustrated circular telling all about my Fresh Air houses. Plans to Small Colony house No. 1, or Large Practical house No 2, 50c each. My feeding Formula brings success wherever used; price 50 cents.

JOSEPH TOLMAN

R. F. D. Box G.

Rockland, Mass.



**MODERN FEEDING METHODS**

C. L. Opperman

(Continued from page 75)

**Method III.**

**GRAIN MIXTURE**

100 lbs. wheat  
100 lbs. corn  
100 lbs. barley  
100 lbs. oats  
100 lbs. buckwheat  
100 lbs. kafir corn

**MASH MIXTURE**

100 lbs. commercial laying mash  
100 lbs. wheat bran  
20 lbs. beef scrap  
Charcoal and salt about the same quantity as in Method I.

The hens on this farm are kept in flocks of 1000, and both grain and mash are hopper fed. The fowls are always well supplied with grit, shell and charcoal. The green food is produced by sprouting oats and allowing them to grow until they resemble a thick mat of green grass; this is kept before the fowls most of the time. During the moulting season, linseed and cottonseed meals are added to the mash. Sunflower seed is also fed liberally.

**Method IV.**

**GRAIN MIXTURE**

20 lbs. wheat  
40 lbs. corn  
10 lbs. oats

**MASH MIXTURE**

100 lbs. wheat bran  
100 lbs. middlings  
100 lbs. corn meal  
100 lbs. beef scrap  
8 lbs. charcoal

The laying hens are given half as much more of the grain mixture in the morning as at night. The amount is regulated by the quantity of mash consumed; the aim being to feed twice as much grain as mash. The grain is fed in litter or scattered broadcast on the runs in favorable weather. The dry mash mixture grit, oyster shell and cracked bone are fed in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times. During the winter months they are fed about two per cent. more corn and two per cent less wheat. For green food they are given (on alternating days) beets, cut clover hay or alfalfa; allowing about two pounds of beets and one pound of clover or alfalfa to every hundred hens. Beginning in August five per cent. of "old process linseed meal", is added to the daily ration for the purpose of encouraging and hastening the molt.

**THE WET SYSTEM**

Up until a few years ago this system of feeding was in general use throughout the entire country, and there are many successful poultrymen who continue to feed mash in a warm

moist condition. Many of these men have tried the dry system, and claim that the moist mash will produce more eggs during the winter months. There are also many poultrymen who have never given the dry system a trial, as they disliked to make the change or were satisfied with their own system of feeding. The disadvantages of this system of feeding are:

- (a) The extra labor of preparing and carrying the feed each day.
- (b) The danger of under or over feeding.
- (c) The possibilities of bowel trouble and indigestion resulting from sloppy or fermented mashes.

**Method I.**

The morning feed is scattered in the litter after the fowls have gone to roost and consists of three quarts of wheat for every hundred fowls. At 9:30 A. M. (on alternating days) one quart of millet seed and one quart of hulled oats are well scattered in the litter. At 11 A. M. green bone is fed at the rate of 1/2 ounce per bird. At one o'clock a moist mash, of the following ingredients, is fed at the rate of four quarts to every hundred fowls.

**MASH MIXTURE**

200 lbs. bran  
100 lbs. corn meal  
100 lbs. middlings  
100 lbs. gluten meal  
100 lbs. linseed meal  
100 lbs. beef scrap

About eight quarts of cut clover hay is steamed and to this is added twelve quarts of the mash mixture; mix thoroughly and feed in a crumbly condition. At 2:30 P. M. every hundred fowls are given about six quarts of sprouted oats. The evening meal consists of four quarts of corn, to which a small amount of wheat is added during warm weather, for every hundred hens.

**Method II.**

The morning feed consists of equal parts of wheat and buckwheat fed in the litter. At 10 o'clock they are given a feed of meat and green bone at the rate of one ounce per hen. The green bone and meat is produced by buying old horses and cows; these are slaughtered on the farm and the hides are sold to help pay for the animal. On this page is given an illustration of the horse-power plant for grinding the



Horse-power Plant for Grinding Bone and Feed. Modern Feeding Methods.

**Method III.**

The morning feed is a moist mash which is made by mixing bran and clabbered milk together; this is fed in a crumbly condition and allowing just what they will eat up clean in one-half hour. At ten o'clock steamed wheat is fed giving all they will eat; at noon the steamed wheat is repeated the same as at ten o'clock. The night feed is corn or wheat and care is exercised to see that none is left over for morning. The process of steaming the wheat is quick and simple. It is placed in a large feed cooker and covered with water, a fire is then started and the whole allowed to steam for two or three hours; the grain is then very soft and easily assimilated by the fowls.

**Method IV.**

For the morning feed four quarts of wheat, to every hundred fowls, is well scattered in the litter. The noon feed is a moist mash consisting of two parts, by measure, of bran, two of corn

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Bred to lay and win. A fine lot of Cockerels and some choice show hens for sale.  
**CHAS. McFARLAND, Salamonia, Ind.**

**LICHTENWALTER BUFF ROCKS**

Have won another great victory at Syracuse State Fair, September 13th to 18th, 1909: 1st and 3rd Cock, 3rd Pullet, 4th Cockerel. Show Birds now ready. Write for Prices and I will guarantee satisfaction.

**E. H. LICHTENWALTER, Erie Co., Girard, Pa.**

**Heil's S.C. Buff Leghorns**

Won 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel and 3rd Cock at Madison Square Garden, 1908-1909, which places them among America's best. Stock for sale.

**Wm. H. Heil, R.F.D. No. 3, Easton, Pa.**

**Nixon's White Wyandottes**  
**WIN**

**ELEVEN FIRST PRIZES**

and One Second during fall of 1909 in hands of customers—a record that stands alone in White, Dotte History. Why waste time with inferior and haphazard breedings! Buy of the man who has produced many of the world's best specimens—the man with a succession of seventeen years successful breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices and full description on request  
**CHAS. NIXON, Box 303-A Washington, N. J.**



Modern Feeding Methods. The Raw Material.



meal and one of middlings; these materials are thoroughly mixed with scalded cut clover hay and fed in a crumbly condition. On alternating days soaked oats are substituted for the mash. For the night feed they are given all the corn they will eat. Beef scraps, charcoal, grit and shell are kept before them at all times.

**ECONOMY OF FEEDING WELL**

The subject of feeding is a very important one. In talking with farmers and suburban poultry keepers on this subject, many of them would say that they could not afford to feed elaborate rations. The term "elaborate rations" is a misleading one. It is not necessary to feed elaborate rations in order to get profitable returns from your poultry. In fact, you do not want to, all that is necessary is a ration that contains the proper food elements, and this in no wise need be elaborate.

In feeding mashes, either wet or dry, many farmers use only one or two ground grains. These ground feeds are usually those which are used for feeding the stock, and therefore do not necessitate any extra outlay of money for poultry food. If these people would carefully figure the difference in cost between a ration of this character, and one that would meet all the requirements of the fowls, they would find that it costs very little more to feed a good balanced ration.

Let us take for example bran at \$25.00 a ton and middlings at \$27.00. One hundred pounds of these two feeds mixed would be worth \$1.30; as compared with one hundred pounds of the ration in "Method I, Dry System," which costs \$1.60. There is only a difference of thirty cents per hundred in cost, and I would venture to say that the egg yield from the latter, would be large enough to fully warrant the difference in cost and also show a greater profit.

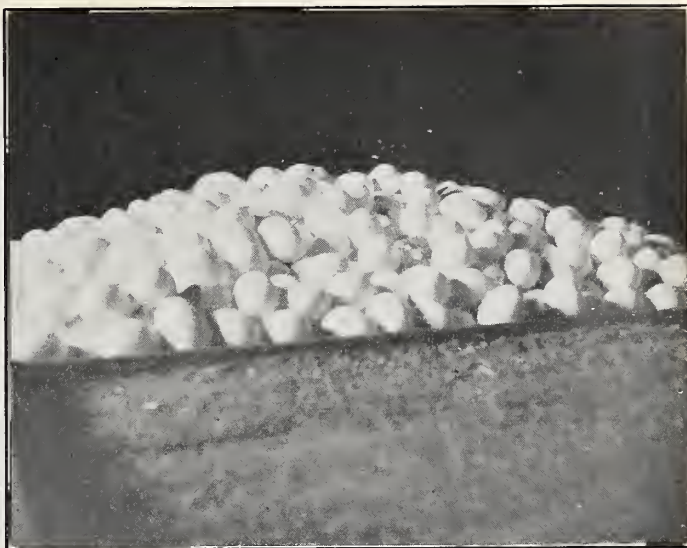
The hen may well be compared with a piece of machinery. Take an engine of any kind; we well know that it is useless until it is supplied with some kind of fuel or energy. The hen is very much on the same order. First she must receive enough food to maintain the body heat and repair waste tissue. After this has been accomplished she takes whatever surplus is left over and utilizes it in the manufacturing of one of Nature's most delicate products, the egg.

**COMPOSITION OF THE EGG**

WATER	ASH	PROTEIN	FAT
Per cent 65.7	Per cent 12.2	Per cent 11.4	Per cent 8.9

By carefully studying the composition of the egg, we can readily understand why a ration deficient in any one of the three important elements of which the egg is composed will give poor returns when fed to the hens. Rations may often contain the proper percentages of the different elements, but its makeup may be such that the hen is unable to use it to advantage. The aim should be to produce a ration that has the proper materials for maximum results, and one that is keenly relished by the hens.

**\* \* \* Nature makes no mistakes. She may be prodigal, but there is no apparent waste without an object. Put a little Nature study into poultry keeping and give the hen a chance. The hen's instinct and selective appetite is worth a lot more as a result producer than elaborately concocted, "scientifically balanced rations." \* \* \***



Modern Feeding Methods—The Finished Product.

**\* \* \* To get eggs in winter,—feed a variety, feed wholesome food and plenty of it. Keep the fowls comfortable and happy. \* \* \***

**\* \* \* Polluted air and dust are habingers of disease. Get plenty of fresh air into the poultry houses and do not permit them to become dusty.**

**WORLD'S FOREMOST WHITE WYANDOTTES**

J.H.JACKSON,

have won for me the highest honors at the leading shows of America I have sold more prominent winners for the best shows in America than any other breeder from Atlantic to the Pacific, Canada to Texas, past winter more than ever; every bird I sold for winner proved a winner. All stock returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Write me.  
Lock Box 80, HUDSON, MASS.

**MISHLER'S MINORCAS :: WEIGH :: LAY**  
ROSE COMB BLACK EXCLUSIVELY

Have been the leading winners at Indiana State Fair, Jamestown Exposition and Chicago in the largest classes ever brought out at these shows. I can furnish winners for any competition. A lot of especially good males. Write for my free Catalogue and let me know about what grade of stock you desire, number, etc., and frankly state what amount you care to invest.  
LLOYD C. MISHLER, R. R. 3, NORTH MANCHESTER, IND

**Winslow's Rocks Barred and White**

**GRAND SHOW AND BREEDING COCKERELS**  
ALSO FOUR COCKS IN WHITE, from stock that have won 1st COCK, 1st HEN, 1st PEN, SILVER CUP, for best display three years in succession at Maine State Show.  
A. P. WINSLOW, High Street, FREEPORT, ME

**SUN FLOWER POULTRY FARM. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

EGGS FOR HATCHING: \$1.00 per setting of 15. \$5.00 per 100. Stock also for sale.  
ARTHUR L. KNAPP, Branford, Conn.

**"Crystal White" Orpingtons, "Kellerstras Strain"**

Everybody knows what they are. "Best by Test." Winners at THE GREAT NASHVILLE SHOW, SEPTEMBER, 1909  
1st and 2nd Cockerel; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Pullet. Eggs after January 1st, \$5.00 per 15.

WM. THURMAN, McMinnville, Tenn.

**DENSMORE'S S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

Bred for heavy egg production and exhibition purposea. Cockerels for sale  
PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR DAY OLD CHICKS

C. E. Densmore, Springwater, N.Y.

**AMERICA'S BEST WYANDOTTES--Golden, Silver and White**

WINNERS of over 200 premiums at Madison Square Garden, also hundreds of premiums at St. Louis World's Fair, Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. 1,500 head of fine birds to spare, including 300 head of our last season's breeders, many grand cock birds among them at bargains. If you want fine show birds or the best of stock birds, I can fit you out with size, shape and color at reasonable prices. Also Golden and Silver Sebrights, and Collie Pups.

IRA C. KELLER, Brookside Farm, Box 2, Prospect, Ohio

**\$12,000 FROM POULTRY IN EIGHT YEARS**

No Wonderful "Secrets." No Hotbed "System." No Spade Work. No Sprouted Oats. But Plain, Straight, Open-Air Business.

Twenty-seven years experience. Chicks weigh 2 pounds each in 7 weeks. Pullets lay 200 to 256 eggs in 12 months. Every hen made to pay a profit of over \$4 each a year. Practical business sense in poultry raising

Booklet Free F. GRUNDY, Poultry Expert, Morrisonville, Ill.





Pekin Breeders on Duck Ranch of W. R. Sprenkle, Waynesboro, Va.

## DUCK BREEDING SYMPOSIUM

(Continued from page 80)

"Thirty ducks and six drakes in each pen 10x16 ft. Yards 15x160 ft. Allow them the run of a stream day-times."—W. R. Curtiss & Co.

"House in open sheds, thirty ducks to the flock in pens 10x15 ft. Five square feet per bird. Have artificial pond on bed of cobblestones with running water through one inch pipe inlet and outlet."—J. H. Weed.

"We house our ducks in flocks of twenty-five ducks, five drakes. The building is continuous, divided into rooms 12x12 ft. for each flock. The yards are 12x100 ft. and at bottom of yard is running water to which they have free access."—H. M. Proud.

"We let our breeding ducks run at large, with 100 in a flock and a cheap board shed to run in at night. We have a large pond for them to swim in."—W. R. Sprenkle.

"Place in continuous house divided into pens 10x12 ft. Twenty ducks, five drakes. No water to swim in."—B. Patterson.

"In the accompanying photo of duck houses is shown their winter quarters, door and ventilators facing south. It does not show cold air ducts in back for ventilation. We use clean bedding of straw twice a week. Allow 4 sq. ft. house room for each bird. Do not use water run but use automatic fountain set in casing over drain."—H. E. Moffat.

"Houses should be open at all seasons. Allow 6 sq. ft. per bird. Provide water run in summer by diverting a stream to flow over land to be plowed following season, thus saving fertilizer."—A. B. Coolidge.

"We use very simple houses as per sketch, with a run to water. For breeding ducks, water for swimming purposes is a benefit and we get fertile eggs and stronger ducklings."—P. G. Springer.

"If possible I should give my birds free range into water and not yard them at all, but I am obliged to run them in a house 20x12 ft. I have

yards on both south and north sides, the south yards are 50x12 ft. and the north from 50 to 75 ft. by 12 ft. These yards run into the water 12 to 15 ft. I run 20 ducks and 4 drakes for each pen."—F. S. Keith.

**2. How many ducks to one drake? Give preferred ages for male and female breeders.**

"One-year-olds make best breeders"—Otis K. Hobbs.

"Five two-year-old ducks (preferred) to one one-year-old drake."—J. H. Weed.

"Five females to one male. Use one season only. Start to lay in five months."—S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"Four Rouen, six Pekin, six to eight

Indian Runner ducks to one drake. Prefer two-year-old duck, young drake."—W. H. Withington.

"Six ducks to one drake. Female nine to twelve months old, drakes twelve to sixteen months old."—W. R. Curtiss & Co.

"Five to eight according to season. One or two-year-old females, one-year-old drake."—A. B. Coolidge.

"Five ducks to one drake. I hatch my drakes in February and ducks in April. Keep one season only."—W. R. Sprenkle.

"Four ducks to one drake. Drakes hatched in February, ducks in April."—B. Patterson.

"I run five ducks to one drake. I prefer drakes hatched in March and the ducks in April. I believe in saving yearlings to breed from as they produce stronger ducklings."—F. S. Keith.

"I use two drakes to six ducks, alternating the drakes. This prevents playing favorites. Drakes from one to three years, females from two to six years."—H. E. Moffat.

"Four to one early in the season—later five and six to one. Prefer old drake to young ducks and vice versa. Good results up to three and four years old."—P. G. Springer.

"Five ducks to one drake. Would rather have drakes two months older than ducks. Frequently save drakes for breeding from 1st hatches of the season—January and ducks from March hatch."—H. M. Proud.

**3. How do you feed and yard breeding ducks in breeding season?**

"Rankin ration for breeding ducks."—W. H. Withington.

[The "Rankin method" of feeding and caring for breeders is as follows:

# We Will Pay \$18.00 a Week

TO ANY YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN WHO WILL SEND AN AVERAGE OF 12 SUBSCRIPTIONS A DAY TO AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD EACH DAY DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS

**BOTH MEN AND WOMEN WANTED**



We want to introduce *American Poultry World* to every person who is interested in, or keeps, Standard-bred poultry, in every city, town and hamlet in America, and need *workers* to do this. We will pay liberally for this work. Positively not a cent of expense; the only investment will be your time. ¶ The amount we will pay is not limited to \$18.00 a week. It all depends upon you.

BUT ONE PERSON WILL BE APPOINTED IN A PLACE, SO DO NOT DELAY BUT MAKE APPLICATION NOW TO

*Circulation Department*

**AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.**

Stafford Building,

Buffalo, N. Y.



Young stock selected for breeders are turned out to pasture as soon as possible in flocks of 200 each. Here they are housed in open sheds or shelters and are fed twice a day all they will eat of the following mash mixture: Three parts, by measure, heavy wheat bran, one part low grade flour, one part corn meal, five per cent beef scrap, three per cent fine grit, and all the green food they will eat in the shape of corn fodder, clover, alfalfa, oat fodder, or green rye, cut fine.

When housed in the breeding pens in the fall the birds are put on the laying ration and from then receive a mash twice a day, morning and evening, composed of equal parts, by measure, wheat bran and corn meal; ten per cent of beef scrap; twenty per cent low grade flour; ten per cent boiled turnips, mangel beets or potatoes; fifteen per cent clover rowen or alfalfa, green rye or refuse cabbage, cut fine, and three per cent grit. At noon they get a light feed of corn and oats. Clean grit and the best quality of oyster shell is kept in boxes always before the birds. The mash food is never cooked, and is always mixed with cold water.

The houses are always kept clean and well aired. The breeding pens are cleaned out and bedded frequently with meadow hay grown on the farm. The ducks appreciate the clean, dry bedding, and it is necessary to keep their feet warm and give them a dry bed. Unlike hens, ducks do not need any incentive to exercise; they are always on the move and usually busy both day and night. On account of this tendency to be always on the move and talking about it, and because of their extreme timidity it is necessary to avoid having dark quarters at night. Lighted lanterns are kept in the houses and yards at night to keep the ducks quiet.—Ed.]

"Methods good for growing or laying stock are equally good for breeders."—A. B. Coolidge.



Imported Australian Buff Duck. Otis K. Hobbs, Kirbyton, Ky.

"Give yard 20x40 ft. to each house. Feed bran, red dog, corn meal, wheat, whole corn, beef scrap."—S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"Equal parts corn meal, bran and middlings with 10 per cent wheat, 5 per cent coarse sand, 30 per cent steamed clover or alfalfa. Yard 20x50 ft. for a run."—B. Patterson.

"In breeding season, I feed five parts shorts, two parts corn meal, three parts cut clover, alfalfa or rowen, three parts fish scraps or boiled fish cut fine, one part beef scraps, 10 per cent grit, 10 per cent oyster shells."—F. S. Keith.

"Allow free range if possible, feed equal parts corn meal, bran, low grade flour, 8 per cent beef scrap, one-third green food."—W. R. Curtiss & Co.

"Turn them out to pasture in one large flock of about 2000 birds. Feed on light food composed of seven parts wheat bran, two parts corn meal, two parts low grade flour, 5 per cent beef scrap. All the green food they will eat."—W. R. Sprenkle.

"Food: Two parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part dried brewery grains, one half part middlings, 15 per cent ground beef scrap to which is added 1-3 (of the whole) green stuff. This is fed morning and evening. At noon, light lunch of ½ cracked corn and whole oats."—H. M. Proud.

"Our breeding yards contain from four to twelve ducks and one to three drakes. Feed: one part alfalfa or clover, two parts corn and one part oats (ground); 10 per cent beef scrap (or green bone occasionally), 5 per cent grit or sand."—P. G. Springer.

"Use two or three yards, about 12x30 ft., for six ducks and two drakes, changing from one to the other so as to supply green food in season. Feed bran, one part; shorts, two parts; oatmeal, one part, mixed crumbly, adding a handful of fine sand or grit and a handful of meat scraps. Hard grain at night; consisting of corn, wheat and oats alternately. Water from drinking fountain only with water bath once a week."—H. E. Moffat.

"Equal parts ground corn, ground oats, beef scraps, wheat bran and middlings, 50 per cent of whole consists of stale bread and cut clover steamed. This mash fed twice a day, morning and night. Feed sprouted oats at noon. Also feed green cut rye starting as early in spring as possible. Three times a week, omit cut clover in mash and substitute boiled turnips mashed."—J. H. Weed.

4. How do you feed and care for breeding stock in summer at the close of the breeding season?

"After selecting the breeders, put them on pasture. Feed three parts bran and one part meal once a day."—B. Patterson.

"Reduce the corn ration and increase the bran and shorts considerably. Give all green food they will consume, protection from the sun and plenty of room for exercise."—H. E. Moffat.

"Plenty of shade, water and grass.



Water Run for Breeders. Paul G. Springer, Bridgeton, N. J.

Grain food after breeding."—O. K. Hobbs.

"Yard them on apple orchard range and feed light food twice daily."—S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"Grass range, light food twice a day."—W. H. Withington.

"Do not house in summer time. Feed two or three parts bran, two to three parts corn and oats ground, grit, and occasionally beef scraps."—P. G. Springer.

"Feed equal parts corn meal bran,

1893 SILVER KING 1909

## Silver Laced Wyandottes

Their show record at Boston and New York has been constant.

**The Birds I Show I Breed. That is where the fun is**

I have for sale six Buff Cochi Bantam Cockerels. : : : : :

R. G. Williams, Box W, Barre, Mass.



FIRST PRIZE PULLET NEW YORK 1008-9  
BRED & OWNED BY  
OAK LAWN FARMS

**WATCH RESULTS  
at NEW YORK SHOW.**



low grade flour, 8 per cent. beef scrap, one-half green food. Allow free range if possible and plenty of fresh water."—W. R. Curtiss & Co.

"Give them the same attention we give to our broilers until they are six weeks old. Then turn out to pasture and feed on light food, mostly wheat bran."—W. R. Sprenkle.

"After selecting them at about nine or ten weeks of age, they are given a roomy yard and fed twice each day as follows: two parts bran, one part cracked corn, one fourth middlings, 5 per cent. beef scrap, 50 per cent. green stuff."—H. M. Proud.

"Feed mash as in breeding season, (omitting beef scraps) morning and night. Feed green cut rye or finely chopped, cooked vegetables at noon, such as beets, turnips or potatoes. Always put grit and oyster shells in mash."—J. H. Weed.

