

JUN 30 1916

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# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

JUNE, 1916



*A. S. Hilliard*  
1916

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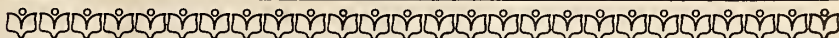
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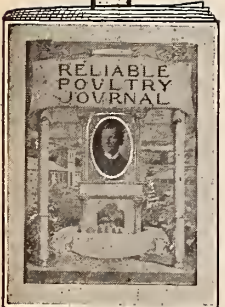
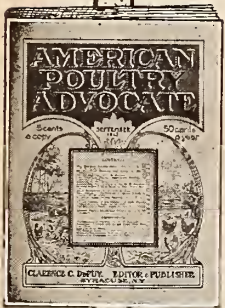
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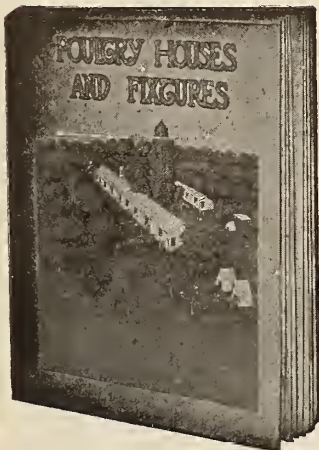
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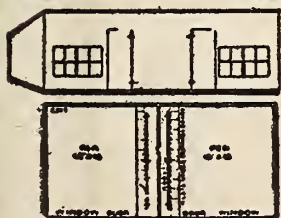
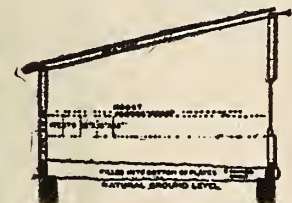
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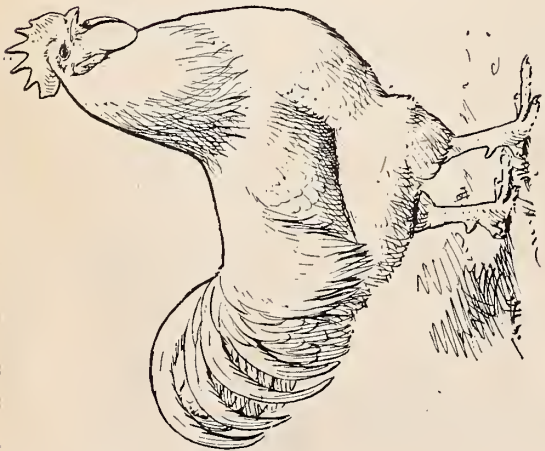
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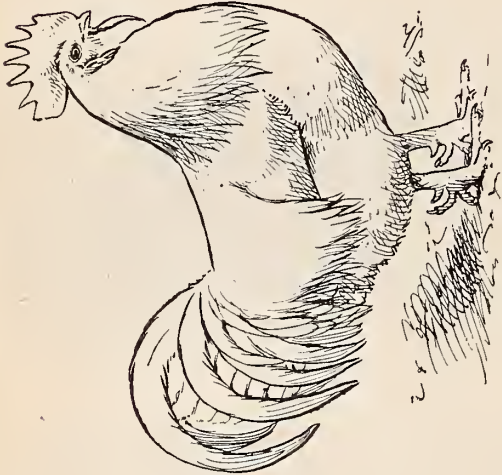
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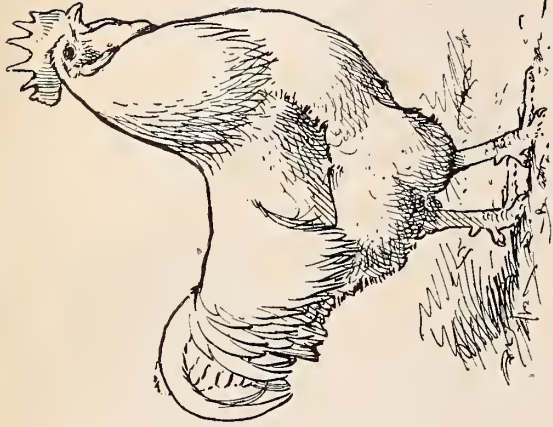
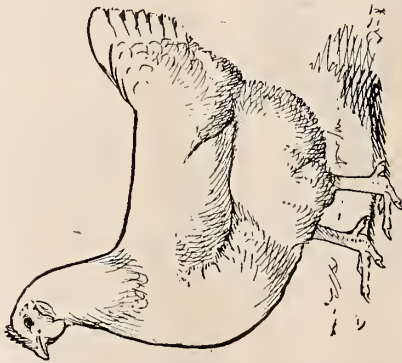
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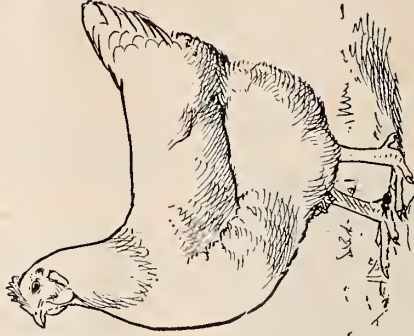
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AVERAGE TYPE SUSSEX MALE 1915  
AVERAGE TYPE SUSSEX FEMALE 1915



*A. O. Schilling 1916*

STANDARD SUSSEX TYPE AS COMPARED TO DORKING AND PRESENT DAY SUSSEX CHARACTERISTICS

When a standard for a breed is created by an individual, or a body of men, it is well to understand the real meaning of that particular ideal which represents a type that is to be bred up to. In the article appearing in this issue (see page 618), it is pointed out that the original Sussex fowl was in truth of the same origin as the Dorking, but since the original and pure Kent and Sussex as they existed fifty to seventy-five years ago are not to be had, it behooves present day Sussex breeders to create an ideal that has a leaning toward early type, with its pure Kent and Sussex or Dorking characteristics. The Asiatic and Orpington types should be eliminated, and in this particular characteristic it will be found that a finer bone will accompany a longer, fuller tail. Fine, clean, neat shanks are one of the redeeming qualities of the old time Sussex and they are also regarded as the earmarks of a good table fowl. At the right hand upper and lower corners of the illustration are shown by outline sketches, forms that may be regarded as average type for Sussex male and female, yet we have seen Sussex shown during past seasons, which in some cases were shorter in legs, others much longer in legs and a few fuller in breast than shown in the above mentioned sketches. These drawings are simply intended to represent a record of average type of both Reds and Speckled Sussex. A comparison of these with the present Standard Dorking and Sussex type shown to the left should convey to Sussex breeders an idea of the work that is still to be accomplished in reaching the form that has been adopted as the ideal, both by the Sussex Club and the American Poultry Association.—A. O. Schilling.



## INTERVIEW WITH E. B. THOMPSON, BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST

On the Train Enroute to A. P. A. Convention and the Panama-Pacific International Poultry Show, Mr. Thompson, Creator of the World-Famous Ringlet Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Answered Questions Freely of His Life-Work as a Poultryman

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.- Part 1.

NOTE:—The article herewith (also Part II, which completes the interview) is republished from a recent issue of Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill. This article is reprinted here because of its genuine down-to-date value, also because it forms one of a series of interviews reported lately by the editor of A. P. W. with foremost specialty breeders who have met with great success in their chosen profession, that of breeding standard-bred fowl produced from strains based on blood lines that have been created after years of patient, intelligent selection. No doubt there are other questions that we might have asked Mr. Thompson, but we did the best we could under the circumstances and with one or two exceptions he answered promptly and frankly every inquiry we made of him. If there are other points in connection with this subject that readers of the American Poultry World would like to have answered, we should be glad to have them let us know what they are and we will find pleasure in putting them up to Mr. Thompson for his personal and courteous attention. We feel that these interviews deal with the vital elements of successful poultry breeding, both for profit and pleasure, hence we are glad to follow up these subjects with a view to securing the true facts and of helping our readers to the limit.—Editor.

AS OUR readers know, a Pullman car containing the head officers of the American Poultry Association and twenty to thirty other members of the organization, left Chicago November 10th for San Francisco to attend the fortieth annual convention of A. P. A., also to visit the great international poultry show, held November 18-25, in connection with the Panama-Pacific World's Fair.

Among the officers here referred to was E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., highly successful specialty breeder of Barred Rocks—a man who for thirty years has won the lion's share of much-coveted prizes on Barred Rocks at the Madison Square Garden poultry exhibition, New York City, and who capped the climax last February (Feb. 1915), by winning five first prizes at this sweepstakes exhibition of America—every first that was offered in the class.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., the official A. P. A. stenographer, J. H. Carpenter, Denver, Colo., joined the party and this offered an opportunity for the editor of R. P. J. to interview President Thompson, in his capacity as the originator of the Ringlet Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks—the object being to present to our readers Mr. Thompson's ideas and opinions, in his own words. He readily consented to an interview of this kind and Mr. Carpenter was glad to lend his services. Every question we asked received an answer. The whole matter was impromptu, but we did the best we could on short notice.

On account of the length of this interview we have thought best to publish it in two parts. Moreover, Mr. Thompson, some weeks before, had sent to Mr. Sewell, staff artist of this Journal, a collection of choice feathers plucked from several of his superior birds, with the object of having them photographed so that reproductions could be published in these pages. A number of groups of these feathers are shown herewith. In Part II of this interview, Mr. Thompson goes into further details regarding selection and mating.

### Questions and Answers on the Breeding of Barred Plymouth Rocks of Exhibition Quality

Following is the first installment of the questions asked Mr. Thompson, together with his verbatim replies:

Mr. Thompson:—"I have said this a great many times, that in mating Barred Rocks to produce a certain color, is like an artist taking certain colors and mixing them on a palette to produce a third color. Now, the color to select on a male bird to be used on a certain female, depends on the bird that you desire to produce, or the color that you are after, or the color that you have in mind. The individuality of the bird—which means its characteristics, etc.—is important, as every-

body knows, and also the blood lines in the mating; you have to consider this fully as much or even more. But this is no news to you, nor to the public."

Editor:—"As I recall it, though I may be wrong, I believe you said you have four families of line-bred males?"

Mr. Thompson:—"That's right, in the cockerel line and I have a fifth line well started. I have three families in the pullet line."

Editor:—"Just what, in your opinion, or practice, constitutes a 'family,' as stated in broad terms?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Well, it consists of a line of birds that are more or less remotely related."

Editor:—"How do you start such a family?"

Mr. Thompson:—"How do I start a line-bred family? Either from an extra choice male or an extra choice female. In this case I refer to their breeding qualities, as well as to the individual characteristics—those visible to the eye."

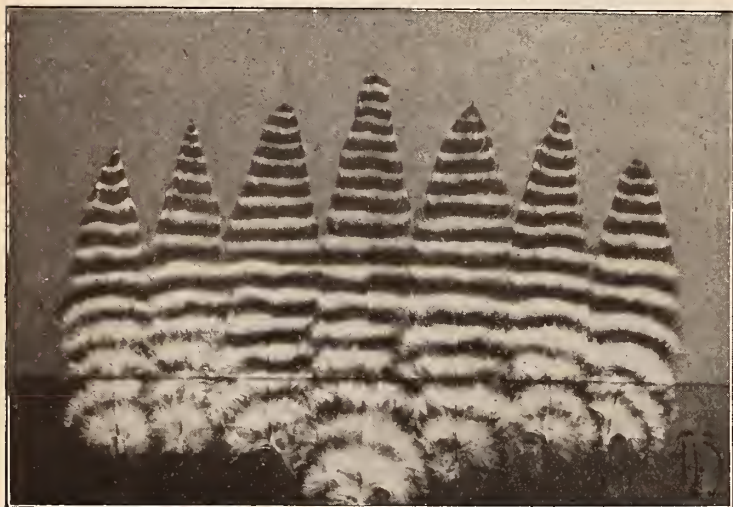
Editor:—"Dan Young told me that he has twelve such families and that every one, so he said, was started from a pair—that is, from a two-bird mating. If a man who is breeding Barred Rocks were to come to you and say, 'I have won a few prizes at local shows and now I want to get started right. I want you to take me in hand and furnish me what I need in order to get farther ahead. I want you to know what you are furnishing me, as to blood lines, both in males and females, because later on I am coming back to you for the right kind of males or females, in order to increase my flock or further improve their quality.' What would you do?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I would do this: Sell him one or two trios or pens mated right to produce high-quality birds, and I would keep a record of these birds and thus be prepared to be of future help to him."

Editor:—"To my mind the right kind of advice given to purchasers and the right kind of line-bred stock furnished them, form the backbone of the Standard-bred poultry business. Mr. Thompson, after thirty to thirty-five years of poultry breeding, you have built up a very valuable strain of fowls. You now are reproducing them in profitable percentages, perhaps to a greater extent than any of your competitors who are handling the same variety. This strain today is your big asset. Now if I were to write to you and say, 'I have heard about you and have seen your birds at the shows and am anxious to get a right start.' There are hundreds and perhaps thousands who feel precisely that way about it. What I am getting to is this: I would like to indicate to them how they should approach you, also what benefit you can be to them. For example, they will



write to you and say: 'I like your type of Barred Rocks and I want to begin right and go right.' Now, would you advise them to buy a pen mated by you for cockerel breeding, and a pen mated by you for pullet breeding?"



Ringlet barring has transformed the breeding of the Barred Plymouth Rock to one of the most precisely defined of any color ideal in the Standard of Perfection. The above photograph of feathers illustrates a reason why the ringlet effect can be seen on highest class exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks bred by Mr. E. B. Thompson of Amenia, N. Y. Straight precise barring, that is alike throughout the section of the fowl makes it possible. These specimen feathers are from a cockerel produced the past season on the farm of E. B. Thompson from some of his New York winners.—F. L. Sewell.

Mr. Thompson:—"Yes, generally I would tell them to start with a trio or pen, one mated for exhibition cockerel breeding and one mated for exhibition pullet breeding."

Editor:—"All right. I take what you send me, either two trios, one mated for cockerels and the other for pullets, or two pens. The season goes along and I breed these birds and carefully toe-mark or leg-band them so I may know which female gave me the best cockerels and which the best pullets. To do this successfully I must trap-nest, which is a simple enough thing to do with so few layers. Now is it practical for me to send back to you the next winter or spring and buy a high-class, line-bred male or female and with my own judgment work them into my strain in a way that will help me on the road to greater success?"

Mr. Thompson:—"It is practical to do that. Very many of my customers do this and ask my advice in matters of detail regarding the bird or birds they need. This advice I am glad and anxious to give. I want my patrons to have the greatest success with my Imperial Ringlet Strain and in all cases I stand ready to help them in every way possible."

Editor:—"What are the limits to what you can tell him by mail, without seeing his birds?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Knowing the birds that I have sent him, understand, and, having a good idea as to what they will produce, I then ask him to tell me how his birds look, as to their shape, etc., and frequently I ask him to send me a sample feather out of the back of the male, also one out of the back of his best female. I don't want a whole set of feathers, but what I want is to see the general color and the style of bar."

Editor:—"You do that with your customers?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Yes, frequently, unless they know enough about them so that their description is sufficient. In a case like that I don't ask them for feathers. A great many customers of long standing say they know just what they want me to send them in a male bird or female. This often is the case."

Editor:—"Would photographs of the bird be of help?"

Mr. Thompson:—"They would help a good deal, especially so if taken by a competent poultry photographer."

Editor:—"With a good photograph and three or four good feathers out of different important sections, you would have something to go by?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I would rather have the photograph than the feathers."

Editor:—"If a man who lives one hundred or five hundred or a thousand miles away from your home—if he wants to win at his local show, the thing for him to do if he becomes a customer of yours is to stick to your strain and build it up by mating back and forth in the families of his own flock, and if he is going to get new blood he should come back to you rather than to risk everything by crossing birds from a new strain?"

Mr. Thompson:—"If he crosses it, I am not responsible for anything."

Editor:—"You strongly advise against that?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I repeat, that if a man had my birds, I would not be responsible for the quality of those birds if he concluded to cross them with a different strain."

Editor:—"Does this new proposition to create two varieties of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one to be known as the Light Rocks and the other as Dark Plymouth Rocks and to admit them to the Standard of Perfection on that basis—does this interest you at all?"

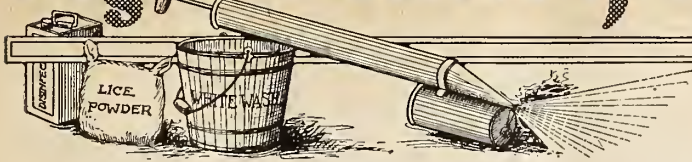
Mr. Thompson:—"I have (Continued on Page 651)"



The above plate shows four groups of the feathers from each of four high-class exhibition pullets reared in the season of 1915 on the farm of E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. To the left will be noted two feathers barred very fine and very straight across. Count the bars down from tip to root, not so much for their number but for their uniformity. In the next pair of feathers they are a trifle darker and even a little finer. There is a great demand still for the finely barred Plymouth Rocks. Although Mr. Thompson can breed plenty of these narrow barred birds he does not consider that they merit the greatest popularity with the fancy, for the reason that when too fine in barring, the pattern becomes confused. He has often expressed to me his opinion of the greater value of birds for exhibition that emphasize the clear cut standard ideal like the third group of three feathers in photo No. 2. There is more actual brilliance in the contrasts seen on birds possessing this pattern and color. It is always more attractive. If the reader will turn the page and look across this group he will see how accurately they illustrate the standard description. The last two feathers on this photo are from a pullet dark enough bred to produce exhibition cockerels if her blood lines were so directed. The dark bars are much broader than the light bars. Notice that the tips of all the feathers in this group commence with the dark bar, which today is standard, whether darker or lighter, broad or narrow bars. Uniformity, regularity in the bars from tip to root proves the pattern or high breeding and when the feather is "snuggled" up next to another of its own section matching of the bars is apparent.—F. L. S.



# Fight Poultry Lice and Mites



**Left in the Flock Lice Will Eat Up the Poultryman's Profits, Therefore it is Apparent That Both Poultry and Lice Cannot be Raised at the Same Time With Any Degree of Success. Get Busy and Fight the Pests as They Multiply Rapidly in Warm Weather**

BY J. G. HALPIN AND J. B. HAYES

\* NOTE.—The accompanying article is reprinted from circular 56 of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture and outlines many simple but efficient methods of eradicating this annoying pest, that causes all kinds of trouble once they gain a foot hold. Many of the symptoms, in both chicks and mature fowl, that are often mis-called diseases are nothing more or less than danger signals that should warn us that both the birds and premises were lice infested. They are simply a common cause of more serious results that are sure to follow if they are not held in check. The advice in the accompanying article is timely and every poultry raiser should get busy with a preparedness campaign against an invasion of this enemy to successful poultry raising.—W. A. Wolford, Associate Editor.

**M**ANY chicks die each year from the attacks of lice and mites, or other parasites. As a rule, hen hatched chicks are more likely to be troubled with lice than those which are incubator-hatched and artificially brooded. Of course, in every case prevention is far better than cure.

Lice on baby chicks may sometimes be prevented by dusting the hens several times while chicks are hatching, but even when these precautions are taken, some of the eggs on the hen's body may hatch and thus the chicks become infested with lice.

### Lice Reduce Profits

Although lice are not usually as harmful as mites, many broods of chicks are badly injured and some are killed by these pests. Not infrequently hens desert their nests and eggs are spoiled because of the ravages of lice.

Hens infested with lice will not lay as many eggs nor produce as many pounds of flesh as will those kept free from these parasites. A little care and attention in keeping the flock clean will prevent waste of feed and reduction of profit.

Lice multiply very rapidly, especially under warm and moist conditions. The body of a sitting hen furnishes an ideal place for their rapid increase. Most flocks need special attention during the molting period. During the molting period many hens do not "dust" and the new feathers furnish an abundant supply of food. The lice will injure the new feathers.

A few lice on the body do not cause the hen any great annoyance, but their feet are fitted with sharp claws and they have sharp biting mouth parts such that when numerous inflict very painful wounds by gnawing the surface of the skin. In extreme cases, it will be found that a large part of the surface of the skin of the rear of the body has been gnawed until it has become a large and painful wound. In such cases some of the hens die, while still in good condition. Others rapidly lose flesh and finally die.

### Treat Them All Alike

There are several species of lice, but all can be eradicated by the same general methods of treatment.

The careful poultryman gets the habit of looking continually for lice and whenever a flock of chicks show any sign of lack of thrift a careful examination is made for parasites. On mature fowls the lice or their eggs can, as a rule, be found between or on the feathers of the fluff (the soft feathers about the thighs and rear part of body), on the under side of the long feathers of the wing, on top of the head, or among the feathers on the side of the thighs.

On young chicks, the lice are usually found on top of the heads and are hard to see, but can usually be detected by rubbing the top of the head and if it feels lumpy it is safe to conclude that lice are present. The fact that lice are very active and move about rapidly often makes it hard for the

untrained eye to detect them. If the skin of the body looks at all rough, careful examination should be made. Head-lice are often confused with pin-feathers.

The fact that lice live on the bird's body and lay their eggs there, makes it necessary to treat the bird's body directly and to take steps to kill the eggs before they hatch or to be prepared to kill young lice as soon as they are hatched.

### Four Ways to Kill Lice

There are four general ways of attacking lice. One is by dusting the bird's body with insect powder or by making it possible for the bird to take a dirt bath. This method kills the lice by suffocating them, or knocks them off the hen's body to the ground where they soon die. The liberal use of powder at least three times during the hatch is the only practical method known for setting hens. A single application is not enough. The lice hatch and must be killed before they have time to lay more eggs. When applying insect powder, the best results are obtained when the powder is placed in a box or small tub and the hen placed on her side and her feathers filled with the powder. The extra powder is brushed out of the feathers and care is taken so that no powder gets into the eyes.

### Louse Paints are Good

There are several liquid louse paints on the market which, if properly used, are very effective. When applied to walls and fixtures in the coop, fumes kill the lice. Care, however, must be taken not to shut the chickens in a tightly closed house or fumes will kill or injure the chickens as well as lice.

Blue Ointment has been used with excellent results on a large number of fowls at the Experiment Station. A small piece of the ointment is rubbed on the short feathers just below the vent. This kills the eggs as well as the mature lice.

This material is not suited for use on hatching hens or on little chicks. If diluted with about five parts vaseline it may be used successfully for killing head lice on baby chicks.

It is also practical to grease the hens below the vent after the chicks are hatched.

There are several brands of grease on the market that are effective. Lard or sweet oil can be used for killing head lice on baby chicks. In fact it is a good practice to put a little sweet oil on the top of each chick's head when the hen and chicks are moved from the nest to the brooding coop.

### Some Use Axle Grease

Fair success may follow the use of axle grease on hens. This is applied in the same manner as the blue ointment but in more liberal quantities. Although not as effective as blue ointment, it is to be recommended where the latter cannot be secured.

Almost any of the commercial dips will be found effective agents for killing lice, but are not (Continued on page \*\*\*)

### TO RID THE FLOCK AND HOUSE

#### OF LICE

- Grease baby chicks on top of heads.
- Dust all sitting hens at least three times during hatching period.
- Use blue ointment or other grease on all other hens.
- Provide a good dust wallow.

#### OF MITES

- Remove all litter in which the pests could hide.
- Spray the house thoroughly.
- Fumigate if the house can be made air tight.
- Paint the roosts and nests with a good wood preservative.

# Producing Buff Color



How to Produce and to Establish Buff Color in a Strain or Family of Fowls is the Question Dealt With in the Accompanying Article and Many Points That Should Prove Highly Valuable to the Average Breeder are Brought Out.

BY C. R. BAKER, ABILENE, KANSAS

THE technical description of Buff Color has been given so much space on various occasions by writers who have given the subject much thought and study that I will pass by this part of the topic with a few statements.

## Most Breeders Agree on Shade of Color

First, almost all able, competent judges are agreed on what constitutes Standard exhibition Buff color as well as a majority of the breeders who have given the production of Buff color any great amount of effort. A few, though still hang on for their particular idea instead of agreeing with the majority. I well remember a remark made by one of the older judges of experience concerning a winning Buff Rock cockerel at Kansas City years ago. He said, in substance, that while some persons competent to know, were unable to give a good description exhibition Buff color, the great majority of them knew it well enough when they saw it in its desired elements on the fowl. And this is true whether it is east, west, north or south having been demonstrated by birds being shown and put under ribbons in all sections of our land and under different judges.

Standard exhibition Buff color is becoming just as well established as any other color. The above may give occasion to raising the question "Then why do we see the blue ribbon at times on light Buff and on dark Buff birds instead of being on the bird having the correct shade of medium buff?" The answer is, shape first, to establish the breed, then color to identify the variety of that breed.

## Illustrating Buff Color

Often I have been asked by an amateur, and others as well, to illustrate Standard exhibition Buff color. To this I give the example used by Dr. Bennett years ago. In absence of a fowl on hand to show the desired color, one may use a twenty dollar gold coin and rest assured of being correct. Take this color on a bird, fit otherwise, and it will be in the ribbons at any show under a competent judge. So much for what Buff color is today as accepted by the most successful judges and breeders.

Now, how to produce this color and then to establish it so as to hold it—these are the great essentials upon which depend almost entirely the ultimate, enduring success of a breeder and his flock. With twenty years work and study with Buff varieties of five different breeds, I will endeavor to give the reader a summary of what I have observed.

For a mating of Buff birds to produce a good quality of Buff color on their offspring, the parent stock should come, by all means, from blood lines that have been firmly established in the producing of this color and nothing short of six or seven years will accomplish the establishment of breeding dependability. I do not intend by that statement (which has been proven) to discourage anyone just starting to build up a flock. When you start, start with an already established family of fowls.

## Proper Mating

We will take it for granted that we have fowls before us with the correct lines of breeding for producing the desired Buff color. Our next point is to select a mating to continue in this production. Upon arriving at the place of color question in the mating, the demands of stamina, size, shape, high efficiency, etc., will have first been complied with for without these qualities the specimen must be discarded. Birds of an even surface, attractive to the eye, are usually the first ones to be picked up and well, close inspection for mealiness follows. If found turn the bird down. Undercolor must be good. I read an article recently by one of our most able judges wherein he partly sanctioned the use of light undercolor but experience has taught me to cast it aside. It must be strong in all sections. Shafting must also be avoided, a defect showing the quill of the feather to be of a different shade of color than its surroundings.

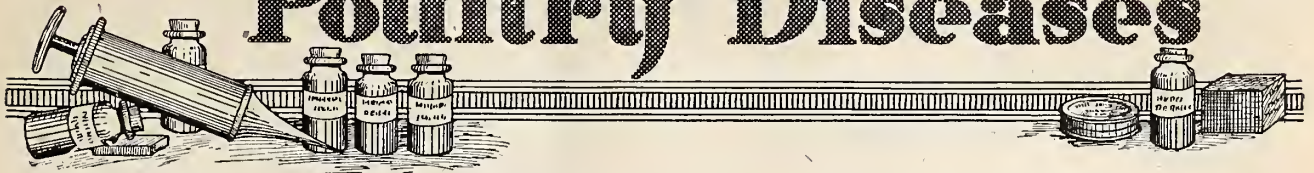
Wings should be clear of foreign color, especially white unless one knows that it was caused by an injury. I have produced some excellent birds though from a male showing a bit of dark in wing coverts and tail, many of his get being perfectly clean colored. Discretion was used in selecting his mates. The wing should be the same shade of color all over, when it is outstretched, matching the surface color of the bird. Avoid wings with the primaries of a lighter shade of Buff than the secondaries, it encourages white. Beware of white on the under side of wing where it escapes notice occasionally.

A light lacing of feathers on the lower breast must be guarded against for it is difficult to weed out once it gets into your lines. Necks of a darker Buff should be avoided. Lighter necks are objectionable but can be handled. The top (Continued on page 648)



In a class of eighteen choice single comb White Leghorn pullets, Moore Bros., S. C. White Leghorn Specialists of Moscow, N. Y., succeeded in carrying off first honors with the specimen shown in above illustration. There was never a better class of S. C. White Leghorns, quality considered, exhibited at Buffalo in past years to our knowledge. Over 133 specimens made up the S. C. White Leghorn classes and among the exhibitors could be found the names of several of the most prominent White Leghorn breeders in the east. Moore Bros. first prize pullet portrayed above was shown in beautiful form and feather and attracted much attention. She possessed a wonderful sweep from shoulders over back and saddle, which was broad and beautifully modeled, giving her that much desired turn of body possessed by a typical modern exhibition Leghorn female.—A. O. Schilling.

# Vaccine Treatment of Poultry Diseases



The Latest Information on This New Method of Treating Fowls Affected With Roup and Chicken Pox. Why the Results of Treatment Are Not Always Certain

By DR. B. A. BEACH AND PROF. J. H. HALPIN, of Wisconsin State University

IN giving an account of a visit to the Poultry Department at the Wisconsin State University in the March issue of A. P. W., we referred to the important work done there in investigating vaccine treatment for roup and chicken pox, also in the careful study of avian tuberculosis. At that time it was stated that Professor Halpin, would furnish a special article on this subject, replying to a list of questions prepared by us. We are pleased to be able to publish this valuable communication in this issue. In reply to our questions, Professor Halpin enlisted the help of Dr. B. A. Beach of the Veterinary Department who has answered questions 12 and 6. Questions 3, 4 and 5 are answered by Professor Halpin.

Research work of the kind here described is developing new methods of treatment of infectious diseases, that promised to be important, even though the results may seem at present a little disappointing. Those who are interested in tuberculosis in fowls will find additional information on the subject in this month's Department of Government Work for Poultry.—H. W. J.

**Question 1.—Please describe results secured in experimental treatment of fowls affected with roup and chicken pox.**

During the winter of 1912-13 there appeared among the poultry at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station an outbreak of chicken pox. The manifestations were essentially those of chicken pox although roup birds were not infrequently observed.

The vaccine used in these experiments was prepared by means of pox scabs from the skin and the diphtheritic membranes from the mouth. These were ground in a sterile mortar with physiological salt solution, approximately 20 c. c. of salt solution to five grams of pox material. This was then heated in a water bath to 55°C. for one hour. No definite standard has been set for estimating the quality of virus contained in a given amount of vaccine.

(a) Vaccine treatment of infected fowls.—Two pens containing 60 hens which had been removed from various other pens and isolated because they showed symptoms of chicken pox were included in this experiment. Forty of these fowls

were injected subcutaneously with 1 c. c. of the vaccine, the others left for controls. The treatment seemed to have a decidedly beneficial effect.

(b) Vaccine treatment of pox-free fowls.—440 hens in 22 pens were vaccinated with two doses at intervals of five days. Only 4 hens in this lot developed noticeable symptoms of chicken pox.

(c) Control experiment on vaccine.—75 White Leghorns in three pens were left untreated as controls. Twenty-six cases developed inside of three weeks. More recently, however, results have not been as good. In a bunch of 50 male birds approximately 50 per cent developed severe lesions with 5 per cent loss in spite of the vaccination, which was carried out in the same manner as above. The results then are somewhat at variance.

**Question 2.—What is the explanation for the contradictory reports published regarding use of vaccine treatment for roup?**

That the vaccination against roup and chicken pox has at times been successful and at other times highly unsuccessful, has been pretty well established not only here, but elsewhere. It is obvious that uniform results will not be attained as long as the vaccine is prepared in the crude manner described above. There is no way of knowing with any degree of certainty what the vaccine contains. The specific virus content of different batches must vary within wide limits and a multiplicity of other germs enters into its composition. When the organism or organisms which cause these conditions are isolated, vaccine treatment may be put on a more scientific basis.

There is another factor which evidently enters into the case. In private communications, Dr. V. A. Moore, of Cornell University and Dr. C. M. Haring, of the University of California, state that they are of the opinion that vaccine is much more efficient in chicken pox than in roup. Dr. Haring uses the pox scabs exclusively in the production of his vaccine. Observations here in Wisconsin tend to show that such may be the case.

(Continued on page 650)



SECOND PRIZE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN  
BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1916 BRED AND OWNED BY  
PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARM HOLLISTON, MASS.