"In summer, after the birds have finished laying, I sort them all, saving only the best for another season. These birds are turned loose and have free range in the pond from July until October. In this way they pick up most of their living and it braces them up, putting new life into them."—F. S. Keith.

5. What provision do you make for green food, what kind and how much do you use?



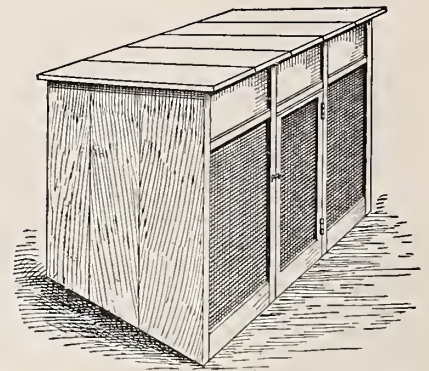
Winter House and Breeding Pen of Indian Runner Ducks. H. E. Moffat, Woodstock, Ont.

"Sprout oats all winter, raise plenty of rye in summer, cut when green and feed. Cook vegetables as stated in summer feeding. About 40 per cent. of all bulk food fed is green food."—J. H. Weed.

"In the early spring the first green food I have is rye, after rye, oats, alfalfa, clover and rape; rape I consider an excellent green food and they seem to thrive on it. I give large quantities of green food to the growing birds."—F. S. Keith.

"In fall we sow rye and use until freezing weather, after which we use cut clover and boiled turnips—about equal parts. In the spring time as soon as we can, we sow corn which, we think, makes the best green food that can be had. This comes on about the time the rye is gone that was sown the previous fall."—H. M. Proud.

In the list of questions given at the top of page 80 for discussion in the next issues of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD are questions of importance to every duck grower. We ask the co-operation of successful duck men in suggesting subjects for future discussion and in answering those already announced. The editor of the duck growers' symposium, while he may not be able to use all that you send, will be pleased to receive any suggestions or contributions relating to the breeding, rearing, housing and marketing of ducks.



Duck house used by Paul G. Springer, Bridgeton, N. J. An ordinary shed roof colony coop with wire front, partly covered with muslin; 3 ft. deep, 5 ft. wide, 3 1/2 ft. high in front and 3 ft. high at back. This size accommodates a single breeding pen of 5 to 6 birds. For a two pen house or 10 to 12 birds, dimensions recommended are 4 ft. deep, 6 ft. wide, 4 ft. high in front and 3 ft. high at back. Houses have a tight board floor, kept well littered with clean dry broken straw.—Ed.



Pekin Ducks imported from New Zealand. Otis K. Hobbs, Kirbyton, Ky.

"Cabbage chiefly. All they will eat."—A. B. Coolidge.

"By sowing rye in the fall, then corn, using the fodder cut fine. Use 30 per cent."—B. Patterson.

"Raise dwarf Essex rape and use it as one-third of entire food."—S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"A good brand of cut clover at all times if it can be had."—W. R. Curtiss & Co.

"Cut clover and grass. Just enough for them to eat up at once and not leave before them until feeding time again."—O. K. Hobbs.

"In winter, green rye and clover scalded. In summer, corn fodder which is the best of all. Feed 10 per cent. twice a day."—W. R. Sprenkle.

"For winter, alfalfa and clover chopped fine and steamed over night; also cabbage, apples and roots, chopped fine. In summer we plant rape."—H. E. Moffat.

\*\*\* Winter chickens hatched now will bring fancy prices as roasters next June and July. They are easily grown. \*\*\*

\*\*\* "Fresh" eggs sell at varying prices from 12 cents up to 75 cents a dozen. It is not the name, it is the knowledge of quality that makes the price. The genuine new laid egg with a reputation for quality, flavor and freshness gets the premium and costs little, if any, more to produce. \*\*\*

## GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS

### THE BEAUTY AND UTILITY BREED

They are Barred, Buff and White. Write for catalogue and sample feathers. They are free.

L. E. ALTWEIN, Originator and Breeder,

St. Joseph, Mo.

## REDS

"There are among your flock 2 females which if mated to these males (today in my yards) would produce Reds the equal of which the world has never seen."—Judge Thos. F. Rigg. Winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee. 3000 magnificent cockerels and pullets, both combs.

EDWIN R. CORNISH

EDWARDSEURG, MICHIGAN



## WINTER EGGS AND HOW TO GET THEM

Prince T. Woods, M. D.

(Continued from page 79)

cold weather may be found desirable. In buildings having two-sash windows in the south front, a muslin screen used to take the place of the upper sash will provide for ventilation at night during the winter season. This screen should be hinged so that on pleasant days it may be thrown wide open. Keep the poultry house sufficiently well aired so that there will be no dampness or house sweating.

In exceedingly cold, bleak locations or where the ground is very wet and frequently covered with water, it is often advisable to keep the fowls confined to the poultry buildings throughout the winter season. Where the ground drains readily and it is possible to have a little space of bare, dry ground at the south of the poultry house during the greater part of the winter, it is much better to let the fowls have an out-door run the year round. Our own laying stock was usually allowed to go in and out at will, during the winter season and they frequently ate snow in preference to drinking the water supplied, with apparently no evil results.

Where the birds run out of doors during the winter season there should be some sort of windbreak to protect them from strong northwest winds. Prolonged exposure to strong, bleak winter winds will frequently put a check on egg production. Windbreaks may be made of burlap sacking, evergreen boughs, rough boards, or a hedge of evergreens, whichever is available and convenient to use.

### NO EGGS WITHOUT LIBERAL FEEDING

There are a number of good rations for laying stock and almost as many methods of feeding, all of which are giving good results in the hands of skillful feeders. It is not so much a question of what you feed and how you feed it as it is of FEEDING ENOUGH. Liberal feeding on a VARIETY of WHOLESOME food is an essential to getting eggs at any season and particularly in winter.

Food is fuel out of which the hen

supplies the needs of her body, rebuilding broken down or used up tissues, provides energy to take care of her muscular activity and heat to keep her warm; if there is anything left she makes it up into eggs. It is up to the poultryman to SEE THAT SHE HAS A SURPLUS of necessary raw material (food fuel) to work with.

### SOME GOOD DRY MASH RATIONS

A good ration for winter egg production which we have found very satisfactory and which has given good results for others is the following:—

Dry mash before the birds all the time in a food hopper. Granulated raw bone (kiln dried), grit, crushed oyster shells, charcoal and pure water, a constant supply available at all times where the fowls have free access to them. Two regular grain feedings a day. Early in morning feed each 30 fowls one quart of heavy white oats scattered in deep litter or a mixture of equal parts of barley and oats. When wheat is cheap enough it is also used in place of either barley or oats according to the appetites of the fowls. If they show a preference for any grain, let them have it until they are less eager for it. At 2 or 3 P. M., according to the length of the days give each 30 birds two quarts of cracked corn or a mixture of cracked corn, whole corn, wheat, oats or barley. Use the variety grains for variety only according to appetites and feed not less than two-thirds yellow corn (cracked and whole), of all hard grains fed.

### DRY MASH FORMULAS

The dry mash should be made as follows:—

First quality cut clover (Should be cured so that it is green and not all burnt or sweated out.) .....20 lbs.  
 Coarse wheat bran.....20 lbs.  
 Coarse yellow corn meal.....10 lbs.  
 Yellow gluten feed.....10 lbs.  
 Fancy wheat middlings.....10 lbs.  
 Best medium coarse beef scraps .....10 lbs  
 Dump the whole together and thoroughly mix.

Another excellent dry ration is the Maine Experiment Station method now popular with a great many practical poultrymen. This ration provides for the following dry mash, hopper fed:—



In addition to winning first Cleveland, this remarkable White Orpington hen owned by Lawrence Jackson, of Haysville, Pa., won 1st in a strong class at Pittsburg. White Orpingtons have been improved wonderfully in type during the past two years, and Mr. Jackson's winner is one of the best.

Best coarse wheat bran.....200 lbs.  
 Yellow corn meal.....100 lbs.  
 Wheat middlings (red dog)..100 lbs.  
 Gluten feed.....100 lbs.  
 Linseed meal (old process)..100 lbs.  
 Fine ground beef scrap.....100 lbs.

Above is all dumped together and thoroughly mixed with scoop shovels. This dry mash is kept before the fowls all the time in easy-access food hoppers. Each fifty hens, in addition to the dry mash, receives the following:

First early morning feed two quarts screened cracked corn in litter. 10 A. M., one quart oats and one quart wheat fed in litter. Noon, green food or vegetable food enough to last until roosting time. Raw mangels or cattle beets are freely fed or about 2½ lbs. of cut clover is allowed for each fifty fowls. Pure water, grit, granulated dry raw bone, oyster shells, and charcoal is kept before the birds all the time.

### GLUTEN FEED

Judging from correspondence the common yellow gluten feed called for

# THE BOSTON SHOW

AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW

POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK

MECHANICS BUILDING, JAN. 11-15, 1910

ENTRIES CLOSE DECEMBER 25, 1909

FOR PREMIUM LIST AND ENTRY BLANKS ADDRESS

BOSTON POULTRY ASSOCIATION, 30 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.





WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE, NEW YORK 1908-09  
BRED AND OWNED BY D. V. YOUNG, MONROE, N. Y.

For Style and Beauty Mr. Young's Winning White Leghorns are in a class of their own.

in the above dry mashes is difficult to obtain in some localities. Gluten feed is a by-product from corn in the manufacture of starch and can be obtained from any wholesale feed store in our large cities. There are a number of brands and the leading manufacturers are located in New York City, Philadelphia, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind., Chicago, Ill., Keokuk, Iowa, Columbus, Ohio, Camden, N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y. There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining gluten feed in any section where dairy cattle are kept as it is used largely by dairymen. The average analysis shows about 23 per cent. protein and 3 to 3½ percent. fat.

We like gluten feed in the dry mash and have not found a satisfactory substitute. It should, however, be of good quality, have a sweet wholesome odor and be free from any sour odor or bitter taste. As it is not possible to get corn that will yield a uniformly colored by-product, some manufacturers resort to the use of aniline dye to color the gluten feed a uniform yellow. It is not believed that sufficient dye is used to prove injurious but it is quite likely that when so used the dye will also have a tendency to affect the color of the egg yolk. We prefer gluten feed free from dye, if we can get it, and the pure food laws require that if dye is used that the fact be stated on the label.

Another very satisfactory dry ration is the mixed hard grain method of feeding. This yields excellent results in many cases. Feed by the hopper method a grain mixture consisting of about two-thirds yellow corn and one-

third of either hard red or amberwheat, or good heavy clipped white oats. This grain mixture is not fed exclusively, as occasionally the hoppers are partially filled with either wheat, oats or corn, according to the supply available at a fair price. Allow not less than 60 per cent. yellow corn. After the snow comes use good, clean, bright rye or oat straw for litter material, though this is not absolutely essential. When litter is used scatter in it occasionally, in the morning a few handfuls of grain from the food hopper to encourage exercise. As a rule they will scratch out grain enough from the food hoppers to keep an ample supply of grain in the

litter. With suitable hoppers very little, if any, food is wasted by this

plan of feeding. The very best obtainable grade of beef scrap should be also kept before the birds in one compartment of the hopper. Crushed oyster shell, grit, charcoal and pure water are kept constantly before the birds. Green food is fed frequently the sort depending chiefly upon the supply available.

#### GREEN FOODS

In the fall seed down a portion of the runs to wheat or rye, keeping the birds off until it gets a fair start. This will usually supply fresh green stuff until time for snow. If there is sufficient ground available a crop of rye or wheat growing in winter will prove a valuable source of supply for fresh green stuff during the cold season. It will stand repeated cuttings and keep on growing, and it is well relished by the fowls. In feeding green rye or wheat, cut it into short lengths before giving it to the fowls. Silage where available—if not sour or mouldy—also makes an excellent winter green food. Beets, mangel wurzels, small potatoes, waste apples, turnips and cabbages all make satisfactory vegetable food, and may be fed freely. Sprouted oats, barley or other grain and scalded cut clover make excellent winter green food.

#### MOIST MASH RATIIONS

Some poultry keepers prefer moist mash and think that they obtain better results when feeding their birds in this way than they can obtain by the dry method. There is no better moist mash than one made of equal parts by measure of fancy wheat middlings, wheat bran, coarse corn meal

## Poley's World's Best Buff Rocks

have won more firsts at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., at the two last shows than all of my competitors together, which is conclusive proof that I have the

### Best Flock of Buff Rocks in the World

I have a lot of high class show birds for sale. Write your wants. I can please you in quality and price

JOHN W. POLEY, Box W, Royersford, Pa.

## FOR 60 YEARS I. K. FELCH & SON

— HAVE BRED —

Lt. Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes

and satisfy every patron. Why Should They Not? Their stock is completely bred and none but the BEST grace their pens, thus do they breed

### FOWLS THAT WIN AND BREED ON

their patrons' hands. They do not exhibit nor do they appropriate their patrons' winnings. Their stock have laid an average of 88 eggs per capita for the four months they have been cooped for breeding purposes and 120 eggs per capita for six months ending July 1st, combining

#### Exhibition and Utility the Equal of Any Flock

Brahmas, \$3.50 to \$10 for Females. \$5 to \$20 for Males. White and Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2.50 to \$8 for Females. \$4 to \$15 for Males. Eggs from all breeds, \$4 for 15; \$7 for 30; \$9 for 45; \$15 for 105. From May 15 to Sept. 1st, all yearlings in molt sold at 40 per cent. off of catalogue prices. Address for catalogue and particulars,

I. K. FELCH & SON, Box 671, NATICK, MASS.



and ground oats, with 10 per cent. (dry) of good, cut clover or cut alfalfa and 6 to 8 per cent. of best beef scrap added. The clover or alfalfa and scrap should be scalded before mixing. Mix the ground grains together dry. Scald the cut green food and beef scrap in sufficient water to make the mash, and allow it to cool before stirring in the grain. Make the mash just moist and crumbly, not sloppy or sticky.

We prefer to feed moist mash in the afternoon an hour and a half or two hours before roosting time. Give only as much as they will clean up eagerly in twenty to thirty minutes. For hard grains with moist mash feeding use wheat, corn and oats in alternation as a morning feed in the litter, using largely corn and cracked corn. Where it is not convenient to feed the fowls first thing in the morning, a sufficient supply for the morning feed may be scattered in the litter after the birds go to roost or when the troughs or boards that contained the mash are removed. Keep sufficient grain in the litter at all times to encourage exercise. Frequently it will be an advantage to have them top off with a little hard grain after they have had their fill of moist mash. Give grit, oyster shell, charcoal, pure water and vegetable food also in the same manner as recommended in the dry, hopper-fed ration.

No fixed rule can be made as to the quantity of food required by each bird, but be sure that they have enough, as much as they can clean up readily without wasting it. Generally a fair-sized handful of dry grain per bird is a sufficient allowance for one feeding. Other excellent laying rations suitable for winter layers will be found in the articles by Fred W. C. Almy and C. L. Opperman in this issue of A. P. W.

**BREEDS FOR LAYERS**

The choice of the breed for winter laying stock is largely a matter of personal preference on the part of the poultrymen always giving due consideration to the requirements of the market to be catered to. Where white eggs are at a premium, either Minorcas or Leghorns will give satisfactory results although the latter are as a rule, better summer than winter layers. The general purpose fowls in the American class are the most satisfactory winter egg producers where brown eggs are desired. White or Buff Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, White, Buff or Barred Plymouth Rocks can all be depended upon to give satisfactory results.

In the Asiatic class some strains of Light Brahmas and a few strains of the old style Buff Cochins will give satisfactory returns in winter eggs, but these heavier fowls are seldom, if ever, found on egg farms and are usually relied upon where small flocks must be kept in close confinement on a town or village lot. Usually they are considered heavier feeders in proportion to the output of eggs than birds of either the American or Mediterranean class.

**CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

Following the custom of the last eight years the Connecticut Agricultural College announces a special winter course in Poultry Husbandry. This course covers a period of six weeks, beginning Tuesday, January 4th, and terminating February 11th.

The instruction given will be of a practical nature and aside from the strictly poultry topics will include more or less work in the allied lines of horticulture, soil management, etc. The cost of the course is low, forty dollars probably being sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures while at the college. There are no restrictions as to residence, the work being open to residents of other states as well as those of Connecticut.

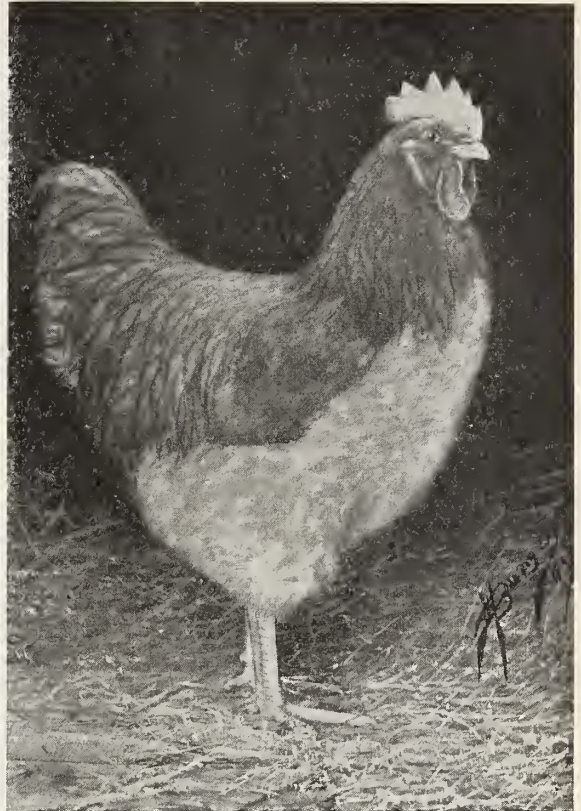
Charles F. Stephenson of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed Assistant in the Department of Poultry Husbandry at this institution. Having much experience in various branches of the poultry industry, Mr. Stephenson seems peculiarly fitted to fill the position with credit to himself and the college. He will have immediate charge of the poultry plant, and supervise the "laboratory practice," or practical work—of the regular and special students in Poultry Husbandry.

The appointment marks another step in the development of this department and clearly indicates that the officers of the institution fully ap-

preciate the importance of the poultry work.

A copy of the bulletin describing the poultry course will be mailed on request. Address, Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, Storrs, Conn.

The crowded condition of the college makes it necessary to limit the number of students admitted to this course, so early application is desirable.



This first prize Buff Orpington Cockerel, Indianapolis, 1909, owned by C. E. Fisher of McConnelsville, Ohio, was also awarded the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club Cup for best Cockerel in Central States.

**LATHAM'S Barred Plymouth Rock FEMALES**

are world wide famous as

**THE WINNING KIND**

I have a grand stock of birds exclusively of my own breeding from matings for

**EXHIBITION FEMALES FOR SALE**

Both in exhibition specimens, and in choice breeding birds both males and females.

They are right down to date in sharp, clean, bright, very narrow barring.

**They stand second to none in QUALITY.**

If you would have winners, buy of the man who breeds

**WINNERS**

**HALF-TONE CUTS**

I make half-tone cuts of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Write to me for particulars and prices.

**C. H. LATHAM, Box B., LANCASTER, MASS.**



Winner of Color Special Prize at Madison Square Garden Show, 1905. Bred, raised and exhibited by C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass.



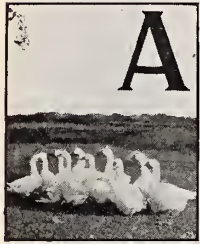
# BEST FOR THE TABLE

Conducted by

Helen T. Woods.

## THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

"All who joy would win must share it.  
Happiness was born a twin." —Byron.



**A**S THE YULE-TIDE season approaches the spirit of giving is a broad in the land. The Post Office system is again over taxed, the steam and electric conveyances more crowded, the shops open later hours, and still the gift-making custom steadily increases in magnitude, year by year.

The art of giving is certainly a desirable one, but how few of us give wisely or according to our means. To really give, we bestow something on another without any thought other than that of love and affection for them. To give for benefits received or in the hope of something in return, robs the action of all spontaneity and the charm and pleasure of giving is lost.

## WEALTH NOT NECESSARY

In making gifts it is not necessary that we have unlimited means at our disposal, for to be rich in good cheer and to give of it unstintingly, will be the means of making Christmas the glad time of the year—a season of joy today, as it was in the days of old. The cheerful word well-spoken, the kindly greeting, the letter from a distant friend, cost little to give and in the end will be the means of more pleasure than the most costly gift, given because of some favor received. If we have the means, let us enjoy the luxury of true giving by first alleviating the necessities of others and afterwards bestowing on our friends and those near and dear to us, such tokens

of esteem and affection as the heart dictates.

With the passing of the holiday season, the gladness of this time should not be set aside. Many of us, burdened with household cares and the anxiety attending the rearing of children, have so far gotten into a rut as to require an effort to be cheerful. True, with the trying daily grind of household duties, we may by dwelling on the subject make it a morbid state of affairs. There is so much of beauty in the world, and so much that we can enjoy each day if we will but see it, that it pays to be glad. How many people there are in the world with nothing to do who from this very lack of occupation must brood over a state pitiful indeed. There are said to be more than a million men in the U. S. alone without employment. Have we then, not cause for joy that we are so placed as to be living lives of activity in the useful field of home making?

Believing with Johnson, that, "A man is, in general, better pleased when he has a good dinner on the table than when his wife speaks Greek", we present the following suggestions for the Christmas feast with our hearty good wishes for a joyful Christmas to all.

## ROAST GOOSE

Select a young goose and thoroughly scrub the outside with a small brush. After drawing the bird, wash with cold water and dry inside and out with a cloth. Rub salt into the outer surface and go over the entire inside cavity with a raw onion, sprinkle with powdered sage and fill about three-fourths full with the dressing given below.

Sew up the opening made in dressing the bird and fasten the legs firmly

towards the back with the thighs pushed up towards the breast. Fasten the wings in the same manner, always pushing the breast meat up and outward, making it broad and well formed. Pull the skin up over the neck bone and fold back under the bird fastening securely by means of the thread used in keeping the wings in place.

In roasting an old goose, first parboil for two hours, then dredge with flour and place strips of pork over breast and legs and baste frequently. When the goose is done the joints will separate easily. Serve with gooseberry sauce using red skinned baked apples as a garnish around the goose on the serving platter.

## DRESSING FOR ROAST GOOSE

- 1 goose liver
- 1 small onion
- 1 heaping teaspoon sage
- 1 small loaf stale bread
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon black pepper (scant)
- 1-3 cup melted butter

Parboil the goose liver for about ten minutes and add the sage, onion, and bread. Chop all fine and thoroughly mix, leaving it in a crumbly state. Add the salt, pepper and butter and it is ready for use.

## CELERY, APPLE AND NUT SALAD

- 6 tart red apples
- 1 stock crisp celery
- 1 dozen English Walnuts
- 1 cup mayonnaise dressing

Cut out the tops from the apples and scoop out all the inside of the apple leaving a shell in which to serve the salad. Grate the inside portion and mix immediately with the mayonnaise dressing to avoid the discoloration of the apple. Chop the nut meats and cut the celery in small pieces and add to the former mixture. Serve soon after making, in apple cups.