The Pittsfield Poultry Farm, Holliston, Mass., is one of the largest in the country. That they are successfully combining fancy and utility is amply proven by their success in the show room and their thousands of satisfied customers scattered all over the World. They do an enormous business in day old chicks, their sales for last year reaching well over one million baby chicks. The various breeds specialized in at this farm are bred along exhibition lines and pure bred quality is a most important factor in the mating of all pens whether for utility or exhibition purposes. It is the ability to send out stock of high quality to their thousands of customers that has enabled this farm to reach its high pinnacle of success. During the past season the Pittsfield Barred and White Rocks made a wonderful record at the Boston Show, winning in Barred Plymouth Rocks 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st cockerel bred hen, 2nd cockerel bred pen and first prize pullet-bred pen. The above hen is a sample of the products of Pittsfield Poultry Farms and is an individual possessing wonderful quality in type and color. She was very evenly barred having excellent straight barring in nearly all sections.—A. O. Schilling.

# Standard Requirements of Speckled Sussex



Before we Can Attempt the Intelligent Breeding of Any Variety of Poultry a Certain Amount of Knowledge of Their Ancestry is Necessary. In the Following Article the Early Sussex are Extensively Dealt With in an Effort to Point the Way for Intelligent and Constructive Breeding

By A. O. SCHILLING, Part II

WHAT are the blood lines of the present day Sussex fowls which have been sent into this country by numerous English breeders during the last few years? This is the question that should interest every person who is breeding this old time table breed which has been known for centuries in the country of their origin across the water. What were their ancestors and what sort of blood flows in the veins of this breed that is destined to become one of the most popular in America?

## Points to Decide

These are the questions that we should decide in order to mate intelligently and perfect in guiding the breed to a most fitting, correct and natural standard. Without this knowledge we are groping aimlessly and unintelligently in the dark in an endeavor to establish and perfect type and color to the highest state of perfection.

To answer these questions and thus satisfy ourselves we can only resort to early authors and illustrations and in doing so, it is important to select the word of those whom we know were thoroughly conscientious and practical students of their subject.

The poultry industry is exceedingly fortunate in having had among its pioneers a man of the type of the late Harrison Wier to turn to for information that may be regarded as authentic, accurate, thorough, and prompted by the genuine love he had pure-bred poultry.

## Regarding the Old Breed

This is especially so in connection with the breed that was known among the south of England farmers as the Old Kent, Surrey or Sussex and Dorking fowl. Mr. Wier's heart and soul was in the work to which he devoted a life time. To appreciate the deep regard, feeling and love he had for the old native fowl of his country we need only read the following which is quoted from his work on this breed and written as late as 1902:

"Having at various times visited several out-of-the-way places in Kent, and Sussex and noted here and there some of the old short legged breeds that once were so common in almost every farm yard (bright, lively, active, square made, large breasted, birds, light boned, good foragers and hardy). Today I scarcely know where to look for these, nor where are the old Speckles or Spangles (truly wonderful

breeds) or the Reds or the Cinnamon, the Light greys with speckled breasts or the browns, many with bright rose combs, or the old single comb whites, with thin white shanks. The cocks with large flowing tails. Where are all these? Where are to be got the snow white fine flavored eggs, whiter than the cloth they were wrapped in? Gone!"

The facts related in Mr. Wier's work may be considered invaluable, to present day Sussex breeders as it reveals to us, to a large extent what constituted the early ancestry of the breed which is now known as the modern Sussex fowl of England.

We shall not endeavor to delve very deep into the ancient origin of the breed except to establish certain facts relating to the evolution of the present day Sussex fowl in type and color. In our article on Sussex color appearing in the May

issue of American Poultry World, we set forth a few facts regarding color characteristics as applied to the present color type and pattern as demanded in the recently adopted Standard of Perfection for 1915.

My former article was intended to be more complete, but we realized that it would be best to treat the origin of the color along with the origin of type, as these go hand-in-hand, and what we said last month was intended simply to relate our experience in breeding this color type, in tri-colored pattern as shown in the present day Mille Fluer Bantams which is identical, except in the ground color of the female. In the Bantams the markings are more permanently fixed and established than in the present Speckled Sussex.

We are publishing in connection with this article five illustrations representing several types and breeds of fowls that according to authentic records, played the major role in the early history of the present day Speckled Sussex. The several crosses mentioned by Mr. Wier, are particularly the White shanked and spangled partridge Game hen (Figure 4) and the Old English Five-toed Lincolnshire Buff cross (Figure

5), while figures 1 and 2 may be regarded as genuine Kent and Sussex types of different periods and figure 3 is a faithful looking study of one of Mr. Wier's own modern Red Dorkings as this drawing was made as late as 1891.

That the modern Dorking is in truth evolved from the Old Kent and Sussex Fowl, seems to be an established fact

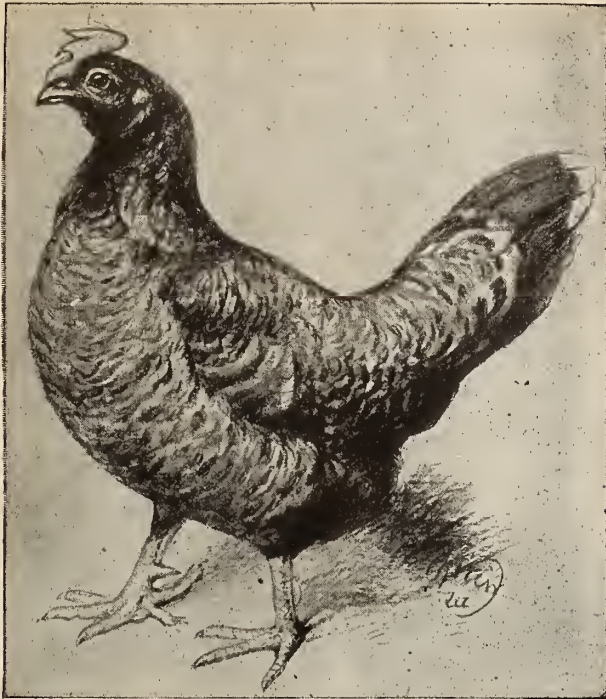


OLD SUSSEX COCK

Figure 1.—An early type five-toed male that may be regarded as representing one of the pure early Sussex fowls.—A. O. Schilling.

according to such good authorities as Lewis Wright, and the late Harrison Wier. The latter we quote as follows:

"It is my full and firm belief that the so-called Dorking white or any other color, rose comb or single, is one and the same breed as the Old Kent, Sussex and Surrey Fowls."



**WHITE SPANGLED BLACK BREASTED BRIGHT RED OLD KENT AND SUSSEX FIVE-TOED HEN**

Figure 2.—Among the drawings which Mr. Wier made of the early Kent, Sussex and Surrey fowl, this one seems to bear the ear-marks as being the nearest like the modern Speckled Sussex especially in color of any that we have seen. It may be regarded as representing a very faithful likeness of one of the early day Speckled Sussex females.—A. O. Schilling.

Dorking was a place known for its poultry market and the fowls were brought from surrounding counties of Sussex, Surrey and Kent. This evidently is the solution to the origin of the name Dorking as applied to the type of fowls produced by the poulterers of Kent, Sussex and Surrey.

#### The Early Dorking

The original Dorking was an entirely different type from the Old Kent, and Sussex breeds, of that period and earlier. The latter were repeatedly referred to by old writers as a short legged, blocky bodied type, which description can hardly be applied to the pen sketch of Mr. Harrison Wier's pair of White Dorkings made after a painting in Ree's Encyclopedia, date 1807. These early White Dorkings were rather medium sized fowls with rose combs, having pure white plumage and a small tuft or topknot at base of skull. That this old Rose Combed five-toed white breed gradually became inter-bred with the genuine Old Kent and Sussex, would seem quite natural, but the point is that these retained the name "Dorking" and the other generally lauded and praised table fowl lost their identity in later years and became known generally as Dorkings. The point is this that the modern Dorking sprung from the Old Kent and Sussex, and the latter lay dormant for years until their revival, which was sometime after the now, so-called short legged Dorking had been developed. In the meantime the Old pure Kent and Sussex fowl which still remained, underwent a material change by the introduction of Asiatic and game crosses.

It is evident that the game crosses, were made generally and at all times by the farmers of Kent, Sussex and Surrey, but the Asiatic or Shanghai blood was not introduced until later toward 1840-50. The old English white shanked and partridge Game hen (see Figure 4) crossed with the white spangled black breasted bright red old Kent-Sussex five-toed fowl shown in Figure 2, as well as the later introduction of Asiatic blood was undoubtedly the prime influence that

brought about the elimination of the fifth toe, also establishing the predominance of single combs in present day Sussex. From the early Game cross the present Sussex also received the now undesirable stippling in ground color on the female plumage. This stripping or peppering as it is sometimes called is a color-type closely related to the marking of the old partridge colored Game hen referred to in illustrations, (Figure 4), as being commonly used as an out-cross by English poulterers of that district.

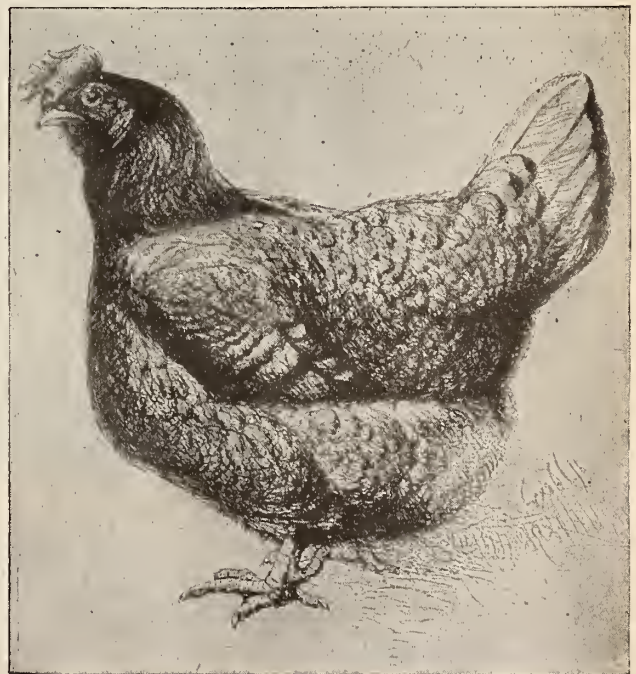
Comparing the prevailing type of the present day Sussex to the old Sussex cock Figure 1, we find a decided change in body form as well as plumage development, especially in back, saddle, and tail. The present day level back and comparatively short tailed Sussex type is evidently the influence of the Asiatic cross. This fact is borne out by the similarity of the type shown in the sketch of Mr. Harrison Wier's, figure 5, representing a cockerel the product of an old English five-toed cock crossed with a fine Shanghai hen. As previously stated and unquestionably proven by Mr. Wier the present day Sussex has the infusion of a cross of the Old English Game as well as Asiatic blood which is responsible for the deviation in type from the original true type cock and hen shown in Figures 1 and 2.

It is not the intention of the writer to "cry over spilled milk" or to brand the present day Sussex breed as mongrels. No, not by any means! We know they are one of the best table fowls we have, even in the present period and as none of the pure or original blood is left, we are not in a position to make a comparison with their early ancestors, which according to our esteemed author and artist Mr. Wier were degenerated by out crosses at several periods in their history, notably at the time when the Shanghais and Cochins invaded the poultry yards of Old England in the early forties and fifties.

We take the breed for its true worth, on its merits alone, but to understand it and to control its breeding, we should know from whence, and where it inherited its breed characteristics both as to type and color.

That the original Kent and Sussex fowl was a five-toed race, we again quote Mr. Wier as follows:

(Continued on page 667.)



**BRIGHT RED AND BLACK SPANGLED DORKING HEN**

Figure 3.—The above study, made in 1896, of one Mr. Wier's own Red Dorking hens is a good example of the pure old breed which no doubt bears a close relation to the Red Speckled hen shown in Figure 2, but in this study we find a change in development of type according to the modern Dorking Standard. In our opinion this is one of the old family of Sussex fowls that Mr. Wier describes as Bright red with Black spangling, but without the white ticking at end of each feather.—A. O. Schilling.

# Poultry Conditions in Kansas



**Poultry Production in the West is Mainly on a Wholesale Basis. Why Farmers Prefer Fowls of Large Breeds. How the Breeding of Kansas Farm Flocks is Being Improved.**

By HOMER W. JACKSON and PROFESSOR W. A. LIPPINCOTT

**F**EW who live east of the Alleghenies realize the peculiar conditions that the farmers of the Central West have to meet in poultry production. With a most favorable climate, cheap food, and few special difficulties, poultry keeping on western farms has always been highly profitable, notwithstanding the fact that prices as a rule are lower than in any other part of the United States.

Production of poultry and eggs in this section of the country is essentially a wholesale business, however. Farmers sell their eggs to dealers, who make carlot shipments to the east. Surplus fowls, as a rule, are sold to packers who operate feeding stations at various centers of production, and ship the "finished" birds in refrigerator cars to eastern markets.

Feeling that a clearer understanding of the conditions under which western farmers are producing eggs and poultry for market is important to poultry keepers generally we have asked Prof. W. A. Lippincott, Head of the Poultry Department of the Kansas State College of Agriculture, to give A. P. W. readers a first-hand description of the western poultry growers' problems, doing so in the form of answers to a number of questions prepared by us. Professor Lippincott has responded to our request fully and frankly and in doing so has given much interesting information.

The eastern poultry growers will find some plain hints in this article. Certainly, with present low freight rates and rapid transportation the Kansas farmer who produces eggs and table fowl at negligible cost is a formidable competitor to those who, while closer to markets, must meet heavy expenses in the way of higher priced foods, labor and land. It is this western competition that makes eastern poultry production almost necessarily a retail proposition; even among those who are quite large producers. Whether he wants to do so or not the eastern poultryman has to cater to select trade, keeping his quality up to top-notch and taking advantage of every opportunity to command premium prices. H. W. J.

**Question 1. What is the breeding and average size of the Kansas farm flock?**

The average Kansas farm flock is of mixed breeding, and averages somewhat less than 100 in size. Standard-bred stock is making headway, but the flocks generally are far from being standardized.

**Question 2. What advantages are offered by the plan of grading up mongrel farm flocks by use of pure-bred males, rather than replacing such flocks with pure-breds directly?**

There are no advantages offered by the plan of grading up mongrel farm flocks by use of pure-bred males as compared with purchasing Standard stock or eggs, other than it is slightly cheaper than replacing such flocks with pure-breds where only eggs and meat are the object. It is possible,

however, to induce a great many farmers to follow this practice who will not purchase an entire Standard flock, or even purchase eggs at very much more than market price.

I think one reason for this is that the practice of grading other lines of stock is already firmly established. The farmer takes his grade work mares to a pure-bred stallion if he can, and he wants to breed his milk cows to a pure-bred Jersey or Holstein bull. It is frequently easy to get him to extend the practice to his poultry. This is increasing, too, as the farmers are learning from the agricultural papers that high egg production may be brought into his flock through purchasing males from high producing families.

**Question 3. In such grading up, from what breed should the males be selected?**

The choice of a male, so far as utility is concerned, is a question of class rather than breed. The question to be decided is whether he wants a big, heavily feathered, slow maturing, Asiatic, a small, sprightly, nervous Leghorn, frequently difficult of control, but probably on the average a better layer than the American or English breeds, but not furnishing as desirable a carcass; or one of the American or English classes that on the average lay well, and also are a convenient source of fresh meat on the farm. This is the fundamental choice.

The question of type and color within the class is largely one of personal choice, except that the packing houses are favoring the varieties which have the light pin feather, such as the white and buff. The reason for this is that the carcasses of light colored birds look very much better when dressed out.

**Question 4. Is the Leghorn breed a desirable one for the Kansas farmers to keep?**

Generally speaking, the Leghorn is not desired by Kansas farmers. One reason is that it has been discriminated against by the packers and buyers. As a matter of fact, however, the small, puny, undesirable bird of mixed breeding is frequently what the packer refers to as a Leghorn. He is constantly advising the farmer not to have Leghorns on the farm. Most farmers are not familiar with the splendid bird that the modern White Leghorn is. I once had occasion to dispose of over one hundred White Leghorn hens that averaged about four pounds.

The packer who bought them did not recognize them as Leghorns and paid me a premium of two cents a pound on these birds because there were so many of them all alike and in good flesh.

The average Leghorns, however, are hard to control on the farm because of their lack of respect for fences and are more or less of a nuisance. The farmer usually wants more of a carcass to dress out than the (Continued on page 656)



**PROF. W. A. LIPPINCOTT**

Head of Poultry Department, State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas.

Prof. Lippincott contributes the accompanying article on "Poultry Conditions in Kansas." He is well known as an authority on poultry matters and is building up a strong department at Manhattan. He has written several bulletins and is the author of "Poultry Production," a 475-page text book that is used extensively by poultry instructors in our State Agricultural Colleges and by poultry growers generally.

# Capons and Caponizing



**Caponizing Although a Simple Operation is Not Practiced as Extensively as the Profits From Capons Appear to Warrant. Capons Find a Ready Demand in the City Markets at a Price Nearly Double That Paid For Unsexed Male. Something About the Operation and Its Advantages.**

BY W. A. WOLFORD, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

**A**S a general rule in poultry raising the division of the sexes is about equal, that is, about an equal number of cockerels and pullets are produced. The cockerels, or a large majority of them, on the average farm must be marketed, the bulk of them going as either broilers or roasters. In many instances the margin of profit is so small that little or nothing is realized on their production.

This is true, especially on the general farm, where facilities for early hatching are not employed and the chicks coming out late in the season reach market age at a time when prices are low. Few farmers turn their attention to broilers, but on the other hand make a general practice of marketing the surplus males in the fall, either at Thanksgiving time, or later at the Christmas holidays.

It is in this field that grand opportunities for the practice of caponizing abound, as there is no place that offers greater advantages for the favorable production of capons than on the farm.

## Capon Defined

For the benefit of those who do not fully understand the meaning of the term Capon, we will explain that it is a male bird from which the organs of reproduction have been removed. Emasculation or castration is practiced generally in other lines of animal breeding as its advantages have long been recognized. In stock breeding the emasculated male is not only more tractable, that is, more easily managed, but in the case of cattle, sheep or swine, the meat producing animals, it produces a better grade of beef, pork or mutton as the case may be. The operation reduces the nervous tension, changes the disposition and makes the animal peaceful, and also reduces the cost of fattening, and produces a market product of higher quality.

The Capon then bears the same relation to the cockerel that the steer does to the bull, the barrow to the boar, and the wether to the buck. He becomes sluggish and inactive and as a result gains weight rapidly, his entire physical make up changes including both his shape and the appearance of his plumage. The comb and wattles fail to develop and he shuns the company of the other fowls, apparently preferring to be alone, although he often displays a liking for baby chicks and will care for them with the same zeal of the mother hen. Although the art of caponizing has

been practiced for many years, especially in European countries, the American people have been slow to recognize its possibilities, therefore there is a wide field for the more extended practice of Capon production.

## Advantages

Caponizing not only improves the quality of the flesh, but also increases the quantity. A cockerel of any of the American breeds will weigh, if properly grown from five to seven pounds at eight months of age, while a Capon of the same age will average from one third to one half heavier and in addition the Capon can be grown at a comparatively lower cost than the cockerel on account of its quiet disposition. Much of the food given the cockerel is used up in nervous energy while the Capon utilizes it all in tissue building. In addition to the increase in meat production, the flesh of the Capon is softer and sweeter than a cockerel of the same age. On the market a well fattened Capon will bring from fifty to one hundred per cent more than a cockerel of corresponding age and there is always a large demand for Capons in the better class of markets. As mentioned in the foregoing the Capon is of quiet disposition, is easily confined, stands confinement well, therefore requires less attention than will the full sexed male.

## Breeds Suitable

The cockerels of any breed are suitable for caponizing although it is not advisable to practice it on the lighter or egg laying breeds. Any of the American varieties, viz., the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or Rhode Island Reds will answer as will also the Orpingtons, Sussex, Brahmans, Cochins or Langshans. In some sections where caponizing is practiced quite extensively crosses are used. The Light Brahmans and one of the American varieties being favored.

As one of the American breeds is usually found on the general farm, there is a grand

opportunity for the farmer or some member of his family to practice caponizing and greatly increase the income from the farm flock. The operation is not a difficult one and it is performed as easily and readily by the woman poultry breeder as by the man.

## Age for Caponizing

The statement is sometimes made that cockerels can be caponized at any age. This may be more or less true, but there are certain periods in the (Continued on page 640)



In the above illustration is shown a pair of Capons, the one on the right being a Light Brahma and the one on the left a Light Brahma-Plymouth Rock cross. In the center are several dressed carcasses that show the well meated development of the Capon. Capons of the above quality will bring from 30 cents to 35 cents per pound and will average about ten pounds each. Little figuring is required to demonstrate the advantage of the Capon over the cockerel from a money making standpoint. The operation is simple, in fact, so much that a child can perform it successfully. Now is the time to change your cockerels into profit paying Capons, a reliable set of instruments can be purchased at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00, a complete book of instruction accompanying each set.

# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



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## EDITORIALS

### TO WHOM SHALL THE POULTRY PRIZE MONEY GO AT OUR FALL FAIRS?

ON page 626 of this issue of A.P.W., is an article entitled, "An Association That has for its Object the Cutting Out of 'Stringmen' or Fall Fair Hucksters." In that article there is a quotation from a resolution that was adopted at the last convention of the American Poultry Association, which resolution provided for an investigation of the worst forms of poultry huckstering, also of the value of "huckster showmen," as same have been in strong evidence at many fall fairs, especially large state fairs, during the last twenty to thirty years.

We are directing attention to the above mentioned article, because of the quotation therein from the A. P. A. resolution, also because it tells about this association of eastern fairs that has for its object the cutting out of "stringmen" at said fairs, consisting of seven in number, several of them being important ones.

No doubt a large majority of our readers are acquainted, at least to some extent, with the practices of these huckster showmen, or stringmen. Quite a number of them are "professional" in their experience and in the size of their operations. Their practice is to collect a large number of birds, representing numerous breeds and varieties, which

birds, as a rule, they buy during the summer months. Some of the birds they carry over from year to year, especially water fowl. They do not pretend to breed the birds, except in limited numbers. The "big operators" carry from one to three carloads of fowls. In some cases the number of birds placed on exhibition by one of these stringmen will reach 800 to 1,000 specimens.

Generally the "stringmen" go easy on the popular varieties, such as Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, etc., because in these classes they are quite sure to come in competition with specialty breeders of experience who own and are prepared to show high-quality birds. The larger and more experienced stringmen carry fairly good birds—"good enough to win" being their rule. Where they get these birds, or what becomes of them after the fall fair season ends, is a matter of small importance to them. If shown at half a dozen or more fairs, the birds will not be worth much after that. As a rule, they will have served their purpose, although in many cases they are sold for use as breeders to persons who do not know any better than to buy them.

Editor of A. P. W. does not know of any stringmen who are large and successful breeders of standard-bred fowl, with but one exception. This is a Wisconsin man. He has bred ten to fifteen varieties for a long period of time, and is known throughout the central-west as one of the "honest and square" men in this line of business. Repeatedly he is referred to by advocates of "fall fair huckstering" as proof that this practice is not as bad as it sometimes is represented. Let us admit that it is to be regretted that there are so few men like this one. According to our information, he stands out almost if not quite alone, both as to the long term he has been operating and the fact that he breeds quite a number of the birds he exhibits, rather than to have to buy them from Tom, Dick and Harry.

These stringmen, let it be clearly understood, are not in the business for the purpose of benefiting the standard-bred poultry industry. They are "out for the coin"—simply that and nothing more. This coin is secured mainly in two ways: first, by posting up on the prizes offered by fall fair managements, as per the premium lists, and studying and planning how to "capture" the largest amount of these cash prizes; second, they pick up a good trade in both fowls and eggs at these fall fairs from ignorant but innocent visitors who see their birds on display, admire them and place

orders then, or later on, with the owners of the fowls.

The scheming that these stringmen do—or a majority of them—to "capture" as much of the prize money as they can, would furnish good material for writers of fiction. Believe us, dear Reader, they know the "tricks of the trade"—and in most cases they practice them. They are after the money, and they manage to get it.

As a matter, of course, these men—a majority of them—not being actual breeders and the owners of established strains of standard-bred fowl, are not in a position to fill orders for fowls and eggs, except on an out-and-out "huckstering, or huckster-dealer basis. They must pass along these orders for fowls to some one who does have them on hand and for sale, and the same with the orders they pick up for eggs for hatching. Naturally in doing so they still are after the cash, and therefore they make a practice, as a rule, of buying at as low prices as they can, thus yielding them the largest margin of gross profit. They do not have much of a reputation to protect—none in fact, as compared with well-known specialty breeders who use the advertising columns of properly-conducted poultry papers, hence they feel free to "get away with it" with as large a profit as they can retain.

IN time past two chief reasons have been advanced by the advocates of fall fair hucksters and stringmen, to wit: first, that they enable the fairs to show large and COMPLETE exhibits of standard-bred fowl, including chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese; second, that thanks to the "stringmen" the visitors to these fall fairs are ENABLED to see specimens of practically ALL the standard-bred breeds and varieties.

Both of the foregoing reasons possess merit. There is competition at large fall fairs among the stringmen. At the New York State Fair, at Allentown, Pa., at Hagerstown, Md., and at other big fall fairs, these huckster showmen have exhibited as many as two to four thousand specimens in a season at each of these great fall-fair poultry shows. This has meant that they "divided up the money," also that it took better birds to win. During the last few years there has been bitter complaint among the "stringmen" that they were getting too numerous! Repeatedly they have talked of splitting up the "circuit" in such a way that they would not meet in competition—at least not to a serious extent, thus enabling the "leaders" to make larger winnings at the fairs assigned to each of them, etc.



As a matter, of course, every energetic fair management is interesting in securing a large and diversified exhibit. No doubt the stringmen help bring this about. In time past the fair managements have not particularly concerned themselves as to who it was that won the prize money. What they wanted was a big exhibit, representing numerous breeds and many varieties—a poultry display that would interest and please the many visitors to these fall fairs, who pay the admission price and who must be depended on, year after year, to make each fair a success, financially and otherwise. This has been the situation that has governed largely to date, as regards inviting, encouraging or tolerating fall fair huckster exhibitors or "stringmen."

The other reason—that of not only interesting, but also INSTRUCTING the visitors to fall fairs by showing them numerous standard breeds and many standard varieties, also has merit, as before stated. No doubt it is true, first, that if stringmen are prohibited, the fall fairs that have had them before would contain fewer specimens, at least for the first two or three years; also these specimens would represent fewer breeds and fewer varieties. The odd varieties, not only of chickens, but of turkeys, ducks and geese, would be absent and the money that is offered as prizes for these less popular standard-bred fowl, would remain in the treasury of the fair associations. Just how much the local public, as visitors to the fair, would suffer on this account, is a question, also how much the breeders of these odd varieties would suffer, is another interesting speculation; also how much the American Poultry Association would suffer is well worth considering. These various points are merely touched on in this article.

THE other side of the "stringmen" proposition may be approached in this way: first, the fall fair managements now make a general rule of listing in their poultry premium lists practically all the breeds and varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese that are recognized as standard by the American Poultry Association and that have been admitted to the Standard of Perfection. This of itself is A BIG FACT. It shows that the managements of these fall fairs RECOGNIZE the work and authority of the American Poultry Association, also their willingness to co-operate with the American Poultry Association in promoting and developing the standard-bred poultry business by paying out, every fall, tens upon tens of thousands of dollars in

prize money for choice specimens of domestic fowl.

Broadly speaking, it is an appealing idea to say that these fall fairs should offer prizes for each and every standard breed and standard variety of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese found to date in the American Standard of Perfection. In our liberal-handed American way, we like to feel that we are encouraging ALL standard breeds and varieties, including the ornamentals, the pets, the freaks, etc.—because poultry freaks occasionally get into the American Standard of Perfection, some of them to remain there quite a while, others to be dropped out each time the "powers that be" in A. P. A. work have the courage and good judgment (temporarily) to do some house-cleaning and to stop wasting valuable paper, ink, postage, etc., on breeds or varieties for which there is little excuse, either economic or artistic.

But every dollar of this prize money comes from the interested public. More or less of it comes from state taxes or local taxes. Why is this money offered at all, in the form of prizes? This is equivalent to asking, why are these fall fairs held, primarily and actually? They are meant to be conducted for the education and benefit of the interested public—usually a local or nearby public. A limited number of men and women travel twenty-five to one hundred miles—perhaps in limited cases two hundred to three hundred miles—to visit a popular state fair; but as a rule these fairs draw their attendance from home territory, so to speak. Entry fees are charged, as a matter of course, and these add up into a considerable sum; but the prizes are MUCH LARGER in total amount, otherwise the "stringmen" would not find it to their advantage to transport carloads of fowl from one fair to another, in their efforts to "capture" at each point as much of this prize money as they can.

The American Poultry Association is not interested in the development of stringmen. During more than twenty years that we have been a member and a quite regular attendant at A.P.A. annual meetings or conventions, we never once have heard anyone get up on the floor and plead for, or suggest any measure that would increase the number of huckster showmen. In a limited number of cases their work has been referred to in a general or tolerant way, but not once has a resolution or motion been introduced to make life easier for

them, or to stimulate energies. This of itself is a significant fact, because during these twenty years hundreds of resolutions and motions have been introduced and adopted which have had for their object the encouragement and promotion of all sorts of poultry activities that were calculated to benefit the industry in its varied branches.

First of all, the American Poultry Association is devoted to better poultry in the sense of "standardizing" the numerous kinds of domestic chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, with a view to having them more productive in pounds of meat and numbers of eggs produced, also in making them more attractive in appearance. Naturally, the general public is the broad field of operation. This public must become interested. One way to interest the public is to show them attractive looking specimens of standard fowl at the fall fairs, also at winter poultry shows. The fall fairs are especially valuable in this connection, because a large majority of the attendance each year consists of farmers and other members of the farmer's family—persons who are "natural" poultry keepers, so to speak, because it is on the average farm that domestic fowls can be raised at the least cost for land, food, ordinary care, etc.

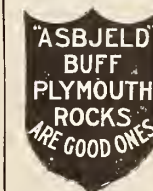
All must admit, therefore, that it is highly important that the farming classes should be enabled to see and admire standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, so that they can compare their uniform appearance, as to shape and color, with the scrub fowls that used to comprise a large majority of the barnyard flocks, where little or no attention was paid to uniformity, standard values, etc.

But a live question is this: has not the time come when there are other

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ways by which the farming classes can be reached, as regards interesting them in standard-bred fowl—doing this without offering prizes to the extent of many thousands of dollars each ON ODD BREEDS AND UNPOPULAR VARIETIES, thereby enabling the stringman to make a circuit of our best fairs and to move on to the next one with a lot of local money in their pockets, in return for which little or no benefit has been given to the public that put up this money?

FRANKLY, the editor of this journal, after twenty years of observation and a more or less intimate knowledge of the situation, has reached the conclusion that the well managed fall fair which correctly analyzes the situation, ought to cut out these stringmen and limit the use of local money to the benefit of LOCAL PEOPLE—to actual breeders of fowl, AS A GENERAL RULE.

First, why encourage a lot of odd and unpopular varieties, in view of the fact that although this "encouragement" has been going on for twenty to thirty years, the ACTUAL popularity of these odd varieties has decreased, rather than increased—has decreased to such an extent that the stringmen themselves find it difficult to secure enough specimens of average good quality to fill out their "strings" and enable them to capture the prizes offered, in a perfunctory manner, on these little-cared-for varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Second, if the money available for poultry prizes at these fall fairs were to be placed only on truly popular and really valuable breeds and varieties, this would increase the inducement for larger entries and would stimulate greater competition in genuine standard values. If the money that is now wasted on the odds and ends which interest but few and that put the stringmen to extra trouble in securing "show specimens", were to be placed on the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Leghorns, the Rhode Island Reds, the Orpingtons, the Minorcas, etc., etc., the exhibitors at these fairs, present and future, would find just that much more inducement for improving their own flocks, or to buy better birds for exhibition at the nearby fairs.

And that is exactly the condition that should be brought about. In many, many cases at the fall fairs which are under consideration in this article, NO ONE exhibits any of these odd breeds and varieties EXCEPT the stringmen. It follows that they have no competition in these classes—and the true reason is that no one in the locality breeds or CARES FOR these ornamentals, pets, etc. This applies not alone to chickens, but also to turkeys, ducks and geese.