## DELICIOUS SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup melted butter and drippings mixed
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup molasses
- ½ cup sweet milk
- 2 teaspoons soda
- 1 cup raisins and currants chopped
- 1 scant tablespoon cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg mixed
- 4 cups flour after sifting.

Mix thoroughly the sugar, butter and eggs and add the molasses in which the soda has been stirred. Add the milk and flour alternately, the spices and the fruit last. Drop in spoonfuls on a well greased pan and sprinkle granulated sugar on top.

## DOUGHNUTS

- 2 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup sweet rich milk
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 quart flour
- ½ teaspoon salt and the same of mace and nutmeg mixed.

Sift the flour, baking powder, salt, nutmeg and mace together. Beat the eggs thoroughly and add the sugar and milk to them. Stir this into the dry mixture, making a soft dough.



Christmas Goose Trussed for Roasting



Take a small piece of the dough on the board and pat it into a sheet about an inch thick. Cut in rounds and fry in deep fat. Drain on brown paper.

### CHRISTMAS CAKE WITH MARSHMALLOW FROSTING

½ cup butter  
1 cup sugar  
3 eggs  
1 cup nut meats  
½ cup raisins  
¼ teaspoon cinnamon with a little grated nutmeg  
¾ cup milk  
2 cups flour  
2 level teaspoons baking powder

Beat the butter to a cream and add the sugar gradually. Beat in the eggs, one at a time, and have the nut meats and raisins run through a chopper and mixed thoroughly with the sifted flour and baking powder. Fold this mixture in alternately with the milk and add the cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in a tube pan, frost with chocolate frosting and place toasted marshmallows on top before the frosting has set. If desired, the marshmallows may be shaped like mice with the fingers. Use thread for the tail and add dots of chocolate frosting for the eyes.

### FRUIT SHERBET

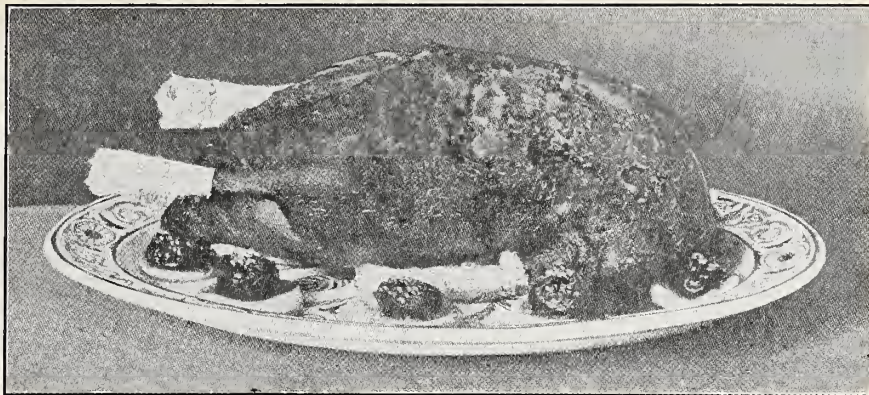
1 quart peaches, strawberries, raspberries or pineapple  
1½ quarts rich milk  
½ pint cream  
1 scant cup sugar (if the fruit has been sweetened)

Whip the cream and add to the milk and sugar. When everything is ready for freezing add the fruit and freeze at once. This may be made to represent a frozen fruit pudding by using candied fruit and packing in a bombe mold. Let stand packed in ice and salt for several hours before serving.

\*\*\* If it isn't in the food, you can't get it in the eggs and flesh. \*\*\*



MRS. R. R. BUFFHAM,  
Deputy Game Warden, Roswell, New Mexico.



Roast Goose, Ready for the Christmas Dinner.

## RAISING GAME BIRDS FOR PROFIT

Mrs. R. R. Buffham, Roswell, New Mexico

Anyone who has not studied our native game birds would be surprised at the great profit made in raising our native "Bob White"—quail or partridge. I have been making a living raising poultry for over ten years. It has been hard, constant work, until I succeeded five years ago, with help and advice, in raising two pens of S. C. White Leghorns that averaged an egg production of over one hundred and eighty eggs per hen per year.

I know hard, plain, everyday work; feeding, keeping everything perfectly clean, culling out the poor layers and gathering eggs, taking care of the proceeds so as to continue to buy feed during the moulting season. It is not an easy job, but how much better than to be a saleswoman or clerk! I am independent when anyone offers me a ridiculously low price for a fowl and looks as if I ought to hold out both hands. I can say, "No Sir," and have no one to blame me for not making a sale.

As to the raising of our native game bird, "Bob White," it lies with the women of America to make our country the greatest game country of the world. I do not advise raising foreign birds. Many are doing so, and many are trying to acclimate the European Pheasant, a woodland bird, to our Western Plains. They are courting failure. The same amount of care given to our native "Bob White" will bring fifty per cent. more profit. The start can be made with a few birds in a 10x12 ft. wire netting enclosure, with a few old boxes or barrels for coops. The law says you must not keep them in confinement. To be sure, I applied for a position as a Deputy Game Warden. My commission came with laws of many states. I found I could make myself a permit to keep Bob White or any other game and let them breed and sell for stocking private preserves. I also had authority to arrest any person killing or hunting near my place.

The work is easy compared with poultry keeping. Many a woman dependent on her friends can soon become independent. A farm stocked with "Bob Whites" will rent for double; the renting of shooting privileges will be more than the same land

can be rented for to raise potatoes. An orchard stocked with "Bob Whites" is worth more than the crop of apples. All one has to do is to kill off the cats and hawks, and feed during a snow storm. I am asked "How can I make a start?" Many game raising farms are now in successful operation and will furnish the stock if you cannot obtain it from any other source. Make a small beginning, is my advice, and you are bound to succeed.

\*\*\* Mineral food is necessary to health, vigor and vitality in fowls. It supplies material needed in tissue building and aids proper assimilation of other foods. Crushed oyster shells, granulated raw bone and good clean grit are necessary mineral foods.

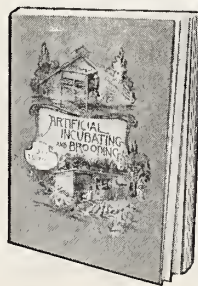
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How to Hatch and Rear Chickens Artificially

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The book contains many illustrations of successful broiler raising establishments and describes the methods that make them successful. 92 pages, 9x12. Price, 50 cents, postpaid. With AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, One Year, \$7.50. With AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD Three Years, \$14.00.

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## POULTRY KEEPING FOR THE SELF-SUPPORTING WOMAN

Frances E. Wheeler

(Continued from page 81)

(3) It is a very poor method, and invites failure, to expend the larger part of one's income or capital in the outfitting of the plant. There should always be kept in reserve a fund sufficient to "make good" during the unprofitable season which is sure—at one time or another—to overtake us. During the first year, if the birds pay for their food and a fair interest on the funds invested in the plant, we may feel justified in a second year's trial. After that they should bring a reasonably good clear profit above labor expended, food and interest on investment.

### A WOMAN'S LIMITATIONS

Regarding a woman's limitations along the lines of work that are now under our consideration, the following are among our most important:

(a) She has not been educated along lines of "business honor" and so it takes her some time to learn the value—as a producer—of a reputation for reliability. That her goods must be exactly as represented and delivered when promised. That a bargain is a bargain. That in each and every case **PERSONAL LOSS OR INCONVENIENCE DOES NOT ENTER.** The customer and the bargain are alone to be considered.

(b) Again, being women, we get best results by conducting our business in a womanly way. Agreeable manners, looks, words are woman's best, and in fact, her only really satisfactory weapons. "Pat him on the head and say, 'Good dog, Towser,'" has controlled many an ugly predicament. In a word, women should "out-Herod Herod" to successfully compete in the business world with him. On to **HER** best, graft **HIS** best.

(c) In connection with our limitations there is another point. That of a poultry woman's dress and general appearance. Men surely have a great advantage over us on this head, their style of clothing being much more suitable and easily adjustable. Besides which, they somehow look fitter for the labor of the poultry plant than do we. For instance: If a man's hat or cap is on crooked, it don't seem so very bad, while if a woman's is on crooked, she looks,—the less said the better.

The mistress of Clovernook has suffered much on this score, and just because it is hard to be a genuine poultry woman and always look the lady, **IS JUST WHY IT IS NECESSARY!**

I think that what some of us need first of all, is a good sized mirror in kitchen or living room, for occasional object lessons. The fundamental point, of course, is a neat head and a dress plain and serviceable. The "extras" I find helpful are a pair of rubber boots, bloomers that can be slipped over the dress skirt on occasion, a plain hat for shade and a cap for wind, a **BIG** apron with a belt, gloves for "grubbing." If one's skirt cleans the instep, one's shoes are trim, one's

collar and tie correct, then if the hair does get ruffled it is not so **VERY** bad and is really, at times, unavoidable. With the help of the mirror we can keep presentable.

### SAVING LABOR

Physically, as before explained, a woman is unfit for the heavy, dirty work of a sizable plant, and the care of the birds during storms and inclement weather. The writer **KNOWS** that in the long run this does not pay and is an expensive alternative. If "need's must," her flock should be small, her hen-house near and outfitted with every labor saving device obtainable.

Our Experiment Stations and our brainiest men have been for many years threshing out the best labor-saving devices of all kinds; so that today a complete hen or brooder house can be built at a fair price "with all modern conveniences" and which will almost run itself.

Among the useful tools that can be home made, and cheaply, are—the dry feed hopper, new trap-nest, drinking fountains, feed troughs, and so on. Plans for these can all be secured from the Experiment Stations, free of cost.

A good sprayer can be purchased for about \$12.00 and this is almost the only "bought tool" needed, as nearly every home has its wheel-barrow, hoe, broom, shovels, etc.

Before leaving this subject, pardon one word more concerning our State Experiment Stations. The one at Storrs, Connecticut, that I visited last summer when the State Poultry Association met there, was an object lesson to me of a value not to be over-estimated. We simply do not comprehend, until we see one in running order, what the Experiment Station stands for and means to us.

It is our fountain-head for every kind of instruction, information and help and because it is a state institution, paid for by taxation and conducted by the very best sort of men and under the most favorable conditions that our Government can give us, is why we can ask and receive this information and instruction. In a sense it is on the footing of our public schools and is accessible in the same way.

That our staff of contributors is largely made up of those well known agricultural college and experiment station men, makes the **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD** an especially dependable organ to us as poultry women many of whom are utterly isolated in their work and wholly dependent on the printed page for inspiration and instruction.

### PERSEVERANCE AND PLUCK COUNT FOR SUCCESS

It is because of this loneliness in our lives that courage, enthusiasm and self-confidence count for so much. And—as we realize the number of our co-workers, and their achievements in the various branches of poultry culture, we grow to realize also, how much may be accomplished by a woman who believes utterly in herself and in the employment of her choice and is not discouraged even when

quite serious obstacles have to be surmounted and difficulties and disasters come thick and fast.

We are apt to think that our own special line of work, (poultry raising) is especially open to loss and trouble of all sorts. But **THIS IS NOT SO.** Run any business alone and it is the same. Lots of worry and discouragement; some success and some failure.

A salaried position is on an entirely different footing and the pay is sure and only dependent on our fulfilling certain conditions so long as the position holds good.

The satisfaction that comes from labor, is in creating; building up something of one's very own; putting the stamp of individuality on the work of one's hands. Owning things; watching them develop from almost nothing and grow in symmetry and beauty under ones own thought and ministrations. Producing what we know is above the average and has a market value of its own or a rare excellence. Realizing a fair profit in cash as well as a fair profit of the finer sort which a close companionship with Nature brings and the joy of country living.

### PROFITS THAT SHE CAN EARN

Among superficial investigators there is a prevalent notion either that "there is no money in chickens," or that poultry has a sort of "Wild-cat profits," profits that come without volition on our part and simply overwhelm us.

It is needless to say of these opinions that one is as unfair as the other. The time is nearing fast when poultry keeping as a business will be rightly understood by the public and will hold its correct position as an employment that requires sane and sensible manipulation and in agriculture, is second only in importance to the bread-producing stuffs.

That in return for a fair understanding of the business and a fair amount of the work, there is **GOOD AND REASONABLE PROFIT.** That this profit comes in exactly the same way that profits accrue from other commercial enterprises and necessitates the very same sort of handling and ability. That the growth of a plant that is "worth while" is gradual and its life should be a long one. That we women have no room in poultrydom for mushroom aristocracy.

\* \* \* Don't sell your best Standard-bred specimens.—**BREED THEM!**

### Columbian and Silver Wyandottes AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SEPTEMBER, 1909,

On four entries in a strong class—First Young Pen Columbian, First Young Pen Silvers, First Silver Pullet and Second Cockerel.

J. F. VAN ALSTYNE, NIVERVILLE, NEW YORK

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James Kugler, Jr., Route 1, Box K, Frenchtown, N. J.



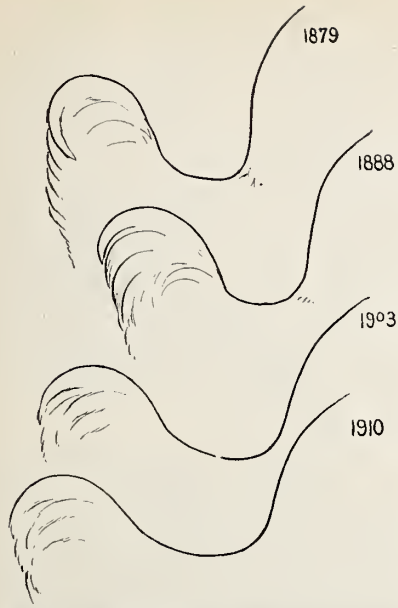


FIG. A.—Study of development of male tails in Plymouth Rocks, 1879-1910.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS UNDER THE STANDARD OF 1910**

William C. Denny

(Continued from page 71)

periods. The first outline, that of 1879, shows the fashion at that time as indicated by drawings by B. N. Pierce. It would appear that in addition to being short in back, the Plymouth Rock of early days, had a high carried tail and was also short in the body and lacking in depth of both body and breast. This is shown in the composite drawings, figures C and D, which show the fashion in 1879 and the ideal for 1910-1915. The 1879 sketch shows the carriage of tail in the male to be 60 degrees and that of the female at 55 degrees. At that time the Standard description for both male and female, called for a tail "comparatively small, carried moderately upright." The next outline, that

of 1888, shows the Plymouth Rock as they appeared in the first illustrated Standard of 1888 which was shortly afterwards declared obsolete and withdrawn from sale owing to adverse criticisms of the artists' work. To judge by the sketches of the Plymouth Rocks, it would appear that they had gone back, though the neck of the male was apparently more full and the head carried more forward. The angle of the tail had also been changed and reduced from 60 degrees to 55 degrees and the Standard description was changed to "medium length carried moderately upright." The shape and carriage of the neck of the female was also more full and the head carried forward. The angle of the tail was reduced from 55 degrees to 47 degrees. Whatever tendency this would have towards apparently increasing the length of the back was lost because of the appearance of a well defined cushion. These sketches were said to be hardly representative of the best birds at that time, but it is not difficult to believe that female did not possess well defined cushions, for this objectionable feature has been stamped in their progeny, and even now it is not uncommon to see females with this fault. The tendency of the Plymouth Rock to possess a cushion and be somewhat loose feathered and have feathers on legs, which were more frequently found in early days than at the present time, tends to confirm the opinion advanced by some that the Black Java of early days, credited as being one of the progenitors of the Plymouth Rock, was of the same family as the Black Cochin of today.

Favoring Plymouth Rocks with well defined cushions by breeders or judges is always unwise and should be strongly discouraged as it brings the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock types closer together.

Between 1888 and 1903 the elongation of the bird continued. The male had a longer body and a still lower carriage of head, but as the body continued to gain in depth, the male was a trifle taller than the earlier types. The Standard wording for carriage of tail remained the same as in 1888, but it will be noticed that the sketches of winning specimens in the leading shows, were illustrated with a lower carriage. The type for females also continued to gain length and depth in body and the tendency to develop a cushion was eliminated.

The question of the carriage of tail is one on which breeders of the Barred and White varieties are unable to agree. Those who were present at the meeting at Rochester will remember the discussion on this subject which came up again, and was the principal point of debate at the Niagara Falls meeting in August, 1909.

White Plymouth Rock breeders are "out and out" for, and have long favored the longer backs and bodies, and the lower carried tail, while the Barred Rock breeders appear more conservative about making the radical changes that the breeders of the Whites favor. The breeders of Buffs have been following not far behind the type advocated for the White variety and it is this type that wins in the

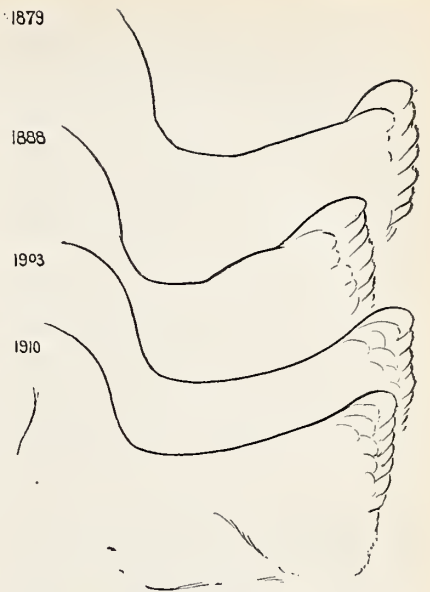


FIG. B.—Study of development of female tails in Plymouth Rocks, 1879-1910.

show room and that Barred Rock breeders and judges favor, when they can secure it with the color that they are striving to produce.

To U. R. Fishel, Hope, Indiana, belongs much of the credit for the changes and sentiment favoring longer bodies and lower carried tails. Ten or more years ago, when Mr. Fishel began to illustrate his advertisements and printed matter with birds showing the long backs, long bodies and low carried tails, rival breeders criticised Mr. Fishel's judgment saying that the type he favored belonged to the Java more than to the Plymouth Rock. Mr. Fishel persisted in breeding this type of birds which has helped in changing the fashion of the winning Plymouth Rocks of today.

**ANGLE OF PLYMOUTH ROCK TAIL**

Our criticism of the description of the Standard for 1910 would be, that it is behind and does not describe the best Plymouth Rocks of today; those that are winning in the leading show



FIG. C.—Study of Plymouth Rock male shape. Composite drawing showing the fashionable types of 1879 and 1910. Heavy black outline indicates 1910 type.

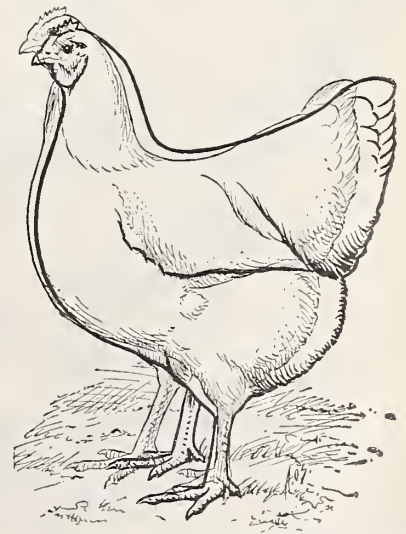


FIG. D.—Study of Plymouth Rock Female shape. Composite drawing showing the fashionable types of 1879 and 1910. Heavy black outline indicates 1910 type.



rooms and that are most highly prized by breeders. When the tail of male is carried at an angle of 45 degrees, and of female at 40 degrees, it is too high and there is not the desired appearance of length in back or body. Figure E illustrates this point. Note the dotted line, which shows what the 1910 Standard will call for, while the black line illustrates carriage of tail in relation to back which the White Rock breeders tried to have adopted. If the Association would agree to approve and adopt the carriage of the male tail at 40 degrees instead of 45 degrees as shown by the dotted line or 35 degrees as shown by the black line; and the female tail at 35 degrees instead of 40 degrees as shown by the dotted line or 30 degrees as shown by the solid black line, we believe it would be nearer what the "rank and file" of breeders and judges want and like to see. The objection advanced by the Barred Rock breeders that 35 degrees for carriage of tail of male and 30 degrees for the carriage of tail of female was too low, because it conforms with the lines of the Rhode Island Red, is not well founded, in our opinion, as is readily shown in the composite drawing of the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red and Wyandotte male and female shape shown on page 71.

The scale of points for the American class, which includes all varieties of Plymouth Rocks, as recommended by the Revision Committee, was adopted without discussion. It provides 56 points for shape, 40 for color and .4 for condition. The criticism that can be advanced against this apportionment is, there is no distinction made in the

valuation for color between the solid and parti-colored varieties. Claims and statements to the contrary, it cannot be disputed, that it is more difficult to produce sharply defined, parallel, barring as demanded for Barred Plymouth Rocks by the Standard, than it is to produce a pure white bird. The best evidence of this is the very large number of specimens of the White Rocks that can be found near perfection in color, and the smaller number of the Barred variety of the kind that expert breeders and judges are striving for.

Because of the difficulty in approximating perfection in the markings and shade of color in parti-colored and buff varieties, it would seem that it would be better to have a different scale of points for each variety, or all varieties of the same color belonging to the same class, instead of each breed.

#### IMPORTANCE OF "CONDITION"

The number of points allotted to condition remains the same and this may well be criticised. Condition is one of the strongest qualifications that can be possessed by any bird that enters into strong competition. No matter how excellent shape and color may be, if the specimen has not been properly "groomed" and is not in the best of health, its chances of winning are materially lessened. Condition is of great importance and should be allotted as many points as any other item in the scale of points. It is so valued

by the best judges and breeders at our leading shows today.

The recommendation in "the majority report" of Revision Committee, to abolish all disqualifications from all breeds did not find the favor it was expected to receive. The general sentiment seemed to be that it would be "opening up the gates" to unscrupulous dealers in Standard-bred poultry, and take away one of the safeguards adopted to protect the beginner, something that no one who has the interest of the industry at heart would favor. Instead of adopting the committee's report, the members RESTORED ALL THE PRESENT DISQUALIFICATIONS, and in some cases made additions to the disqualifications in the present Standard.

The Standard for 1904 provides that "any feather or feathers on shanks, feet or toes or unmistakable indications of feathers having been plucked" shall disqualify. Owing to prolonged discussion between exhibitors and judges as to the real difference between feathers, stubs and down, this clause was amended to include the words "stubs and down."

#### REDUCED WEIGHT OF PULLET

Requests made by prominent breeders of Barred and Buff Rocks, caused the Revision Committee to recommend that the weight for all Plymouth Rock pullets be reduced from 6 ½ lbs. to 6 lbs. It was claimed that the Plymouth Rock pullet is not in the best show condition when weighing more than 6 lbs.,—that after that time she is ready to lay and, as a consequence, loses the trim appearance expected and required of a pullet in the show room. Further-

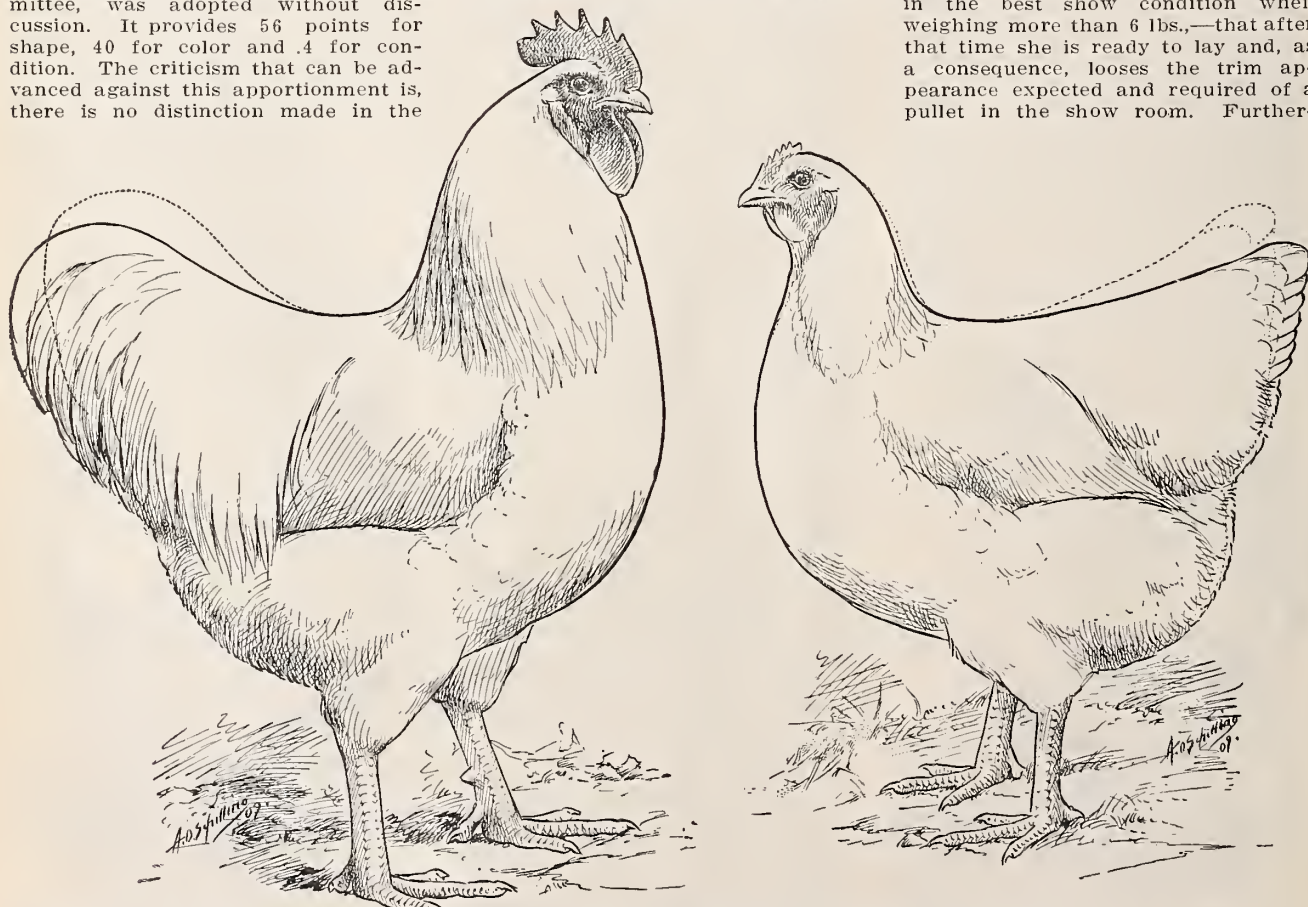


FIG. E.—Profile study of Plymouth Rock tails. The dotted lines show what the 1910 standard will call for, a male tail carried at 45 degrees and a female tail carried at 40 degrees. The solid black line shows the style which White Rock breeders tried to have adopted, a winning type in the show room; angle for male tail 35 degrees, female tail 30 degrees.—Ed.





FIG. F.—Plump, well-rounded breast recommended for Plymouth Rocks is shown in upper sketch. The lower outline shows a faulty breast

more, that though she begins to lay soon after she weighs 6 lbs., her weight does not increase and she does not reach maturity for a considerable period thereafter. This really means that between the time she matures as a pullet and becomes a hen, she puts on ½ lb. instead of a pound.

A comparison was made with the weight of the Plymouth Rock males, the cockerel being 1½ lbs. below the Standard weight for cock birds, and it was decided to make the same difference in the Standard weight for females. It will not prove detrimental to the variety or discriminate against those breeders who can make their birds' weight more than the new Standard calls for, as the rule provides that "when young birds tie in their score, and both are Standard weight or above, the heavier bird shall win."

**SHAPE OF MALE**

Description of comb was changed to read: rather small instead of medium size. Authorities on Plymouth Rocks believe that a "rather small comb" is preferable to one of medium size or moderately large. The new description of back of the male is a decided improvement, "rather long, flat at shoulders, broad its entire length, carried nearly horizontal from neck to saddle where there is a slight concave sweep to tail", expresses what we desire in back of male Plymouth Rocks as nicely as it can be done with words. Changing from 50 degrees to 45 degrees is the only change in the word description of tail.

The description of body and fluff was considerably improved by adding the sentence "connecting with breast so as to make no break in the outline." It has been uncommon to find Plymouth Rocks which were flat in breast and which showed a decided angle where these two sections join. (See figure F.) In a typical specimen there should be no break in the lines, which should be well rounded.

**SHAPE OF FEMALE**

In the shape of female, comb re-

mains the same as the present Standard. The words "medium in length" were added to the description of the neck. There was considerable discussion as to the proper wording of the description for back, and the following was finally adopted: "rather long, broad its entire length, flat at shoulders, RISING WITH A SLIGHTLY CONCAVED INCLINE to tail." The Revision Committee recommended rising with a "GENTLE INCLINE" to tail, but a number of the Plymouth Rock breeders objected and insisted that the words "slightly concaved" be included, as the point was advanced that a gentle incline would be interpreted as being a straight line, and that these lines did not belong to the Plymouth Rock family, but to the Rhode Island Reds and Javas. The same change was made in the description of body and fluff as in males. No change was made in description of tail, and the present reading calling for "a carriage at an angle of 40 degrees" will be the same in the new Standard.

**COLOR CHANGES**

The color of legs and toes for all Plymouth Rocks, excepting the Silver Penciled was amended to read: "yellow, red showing at outside back of scales not considered a defect in males," but would be in females. Red pigment indicates stamina and vigor, two important points to consider in selecting exhibition and breeding stock.

Color for Barred Rocks remains unchanged with the following exception: each feather on female must end with "a narrow dark tip" instead of "narrow dark tips preferred" as required by the present Standard. The color of plumage in all white birds was changed to read: "web, fluff and quills of feathers in all sections pure white". There is no material change in the description of color for Buff Plymouth Rocks. Some of the qualifying sentences were dropped and are the only changes that will be found.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are the only new variety of this breed that will be included in the new Standard. This variety was admitted to the

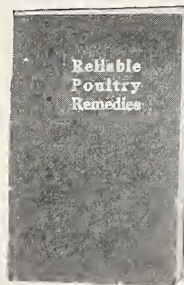
Standard at Auburn, but under the Constitution, had to wait until the Standard for 1910 was adopted before it could be included. An excellent description for color was presented by the Silver Penciled Plymouth Rock Club and adopted with very few changes. It requires the "steel grey" instead of "grey" as the present Standard does in describing the Dark Brahma. Any shade of slate undercolor is allowed instead of "black and slate" as in the present Standard. The elimination of black is undoubtedly an improvement as lighter undercolor is bound to assist in clearing the surface color of females and making it very bright and attractive. The rusty or brownish grey found in the Dark Brahma and Penciled varieties is undoubtedly due to trying to produce dark undercolor.

\*\*\* Don't starve the laying hen. She needs plenty of wholesome food and a variety. \*\*\*

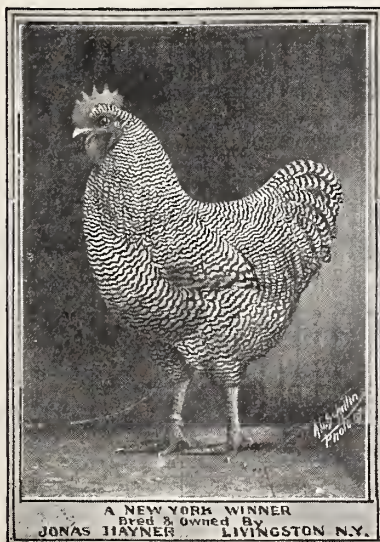
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**HAYNER'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Winners at New York, Boston, Auburn, Syracuse and other large shows.

AT THE GREAT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1909, in the strongest competition ever seen there, my birds were awarded

4—FIRST PRIZES—4

Have sold hundreds of Winners in the Past and have hundreds more to sell now, and in the Future. Prices always right.

**JONAS HAYNER,** LIVINGSTON, NEW YORK

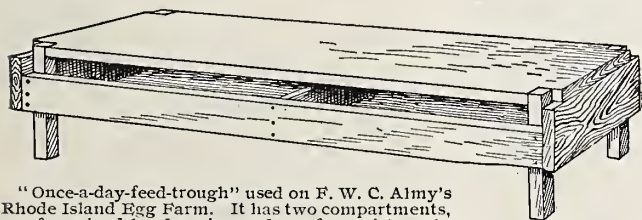






weeks, usually in cold weather in an ordinary cracker box placed inside the coop. The floors are covered two inches deep with oat chaff and the chicks are fed only twice a day at first, morning and night. I use dry food for the first week using either commercial chick food, or a home mixture of 3 parts fine cracked corn, 1 part cracked wheat, 1 part coarse bran, with grit, and give enough so that the chicks will have plenty to scratch out of litter all day long. At night they are given a full feed out of little troughs, water is supplied in an open iron drinking dish which is about the size and shape of a brick though not quite as deep. These drinking dishes are made of cast iron, are heavy enough so that they will not upset, are easily cleaned and will last a lifetime.

After the chicks are about one week old I give a little scalded mash at noon gradually increasing the amount until by the time they are two weeks old



"Once-a-day-feed-trough" used on F. W. C. Almy's Rhode Island Egg Farm. It has two compartments, one for mixed hard grains and one for moist mash. The entire allowance for one day is supplied in this trough early in the morning.—Ed.

they are receiving mash morning and noon and cracked corn at night. The morning mash is cooked and is the same that I feed to the laying stock while the noon mash is scalded only. The scalded mash is made of one part each of bran, corn meal, cracked corn with  $\frac{1}{8}$  part of the whole of beef scraps. The above ration is not varied except to substitute whole corn for the cracked corn fed at night after the birds reach maturity.

#### PREVENTING TROUBLE FROM LICE

The chickens are powdered well with Persian insect powder before placing them in the coops and the brooding hens are powdered twice during the time they are sitting. Each hen is oiled with a little sperm oil under the wings just at dusk when the chicks are two weeks old. This oils the heads of the chicks as they run in under for the night and destroys any lice which escaped the insect powder. I have found it unnecessary to use any further precaution against lice.

As soon as chicks are feathered a little, when about six or eight weeks old, the hens are taken away from them and chicks are fed in troughs and boxes placed between each alternate row, at such distances that about six flocks will feed at each place. The feeding is then done with horse and wagon and my flock of 3,000 chicks is easily fed and watered by myself and a boy in one hour in the morning and about thirty minutes at noon. The cracked corn or grain is placed in boxes at noon at the same time the mash is fed so that it is not necessary to feed at night.

The main thing we have to guard

against is crowding in the coops. Chicks are liable to leave their own coops and congregate where you begin to feed. To avoid this, I have several entrances to the fields used for chickens and drive in with the feed wagon first one place and then another, beginning to feed in one place or end of the field in the morning and another place at noon, etc. In this way the chicks never know where to expect the feed wagon and so do not gather at any particular point. I have had no trouble from crowding since I put this plan in use.

#### ROASTERS PAY BETTER THAN BROILERS

I sell practically no broilers as I find that early chicks pay better if kept until they are roasting size. The price of late broilers is usually so low that it pays to grow them a few weeks longer up to roasting size. Also with these larger chicks it is easier to tell which are suitable to keep for breeding stock.

The pullets are usually taken out right after mowing and placed in roosting coops which are scattered practically over all of the remainder of the farm. Sometimes pullets are moved direct to the laying houses. These

houses are first thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed and the floors covered two inches deep with beach sand. The pullets are confined in these and have a little temporary yard made of poultry netting for a week or ten days. At first the pullets are let out for a little while just before night so they will not wander far and in this way I succeed very easily in breaking them in to their new quarters. Afterwards they are given free range and seldom, if ever, mix with other flocks but stay near their own house though buildings are not more than ten paces apart in some fields and the flocks run together more or less during the day. The yards mentioned are about 15 feet long and require only two posts at the outer end, the inner end fastening to the house. These yards can easily be put up or taken down in ten or fifteen minutes.

#### ONE MAN AND A BOY CARE FOR 2000 LAYERS

After pullets are housed we see that they are fed liberally but never forced.

The food consists of a good cooked mash of bran, cracked corn, corn meal and beef scrap. The mash for layers varies somewhat according to season, the available food supply and whether the hens seem to be getting too fat or not. In general for winter it is 2 parts cut clover, 3 parts cracked corn, including a little corn meal, 4 parts bran with a little oil meal, bone meal, salt, charcoal, etc., and about 1-6 part of whole of beef scraps, though sometimes less scrap is fed.

The hard grain mixture is usually about as follows—corn 6 parts, oats 1 part, barley 1 part, wheat 1 part or about 2-3 of whole corn or cracked corn. This is for winter. For summer give less corn and more oats or barley. This ration is also varied from time to time according to the way the fowls eat. If they pick out the fine grains and leave the corn I put in less corn and if they leave the oats and barley or wheat I use less of those grains and more corn. It takes from 12 to 15 bushels of feed a day to supply my flock in the busy chicken season. I can't give the figures exactly as most of the feed is bought in bulk or by the cwt.

The fowls are FED ONLY ONCE A DAY, in covered troughs which are divided in two parts. The mash is placed in one end, what they will eat up clean in the forenoon, and grain mixture to last all day in the other end of the trough. Drinking water is provided and cabbage or mangels are left at the same time. Myself and a boy can FEED THE ENTIRE 2,000 LAYERS FOR ALL DAY in from ONE to ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS in the morning. In spite of this simple method, or perhaps because of it, we have picked up over 600 eggs per day during the first week in January.

Also, as a side venture, I raise winter chickens for June roasters. These are usually Brahmas or White Plymouth Rocks, raised in colony coops without heat except that furnished by the hen. I hatch these winter chickens about Christmas and New Years and raise from 700 to 1000 of them each year. They sell at about 30 to 33 cents per pound alive and net a good profit, especially as the time devoted to them would not be of much value during the winter months.

I have found it to be a fact that the longer you are in the poultry business, if you deal squarely with every man, the more money you can make; not entirely because of superior knowledge but because of better markets for your produce. I always try to have

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GEO. O. BROWN, Secretary,  
1812 N. Washington St., Baltimore, Md.



our chicks a little heavier, in a little better flesh and just a little fatter than those raised by our neighbors and I soon found that I could command a premium on market prices because I had the goods. It is the same way with eggs.

I was a utility man before I was a fancier and I am a utility egg farmer as well as a fancier still. I tried, first of all, to build up a strain big for the breed, healthy, sturdy birds, great layers of brown shelled eggs. The chicks were hatched from brown shelled eggs only and for years we have seldom ever had a white egg. Also, I was very particular to keep all eggs perfectly clean and so gained a reputation for having clean, fresh, brown shelled eggs and plenty of them all the year round. In this way, I soon succeeded in picking up a first class hotel trade in Boston, Mass., and I get practically the best retail prices for my market eggs, selling them in wholesale quantities at the farm.

All these things count. The extra cent per pound for chicks and the extra cent or two per dozen for eggs is CLEAR PROFIT and adds up wonderfully at the end of the year. The lowest price I received for eggs this year was 26 cents per dozen and the highest price 52 cents per dozen, by the case.

For laying and breeding stock I have carried Rhode Island Reds exclusively and have improved the stock in size and color until I now have plenty of cock birds that will weigh ten pounds and upwards as high as twelve pounds.

My egg farm well established, I be-

gan to take an interest in Standard poultry as a fancier and in poultry exhibitions. My birds have steadily improved in shape and color as is attested by my winning seven prizes on four entries at Providence, including three firsts; eight prizes at New York on ten entries, including first pullet, second cock and third cockerel and nine prizes on ten entries at Boston including first and second pens. Also this last spring I sold 30,000 eggs for hatching besides several thousand this fall, many of which went to customers I have had year after year, which is pretty good evidence that in the poultry business, as in all other lines of work, it pays to make and hold a reputation for selling honest goods at honest prices.

And now, just a few words about profits. I am not going to tell you, Reader, what I make. I have already shown your editor my proof but this item of my business is not for publication. I will state, however, what I believe ANYONE CAN MAKE after they have learned the business, under like conditions to those on my home farm, markets, etc. I believe it easily possible, after you have built up your trade and reputation, with the help of the proceeds from sale of winter chicks, surplus cockerels, etc., to CLEAR \$2000.00 PER YEAR ON A 2000 HEN PLANT from the utility side of poultry keeping alone.

I believe this because I do not attribute whatever success I have had to any superior knowledge of poultry but simply to hard work, early and late, to rigid economy in non-essentials; no

fancy buildings or fixtures, etc., plenty of good common sense and also common honesty. In this connection, I would mention a form of dishonesty not always recognized as such—the practice of selling off most or all of your best birds and keeping only ordinary or inferior stock to breed from. This is being dishonest to yourself and to your prospective customers and is a mighty short sighted policy as well.

"Like begets like." The old saying is "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" and neither can you breed a Madison Square winner from scrub birds, fit only for utility breeders. I sell a good many birds that win in the hands of customers, but never at the expense of my own stock. My best stock is reserved for my own pens and as an instance of this will say every one of my New York, Boston and Providence winners—with two exceptions—have been in my pens this season and customers have had the benefit as well as myself. A pleased and satisfied customer in every community he does business with is the best kind of advertisement that a poultryman can have. I believe no man can make a success in any line of business unless he deals on the square. Given these qualities and conditions, I believe no man need hesitate to embark in the poultry business. I do not mean by this "Go in all over," but rather GO SLOW, start with a few. LEARN THE BUSINESS AS YOU GO ALONG, build up your plant and your reputation together and your markets with GOOD PROFITS WILL BE SURE TO FOLLOW.

## 200 EGGS A YEAR PER HEN

EGGS 6 2-3 CENTS A DOZEN

So great has been the demand for the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen—How to Get Them," that the sixth edition is exhausted, and a seventh edition of 10,000 copies has just been printed.

The great success of this book is due to the fact that poultry keepers throughout the land are coming to recognize it as the standard book on eggs making and profits in poultry.

**The Greatest Number of Eggs at the Lowest Possible Cost.**

More than 10 years ago the author of "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," foresaw that great changes were impending in the poultry world. He saw that exhaustion of public lands in the West and the rapid increase in the world's population would inevitably send up the price of all kinds of feed stuffs, and that the demands upon our forest for wood pulp and lumber would increase the price of building materials so that only those who made a careful study of egg production from the point of view of "the greatest number of eggs at the lowest possible cost," could hope to succeed. The book was written from this point of view. The author practices what he preaches, and gets eggs the year round at a cost not exceeding 6 2-3 cents a dozen. By laying down his surplus eggs in the spring and selling in the fall, he makes each hen net him \$3.00 a year.

**Every Chapter of Value, But Some Almost Priceless.**

The book now contains 96 pages, 15 chapters, and tells all there is to know about the poultry business, and tells it

in a plain, commonsense way. Every chapter is valuable, but some are almost priceless. Among these the author ranks the chapters, "Feeding for 200 Eggs a Year," which contains the philosophy of feeding, and tells how men who get 200 eggs a year or more per hen, feed; "Foods and Food Values," in which the whole matter of feeding is so simplified that any one can understand it, and make up his own ration from low-priced feed stuffs, saving one-half the cost; "Eggs in Fall and Winter;" "The Sex Element in Egg Production," in which the reader is instructed how to tell at a glance which hens are good layers and which are not; "The Trap Nest and Its Uses," with illustrated description of one of the best trap nests on the market. "Breeding for 200 Eggs a Year," a chapter of great interest in the spring; "Products and By-Products," in which the best methods of laying down eggs are carefully described. Eggs laid down by one of these methods have been kept a year and then incubated.

**Readers of "200 Eggs a Year" Get Eggs when Eggs are High.**

By following the methods of the book, Mr. B. F. Dunlap, of West Salisbury, N. H., obtained 6368 eggs from 400 pullets and 150 hens in the month of December, 1903, the pullets doing most of the work. Mr. Dunlap sold these eggs in Boston for \$212.26 net, and expended for food the same month \$46.85, leaving a profit of \$165.41. Mr. E. F. Chamberlin, of Wolfboro, N. H., got 1496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902.

Mrs. S. D. Fox of the same town got 68 eggs from 72 hens one day in January, and five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. The author of the book is a New Hampshire man, which explains why all these records are taken from the Granite State. But if hens can be made to lay in New Hampshire in winter (where the mercury sometimes drops to 40 below) they can be made to lay anywhere!

**Warm Words of Praise from Men Who Know.**

"The book is a model of clear, concise hen wisdom, and will help"—A. F. Hunter—"First-class."—Grant M. Curtis—"We not only endorse the work, but recommend it to our readers."—M. K. Boyer—"It will prove of great value to all who are interested in getting the largest possible egg yield."—Frank Heck—"I consider the ideas in your book worth many times the price paid. I take at least a dozen good poultry magazines, have stacks and stacks of poultry books, but the Biggie book and yours I think the most of."—John M. Tenny, Esq., Sonoma, Cal.—"Nothing that I have read approaches your book in clearness of expression and fullness of detail. It has given me more information about practical points than all the rest put together."—William R. Fisher, M. D., Swiftwater, Pa.—"If more level headed advice, such as is found in your book, was put before poultry breeders, the average beginner would have better success."—L. Brown, Middleboro, Mass., president the Old Homestead Brooder Co.—"Specially recommended."—Cypfers Incubator Co's. Catalogue.

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# WOMEN'S WORK AND SUCCESS



Conducted by

Helen T. Woods.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—We will be pleased to receive contributions for this department including reports of experience and successful poultry work, also photographs of poultry, poultry buildings, coops and shelters, and other subjects of interest.—Ed.]

## DOMESTICATION OF WILD TURKEYS

SUITABLE LOCATION OF TURKEY PENS. HOW WILD BIRDS STAND CAPTIVITY. FENCING, FOODS AND FEEDING. "THE CALL OF THE WILD"

Bertha M. Tyson, Rising Sun, Md.