Is it not true that the principal thing in which the American Poultry Association is interested is to encourage or to induce larger, and still larger numbers of earnest men and women to become the OWNERS OF and to BREED IN-

TELLIGENTLY the popular, worthwhile Standard breeds and varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese? The ornamentals and the pets are tolerated in the American Standard of Perfection, but they form little part of the great standard-bred poultry industry of the United States and Canada. Sentimentalists can write pretty phrases about them and refer feelingly to the old days when poultrymen were divided into two classes namely, poultry keepers and chicken fanciers. At that time the poultry breeder, or the fancier-breeder, was not an important factor. Today, on the other hand, the breeding of standard-bred fowl on commercial lines, as a business, has become a profession—also a legitimate, profit-earning commercial enterprise. The breeder is still a fancier, but he is more than that—he now is a business man and his poultry establishment is a commercial enterprise.

First, this association is interested in actual fancier-breeders and in the development of as many of these breeders as may be found practical, year after year, through the decades. How is this to be done? There are various ways—one of which is to help see to it that the tens upon tens of thousands of dollars that are paid out each year by fall associations shall go to ACTUAL POULTRY BREEDERS—notably to those who reside in the districts in which these fairs are held and from which they draw their money, in the form of admissions, entry fees and taxes. As before stated, the huckster showmen are not poultry breeders, as a rule, but are men who buy up each summer the fowls they think they need and after the fair circuit is ended, they dispose of these birds the best way they can. Even the good birds that they have in their "strings" are ruined by long showing, and if they were not, these "57 varieties" huckster showmen do not have poultry plants or facilities for preserving their birds and mating them to advantage.

If the fall fair management is interested in the agricultural and live stock development of a given section—state, district or country—then it follows that it should PLAN AND WORK to develop the different valuable lines of agricultural progress in its territory, including live stock breeding. For example, why should the New York State Fair at Syracuse be interested in sending several thousand dollars of poultry prize money OUT OF THE STATE by paying this money to New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Ohio stringmen? Ought not this prize money be kept in New York State, provided it can be done legitimately and properly? Does any good reason exist for paying a large portion of this money to out-of-state huckster showmen? Unquestionably the great bulk of this money comes from New York State people. Moreover, the New York State Fair is meant to benefit chiefly the people of New York State, not exclusively, in any hard and fast way, but IN THE MAIN, nevertheless.

Really, how much is it worth to the New York State Fair, or to Allentown,

or to Hagerstown, or to any one of the numerous less important and still more "local" fall fairs to have a stringman come along with a carload of standard-bred fowl, extra strong in the odd breeds and varieties, and to let him walk off with a lot of prize money? Just whom does it benefit, and to what extent? Answer this question candidly, after due consideration, and we shall be getting at the heart of the whole proposition.

THESE fall-show hucksters or stringmen make up their "circuits" each year. They learn what they can about the different fairs, post up on the rules and regulations, secure advance knowledge of the prizes to be offered and then they plan to "make" or visit as many of these fairs as they can. In each case they hope to "pick up" a good deal of cash offered on the unpopular breeds and varieties, knowing that these breeds and varieties are not bred in the territory from which each fair draws its GENUINE COMPETITIVE EXHIBITORS and hoping that other stringmen either will not be there, or that they will not have a full string. Also, as before stated, there is competition among the stringmen. This is fortunate, otherwise far more cases would exist where single comb Wyandottes would win as White Plymouth Rocks and feather-legged black chickens of no standard lineage would win as "thoroughbred" Black Langshan, etc.

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one fall fair and "capturing" all the money they can with a string of catch-as-catch-can domestic fowl, these huckster showmen then travel on to the next field of "good picking", where they again pocket as much of the prize money as they can secure—and so on until the fair season ends. At each place they not only capture every dollar they can manage to get hold of, regardless of the best interests of poultry culture as a local or general industry, but in many, many cases the quality of the popular varieties they show, plus their professional knowledge and ability as conditioners or as "showmen", enables them to win the prizes, or a large portion of them in THESE CLASSES, doing so to the loss and discouragement of "home folks"—meaning actual poultry breeders, both men and women, who live in the respective territories CATERED TO by these fall fairs, and from which territories the fairs draw their life-giving support, BOTH IN CASH AND ATTENDANCE.

It would be bad enough if these professional "stringmen" were to limit their activities to one fair each season, but they do not do this. A single stringman is able to visit eight to ten fairs—and in each case and at each fair he shows the same string of birds, or practically so; therefore it takes decidedly FEWER BIRDS with which to capture the prize money offered at these eight to ten fall fairs and, in the same proportion, there are a LESS NUMBER of successful exhibitors and A LESS NUMBER OF FOWLS PRODUCED each season in numerous should-be productive localities. In other words, instead of encouraging one hundred to five hundred actual poultry producers in the eight to ten localities, by distributing the prize money among this class of poultrymen, the stringman "makes off" with this substantial reward and leaves the home poultry growers in each locality without prizes, without the cash encouragement, without WINNINGS on which to base the sale of breeding fowls, eggs for hatching, etc.

The question here narrows down to this statement of the situation: are these fairs held primarily for the benefit of professional traveling showmen, or are they meant to be for the benefit chiefly of local people? Admit that the stringmen earn, by a greater or less margin, the prize money paid to them. Is this all there is to it, or is there something else of still greater value to be accomplished?

Take a county or a fair district of three or four counties, as an example. From one hundred miles away, or from another state, a stringman comes in with one, two, or three carloads of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Knowing the "game", he captures the bulk of the prizes, and then travels on to some other district, or to some other state, to repeat the operation, not two or three times, but half a dozen or a dozen times within a period of ten to fifteen weeks. The visitors to these fairs have seen some attractive, interesting and valuable specimens of standard-bred fowl, including numerous odd varieties; also they have seen some valuable specimens of the popular varieties—of the kind of domestic fowl with which they are acquainted and in which they REALLY are interested.

If that were all there is to it, an article of this kind would be a waste of paper and ink. But the writer has come to feel that THERE IS MUCH MORE TO IT—also that it is time that not only the fair managements, but also the American Poultry Association should look into this situation and decide "on the merits of the case" whether or not the old plan, as here broadly outlined—which plan is still in general use—is for the best interests of all concerned.

—o—

LET us suppose that the huckster showmen or stringmen are excluded—that their entries are refused at some popular district fair. What would happen, or what can happen?

In the first place, if the fair management so elects, it could INCREASE THE PRIZES offered on the popular breeds and varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, doing this gradually, year by year, because of the certainty that the entries in these classes will increase, year by year. This would come about through the winnings made by home folks, BECAUSE, in the absence of the professional stringmen, they would stand a better show and their winnings would encourage them—also their alert neighbors—to try harder each succeeding year; which means that they will improve their stock by selection, by purchase, etc.

All these local exhibitors will stand an EQUAL CHANCE, or practically so. They will not be in competition with the exceptional birds that the stringman can afford to buy and carry, owing to the fact that he is expecting to win not one prize at one fair, but half a dozen or a dozen prizes at the list of fairs which makes up his circuit. These local poultrymen and poultry women will try that much harder to breed winners, and the more enterprising among them, if they are not able to produce good enough specimens with their present flock, will get new blood, either by purchasing fowls, hatching eggs or day-old chicks, because they will feel able to meet in competition other "home folks" of their own class—men and women that they know in the daily walks of life, and the result will be a prompt and steady increase "in more and better poultry" in each of these localities, in the numerous popular varieties.

Is not this just what is wanted? Each fall fair is supposed to be catering to a

specific territory. This territory may be as broad as the state, or it may be limited to a single county. In the premium lists, in the newspapers, in correspondence—in every way the fair management APPEALS to "its public." Very well—it is this public then that each fair management should cater to, should work for and help to benefit. Except to make sure of "a poultry menagerie," the fall fair management can have but mighty little interest in the "57 varieties" stringmen. Of this there can be no doubt.

The American Poultry Association, like each of these fair managements, is interested in the development, encouragement and success of ACTUAL PRODUCERS of standard-bred fowl. They are not interested in the success of these "traveling showmen," except for the benefit they may be to the industry on account of attracting the favorable attention of a portion of an indifferent public to good-looking chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. On the other hand, the American Poultry Association is deeply interested in REAL BREEDERS of standard-bred fowl, because it is to this class that it must look for increased membership, for the sale of Standards, etc. One stringman will buy one copy of the Standard of Perfection, but by encouraging him are we not liable to discourage and eventually dishearten a dozen, or a hundred, or perhaps a thousand amateur breeders of standard-bred fowl, who, if they could win prizes at their local fair, or at the district or state fair, and thus had something to advertise, they might be able to march on to success and thereby add much to the standard-bred industry?

—o—

THE stringmen do not find it profitable to work the winter shows. At these shows they would come in competition with specialty breeders—with the very persons from whom they buy their fall strings, in large part. They would not be able to win satisfactorily against these specialists, hence they do not try. Moreover, it is doubtful if the associations that conduct these winter poultry shows would tolerate stringmen. However, that question has not been tested, because the stringmen, at least of late years, have not tried to force themselves in.

Years ago, before we had an illustrated Standard of Perfection, the plea in behalf of stringmen that they take to the fall fairs fairly good-looking specimens

**KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES** THE IDEAL SHOW AND UTILITY STRAIN  
Five firsts Chicago, 1916. Egg record up to 285.  
Peace time prices on adult stock, June, July and August. Send for special sales list.  
2000 FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL CHICKS GROWING.

CHAS. V. KEELER,

R. F. D. 17,

WINAMAC, IND.

## BARGAINS IN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Never in the twenty-odd years that I have bred White Plymouth Rocks have I been in position to offer such bargains as I am now offering. Records prove

## U. R. FISHEL'S THE BEST

White Plymouth Rocks bred. You want the best when you can buy it at Bargain prices. *Selected breeders, Utility flocks, Exhibition birds, Baby chicks, Eggs for hatching at Bargain prices.* SEND FOR LIST FREE.

U. R. FISHEL,

Box B,

HOPE, IND.

of all kinds of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, and thus perform a valuable educational errand, could be argued to some advantage, but of late this argument has lost much of its force. These days we not only have better poultry artists, who are producing many more life-like illustrations or pictures of standard-bred fowl than was the case fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years ago, but now we have also an illustrated Standard of Perfection that can be bought at a popular price—a book that needs to be owned and studied by every amateur poultryman or poultrywoman who hopes to succeed in winning prizes at fall fairs or at winter shows.

By an investment of \$2.00—an amount of money that would not go far in paying railroad fare and other expenses to attend a fall fair—the interested and earnest man or woman now can buy a Standard of Perfection and find in it more than one hundred illustrations, showing EVERY popular breed and variety, both male and female, of "standard" chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese—pictures that will teach them FAR MORE, in connection with the text or reading matter, than they can hope to learn at any fall fair in looking at the widely varying specimens exhibited by the average stringman.

The fall fair managements will need to decide on the effect the cutting out of stringmen is going to have on the attendance at their respective fairs. They do not make any money out of the huckster showmen. That fact is certain, otherwise these stringmen would not put in an appearance. Their winnings must exceed their entry fees by a goodly margin, or they would be out of pocket—and as has been stated in this article, they have no motive in making up their "strings" and in traveling a circuit of fall fairs, other than to make a profit. Just how much interest the average visitor to the poultry show department of a state, district or county fair really takes in the odd and unpopular varieties of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, is a question of some importance. Judging by the fact that these odd varieties CONTINUE to be unpopular, as a general rule, it would appear that the average visitor takes but little interest in them, of any practical value; otherwise their sale would increase and before long they could be included among our popular breeds and varieties.

Also there is the question of the effect this exclusion of the stringmen would have on the number of exhibitors. Where the stringmen have been cut out, there has been a decrease in the number of birds entered for the first year or two, but an increase in the number of exhibitors. In such cases both the number of birds entered, also the number of exhibitors has increased steadily, and in some instances RAPIDLY, within two or three years after the stringmen were ruled out. A. P. W. would like to hear from the secretaries or other interested officers of fall fairs where the experiment of excluding stringmen has been tried. This really is an important question and it ought to receive fair treatment at the hands of interested persons. Both sides of the question are entitled to a hearing—then we can be governed by facts and hold fast to that which is good.

No doubt we have said enough on this subject for one issue of A. P. W. Our wish was to place the matter before our readers for their earnest consideration. Here is a proposition that we think is of widespread importance to all of us who are truly interested in the continued development and upbuilding of the standard-bred poultry industry in all branches. There are two sides to the question—as is the general rule, but we state frankly that after twenty years of close association with the industry, we have reached a point personally where we believe that stringmen should no longer be encouraged—that, in fact, their wholesale operations should be DISCOURAGED and that the bulk of the money which has been paid to them in past should now be reserved for ACTUAL BREEDERS, for actual producers of improved standard-bred fowl in the respective territories catered to by these state, district and county fairs.

The columns of A. P. W. are open for a general discussion of this whole matter. We shall be glad to receive articles or letters devoted to either side of the question. A free and full discussion will bring out numerous ideas, and undoubtedly will help interested persons, NOTABLY THE MANAGERS OF FALL FAIRS, in arriving at conclusions that will be of far-reaching benefit to the standard-bred poultry industry.

#### AN ASSOCIATION THAT HAS FOR ITS OBJECT THE CUTTING OUT OF "STRINGMEN" OR FALL FAIR HUCKSTERS

Last November, at the fortieth annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, held at San Francisco, a resolution was introduced by the editor of A. P. W. which had for its object an early investigation of the objectionable forms of poultry huckstering. Part of this resolution also called for an investigation of "huckster show men," so-called, as follows:—

"RESOLVED, that a committee of three to consist of the incoming president and two other members to be selected by him \* \* \* is hereby appointed with instructions and authority as representing the American Poultry Association to investigate, fully and carefully, all forms of poultry huckstering as now practiced \* \* \* also the exhibition of large numbers or 'strings' of miscellaneous standard-bred fowls, as made at numerous state, district and county fairs where cash prizes, in large aggregate amounts are paid annually for the purpose of enlarging these exhibitions and encouraging an increased production of choice standard-bred fowl, as described in the American Standard of Perfection."

As members of the foregoing committee, E. E. Richards, president of A. P. A., appointed Frank L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio, and the editor of A. P. W. Mr. Platt declined to serve, giving as his reason that he could not spare the time from his poultry work. Early in May, at the suggestion of editor of A. P. W., President Richards appointed W. O. Jennings, Buffalo, N. Y., to fill the position made vacant by the refusal of Mr. Platt to act.

With the foregoing explanation, the following letter is self-explanatory:

"Lancaster, Pa., May 6, 1916.

"Grant M. Curtis,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

"Dear Sir:—

"I have been informed that you have been appointed chairman of the committee to

investigate hucksters at poultry shows, by the American Poultry Association. This coming 1916 poultry show at our fair will be the fourth year it has been held for breeders exclusively. We cut out the hucksters and since then we have a show that more fully satisfies the public.

"You will see by this letterhead that I am secretary of said association and all are united in the general effort to cut out hucksters.

"If it is of any use to you I will send you our list of prizes and classifications, as now prepared.

"Also, I would be pleased to hear what steps your committee has taken, if anything, so that I can inform our members. Hoping to receive an early reply, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. F. SELDOMRIDGE, Secretary."

The letterhead used and referred to by Mr. Seldomridge, as secretary of the "Poultry Association of Eastern Fairs" gives the officers of this association, also the list of members, as follows:—

President, Norris G. Temple, Pocopson, Pa.

Vice-President, L. P. Randall, Trenton, N. J.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. F. Seldomridge, Lancaster, Pa.

Members—Trenton Fair, L. P. Randall, Asst. Sec'y.; Philadelphia County Fair, Walter R. Buckman, Sec'y.; West Chester Fair, W. Butler Windle, Sec'y.; Reading Fair, D. J. McDermott, Sec'y.; Delaware State Fair, S. H. Wilson, Jr., Sec'y.; Lancaster Fair, J. F. Seldomridge, Sec'y. and Mount Holly Fair, Richard W. Willis, Sec'y.

Replying to the foregoing letter under date May 8th, 1916, we wrote Mr. Seldomridge in part as follows:



**Stop! Look!**  
**Listen!**

Many of the winning Show birds come from June hatches.

**Wilburtha** has birds mated that have and will produce winners. Buy now from these producers and secure winners for yourself. All eggs at reduced prices. 100% fertility guaranteed.

Hatching Eggs from exhibition matings.  
15 eggs \$5. 30 eggs \$9. 100 eggs \$6.  
Utility Eggs, all varieties.

Prices on baby chicks on request.

S. C. White & Duff Leghorns    Columbian Wyandottes  
S. C. Rhode Island Reds    Columbian Plymouth Rocks  
White Plymouth Rocks.

You can raise winners if you buy these eggs. Order yours today.

Ask for our Summer Sale List offering many winning birds and valuable breeders at reduced prices.

**Wilburtha**  
**POULTRY FARMS**

CHAS. J. FISK, Owner  
M. L. CHAPMAN, Gen. Mgr.    D. G. KEYLER, Asst. Mgr.  
32 River Road  
**Trenton Junction, N. J.**

"My dear Mr. Seldomridge:—

"Am today in receipt of yours of the 6th inst., contents of which I have noted with care and appreciation. E. E. Richards, president of the American Poultry Association, is chairman of the committee to investigate hucksters and huckstering, but unfortunately he is now in Battle Creek, Mich., at the sanitarium, for rest and treatment. The result has been that President Richards is relying on me to collect the facts relating to huckster showmen, etc.

"Should, therefore, like to receive from you a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the 'Poultry Association of Eastern Fairs', also duplicate lists of your prizes and classifications. These will be for the use of our committee, and at the August meeting of the A. P. A., to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, we shall make a fair and impartial report on the subject to the best of our ability, giving the facts, etc.

"Should like to be placed in a position to submit to A. P. A. at the August convention, a full statement of the object of your association and the methods to be employed in bringing about the reform to which your organization is devoted. I appreciate your writing to me and I shall see to it that your association gets full credit for the important work it is doing in this direction, in behalf of the standard-bred poultry business.

"Kindly write me at your early convenience and give me all the information you can that you believe will support this movement and help us to have it generally adopted throughout the U. S. and Canada."

In view of the fact that Mr. Richards, as president of A. P. A., is relying on the editor of this journal to collect information on this subject of the comparative benefit or harm of "string men" to the standard-bred poultry industry, we ask all interested persons, especially the officers of state, district and county fairs, to write us on this important subject, furnishing such facts as they have at hand and giving us a frank statement of their experiences and belief. Up to the time that we heard from Mr. Seldomridge, the 6th of last month, we did not know that this matter had been seriously considered in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, let alone that an association of "fairs" had been organized for the express purpose of cutting out the "string men" or show hucksters.

We now know that York, Pa., practically eliminated hucksters last year and that Hagerstown, Md. and Allentown, Pa., are seriously considering doing so. To illustrate further the trend of public opinion in this direction, based on unsatisfactory experience, we are at liberty to quote the following paragraph from a letter of date, April 28th, 1916, written by J. F. Seldomridge to the manager of the poultry department of a prominent eastern fall fair:

"I was at Hagerstown Md., on last Saturday and met the officials of the Hagerstown Fair and they told me they did not reelect their former secretary because they positively are going to cut out the hucksters. They will have three to fill a class and not, as heretofore, only one to fill a class. Also they will allow no exhibitors to judge any more and will draw the line on hucksters.

"I told them that in the poultry fraternity it was always said abroad that Hagerstown was the dumping ground for hucksters and they would change conditions all around. I told them by this change they would not have the large number of exhibits as before, and would have more breeders and a better show and they said they would be satisfied at that, as they were tired of the hucksters."

**RESULTS OF THE RECENT A. P. A. ELECTION**

Following is the official report of O. L. McCord, election commissioner, giving the results of the recent annual election of officers of the American Poultry

Association and for the place of holding the forty-first annual meeting:—

Successful Candidates: President, E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Vice-president, A. A. Peters, Denver, Colorado.

Secretary-Treasurer, S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio.

Members of Executive Board—District No. 2, Mrs. Florence Forbes, New Decatur, Ala.; District No. 5, L. C. Byce, Petaluma, Cal.; District No. 6, John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Canada.

Place of holding forty-first annual meeting—Cleveland, Ohio.

Complete returns:  
 President, E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..... 2096  
 Vice-president, A. A. Peters, Denver, Colorado ..... 2055  
 Secretary, S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio ..... 2122

Members of Executive Board,  
 District No. 2:  
 Mrs. Florence Forbes, New Decatur, Ala. .... 752  
 Thomas Poole, Atlanta, Ga. .... 620  
 C. P. Van Winkle, Dallas, Texas... 596

District No. 5:  
 L. C. Byce, Petaluma, California... 888  
 H. H. Collier, Tacoma, Washington... 723  
 J. D. Veach, Hubbard, Montana... 373

District No. 6:  
 John S. Martin, Port Dover, Canada. 1180  
 W. M. Coates, Vancouver, B. C., Can. 759

Place of Holding Forty-first Annual meeting:  
 Cleveland, Ohio ..... 1102  
 Detroit, Michigan ..... 688  
 O. L. McCord, Election Commissioner, 823-827 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Illinois.

May 1st, 1916.

Formerly a vote was taken at each annual election on the "time" as well as the "place" of holding each annual meet-

ing, but the question of time is now fixed by the new constitution, as adopted August 1914, which provides that "the annual meeting shall begin the second Tuesday in August of each year." This year the second Tuesday in August comes on the 8th day of the month, hence the forty-first annual convention of A. P. A. will open at Cleveland on that date.

**PUBLIC OBLOQUY AND THE LUGUBRIOUS REGRETS OF PERSONAL FRIENDS**

While the following communication from our good friend, W. Theo. Wittman, was addressed to W. C. Denny, associate editor of A. P. W., we believe that it should have been addressed to Mr. Curtis, as the offending party:

"Allentown, Pa., May 8th, 1916.

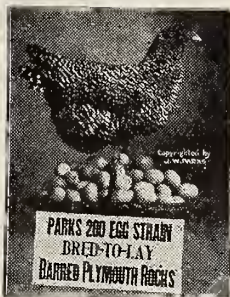
"Dear Sir:  
 "I have heard so much on your article headed, 'An experience with licensed A. P. A. judges at Panama-Pacific Exposition Show', that I believe it is up to me to ask you to print a public reply from me on same.

"It would seem that from my long association with Brown Leghorns and because of the fact that I was an advertised judge at the above poultry show that a great many people take it that I judged Brown Leghorns there and was the party so strongly criticised and condemned.

"Perhaps I was the party accused. I don't know. I can not know nor can your thousands of other readers know so long as you or any other journal make accusations or allow same to be made without giving names.

"In any case (following the mischievous and indefensible precedent probably of other big shows) Brown Leghorns were split be-

**THE MOST PROFITABLE STRAIN IN THE WORLD IS Parks' Bred-To-and-Do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks**



Winners in four Missouri Laying Contests. Making better record in last Missouri contest than the Famous English strains did in either the Missouri or Storrs Contest. Out layed all Rocks in last North American Contest. Parks customer led entire Storrs contest all winter. Made best inter month record in Missouri Contest (134 eggs). After all its winter laying that counts. Continuous laying records up to 148 eggs. Individual records up to 290 eggs. Flock averages up to 242 eggs. They are bred with an object of bringing the eggs Basket and the Standard of Perfection into closer relationship.

**EGGS, CHICKS AND CHOICE BREEDERS AT HALF PRICE AFTER JUNE 1st.**

Eggs, Chicks and surplus stock circulars free. Large catalogue dime.

**J. W. PARKS, Box W, ALTOONA, PA.**

**MARTIN'S REGALS--- HALF - PRICE SALE**



After June 1st the price of eggs from my prize matings (as they run) will be \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 30, \$6 per 45, \$12 per 100. Dorcas pens—\$3 per 15, \$5.50 per 30, \$8 per 45, \$9 per 30, \$12 per 45, \$24 per 100. Utility Matings—\$3.50 per 50, \$6.50 per 100.

This is an excellent chance to become acquainted with

**America's Finest White Wyandottes**

At small cost. Eighty per cent of my winning cockerels and pullets at the big winter shows are June hatched.

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

Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book telling all about White Wyandottes.

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

tween two judges. I do not pretend to know what the other judge did or even know how the work done, was received, but I do know that every exhibitor in the Brown alley present and on whose birds I passed came up to me and congratulated me on the way I had done my work, one even going so far as to tell me publically that so far as he had observed I had done the most careful and correct work of any judge in the room. Further I did not have a Standard in my pocket or in my hands. I did, while judging another variety, ask another judge at work close by for the loan of his standard for a few moments to assure myself that my recollection of a certain change was correct. I hold such action to be entirely within the province of any judge and to be entirely within my rights.

If, as you report, the management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition show put a judge on Brown Leghorns so incompetent and so ignorant of Brown Leghorn values that it was necessary to have a standard in one hand with the bird in the other, section by section, then give the name of such judge so the variety and other shows may be protected and the public and breeders may know exactly who is meant and the other judge be spared unjust public obloquy and the well meant inglorious regrets of personal friends.

"Very truly yours,  
"W. Theo. Wittman."

We concede that Mr. Wittman is right when he says that in cases of this kind where the work of an official judge is criticized or condemned, the name of the judge should be given. It ought to have been done in the case to which he refers. It would have been done if the judge had not been a woman. However, now that the "mischievous" results of omitting the name have been criticized in this matter, we hereby go on record as saying that in future A. P. W. will "name names," regardless of sex or any feeling of sympathy or mere courtesy.

Editor of A. P. W. heard nothing about the work of Mr. Wittman at the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show, either good or bad. At this show, J. C. Williams, a well-known specialty breeder of S. C. Brown Leghorns, Fullerton, Cal., told us that when he saw Mrs. Florence Forbes judging the Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and using the Standard of Perfection, as described by Mr. Wittman, he went to T. E. Quisenberry, superintendent of the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show and informed him that unless some one else were placed on the Brown Leghorns he would withdraw his exhibit. That is our authority for the statement and we should have said so before, both as regards Mr. Williams and Mrs. Forbes. However, we haven't many women poultry judges and it is farthest from our wish to place even a shadow of opposition in the path of any earnest person, man or woman—especially a woman—who is trying faithfully to do good work in this field and to win success.

Moreover, we felt that it was for the management of the Panama-Pacific poultry show to KNOW which judges were qualified and it seemed to us that Mr. Quisenberry should have learned in advance whether or not Mrs. Forbes is well qualified as an expert judge of Brown Leghorns, or at least whether or not she claimed to have this qualification. We have not the least idea whether or not Mrs. Forbes has ever bred Brown Leghorns or judged them at a leading mid-winter show, where the best quality of the United States and Canada is placed on display in competition. These were questions for the management of the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show to find out and to be governed by. We thank Mr. Wittman for his communication and in

future we shall do what we can to make it unnecessary for him and others to write us in this manner.

It will be understood that we used this Brown Leghorn case at the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show (called a World's Fair or International exhibition) not to direct attention to individual shortcomings, but to illustrate the fact that our poultry judges, as a class, should have a higher appreciation of their work and should take far greater pains along the lines of preparation.

First, if a judge is assigned to a class that he or she does not fully understand, this judge should ask to be relieved, or ought to refuse to act.

Second, our judges should fully realize the importance of their work and

should do their utmost to qualify for it. Take, for example, the two Minorca judges who told J. V. McConnell at Frisco, after they had assisted in judging the Minorca class, that they had not yet purchased nor seen a copy of the 1915 Standard of Perfection. The New Standard had then been on the market several months—five or six months in fact, as we recall it. This is pretty "sloppy work" and it ought not be tolerated.

Third, but by no means last, our poultry judges, as we have said repeatedly, are much under paid. The disposition, especially on the part of large exhibitions like New York, Boston, etc., has been to cut down the compensation to judges rather than to find a way to increase it. Small interior shows are pay-

# OWEN FARMS

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

Are fully described in

## MY NEW CATALOGUE

You will find in this profusely illustrated 56 page book complete description of

**MY FARMS, FLOCKS, WONDERFUL WINNINGS,  
UNEXCELLED UTILITY QUALITIES, ETC.**

A careful reading of this book will make you an Owen Farms customer. The results you will obtain from stock or eggs will make you my permanent customer.

**EGGS WILL BE REDUCED 60% IN PRICE  
AFTER JUNE 5th.**

Making eggs from my BEST MATINGS as they are on hand \$4.00 for 15; \$7.50 for 30; \$12.00 for 50; \$20.00 for 100.

From my GRAND SECOND QUALITY MATINGS, \$2.00 for 15; \$6.00 for 50; \$10.00 for \$100.

Send your order from this advertisement and secure prompt shipment. You will receive my Catalogue and Mating List, exceptional quality for your money, and remain my permanent, satisfied customer.

**HALF-PRICE STOCK SALE  
BEGINS JUNE 1st.**

Each year you have the opportunity to purchase part of OWEN FARMS SELECTED BREEDERS at just half their value. This sale includes birds of all qualities but only a LIMITED NUMBER OF EACH QUALITY. Book your order early and be one of the fortunate ones to secure high class birds at GENUINE BARGAIN PRICES.

393 OWEN FARMS BIRDS have won FIRST PRIZES at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, as far as competition from other breeders is concerned. NO SIMILAR RECORD HAS EVER BEEN MADE BY THE BIRDS OF ANY OTHER BREEDER IN ALL THE WORLD.

**OWEN FARMS,**  
115 William Street, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

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

ing two to three times as much as these big, much-lauded exhibitions are paying and yet a competent judge, on account of the short season and the "long jumps" between exhibitions, finds himself poorly paid indeed.

So far as may be found practical, all these unfavorable conditions should be remedied in one way or another. A frank statement of FACTS and a free and candid discussion of the principles involved and of the conditions to be met, will no doubt help matters along. But as a rule the poultry editors prefer to "take cracks" at one another, each seeming to feel that there is danger of his being overlooked unless he runs up his flag and does his best to make a big noise.

True merit is seldom overlooked. The world is hungry to find more of it—and this is true of every industry, of every

line of trade, of every field of human endeavor. Work is for those WHO CAN DO IT. Let a man once show ability and aptitude—by doing so he soon will be swamped with work—with responsibilities.

Men of this kind have little time left for petty jealousies, or to use a baby rattle and think it is a 42-centimeter cannon.

E. F. McAVOY, FORMERLY OF CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., "BOBS UP AGAIN" IN THE POULTRY FIELD

Many readers of A. P. W. will recall the exposure of E. F. McAvoy, formerly breeder and promoter of the so-called "Faultless" strain of Houdans. This was three to ten years ago, at which

time Mr. McAvoy lived near Cambridge, N. Y., where he conducted a large business, much of it consisting of "huckstering"—that is, buying Houdans "any old place" and palming them off as pure blood "Faultless" Strain, charging high prices for both fowls and eggs.

After McAvoy had been exposed in the Reliable Poultry Journal and his advertising had been refused by half a dozen or more of the self-respecting poultry papers, the American Poultry Association took the matter up at the St. Louis annual meeting, August, 1910, at the request of the officers of the American Houdan Club and McAvoy was published to the world as a crook, so far as

# Let Us Help You Feed and Brood Your Growing Chicks



Only food necessary for first six weeks. 100-lbs. will feed 100 newly-hatched chicks 4 weeks, or 50 chicks 6 to 7 weeks. The best way to avoid White Diarrhea and other chick ailments is to follow the "Cyphers Way" of feeding.



After six weeks the chicks require Cyphers Developing Food—a medium-granulated balanced-ration, all-grain food. When four weeks old the chicks should have Growing Mash constantly before them in hoppers. Provide Meat Scrap also, as it furnishes the necessary muscle-making food, a sufficient quantity of which is seldom obtained by the chicks even when on range.

A FEW DAYS ago one of our customers sent us a rush order for another Adaptable Hover, to be shipped by express, and said—

"At this busy time of year it is a relief to find a Hover in which I can place entire confidence, knowing that my chicks are always safe, comfortable and happy, although requiring but little attention from me . . . also to feed them your Ready Mixed, Balanced-Ration Chick Foods, upon which they thrive and grow so well."