**A**TTEMPTS have been made time and time again to domesticate Wild turkeys, many of them being unsuccessful. The fear of the Wild bird listing to the "Call of the Wild" and taking a hasty departure has ever been before the owners and in order to keep them they have too closely confined the Wild birds. The change from absolutely free range with a choice of food of their own fastidious selection to being kept in a small pen and given just such food as the owner believed to be a Waldorf-Astoria bill-of-fare for a turkey, (from his own standpoint, not from the turkey's or from observation of what seemed most palatable to a turkey), did not seem to meet the requirements and in time the turkeys weakened and died.

For the past ten years, however, a few persons in the United States have been successful in rearing Wild Turkeys in partial captivity and have found them to be much more healthy, very much more beautiful than any other variety of turkeys, and comparatively easy to tame, so far as keeping them at home is concerned. They come for food when called and to the ordinary observer are as tame as most domestic turkeys but they are always on the alert for any attempt to get your hands on them. The best way to get hold of them, when it is desired to catch them, is to drive them in some building where they can be caught.

One of my acquaintances was successful in having her Wild birds eat from her hand and also to allow her to pick them up whenever she chose but this is most unusual and I think in her case due to the fact that she always petted her fowls, spent much time with them and seemed to have a power to charm them. I have had a few eat from my hand but only a very few could I ever get on such friendly terms with.

### WILD NATURE ASSERTS ITSELF

The wildest hen I ever had, and one that I could not keep at home only when kept in a wire covered pen, would come close to me to eat and was apparently tame but if I made any attempt to drive her or get her to

go anywhere I wished her to go, contrary to her own wishes, she resented it at once and flew far away, to hide from me in some secluded spot until some time later when she would return home. At present she is away from me, rearing a flock of turkeys "on her own hook" several miles distant. I feared it would be too hard on her to keep her penned this season, as we had such an exceedingly dry summer that the growth of grass in my pen was brown and it was difficult to find any fresh green food; so I thought if I let her out she might find water-cress and some other succulent green food along the streams, and so gave her her freedom. Fearing she might be placed in the pen again she made good her escape.

When birds go off like this and it is impossible to drive them, for they soar away over your head in the opposite direction from where you wish them to go, it requires considerable patience to wait until cold weather has killed off the vegetation and the turkeys become hungry enough to be enticed into a rail pen, built of old rails with a low opening just high enough for a turkey to walk in while it has its head down eating corn which has been trailed along into the rail enclosure. In this way they often walk in without noticing where they are going, though it is seldom a Wild turkey is "caught napping." When they find they are inside of the pen, they assume an erect dignified position, so natural to them and fly up striking their heads against the

top of the pen; they will walk round and round looking upward to find a way of escape, never seeing the low aperture through which they entered.

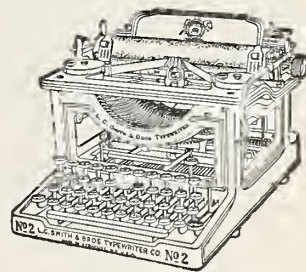
Sometimes it is possible to toll a Wild turkey back with one or more domestic birds out near where the Wild turkeys are known to be and leaving them for a time, when they get together they may then be driven back home.

Turkeys seldom forget a home and even though they go off like this during the summer months they will usually find their way home when cold weather comes and they begin to get hungry for grain.

### LOCATION FOR TURKEY PEN

My idea of a perfect location for a turkey pen is a pine woodlot adjoining a strip of pasture which has been in sod for some years, if it be partly covered with sedge grass so much the better. The pine woods is beneficial in several ways; the odor of pine is

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Flock of Handsome Bronze Turkeys. Owned by Harold W. Shepard, Alton, R. I.

healthful for man as well as turkeys; it also helps keep the turkeys free from vermin and where the ground is covered with pine needles you will find it dry for the little poults. If one is fortunate enough to locate a place where a running stream passes through either woods or pasture, one point nearer perfection may be counted for your pen.

If the turkeys are tame enough to be fenced in without a covering overhead the expense will be much less and the pen can be made so much larger for the same outlay. While a pen for the breeding stock of either Wild or domestic turkeys of any variety is a great saving in time in finding the eggs, it also assures the certainty of the mating desired, for when turkeys are kept by your neighbors and all are given free range, there is no telling anything about the matings; yet I do not advise keeping turkeys penned except through the breeding season and at nights, but think they should have an opportunity to range and thus get sufficient physical exercise to keep them in good healthy condition.

**FOODS AND FEEDING**

In feeding we should always bear in mind that turkeys are not naturally heavy grain eaters but their principal diet consists of green food, grasshoppers, bugs, worms, etc., and in the ration fed them while enclosed in the pen we should aim to give them a similar diet, viz.—one composed principally of green food and meat food of some kind. In feeding grain I have found wheat, barley, oats and some buckwheat better than corn for turkeys; in cold weather I give them some corn but only a very small quantity. I believe that too heavy feeding of corn to turkeys often causes indigestion and liver troubles.

I always give the poults a liberal quantity of chopped dandelion leaves, mashed garlic bulbs and chopped onion in their food. Their first food consists of stale bread moistened with sweet milk. Later I give them prepared chick food as I find it contains a great variety of seeds and grain; I also give them cracked wheat and millet seed. If hulled oats can be obtained it is a fine food for growing poults.

I give the poults absolutely free

wet grass. By feeding them often they are contented to allow the mother hen to hover them and keep nice and dry for a turkey hen's wing is a better protection against rain than the best umbrella I ever saw. While the Wild poults are supplied with a much heavier suit of down than the domestic birds and can stand more dampness, I do not think a turkey or poult ever gets over being thoroughly chilled while small and I aim to avoid it.

When I had a Wild tom mated with my Bronze hens some years ago, I did not find the Wild tom ranged any farther than many Bronze toms I had had and my flock came home to roost and were models in this respect. It is with the Wild hens during the breeding season that the difficulty of their leaving you is experienced, so that a pen is almost a necessity if Wild birds of both sexes are to be kept, it is so much easier to look over your pen for the eggs than to hunt for days over a large farm; then the pen is covered and crows, hawks and dogs are not able to carry off the eggs.

**HIGH ROOST NEEDED**

When making a pen it is desirable that a roost be provided for, either on trees or a made roost, at least 20 feet high so that the turkeys may fly up at night; this exercise is natural and is no doubt very beneficial in keeping the birds healthy. I had a pen covered over with wire but overlooked this natural roost and used a rail pile instead where they could climb up; when I turned my flock out of the pen I found they had lost the desire to fly and instead of flying high in the trees as they did formerly they would roost on a board fence near. Wild turkeys are "high flyers" and I think the exercise helps them keep healthy.

I use quiet Bronze hens to raise Wild poults, they make excellent mothers and to the constant example of the good terms and friendliness existing between these mother hens and

range after the first few days, feeding them only a little at a time to keep in touch with them. As they range about and gather most of their food I make it an invariable rule to look after them especially on wet days, taking them a little food often; this is done to keep them from hunting for food when they get hungry and thus getting chilled through the

myself as attendant, I attribute the lack of fear to a great extent of the young poults; it is not until the following spring that I experience any difficulty with them going away and then only when the hens desire to hide their nests. Of course, when I have them penned this is overcome. After being penned a few days the Wild birds show very little restlessness or anxiety to get out of the pen, but rather seem to accustom themselves to circumstances and make the best of it. Just so when trying to catch a Wild bird, he will do everything to avoid being caught but just as soon as he finds you have him he remains perfectly quiet and makes very little effort to free himself.

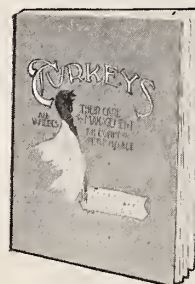
\*\*\* The hen that lays is the hen that pays! If she lays well in winter she will usually continue to lay well in the spring and chicks from her eggs will be worth more than those from a drone that lays only in the spring.

\*\*\* It is not necessarily true that because a hen is an exceptionally good layer her eggs are liable to be infertile or to hatch poorly. Many prolific layers produce eggs that not only hatch well but the chicks live and thrive to become prolific producers of their turn. \*\*\*

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**SYMPOSIUM OF PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING**

(Continued from page 76.)

"Fresh air and plenty of it."—W. H. Carr.

"Pure water, clean quarters, proper care and food."—T. C. Punderford.

"Fresh air, good sound grain, regular feeding, clean water and houses free from vermin."—W. H. Withington.

"Good food, clean houses and yards. I keep my yards green with rye all the year round sowing it in fall and early spring and again in July."—C. C. Heron.

"Cleanliness and best of food."—Henrietta E. Hooker.

"Plenty of exercise, a varied ration and an abundance of green food."—F. W. C. Almy.

"Birds properly housed, large yards or free range, plenty of exercise, proper selection of breeders."—Chas. F. Thompson.

"Clean-surroundings, plenty of fresh air, new blood each year."—Chas. E. Foster.

"Variety of food, fresh air and exercise."—Henry D. Smith.

**10. How do you advise introducing**

new blood into a flock and how often would you do it?

"Mate a new male with your strongest females. Use cockerels of this mating which are nearest like your own strain."—F. W. C. Almy.

"New cockerels or pullets when necessary."—J. H. Curtiss.

"I plan to raise or buy new blood each year."—Chas. E. Foster

"On the female side, I should say every three years."—T. C. Punderford.

"With unrelated males every two years."—W. H. Carr.

"By securing a male that is strong in the points where your flock is weak and mate him with the hen that is strongest in this point. Take cockerels from this mating and use for improvement of flock as a whole. I like a little new blood every four years."—J. W. Parks.

"Only by getting male birds that are better than mine."—Henry D. Smith.

**11. Do you use trap nests? If so, what kind and how many are needed for a pen of fifteen females?**

"No."—Henry D. Smith.

"Yes. Three."—W. H. Carr.

"Yes."—F. W. C. Almy.

"We use trap nests in some of our pens, enough to select high record layers to breed from. Use the same

as used by the Maine Experiment Station. Four nests for 15 females do very well. In some pens we use three for 12 birds."—Chas. F. Thompson.

"We don't use them in any pen from which we sell eggs for hatching. Generally mate a single pair if we want special eggs."—W. H. Withington.

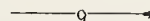
"We use trap nests. In heaviest laying season 15 hens should have eight nests."—J. W. Parks.

"Don't use them."—J. H. Curtiss.

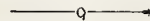
"No."—Charles E. Foster.

"No."—Henrietta E. Hooker.

"I do not."—T. C. Punderford.



\* \* \* Some fanciers depend on a winter ration of mainly heavy white oats and barley fed sparingly with a fair allowance of green food and vegetables aiming to keep the birds in training, muscle not fat) for breeding and to check egg production until the eggs for hatching season. We doubt the wisdom and value of this plan.



\* \* \* Forced exercise is not necessary. Any healthy hen will exercise enough if you give her a chance. Feed well and keep just enough grain in clean litter to make scratching it over worth while. \* \* \*

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Some Interesting "Examples" Showing How to Subscribe for AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and Obtain a Library of Down-to-Date Poultry Books AT A SAVING OF 20% to 33 1/3% of the Regular Cost Price.

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**\$1.75 VALUE FOR \$1.25.**

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American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
Reliable Poultry Remedies.....	.25
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American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
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Example No. 7.

American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
Any A. P. W. 75 cent poultry book.....	.75
Send us.....	<u>\$1.50</u>

**\$2.50 VALUE FOR \$1.75.**

Example No. 8.

American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
Any A. P. W. \$1.00 poultry book.....	\$1.00
Send us.....	<u>\$1.75</u>

**\$2.75 VALUE FOR \$2.00.**

Example No. 9.

American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
Any A. P. W. 50 cent poultry book.....	.50
Any A. P. W. 75 cent poultry book.....	.75
Send us.....	<u>\$2.00</u>

**\$3.00 VALUE FOR \$2.25.**

Example No. 10.

American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
Any A. P. W. \$1.00 poultry book.....	1.00
Any A. P. W. 50 cent poultry book.....	.50
Send us.....	<u>\$2.25</u>

**\$3.25 VALUE FOR \$2.50.**

Example No. 11.

American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
Any A. P. W. \$1.00 poultry book.....	1.00
Any A. P. W. 75 cent poultry book.....	.75
Send us.....	<u>\$2.50</u>

**\$3.50 VALUE FOR \$2.75.**

Example No. 12.

American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
Any two A. P. W. \$1.00 poultry books.....	2.00
Send us.....	<u>\$2.75</u>

NOTICE—The foregoing "Examples" simply illustrate how orders can be made up. You may substitute two 50 cent books in one example for a dollar book in another example, or a 50 cent book and a 25 cent book for a 75 cent book, etc., etc. Add fifty cents per year for postage on foreign orders; twenty-five cents per year, and five cents per book, for postage on Canadian orders. Address:—

**AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY,**

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



# POULTRY SHOW DATES

(NOTE—The address of the Secretary of each Exhibition is the same as the location of the Exhibition, unless otherwise specified. Owing to lack of space, the notice of each show will appear but once.)

**Fisher's Bred-to-Lay Reds, Both Combs, Bred for R Laying. Trap Nests Used. E If you want FOR REDDER BRED TO LAY REDS. Why Not? Write R. N. FISHER Box J, Manistee, Mich.**

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Line bred for years, both for egg production and exhibition qualities. Some fine breeders and young stock for sale.  
Write your wants.  
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Member National S. C. White Leghorn Club.

Among so many bidding for your patronage, you are undecided where to buy your

## BUFF LEGHORNS

JUST FOR LUCK, try a sitting of my New York State Fair winner's eggs. In 100 days my pen of 9 hens laid 602 eggs. How is that for fancy utility?

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The kind that win at State Fairs and best shows of the South. Write for circulars and winnings

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## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

1st COCKEREL and 2d COCK on three entries at RIVERHEAD, SEPT., 1909.

Eggs for hatching in season. Stock for sale.

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**F**EEED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a **Crown Bone Cutter** you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue.

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**Best Made. Lowest in Price**

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## Poultry Feed at Wholesale, Dec. 1, 1909

All quotations herein given are subject to change without notice.

Cash in full must accompany orders in all cases.

All goods are F. O. B. Schenectady, N. Y. 100 lbs.

Van Wie's Special Scratching	\$ 1 75
Eaton's Climax Grain Mixture	1 90
Eaton's Perfection Mash	1 95
Pure Pea Meal	1 70
Coarse Cracked Peas	1 85
Whole Peas	1 80
Little Chick Cracked Corn	1 70
Coarse Cracked Corn	1 55
Cut Clover	1 65
Armour's Beef Scrap	2 85
Barley	1 75
White Kaffir Corn	2 00
Red Wheat	2 10
Hulled Oats	2 60
Sun Flower Seed	4 50
Alfalfa Meal	1 75
Granulated Milk	2 00
Oil Meal	1 85
Charcoal, fine	1 65
Charcoal, coarse	1 15
Mica Grit, three sizes	45
Oyster Shell, coarse	50
Swift's Beef Scrap	2 60

**Van Wie Poultry Supply House**

250 Green St., 512 Liberty St., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Location	Date	Judges	Secretary
<b>CANADA</b>			
Charlestown, P.E.I.	Jan 6-7	Jarvis	H. E. Miller, Box 283
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Winsted	Dec. 8-11		L. C. Capewell
Eridgeport	Jan. 4-6		Geo. Seltsem, Sylvan Ave.
<b>DIST. COLUMBIA</b>			
Washington	Dec. 7-11	Drevenstedt	Calvin Hicks, Rockville, Ind.
<b>GEORGIA</b>			
Dalton	Dec. 14-17		J. C. Sapp
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
Carthage	Dec. 6-17	Elliott	C. A. Garard
Brighton	Dec. 6-9	Calvin Ott	J. N. Clark
Chicago	Dec. 7-12	Morton, Keeler, Burgott, Pickett, Cornman, McCord, Kummer, Coburn, Pierce, Denny	Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.
Farina	Dec. 13-16	McClare	Oscar Wells
Rushville	Dec. 13-17	O. S. McCord	Dr. W. W. Dace
Aledo	Dec. 13-18	B. F. Dinividdie	R. R. Morgan
Bradford	Dec. 13-17	McCord	B. Phenix
Newton	Dec. 15-17	F. J. Shocke	E. T. Martin
Warsaw	Dec. 15-18	F. L. Shaw	Chas. Paar
Fairfield	Dec. 20-22	D. T. Heimlich	J. H. Robey
Dixon	Dec. 27-31	Calvin Ott	A. H. Heill
Canton	Dec. 27-Jan. 1	C. V. Keeler	Sidney Stevens
Elgin	Dec. 27-Jan. 1	McClare & Falkner	S. K. Preston
Rantoul	Dec. 27-Jan. 1	Ben Myers	G. G. Douglass
Sheridan	Dec. 28-Jan. 1	Greer	T. Richardson
Bushnell	Jan. 3-8	McClaskey	F. P. Nassel
Genesee	Jan. 3-8	W. G. Warnock	Matthew O'Connell
Polo	Jan. 3-8	D. E. Hale	Frank Nimon
Springfield	Jan. 3-8		F. A. Bennett, Canton
Kankakee	Jan. 10-15	McClare	E. P. Vining, Route 4
Monmouth	Jan. 10-15	Warnock	S. L. Hamilton
Rochford	Jan. 10-15	Russell & Heimlich	C. S. Gilbert
Danville	Jan. 10-16	Burgott, Coburn	F. J. Lovell
<b>INDIANA</b>			
Shelbyville	Dec. 6-11	McCracken	F. R. Hale
Elkhart	Dec. 6-14	W. E. Stanfield	A. J. Felthouse
Lebanon	Dec. 13-18	Kummer	F. B. Wooley
Petersburg	Dec. 13-18	S. B. Johnson	M. F. Heathman
Galveston	Dec. 20-24	S. B. Johnson	Harry Gray
Monticello	Dec. 20-25	J. B. Howe	Tom A. Roth
Albany	Dec. 21-25	J. C. Long	H. Wilson
Young America	Dec. 27-Jan. 1	J. C. Long	A. D. Wood
South Bend	Dec. 28-Jan. 1	Hewes, Freyermoth	Paul Heireman
Rochester	Dec. 29-Jan. 1	W. W. Zike	H. B. Thompson, Box 182
Michigan City	Jan. 3-8	D. A. Stoner	L. L. Peterson, 409 Earl Road
Kendallville	Jan. 4-8	J. A. Tucker	Amos Fulk 230 Sheridan St.
Zionsville	Jan. 4-8	S. B. Lane	E. B. Bender
Crawfordsville	Jan. 10-14	S. B. Lane	J. T. Norris
Clayton	Jan. 10-15	E. B. Johnston	W. B. Farlton
Evansville	Jan. 10-15	T. M. Campbell	H. J. Reimer
New Albany	Jan. 10-15	J. F. Shocke	W. C. Smith
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			
Lexington	Jan. 10-14	Marshall	Frank L. Smith
<b>KANSAS</b>			
Topeka	Jan. 10-15	W. C. Ellison	Thos. Owens
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
Lenox	Jan. 4-6	Bonfoey	L. H. Peters
Boston	Jan. 11-14		W. B. Atherton
Dalton	Jan. 11-14	Felch & Fasker	H. R. Messenger
<b>MAINE</b>			
Freeport	Dec. 28-31		Geo. P. Coffin
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
St. Louis	Dec. 6-11	Russell, Rhodes, Heimlich, Thompson	T. E. Quisenbery, Columbia
Kansas City	Jan. 10-16	Pierce, Hewes, Rhodes	R. H. DePree
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
Meridian	Dec. 13-18	Marshall	F. R. Ziller
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
Ithaca	Dec. 7-10	Ott and Wise	E. J. McCall
Mason	Dec. 7-11	Wm. Wise	J. A. Brower
Grand Lodge	Dec. 14-18	Wm. Wise	J. R. Patton
South Haven	Dec. 14-18	O. Herbster	M. H. Mackey
Harbor Beach	Dec. 15-18	H. H. Coburn	O. A. Mitchell
Holland	Dec. 28-Jan. 1	McClare	F. G. Kleyen
Hastings	Jan. 3-8	Meyers	T. E. Waters
Allegan	Jan. 5-8	H. A. Emmel	W. H. Warner, Jr.