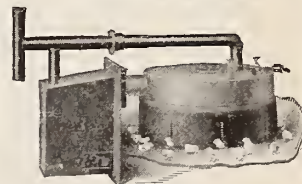
And what this customer wrote is simply a repetition of what hundreds of other poultrykeepers have told us.

## Cyphers Poultry Foods

At this season your growing chicks need *Chick and Developing Foods, Growing and Fattening Mash*, while your laying stock requires *Scratching Food, Laying Mash and Meat Scrap*. Insist on your local dealer supplying you with the genuine Cyphers Foods. If he does not carry Cyphers Foods in stock, send us his name and address; also write for our *Current Price List* for direct shipment. At the present low prices of Cyphers Foods you *cannot afford to use anything else*. Be sure to get a copy of our FREE 32-page book, "POULTRY FOODS AND FEEDING,"—the "Cyphers Way" of rearing chicks.

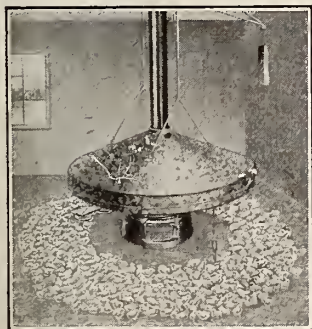
## Cyphers Brooders and Hovers

Produce strong, rapid-growing chicks easily and economically. Combine *every requirement* for successful brooding at low cost. Cyphers Hovers are *all-metal, automatic in ventilation and regulation*. Save time and labor. A size, style and price for every purpose. Most popular and efficient brooding devices on the market today. Write for our FREE 32-page book, "BEST METHODS OF BROODING."



**Cyphers Adaptable Brooding Hover**  
For Home-Made Brooders  
Self-Regulating, Self-Ventilating  
Price, \$9.00

It is easy to make your own Brooder by attaching a Cyphers Self-Ventilating, Self-Regulating, All-Metal Adaptable Hover to a piano or organ box, a large goods box or packing case. We guarantee this Hover to last a life-time with reasonable care. Tens of thousands are in successful use. Order one or more now for your June chicks.



**Cyphers Coal-Heated Colony Hovers**  
Capacity 300 to 1500 Chicks  
Prices, \$15 Up

Broods chicks in flocks of 300 to 1,500, and at *less expense* than ever before. In health of chicks, in low cost of labor and fuel, in simplicity and ease of operation, it *has no equal* for brooding chicks in large numbers. Has ample fuel capacity. Self-regulating. Made in five sizes. Try this method of brooding. Write for special circular, "When, Where and How to Use Coal-Heated Hovers."

## Big Free Catalog

172 Pages, entitled "THE PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING." Gives the "Cyphers Way" of making big profits with poultry. Contains full description and prices of Incubators, Brooders, Hovers, Foods, Remedies, Lice Paint and Powder, Food Hoppers, Drinking Fountains, and other supplies for poultrymen. Everything sold under guarantee. WRITE NOW! A postal will do. Address nearest office.

## CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

Home Offices and Factory Dept. 31 BUFFALO, N. Y.  
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New York, N. Y. Chicago Ill. Oakland, Cal.  
Boston, Mass. Kansas City, Mo. London, Eng.

the standard-bred poultry business is concerned and by vote of the Executive Board, also by the association itself. The show officials of all poultry associations whose shows were being held under the rules of the American Poultry Association were requested not to accept further entries from McAvoy.

Finally charges were placed against McAvoy in the federal court and the hearing took place at Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Lily Goodrick of Logan, Iowa, was one of the important witnesses. She had been defrauded by McAvoy—and Mrs. Goodrick had plenty of company. Fifteen to twenty "rotten cases" had been referred to R. P. J. and several of them had been published. The outcome of the hearing was a large fine placed against McAvoy in the form of a suspended sentence.

With the foregoing introduction, the following letter is presented: "178A Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., 5-15-16.

"Editor American Poultry World: "What do you know about the enclosed?"

"I subscribe to the following poultry journals, so you see I get the substance of what is going on in poultrydom:

"Reliable Poultry Journal; American Poultry World; Poultry Item; American Poultry Advocate and American Poultry Journal.

"In the Advocate, March number page 319, is a lengthy article by Meade Mather, whoever he may be. It looks 'fishy' to me. Same number, page 333, they have his advertisement. I have written them, but as yet have received no reply.

"Cordially yours, "William R. Lane."

Unquestionably this "Meade Mather", now operating at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is the notorious E. F. McAvoy, formerly of Cambridge, same state. This proof is not far to seek. Herewith is a reproduction of the "Mather" letter of date April 1st, 1916, as written to Mr. Lane, also a reproduction of the first sheet of a letter that E. F. McAvoy, under date December 19, 1913, wrote to Otto W. Brenhaus, Lowell, Ohio. A comparison of the handwriting proves conclusively that both letters were written by one and the same person.

In the old days McAvoy made a practice of claiming high egg records and of asking top-lofty prices, at least in numerous cases. For example on sheet 2 of this letter of date December 19, 1913, to Mr. Brenhaus, McAvoy said:

"For \$25.50 I will sell you a tested record trio. The male is an April, 1912, son of Addie, egg record 309 eggs. The two hens are April 6, 1912, daughters of Gladys, egg record, 304 eggs. From November 1, 1912, when these two pullets went into the trap-nest pens, to November 1, 1913, they laid 261-280 eggs each.

"I have five more full sisters to these two—all seven within three weeks of same age. From November 1, 1912, to November 1, 1913, these 5 laid 280, 284, 290, 297 eggs each. I will sell you the male and the four hens, 261, 280, 280, 284 record—the 5 for \$40.50, or the entire 8 birds for \$60.50. These 8 Hou-

S. C. ANCONAS

CERTIFIED LAYERS From 9 Years of Trap-Nest Records

# MEADE MATHER

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

NEW YORK 4/1/16

*Mr. Wm. R. Lane*

*Dear Sir*

*Mating list enclosed No more stock for sale at any price - I have only 83 Anconas left - every bird a star - I could not take \$250.00 for the present Ancona that I am today*

*I can send you four eggs - the kind that will do your heart good Eggs will be correctly packed and your order will have my personal attention*

*Very Truly  
Meade Mather*

Reproduction, "Life Size", or practically so, of a long-hand letter supposed to have been written by "Meade Mather", Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 1, 1916, to William R. Lane, 178-A Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., a subscriber to A. P. W. Compare this hand-writing with that of E. F. McAvoy.



dans will breed you pullets that WILL average 275 eggs each a year."

With the Mather letter to Mr. Lane, as reproduced herewith, was an 8½ x 11 inch single-sheet circular. On this circular there was a picture of four apparently high-class Single Comb Anconas, a male and four females. The printed matter on this circular gives prices for eggs from five pens of Anconas, designated as Pen A and as Pens 1, 2, 3 and 4. Here is what McAvoy, under the name of "Mather" says about about Pen A and Pen 1, with the prices he asks for hatching eggs therefrom:

"Pen A.  
"Made up of just two birds. Headed by the 'Northern Man'—the greatest dark breeder of yellow shanked great sized Anconas in the world. He is mated to 'My Sweetheart Rose Bud', my 314 egg record hen. Eggs \$100.00 each—not over 3 eggs from this hen to any one buyer. I sold 6 eggs from this hen at this price so far this season and I consider them honest value at that money."

"Pen 1.  
"Headed by 'Bit of Fashion'. Look at the length of his back—the heavy thighs and deep full breast. Mated to him are twelve great hens with records of 280, 284, 287, 295, 298, 298, 300, 300, 304, 304, 307, 311. These twelve hens weigh now 79½ lbs. Eggs \$5.00 per setting. Not over two settings to any one buyer."

Cambridge, N. Y. Dec 19<sup>th</sup> 1913

Mr Otto W. Breckham

Small - Ohio

Dear Sir

I mailed you a catalog under separate cover—also a 1913 egg circular. Catalog is the last one I have of the 1913 issue—in fact it has been in printers hands—and is muddled up—

I have 30000 being printed and will mail you a 1914 catalog in two weeks.

I will sell you a tru for \$15.50 made up of a 1913 set of both alive egg record 288 eggs and two fine laying pullets from my 1st prize Chicago Hen egg record

McAvoy, in 1910, would have been expelled from the American Poultry Association if he had been a member, but he was not. In this case, likewise in the case of Edward T. DeGraff, the American Poultry Association did its duty. Other cases exist in which, sooner or later, it will need to take similiar action. Fortunately these cases are limited in number. However, it is plainly the duty of the American Poultry Association to PROTECT THE INDUSTRY IT REPRESENTS and that it has been working earnestly to promote for a long term of years.

This industry especially the standard-bred branch of it, well deserves to be protected and today, throughout the United States and Canada, the American Poultry Association is the one organization that is ENTRUSTED with this work. That it will do it and do it in a generally capable manner, we have no doubt. There will be "backing and filling", as the saying is, but a strong public demand exists for this kind of protection, at the hands of A. P. A.—AND IT IS A DEMAND THAT WILL NOT BE TRIFLED WITH NOR IGNORED.

#### THE KIND OF POULTRYMEN AND POULTRY ESTABLISHMENTS THAT DESERVE PROTECTION

In this issue of American Poultry World is a report of a visit made last month to Owen Farms by William C. Denny, associate editor. Here we have a first-hand, down-to-date account of the extent of the Owen Farms establishment and of the quality of standard-bred fowl that are bred by the thousand thereon.

Owen Farms, as our readers well know, is now owned by Maurice F. Delano. The plant was established ten to fifteen years ago by William Barry Owen, deceased. When Mr. Owen died some two and one-half or three years ago. Mr. Delano bought the fowls and the business. It was a big undertaking, but time has proved that the right man was at hand—this, despite the bad business effects in this country of the world war and a continuation of the general depression brought on in 1912-1913 by tariff reduction and other forms of new legislation of a national scope.

When Mr. Denny told us, in brief form, of his recent visit to Owen Farms and of what he saw there in the shape of more than one hundred and sixty breeding pens of as high-class, standard-bred fowl as he ever

has seen in his twenty years of experience and traveling, we could not resist the thought that here is the kind of a poultryman and here is the kind of a poultry establishment that **DESERVES PROTECTION** at the hands of the American Poultry Association and of every poultry paper throughout the United States and Canada—in fact, of every man and woman in English-speaking North America who is a loyal friend of poultry culture in any of its worthwhile forms.

Every time some crook breaks loose in the poultry field and begins to prey on the interested public, some honest poultryman and properly conducted poultry plant or poultry farm **IS THE DIRECT LOSER**. In other words, every dollar's worth of trade that exists in standard-bred fowl, in eggs for hatching and in day-old chicks **SHOULD GO TO HONEST BREEDERS**—to the earnest and true friends of poultry culture, rather than to huckster-dealers and to make-believe poultrymen who either buy their fowls, hatching eggs and chicks from Tom, Dick and Harry, or who claim values for their fowls that the birds positively do not possess—values that can be obtained **ONLY** from established strains that are bred on intelligent lines by sincere and honest poultrymen and poultry-women.

Not only is the buyer "stung" when he or she gets into the hands of these "huckster-dealers" and liar-crooks, but the hundreds, in fact thousands of Poultrymen and poultry-women who "have the goods" and who are **TRYING FAITHFULLY** to improve the quality of their stock on systematic, intelligent lines—these fancier-breeders are **DEPRIVED** of trade that is meant for them, that properly **BELONGS TO THEM**, and that they would secure if it were not for the false claims made by the limited number of unscrupulous, unprincipled scamps who believe that the standard-bred poultry industry offers them a productive field for their rascally efforts and methods.

Candidly, therefore, we want it known and well understood that the American Poultry World stands solidly for the Owen Farms **KIND** of poultry plants, for the Owen Farms **QUALITY** of standard-bred fowl, for the Owen Farms **METHOD** of dealing fairly, in fact liberally with **ALL** its customers—that we believe in, endorse and are glad to **CO-OPERATE** with such poultrymen as Maurice F. Delano. Little or big, we believe in this kind of a poultry plant and heartily wish to be counted on to do all we can to support such plants and to help them to prosper.

There are numerous other poultrymen throughout the United States and Canada who are equally as honest, as earnest, as intelligent, as fair-minded and as liberal as Mr. Delano. To all these men—and women, too—A. P. W. extends the hand of cordial and sincere co-operation. All that we can do for such men and women, in their capacity as sincere and honest friends of poultry culture, we shall do cheerfully—to the end of our working days in this field of effort. As for the "other kind," we hope they may see the light and will correct their methods. There is room for all and to spare—but it is a fact also that the U. S. government **THESE DAYS** is hot on the trail of men who seek to use the mails for fraudulent purposes.

#### FOURTH ANNUAL POULTRY CONVENTION AT MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.

It is with pleasure that A. P. W., at the request of J. C. Graham, professor of poultry husbandry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, publishes the following program of the Fourth Annual Poultry Convention, to be held at Amherst, Mass., July 19, 20 and 21, as part of the extension service of the poultry department of this well-known institution of learning:—

##### Wednesday, July 19

- 1:15 p. m.—Lecture: Essentials and Non-Essentials in Incubation. Prof. G. H. Lamson, Jr., Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Connecticut.
- 2:15 p. m.—Lecture: Further Studies in the Palatability of Mash together with Methods of Feeding. Loyal F. Payne, Instructor in Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.
- 3:15 p. m.—Lecture: (a) Interesting Data on Turkey Raising in New England. Prof. J. C. Graham, Head of Poultry Department, M. A. C. Given under the Auspices of the New England Turkey Breeders' Association. J. C. Graham, President, Miss Margaret Mahaney of Concord, Secretary. (b) Visit to Poultry Plant and Poultry Exhibit.
- 7:30 p. m.—Lecture: The Relation of the College to the Poultrymen. By the members of the Faculty.
- 8:15 p. m.—Lecture: Farm Finances. Dean J. L. Coulter, College of Agriculture, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, West Virginia.

##### Thursday, July 20

- 9:00 a. m.—Lecture: Bacillary White Diarrhea—Its Nature, Ravages and Control. Prof. Alfred G. Lunn, Extension Poultry Specialist, M. A. C.
- 10:00 a. m.—Stereopticon Lecture: A Direct System of Cooperative Marketing. Prof. H. A. Bittenbender, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
- 11:00 a. m.—Lecture: Value of Breeding from Selected Stock. Harry M. Lamson, Senior Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- 1:30 p. m.—Address: President K. L. Butterfield, M. A. C. Response: Chas. H. Wood of Worcester.
- 2:15 p. m.—Lecture: Commercial Duck Raising. S. B. Twining, Proprietor of Afton Farm, Yardley, Pa.
- 3:15 p. m.—Lecture: A Good Market. Prof. E. W. Benjamin, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Given under the Auspices of the Massachusetts Poultry Society, Maurice F. Delano of Vineyard Haven, President, Charles H. Wood, Secretary.
- 4:15 p. m.—Business Meeting.

##### Suggested Topics for Discussion:

- How can we Increase the Membership of our Poultry Society?
- The Relative Value of Money Prizes and Cups in Getting Larger Entries in Poultry Associations.
- Methods of Compiling the Mailing List for Premium Lists.
- Value Respectively of Large Prizes for First Place Winners for Display Entries and Cutting down the Amounts given for first prize winners and enlarging the amounts for the Second and Third.
- Special Attractions to Secure Larger Attendance.
- Best Methods of Advertising.
- Relative Merits of Comparison and score card judging.
- The Cooping and Uncooping.
- The Need and Duties of a Hall Superintendent.
- 7:00 p. m.—Motion Pictures.
- 8:00 p. m.—Stereopticon Lecture: Some Biological Principles Applicable to Poultry Breeding. Dr. W. E. Castle, Harvard University, Boston, Mass. This speaker is furnished by the State Board of Agriculture.

##### Friday, July 21

- 8:30 a. m.—Lecture: A Study of Egg Production in Rhode Island Reds. Dr. H. D. Goodale, Biologist, Department of

Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.  
9:30 a. m.—Lecture: The Management of Growing Stock. Prof. J. C. Graham, M. A. C.  
Demonstrations at Poultry Plant.  
(a) Killing and Picking  
(b) Caponizing  
(c) Selection and Mating.

Editor of A. P. W. had the good fortune to attend the Third Annual Poultry Convention of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at which time we made quite full notes of several of the interesting and highly valuable lectures delivered and the speeches made—doing so with the object of reporting them in these columns, but we regret to say that we have not had time to do it. The same is true of the visit we paid on this trip to Storrs, Conn., where the Agricultural Experiment Station of the nutmeg state is located. We saw and were told enough interesting and valuable facts about poultry culture and the poultry industry at these two places to have filled, from cover to cover, not less than six issues of this magazine and we are sorry not to have had time to try to qualify as a competent reporter. The main fault is that there are only twenty-four hours in each day and only about half this number can be used for "working purposes", year in and year out.

Whoever finds it convenient to attend one of these annual poultry conventions at Amherst will be amply repaid for the time and money cost. In our twenty years of varied experience we never have seen a more interested and intelligent audience. Fully five hundred persons were in attendance, on the average, at the half dozen sessions and really there was not a dull number on the program, unless we except our own. With added experience and further acquaintance it is probable that Professor Graham has arranged for a still better program this year. Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick is at the head of the poultry department at Storrs, Conn., and here also they have an annual poultry convention. Their convention generally comes a week or two later than the Amherst event. Connecticut has a State poultry association with upwards of twelve hundred members and their poultry conventions call out large audiences. Perhaps we shall receive their program in time to publish it in our July issue.

#### PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION THE "OFFICIAL" PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Under the heading, "A Strong Statement That Should Be Looked Into", the May issue of the Big Four Poultry Journal, D. E. Hale, editor, Chicago, Illinois, quotes from an article written by Robt. G. Bailey, publisher and editor of Western Poultry, Lewiston, Idaho, as follows:—

"In the April issue of Western Poultry, published at Lewiston, Idaho, by Mr. Robt. G. Bailey, appears the following editorial:

##### "CHANGING OFFICIAL RECORDS"

"I have received a copy of what purports to be the official proceedings of the American Poultry Association convention held recently in San Francisco. If this is as taken down by the official stenographer then I would strongly recommend that a more competent man be employed—one who can and will report what is actually occurring. If the proceedings have been edited and prepared any one to make the convention work more palatable to some one man or group of men, then the person responsible for this state of affairs should be

set down on so hard that he would know something had been doing.

"I don't know which of the above theories is correct, but I do unhesitatingly say that the proceedings' as sent out are not correct. I was at every meeting of the convention, losing only one and a half hours one day, and I sat in every executive committee meeting, and I am positive, after reading over the proceedings, that some one has been putting the official records in such shape as to make them very acceptable to certain interests of the A. P. A.

"It may be all right to do this, but I can not see it that way. The convention was dominated wholly by one man, and now to have the official records altered to suit his fancy seems to me to be carrying the matter a little too far. If this is the kind of an A. P. A. association we have, then the sooner it is purged of its undesirables the better. I am willing to fight fair and take my medicine if I lose, but with only half a truth expressed the poultrymen at large are likely to get erroneous ideas as to what the A. P. A. is really doing. The real proceedings would do this better than what has been dished up to us."

"It has been customary for several years to edit the official proceedings of the annual convention of the A. P. A. We have always been under the impression that such editing was done to cut out a great deal of superfluous matter that did no good and took up a lot of room, thus making the proceedings bulky and more expensive. If, as Mr. Bailey says, some of the important matter has been cut out or changed so as to misquote anyone, then we believe he is entirely right in his contention that someone should be 'setdown on good and hard.' It is one thing to cut out unimportant matter to save space and expense, but to misquote a speaker is not fair nor right."

There are two points of interest in the foregoing. First, Mr. Bailey tells us that "the convention was dominated wholly by one man", and then he raises the question of whether or not "the official records" were "altered to suit his fancy"—meaning the fancy of the "one man".

Second, how much of what takes place in the way of speech-making, general

discussion, etc., at an A. P. A. convention should be published in the official proceedings, and if every word uttered is not to be published then who shall act as editor of the stenographer's minutes in selecting what is to constitute the "official" proceedings?

The "one man" claim or charge, as made by Colonel Bailey, is largely tommyrot. No doubt the man meant is the editor of A.P.W. It cost the American Poultry Association \$190 to cover the expenses of our attendance at the Frisco convention. We went there as a member of the judiciary committee—an office that we did not ask for nor seek to obtain in any way, shape or form.

Knowing as we did that it was going to cost the organization a "pretty penny", so to speak, to transport us out there and back, we felt called on to try to earn the money. We do not make a practice of accepting money without making an effort to earn it. We did so at San Francisco, and while of course it was not meant as such, Mr. Bailey's criticism is to the effect that we put in pretty good time out there, as a working member of the organization.

This was the first A. P. A. convention that the good and wise Mr. Bailey has ever attended. Naturally, therefore, he ought not be blamed too severely for what he does not know. But in his capacity as an honest man he ought not give rein to his "fancy" by making such statements as this one: "the convention was dominated wholly by one man, and now to have the official records ALTERED TO SUIT HIS FANCY seems to me to be carrying the matter a little too far."

Then our disgruntled editorial brother of faraway Idaho relives himself of this

bulging thought: "If this is the kind of an A. P. A. association we have, then the sooner it is purged of its undesirables the better."

Sure thing! But this IS NOT the kind of an A. P. A. we have—not by a jugful. Let us say this to Mr. Bailey, and also to stout-hearted "Teddy Bear", of the little Big Four: The editor of A. P. W. had NOTHING to do with editing the official proceedings of the A. P. A. convention held at San Francisco—ABSOLUTELY NOTHING. We were not consulted in any manner, shape or form with reference to what was to be published or not to be published. This was true at Frisco, and it has been true ever since then. We made no request WHATEVER, nor any suggestions of ANY KIND about this matter to any living soul. For proof of this statement we refer Colonel Bob and the Infant Terrible to Secretary Campbell, to President Richards, to the official stenographer, or to anyone else whom they may see fit to ask for reliable information.

As for the question of HOW MUCH of the actual proceeding in the line of discussion, speeches, etc., should be published at the expense of A. P. A., in the form of official proceedings, that is another matter. Recently, for a period of two or three years, everything that was said, so far as it was caught by the official stenographer, was published. This resulted in quite bulky "proceedings" and the cost piled up until the officers of the association (not under the presidency of the editor of A. P. W. but since then, and wholly without his initiative) decided to publish only what was considered to be of real importance or value. Evidently this left out of the

1915 proceeding quite a little that Mr. Bailey thinks was important, but which the editor or editors of the official proceedings did not value to that extent.

Who it was that edited the 1915 A. P. A. proceedings, we do not know. The chances are that it was Secretary Campbell. Whether or not he had help, we do not know. That is a matter which, by consent of the organization, now rests with the president and secretary. If President Richards or Secretary Campbell have anything that they care to say about the matter, they are welcome to the columns of the American Poultry World in which to state their views and report the facts.

\*\*\*What is your favorite breed? Just tell us all about it explaining why you believe them superior to others.

\*\*\*Ten cents sent at our risk will bring A. P. W. on trial for four months.



The name Fishel's White Rocks is a familiar one to all lovers of this beautiful and useful fowl. They are one of the oldest strains of this branch of the Plymouth Rock family in existence today and enjoy a reputation that is gained only by years of careful and conscientious breeding on the part of their producer. When Mr. Fishel began the breeding of the Whites he was conducting a very successful hardware business, but as the years passed and the name Fishel's White Rocks grew into prominence he found it necessary to dispose of his mercantile business and devote his entire time to the production of his favorites. So great has been his success that now he has a one hundred twenty acre farm devoted to their production and annually produces them by the thousand as well as supplying thousands of hatching eggs to customers located in every nook and corner of this broad land of ours. The specimens photographed above show a few of the Fishel winners at one of leading western fairs. To learn more about these birds the reader should write U. R. Fishel, Box B, Hope, Indiana, for his free literature that will prove valuable as well as interesting—W. A. W.

# WORK PROGRESSING FAVORABLY ON SEPARATE BREED STANDARDS

**Letter and Report Sent by Homer W. Jackson, Editor of the A. P. A. Separate Breed Standard Committee to the Editors or Publishers of Eighty Different Poultry Papers of the United States and Canada. Letter Explains the General Value of This Work and the Report Gives a Good Idea of What the Two First Breed Standards, Those to Be Devoted to the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, Are to Contain.**

Introduction by Editor of A. P. W.

**R**EADERS of A. P. W. will recall that at the fortieth annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, held at San Francisco last November, the work of securing and compiling reading matter and illustrations for three Separate Breed Standards was entrusted to the Standing Committee on Standards, also that the following committee was appointed:

E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the association; Arthur C. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., chairman of the former committee on separate Plymouth Rock Breed Standards; W. S. Russell, Oakland, California; W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ont., Canada, and Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y., the last named to act as chairman of the new committee.

The intention was to begin active work on three Separate Breed Standards as soon as the busy season of 1915-1916 had drawn to a close, and arrangements were made to hold a meeting of the committee in Buffalo, this being the most central point for the members of the committee who could attend, also for the artists and the proposed editor, Homer W. Jackson, who resides in a suburb of Buffalo. President Richards, on account of ill health, was not able to attend this meeting—a fact that he much regretted, as did the other members of the committee. However, the committee met, with the full approval of President Richards, and its work, first to last, also has met with his approval, both officially and as a member of the committee.

From now on until the August meeting of A. P. A., to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Jackson expects to be able to devote about two-thirds of his time to the duties of this committee. Mr. Schilling can give this work about the same proportion of his time and it is hoped that Mr. Sewell can devote not less than three days a week to committee work. An important part of the preparation of copy for the Wyandotte Standard has been accepted by Mr. Drevenstedt, a recognized authority on the Wyandottes, and this work is well under way.

As stated by Mr. Jackson, in his report herewith, the contents of two of the breed books, those to be devoted to the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, have been laid out in detail, including numerous illustrations—these illustrations, in the main, to consist of half-tones and line drawings. Mr. Smith is to give to the work of the committee all the time he can spare from his regular duties between now and the August meeting of A. P. A. Probably the next meeting of the committee will be held at Cleveland, just preceding the A. P. A. convention, at which time the committee, as a whole, will pass on the work done to that date before same is reported to the association.

## Mr. Jackson's Open Letter to All Editors of American and Canadian Poultry Journals

Buffalo, N. Y., May 16, 1916.

Dear Mr. Editor:

"We do not believe it is assuming too much to say that every member of the American Poultry Association, and every person who keeps poultry, is more or less directly interested and concerned in the important work now being done by the American Poultry Association Committee on Separate Breed Standards. For this reason, we are sending you the accompanying brief report of the proceedings of the Committee at a meeting held at Buffalo April 21st to 24th and 26th.

"At this meeting, the Committee definitely assigned the work of preparing illustrations and text for the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Standards. The work now is under way and is being pushed forward as rapidly as the artists and writers of the text are able to do it.

"We hope to have the illustrations and text for the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Standards well along toward completion by the Annual Meeting of the Association next August, and also to make a start on the Leghorn Standard. The Committee has planned these books with the object of making each successive Breed Standard, as published, practically indispensable to everyone interested in the breed represented therein.

"Franklane L. Sewell will prepare all illustrations for the Plymouth Rock Standard. For the Wyandotte Standard, Arthur O. Schilling will prepare the illustrations. Every member of the Committee is giving earnest thought to the subject matter of these books. Much of the text for the Plymouth Rock Standard will be supplied by A. C. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., a member of this committee and J. H. Drevenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y., has undertaken to provide a number of chapters for the Wyandotte book. Well-known breeders of all varieties of both Plymouth Rock and Wyandottes are to be consulted on all phases of the breeding problem that are to be treated on, and in addition we hope to hear from poultry breeders generally on all subjects that ought to be considered in these books.

"Please do not hesitate to give us the benefit of your views or experience. Every suggestion will receive careful consideration. We want these American Poultry Association Breed Standards to meet public expectations and to assist in the development of a Greater Poultry Industry throughout the world. To do this, they must be accurate, comprehensive and genuinely helpful.

"Trusting we shall have your valued cooperation in carrying on this important work, we remain,

Very truly yours,  
BREED STANDARD COMMITTEE,  
HOMER W. JACKSON,  
Editor."

## Mr. Jackson's Report of Meeting of Separate Breed Standard Committee of the American Poultry Association

"A four-days' meeting of the Breed Standard Committee was held at Buffalo April 21st to 24th and 26th, with the following members of the Committee and American Poultry Association in attendance:

S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio.  
Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, New York  
A. C. Smith, St. Paul, Minnesota  
Franklane L. Sewell, Niles, Michigan  
Arthur O. Schilling, Buffalo, New York  
Robert Essex, Hamilton, Ontario

W. C. Denny, Buffalo, New York  
Earl Hemenway, South Haven, Michigan  
Homer W. Jackson, Buffalo, New York

"Members of the committee who were not able to be present, but who were fully informed as to the object of the meeting and are heartily in sympathy with it, are: E. E. Richards, President of the Association; W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ontario, and W. S. Russell, Piedmont, California. At this meeting the Committee outlined in a general way the contents of the Breed Standards as to subject matter, illustrations, etc., giving special attention, of course, to the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Standards, which are to be the first ones issued.

## "Contents of Breed Standards

"It was decided that each separate Standard shall carry all matter now found in the Main Standard which applies directly to the breed represented. This Matter is to form, as it were, an introduction to the subject, following which it is the intention to consider in illustrations and text all the important problems that relate to the breeding of each Standard variety of the breed under consideration.

"For example, in the Plymouth Rock Standard, there is to be a complete historical review of the development of the breed and of the different varieties, fully illustrated. Double-mating, line-breeding, strain-building, and numerous other intricate and puzzling questions that confuse and sometimes discourage the beginner, are to be considered, and instructions for meeting these difficulties will be supplied in as plain and simple a manner as the subject will admit. Photos and pen drawings are to be used at every point where illustrations can be of assistance in making matters clear and easily understood.

"There will be a special chapter on shape and how to breed for it, illustrated by numerous pen drawings and photos, which will show in greater detail than has ever before been attempted, just what correct Plymouth Rock shape is in all important sections. Defective shape, also, is to be illustrated. Sample breeding pens will be shown, with suggestions on how to mate individuals to correct defects, especially those of type or shape. There will be a chapter on showing birds, with full directions as to how the best exhibition fowls are produced, how they are fitted for the showroom and exhibited to the best advantage; also the treatment they should receive when they return from the show.

"Many other difficult problems that confront the breeder of Standard poultry are to be taken up in the same way and in sufficient detail to enable any beginner to mate his fowls successfully from the start. The same plan will be followed in

the Wyandotte Breed Standard and others that are to be published later by and for the American Poultry Association.

**"Special Feather Plates**

"The thoroughness with which this work is to be done is indicated by the following sample layout of the Barred Plymouth Rock feather plates:

- Plate.
1. Group illustrating defectively marked Barred Plymouth Rock feathers.
  2. Group showing six different styles of markings of tips of feathers.
  3. Group to illustrate feathers, broad, medium and narrow.
  4. Group of male hackle feathers, ordinary, fairly good and best obtainable.
  5. Group of female neck hackle feathers, similar to preceding.
  6. Group of male feathers from wing bow and breast.
  7. Group of female feathers from wing bow and breast.
  8. Group of feathers from back of male.
  9. Group of feathers from back of female.
  10. Group of feathers from main tail of male.
  11. Group of feathers from main tail of female.
  12. Group of feathers from male primaries.
  13. Group of feathers from female primaries.
  14. Group of male wing secondaries.
  15. Group of female wing secondaries.
  16. Three wings spread out to full extent, showing detailed markings.
  17. Male sickles and tail coverts.

"Each of the other varieties of Plymouth Rocks is to be represented in much the same way, using as many feather plates as are required to illustrate not only the ideal feathers of each section, but also the common defective ones.

**"Utility Section**

"Special attention is to be given in all of these American Poultry Association breed books to the requirements of commercial poultrymen. There will be a Utility Section, in which we shall draw freely on The Market Poultry and Egg Standard. The public and private records made by fowls of the different breeds and varieties will receive attention, and each will be given credit for all that has been accomplished in the way of superior egg production. There will also be chapters on housing fowls, both exhibition and commercial, and chapters on feeding and general care. The wonderful reproductive power of the domestic hen is to be illustrated and explained, and the superiority of Standard-bred fowls over those of ordinary breeding will receive special emphasis.

"This general outline of the contents and subject matter of the Plymouth Rock Breed Standards, which is to be carried out in a similar manner in all other authorized breed standards as promptly as the Committee and artists can get to them, should, we think, convince a very large majority of poultry culturists of the practical value of these books—of their helpfulness to everyone seriously interested in poultry breeding problems. The Committee believes that the publication of these Breed Standards will mark



This beautiful Buff Rock pullet represents a blue ribbon winner produced by C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kansas. Mr. Baker is among the most successful producers of this variety and his record the past season when he won the blue at both the Panama-Pacific and at Madison Square Garden affords positive proof that the Baker Buffs are of the right kind and equal to the best produced to date.

an epoch in the history of the American Poultry Association and of the poultry industry generally.

"At this time we particularly want breeders of every variety of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes to co-operate freely with the Committee, giving earnest thought to the subject and communicating promptly with the Committee with respect to any items of information that they feel should be included in these Breed Standards.

"We shall be glad to receive photos and sample feathers, as well as written suggestions that can be used in these books, and earnestly hope for the active support of everyone engaged in the breeding of exhibition fowls.

Very truly yours,

BREED STANDARD COMMITTEE,  
HOMER W. JACKSON,  
Editor."

\*\*\* What is your favorite breed? Just tell us all about it explaining why you believe them superior to others.

**OWEN'S FARMS SUMMER SALE**  
Beginning June 1st Owen Farms, M. F. Delano, Prop., Vineyard, Haven, Mass., will inaugurate their annual summer sale of breeding stock. It has been the custom of this farm for many years to feature this sale of breeding and exhibition stock and this farm for many years to feature this sale of breeding and exhibition stock and this year will be no exception, judging from the information contained in a letter from Mr. Delano. During this sale the prices will be cut to one half of those regularly asked for stock of the various grades listed. To fully appreciate the greatness of these farms and to get a better understanding of the quality of the Owen Farms birds the reader should send for a copy of the 56-page Owen Farms catalogue. This is one of the finest pieces of literature ever issued by a similar concern and not only fully describes the several varieties bred on separate farms, but also describes and illustrates the different farms that compose this one of the world's greatest Standard-bred poultry establishments. All stock and eggs are sold on a positive guarantee that gives the purchaser full protection and as far as our knowledge goes it is carried out to the last letter as we have yet to hear of the first complaint from an Owen Farm's customer.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS**

Eggs, Chicks and Fowls AT HALF PRICE  
During June, July and August.  
**E. W. PHILO, 18 Clover St., ELMIRA, N. Y.**



**Von Culin Incubator**

The oldest make. The latest up-to-date incubator. Made of sheet metal. Double and packed walls. Light and compact. Equipped with Von Culin Fireproof lamp. Thermometer slides through door. Price to compete with inferior makes. Catalogue free.

**GEO. WATSON BEACH, Mfr.**  
126 Liberty St., New York.



**Fowls Feed Themselves**

Great saving of feed and labor. No waste. Fill it once in four days for fifty fowls. Fowls jump on step. Door swings in. 4 may feed at one time. Door locks automatically. Patent device prevents hooking out or wasting feed. Rat, rain and bird-proof. Saves work of everyday feeding. Saves feed. Made of galvanized iron. Satisfaction or your money back. Ask your dealer, or write us for descriptive circular.

**ROCKFORD POULTRY SUPPLY COMPANY**  
Lock Box W-201, Rockford, Illinois.

**RANCHO DEL MARTINO**

Home of the Panama-Pacific Winners. Single Comb White Leghorns.

EXHIBITION STOCK FOR EARLY SHOWS,  
HATCHING EGGS HALF PRICE JUNE 1st to JULY 1st.

**MRS. E. B. MARTIN, DOWNEY. (Los Angeles Co.) CALIFORNIA**

**MOUNT PLEASANT FARM**

**AMERICAN S. C. W. LEGHORNS**

Mount Pleasant Farm standard American bred Leghorns have been bred by us 14 years—Pullets raised from our chicks have a record of 215 eggs per year—For admirers of beauty and symmetry of the American Leghorn the Mount Pleasant Farm strain cannot be excelled.

Day Old Chicks Eggs for Hatching  
Selected Cockerels

**ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS**

We have recently acquired a line of cockerels of the famous Tom Barron 283 egg strain English Leghorns—These we have mated with 500 Mount Pleasant Farm 2 year old hens—This mating combines the best laying strains of English and American S. C. White Leghorns.

Day Old Chicks Eggs for Hatching  
Send for Free Booklet

**MOUNT PLEASANT FARM**

**MOUNT POCONO, PENNSYLVANIA**

# EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

By WM. C. DENNY, Associate Editor



NOT long ago there appeared in American Poultry Journal an editorial entitled, "Clean Journalism" in which an appeal was made for the elimination of personalities. The article read quite well if one ignored the strain of vindictiveness that ran from beginning to end. Taken at its face value the reader would believe that it was the committed policy of the paper, and that the managing editor, especially, would not lead an "attack" inspired by jealousy particularly when the object of attack was a person who "responded" on more than one occasion to an appeal for help when it was needed.

Notwithstanding this and other pretended lofty editorials and proclamations, Prince T. Woods, M. D., Managing Editor of American Poultry Journal for some time back has been "fuming and fussing" about the Editor of American Poultry World. With one exception when Mr. Curtis replied in R. P. J., the Doctor has failed to get "a rise". In this case no attention would have been paid to the Doctor's foolishness and spleen, but for the fact that the Doctor sent a letter to the Secretary of the American Poultry Association and asked for official action.

Not content with mis-representing facts and impugning motives in connection with Mr. Curtis' work for the Poultry Industry of America, and despairing it would seem, Doctor Woods has at last brought Helen T. Woods out in the open in his attack on Mr. Curtis. While it has been supposed that Mrs. Woods has been the author of many of the poultry articles that have been accepted as Dr. Woods' best efforts, it does not speak well for a man that stands more than six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighing over 225 pounds to enlist his wife's assistance in an attempt to pay an empty score, as Mrs. Woods has tried in the May issue of A. P. J.

Fie! Fie! Doctor, if you

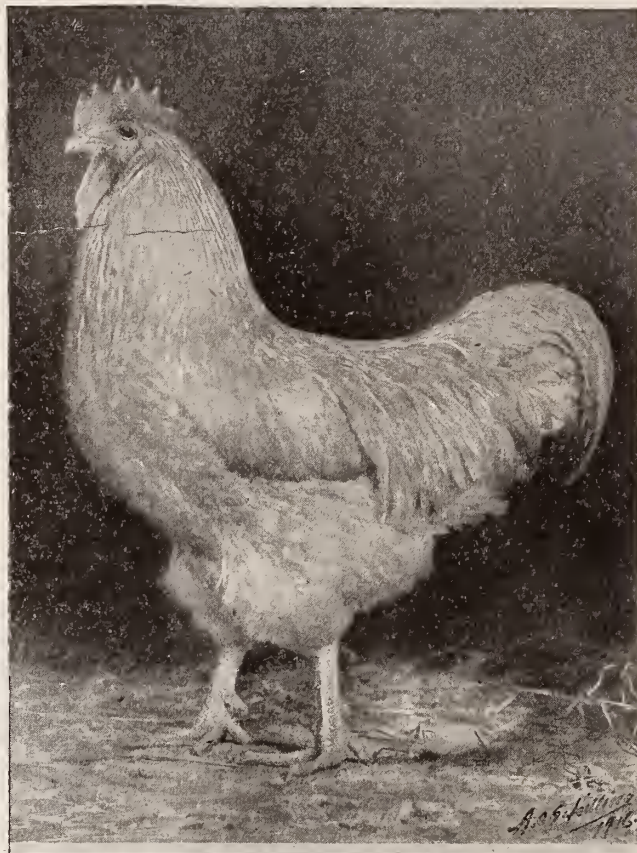
must bark at Mr. Curtis, don't ask Mrs. Woods to help you do your snapping and snarling.

—o—

Artist Arthur O. Schilling is being roundly congratulated for his interesting and instructive article on the color of the Speckled Sussex fowl that was published in last month's A. P. W. In this issue Mr. Schilling presents another article in which he tells of Sussex origin and type. With the exceptional interest that is being taken at this time in the Sussex fowl, these two articles as well as the frontispiece in this issue, showing the difference between Standard Sussex, Dorking and the present day Sussex types popular English general purpose fowls, can be studied with benefit by all poultrymen, particularly by judges and those who are breeding these breeds.

While he has not bred the Sussex fowl, Mr. Schilling has devoted considerable study, both in this country and while on his trip to Europe a number of years ago, to the breed and particularly to the problems connected with the breeding Speckled Sussex color. It was while he was on his European trip that Mr. Schilling sent home from Germany a trio of Mille Fleur Bantams, the first of this breed ever imported to America. The Mille Fleur Bantam is akin to the Speckled Sussex in color and it was the experience that Mr. Schilling had in breeding Mille Fleur Bantams that enabled him to render valuable assistance to the Revision Committee in the preparation of the present Standard for the Speckled Sussex fowl.

When the Sussex were first introduced in America not a few of those who began breeding the Speckled variety were in favor of white wing-bays and a white tail, or at least favored the white to predominate, and the Standards that were prepared and offered when application for admission to the Standard was made contained a description calling for white in these sections. Because of his experience in breeding the Mille Fleur Bantams, Mr. Schilling's opinion



CHAMPION STRAIN BUFF ROCK COCK  
BRED AND OWNED BY  
C. R. BAKER ABILENE, KANSAS

It is not often that we find a Buff Plymouth Rock male that possesses the qualities of the above wonderful specimen. This bird was shipped to us by Mr. C. R. Baker of Abilene, Kansas and reached us in excellent condition at our studio in Buffalo. He was a bird of excellent size and vitality. In shape we may pronounce him one of the best we have ever seen. His body is long, broad and well modeled. His tail is well spread and well furnished, carried at about the proper angle, in fact several degrees lower than Standard. In purity of color, he was marvelous and we say this in full justice to the bird's quality. We have never handled a better male and Mr. Baker needs to be congratulated on producing a Buff Plymouth Rock of this wonderful quality. He had about the proper shade of color, rich, even and sound throughout. We only hope that his likeness will be reproduced many times in his offspring, as there seems to be no doubt that he has been an invaluable breeder.—A. O. Schilling.



## FASHION PLATE BUFFS

Trap-nested for heavy egg yield, line-bred for vigor and to win—three in one, a triple value not found outside the FASHION PLATES.

We have the cleanest lot of Head line breeders—February and March hatch that were ever offered. Exhibition birds sold at real value, conditioned and trained without additional cost.

Tested breeders that have the blood lines to produce the best. Utility fowls raised from trap-nested families, at almost food prices—all sold guaranteed to please.

Send for the FASHION PLATE BOOK illustrated from cover to cover, contains description of all surplus stock with price attached; matings, eggs for hatching, etc. FREE.

A. E. MARTZ,

(Buff Orpington Specialist)

Box E,

ARCADIA, IND.

regarding the submitted Standard was sought by the Revision Committee, and it was he who convinced the members of the Committee that it would be a mistake to describe other than black wings and black tails that ended with white tips or spangles. That this was sound advice has been proven by the rapid strides that have been made in improving the quality of color and the regularity of markings.

There can be no doubt that the Sussex fowl, particularly the Speckled and Red varieties, will find a warm spot in the hearts of American poultrymen as it has done in parts of Europe. It is a fowl of splendid qualities for table use as well as egg production, requirements that must be possessed by any fowl bidding for popular favor.

The following news item regarding the improved health of E. E. Richards, President of the American Poultry Association has been sent out by George S. Barnes, Publisher of the Poultry Breeder, with headquarters at Battle Creek, Michigan. Under date of May 24, 1916, Mr. Barnes reports the following:

"The middle of April, E. E. Richards, President of the American Poultry Association and publisher of the Western Poultry Journal of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, came to the Battle Creek Sanitarium in a run down condition, although not confined to his bed. At present Mr. Richards is under the doctor's care and living as per the rules of this great health institution, which has made thousands of broken down people as good as new, and his vast army of friends are hoping for his speedy recovery. Mr. Richards says the coming A. P. A. meeting at Cleveland in August is going to be the best and most important meeting ever held, and if his health continues to improve as it has of late, he will be on hand feeling like a new man or the owner of a first prize pen in a big show."

Every friend of poultry culture will be pleased to learn that President Richards' health is improving, and wishes him a speedy and permanent recovery.

In the May issue of A. P. W. in commenting on some points brought out in an article by J. W. Parks, it was suggested that the managers of our egg laying contests inaugurate the plan not only of showing the number of eggs produced, but also their weight and value at current market quotations. In closing we stated, "We hope some one of them will be progressive enough to inaugurate this feature in their next annual contest." It was not our intention to depreciate the value of these contests to the Poultry Industry as we were fully aware of the fact that a great amount of valuable data was being accumulated. The thought we wished to convey was a desire for one of the contests to show in their monthly reports not only the number and weight of eggs laid, but also their value at the current prices.

In this connection W. F. Kirkpatrick of the department of Poultry Husbandry, Storrs Agricultural College, Storrs, Connecticut, under date of May 22nd, writes as follows:

"I have read with much interest Mr. Parks' article on the most valuable laying hen in the May number of American Poultry World. I think, taken together, your comments on the article are perhaps equally as interesting as the article itself. Advertising particularly to your last paragraph concern-

ing the educational features of these competitions I am taking the liberty to forward you at this time a copy of our Bulletin 82, published and distributed in July, 1915. I would invite your particular attention to pages 96 and 97 where I think you will find tabulated exactly the data to which you have referred. I think you cannot but concede that this bulletin is prima facie evidence that at least one laying contest has been 'progressive enough to inaugurate' the feature you have in mind."

We acknowledge receipt of the bulletin mentioned by Mr. Kirkpatrick and regret that time does not permit more than a hurried review of the same. There are numerous tables that appear to show the cost of feed consumed, total number of eggs laid by various contestants, total weights of eggs, average weight per dozen, value of eggs, etc. To a certain extent this bulletin contains the data we had in mind but its issue being delayed so long after the close of the contest greatly reduces its effectiveness. What we would like is the appearance in the monthly reports of the weights and current values of the eggs laid. Then at the close of the contest it could be judged by those who follow these contests, which pen was the more valuable, instead of waiting six or eight months for the appearance of the bulletin containing a maze of more or less complex tables.

We were pleased to receive the above quoted letter as it indicates that the authorities in charge of these important contests are wide awake and are putting forth conscientious effort to make the egg laying contests not only valuable to the Poultry Industry at large, but of educational interest to its members as well.

In the same mail we received a communication from F. S. Jacoby, assistant in Poultry Husbandry at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, where it is

planned to inaugurate an egg-laying competition in the near future. Mr. Jacoby's views in regard to determining the value of the laying hen appears to coincide with our own, judging from the statement made in his letter which says in part:

"I have at hand the May issue of 'Ameri-



**EXTRA LOW PRICES**  
Pittsfield four-week's old chicks for delivery during June. Will go quickly at the prices we offer them. Guaranteed. The five popular varieties. Pittsfield Poultry Farms Co., 276 Main St., Holliston, Mass.

Partridge Rocks America's Proven Champions Bronze Turkeys Stock and Eggs for sale. Catalogue giving price of stock and eggs and full details of our Great Madison Square Garden Prize Records. BIRD BROS., Box 14. MYERSDALE, PA.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL**



New York (Palace Show)

In a Class of 28 Competing

Others advertise big winnings where there is no competition, which means nothing, but our NEW YORK VICTORY speaks volumes for the quality of our birds.

**STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.**  
The World's Best.  
SEND FOR MATING LIST:

**SAMUEL WILLETTS,**  
Brighthorne Farms, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

**TAYLOR'S COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Win from coast to coast at THE PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, and THE GREATER CHICAGO SHOW. They won 8 out of a possible 12 first prizes competed for. I am booking orders for eggs from the best mated pens in the world. MATING LIST FREE.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, R. D. 5, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

**WHATGLEN FARM**

**S. C. BLACK MINORCAS EXCLUSIVELY**

Through our win at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, December 31st, 1915, to January 5th, 1916, we can justly claim the title for our strain of birds as "CHAMPIONS OF CHAMPIONS".

In the hottest competition and largest class of Minorcas that has ever been exhibited at the Garden, we won the following: Cocks 2nd, 3rd, 5th; Hens 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th; Cockerels 1st, 2nd, 3rd; Pullets 1st, 3rd, 5th; Pens 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, also the following cups; cup for best colored male, cup for best colored female, cup for best male in head points, cup for best display and cup for largest entry and out of 31 cash specials offered we won 17: a record that we believe has never been approached by any Minorca breeder at the Garden. Write us your wants. Our handsome catalogue will be mailed upon request.

Frank McGrann, Prop., Hiram Demmy, Jr., Mgr., Lancaster, Pa. P. O. BOX 417

can Poultry World'. I desire to commend you for the stand you have taken in the matter of the egg laying competitions. Ohio is planning to start an egg laying competition just as soon as available funds can be secured, and if I have any influence in the matter I shall certainly do all I can to fix the prices on the actual performance of the birds in dollars and cents. To my mind the one thing that really counts is the actual profit of the pen. I have also noted what you say in regard to the kind of stock kept at Agricultural Colleges and I believe you are justified somewhat in the criticism you make."

This letter surely has the right ring and no doubt when the "Buckeye State" contest gets under way it will serve to tone down some of the false impressions that thousands of poultry raisers have in regard to high egg records. We should strive for something besides numbers regardless of size. Quantity is all right but it should be accompanied with quality.

In regard to the criticism mentioned in the last sentence in the above letter, we wish to clarify Mr. Jacoby's view of it by here stating that our remarks were not directed at the College poultry, though no doubt they apply in altogether too many cases, but rather to the quality of the birds that are accepted as contestants in the laying pens. Some Standard should be set for these entries and that Standard should be religiously lived up to. If contests of this kind are to do the greatest amount of good for the industry in general it is time that cross-breeds and culls be eliminated. All entries should at least show the characteristics of pure breeding and be good representatives of the breed or variety whose name they bear.

—o—

To those on the outside it seems rather peculiar that "Handsome Doc" Woods, the personally admitted Christopher Columbus of the open-air poultry house is permitted by the publishers of the paper of which he is editor to take advantage of his position to write so much good advertising matter about the Doctor's home, Anchorage Farm, and the different varieties of poultry that he is breeding and offering for sale, especially when it is against the announced policy of the paper to publish free reading notices.

Even the Doctor cannot deny that this practice, that he has practically made a custom, coupled with the prestige gained through his official position as Managing Editor, gives him undue advantage over other advertisers and brings him many orders that he would not get if all advertisers were treated on the same basis, but perhaps the good Doctor feels that as a display advertiser in the paper of which he is editor, he is entitled to "squeeze in" all the publicity he can in the way of photographs and "clever" articles that are nothing more or less than free reading notices of Anchorage Farm and its output, BUT if the Doctor is permitted to write his own reading notices, and get them published, and at the same time draw pay for doing so, why deny this privilege to other advertisers who pay their good money for space and who do not enjoy the privilege of being on the weekly pay roll?

Go to it Doctor, while the going is good and make hay while the sun shines.

Grab all you can, regardless! You cannot tell when the others will get wise.

—o—

William C. Schmidt, 499 Summit Avenue, Carlstadt, New Jersey, is the first A. P. W. subscriber to announce egg production from a pullet hatched during the present season. Under date of May 24th, Mr. Schmidt writes as follows:

"I am a fancier-breeder of S. C. Rhode Island Reds and think my experience is a good advertisement for them. Among chicks of this variety hatched in an Essex-Model Incubator Janua / 31st, 1916, I have a pullet that on M / 23rd, when three months and twenty-three days old laid her first egg."

Surely this is evidence of early maturity, whatever value there may be attached to such early maturity. As a rule pullets that begin to lay before the average 5½ to 8 months, according to breed, lay small eggs and never reach Standard size or weight. The same holds true as regards cockerels that mature early, especially those that crow when from four to eight weeks old.

A. P. W. subscribers are invited to send reports of early laying by pullets hatched this season. It will lend interest to the reports if writers will name the variety as well as give the weight of pullets when they began laying, also, if possible, the measurement and weights of the eggs themselves.

—o—

C. R. Baker, Buff Rock Specialist, Abilene, Kansas, is among the many who during the past season have availed themselves of Artist A. O. Schilling's services by sending their choice fowls to his Buffalo studio to be illustrated.

The value of having prize winners and favorite fowls faithfully illustrated has long been proven to prominent poultrymen who have had work of this class done by such artists as Mr. Schilling, Franklane L. Sewell and Louis P. Graham. These men, acknowledged leaders in their profession, have done "worlds of good" to the Standard poultry business by their work in picturing the winners at New York, Boston, Chicago and other leading poultry shows. The demand for the services of these men at these leading shows is such that they are unable to attend as many of the important exhibitions as they would like.

Not every breeder feels inclined to enter "the battle" at New York, Boston or Chicago every year and like to cast their fortunes at important shows in their immediate section. This is particularly true of poultrymen who are not "nearby" to the major exhibitions. Not being able to show at the more noted exhibitions, does not lessen the quality of the birds bred and exhibited by these breeders, who are just as keen to show the poultry public the results of their skill in breeding and producing stock. It is to accommodate this class that American Poultry World has fitted out for Mr. Schilling at A.P.W. offices a studio where poultrymen may send their choice fowls to be illustrated. During the season considerable work has been done by Mr. Schilling for these breeders, under favorable conditions which do not always exist at the poultry shows.

About the middle of May, Mr. Schilling received Mr. Baker's Buff Rock cock bird illustrated on page 636. Notwithstanding that it was well along in the breeding season and at a time of the

## FOREST HILL POULTRY YARDS QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

The kind that pay, stock for sale at all times.

A. G. SPAHR Box 1220 XENIA, OHIO.

Fair-Acres Rocks Win at the Great Boston Show  
White Plymouth Rocks Buff Plymouth Rocks

Some Real Bargains in Day Old Chicks.  
Eggs for Hatching Write for Price List  
HOWARD P. SOULE, Prop. Mills, Mass.



**Buy at 20 Cents.  
Eat when 40 Cents.**

A fresh egg, rubbed or coated with Egg-O-Latum and stood on end in any place under 70 degrees, is protected from air, moisture, odors, germs and decay and remains fresh until used, whether a week, a month or a year. Costs but one cent per dozen. No apparatus or special containers or packing. Always ready for use. Eggs double in price in winter. A 100 per cent profit is sure. The eggs retain their natural color, flavor and freshness.

The coating does not discolor the egg or show when wiped off. Boiling entirely removes the coating. Egg-O-Latum is odorless, tasteless, and non-white in color, and non-poisonous. It is air proof, moisture proof, odor proof and germ proof. Economical for regular summer use. Eggs rapidly become stale in warm weather, but, if rubbed with Egg-O-Latum, are just as fresh after a week or a month or until used.

Price per jar 50 cents postpaid, or at dealers.  
Sufficient for 50 dozen eggs  
GEO. H. LEE CO., 308 Lee Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

## NIAGRADOT

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 7th, 1915.  
Dear Mr. Marshall,  
Am ready for eggs now. Can by past experience expect winners for early fall shows. Won 1-2 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2 cockerels, 1-2-3-4 pullets here. Best cock in show and many specials.

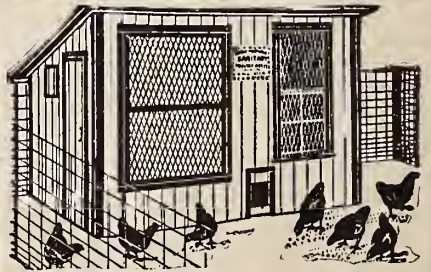
A. S. UTTLEY.  
BUY BIRDS OR EGGS AND DO  
LIKEWISE

Catalogue free. Eggs, exhibition \$5.00, Utility \$2.00.

MARSHALL & MARSHALL,  
Box W. Niagara Falls, Canada.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

**Don't Build-It's Cheaper to Buy  
Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses**



**A \$36 House, Painted 2 Coats**

You can buy Portable Houses, Sanitary Roosting and Nesting Fixtures, Coops, Hoppers, etc., cheaper than you can build. Houses, \$16 up. Complete hennery outfits, \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Start right.

Get the world's best poultry equipment at the lowest prices. Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the chicken business. Send 4c in stamps for large 100-page Poultry Equipment Book.  
POTTER & CO., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.





year when Buff fowls especially are not at their best as regards feather condition, the splendid specimen belonging to Mr. Baker is in condition that would enable him to prove a strong contender for honors in any show room in the country. Seldom if ever have we handled a Buff Rock male with more all around good qualities. He possessed an even shade of rich golden Buff from head to tail, his breast and back matched perfectly with the wing-bay and the color of tail. He had solid buff wings, solid buff tail and sound under-color. This male, as the reader can readily discern, had excellent Plymouth Rock type and was an active, vigorous fellow. He possessed good head points, a low, well set comb that was of fine texture, as were the wattles and earlobes. In addition to his Standard qualities, one thing that appealed to us in this male as indicating a healthy, vigorous fowl was a lusty, full, deep crow. Mr. Schilling's studio rang with the notes that this male produced. We have never attempted to follow up just what a strong, vigorous crow in a male bird meant, if anything, but we have always fancied a male with a strong voice for a breeder as indicating vigor and vitality.

Mr. Baker's entries made a record win this past season and captured the following awards at the American Buff Rock Club Show at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. They were awarded first cock and champion male, first pullet and champion female, two seconds, three thirds, one fourth, two fifths, three sixths, two sevenths and one eighth. At Madison Square Garden, New York City, January, 1916, first pullet, fifth hen, fourth cockerel.

It was my intention to present in this issue an extended report of a visit made to Owen Farms on May 10th and 11th, but lack of space necessitates its being carried over to the July number. In that issue we shall endeavor to give A. P. W. readers a conception of the extensive character of this, what I believe is the greatest establishment in America devoted to the breeding of Standard poultry. At the time of my visit Owner Maurice F. Delano had running over 130 acres 4500 chicks ranging from one day to four and one half months old. We saw plenty of early hatched youngsters that were well enough developed and in good condition to show. This is some of the stock that Mr. Delano is offering to those who intend to exhibit at the early fall poultry exhibitions. For the balance of the

season Mr. Delano is offering eggs at half price and we want to take this opportunity of assuring A. P. W. readers who will place orders with him that they will get their money's worth. Our readers' attention is directed to Owen Farms Special Announcement elsewhere in this issue.

**STOCK AND EGGS AT HALF PRICE**

The Longfield Poultry Farm, Bluffton, Ind., among the foremost producers of R. C. Rhode Island Reds have inaugurated a half price sale of both stock and eggs and are now offering selected birds of the same blood lines as their Chicago winners at one half their actual value.

Eggs for hatching will also be disposed of during the present month for one half the regular prices, us presenting a grand opportunity to secure some of this blue ribbons quality at a price that is easily within the reach of all. Readers of this magazine who are looking for bargains in R. C. Reds should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity as it is one that occurs but once a season. Just drop a line today mentioning A. P. W. and ask for special list.

**BARGAINS IN WHITE ROCKS**

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind., the widely known White Plymouth Rock specialist has issued a special sales list in which he quotes some remarkable bargains in hatching eggs, selected breeders, utility flocks, exhibition birds and baby chicks. Mr. Fishel has what is probably the most extensive White Rock Farm in America. The farm consists of 120 acres and is devoted to this variety exclusively. Mr. Fishel also gives his whole time to the production of his favorites and we understand that the business demands so much of his attention that some seasons he finds it necessary to rise early and work late to keep up with the demands of the business. A. P. W. readers in need of White Rocks can do no better than to send for his mating list. Kindly mention A. P. W. when writing.

**ROGERS BLUE ORPINGTONS**

One of the finest flocks of this popular and attractive fowl in America. Also Whites. Write your wants today. My prices will interest you.

**ROGERS POULTRY YARDS,**

1464 Herschell Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

**SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS**

Hatching Eggs and Breeding Stock at Half Price.

Imperial R. I. Red Farm, Irondequoit, N. Y.

**McCONNELL'S S. C. BLACK MINORCAS**

America's most famous trapnested egg producing and exhibition strain. Winners at America's largest shows. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. 1916 sales list out June 15th.

J. V. McCONNELL, Box 27-G, GARDEN GROVE, CALIF., U. S. A.

**SINGLE—TOMPKINS REDS—ROSE**

My best eggs now at one-half price, and June is the month for the winter show winners. Send for mating list and special sales sheet describing some of the best breeding offers ever offered for summer delivery.

HAROLD TOMPKINS, Box W, CONCORD, MASS.

**FAIRMOUNT FARM** Annual sale of White Wyandottes. Extra good females \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Males \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 to \$25.00 each. Your chance to get some of my breeders at reduced prices. Order from this ad. HARRISON C. DAWES, MARLBOROUGH, N. Y.



Eggs now \$1 per 15, \$6.50 per 100. Special half price. Catalogue. Brown and White Leghorns 242 to 288 records. White Wyandottes and S. C. Reds and Barred Rocks 228 to 248.

W. W. KULP, Box 12, Pottstown, Pa.

**The third sex in the chicken yard**

Hens for eggs. Cocks for larger flocks. Capons for double-size birds and bigger profits from same feed.

No farmer or poultry raiser can claim to be making the most of his opportunities unless he caponizes a large proportion of his young cockerels. With

**PILLING CAPON TOOLS** Easy to use



anyone can turn young cockerels into capons.

Cheaper and easier to raise, need less care; same amount of feed required for 5 lb. cockerel produces 10 lb. capon, selling for 30c per pound when roosters bring only 15c.

Complete set of reliable, practical Pilling Caponizing Tools, with full instructions, sent postpaid for **\$2.50**

Write today for free Capon Book

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 23d & ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Make money caponizing**

**THE FAMOUS VIGOROUS STRAIN—HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES**



Our reduced prices in hatching eggs after June 1st are as follows: \$3.00 per setting of 15 eggs, \$8.00 per 50, \$12.00 per 100 eggs. Selected eggs from our best pens, \$7.50 per setting of 15 eggs, \$12.00 per 30 eggs, \$20.00 per 50, \$35.00 per 100 eggs.



Our new catalogue tells the story of this wonderful and interesting breed of fowl. If you are interested, we shall be glad to send you copy free. Ten cents will be appreciated for postage.



1st Prize Cock Boston, 1916

1st Prize Hen, Boston, 1916.

1st Prize Cockerel, Boston, 1916.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM,

Box W,

WAYLAND, MASS.

## CAPONS AND CAPONIZING

By W. A. Wolford, Associate Editor

(Continued from page 621)

development of the bird, that offer conditions that are more favorable for the success of the operation. Size and stage of growth are the best indications of sexual development. If the operation is attempted at an earlier date the testes are so small that their location is difficult, they are also very soft and there is danger of crushing during the operation and of some of the tissues remaining, which will later begin to grow and you have a slip instead of a true Capon. On the other hand if the bird is permitted to pass the desired point, before the operation is attempted the organs, which develop very rapidly after a certain time, become large and thereby add unnecessary dangers to the operation.

At the proper age the organ should not be larger than a medium white bean (this is the commercial name for the bean and is the size between the kidney and pea bean). On farms where fairly early hatching can be done the first lot of cockerels should be ready for the operation in June. When hatching is carried on until late in the season, birds can be operated on as late as October. The June operated birds should be ready for market in December and the later hatched ones may be profitably marketed as late as April. When broilers begin to be plentiful there will be little demand for Capons. From December first to March first appears to be the best season.

### The Operation

The beginner before attempting the operation should become thoroughly familiar with the location of the organs and the mode of procedure. This can best be accomplished by the first practicing the operation on a dead bird. I would suggest that a mature cockerel

intended for dinner, be tried first. After killing and removing the feathers make an incision between the last two ribs as directed in the book of instruction that should accompany every first class set of instruments and, by the way these instructions should be read carefully, several times until you are familiar with all details. We suggest the mature cockerel as the organs will be fully developed and easily located although not as easily removed as at the earlier stage. After becoming thoroughly familiar with the location of the organs and the use of the instrument, try your hand on a broiler intended for the family table. A wide difference in the development of the organs will at once be noted. When you believe you have gained confidence enough to try your hand on a live bird you are ready to start.