**POULTRY SHOW DATES (Continued)**

Location	Date	Judges	Secretary
Detroit	Jan. 12-18	Tucker, Mulinix, Stanfield, McCord	M. E. Green, 217 Euclid Ave.
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
Minneapolis	Jan. 12-18	Shellabarger, Holden and Rhodes	Chas. O. Johnson, 420 Colfax Ave., N.
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
Rutherford	Jan. 13-15	Yelton & Stanton	R. H. Wilcox, Hasbrouck Hts.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
Monroe	Dec. 16-20	Lee & Cornwell	J. H. Beckley
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
Omaha	Dec. 27-Jan. 3	Shellabarger & Rhodes	F. C. Ahlquist
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
Millerton	Dec. 14-17		W. L. Poole
New York City	Dec. 28-Jan. 1		H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.
Rochester	Jan. 11-14		F. A. Newman
Elmira	Jan. 11-14		Harry H. Hayes
Pulaski	Jan. 11-14		J. W. Parkhurst
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			
Manchester	Dec. 27-Jan. 1		O. S. Conery
Antrim	Dec. 28-30		F. Grimes
Peterboro	Jan. 4-7	Ballow & Pierce	C. H. Weeks
<b>OHIO</b>			
Hamilton	Dec. 6-12	Zike	W. C. McKenny
Upper Sandusky	Dec. 7-11	W. C. Pierce	J. P. Cammarn
Warren	Dec. 8-11	Eugene Sites	Wm. Cobb
Bryan	Dec. 13-17	Tucker	T. E. Schrider
Portsmouth	Dec. 13-18	Feil	F. H. Schoenberger, 519 Market St.
Urbana	Dec. 14-18		C. H. Hoppersett
Wapakoneta	Dec. 14-18	S. G. Case	John C. Lear, Sr.
Georgetown	Dec. 22-24	Chas. Cram	F. G. Moyer
Westpark	Dec. 22-26	Chas. McClare	C. W. Sipt
Jeffersonville	Dec. 27-31	J. E. Gault	L. O. Fults
E. Liverpool	Dec. 27-Jan. 1	H. E. Emmel	J. M. Grafton
Newark	Dec. 27-Jan. 1	Ira Keller	Frank Fetter
Tuscarawas	Dec. 28-30	S. T. Campbell	C. Virgel
Elmore	Dec. 28-31	J. C. Long	G. A. Weis
Plymouth	Dec. 28-Jan. 1	Falkner	Carlos Seville
Hartville	Dec. 29-Jan. 2	Chas. Cram	R. J. Pilgrim
Sylvania	Jan. 3-7	Stanfield, Mulinix	W. B. Harris, Jr.
Edon	Jan. 4-7	J. C. Long	S. D. Kaiser
Massilon	Jan. 4-7	J. E. Gault	T. Kester
Elyria	Jan. 4-8	Keller and Feil	A. J. Laundon
Defiance	Jan. 10-15	J. C. Long	Ed. S. Bronson
Columbus	Jan. 10-16	McCracken, Gault, & Riggs	C. R. Haswell, Circleville, O.
Marietta	Jan. 10-15	S. T. Campbell	F. C. Snodgrass
Youngstown	Jan. 10-15	McClare, Wolsifer, Tompkins	R. L. Davies, 210 Breaden St.
Tiffin	Jan. 11-15	Faulkner & Struble	V. Crabstree
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
Greenburg	Dec. 7-11	Geo. Ewald	H. E. Reamer
Monessen	Dec. 7-11	Campbell	O. H. Thompson
Reading	Dec. 7-11		C. H. Glase
Apollo	Dec. 14-18	Cornman	Geo. L. Rudolf, Box 117
Litzitz	Dec. 27-Jan. 1	Cornman & Stanton	J. H. Breitegan
East Greenville	Dec. 28-Jan. 1	Whitman	F. G. Christman
Columbia	Jan. 3-8	C. F. Cornman	M. S. Gohn
Easton	Jan. 10-15	Whitman & Covy	Geo. W. Heck
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
Pulaski	Dec. 16-18	F. J. Marshall	Lewis Culps
Knoxville	Jan. 5-8	Owen & Blanks	J. E. Jennings, 202 W. 5th Ave.
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
Lynchburg	Dec. 7-10		M. B. Hickson
Richmond	Jan. 13-19	Drevenstedt & Graham	W. R. Todd
Herndon	Jan. 12-14	Wittman & Diferdord	A. Kirk
<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Walworth	Dec. 14-17	A. C. LeDuc	E. W. Ripley
Oconomowoc	Dec. 15-20	J. A. Tucker	O. R. Eddy
Stevens Point	Dec. 28-31	Greenwold	F. J. Blood
Delavan	Dec. 29-Jan. 2		E. S. Austin
Fond du Lac	Dec. 31-Jan. 3	T. M. Campbell	E. R. Zamzow
Oshkosh	Jan. 5-10	Tucker & Russell	Carl H. Krippene
New Holstein	Jan. 6-9	T. M. Campbell	H. H. Grebe
Mineral Point	Jan. 10-14	Roundtree	Allen Tucker
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
Huntington	Dec. 28-Jan. 1	T. M. Campbell	Chas. J. Holtzworth, Hunt.
Grafton	Jan. 3-7	Falkner	W. L. Tibbets
Smithfield	Jan. 11-14	Eugene Sites	E. R. Cunningham
Fairmount	Jan. 11-15	Emmell	C. D. Conway
Parksburg	Jan. 17-22	Eugene Sites	Fanciers' Club

**"Snow" White Wyandottes**

Bred for vigor, eggs and beauty. Some choice birds for sale at reasonable prices.  
**H. M. LOVELL, ELMIRA, N. Y.**

**Columbian Plymouth Rocks (SWEET'S STRAIN)**

Blacktailed, Japanese and Buff Cochon Bantams. A few choice Cockerels of all varieties for sale. No females. Eggs in season at \$2.50 per setting. Two Settings \$4.00. **E. B. ROBERTS, Canastota, N. Y.**

**Silver Wyandottes Exclusively**

Eggs from trap nest strain; prize winners. First pen \$3.00; second pen \$2.00 per 13. Order early.  
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**RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB**

Strong, vigorous stock. Winnings this fall at two shows—15 firsts, 1 special and 2 Silver Cups.  
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**AND HOW TO FEED.**  
 Mailed FREE to any address by the author,  
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**Silver and White Wyandottes**

I have a lot of fine youngsters for sale, bred from prize winners and great layers. If in need of stock, write for prices on what you want.  
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 Route 5, Corydon, Iowa

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Equals anything on the market. Made from the soundest and sweetest grains. Samples and prices free.  
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**THE SUPERIOR** is securely locked; can't lose off; six sizes. State breed and sex. Price postpaid, either kind, No. to suit, 12, 15c; 25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c. One sample for stamp. Circular free.  
**T. CADWALLADER, Box 966, Salem, Ohio**

**Standard Bred Poultry**  
 "FROM THE WORLD'S LEADING STRAINS"

Fine **BABY CHICKS** only 8 CENTS EACH.  
**PARTLY GROWN CHICKS** 30 CENTS EACH.  
 Tested Eggs for Hatching, \$4.00 per 100.  
**Fancy Poultry** of All Kinds shipped anywhere.  
 Safe arrival guaranteed.

Write for prices. Handsome booklet free.  
**CULVER POULTRY FARM,**  
 Pioneers in low prices for Poultry,  
 100 BROADWAY, BENSON, NEBR.

\*\*\* Have you joined the American Poultry Association? If not, DO IT NOW. Contribute your mite to help a good cause and don't be a silent member. \*\*\*

\*\*\* If fowls frost their combs or wattles, try rubbing with cold water or snow, then apply vaseline and massage until the parts return to normal appearance. \*\*\*





The Southwestern Wisconsin Poultry Association will hold their annual exhibition at the Opera House, January 24 to 29th., at Dodgeville, Wisconsin. Silver cups and cash premiums are larger than ever. The past Show we had entered over 600 birds and we expect to double this year. Judge James A. Tucker will place the ribbons. The following are the Officers of the Association: F. W. Schoenfeld, President; C. H. Riekey, 1st Vice-President; T. J. Carter, 2nd Vice-President; Wm. F. Kramer, Treas.; Chas. Schmitt, Corresponding Sec'y; Mrs. Sadie H. Price, Show Sec'y.

The annual show of the Hancock County Poultry Association will be held at Findley, Ohio, January 3-8; E. M. O'Hare, president; A. E. Crozier, secretary. Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio, has been engaged as judge.

Second Annual Show of the Morgantown Poultry and Protective Association will be held Dec. 28-Jan. 1, 1910 inclusive. Charles I. Fisher will judge the show. The Secretary E. M. Diffe, Route 4, Morgantown, W. Va., will be pleased to send information to interested persons.

Easton (Pa.) Poultry Association will hold their annual show January 10-15. This is one of the largest and best shows in Pennsylvania. The officers are first-class business men who conduct this show on business principles. This is in no small measure responsible for their success.

The Southwestern Michigan Poultry Association one of the strong associations of the Wolverine State will hold

its annual show at Kalamazoo, Jan. 10-15, 1910. This association has been very successful, their coming show being the 16th one held under its auspices, which is quite a record for an organization of any kind and especially for a poultry association. R. C. Saunders, 626 W. Lovell St., will be pleased to send particulars to anyone interested.

F. G. Bean, District Association Vice-President of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club, announces that meeting of the District Association will be held at the International Show at Buffalo, N. Y., January 25-29. \$25.00 club cup is open to competition between the members only. Also, a large list of cash specials.

The National Meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club will be held at Madison Square Garden where the National Cup will be competed for. \$100.00 in cash specials are open to competition to club members.

The regular meeting of the Illinois State Branch of American Plymouth Rock Club was held at Springfield in October during the Illinois State Fair. D. P. Helmlich was re-elected president, W. F. Black sec. and treas. This branch is making a systematic canvas in offering special premiums to the different poultry associations in Illinois. Secretary Black, informs us that the Club is thinking of holding a judges' school each season for the purpose of studying and comparing shape and color. This work properly done cannot help being of educational value and

benefit to those who take part in such meeting. The Illinois Branch appears to be in a flourishing condition and is endeavoring to create a fraternal feeling between exhibitors and judges, believing that a friendly spirit has a tendency to equalize the aims and views of breeders, and benefit the breed and the Club. The annual dues are \$1.00 a year.

The poultrymen at Schwenksville, Pa., have organized a poultry and pig-con association and will hold their first annual show at Bean's Hall, Schwenksville, December 21-25 inclusive. E. F. Benner, Secretary, Selldorfsville, Pa., will be pleased to send a premium list and full particulars to interested parties.

**Michigan Agricultural College**

An eight weeks "short course" in Poultry Husbandry Jan. 4th to Feb. 26th, at Michigan State Agricultural College, East Lansing, will include practical work lectures and demonstrations in all branches of poultry keeping. H. L. Kempster and G. F. Hubbard, instructors.

The college has a well equipped poultry plant and carries about 2,000 head of fowls. Five hours a day will be devoted to poultry work and three hours to first year work in General Agriculture. Entrance fee for residents of state, \$5.00, non-residents \$10.00. No other fees. Room and board near college may be had at approximately \$4.00 per week. For full particulars address, J. L. Snyder, President.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS RHODE ISLAND REDS**

Ducking Games, Buff Cochin Bantams. Get my prices before placing your orders.

Pleasant Hill Poultry Yards, Box Z, Bethlehem, Pa.



"THE DOLLAR HEN" Tells how to make and how to save money raising poultry. Endorsed by more prominent poultry editors than any other book. Contains 222 pages, maps, charts, etc., substantially bound. Price, only \$1.00 postpaid. If you order now mentioning this paper, we will also send you Poultry Digest for one year.

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**Miles Montauks-Barred Plymouth Rocks**

Have won in the best shows and World's Fairs for over thirty years. I have never exhibited except local.

I have the blood that is winning today, and the best Cockerels and Pullets I ever had down-to-date.

E. L. MILES, Sag Harbor, L. I., N.Y.

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**S. C. BUFF--BLACK--WHITE**

High Class Stock for Breeding and Exhibition Purposes for Sale  
MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM

E. A. HARING, Owner, R. F. D., South Kent, Conn.

**Ideal Aluminum**



LEG BANDS for Poultry and Pigeons are the acknowledged leaders. Finest and most secure lock. Guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 15c; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-75c. All

supply dealers sell them. Sample band and my price list mailed for 2c stamp. Frank Myers, Mgr., Box 75, Freeport, Ill.

**Farms in New Jersey**

SALE AND RENT. Catalogue Free

Paul F. Williams,

No. 413 George St., New Brunswick, N.J.

**GROWING** To keep pace with increasing demands for healthy, vigorous Standard Bred Poultry, we have enlarged our plant to 1,000 hen capacity. To our well known White Rocks we have added

White and Silver Wyandottes  
S. C. Brown and White Leghorns

Some Choice Birds for sale now at Reasonable Prices. Write your wants to C. M. WALKER, Box 47, Herndon, Va.



The Chanute, Kansas Poultry Club will hold its third Annual Show, December 20-25, 1909. J. J. Atherton, Judge. Chanute poultry fanciers, are very enthusiastic and are working hard to have one of the best shows in the state. We are already making big preparation for a larger and better show than ever. J. W. Gray, Sec'y.

The third annual exhibition of Southern Ohio Poultry Association will be at Athens, Ohio, January 27, February 1, 1910. This association is a member of the American Poultry Association, also of the Ohio State Branch. Following are the officers: E. T. Dailey, President; W. B. Golden, Treasurer; J. P. Blackwood, Secretary. Show Committee the above and C. W. Henderson, D. M. Burehfield, A. D. Shaner of Lanark, Ill., has been engaged as judge.

The Annual Show of the Portville, N. Y. Poultry Club will be held at Portville, January 4-5-6-7, 1910. The following Officers have been elected: J. H. Warden, President; G. R. Miner, Sec'y; J. W. Frost, Treas. Geo. W. Webb has been engaged to judge the show. For information, address the Secretary.

West Michigan State Poultry Association will hold their Annual Show at Grand Rapids, Mich., January 17-21, 1910. The following Officers have been elected: John M. Hoogerhyde, Pres.; Dr. E. W. Wells, Vice-Pres.; A. M. Nichols, Sec'y & Treas.; C. E. Perles, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

Messrs. Tucker and Wise have been engaged as Judges.

Bucyrus Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their Annual Show at Bucyrus, Ohio, December 14-18, 1909. Following are the Officers of this Association: Chas. E. Geiger, Pres.; Dr. Charles A. Ulmer, 1st. Vice-Pres.; E. P. Brinkman, 2nd. Vice-Pres.; L. S. Beelman, Sec'y; B. P. Spicer, Ass't Sec'y; J. W. Haller, Treas.

The poultry breeders of Trumansburg, N. Y., have organized Trumansburg Poultry and Pet Stock Association with the following list of Officers: H. C. McLauren, President; B. O. Wakeman, Vice-President; O. H. Gannan, Treasurer; P. F. Sears, Secretary.

The Association begins with 50 members and being in the midst of an intensely interested poultry community, will undoubtedly have a successful future.

#### The Oldest House in the Business

It is over 37 years since Montgomery Ward & Co., originated the idea of inviting the people to order goods by letter and of issuing a printed "store" to be sent to all parties who desired to make a selection. It was in response to the Grange movement, back in 1872, that this first centralized warehouse ever known was established. Here goods of all kinds, bought from the manufacturers, and thus eliminating all middlemen, are on sale direct to the people at less than usual prices. The growth of their great business is generally well known. Their customers now reach into the millions. Not only were they the very first house to start a mail order business, but they have steadfastly maintained their supremacy.

This month's issue contains a large announcement of their poultry supplies and an invitation to each of our readers personally to send for a copy of their new, large catalogue, which will be sent free and prepaid. They are now occupying their new, large, nine-story building at Kansas City, as well as their new 50-acre building at Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago. The Kansas City house is for the convenience of parties living west and south of the city, which saves time and freight cost to a very large number.

You are invited to order supplies direct from their advertisement and at the same time to request that a copy of the new catalogue number 78, be sent you. Write your name and address plainly, and mention this paper, as a courtesy to us.

## Fisher's Buff Orpingtons

Have won in America's largest and best shows: New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Columbus. 1908-1909 winners at Chicago, New York and Indianapolis.

C. E. FISHER, Box 351, McConnellsville, Ohio  
Life Member America Poultry Association. Life Member National S. C. Buff Orpington Club.

## Canada's Best Lt. Brahmas CHAMPIONS OF THE SHOW ROOM

At Canada's Imperial Show of 5,000 birds, the Western Ontario at Guelph, my Brahmas won the four firsts and all specials in 1907, also in 1908. They also won the four firsts in 1908 and 1909, at the great Eastern Ontario at Ottawa, also challenge cup in 1909 for the four best birds in the show, 3,000 birds competing. Choice stock for sale. No eggs.

H. W. PARTLO, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO

## Frank D. Read's Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Always win at New York and Boston. His winnings at these last great shows were: New York, 1st and 3rd Pullets, 2nd Pen, 4th Cock, 4th Hen, and 5th Cockerel. At Boston, 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Pullet, 2nd Hen. Also shape and color special on Pullet at both shows, and silver cup at Boston for best R. I. Red Female, both Rose and Single Combs competing. If you want good breeding or exhibition birds that can win in hot competition, write.

FRANK D. READ Fall River, Mass.

## WHITE BUFF AND COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Silver Cups, Ribbons and Specials at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Williamsport and other shows too numerous to mention. No amateurs, but breeders for 18 years.

HIGGINS & COOK, Lewisburg, Pa.

## MICA-CRYSTAL The Grit that Makes Hens Lay

Contains mica, iron, magnesium and quartz, each in its purest and best form. It is of such peculiar formation that it will not take a polish as is the case with grit made from white quartz or marble, and unlike limestone grit, or grit of like soluble substances, is not dissolved by the fluids in the crop, consequently it never loses its sharpness. It sharpens itself by contact, the only grit that does, and therefore excels all others as a grinder. Without grit the feathered tribe cannot be healthy or productive. This is a well demonstrated fact in nature. Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to other animal creation. The standard for 17 years. Send for sample.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY MICA-CRYSTAL CO.,

CONCORD, N. H.

## Remsen's Black Minorcas and White Wyandottes

Are Victors of the field. At two of America's greatest Fall events they easily distanced all competitors in the race for the Blue. At Hagerstown, where 5,500 birds were in competition, won 6 firsts out of 7 competed for, also every shape and color special. It is the blood lines that tell and IF YOU WANT WINNERS or breeders to produce them, write

Greenberry Farm Poultry Yards, O. E. Remsen, Box 186-A, Annapolis, Md.

THE HIGHLAND POULTRY YARDS

## Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively for Eleven Years

I HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF YEARLING PULLETS, WHICH, IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM, I WILL DISPOSE OF AT REASONABLE PRICES. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION

GEO. I. CONOVER, 171 Highland Street, Port Chester, N. Y.



## WIBLE'S

## White Rocks and White Wyandottes

Can furnish high quality show birds and breeders at reasonable prices bred from our winners at the great Kansas City show. Write for circular.

WIBLE BROS., Box B, Chanute, Kansas

## Buff Wyandottes Closing Out Sale BUCK HILL'S GREAT WINNING AND LAYING STRAIN

All selected birds, 70 Hens, 10 Cocks, 150 Pullets, 25 Cockerels. All stock less than one-half their value. A few grand Cocks, Hens and Cockerels in *White Wyandottes* to spare. Write today

Buck Hill Poultry Farm, James G. Rugh, Manager, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.



**Free Poultry Book and Catalog for 1910**

Poultrymen are on the watch every year about this time for the Big Free Poultry Book and Catalog, which Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has published year after year for a dozen years or more. Every year it is the biggest and best illustrated poultry book and catalog published by any firm, and it is eagerly looked for by those who have been fortunate



enough to know of it not simply because it is free, but because it contains more reliable information on the standing and progress of the Poultry Industry from one end of the country to the other than any other book—such information as cannot be secured in any other publication.

How do these five chapters strike you as an example of its contents:

Chapter 1—"Successful Hatching with Incubators."

Chapter 2—"Incubating on Cyphers Company Poultry Farm."

Chapter 3—"Brooding on Cyphers Company Poultry Farm."

Chapter 4—"Feeding Chicks on Cyphers Company Poultry Farm."

Chapter 5—"Laying Records on Cyphers Company Poultry Farm."

The first chapter tells of the methods and success of our customers; the other four tells of actual big things being done on our own \$40,000 poultry farm—and tells it straight.

It would take years of travel and more money than most of us can spare to visit all the big Poultry Plants and Duck Farms that are illustrated in this book, and before doing so you would need to get the names and addresses of the prominent—the leading Poultry Fanciers, Proprietors of these farms. You would like to see their photographs before visiting their plants and for this reason, if for no other, you would find it advisable to get this book—the only one that contains what you would need. It would occupy a considerable portion of your time even if you limited your visits to the Government Experiment Stations which are illustrated in this book; and certainly it would be a great help to you to read the letters from poultry farmers, poultry fanciers and Government Station Experts, all having something of interest to say about the great Poultry Industry.

If your interest happens to be centered upon Incubators and Brooders and the numerous articles poultry keepers use, and the equipment of poultry farms and poultry houses, you can get in this book more valuable information, explicit descriptions and superior illustrations on the subject than can be obtained in any other way except at great expense.

Then this book contains tales of success of a few of the money-makers in the business; men who are now comparatively rich. There are illustrations of winning specimens of different varieties of fowls; photographs of Cyphers Company's Mammoth Incubators holding thousands of eggs at one time;

their Electric Incubators and Brooders, and details of the interior and exterior construction of their Standard Incubators and Brooders for 1910.

This is by no means the total contents of the 160 page book which we offer you free for the asking, but it is all we have room to refer to now. If you wish to get one, all that is necessary is to write to the branch house of Cyphers Incubator Company that is nearest to you, being sure to ask particularly for FREE BOOK NO. 1, Address CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Department 31, and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y., Boston, Mass., New York City, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., or Oakland, Cal.

William H. Carr, Round Lake, N. Y., has White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks Standard-bred for exhibition and utility purposes. He is offering males and trap-nested hens to breed heavy layers at very reasonable prices. Look up his ad. in this issue. His birds won five consecutive sweepstakes for best collection at Troy and Cambridge and also silver cup at Schenectady. He is booking hatching egg orders now. All stock is fresh-air housed and bred. He uses the Woods' open-air colony house. When you write him mention A. P. W.

Harry E. Bair, Hanover, Pa., the Band Man, will be pleased to furnish samples and quote price on his poultry and pigeon specialties on request. Send for his circular which will be mailed free if you mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Attention is called to the advertisement of West Park Printing Co., of McKees Rocks, Pa. They name low

figures on printing for poultrymen and will be pleased to send samples and quote prices on request. Write them mentioning A. P. W.

**Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds**

A HEAVY SPECIALIST UTILITY A LAYING STRAIN SPECIALTY

BRIGHT, VIGOROUS BREEDERS

Stock and eggs for sale in season  
Write me before buying elsewhere

Fountain Farm, R. A. Fraser, Rosebush, Mich.

**SHETLAND PONIES**

Ferrets, Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Goats, Cats, Dogs.

2 cent stamp for circulars.

COL. JOSEPH LEFFEL  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

**Ruby Strain-S. C. Rhode Island Reds**

— LAYING TYPE —

WIN IN STRONG COMPETITION

GEO. L. ANDREWS, Freeport, N.Y.

SCHROEDER'S

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

As good as the best  
Better than the rest

Winners of first prizes at Hagerstown, Orange, Redbank. Two Silver cups for best display. My Matings are small but very choice. Stock and Eggs reasonable in price. Quality Considered.

AL. SCHROEDER - RED BANK, N. J.

**BRACE'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**

Are in a class by themselves, having won more prizes than any other strain.  
Thirty years breeding. Write your wants.

WILLIAM F. BRACE,

VICTOR, N.Y., U. S. A.

**LAMSON'S****R. C. Brown Leghorns**

Large Size. Hens up to 231 Eggs year. Over 200 Cockerels \$3 up. Show birds for any show, bred from Madison Square and other winners. Circular free.  
H. S. LAMSON, Box C, CAMERON, N. Y.

**MILLER'S ARE BLUE RIBBON WINNERS!**

**Columbian Wyandottes** 300 youngsters for sale, all bred from Madison Square Garden and Scranton Winners, at reasonable prices.  
HARRY B. MILLER, CLARKS SUMMIT, PA.

**S. C. White Leghorns, Black Orpingtons, White Holland Turkeys, AND MAMMOTH IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.**

Plenty of Old and Young Stock for sale at reasonable prices, so write me your wants.  
C. C. HERRON, Prop., White Crest Poultry Farm, HOPE, INDIANA

**"RINGLETS" ARE IN THE LEAD AT AMERICAN SHOWS  
LOCKYEAR'S RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

are from New York's greatest winning strain. I now have young stock for sale. I can furnish you with Show Birds, or Utility Birds. Write and tell me what you want, and I will make you a reasonable price, considering quality : : : :

G. G. LOCKYEAR, Lock Box C, Chrisney, Ind.

**Lisk's White Wyandottes**

Win at Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Easton, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo

and many other large shows. I have the best stock I ever raised. Fine snow white blocky cockerels for sale. Prices right.

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

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Bred in line with New York, Boston and Chicago Winners

Have won at five shows last season, 48 regular and special prizes, including three silver cups. Single exhibits score from 92 to 95 and pen 187%. Four Hundred Grand Breeding Birds to select from. Cockerels and Pulls up to Standard weight and winners. Come and look them over, or write for prices.

GRASS HILL POULTRY FARM - CONWAY, MASS.



The Hall Mammoth Incubator Co., So. Columbia, N. Y., Manufacturers of Hall's Mammoth Incubators publish an attractive catalogue illustrating their line. It is well worth reading and all interested in artificial incubation should have a copy, which presents facts and arguments concerning goods of the Hall line. It can be obtained by sending them a postal card. That Hall Mammoth Incubators are successful and giving satisfaction to customers is well shown in the following testimonial:

Pittsfield, Mo., June 15, 1909.