### Preparation of Birds

Food and water should be withheld from the birds for twenty-four hours previous to the operation and they should be confined in a light and airy place. This treatment will result in, completely emptying the intestines which is of great importance as the operation is more easily preformed.

Do not attempt to perform the operation unless the day is bright, as light and plenty of it is one of the essentials in the successful operation. While the operation in itself is a simple one under favorable conditions, yet it is the most dangerous of all forms of castration as the organs in this case are entirely within the body cavity and relatively near the heart and lungs. A little carelessness on the part of the operator may therefore result in the instant death of the specimen.

### The Operation

While many operators construct a special table, the top of which may be tilted toward the light, others use noth-

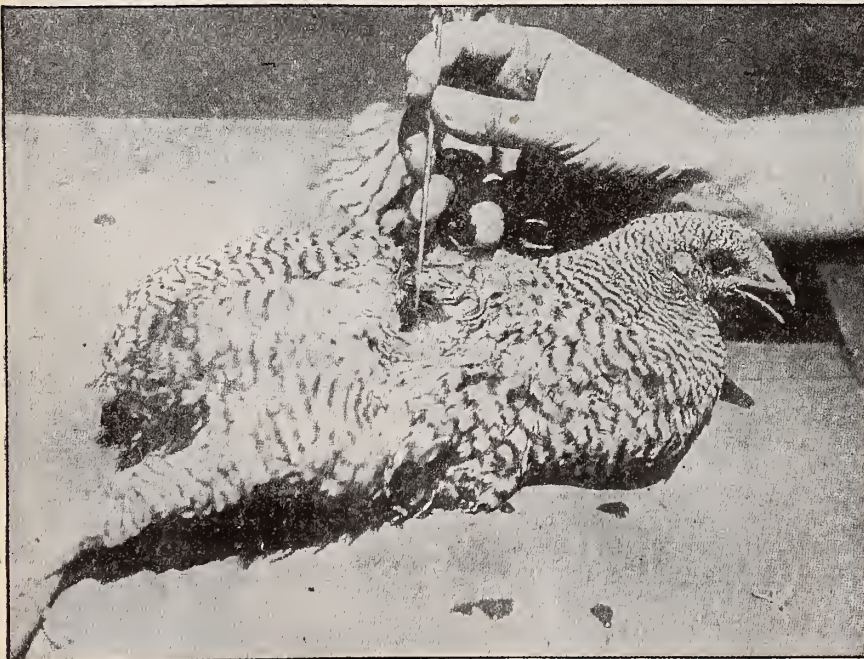


Figure 1. The above illustration shows a cockerel on the operating table with the incision made through the muscular wall of the abdomen and the inner membrane being torn with the small probe for that purpose. Note the position of cockerel on the board and the spreaders ready to be put into place.

## Andrews' White Wyandottes

Win great victory at Boston, 1916. Best Display. Eggs for hatching from matings headed by all these winners. Send for mating list.

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

## Leon C. Bennett Breeder of BLUE ANDALUSIANS and S. C. REDS

A few cocks and cockerels of each variety for sale at reasonable prices.

LEON C. BENNETT, EUCLID, N. Y.

## W. S. STUVER, Importer and Breeder of SPECKLED SUSSEX

Stock for Sale. Eggs for Hatching. W. S. Stuver, Wadsworth, Ohio

IF YOU ARE THE LEAST BIT INTERESTED IN

## S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

THAT ARE MATED FROM HIGH EGG RECORDS YOU SHOULD WRITE US FOR OUR 1916 MATING LIST.

CHERRY LANE FARM CO. O. Wilson, Mgr. Oak Hill, West Va.

## BUCKEYES

World's Fair and Club Show Champions Hatching eggs from the best of the breed. Send for my free mating list.

ELTON C. MAHON Buckeye Specialist, Norwood, Tenn

## Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for Utility and Beauty

Write your wants in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, or Pullets. \$2,000 invested, 20 years' experience. INCUBATOR EGGS, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1,000.

NEW BOOKLET FREE

W. A. CONGDON, Box 404, WATERMAN, ILL.

## JACOBUS CAMPINES GOLDEN & SILVER

At each of the last two Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Shows, I won more firsts than all my competitors combined—February, 1915, seven firsts, January 1916, six firsts—that is, I won thirteen out of a possible twenty firsts.

At American Campine Club Show, Coliseum, Chicago, December 1915, my Silvers won first and fifth cocks, first and second hens, second pullet, first young pen. Specials, best pen, best colored male, best shaped male and best shaped female. On ten entries Golden's won nine regular premiums. Let me start you right as I have others. Eggs now half-price.

M. R. JACOBUS, Box 3-W, RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

## HERE IT IS FOR \$4.00

A GREAT BIG HAND GRINDER that will save its cost several times a year and will furnish one to two bushels per hour of fresh ground corn, oats, peas, dry bone, oyster shells, nut shells, dry stale bread, etc., for poultry feed, or will grind table meal for family use.

A child can operate it. Thousands sold annually. Shipping weight 40 lbs. We also build a full line of Power Feed Mills, San-

son Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines, Hardware Specialties. Ask for Catalogs, stating line in which you are interested Stover Mfg. Co., 321 Plymouth St., Freeport, Ill.

\*\*\* All readers are invited to write us their experiences in poultry raising. Tell us of your greatest difficulties and how you overcome them.

ing more than a barrel, the head of which makes a very good operating table. A second barrel or a box should be provided upon which to place the instruments where they may be conveniently reached.

Secure the bird with the cords and weights by placing a loop of one set around the legs and permitting the weight to hang over the side of the barrel, while the wings are secured in a like manner with the other cord. Next pluck the feathers from a space about the size of a silver dollar, directly in front of the hip. A sponge and basin of water, into which a few drops of disinfectant has been placed, should be provided. With the sponge moisten the feathers surrounding the plucked area, to keep them out of the way. Just moisten enough to destroy their fluffiness otherwise they are liable to interfere with the operation. With the fingers of the left hand locate the last two ribs as the incision is made between these two ribs, and just below their junction with the back bone. Before making the incision pull the skin as far back as possible, this is done so that the incision in the skin and the one through the muscular wall of the abdomen will not, come directly over each other when the operation is finished. Still holding the skin back as described above make an incision about one inch in length through both skin and flesh underneath. Carefully keeping about midway between the ribs. As soon as the incision is made insert the spreaders exercising care to see that the grooved ends each rest securely against either rib. A thin silky appearing membrane covering the intestines will now be visible and this must be punctured. The hook end of the small probe being used for that purpose. With the blunt end carefully press the intestines to one side. If the light is good the testicle should now be plainly visible and lying close up to the back at the upper end of incision. As before mentioned this should be similar in size and shape to a medium bean.

From now on the procedure will vary a trifle depending upon the style of instruments used. If the canula and horse-hair loop are used the instrument must be carefully inserted, the testicle snared with the loop and severed by drawing the loose end of the hair upward, then remove the detached organ with the tweezers or spoon as the case may be. There are several types of instruments for the actual removal of the organs therefore one has an opportunity to indulge his fancy in selecting his set. Beginners sets usually contain the canula, although a majority of operators prefer an instrument of another style. Few if any experienced operators use the canula and loop. Just why it is recommended to beginners we are unable to say.

Experienced operators remove both organs from one side, but it is not advisable for the beginner to attempt this until a little experience is gained. Where both organs are to be removed from one side it is always advisable to remove the lower one first otherwise there is very liable to be a little bleeding that will obscure the lower one and make its removal difficult and also dangerous.

As soon as the operation is completed

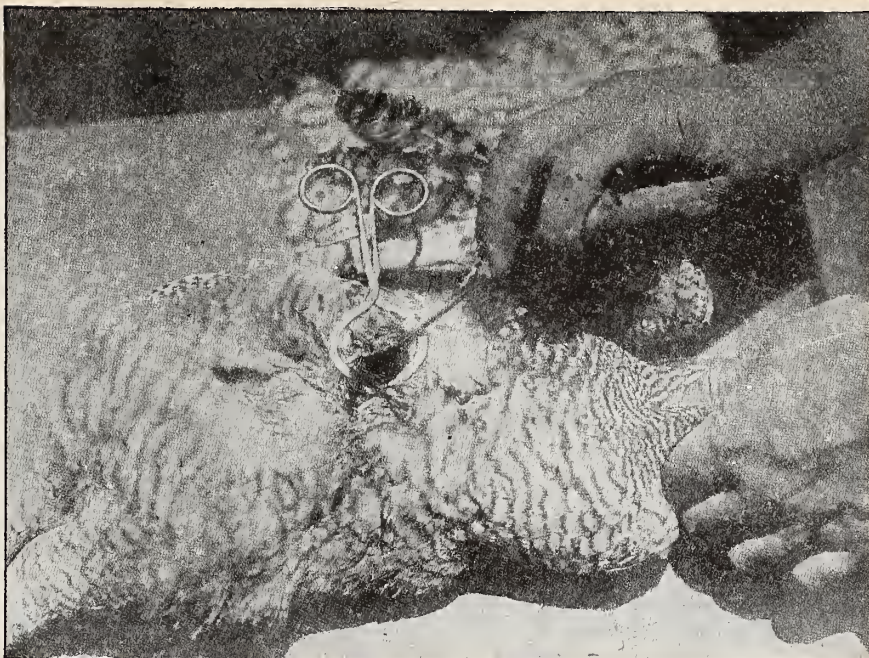


Figure 2. Showing spreader in place. The small light speck between the jaws of the spreader shows the position of the testicle.

remove the spreaders from the incision and the cords from the legs and wings and place the birds in a light airy well bedded pen, minus roosts and permit the birds to remain quiet a few hours after which they should be fed regularly, a

soft food of some description being preferable. They should be given all they will eat and fresh water should be kept before them at all times. After two or three days examine each bird carefully to see if any have developed wind puffs

**URBAN FARMS, PINE RIDGE, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Stock and eggs for sale from our prize winning strains of White Rocks, Black Langshans, Anconas and White La Breese. Eggs only from Black Tailed White Japanese, Mille Fleur and Silkie Bantams and Tom Barrons best strain S. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes.

1916 MATING LIST NOW READY.

**DO YOU WANT WINTER EGGS?** Then secure some of Sands' Bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorns. EGGS from Trap-nested Matings headed by males from high producing dams. Sands' Leghorns are the big, vigorous, bred-to-and-do-lay kind. They mean profit to their owners. Why not own a few? Write your wants today. Choice breeding cockerels \$3 to \$5. Baby Chicks.

**LEROY E. SANDS, Box W, HAWLEY, PA.**

**TOLMAN FRESH AIR STRAIN**

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Eggs for hatching. Now is the time to hatch your broilers. Order now.

**JOSEPH TOLMAN, R. F. D, ROCKLAND, MASS.**

**1896 AMERICA'S BEST BUFF WYANDOTTES 1916**

For the past twenty years I have been winning the best prizes at the best shows. I have the best male line in the world today. My recent Boston winnings, January 1916, 1st and 5th cocks, 3rd and 6th hens, 1st cockerel, 3rd pen, shape and color and cup for championship male on 1st cockerel. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**ANDREW RIDDELL, R. No. 6, GREENWICH, N. Y.**

**MOORE'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS WINNERS AT THE LEADING SHOWS**

Cockerels, \$5 and \$10 each. Pullets, \$3 to \$10 each.

**EGGS**—Selected matings, \$2.00 for 15; \$8 for 100. Special matings \$5 for 15. Winning and exhibition birds. Improve your female line by birds or eggs from our yards.

**MOORE BROS. MOSCOW, N. Y.**

**PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS** Prove their superior quality by winning at the great Cleveland Show, January 3-5, 1916: 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3-5 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel, 1-4-5 pullet, 1-2 pen. This grand winning on male birds proves conclusively where to purchase new males for either exhibition or breeding purposes.

*Hundreds of Grand Exhibition and Breeding Birds*

Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets fit to put into any breeding pen. Birds of standard weight, grand type, excellent color and fine head points. In fact birds of that high quality that have made Puritans famous throughout all America. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free 1916 Sales List.

**BESUDEN BROS. Box 2-W, Evanston Station, CINCINNATI, OHIO**

around the incision. If any are found, puncture the skin with a needle or with the point of a pocket knife.

At the end of ten days or two weeks the wound should be entirely healed, then the birds may be allowed to use regular perches if they so desire. They may also be allowed to range, but do not forget to feed regularly of some ration designed for meat production as they should now be grown rapidly and induced to put on as much flesh as possible.

The cost of feeding a capon to marketable age will vary, of course, with locality and the price of feed stuffs. A conservative estimate would place it from seventy-five cents to one dollar. As compared to the cockerel the difference in price will be about as follows: The average cockerel at eight months of age should weight six pounds and at top price would bring twenty cents per pound or one dollar and twenty cents. On the other hand the Capon at eight months of age will weight if properly fattened, ten pounds and bring twenty-five to thirty cents per pound on the average, making a difference of from one dollar and thirty cents to one dollar and eighty cents in favor of the Capon.

\*\*\* What is your favorite breed? Just tell us all about it explaining why you believe them superior to others.

**THE POULTRYMAN'S TEXT BOOK**

We have just received from the O. B. Andrews Company, Box A-W-303 Chattanooga, Tenn., a book bearing the above title. The book consists of forty-six pages and in addition to describing "The Reel Line" of poultry supplies, contains much practical information that should prove of value to every person engaged in poultry raising. O. B. Andrews the president of the above company and a practical poultryman is the author of the book. In writing it he has made use of his long years of experience with poultry and his statements carry the conviction that only the experienced can put into words. The Andrews Poultry Specialties include everything needed in the poultry yard from a colony house down to the simplest remedy. Many concerns would put a price on a book of this kind, but this is not Mr. Andrews way of doing business. To express his feelings in this matter we will quote from a recent letter in which he says:—"Although this book has been issued at an enormous cost, we will not charge for them, but will give them distribution throughout America to any one desiring them—free of charge". Readers of A. P. W. should avail themselves of the opportunity to secure one of these books and write for it without delay. A postal card will do.

**SMALL POULTRYMEN ON TOP**

No Longer at a Disadvantage—Can Buy Prepared Chick Feed

More than one small poultryman, looking over the prize-winners at a poultry show, has felt that the big poultry raisers have an advantage over him. The big man can buy his grains in large quantities and feed just the right grain elements to produce healthy chicks; but recently the small poultryman has bought grains blindly, and the results from poorly mixed feeds have not always been satisfactory.

Now, however there are many chick feeds on the market. Among them is the H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed, made by The H-O Company of Buffalo, which is properly balanced to grow healthy chicks.

H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Seed contains oatmeal. It also contains other grains, cut small and steam cooked. This process removes much of the moisture in the grain and makes it all easily digestible by the little chicks. Many poultrymen feed it for the first three or four weeks with very good results.

**SALE OF WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Selected White Wyandottes breeding females at two and three dollars each and males from three dollars up is the announcement of Harrison C. Dawes, Prop., Marborough, N. Y., Specialty Breeder of White Wyandottes in this issue. If any reader of A. P. W. is in need of first class White Wyandottes for future breeders these prices should certainly appeal to them. While Mr. Dawes is only a small breeder, he is willing to stake his reputation on the quality of his stock and will guarantee satisfaction in every instance. To save time we would suggest that you order from his "ad" and explain clearly just what you want.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**

Twelve firsts at three 1915 shows, also 1st pullet, cockerel, cock, pen and 4th hen at Brooklyn Show. Choice breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited. Horseshoe Poultry Yards, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

**USE DIAMOND EGG BOXES**

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

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

**Evergold Buff Dottes**—Elegant illustrated catalog giving our methods of feeding and breeding Buff Wyandottes, only 20 cents. Price list and mating list free.

ROCKY RUN FARMS, Box 40, NORTHFIELD, OHIO W. G. Marshall, Prop. Gerald Williams, Mgr. Poultry Dept.

**YANT'S BARRED ROCKS**

Won the Diamond Special for Best display at the Chicago Coliseum, December, 1914. They are the kind you have long been looking for. Write me.

JOHN W. YANT, Route 24, CANTON, OHIO

**ILLINOIS PIGEON LOFTS**

My Jacobins, Pouters, Fantails and Record Homers have won at the leading shows in the West. Thirty-five varieties, several hundreds birds for sale. Write me your wants.

CHARLES A. BARTLING

108 E. Mason Street, Springfield, Ill.



**Rowans Black Spanish**

Blue ribbon winners at America's leading show Panama-Pacific, Boston and Madison Square Garden, Chicago. If you want stock that will win in any competition I can furnish your needs.

If you want eggs that will hatch prize winners I have the quality you want.

**Try Black Spanish**

They are healthy, vigorous and prolific layers of large white eggs. Hatching eggs \$5.00 per thirteen. Each additional thirteen \$4.00.

R. A. ROWAN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



This sturdy looking Buff Orpington male is the product of Owens Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., whose buff Orpingtons have been making history during the past few years. They have won high honors in the most prominent shows both for themselves and in the hands of customers. They made the phenomenal record of every first prize at the Madison Square Garden in December, 1911, an achievement that every breeder covets but one that is seldom realized. Eggs from Owen Farms Buffs are now quoted at one half the regular prices or as low as \$12.50 for 100 eggs. There is still time to hatch a few winners as it is generally conceded that June hatched chicks make the best colored show specimens.—W. A. W.

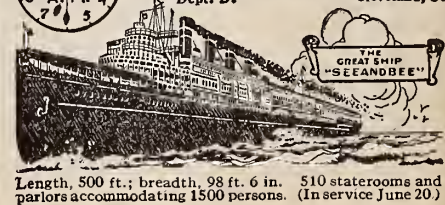
**A Good Night's Rest Be it East or West**

Whether your trip takes you East or West—break its monotony. Get one night of refreshing rest on a veritable floating hotel with every convenience for comfort and enjoyment. The great ship "Seandbee," the largest and most costly steamer on the inland waters of the world, and steamers "City of Erie" and "City of Buffalo."

**Fare \$3** Cleveland and Buffalo Daily: and May 1st to Dec. 1st  
 Leave Cleveland—8:00 p. m. (Cen. Time)  
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The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company Dept. D. Cleveland, O.



## FIGHT POULTRY LICE AND MITES

By J. G. Ha'pin and J. B. Hayes

(Continued from page 615)

adapted to use on small chicks. They should be applied on warm days. When dipping fowls, grasp them by the legs and then slowly dip, tail first, into the solution, being careful not to get any into the eyes. Over a draining board squeeze the dip out of the feathers and release the chickens.

### Common Chicken Mites Worst

The most troublesome of all the external parasites of poultry is the common chicken mite.

These mites multiply very rapidly during the warm weather and often cause serious losses before their presence is discovered. Sometimes mites become so numerous as to kill some of the flock, or the flock suffers from the infestation and fails to produce a normal number of eggs. In the case of young growing chicks, they fail to make a normal growth.

The badly infested hens usually cease laying and become poor in flesh. The feathers have a tendency to become rough and sometimes drop out. Some individuals have diarrhoea and are almost unable to get down from the perch or back again. At other times, the flock shows good judgment and deserts the house to roost in trees and other places free from parasites.

Setting hens are often killed by mites. Being confined in the nest makes them continuously subject to the attacks of the mites. Sometimes the hens become sick and desert the nest. In either case, the hatch is almost certain to be destroyed.

### Mites Work at Night

At other times, the mites are not numerous enough to injure the hen, but prove deadly to the little chicks. They attack them when they are hatched and suck so much of their blood that the chicks soon die. Sometimes the mites will infest the house or coop where growing chicks are roosting and attack those roosting nearest to the wall and kill them in a single night, the next night another is killed, and thus if nothing is done to stop the ravages of the mite the entire lot is lost.

This mite is a small spider of a red color when full of blood and of a yellowish white color when hungry. It has sharp mouth parts which it inserts into the flesh of the fowl's body to obtain blood.

The mite is found hidden about the house in the day time for as a rule, it does not stay on the hen during the day except when she is brooding or laying, or when the house becomes badly infested. The mites are usually found hidden in the cracks and crevices in the walls of the house near the perches, in the nests, and in cracks in other parts of the house.

### These Pests Dislike Oil

The mites are best discovered by examining the bottoms of the nests and by removing one of the perches and looking under it where it was joined to the house or frame. They usually hide

in the darker parts of the house, appearing as patches which have a powdery appearance.

A little kerosene or crude oil poured into the cracks and crevices about the roosts will usually cause the mites to swarm out and in case none are seen in the house, it is well to test for them in this way.

### Whitewash or Fumigate Thoroughly

The methods of treatment consist of either spraying or fumigating the house thoroughly. Fumigation will not be a success unless the house can be tightly closed. Then proceed in this manner:

Remove all of the litter from the floor and nests, also remove all droppings and other filth. Then having tightly closed all windows and doors, burn two or three pounds of sulphur in a shallow dish, being careful to guard against fire by placing the sulphur in a large dish or basin and putting this basin in a larger dish that contains water. Leave the house closed for two or three hours and then open all doors and windows. Be careful to air the house thoroughly before the hens return to it and leave the doors and windows open so as to get the odor of the fumes out of the house as quickly as possible. Remember that successful fumigation of this sort will be deadly to any kind of animal life, so all hens must be out of the house and kept away until the house is thoroughly aired. In most houses, spraying proves more satisfactory. The common materials for spraying are: whitewash, kerosene, crude oil, coal tar disinfectants, crude carbolic acid and various other mixtures.

One of the most satisfactory methods

\*\*\* If you like A. P. W. tell your friends about it. Let them share some of the good things.

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

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

PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN

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Stock and Eggs For Sale.

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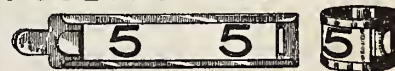
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Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on sevef colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100.

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EGGS AND BABY CHICKS FOR SALE FROM 1916 WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON.

SETH W. MORTON BOX 124, ALBANY N. Y.

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We won A. P. A. Grand Prize Medal for Best in American clsas at last New York, Palace Show.  
THEODORE S. HEWKE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

## BABY CHICKS-HATCHING EGGS-BREEDERS

White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, both combs, Barred Rocks, Light and Dark Brahmas, S. C. W. and B. Leghorns. Utility and Show Quality. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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## 3 FIRSTS, 5 SECONDS, 3 THIRDS, 3 FOURTHS, 3 FIFTHS

Our 1915-1916 Combined Winnings, Chicago and Madison Square Garden on home raised birds.

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Write for the finest mating list of the year. Rankins Reds will help you. Eggs now half price.

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## Fellows' Famous Farm Raised Buff Wyandottes

Winning at Rochester, N. Y. December 1914 best exhibit, color and shape special on pullets, 11 ribbons on 12 entries. Batavia, N. Y. January 1915 1-2 cocks, 1-3 cockerels, 1st pen and 2 hen, 2 pullet. Cleveland, Ohio, January 1915. 1st hen, 2 pen, 3rd pullet, 10 cockerel, this was National Meet of the Buff Wyandotte Breeders Club. Send for mating list. Mention A. P. W.

E. B. FELLOWS, R. F. D. 1, SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

## Keller's Wyandottes

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITES. Line bred for 31 years. One of the oldest strains in America. Winners of thousands of premiums at Madison Square Garden, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, during the past 29 years. They have the size, shape, color and narrow lacing that puts the Keller stamp on them. Choice stock to spare that are real bargains. If you wish to raise fine show stock and high class stock birds that are heavy layers try us. Eggs from the finest matings \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting, also the finest Golden Sebright Bantams. Large circular.

IRA C. KELLER, Expert Judge, Brookside Stock Farms, Box 25, PROSPECT, OHIO



White Orpingtons at Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., have long been noted for their superior quality and they have many show room victories to their credit. The hen shown above is one of the Owen Farms recent winners and she illustrates the sensible and profitable type of the Owen Farms White Orpingtons.

is to make a good fresh whitewash and stir a pint of crude carbolic acid or one of the coal tar disinfectants into each gallon of the whitewash. Then spray all parts of the house. Be careful to cover with a good coating of whitewash the bottoms of the nests, the cracks and crevices about the roosts, and in the walls. Every hiding place must be reached. If possible, remove all nests, roosts and other apparatus and treat them separately. Another method of spraying is to use one part of crude carbolic acid to fifteen parts of kerosene oil.

The reliable coal tar disinfectants are also satisfactory when applied at the rate of one part of the disinfectant to forty or fifty parts of water. Kerosene emulsion is also often used and will be found satisfactory if well applied and frequently used. In fact, any good "contact" insecticide may be used, but should be thoroughly applied and then repeated in the course of a few days.

Perhaps it would be well to add, that all eggs laid in the house while it is thoroughly saturated with one of the coal tar disinfectants or crude carbolic acid will have a decided flavor. The house needs to be thoroughly aired.

**Wood Preservatives Expel Mites**

Excellent success may be had in ridding the houses of mites by painting the roosts and nests with one of the wood preservatives. From observation it has been decided that if the roosts and nests are painted once every year or two there will be no trouble from mites in the

house. In applying paints of this kind saturate all of the cracks, crevices and joints carefully.

When building a new poultry house, it is an excellent plan to paint the studding before putting on the sheeting. Then paint all parts of the nests, roosts, dropping boards, before putting them together. If this is carefully done, all of the cracks and crevices will be free from mites for a long time.

**BREEDING STOCK NOW HALF PRICE**

In a recent letter H. G. Richardson, Etra, N. J., breeder of S. C. Buff Leghorns and Buff Plymouth Rocks, advises that he will start a special sale of breeding stock on June 1st. Mr. Richardson refers to this as a half price sale, so we assume that he has some special bargains in tested breeders as the birds he is offering are those used in his breeding pens the past season. He further states that all stock is sold on a money back guarantee, that is, it must be just as represented and come up to the customer's expectations in every particular or it may be returned and the full purchase price will be refunded. Mr. Richardson has adopted for his motto, "Square and honest dealing with all" and from what we know of his business dealings we believe that he lives up to every letter of the motto.

Readers of this magazine desiring to purchase stock of either of the above varieties should get his prices before placing orders elsewhere.

**CARVER REDUCES EGG PRICES**

After the 15th inst. A. A. Carver, Seville, Ohio, breeder of Rhode Island Reds, Red and Speckled Sussex will make some big reductions in the prices of eggs for hatching. It is not necessary for us to call attention to the quality of Mr. Carver's productions as his show record in each of the three varieties is sufficient evidence that they are of the highest quality. Fortunately Mr. Carver is so located that he has a separate farm upon which to keep each variety thereby giving them the advantage of generous range, one of the important factors in the production of quality poultry. His announcement will be found on the second editorial page and should prove of interest to all those interested in either variety. There is still plenty of time to hatch chicks, in fact many breeders prefer June hatched chicks to those hatched at any other season. The Sussex owing to their rapid growth do particularly well when hatched at this time and we would advise all those wishing to take up this variety to take advantage of Mr. Carver's special offer.

\*\*\* Why not try and get a few subscribers for A. P. W.? We have a very liberal proposition that will interest you.

\*\*\* A. P. W. stands back of its advertisers. Read our guarantee on the first page.

**Schneller's Partridge Rocks**

Eggs that will hatch, \$3 and \$5 per setting. HERMAN J. SCHNELLER, R. D. 2, BETHLEHEM, PA

**PAULDING'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**

My prices on exhibition, breeding birds or eggs for hatching will interest you. Write today Clayton Paulding, Greenville, Ill.

**Barker's Black Langshans**

An established strain that has won highest honors at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, etc., year after year.

M. S. BARKER, THORNTOWN, IND.

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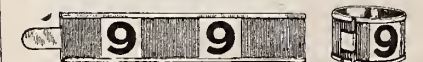
Winners at Baltimore and Richmond My birds will be mated January 1st and after January 10th I will have eggs for hatching. Write C. H. BOSCHEN, ASHLAND, VA

**Old Trusty Incubator Still Less than \$10**  
650,000 in use. Write for free book. M. M. JOHNSON CO. Clay Center - Nebraska

**Silver Campines - Wyandottes**

Winners at the leading shows. Choice birds at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

R. D. REIDER Route 2, MIDDLETOWN, PENNA.



**COLORED LEG BANDS**

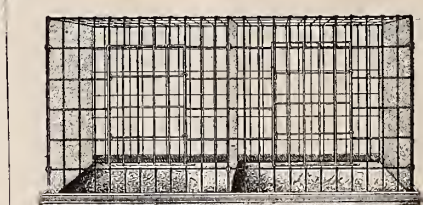
Big Black Figures on White Background All colors, all sizes for all fowls and pigeons. Birds identified without handling. Baby chick bands, 18 colors, not numbered. The best band in the world today. Samples and catalogue FREE. A. P. SPILLER, Dept. B, Beverly, Mass.

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Did you read about the man that gave some chickens away and tied 25 cents on their legs and came out ahead? Put 'em all to work—There should not be a chicken on the place that isn't earning money—Get my new Big Free Book. Tells of Chickens, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, Incubators, Brooders and poultry fixings of all kinds. Henry Steinmesch, Pres. 33 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

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## Summer Care of Breeding Stock

Editor *American Poultry World*:

In reply to yours of March 24th, in regard to the care of breeding stock during the summer and keeping fowls and houses free from lice and mites, would advise that after June 1st, if our orders are all filled, we separate the males from the females, disposing of any we do not care to carry over for sales birds or for our own use the next season. Sometimes we take a few of our best females that want to set at that time and make up a few two-bird matings, with other males than they were originally mated to during the earlier part of the season.

We figure by taking a female that wants to set and breaking her up then mating her with another male, that the "get" from such a mating will be entirely by the latter male, thereby giving us a line on what quality we may expect from individual females. As a rule the offspring from these matings give us a better percentage of pullets than the earlier hatches and the quality is exceptionally good.

Last year we had a mating of a cockerel, one hen and one pullet and hatched out 45 chicks, 26 from the pullet and 19 from the hen. There were 29 pullets and 16 cockerels in this flock and the pullets produced by the pullet were practically all of exhibition quality or good breeders, but the cockerels were of poor quality. The pullets produced by the hen were fair in quality but could not compare with the cockerels, their brothers, which were rare in quality.

The males that are not in use are placed in a coop that we keep our surplus cockerels in during the fall and winter, until they are disposed of, after which we use the coop to set hens in, on our choice eggs. This is a ten by fifteen coop with two yards, one yard being eight feet high with wire netting over the top, which is entirely covered with grape vines, furnishing plenty of shade, which is quite essential if our Reds are to make a good, even molt and retain their cockerel color.

As a rule there is very little fighting after the first two or three days, but occasionally we have to take one out and coop him in one of our regular brood coops with a small yard for exercise. It is very necessary that males cooped in this way, be in a quiet, shady place or artificial shade provided.

Our females are all turned onto free range after the breeding season, first looking them over to see that no leg bands have been lost and if we find one with her band missing we give her a new band, changing her record in the book that we keep for this purpose.

We have a small coop which we use to break up broody hens. This coop is three by six feet with two roosts running lengthwise and we find this will

care for all the broody hens we have at one time. There is a portable yard that goes with this coop and we change the location a few feet every three days when we put in a fresh batch of setters. This coop and yard is located on a grassy plot back of the barn and by moving in for each new lot of setters they have plenty of green stuff.

Every three days we go through the coops in the evening and gather up any hens that may be on the nests and put them in this coop. We let them out about five o'clock of the third day and they usually return to their own coops, but should they go back on the nest again, they will be gathered up again that night and placed in the "widow coop" for three days more.



The above pullet was produced on the Irondequoit Red Farm, Ted C. Grover, Prop., and is a good illustration of the quality produced there. She won third prize and shape special at the Rochester Show, Jan. 3-8, 1916. In the accompanying article Mr. Grover tells of some of the methods in use at this farm.

With the exception of a few females that we might want to ship or enter in the early shows, they receive the Cornell laying mash and regular grain rations throughout the summer and fall, with no particular attention paid to forcing an early molt, but allowing them to molt, in their natural way, whenever they are good and ready to do so.