Hall Mammoth Incubator Co.,

South Columbia, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—Referring to your inquiry as to what success we have had with the equipments bought of you, will say that we have had the very best success. It does all you claimed for it and more. We did not realize how superior it was and how necessary to us until well into this season. We have been favored with a very large increase in sales of day-old chicks and we should have been unable to handle it without this equipment. The incubators are very simple and economical to operate and enable us to sell our chicks at a profit at a much lower figure than we could under the old system of small machines. One man can handle more than twice as many eggs in your incubators than in the old way.

While we are well pleased with the incubators we are doubly so with the brooders and consider them very nearly perfect; we are confident they will raise a much larger percentage of chicks than any other brooder made.

We shall be glad to recommend your equipments to any one inquiring regarding them. They are a God-send to the poultry industry.

Yours very truly,

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARM CO.,

(Signed) F. W. BRIGGS, Mgr.

Monmouth Poultry Farms, Freneau, Monmouth Co., N. J., breeders of Single Comb Buff and White Leghorns announce sale of over 200 Single Comb White Leghorns to go to Mexico, a trio of Buff Leghorns to Panama and a pen of Buff Leghorns to Rio Janerio. Monmouth Poultry Farms enjoy an excellent foreign trade having shipped birds to Italy, Russia, Japan, Germany and England, which would indicate that there is a great field for breeders of Standard-bred poultry in America to cater to. T. Courtney Punderford is proprietor of this farm. He writes, "I still have a grand lot of early youngsters on hand and some yearling birds for sale at reasonable prices."

Attention of readers is directed to the advertisement of the Van Wie Poultry Supply House in this issue. This concern is making a specialty of supplying poultry foods to the poultrymen who are located where such are not easily obtainable. Supplies are purchased in car-load lots and they are able to quote especially low prices: Mr. Van Wie writes, "We sell retail quantities at wholesale prices." They are prepared to fill orders promptly. We have known A. A. Van Wie for a number of years and can recommend him to the readers of A. P. W. Price list will be sent on application if you will address Van Wie Poultry Supply House, Schenectady, N. Y.

Attention is called to the display of Oak Lawn Farm, West Nyack, N. Y., on page 117. Mr. Paterson, Proprietor of Oak Lawn Farm, shows an attractive picture of his first prize pullet at Madison Garden, 1908-1909. This magnificent bird shows unusually clear open centers and nearly perfect black lacing. Breeders of Silver Wyandottes are making great progress in approaching the Sebright lacings, which are certainly striking and handsome. Mr. Paterson announces that he has over 300 birds for sale and of better quality

than any previous season. He will quote prices on exhibition birds to win at any show, and will send price list free if you will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

"Day Old Chick" trade is becoming an important branch of the poultry industry in America. While there has been an extensive business done in "Day Old Chicks" in England, for a number of years, the business in this country is of comparatively recent development. It would seem to the inexperienced an impossible undertaking to ship young chicks, in carriers without supplied heat or any special care, three-quarters of the way across the continent and have them arrive in good condition. As proof that it can be done and has been done, we are pleased to report that the Pittsfield Poultry Farm Co., of Pittsfield, Me., advertisers in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD shipped a lot of 50 to Laramie, Wyo., a distance of 2600 miles and had 46 arrive in first class condition. F. W. Briggs, manager of the farm, writes: "So far as we know this is a long distance record for shipment of young chicks," and so far as our own information goes, this is true.

Last year Pittsfield Poultry Farm sold over 17,000 Day Old Chicks, and were unable to fill a large number of orders. This year with increased facilities they are planning to take care of orders for a much larger number. They will be pleased to send full particulars to anyone interested.

One of the handsomest and most elaborate catalogs ever issued by a poultryman has just been published by E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. Mr. Thompson is the well known originator of the "Ringlet Strain" of Barred Plymouth Rocks, which he has bred continuously for over thirty years. The new catalog which is just off the press is an excellent work of printer's art consisting of 52 pages and cover, 8½ by 11½ inches. It is well illustrated with half-tones and drawings of Valley View Farm, some of his many winning specimens and numerous trophies they have won at America's foremost shows. There is a color plate of Mr. Thompson's "National Sweepstake Cup Winners" at Madison Square Garden. This catalog is a convincing argument that the poultry business, when properly managed can be made to pay. Mr. Thompson is to be congratulated on his catalog and on his success. He will be glad to send a copy to anyone who is interested. Write him mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Greystone White Rocks have made an unequalled record at Madison Square Garden for a number of years, and have won four out of six Champion prizes at the last three shows. F. H. Davey, Manager, writes that he has to sell, the grandest lot of big vigorous farm raised cockerels and pullets ever raised, many of them with the broad saddle, and broad low carried tails that is the fashion in the best shows at present, also pure stay-white plumage and rich yellow legs and beaks. Mr. Davey will be pleased to quote prices on exhibition birds if you will address Greystone Farm, Yonkers, N. Y.

James Kugler, Jr., Proprietor of Maple Hill Farm, Route 1, Box K, Frenchtown, N. J., is advertising a special sale of Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels in this number. All birds are raised on free range in, as Mr. Kugler writes, "the shade of the

old apple tree." This farm has produced some of America's Single Comb Leghorns during the past ten years, as is shown by their winning at New York, Trenton, N. J., and Easton, Pa. Buyers who are looking for quality, should write for prices mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

## S. C. Buff Orpingtons

We have birds on hand which will win for somebody.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

INGLES AND POULTRY YARDS,  
B. E. SPRAGUE, (Prop'r.) FLUSHING, N. Y.

## Wyandottes WHITE BUFF

"THE QUALITY KIND"

OUR STOCK has won since 1898 at such shows as Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Indianapolis. Special low prices now. Circular free.

Power & Threlkeld, Box 532-A, Maysville, Ky.

## BANDS for everything that wears Feathers. 75c per 100

and up. New Illustrated Catalogue of Breeders' Specialties Free. -:- -:- -:- -:-

BAIR, "The Band Man"

119 Twilight Yards Hanover, Pennsylvania

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Some very fine young stock for sale very low

### Barred Plymouth Rocks

Young stock for sale. By birds have been Winners wherever shown. Write your wants.

KENITA POULTRY YARDS

Geo. Higgins, Prop. Springwater, N. Y.

## S. C. Black Minorcas Buff Plymouth Rocks

We have for sale some young birds from high quality Pedigreed Stock that look very promising.

GET OUR PRICES.

E. S. HOOPES, BEAVER, PA.

## SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

Trap Nested Record Laying and Exhibition Stock; also Eggs for Hatching.

H. H. MARSH, WHEELING, W. VA.

## LEST YOU FORGET

Allow us to remind you that we are still breeding the "Triumph" White Wyandottes, and "Ringlets" Barred Plymouth Rocks.

No more Wyandottes for sale, but we can spare a few Barred Rock pullets, just eady to lay.

Eggs for sale after February 1st.

## Hillcrest Poultry Yards,

Dinsmore & Co., Props.,

KRAMER, INDIANA

## COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Our birds won the Championship Cup for best collection two years in succession at Madison Square Garden. Stock at very reasonable prices

AUG. D. ARNOLD

Box D,

DILLSBURG, PA.



**Temperature Facts Worth Knowing.**

Success in hatching chickens with an incubator depends largely upon the maintenance of uniform temperature. The selection of the thermometer therefore, is important. Unless it be accurate, satisfactory hatches cannot be obtained. Good eggs will hatch only at the right temperature and an incubator is only as good as its thermometer. The thermometers may look alike, but it is the hidden qualities that count for accuracy, stability and permanency that make one thermometer better than another.

In a very interesting and instructive little booklet, The Taylor Instrument Companies of Rochester, N. Y., tell the story of how the famous "Tycos" Thermometers are made. As an example of the care and skill that this company exercises in making this instrument, we cite the process of "ageing" the tubes for "Tycos" Thermometers. Glass shrinks as it grows older, unless it is properly cured. Naturally the shrinking of a thermometer tube would render the instrument absolutely worthless. Every tube used by The Taylor Instrument Companies is properly "aged." More than 200,000 "Tycos" Thermometers Tubes are kept in the process of ageing at all times.

In every particular the greatest care is exercised by this Company in the production of its instruments. Before the finished "Tycos" Thermometer is placed on scale, it is compared with Standard Instruments under exact incubator conditions of temperature and any errors in testing, scaling or assembling are corrected. The natural result of such painstaking and careful effort is the well earned reputation that "Tycos" Thermometers have as standards of accuracy. Poultrymen who

are buying incubators should consider the "thermometer insurance" guaranteed by "Tycos" instruments. We reproduce a trade mark which is shown plainly on every "Tycos" instrument.

Poultrymen and manufacturers of incubators will do well to write the Taylor Instrument Companies of Rochester, N. Y., mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, for their Booklet, "Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing," which contains much of interest and help and is free upon request.

R. J. Belsley, Peoria, Ill., Brown Leghorn specialist writes that he has raised 350 head of young stock among which are 50 exhibition bred cockerels and as many exhibition bred pullets all bred from selected winners. Mr. Belsley also reports a number of pullet

line cockerels full brothers and first class pullets at reasonable prices.

Mr. Belsley has been very successful in the show room winning at the last Chicago Show 1st and 5th cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hens, 1st and 2nd Cockerels, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Pullets, 1st exhibition yard. Also \$100.00 silver Challenge cup for best display. This is the third time he won this cup and it now becomes his property. All who are looking for high class Brown Leghorns should write Mr. Belsley for circular, Mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

\*\*\* If it isn't bred in the blood, you can't get it in the shape and plumage. It takes INSIDE VALUES to produce prize winners. \*\*\*



**New Rhode Island Red Book**

**Origin and History of Rhode Island Reds**

How to mate, breed and judge them. Original Photographs of Prize Winners showing characteristics and markings of the breed. This booklet of valuable information for ten two-cent stamps.

**C. L. BUSCHMANN**  
Non-Fading S. C. Rhode Island Reds  
4930 North Meridian Street  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Record of Trilby, 1st Prize Pullet at Indianapolis. Color Special February, 1909

**GREENWOOD'S S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS AMERICAN LEADING STRAIN**

At Madison Square Garden, New York and Chicago, 1908-09, I won 24 regular prizes, five silver cups and 12 specials I breed all my winners and have furnished the winners for others. 500 birds of quality for sale. No cheap stock at any price. Large catalogue free

G. E. GREENWOOD . . . . . BOX 3 . . . . . LAKE MILLS, WIS.

**STANDARD BRED ROCKS AND REDS**

Send for Circular **EGGS 10 CENTS** And Save Money

MOORE & HANBY, CHADDS FORD, PENNA.

**GOWELL STRAIN BARRED ROCKS**

A Thorough Breeding Establishment  
BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN.  
BREEDERS, 2 years old records 160 - 199 . . \$2.50  
BREEDERS, 2 years old records 200 & over . . 4.00  
PULLETS, Mother's record . 160 - 199 . . 2.00  
PULLETS, Mother's record . 200 & over . . 3.00  
COCKERELS, Mother's record . 160 - 199 . . 3.00  
COCKERELS, Mother's record . 200 & over . . 5.00  
No Cocks for sale. 1910 Catalog out Nov. 1st, free on request.

**Go-Well-Farm**  
ORONO, MAINE.  
**The Gowell Poultry Co.**  
E. H. Homstead, Manager.

**The Great Philadelphia Show**  
POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK

**First Regiment Armory, Jan. 18-22, '10**

Entries Close January 3, '10. For Premium List and Entry Blanks, Address

LESLIE JEFFERIS, Secretary, 205 Mint Arcade, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



# SAVES 50% IN FUEL!

# SAVES 70% IN LABOR!

THAT IS THE SECOND-YEAR RECORD MADE BY THE LARGEST INCUBATOR IN THE WORLD, THE 36,000 DUCK-EGG, 50,000 HEN-EGG

## CYPHERS MAMMOTH

Now in successful operation on Atlantic Duck Farm, A. J. Hallock, Proprietor, Speonk, Long Island, N. Y. Read below what Mr. Hallock says about this *Cyphers Mammoth Hatcher*—ONE OF THE TRULY GREAT INVENTIONS OF THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE.



Views (From Photographs) Showing Left and Right Hand Aisles, A. J. Hallock Incubator Cellar, Speonk, Long Island, N. Y.

### TRIED ONE TWO YEARS—THEN ORDERS ANOTHER.

ATLANTIC FARM  
Speonk, L. I.

A. J. Hallock, Prop.

BROOKSIDE FARM  
Center Moriches, L. I.

Speonk, Long Island, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1909.

*Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y.*

The Mammoth hot-water Incubator that you installed for me in January 1908, has given excellent results.

The machine requires very little attention, as your regulators on the heaters do the work satisfactorily. We consider that we save over 50% in fuel and 70% on labor in operating as compared with the old-style lamp-heated machines. This saving of labor is quite an item on a plant as large as ours, as it enables the incubator operator to superintend the nurseries and rearing for the first six weeks.

With the eighty-three old style lamp-heated incubators we formerly used it required one man's entire attention for the filling and trimming of lamps, regulating the machines and turning and cooling the eggs.

The odor in the cellar with lamp-heated machines was very noticeable, while with the Cyphers Mammoth there is no appreciable odor nor vitiated air to stunt the growing embryo.

We hatched 49,000 ducks in the Cyphers Mammoth Incubator this year and we would have hatched more if we had had enough eggs on the home farm to keep it filled.

While we have a large capacity, we decided to increase it for next season and therefore have given you our order to install another thirty compartment section of 10,640 duck egg capacity. We are going to keep a proportionately larger number of breeders.

After using the Cyphers Mammoth for two seasons, my ordering thirty additional sections is surely ample proof of my faith in the work of the machine and I do not hesitate to recommend the Cyphers Mammoth Incubator to any one wanting a capacity of six thousand eggs or more.

Yours very truly, A. J. HALLOCK.

**NEXT DOOR** to Atlantic Farm Cyphers Incubator Company has installed a forty-compartment CYPHERS MAMMOTH for E. O. Wilcox, a man of twenty-five years experience in growing ducks for market on Long Island. Mr. Wilcox saw what Mr. Hallock's CYPHERS MAMMOTH was doing as a fuel and labor saver and SUCCESSFUL HATCHER, then discarded forty lamp-heated incubators of a popular make and put in the CYPHERS MAMMOTH. We are now installing three other Mammoth machines on Long Island and several of them in New York State proper, in Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, etc.

**TEN OR A DOZEN MORE:**—We shall be in a position to supply ten or twelve more Cyphers Mammoth Incubators this season, but not a larger number. *These machines are a demonstrated success.* Automatic in regulation, in ventilation and in moisture supply. Guaranteed equally successful with hen or duck eggs; both can be hatched at one time. Blue-prints furnished free with each machine. Full particulars on request. Address all correspondence on subject of Cyphers Mammoth Incubators to home offices of

## Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores:—23 Barclay St., New York City. 12-14 Canal St., Boston, Mass. 72 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.



Attention of the readers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is directed to the advertising of Mr. H. E. Humphrey, Greenwich, N. Y., breeder of Single Comb White Leghorns exclusively. Mr. Humphrey's birds have won at Madison Square Garden, Boston, New York Fair and other Eastern Shows, which is good proof of the high quality of his birds. His ad in this number states that he has 200 free range cockerels and pullets to sell. Send for his illustrated-circular and mention A. P. W.

Attention of readers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is called to display ad of W. J. Gown, Jr., Box S, Cannonburg, Pa. He is a breeder of Single Comb White Leghorns exclusively and has some high class stock bred from some of the best blood lines in America. At present he has surplus old and young stock on which he will be pleased to quote reasonable prices. These are high class exhibition birds good enough to compete with the best. Mr. Gown will be pleased to send description and price on request.

David N. Foster, Fort Wayne, Ind., specialty breeder of Black Orpingtons and originator of the "Duke of Kent" strain, writes that he has had a very successful season for raising young stock, having from 50 to 100 cockerels that are in fine feather and up to Standard weight. He also writes that his stock of pullets is exceptionally fine and that sales for all classes of stock have been above the average. One of Mr. Foster's customers won first on cockerel at the Tennessee State Fair. At the Tri-State Fair held at Fort Wayne with over 100 Black Orpingtons in the classes, Duke of Kent Strain won all ribbons but 3rds. Also won all specials offered for birds in the English class. Mr. Foster is a credit to the poultry business, and we are glad to recommend him to all readers of A. P. W. who are looking for first class stock of his variety.

C. E. Densmore, proprietor of Spring Brook Farm, Springwater, N. Y., plans to keep 1000 layers and breeds both for breeding stock and exhibition purposes. His farm has 27 acres gravelly soil with a spring brook running through the center, water from which is piped direct to all the yards. His houses are all of the fresh-air type, and stock has free range. After April 1st., Mr. Densmore makes a specialty of "Day Old" chicks.

Jos. G. Krenn, 114 Beecher St., Syracuse, N. Y., made an exceptionally fine record on S. C. Black Minorcas at the recent New York State Fair, winning 1st cock, 3rd-4th hen, 4th cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd pen on old and 1st pen on young. Mr. Krenn writes that he has some excellent stock for sale, on which he will be pleased to quote prices, of readers will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of A. P. Winslow, Freeport, Me., breeder of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. His Barred Rocks are Latham strain and his White Rocks are Harry Grave's direct. He is breeding along utility lines and is very successful in the show room as well. For the past three years at the Portland Me., Show, he has won the Silver Cup for best display. Mr. Winslow guarantees satisfaction and reports that most of his patronage is from old customers who buy over and over again. This is indeed the strongest kind of recommendation for his stock and fair dealings. He reports that this year he is

especially strong in males and now has for sale 4 White Rock cock birds at very reasonable prices. Those who are in the market should write Mr. Winslow for description and prices.

Edwin R. Cornish, breeder of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, has about three thousand head of young stock to sell. His stock is practically all hen hatched and farm raised, with almost unlimited range, the way to make healthy birds of good bone and muscle. Mr. Cornish writes that he can furnish a number of exhibition birds for the winter shows, with the true Red shape, the long, horizontal back, and the low down tail, and rich, brilliant color, with even shading from section to section. Buyers of pairs, trios or pens of breeding stock for next year may have the birds mated for the best results. Prospective buyers of show and breeding stock will do well

to write for his catalog and for information regarding his noted birds, Chicago King, Red Prince, Prince Brilliant, Chieftain, Warrior Queen Mab, etc. Look up his advertisement in this issue and address him at Edwardsburg, Michigan, mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Charles D. Cleveland, Proprietor of Sunnybrook Farm announces that he has secured John H. Moore, formerly Manager of Castle Farm, as Manager for Sunnybrook Farm. Under Messrs. Cleveland and Moore's direction Sunnybrook Farm is sure to continue to be in the front ranks with their Columbian and White Wyandottes. They will be pleased to furnish circulars showing half-tones of their prize winners at leading shows, and their show record on request. Address Sunnybrook Farm, West Orange, N. J., and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**RATES:**—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 4 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 3 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 25,000 copies during the year ending with October 1910.

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

### ANCONAS

**R. C. AND S. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS.** A number fine cockerels for sale, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs in season \$2.00 to \$5.00 per 15 from prize winning stock. Chas. Warrick, Schoharie, N. Y.

**S. C. AND R. C. ANCONAS.** Elegant Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Large chalk white eggs all winter, in unheated coops. Heavy laying strain. Blue Ribbon winners wherever shown. Ellison's Ancona Ranch, Elkland, Pa.

**ANCONAS.** Geo. Johnston, 377 South Detroit Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

**WONDERFUL Laying Strain of Anconas.** Am booking orders for eggs for Spring delivery from my bred-to-lay Anconas. Get the best, they are the cheapest. Member of both Ancona Clubs. Ira N. De Line, Olympia, Wash.

**A FEW ANCONA COCKERELS** for sale direct from M. Thorniley's, 5 months old. Have some fine ones \$1.00 each. H. W. Gibbs, Westfield, N. Y.

**C. A. KNIGHT,** Olena, Ohio, the Ancona man. Circular. First prizes 18 shows

### ANDALUSIANS

**BLUE ANDALUSIANS**—A few fine Cockerels for sale. Write me your wants. Wm. Deter, No. Baltimore, Ohio.

**ANDALUSIANS**—Get the best. Choice imported and domestic Blue Andalusians, exclusively. First prize winners at leading shows. Stock for sale at all times, eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Naylor, Painsville, Ohio.

**BLUE ANDALUSIANS**—Exquisitely beautiful. Clean sweep at Hagerstown, 1908-1909. Winners at Madison Square, Baltimore, Jamestown Exposition, Washington and Richmond. Magnificent Cockerels \$2.50 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. Virginus H. Council, Warrenton, Va.

**ANDALUSIANS,** exhibition and breeding Cockerels. Bred from Cleveland winners. F. L. Garnett, Nottingham, Ohio.

### BANTAMS

**B. RED GAME BANTAMS**—Winners wherever shown. Some nice reachy males, with good color, and very small whip tails, bred from blue ribbon winners, price low. F. A. Wheeler, Statersville, R. I.

**JAPANESE SILKIE** and Japanese Black Tail Bantams, Golden and Ring Neck Pheasants. Captured first, two seconds and third at the great Minnesota State Fair. Stock and eggs. Superb Poultry Yards, Winthrop, Minn.

**BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS**—The Illinois State Show winners 1908. Write today to Harold W. Hayward, Cooksville, Ill.

**BANTAMS**—White and Buff Cochins and Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Have some splendid youngsters and breeders. Only high class birds sold. Prices according to quality wanted. Write now. Geo. O. Billheimer, Bethlehem, Pa.

**HIGH CLASS BANTAMS and Pigeons** of all Standard and rare varieties. Winners at New York, Boston, Hartford, Syracuse, Trenton, Hagerstown, etc., 1908. Address Chas. W. Smith, Manager, Wild Goose Farm, Copiague, L. I. N. Y.

**C. A. HOTCHKISS,** Burton, Ohio.—Breeder of Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Winners at last Cleveland Show. Barred Rocks from four leading strains. Most beautiful Golden Pencilled Hamburgs. Stock and eggs for sale.

**GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS** \$1.50 each, \$3.00 pair, \$4.00 trio. Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

**BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS** Breeders and Show Birds for sale. State your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Fillman, Red Hill, Penna.



The first annual show of the Miller-ton Poultry Association will be held December 14-17 inclusive. The members of this Association are enthusiastic and earnest poultrymen and their efforts to hold a show will undoubtedly meet with success. Full information can be obtained by addressing W. L. Loope, Secretary, Miller-ton, N. Y.

R. G. Richardson, proprietor of Burns Hill Poultry Farm, R. D. No. 2, Lowell, Mass., breeder of Columbian Wyandottes, writes that he can spare 100 yearling hens, a few pullets and cockerels. He publishes an attractive illustrated circular. He has been very successful in the show room winning at the last Portland, Me., 3rd Cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th hen, 1st, 3rd and 4th cockerel, 2nd, 4th and 5th pullet, 4th and 5th pen. At Boston he won 1st hen and Club Special as well.

Mr. Richardson has made a specialty of breeding for solid black stripe in the hackle, and photos of his birds indicate that he is winning success. Write to him for prices and information and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Cook & Underhill, proprietors of Pleasant View Poultry Farm, Rochester, N. Y., breeders of Single Comb Brown Leghorns, announce that they have a fine lot of cockerels and pullets both exhibition and breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. They are also offering some nice breeding hens including winners at the great Rochester Show. They will be glad to correspond and quote prices to interested parties. Mention A. P. W. when you write.

J. W. Andrews of Dighton, Mass., specialty breeder of White Wyandottes only, for 17 years, whose advertisement appears in this issue, writes that he has an exceptionally fine lot of cockerels and pullets from which to select breeding and exhibition birds for his customers, bred from 1st Boston White cockerel 1908 and 1st Boston pen cockerel 1909. "Andrews White Wyandottes" have won at Boston for 12 years, and by keeping his first prize winners to breed from he has built up a strain that, as producers of prize winners, is second to none. His handsome illustrated circular is free.

H. O. McGlashan & Sons, Morrison, Ill., breeders of "Golden Rod" strain Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Cochins Bantams, announce they have had a successful season and have raised some excellent young stock. They will be glad to quote prices on either variety.

E. H. Lichtenwalter of Girard, Pa., is one of the oldest and best known breeders of Buff Rocks. His birds have won high honors at the best shows in America, including Madison Square Garden, Cleveland and Buffalo. He writes that he has "Buff Rock cockerels and pullets to sell that are buff to the skin." Also, that he is in a position to supply a number of high class show birds good enough to exhibit anywhere. Those who are interested and in need of first class stock will do well to write Mr. Lichtenwalter for description and prices. Be sure to mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD in writing.

Charles McFarland of Salamonia, Ind., one of our advertisers, writes that he has a fine lot of White Wyandotte cockerels and some choice show hens for sale. Mr. McFarland will be pleased to quote prices, and send full particulars to those who are looking for White Wyandottes that are "bred for business."

**GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS** exclusively. Grand specimens always for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write for prices. N. James Cole, 524 11th Ave., Clinton, Ia.

**BANTAMS**—Something to crow about. Our Golden Sebrights won the \$100 cash special at the New York State Fair, 1909, for best exhibit, all varieties (large and small) competing. Silver Sebrights, Buff and Black Cochins, Rose Comb Blacks, Black Breasted Red and Silver Duckwing Games of like quality. The kind you want to improve your flock. 200 choice cockerels \$2.00 and up. Exhibition birds a specialty. Proper & Co., Schoharie, N.Y.

**GAME BANTAMS**—High class, all varieties. Fincke & Thornton, Vineland, N. J.

**BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS**—Some fine cocks and young stock for sale. Last Rochester Show four entries in young birds, two firsts, two seconds. Alexander Meyer, 363 Orchard St., Rochester, N. Y.

**BLACK BREASTED RED** Game Bantams. Pure Aniscough and Parker blood. Bred from a long line of winners. My matings produce winners. Stock and Eggs for sale. Geo. A. Van Brunt, Red Bank, N. J.

#### BRAHMAS

**DARK BRAHMAS**—The handsomest and best variety. Cockerels from birds scoring 90 to 94, \$3 to \$5 each, also Plymouth Rock Cockerels from prize winning stock at \$3 each. M. B. Dolson, Geneva, Iowa

**COEN'S LIGHT BRAHMAS** won thirty premiums at the Indianapolis, La Fayette, Frankfort and Crawfordsville Shows. Old and young stock of splendid quality for sale. Write for prices. J. E. Coen, Box 70, Wingate, Ind.

**HIGH SCORING LIGHT BRAHMAS**—Two 2-year old cocks for sale. Cockerels and eggs in the Spring. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Cocks \$3.00 each. Elizabeth Hagans, Browns Station, Mo.

#### BUCKEYES

**BUCKEYES**—The handsomest of Reds. They stay red on moulting. Small pea comb, best winter layers. Send 4c for club booklet. Edgar L. Andrews, Sec'y. National Red Feather Club, Ithaca, N. Y.

**BUCKEYES**—eventually—why delay—money back if not pleased. Garnet Hill Range, Shelbyville, Ky.

**BUCKEYES**—Dunning's Buckeyes won as usual at Cincinnati, 1909. They await you. Gardiner Dunning, Camden, Ohio.

#### COCHINS

**BUFF COCHIN SPECIALIST** ten years, valuable catalogue with prices, testimonials and show records free. S. Berger, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

#### CORNISH FOWL

**CORNISH FOWL**; Winners at Madison Square, Jamestown Exposition, Philadelphia, Allentown, Hagerstown, Trenton, etc. Circular free. R. D. Reider, Middletown, Pa.

#### DOMINIQUES

**CARTER'S** American Dominiques—Bred in Maine. In competition at Boston Show, 1909, won every first prize. Superb cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. A. Q. Carter, Freetown, Maine. Life Member American Poultry Association.

#### DORKINGS

**SILVER GRAY DORKINGS** exclusively. For 20 years have won more first and special prizes at New York and Boston since 1895, than all my competitors combined. Few choice birds to spare, prices right. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa.

#### FAVEROLLES

**SALMON FAVEROLLES**—A fine lot of young Cockerels for sale from prize winning stock. The coming general utility fowl. D. G. Stark, Waverly, N.Y.

#### GAMES

**AMERICA'S**, Ireland's, Cuba's best guaranteed Games. Stamp for catalogue. H. P. Clark, Mansor Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

**GAMES**—Black Breasted Red and Cornish Indian Games, winners in show room everywhere. Wesley Lantus, Greensburg, Ind.

**MAY HATCHED** Cornish Indian Cockerels and pullets, for sale cheap. Taconic Poultry Yards, Box 94, Sheffield, Mass.

**GAMES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**. Irish Black Breasted Reds, Heathwoods, Tornadoes, Cornish and White Indians, Single rates. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y.

#### HOUDANS

**ABERNETHY'S** Houdans are the "Better Kind". They won at Madison Square, Boston, Hagerstown and Brockton. They can win for you, and breed winners. Splendid Crests, color and shape. James Abernethy, West Pembroke, Me.

**HOUDANS**—Winners wherever shown—Allentown, Pa., four entries, three blues, one red—Hagerstown, Md., seven entries, three blues, two reds, one special. Stock for sale. J. Emlen Smith, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MY HOUDANS** won six ribbons on six entries at Rochester. Have some hens, Cockerels, and a few pullets (in pairs or trios) to sell. State your wants. Wm. M. Schwingel, Dansville, N. Y.

**FANCY HOUDANS** from A. E. Jones "Three Graces" headed by large, dark Cockerel out of imported bird. S. C. Buff Orpingtons direct from Cook; old and young. I. J. Rambo, DeLong, Ill.

**HOUDANS**—A few fine ones at fair prices. J. R. Windolph, 1044 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa.

**HOUDANS**, Cup winners, Allentown, Pa. A few males. Egg orders booked now. Circular free. R. D. Reider, Middletown, Pa.

**9 QUALITY HOUDAN** Cockerels, 30 White Homing Pigeons, 8 White Fan Tails for sale or trade. J. W. Johnson, 1 Mechanic St., Bradford, Pa.

**CLARK'S HOUDANS** have proven their high quality by their winning at Columbus, Toledo, Pittsburg, Chicago and Cleveland. In many places making a clean sweep. Scott Clark, Box 91, Sul-livan, Ohio.

#### JAVAS

**FAIR HOPE FARM** Black Java Cockerels and Pullets from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. W. D. Van Wagner, Salt Point, N. Y.

#### LANGSHANS

**LEE'S** Black Langshans—won the President's Cup for best display at New York and Boston. Also \$34.00 in cash. State medal for 1907-8. Exhibition birds a specialty. C. G. Lee, Walworth, N. Y.

**LANGSHANS** shipped on approval. Write me if in need of really good ones. All this year's stock from State show winners. Entry of one pen at last State show exhibited, won four firsts. E. R. McCormick, Letts, Iowa.

**R. W. BISHOP**, breeds high-class exhibition, utility Black Langshans, Boston, Meriden, West Haven, Springfield winners. Fine show and breeding stock now. Eggs. R. W. Bishop, Guilford, Conn.



**BLACK LANGSHANS**—A few show birds and plenty of good breeders for sale. M. S. Barker, Box 7, Thorntown, Ind.

#### LEGHORNS—BROWN

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**—Bright strain; prolific layers. Three fine cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching after Feb. 1st., \$1.00 for 15. J. H. Sandel, Plymouth, Pa.

**R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**—Bred for size, vigor and business. Only the best allowed in our breeding pens. Cockerels \$1 to \$3. Six females \$5.00. L. G. Flint, Blockton, Iowa.

**STATE CUP and 4 firsts**—on Single Comb Brown Leghorns. F. A. Starr, Newton Falls, Ohio.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**—Won 1st pen, 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel Virginia State Fair, 1909. Trio and Cockerels for sale. Peninsula Poultry Yards, Williamsburg, Va.

#### LEGHORNS—BUFF

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS**, winners at Syracuse, Hagerstown, Mineola, Riverhead, Islip and Richmond Hill. Sale list free, giving prices of choice exhibition stock, including all prize winners. Wm. E. Crevoisrat, Freeport, N. Y.

**R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS**, winners at Madison Square, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc. Great layers. Stock for sale. Write me your wants. Howard J. Fisk, Box N, Falconer, N. Y.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS**, all stock sold on approval. Eggs in season. W. N. Watson, Sunbury, Pa.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS**, Good large even colored, well shaped stock, descendants of New York 1st prize winners at reasonable prices. Several well matured Cockerels cheap. M. M. Braas, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

**HEASLEYS PEDIGREED BUFF LEGHORNS**—Can sell you cockerels from hens with egg records of 217 to 225, sired by son of 250 record hen. Money in these cockerels. Dr. Lawrence Heasley, Dorr, Mich.

#### LEGHORNS—WHITE

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, large blue-white quills, not creamy. from 196 egg strain, scoring 93 to 96. Winners Ocean to Ocean. Satisfaction or return. Geo. C. Wolfrum; Carey, Ohio.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**. Am one of largest breeders in Northwest. Won all ribbons but four at Minneapolis and the Minnesota State Fairs, 1909. Henry Hintermister, Room M, 553 Wabash St., St. Paul, Minn.

**FIFTY S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels**, fine show birds, good breeders. Prizes taken wherever shown. Pens mated for best results. Prices reasonable. Send for price list. A. W. Davis, Mt. Sinai, N. Y.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS** exclusively for 26 years, have now the best I ever owned. Am offering them at reasonable prices. J. H. Kollmeyer, Quincy Heights Poultry Farm, Quincy, Ill.

**WYCKOFF STRAIN**, Single Comb White Leghorns. Choice breeding Cockerels raised from extra layers; also yearling hens. Trios and pens mated for best results. Attractive prices this month. H. F. Carriel, Cuba, N. Y.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**—Blanchard and Young strains; 100 birds for sale very reasonable; can supply birds for the show or for next season's breeders. All stock sold on approval. Satisfaction and an honest deal guaranteed. Circular free. Lewis T. McLean, On-dawa Farm, Shushan, N. Y.

**R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**, cock, hens, Cockerels cheap. P. Augustin, Orland, Ill.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**—A No. 1 layers of large white eggs. Blue Ribbon winners. Vigorous farm raised Cockerels, beauties, \$2.00 each this month. Frank C. Burdick, Box 10, Rockville, R. I.

**LENNON'S S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels**—\$1.00 to \$1.50; large, have nice combs. My stock are extra good winter layers. Money returned if not pleased. John Lennon, Quarry Hill Poultry Farm, Willimantic, Conn.

**PREMIUM POULTRY FARM**—White Leghorn Cockerels \$1.00 up. No culls. Bargains for somebody if taken soon. No pullets left. Eggs from our winners and layers give satisfaction. R. O. Dickson, La Harpe, Ill.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels** hatched April 3rd from eggs direct from Wyckoff, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. G. Doren, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

#### LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

**LEGHORNS**, S. C. Brown and White. Winners of 57 ribbons at leading Western Shows last season; stock for sale, "The best for the price always." Upland Poultry Farm, Box C., Decatur, Ill.

**R. C. BUFF and S. C. White Leghorn** stock for sale from my Pittsburg and Rochester winners. A few good show birds at fair price. James G. Todd, R. 4, Punxsutawney, Pa.

#### MINORCAS—BLACK

**R. C. BLACK MINORCA** High class Cockerels for sale. \$3.00 up. Actual photograph of each bird will be sent on request. Let me know your wants. H. D. Backus, Chambersburg, Pa.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCAS**—Northrup Strain, Great layers, and show winners. Choice breeding stock with excellent type, color and size for sale. Write quick for bargains. Peter A. Apgar, High Bridge, N. J.

**A FEW PENS OF NORTHRUPS** for sale. We guarantee good stock. Over 50 premiums in a year. Prices reasonable. We keep Black Minorcas, Rose and Single Combs. Eggs for hatching. Write us. Dr. L. P. Holbrook, Olympia, Wash.

**FREDERICK'S MINORCAS** won leading prizes at East Greenville, Paterson and Philadelphia. My birds have correct shape, size and color. Choice stock for sale. Frank H. Frederick, No. 1027 Walnut St., Allentown, Pa.

**R. C. BLACK MINORCAS** with size, shape, color and station. Bred to lay as well as show. Write for prices on hens, cockerels and pullets. Chas. F. Jordan, Box No. 2171, Jefferson, Wis.

**R. C. BLACK MINORCAS**—Winners and a great laying strain, old and young stock. A few extra fine Single Comb, Black Orpington cockerels for sale at right prices. Write Maurice Bachrach, Plymouth, Ohio.

**FIFTY S. C. BLACK MINORCA Cockerels** good quality at bargain prices. Shipped on approval. Write for list. John M. Joyce, Howells, N. Y. State Vice-pres., American Black Minorca Club.

**KOHLBACHER'S S. C. Black Minorcas**. If you want size and high quality, place your order where you get square deal. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Few cockerels for sale. J. H. Kohlbacher, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCAS** exclusively. Northrup and Blue Grass strains, farm raised, correct shape and color. Forty vigorous Cockerels \$1.50 and up. Hope Farm Poultry Yards, S. J. Arnold, Route No. 2, Dayton, O.

**SCHOFF'S BLACK MINORCAS**—Invincible wherever shown. Can supply you with birds that will win in strongest competition. Breeders that will add "blue blood" to your stock. Arno H. Schoff, Campville, Tioga Co., N. Y.

**STORY'S BLACK MINORCAS**. Having had raised for me on free range of three separate farms from eggs sent them, I am offering some high class S. C. Black Minorca Cockerels and pullets at bargain prices. Rowland Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### MINORCAS—WHITE

**AMERICA'S BEST White Minorcas**. At New York, we won 3 firsts, 1 second and third and 4 specials. Recently at Syracuse 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third. Stock always. H. Teetz, Gloversville, N. Y.

**AMERICA'S CHAMPION S. C. White Minorcas**. Winners, New York, Boston, Chicago and Pan American. Stock old and young for sale. J. N. O'Neil, Box 1006 Station C., Toronto, Canada.

**MEISELBACH'S WHITE MINORCAS**. First prize winners at Guelph, New York, Chicago—have old and young stock for sale. No hens below \$5.00 each. Write to Harry C. Meiselbach the Minorca Specialist, Melrose Park, Ill.

**R. C. WHITE MINORCAS**. My birds are large, white and true Minorca shape. Breed for exhibition and eggs. Choice stock for sale. Write for prices. Rose Lawn Poultry Yards, Box 32, Eureka, Wis.

**CLARK'S WHITE MINORCAS** won at New York State Fair, 1909. 1st and 3rd hen, 2nd cock, 3rd pullet, 4th cockerel, 2nd pen. Choice young stock for sale reasonable. L. D. Clark, Apalachin, N. Y.

#### ORPINGTONS—BLACK

**S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS**, imported strain from Wm. Bell, England. Fine young stock from cup winners for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Geo. W. Evans, Box 756, Durand, Mich.

**FOR THE BEST R. C. BLACK Orpingtons**—write me as I am making a specialty of this breed. H. C. Faulkner, Box 10, Marshall, Mich.

**BLACK ORPINGTONS**—Foster's "Duke of Kent Strain." Over thirty prizes to their credit. My birds are all fine and will make prize winners. Over 50 for sale. Write for prices. Rev. H. N. Van Deusen, Fly Creek, N. Y.

**S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS**—Cook and Foster strain. Won at Illinois State Fair, Oct. 1909, one 1st, two 2nds, one 3rd, on six entries. Stock and eggs. W. R. Brittin Williamsville Ill.

**ORPINGTONS**—My birds win wherever shown, having won first Black Hen and second White Hen at Allentown, September, 1909 in competition with the two foremost breeders in this country. Catasauqua Poultry Yards, 733 Locust St., Catasauqua, Pa.

**BLACK ORPINGTON Cockerels**—Large; Extra good in color and eyes; from Silver Cup Winners. Prices low, considering quality. George D. Black, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

#### ORPINGTONS—BUFF

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Cockerels and pullets from imported stock, \$1.50 to \$5. Eggs \$1 to \$3; two sittings of best \$5. Sitting 15 eggs. H. A. Ault, Route 6, Columbus, Ind.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—1 Cockerel, 4 pullets, 4 hens \$10.00, 6 two pound chicks \$3.00, \$12.00 for lot. 4 cocks, 9 hens, Pearl Guineas, \$1.25 each, \$13.00 for lot. Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Fine golden buff, line-bred, choice trios and pens, at reasonable prices. A few good White Orpington Cockerels of Cook strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Lorena Steele, Galena, Ohio.



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**MY S. C. BUFF COCKERELS** are dandies. Big, husky fellows, all hatched from prize winning pens \$2.00 to \$5.00. Write quick and get your pick. A. F. Howes, Sheffield, Mass.

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**WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH** exclusively. Exhibition and breeding Cockerels \$2.00 each. Dr. W. V. Woods, Odessa, Del.

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**ROSS'S RHODE ISLAND REDS**—100 healthy and vigorous cockerels and pullets from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. All bred from my winners at the Great Elmira Show. Early orders have the pick of my flock. John A. Ross, Geneva, N. Y.

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**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS** exclusively. For sale, one hundred fine one year old hens at \$1.00 to \$2.00, pullets \$3.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. John P. Jacobson, Route 1, Boelus, Neb.

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**S. AND R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**, Exhibition and utility. Hardy vigorous stock, heavy winter layers. Eggs, chicks and Cockerels for sale. Prices according to quality. S. E. Way & Son, Moores, Pa.

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**BLACK WYANDOTTES**—Prize winners. Stock and eggs in season. Geo. H. Boyd, 1255 Morse St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

**BLACK WYANDOTTES**—Peerless exhibition quality. New York, Chicago and Cleveland winners. The hardest and best laying variety of all Wyandottes. All breeders trap nested. Stock and eggs in season. Howard Grant, Marshall, Mich.

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**MY BUFF WYANDOTTES** have an unbroken record as winners of the Blue and Specials. Stock and eggs. Rev. Henry Janes, Kent, Ohio.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES** of quality that are grand in shape and color. 25 male birds, many show birds among them. Write for prices. Birds shipped on approval. Mrs. R. Y. Bowden, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES** of highest quality. They are bred for heavy laying as well as for the show room. Choice stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. Mrs. W. F. Nelson, Shushan, N. Y.

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**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES** "Profile" strain—foundation stock, oldest in America. Wonderful beauty, phenomenal layers, blue ribbon landers, big profit payers. Syrus Batchelder, North Haverhill, N. H.

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**TIFFANY'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES** win again at Great Hagerstown Fair. First pen, first and fifth cockerel, fourth and fifth pullet, third hen, fifth cock. Write me. S. E. Tiffany, Elkins, W. Va.

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**CUCKOO WYANDOTTES**—The latest sensation in England. I have them and American bred. Carefully selected from own matings. No Stock for sale. Eggs next Spring. Emil Geisel, Wilhelminia Poultry Farm, Morganville, N. J.

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**HOWELL'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES**—Won the blue at Springfield, Aurora and Pierce City, Mo., 1909. Some good hens with score cards for sale, Hadaways and Bird Bros. strain. Lester Howell, Monett, Mo.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES**—Both young and old stock for sale. Extra fine birds at right prices, a few show birds, young stock hatched and reared with hens on free range. Wm. Shreve, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

**WINNERS—MADISON SQUARE**, Philadelphia (1st. Pullet every time) Trenton, Hagerstown, Providence, Bridgetown. Cockerels and Pullets fine in shape and color for sale reasonable. Eggs in season. Mrs. Wm. B. Holmes, Bridgeton, N. J.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES**; Good breeders, old or young \$2.00 each, \$5.00 trio. 4 cocks, 9 hens, Pearl Guineas \$1.25 each, \$13.00 for lot. Write your wants. Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

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**"QUALITY"**—Silver Laced Wyandottes. The most beautiful, profitable variety. Unexcelled layers. New York State Fair champions four years in succession. Winners also at Rochester, Auburn, Buffalo, Johnstown, Waterloo. LeRoy W. Seigfried, Waterloo, N. Y.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES** a specialty. Prize winners and heavy layers. Birds that will please you at right prices. Don't fail to write me stating what you want. Eggs in season. Peter J. Becker, Geneseo, Ill.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES**—Fine breeding and exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. My Wyandottes are bred from the best laying and winning strains in the United States. J. M. Holt, Marshalltown, Ia.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES**—American Champions in the leading shows of America since 1888 including Madison Square, Chicago, Boston and Scranton. W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES**—20 years Blue Ribbon winners at America's leading shows. Blood lines and quality unexcelled. Choice breeders and exhibition stock for sale. A. T. Beckett, M. D., 105 W. Broadway, Salem, N. J.

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**WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVE**—Have been breeding them continuously since 1895 and have taken a great many prizes. My stock is farm raised, heavy layers and pure white. A. Franklin Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—The kind you can depend on to win and lay. Pairs, trios and breeding pens at bargain prices. Hawthorn Stock & Poultry Farm, F. F. Fryer, Box K. Mendon, O.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Fisher Strain. Bred for eggs and fancy points. Stock and eggs for sale in limited quantities. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dargan & Cox, No. 203 Society St., Anderson, S. C.

**IS IT WORTH ANYTHING** to you when buying stock or eggs to know that they were bred for quick growth as well as for heavy laying and high scoring? If so, try Rickard's White Wyandottes, Homer, Ill. None better. Satisfaction positively guaranteed.

**COALE'S WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Eggs and young Chicks in season. Wm. F. Coale, Earleville, Md.

**WOOD'S "Useful and Beautiful"** White Wyandottes. Best practical fowl. Healthy, vigorous, heavy winter layers. Fanciers' fowl, Cocks, Cockerels, pairs, trios. Trap nested. Circular. Established 1892. F. H. Wood, Station D., Cortland, N. Y.

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**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—R. C. Brown Leghorns. First-class show birds or breeding stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. T. Dalley, Arcadia, Ohio.

**LOGUE WHITE WYANDOTTES** Have won the blue ribbons wherever shown. Fifty choice hens cheap for quick sale. All have good trap-nest records and are through moulting. H. L. Logue, Route 2, Neponset, Ill.

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