When we started in the poultry business we had our troubles with lice and mites, the same as others, but are troubled very little from this source now. We do not use much lice powder, except on setting hens but are great believers in blue ointment for body lice, as one application lasts a long time, if thoroughly applied. We find by keeping the males free from lice there is very little trouble from other sources. Many ins-

tructions advise using blue ointment the size of a pea, but we find we can cover very little surface with this amount and have nothing left for any nits we may find on the feathers. We melt up three or four parts of vaseline to one part blue ointment, mix well together and apply freely around the vent, under the wings and on back of head, rubbing it quite thoroughly. After such treatment, if well done, biddy is "all set" for six months or more.

We have tried various disinfectants for roosts and nests but find crude carbolic acid and kerosene most satisfactory, as coal tar preparations that are mixed with water, have a tendency to run off from dusty surfaces and will not soak into the cracks and wood like oil and are not as lasting. We use one pint crude carbolic to a gallon of oil which is a strong mixture and a lasting one. We use a large paint brush and apply it to the roosts so heavy that it runs off, being particular to get it on the under side and into all cracks. We use this same mixture to spray the nests and find that once a month is all that is required to keep everything free from mites.

We have found out by experience that lice infested "Reds" have a tendency to produce white feathers, which is foreign color and we cannot afford to harbor them in any way, shape or form, and you will find our birds as free from them as it is possible to have them. T. C. Grover, Manager, Irondequoit, N. Y.

## What is the Real Value of Eggs for Hatching?

Editor *American Poultry World*:

There seems to be a great difference in the prices charged by poultry raisers for eggs to use for hatching purposes. At the present time there is very little information by which one can judge what eggs for hatching are really worth. In the farm publications and the poultry journals we see advertisements in which eggs for hatching are offered for sale at prices ranging from fifty cents to fifteen dollars or more per setting.

A person raising poultry and doing it on a business basis, should be particularly interested in one or more of the following three phases of the poultry enterprise: table poultry, which is determined by the dressed weight, which is produced at a minimum cost; egg production, which can be accurately determined only by the careful use of the trap nest, and exhibition points as determined and specified by the American Standard of Perfection.

Taking the first phase, or ambition, that of producing table poultry, into consideration—one can pay for hatching eggs according to the maximum weight of the dressed bird at different ages, and the minimum cost of producing this weight.

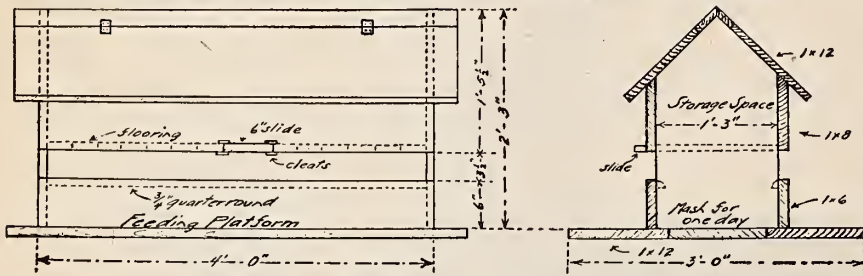
In the second phase, or that of produc-

ing market eggs, the price of such eggs for hatching could be determined in this way, a person may have a flock of hens, and will tell you that they are good layers or that they are great layers. Either of these recommendations, of course, are good, as far as they go. They are, however, absolutely indefinite, unless the argument can be backed up by an actual record of the number of eggs laid for a certain number of fowls. Eggs for hatching from a flock of hens where no record is kept of the number of eggs laid are worth the market price for table eggs and that only. When you are asked to pay more than this price for a setting of eggs, such a price should be regulated by the trap nest record of the particular fowls whose eggs you are buying.

The average hen in America lays less than one hundred eggs per year. At the

knowledge must be used in building up profitable lines of utility poultry.

In the third, or last phase of poultry keeping, that of exhibition, the price that we can afford to pay for eggs for hatching should be determined almost absolutely by the number of exhibition points that the stock will score under the specifications of the American Standard of Perfection. This Standard governs the judges in practically all of the shows. No matter who raised the birds, whether or not the owner had the prestige of a long period of winnings, is immaterial. The only question that will determine the value of eggs for hatching, is the nearness to the 100% efficiency in exhibition points. Eggs from birds that score in the vicinity of 90 to 95 points, out of a possible 100, are worth a good price, because chickens which are hatched from them will be



*Non-clogging - Non-wasting - Dry Mash Hopper  
Storage capacity - a weeks supply  
for 100 hens*

A dry mash hopper designed by an A. P. W. subscriber to prevent a waste of feed. See accompanying article for full particulars.

present price of grain she is just about paying her board. If higher prices are to be paid for eggs for hatching, it must be proved beyond any doubt that the hens laying such eggs are paying a profit.

In building up a flock of utility fowls, \$15 for a setting of eggs is not much to pay, if the stock can show a high trap nest record. To be worth this amount, however, the eggs must be laid by hens that have been trap-nested through an entire year and show a record well beyond the two hundred mark, and be mated with a cock, or cockerel, whose mother had a record of at least 250 eggs in 365 consecutive days.

In buying eggs for hatching where eggs for certain birds are quoted at such a range of figures, it can be easily determined whether or not you are paying the correct price, if the actual trap nest record is given.

We should be informed along these lines, or we will use the same kind of judgment in selecting our eggs to use for hatching utility poultry as would be used by a man who has never seen a horse, going out to buy one for any particular purpose. He has read an advertisement of a draft horse for sale at \$50. Now, if this ignorant purchaser were asked to pay the market price of \$300 to \$400 for an extra good draft horse, and should refuse to have anything to do with the proposition, by presuming that he could buy a draft horse for \$50, we could expect his venture to end only in disaster, and yet, this man's method of determining values is closely followed by many people in buying eggs for hatching. More intelligence, and more

qualified to compete in any show in their class.

Eggs for hatching from exhibition birds are advertised, and sold, largely on the recommendation that they won certain prizes at certain shows. This is all very well, as far as it goes. It does not, however, go far enough, and I will tell you why. At one of the New England fairs two years ago, it was boasted and advertised that a certain man owned and exhibited birds that won every prize that was offered for that particular breed. A close investigation revealed the fact that his birds were the only ones of that particular breed, that were exhibited at this fair, at that particular time. It is not the question of whether birds have won blue ribbons at the Boston, Madison Square, or Coliseum Shows, that rightfully determine the value of the eggs for hatching, but instead, it is the number of exhibition points that they were required to score, in order to carry off the prize.

If the American people insist that it is business to buy a pig in a bag, let them go ahead and buy eggs for hatching as many of them have been doing in the past. If, however, the keen business instinct that characterizes American men and women is to be extended to the poultry business, they should avail themselves of every opportunity to secure reliable information regarding the qualifications of the birds whose eggs they are buying. J. S. Williamson, Fort Fairfield, Me.

**A NON-clogging, Non-wasting Dry Mash Hopper**

Editor American Poultry World:  
During the past ten years the writer

**WOODS LIGHT BRAHMAS.** Win—Weigh—Lay—Pay Winners at both New York Shows, Boston, Chicago Coliseum, and other large shows. Egg prices reduced and special rates on splendid breeders after June 1st.  
Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Round Brook, New Jersey

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*Columbian Rock Specialist*

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**White Cornish**

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**White Houdans Buff Wyandottes**

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**AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**  
**BUFFALO, N. Y.**



has fed dry mash to his hens from a great variety of hoppers, some of these clogged, the openings were widened then they wasted. The open type with wire screens allowed the birds to stand in and over the mash and it soon become soiled. One after another these hoppers were discarded until at last I feel that I have one which is thoroughly satisfactory and practical.

Where formerly each compartment of a continuous house had its individual hopper requiring daily filling or other attention, there is now one hopper supplying two compartments and containing a week's supply for each.

The accompanying drawing shows this hopper in detail. It can be readily installed in the partitions of continuous houses or placed on platforms indoors or out of doors as may be required.

I wish to give the Philo system credit for the bottom part of this hopper which works to perfection if not filled too full, in which it is liable to waste.

With this style one is spared the sight of his hens struggling to reach their mash along the side of a hopper, half the open space of which is covered by slats. Again one is spared the trouble of poking with sticks or the employment of other methods for freeing most of the so-called, non-clogging hoppers. In this hopper we have storage capacity for a week but supply only enough for a day's feeding by drawing out the slide in the bottom of the storage bin until that quantity has run out. This slide will not join or clog if made with a fairly loose fit.

The bottom of the storage bin may be made of ordinary flooring or ship-lap. The top is made of 1" by 12" boards with one side hinged for inside use or it can be held in place by cleats.

For the out-of-door hopper the top should be made with a greater overhang and covered with roofing paper. Of course all dimensions given are arbitrary but I have found this width to be most satisfactory as the hens can reach to the center from either side. The lumber used should be surfaced at least on one side and that side should form the inside of hopper to prevent injury to combs. It is well also to round the edges along which the hens feed.

In every hopper used having a continuous feed I found that where the opening was wide enough to feed without clogging the hens would rake the mash out with their beaks until they had it banked up to the edge of the hopper and then the waste began regardless of slats or lips of both or quarter round. With the hopper shown and described here this is absolutely impossible providing the lower part is not filled enough to allow the hens to bank the mash up to the edge and still have a surplus.

The writer has used this same principle for several years in feeding dry mash to young chicks and growing stock using, instead of six-inch sides, laths or

narrow strips. Here again dimensions are purely arbitrary, would suggest four to six inches for width of hoppers, the length will be governed by the number of chicks in flock. The openings along the sides should vary in width from an inch and a quarter for young chicks to three or three and one-half inches for Leghorn hens. W. H. Tobey, Parkdale, Oregon.

#### THE GEO. H. LEE PUBLICATIONS

The Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept., 308, Omaha, cubators and Brooders and Lee's Poultry remedies have from time to time issued many valuable and interesting booklets on poultry keeping. These publications include the following: "Pointers for the Amateur", "Mandy's Poultry School", "Lee's Poultry Book", "Common Sense Chicken Talk", "Mostly About Pork", "Secrets of Success", "Care of baby chicks" and "Pointers for Summer and Fall". Altogether over 10,000,000 copies of the above booklets have been issued. All are still in print except "Mandy's Poultry School" which is now incorporated in "Lee's Poultry Book". These books contain a vast amount of valuable advice that should prove helpful to the average poultry keeper. Any or all will be sent postpaid to those sending a one cent stamp for each copy desired. When writing mention A. P. W. and address Geo. H. Lee, Dept. 308, Omaha, Nebr.

#### FERRIS LEGHORNS AT SUMMER PRICES

Geo. B. Ferris, Prop., Ferris Leghorn Farm, 908 No. Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., is making some sweeping reductions in the price of hatching eggs and baby chicks for the months of June and July. He is also inaugurating a summer sale of breeding stock and here too, some startlingly low prices will rule. Eight weeks old pullets and cockerels are also a specialty and Mr. Ferris is now ready to quote special prices on lots of 100 or more.

He issues an interesting 32 page catalogue that contains full information regarding the methods that have been followed in building up the laying an exhibition qualities of the Ferris S. C. White Leghorns and in addition it contains a lot of valuable information about the Leghorns. This catalogue will be sent free upon request. A postal will do, just address as above and mention A. P. W.

**PERRY'S ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—BUFF ROCKS AND BLACK WYANDOTTES** win 250 prizes State Fair, Cleve. land, Hagerstown, etc. breed for eggs and beauty—Stock and eggs at low prices. Free circular,  
**LOUIS H. PERRY, Route No. 7, CLAY, N. Y.**

#### Rex's S. C. Buff Leghorns

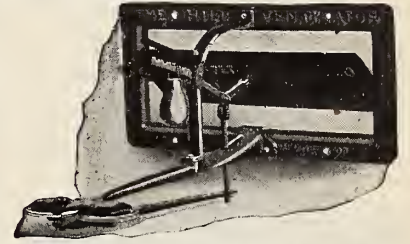
New York Palace, Buffalo, Allentown and Hagerstown winners. Choice youngsters for sale. Prices and description on request.  
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#### 5000 S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Bella Vista Strain, beautiful S. C. White Leghorns bred to lay. Many individuals with records of over 200 eggs. We will sell choice one and two year old hens at \$1.50 each and March and April hatched pullets in lots of 100 or more at 50 cents each for June delivery; 75 cents for July delivery and \$1.00 each for August and September delivery. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue free.

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#### THE HILL VENTILATOR FOR COLONY HOUSES \$5.00



Solves the problem of the houses becoming too warm in the middle of the day and the chicks crowding in the corners at night. The Hill Ventilator works automatically, always opens and shuts at the right time, needs no attention. With plenty of fresh air in the house you can raise more chicks, stronger chicks, and make a better profit.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TELLING ALL ABOUT THE INVENTION.  
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#### SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

The result of twenty years continuous breeding of this variety.  
WRITE ME FOR PRICES ON STOCK AND EGGS.

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#### S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

AMERICA'S CHAMPION WINNERS

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#### A Wonderful Achievement With Columbian Wyandottes

In the two most remarkable classes of Columbian Wyandottes ever shown my birds practically made a clean sweep, viz: At New York State Fair and New York Palace Show. These winnings were:

Syracuse—2nd and 4th cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th pullet, 1st and 2nd pen.

Palace—1st cockerel in a class of 23; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, pullet in a class of 25, 1st pen in a class of 8, 3rd hen in a class of 13.

I won the Wilburtha Championship Challenge Cup which represents the Championship for the year in this variety.

No such winnings were ever made by any other Columbian Wyandottee breeder. My birds are beyond comparison and I have a large selection in young stock to sell. Yards are mated. Mating list ready January 20th.

**Chas. D. Cleveand, Sunnybrook Farm, Box W, Eatontown, N. J.**

#### FIRST PRIZE BUFF ROCK PULLET at Madison Square Garden, 1916

Was hatched July 1st, 1915, commenced laying January 1, 1916. Many of the best Buff Rocks are hatched in June. My superb matings of World's Fair Champions and Madison Square Garden Winners will be continued until June 15th. **HATCH YOUR WINNERS NOW.**

**C. R. BAKER,**

**Box W,**

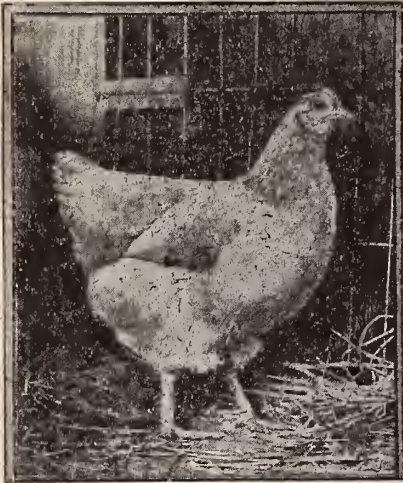
**ABILENE, KANSAS**

## PRODUCING BUFF COLOR

By C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kansas

(Continued from page 616)

color of the males including neck, hackle, back, saddle, coverts, furnishings, wing surface should all be the same tone of Buff taking the melanic lustre of the male feathering into consideration. Avoid males carrying a lighter top color than that on their lower body, they are very difficult to handle. We will select our females as near the same tone of Buff as that carried on the breast and lower body of the male heading the mating. Females a trifle darker than the male may be safely used the result being a few rather dark Buff pullets but they are nevertheless good breeders. Likewise females too light for the male will produce many very light Buff cockerels, some too light. We can go just so far with Nature and then she calls a halt and her law is for Buff males to steadily breed out lighter in color and the females to breed out darker, very similar to the Barred Plymouth Rock in this respect. Avoid extremes in mating, light or dark. Unless the lines are



A fine Buff Plymouth Rock female from the yards of C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kansas. Mr. Baker has been highly successful in producing Buffs of quality and on page 617 appears an article on the production of Buff color in which he gives some very valuable advice on this interesting subject.

right it plays havoc and with the lines right it will throw bad specimens. Some practice double mating as their Barred brethren do but for a good, successful single mating which is desired, keep as near the happy medium of good, sound, sensible Buff color on both male and female as possible. It can be done successfully. I have covered the fundamental principles as I see and know them to be. Now, after you have produced your stock and are examining the results of your work in this beautiful, fascinating color, use Nature's good old day light to do so.

ALL breeders of Buff varieties, especially those with limited experience, will, no doubt find much of value in the above article on the production of Buff color. C. R. Baker, the author has had many years experience in breeding Buff Plymouth Rocks and is well qualified to discuss the problems sur-

# American Poultry Association

THE poultry industry of this country amounts to approximately one billion dollars per annum. The American Poultry Association is the largest international live stock organization in the world and its membership has doubled and tripled during the last five years. On its roll are the leading breeders and representative poultrymen of Canada and every State in the Union.

Every breeder, fancier, man and woman in the United States and Canada who is interested in poultry of any kind should join this great organization.

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The Standard of Perfection is the official guide in this country and Canada for selecting, valuing and judging poultry. It gives a close and detailed description of every Standard breed and variety of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, with many illustrations from living models. This book is published by the American Poultry Association at great expense and is the accepted authority. You can not raise and sell Standard-bred poultry satisfactorily without this Standard of Perfection. Prices, postpaid, from the publishers of this paper: Cloth binding, \$2; leather binding, \$2.50. Send all orders to American Poultry Publishing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

As a member your poultry interests will be promoted and safeguarded. You may compete for the association diplomas and gold and special medals at the shows, and be entitled to all the help that honest organized effort can give you.

You will have a voice in shaping the course and policy of the association, making it recognized by nations and governments. Your name should be one of the thousands of the honored members of this organization. We urge you to write immediately for information and application blank. Address

E. E. RICHARDS, Pres.

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Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mansfield, Ohio.

rounding the production of Buff color. His success in producing specimens of merit is proven by his record in leading shows both east and west especially during the past season when he won the blue at both Madison Square Garden and the Panama-Pacific Exposition. We mention this merely to show that he is successful in producing the shade of Buff demanded by the Standard and is therefore in position to speak authoritatively on how it is accomplished. While he has had experience with several varieties he is at present, and has for several years back, devoted his attention to the Buff Plymouth Rocks, a variety that he believes is not receiving its full measure of attention from breeders in general. Mr. Baker's sentiments on this point are forcibly expressed in a letter of recent date in which he says:—"It is my candid opinion that the Buff Plymouth Rock has never been given a fair shake by poultry breeders in general, for they have good qualities in such abundance that they should appeal to many more breeders than are now handling them. I am sure if they are given a fair trial in comparison with other varieties that they will hold their own with any of them.

"A few seasons back the Buffs won an egg laying contest in England and on several occasions they have finished well up among the leaders. They combine every good quality demanded by a general purpose fowl and lay as many dollars worth of eggs in a season as any of them while there is ample room for any who care to exercise their ability along the line of producing charming color.

"In my mind if more of our older established breeds were handled consistently instead of eternally booming something new it would work out to better advantage to the poultry world in general. It is both discouraging and disgusting to the true fancier to have so many new breeds, whose true value is so little known, clamoring for recognition every year, thereby detracting from the more stable varieties which have been established by years of careful work on the part of our veteran breeders. I think it is being badly overdone. Some of these newcomers have merits I will admit, but what have they that we cannot duplicate in the breeds which we already have? It has a tendency to retard the advances in what should have first consideration. Some boom these newcomers with unfounded statements, milk the proposition for all it is worth and then take up something else. I do not call these fellows fanciers, neither do I see where they are doing our industry any good by their commercialized, whimsical methods. I am sure that some of the older heads will agree with me in this. Booms as a rule, do not indicate a healthy growth of anything and if we could only learn to be as steady and patient as our English cousins

**WHEN THE KNOCKERS KNOCK**

When the scoffers scoff and the mockers mock,  
And the knockers stand at the side and knock,  
Just roll up your sleeves and buckle in,  
And stick to your task and you're bound to win.

If the thing's worth while you are sure to hear  
The doubters doubt and jeerers jeer,  
For never a victory has risen yet  
But somewhere the jibes of the wise has met.

So, deaf to the scoffers, just work along,  
And stick to your dream till you know it's wrong,  
And toss them a smile when you hear folks mock,  
It's a healthy sign when the knockers knock.

Detroit Free Press.

I am satisfied that we would be better off."

There is much truth in Mr. Baker's statement regarding the new varieties. All claims made for them, can be made and truthfully too,—for some of our older varieties that are being neglected in the craze for something new. While the Buff Plymouth Rocks have not suffered the same neglect as some of their cousins they have not commanded the attention that their sterling qualities merit. They offer grand opportunities as they are truly an all around fowl, one that fills the demands of the fancier as well as the utility breeder. They are an American production and as such deserve their full measure of attention from American breeders.—W. A. W.

\*\*\* Why not send A. P. W. to a friend 10c pays for a four months trial subscription.

**FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS**

Champion and Grand Champion display winners at Forest City Fair, Cleveland, Ohio, 1915. If you want to know more about "America's Greatest Strain of White Rocks", write for free catalogue of show winnings and prices.

GUY DAILY,

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In the greatest Buff Leghorn classes of the year at Madison Square Garden and the Panama-Pacific my birds won 10 regular prizes and two specials. Still have some choice stock for sale. Eggs at \$3 to \$10 per setting from selected matings. Other matings \$8 per 100. MARATHON, N. Y.

L. E. MERIHEW,

**VIERHELLERS'**

**SUNBURST STRAIN—BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Our young stock is ready to show. If you want to win at the early shows, we can furnish you the birds to win. Write us at once.

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Breeders of Sterling Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex

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OUR 1916 BREEDERS AT HALF PRICE. This is your chance to get some of our choicest stock at extremely low prices. Our birds have won at such shows as N. Y. State Fair, Greater Buffalo, Rochester N. Y., etc. Orders taken now for July delivery.

Ours are the Profitable Kind.

**PALMER'S WHITE ROCKS**

Strong and vigorous.

Baby Chicks. Satisfaction assured.

Layers-Payers COCKS—HENS—COCKERELS Breeders-Winners  
Let us surprise you with our quotations.

Hatching eggs. Bank reference. Genesee Valley Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.

THE GLEN POULTRY FARM,

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Further information and a 48 page poultry book free for the asking. Mention dealer's name.

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BOSTON WINNERS

Best Single Winter Egg Record at Storrs Egg Contest, 1914-15. Breeding or show stock.

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A few surplus pullets for sale. No eggs for sale this year.

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**ENGER'S BARED ROCK FARM**

Ohio's Foremost Strain of Bared Rocks. If it is a prize winner you want, write us today. Prices reasonable. Send for descriptive booklet. Fifteen acres devoted to Bared Rocks. GEORGE W. ENGER, Station W, BEDFORD, OHIO

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**

We have the birds to help strengthen your flock. For prices and descriptions write

GEO. W. WHITE,

HAMILTON, MD

**IDEALIZE YOUR FLOCK**

**Wellcome's Famous 'Ideal' Trap Nest**

shows which hen laid the egg, highest efficiency, least attention lowest net cost. Write now for prices and proof.

F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Maine

**FERNBROOK WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Won at the Great National White Wyandotte Club meet at Buffalo, best display by more than double the points scored by our nearest competitor. Winners at Boston, 1915 and 1916. Also winners of all blue ribbons at six other prominent shows in the last two seasons. A few choice breeding cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets left for sale.

Eggs from the ten finest exhibition matings we ever put together \$5 per 15, \$9.00 per 30, \$13 per 45, \$25 per 100. Utility eggs \$8 per 100. It will pay you to send for our free 16 page 1916 mating list giving description of our 10 superb matings, winnings, illustrations, etc.

FERNBROOK FARM.

Arthur C. Bouck, Mgr., Box C, Menands Road,

ALBANY, N. Y

## VACCINE TREATMENT OF POULTRY DISEASES

By Dr. B. A. Beach and Prof. J. H. Halpin of Wisconsin State University

(Continued from page 617)

**Question 3.**—Are fowls that have had roup and have recovered, either with or without vaccine treatment, liable to be carriers of the disease?

In our opinion this is a difficult question to answer, and although observations have been made that would tend to show that fowls that had recovered from roup were carriers of the disease, yet in our estimation there has nothing yet been reported or observed here that could be called at all conclusive.

We have noted an observation made by Prof. V. A. Moore, in which it seemed to be rather well shown that fowls that had recovered did carry the disease. In our observation, however, outbreaks of roup and chicken pox have frequently occurred in flocks where no new birds had been admitted, and on farms where the birds had not mingled with birds from any other flock, the infection having supposedly been carried in on other material. The fact that this sort of outbreak frequently occurs has led us to think that many times a recovered bird is blamed for an outbreak without anything definite being known about it, when, if no new birds have been introduced, the outbreak might have occurred just the same.

We have one instance in our observations here where a bird was introduced into a healthy flock and the flock later developed the disease. At the time, we noted the fact that the bird that was introduced came from a flock that had had the roup and recovered from it. Our first outbreak of roup and chicken pox here at the station occurred in a flock of two-year old hens that had never had any stock from outside introduced into their pen or yard.

**Question 4.**—Is tuberculosis common among fowls generally and is there any reason to believe that the disease is spreading?

Our observations have shown that tuberculosis is common among fowls. Answers to questions in farm journals for several years have shown that tuberculosis was attracting attention in a wide-spread area in this country. We believe that tuberculosis is the most serious disease among fowls. The infection is being introduced into many flocks by the purchase of breeding stock and is being carried from one farm to another. Many instances have come to our attention of the spread of the disease due to careless methods of handling dead carcasses. Unless more attention is given to this disease it bids fair to become a serious menace to poultry raisers generally.

**Question 5.**—How can the every-day poultryman determine whether this disease exists in his flock?

If the poultryman finds that some of his hens become thin, and especially, if some of them become lame, he should kill one of these birds and examine the liver and spleen and if he notes the suspicious nodules should send other birds showing symptoms of the disease

to his experiment station for their examination. Most experiment stations, we believe, are now equipped to make these examinations.

Several instances have come to our attention of farmers that have never appreciated how well their poultry paid until we discovered that their flocks were infected with tuberculosis and suggested that they clean up their premises and dispose of all their poultry for one or two years. When confronted with the fact that it was necessary for them to abandon poultry raising entirely, they have all switched over and have declared that it was practically impossible for them to get along without poultry, as fowls have become an essential part of their farm business.

**Question 6.**—What is necessary to stamp out avian tuberculosis infection when its presence in the flock is discovered?

For the average farm flock it is necessary, in order to eliminate infection from the premises, to kill all fowls on the place. Those which show no lesions can be marketed, the others should be burned. The elimination of all birds showing clinical manifestations is of no avail as this is a disease which progresses slowly. Infection is present a long time before it can be detected. All litter should be removed from the houses and burned, the houses thoroughly disinfected, and the runs plowed where possible. All places under buildings where diseased hens might crawl should be boarded up. After disposing of the fowls and cleaning up, no fowls should be kept on the premises for a year. This is drastic action but experience has shown it to be the most practical method yet devised. On two different farms in this locality an attempt was made to eliminate the infection by disposing of all the adult poultry in late summer or early fall, but the disease re-appeared in the young stock some months later in both instances.

Drs. Van Es and Schalk of the North Dakota Station were able, by means of a tuberculin prepared from the avian organism, to diagnose this disease with a fair degree of accuracy. They inject the tuberculin into the comb and wattle. If the infection is present, a swelling of the wattle occurs in one to three days. Experiments are under way to determine the efficiency of this method of diagnosis.

### RED EGGS AT HALF PRICE

June is often referred to as the month of roses. It is also the month to hatch Reds especially if they are desired for the winter shows. There is another good reason for hatching June chicks this season and that is early hatches were not up to expectations, leaving a shortage of early hatched chicks that must be made up with the later ones. There are scores of A. P. W. readers who can profitably handle June chicks and we direct their attention to the half price offer of Wadsworth & Caster, Wolcott, N. Y., in another column. This firm is among the most successful producers of Rhode Island Reds both combs and their generosity in making a big reduction in the price of eggs should appeal to those who desire to continue hatching in June.

### LONE OAK POULTRY YARDS

E. B. Beck, Propr., Lone Oak Poultry Yards, Batavia, N. Y., advises that he has some two year old breeders in White Wyandottes and Mottled Anconas that he will dispose of at \$1.00 each. Just think of it \$1 for a good breeder, just an ordinary market chicken will cost you that much. If you are a preparedness advocate why not prepare for next season by securing a few of these birds now.

## DEER'S QUALITY WHITE ROCKS


EGGS — EGGS — EGGS  
Write for a mating list. Some choice birds for sale:

F. L. DEER, FARMER, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**130-Egg Incubator and Brooder**  
Freight Paid East of Rockies Both for \$10  
Hot water, double walls; copper tank—best construction. Write for Free Catalog.  
Wisconsin Incubator Co. Box 60 Racine, Wis.



**Crown Bone Cutter**  
BEST MADE Lowest in Price  
Hens fed cut green bone lay more eggs. Get a Crown Bone Cutter. Send to-day for catalogue. Wilson Bros., Box 104 Easton, Pa.



**Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-C-E-A**  
For Young Chicks  
Positively prevents losses from Gapes, Indigestion and Leg Weakness. A splendid tonic for helping chicks grow. Very economical—costs only 1c a day for 30 chicks. At all poultry supply and seed stores.  
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

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You, too, can make your chickens more profitable if you keep pen records and adopt

### KEY-RING-O LEG BANDS

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

Sizes: No. 1, Pigeon; No. 3, Baby Chick; No. 2, Medium for Mediterranean Breeds; No. 4, Large for American Breeds; No. 5, Bantam; No. 6, Extra large for Asiatic Breeds.

Send seven 2c stamps for fifteen, and get our circular "Increasing Poultry Profits." Write today, stating colors and sizes.

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**INTERVIEW WITH  
E. B. THOMPSON,  
BARRED-ROCK  
SPECIALIST**

By Editor of A. P. W.

**PART I.**

[Continued from page 614]

thought quite a little on that matter and have concluded that it was not time now for an expression of my opinion."

**Mr. Thompson's Views on the Double Mating Question**

Editor:—"Here is another question: Other than to match the birds in the exhibition pen at the show, what advantage is there in double matings? Is there any practical value, other than catering to beauty?"

Mr. Thompson:—"The show pen is only a part of the exhibition of Barred Rocks. There is the single cockerel and cock and the single pullet and hen. All should be choice—each should be beautiful."

Editor:—"You like to have them match on display and to have a general harmony of color right down the line?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Certainly, and this easily can be done."

Editor:—"Is that all we are working for, to have them match in color when on exhibition?"

Mr. Thompson:—"They should match in a pen. There should be a harmony of color, and harmony in everything in a pen of birds. Besides this there should be high quality in barring and color, as to the individuals."

Editor:—"Is there any other advantage than the one mentioned—just to have them match in color?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Yes, to breed a higher quality bird, a finer looking, handsomer bird—that is the great advantage. Just matching in color is not all by any means. There must be high individual quality in all exhibition birds."

Editor:—"Do you claim it is the double mating process that produces the most evenly barred male and female?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Yes, out and in."

Editor:—"What do you mean by the words, 'out-and-in'?"

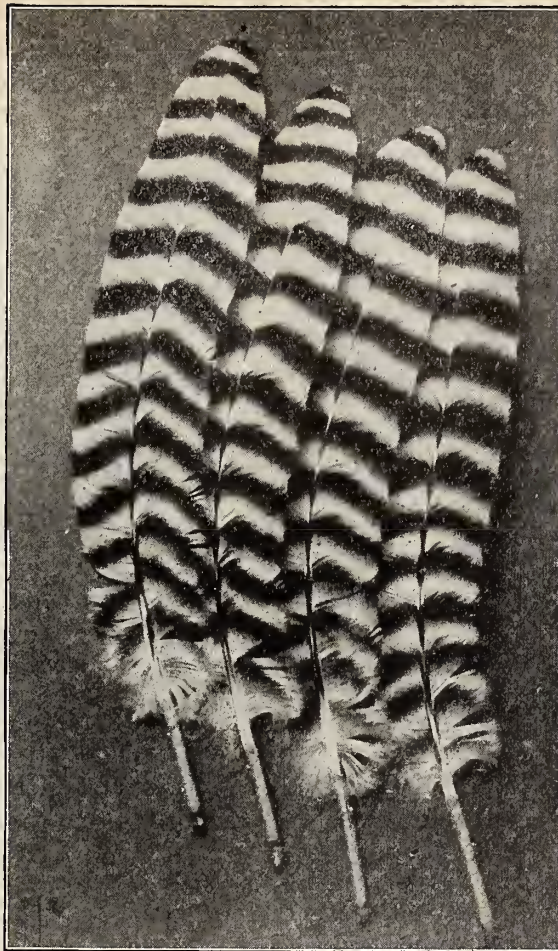
Mr. Thompson:—"The surface and the inside—no secret about that."

Editor:—"Just why is double-mating practiced?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Why do I practice it?"

Editor:—"Yes."

Mr. Thompson:—"Because the highest exhibition type of cockerel and pullet cannot be produced from the same pair of birds. You can own an exhibition pullet, competent to win a first prize, and a cockerel-bred exhibition cockerel that



The wonder of perfectly barred wings has always been among the chief objects coveted for beauty in Barred Plymouth Rocks. There is little more to be said when such regularity of barring is produced as shown in the photograph of the wing flight feathers sent by Mr. Thompson to illustrate Mr. Curtis' personal interview regarding his master breeding. Turn the page and look across the bars. Note that the light and dark bars are about equally divided. Compare them with the best shown this winter. When you find better, the Barred Plymouth Rock fanciers will be interested to see them illustrated.—F. L. S.

is of the same quality and that has the same shade of color that she has, but you

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Legalized Expert Poultry Judge.**

LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, GREENDALE, N. Y.  
Originator of Buff Brahmas.

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Established Strain with an Established Record. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. All birds shipped on approval. A few good last seasons winners in good condition for sale very reasonable, to make room, if taken at once. RED POULTRY YARDS, Box W. BETHLEHEM, PA.

**Golden Rule Barred Rock Yards**

Some choice cockerels at fair prices.  
Eggs Both Matings \$3.00 per 15.

G. N. COLE, 263 Breckenridge St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**POULTRY SECRETS**  
Valuable 130-page data-book. Facts on lowering death-rate, getting 100 per cent. hatches, highest prices, etc. Illustrates Improved incubators. Write today. MODEL INCUBATOR CO., 900 Hury St., Buffalo, N. Y. Also 39 Barclay St., N. Y. City

**PIGEONS PAY**  
Better Than Chickens  
Young pigeons (squabs) bring 40 to 60c each when 3 to 4 weeks old. Big demand in city markets. Each pair of pigeons easily clear \$4 per year. Always penned up. Very little space and money needed to start. Free book explaining all. YAJESTIC SQUAB CO., Dept. 22, ADEL, IOWA.

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Sunny-side S. C. White Leghorns are my hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard quality, and egg production. Let me tell you about them or better still let me fit you out with a select pen. Some choice breeders both male and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunny-side Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY  
G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.

**HEN-E-TA**  
SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT  
About 30% Tri-Calcium Phosphate  
Popularly Called BONE ASH  
NO OTHER BONE NEEDED | NO OTHER GRIT NEEDED  
NO MORE BONE CUTTERS NEEDED  
NO MORE BEEF-SCRAPS NEEDED  
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NO MORE OYSTER-SHELLS NEEDED  
100 lbs. - - \$ 2.25  
500 lbs. - - 10.00  
Balanced Ration Formulas Free  
If you will give us your dealers name and address.  
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Look up our complete winnings at Pittsburgh and Madison Square Garden and write at once for mating list.

ORCHARD FARM, NOROTON HEIGHTS, CONN.

**RAVEN BLACK STRAIN S. C. BLACK MINORCAS**

AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

At the South Bend Show, January 19th. Some FINE COCKERELS For Sale.  
JAMES S. KEATING, Formerly Mishawaka, Ind. McGRAW, N. Y.

**RICHARDSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS** BRED TO WIN AND LAY

Records Prove THAT THEY ARE DOING IT  
Eggs for hatching or stock. ALSO BUFF ROCKS. I can please you.  
SQUARE AND HONEST DEALING WITH ALL MY MOTTO.  
H. G. RICHARDSON, ETRA, N. J.

**"THE FEATHERED WORLD"  
YEAR BOOK 1916.**

An indispensable handbook of reference and comprehensive review of the year for Poultry Keepers and Pigeon Fanciers, fully illustrated with photographs of the winning birds at British shows. 45 cents in Paper Boards; 80 cents in Cloth Binding.  
This book offers an exceptional medium for advertising stock, as it goes to fanciers the world over. The charges are very moderate, viz., \$6.00 for a full page advertisement and a copy of the work. Orders should be sent in as early as possible. Illustrations can be inserted in the text at the same charge.  
Subscription rate to the Feathered World newspaper is \$2.75 a year. Specimen copy free upon application. Address

**9 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England**

cannot mate them together with success, nor make a single mating that will produce them both."

Editor:—"That is, you cannot transmit or perpetuate those qualities by the single mating system?"

Mr. Thompson:—"You cannot get them from the matched pair. I have exhibition pullets and cockerel-bred pullets that are nearly alike, but they were bred

used in breeding numerous other varieties of standard poultry, both parti-colored and solid colors, for the reason that some breeders believe that the correct comb, angle of tail carriage, length of back of male and female do not correspond in standard specimens and that to reproduce these features in both sexes, different or special matings are required to produce the finest birds of each sex. These are facts well-known to you."

Editor:—"What is your view or opinion in regard to a great number of bars? No doubt you have seen pictures of feathers where they would have anywhere from twenty-five to forty bars on a long saddle feather. Are you of the belief that this works out to the beauty of a Barred Rock male? Also what is to be the limit? What is reasonable in the number of bars on a feather—on a saddle feather, or a sickle feather, as examples?"

Mr. Thompson:—"The Standard does not say how many bars a bird should have. The general public asks for narrow barring, but probably it can be carried too far."

Editor:—"Then you don't take the position: the more bars the better?"

Mr. Thompson:—"There are a great many things in a high-class Barred Rock fowl. Let me say that it is the easiest thing in the world to breed a narrow-banded chicken. Anybody could do it."

Editor:—"It is easy to breed them not only narrow barred, but deeply barred?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Yes, it is as simple as rolling off a log; but when you get the straight barring and even blue color, with a sharp contrast in color between the light and dark bars and also get elegant shape, style and symmetry with good head points and, as Franklane Sewell says, 'the evenly divided bars,' you are going some! And if you do get them evenly divided and reasonably narrow, you have a bird that is 'ringy.' You cannot get a 'ringy' effect on a zigzag barred bird—at least as a general thing you can't. I have always stood for 'Ringlet' barring, as everyone knows, and my strain derived its name from this beauty and elegance of barring; but aside from this I stand four square to all winds for general high quality in shape, color and barring in the whole bird from beak to tip of tail, from back to the ends of their toes. NO SINGLE SECTION SHOULD EXALT A BIRD. General high quality makes a bird unbeatable, and this alone if the judging is right."

#### The Percentage of Culls in an Established Strain of Barred Rocks

Editor:—"Do you care to say anything on the percentage of culls that occur in a well-established strain of Barred Rocks such as yours, after years of experience?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Frankly, I never have figured the percentage at all."

Editor:—"Will the good birds run as high as 75 per cent suitable for breeding purposes?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Yes, more than that, I have had years when I did not have a

#### COLORED LEG BANDS



Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green. 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-\$1.00; 250-\$2.25.

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It is an achievement to produce one wing of beautiful plumage; both wings should be the same; they should match on the perfect show specimen. In photo No. 5 one secondary wing feather from a well barred pullet bred by Mr. E. B. Thompson. When laid together, bar to bar they are seen to match with beautiful regularity of effect. It is this uniformity that has made the Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock famous the world over. I have met his patrons from many parts of the world and they all place the highest value upon his strain.—F. L. S.

from different pairs—from pairs that do not exactly match in color."

Editor:—"But when you try to hold these values in later generations, by the single mating plan, the thing goes to pieces?"

Mr. Thompson:—"You cannot breed both high quality exhibition cockerels and exhibition pullets from the same pair of birds. Of that I am certain. This theory business won't work out! The general public wants nice-looking chickens. They buy them from me rather than from some one else because they think they are good enough to win prizes for them. Most of them have a general knowledge of the way exhibition cockerels and pullets are bred. Double matings are

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C. C. Buff Leghorns  
Madison Square and Palace Winners  
Orange Poultry Yards  
MANHASSET, L. I.

#### "Slades" Imperial Pekin and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks

Leading Winners, champion layers. Mating list with certified record of "Victoria"; World's champion layer

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PR. PD E 155 EGG INCUBATOR  
OF ROCKES CHICK BROODER  
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**"SEAL" LEG BAND**  
Lane's Famous Automatic Lock  
No tools; Can't get off. Aluminum all sizes. Numbers to suit; 100-\$1.00; 50-60c; 25-35; 12.20c. Sample free.  
Indiana Specialty Mfg. Co.  
Angola, Ind.

**REMOVE THE DRONES**  
Increase your profits by using the  
**Sigler Automatic Trap-Nest**  
all-metal, reliable, fully guaranteed.  
Lasts for ever. Printed matter and description on request.  
**SIGLER AUTOMATIC TRAP-NEST**  
North Lansing, N. Y.

## FERRIS LEGHORNS AT SUMMER PRICES

The laying and exhibition qualities of Ferris Improved White Leghorns have been established by 16 years of careful breeding. At regular prices they are the best values that any breeder has ever offered and at the reduced prices quoted below they furnish an opportunity to get started right that you cannot afford to miss.

Eggs from our bred to lay utility matings cost only \$6.00 per 100 or \$50.00 per 1000 in May and only \$5.00 per 100 or \$45.00 per 1000 in June and July. Single settings \$1.25. Eggs from our 200 to 230 egg stock, \$2.00 per setting, \$10.00 per 100, \$85.00 per 1000 in May, \$1.75 per sitting, \$9.00 per 100, \$75.00 per 1000 in June and July.

Chicks from bred to lay utility matings \$12.00 per 100 or \$100.00 per 1000 during May, \$10.00 per 100 or \$90.00 per 1000 during June. We also sell in small lots of ten or more and you will find prices and full particulars in the catalogue.

Stock at reduced prices. Our annual summer sale of stock enables you to purchase birds that earlier in the season would have cost a great deal more and we offer some birds from our breeding pens that are good enough to win at the most important shows and that will breed equally good birds. Utility pullets and hens as low as \$1.25 each after June first. Splendid breeding birds direct from our trapped layers after June 1st.

See the catalogue for summer prices on all grades. We ship on approval and insure all birds for thirty days.

EIGHT WEEKS old pullets and cockerels now ready. Prices are very reasonable. We sell trios and pens properly mated. Special prices on lots of 100 or more.

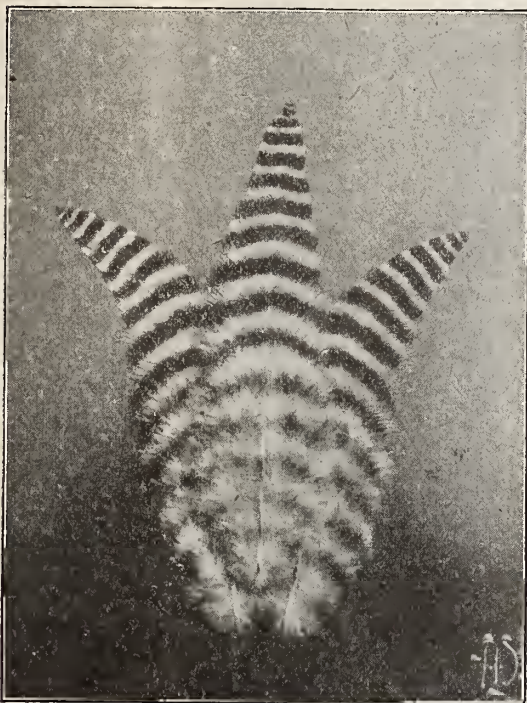
32 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE. We will be glad to send you a copy of this book. It contains a lot of valuable information about White Leghorns, and explains the methods we have followed in perfecting the laying and exhibition qualities of Ferris White Leghorns. Send us a postal today.

**Geo. B. Ferris, Ferris Leghorn Farm**  
908 N. Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

cull. I have had years when I did not send a bird to market, also when I did not kill a bird of my production to eat, unless it was a bird that happened to be deformed. Yet some years we have a few."

is why the welfare of the birds 'come first' on my plant, as you have said."

This interview is to be concluded in the July issue of American Poultry World. The second installment is about as long as this one and goes more into details.—Editor.



No one perfect section alone can carry to success in any important contest an exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock. A beautiful head, wing, and tail does not make a show bird. When it comes to the market the first is cut off, the wings and tail are plucked out and though all important during its existence, for a fowl must make its living on its feet and shanks, those, too, by most American cooks are thrown away. It is the altogether, complete Plymouth Rock that presents beauty in the show pen. As first considered the bird should be a valuable fowl without considering its plumage. The imperial Ringlets possess the size, stamina and the symmetry, covering this is their complete coat of exhibition quality plumage—trade marks of Mr. Thompson's life time breeding to what he knew America would value. The above group of lesser tail coverts represents a sample of bright markings such as it has taken indeed a life time to establish in his strain.—F. L. S.

Editor:—"But now and then you have had a season when you did not find any culls?"

Mr. Thompson:—"The Barred Plymouth Rocks, with the breeding mine gets, if respectable in size and not deformed, show real quality and you can sell them all. Of course there is a difference in years. Conditions of the land, for example, on which the birds are raised will make a difference in the quality of the birds."

Editor:—"That is your experience?"  
Mr. Thompson:—"It is. If there is a condition on any part of a man's place that is bad, he should change that condition. General conditions under which young birds are raised, also the care in raising them have an influence on quality. There can be no doubt of this. That

**Getting Rid of Chicken Lice**

The same old story every year is: "How can I get rid of lice on my chickens?" Many articles are written in farm journals and many "cures" suggested.

Attention should first be directed to the hen houses. Dust baths are good as far as they go, so is insect powder. Various sprays may be applied to the roosts and the woodwork being sure to get the solution into the cracks and joints.

The incubator has partially solved the problem and incubator chicks when properly handled should remain free from lice.

Are we to figure, like the poor, that lice are always essential, or shall we make it a game of hide-and-seek and see if we or the allied lice are to be victorious.

Eternal vigilance along the line of cleanliness is essential in the business of raising poultry.—H. S. Eakins, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

**A LITTLE ADVICE**

Haven't you thought every time you have had a sick bird that you should keep a proven remedy on hand all of the time? No doubt you have intended to do this but have just put it off. Probably tomorrow you will find a case of Roup, Bronchial Trouble, Chicken-pox or Canker or perhaps chicks with Gaps or Head-lice and the loss of one of these birds means the profits from many.

Get busy today and send for a Free Box of Duco Ointment.

It is guaranteed to cure any of the above ailments; is also a proven success for Eczema, healing of Wounds, Galds and Mange.

Poultry Experiment Station, Weedsport, N. Y., say they cured a bad cold on some test birds in two days.

Just send your name and address and ten cents to pay postage and packing to The Smith Specialty Co., 334 Bird Bldg., Mansfield, Ohio, and a liberal sample and Valuable Egg Record and Feeding Chart will be sent at once.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**

Quality stock always for sale.

B. H. SCRANTON, Box W, RISING SUN, IND.

**HARTER'S IMPERIAL GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS**

Bargains in breeders' Bookings orders now for exhibition stock for fall shows.  
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM.  
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**CHICK MONEY**

Raise 11 lb. roosters and 9 lb. hens that lay two eggs while others lay one.

A Mass. user raised 11 lb. R. I. Red, a N.Y. user 9 lb. Leghorn, a Va. user 9 lb. Rock hens, and a Wash. user doubled his eggs in 23 days.

Feed "OCULUM" (sold on every continent) and make MONEY QUICK.

Trial Bottle (24 feeds 1 cent) only 10 cents.

GET IT NOW.

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Disease Flees from "OCULUM".

**Poultrymen, Get This Book FREE!**

Written by dealers. Backed by affidavit. They tell the real reasons why they sell and recommend Buckeye Incubators. They give you the "inside story" of the incubator business—tell you how they pick a hatcher.

This book tells you in an honest, straightforward way just how to avoid future disappointment and loss when buying an incubator. Full of incubator facts interesting to every breeder. Tells why the famous



**Buckeye**

The Best Incubator Made

is sold on 40 days' trial and under guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg. Over 2,000 dealers and half a million users. Try the Buckeye in the same room with any other machine and if it doesn't hatch more and better chicks, we'll take it back.

Standard Colony Brooder

Guaranteed superior to any other brooder regardless of price. Coal burning—24 hours at one filling. Its 62-inch hover broods 100 to 1500 chicks. Thirty days' trial—write your own guarantee.

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Ask Your Dealer or write for our book "Verdict of the User" sent FREE.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.  
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**REDS, ROTH COMBS**

All of our eggs for hatching now at 1/2 price. This means our best class A eggs \$2.50 for 15. Class B \$1.25 for 15.

**RED W FARM**

STOCK FOR BREEDING AT BARGAIN PRICES.

WADSWORTH & CASTER,

WOLCOTT, N. Y.

ONE-HALF PRICE EGGS — R. C. REDS — STOCK ONE-HALF PRICE

Our summer sale of breeding stock starts June 1st. Some grand birds in this offering, bred in the same lines as our noted Chicago winners. They go at one-half their actual value. An opportunity, will you take advantage of it? Write for sale list and liberal guarantee. Eggs now 1/2 price.  
LONGFIELD POULTRY FARM, Box 339, BLUFFTON, IND.

**YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

(I HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS)

Acknowledged throughout the world as being the Standard of all the Leghorns of America, and the Leaders of Heavy Layers.

Eggs at half price remainder of breeding season.

I have hundreds of yearling hens for sale.

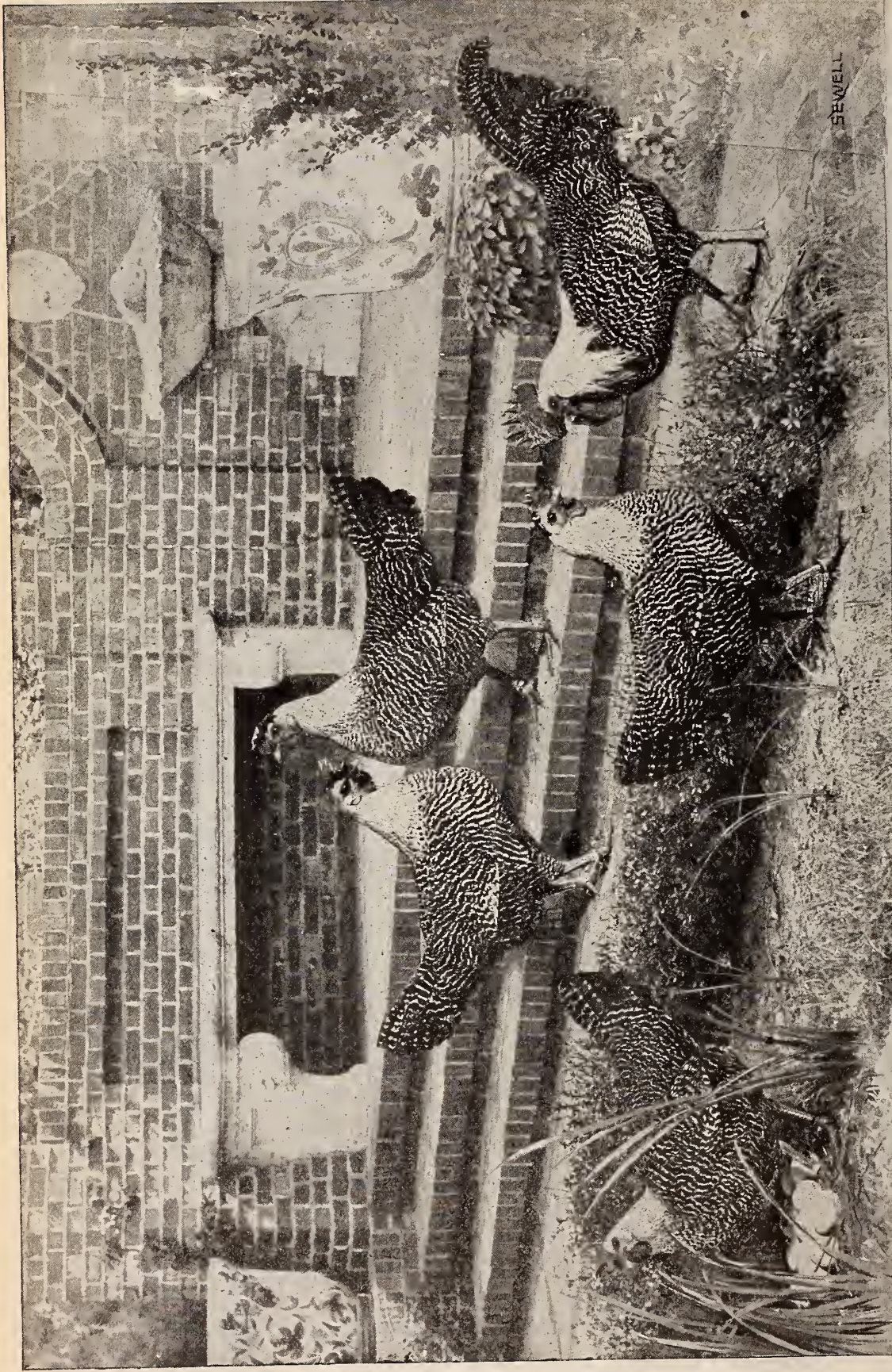
WHY NOT COME TO HEADQUARTERS AND GET THE BEST?

MATING LIST FREE.

D. W. YOUNG,

Box E-13,

MONROE, N. Y.



SEWELL

FIRST PRIZE EXHIBITION PEN BOSTON JANUARY 14-15-1916. HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, WAYLAND, MASS.

Probably in war swept Belgium, the native home of the Campine, where it was developed as one of the worlds most famous, productive races of egg layers, very few of the valuable fowls remain. We learn that from one of the largest breeders of them in England, they were sent in large numbers from his yards as food for the British soldiers whose lines are reinforcing the French. Peace in our own country permits of large production and consequent profit. It demands 'preparation' in poultry industries to bring productive results. While we have peace, fanciers enjoy all that is beautiful and interesting in poultry husbandry; besides, if they possess such busy producers as the Campines, they have the satisfaction of their full white eggs in size and quality that are surprising to those who have never kept the Campine. The Campines were the best fowls Belgium possessed as profitable egg layers; cost of keep the minimum, return from eggs the greatest. America is fortunate in the Campine, especially when charmingly plumaged as the fine show quality birds of Homestead Campine Farm. Many have watched the improvement in Mr. Phipps' birds with growing interest at the annual big eastern shows. This is by no means the first time Mr. Phipps' elegant Campines have won first prize on pen at Boston's great show. In looking up the full record, Homestead Campine Farm, Wayland, Mass., made at Boston, I find that their splendid collection made first winning in all five classes, first in all singles as well as pen illustrated above.



# POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

The next exhibition of the Great Mid-West Poultry and Pet Stock Association will take place at the Coliseum, Chicago, Illinois, December 13-18, 1916.

It is stated by reliable authority that there are over 60,000 breeders of Barred Rocks in the United States and Canada who annually purchase stock or eggs.

It is with many regrets that we chronicle the death of George Ewald who died recently at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Ewald was one of the best known pigeon fanciers in America and for years has been called upon to officiate at pigeon shows in all sections of the country.

Some writer who has either been delving into the history of our domestic fowl or else has been having a peaceful dream volunteers the information that the Bantam cock first came from the East Indies, but was supposed to have been brought from Bantam, in Java and thus got its name.

The annual year book of the American Buttercup Club is now being distributed by Secretary Gori. It is one of the most interesting peices of Club literature that we have received and reflects much credit on the ability of Secretary Gori, who is enthusiastic in his belief that the Buttercups are the coming fowl.

Friends of W. D. Holterman, Fort Wayne, Indiana, will regret to learn of his continued illness. Mr. Holterman has been suffering for several months from a form of stomach trouble that yields to treatment very slowly. We are pleased to announce, however, that he is now improving and hopes by a long rest to be ready for a vigorous Barred Rock Campaign this fall.

L. E. Keyser, Smithboro, N. Y., well known poultryman and a prolific writer on utility topics died at his home on March 27th. Mr. Keyser was still in the prime of life having been born on July 27, 1858, therefore was in his fifty-eighth year. For many years he had been a regular contributor to the poultry press and at the time of his death was associate editor of Western Poultry Journal.

On November 1st, 1916, the Vineland International Egg Laying and Breeding contest at Vineland, N. J., will become a reality. This contest is to be conducted by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and will differ from those now in progress in that it will continue over a period of three years. The New Jersey State Legislature has appropriated \$3,000 annually for three years for the purpose of administering this contest. The entry fee is \$50 for the three years, \$10 to be paid when

filing application and the balance not later than September 15, 1916. Bulletin No. 1, giving the rules and regulations together with application blanks can be had by addressing the Station at New Brunswick, N. J.

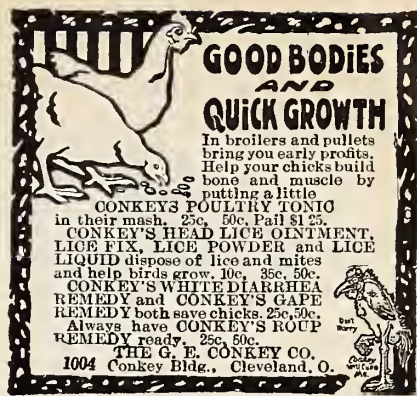
Kentucky is to be represented in the egg laying contests according to plans that are nearing maturity. The contest will begin November 1st, 1916, and will start the year with fifty pens of five pullets each. It will be carried on at the farm, operated by the Kentucky State Experiment Station located just outside of Lexington. The buildings will be constructed during the summer and will be ready for occupancy October 15. Reports of the progress will be issued monthly to the poultry press.

The incubator cellar on the farm of Curtis & Company, Ransomville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of May 12. In addition to mammoth incubators this building contained several individual machines with a total capacity of 100,000 eggs. At the time of the fire the incubators contained 80,000 tested eggs and 7,000 day old chicks ready for shipment. All were a total loss. Curtis & Company, carried no insurance on this building so their loss will be a severe one coming as it did in the best part of the season.

Trying to get the best of Uncle Sam by writing a message on an egg included in a parcel post shipment is evidently quite expensive, that is if the facts contained in the following press clipping are true: "Wheeling, W. Va., May 2nd, 'I will be up Saturday.' This message written on an egg in a crate of eight dozen, cost a local merchant \$5.78 in postage. The eggs were sent by a Sardis, Ohio, huckster by parcel post, and when the package was opened at the Wheeling postoffice for inspection the message was discovered. The package was weighed and charged for at first class postage rates."

In a recent report of the egg laying contest conducted by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas, we note with interest the weight of the total eggs produced to date by each pen. In going through the list some interesting comparisons are to be had. For example, it is found that one of the contestants has produced a total of 522 eggs that weigh 969¾ ounces while another pen is credited with 514 eggs weighing 1,054¼ ounces. Now the first question that occurred to us was, which of these pens are the better layers? Perhaps we should say egg producers. From a dollar and cents

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**  
Send for List.  
**POULTRY DEPT. EAGLE FARM,**  
F. A. House. SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



**GOOD BODIES AND QUICK GROWTH**  
In broilers and pullets bring you early profits. Help your chicks build bone and muscle by putting a little  
**CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC** in their mash. 25c. 50c. Pail \$1.25.  
**CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT, LICE FIX, LICE POWDER and LICE LIQUID** dispose of lice and mites and help birds grow. 10c. 35c. 50c.  
**CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY and CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY** both save chicks. 25c. 50c. Always have **CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY** ready. 25c. 50c.  
**THE G. E. CONKEY CO.**  
1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, O.



**Your brood may be smaller than his, but you can get the same results.**

"We have at present 2200 chicks in two flocks and they have had nothing but H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed, sunshine, water and exercise. Never had a better, smoother lot." H. E. M., Penn Yan, N. Y.

If this breeder finds it worth while to feed H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed to his thousands of little chicks won't you give it a trial too?

The experience of big poultrymen proves conclusively that profits lie in right feeding. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is the right feed for chicks because every chick can digest it.

Being free from excess moisture, H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed does not sour or spoil. You find a smaller percentage of sick chicks and practically every chick is healthy and vigorous.

No matter how few chicks you have, this year feed them.

**H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed**

Write for free sample, prices and descriptive folder.

**THE H-O COMPANY** | **JOHN J. CAMPBELL**  
Mills: | General Sales Agent  
**BUFFALO, N. Y.** | **HARTFORD, CONN.**

\*\*\* What do like best about this issue of A. P. W.? Sit down today and write about it.

standpoint, under prevailing methods of marketing, there can be but one answer, the pen producing the larger number. But are they? Does not the pen producing the greatest weight in eggs really produce the greatest value? To get down to a unit basis the one pen is producing an egg that averages 1.85 ounces while the other puts 2.05 ounces of the same kind of material into their product. One dozen of the former will weigh 22.2 ounces as compared with 24.6 ounces for the latter. If all hens in each pen were 200 egg hens each hen in the first pen would produce in 365 days approximately 370 ounces of eggs while the latter would each contribute 444 ounces or 74 ounces in excess of her sister in the neighboring pen. To carry the comparison still further the hen in the first pen would necessarily be required to lay 240 eggs if she was to equal the weight of the 200 supposedly laid by the hen in the second pen. As eggs are not graded or sold by weight a fact easily determined by purchasing a dozen at any market stall and then comparing size and weight of each, why go further in trying to answer a question that is very much like that oft repeated query "which came first the hen or the egg"?

## POULTRY CONDITIONS IN KANSAS

By Homer W. Jackson and Prof. W. A. Lippincott

(Continued from page 620)

Leghorn supplies. The farmer's first purpose in keeping chickens is usually to supply his home needs. He only markets his surplus. The comparatively small number of farmers who keep chickens primarily for the money made out of them, and who depend primarily on an egg trade to make that money are very frequently interested in Leghorns.

**Question 5.** Is co-operative marketing (through egg circles) being tried in Kansas and if so, with what results?

There have been sporadic attempts at co-operative marketing circles, but the success so far has not been very marked. The reason for this I think is that there is no great need for these circles as yet, because the farmers are being fairly efficiently served by the trade as it is organized. Furthermore, most circles do not command enough of a volume of business to make it easy to dispose of their products. Of course, you understand that in Kansas the carlot or 12,000 dozen is the commercial unit.

**Question 6.** Can Kansas farmers produce market fowls at a profit?

Generally speaking, Kansas farmers cannot produce market fowls at a profit. Meat is a by-product of egg production with us, except in a very few cases. I know of one Kansas farmer who every year makes a first cross between White Leghorn females and White Rock males, and markets broilers in December and January at a nice profit. Such opportunities are open, however, only to a very limited number.

**Question 7.** Is the production of capons a profitable branch for farmers to take up?

The production of capons will be profitable if the farmer is located where he can find a ready market for his capons. That depends largely upon his local dealer, unless he lives close enough to Kansas City or Denver to ship his own stuff. In some towns the dealers will not buy capons at all. In others they buy them at good prices. The practice of caponizing is desirable indirectly, because of its effect on the production of infertile eggs. We are trying to educate our farmers to dispose of their surplus cockerels as broilers, or else caponize them. The broilers that are marketed fairly early bring twenty cents a pound. The same bird as a six-pound rooster will bring seven cents a pound or as an eight-pound capon will bring fifteen or sixteen cents a pound. These prices vary, of course, with different parts of the state.

\*\*\*Ten cents sent at our risk will bring A. P. W. on trial for four months.

## YOUNG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs at half price the remainder of the breeding season is the announcement made by D. W. Young in his advertising in this issue of A. P. W. This surely is a big announcement and one that will be appreciated by all readers interested in the S. C. White Leghorns. Mr. Young occupies a very coveted position among Leghorn breeders, because he is generally conceded to be America's premier breeder of S. C. White Leghorns. He also has hundreds of yearling hens for sale many of which we have reason to presume were used in his breeding pens this season. It is not often that such an opportunity as this presents itself and it is our advise to all readers who are desirous of securing S. C. White Leghorns from the fountain head to communicate with Mr. Young without delay. There is going to be a big demand during June for both stock and eggs and those who delay in placing their order will no doubt be disappointed. Address, D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y., and mention A. P. W.

**THE PLYMOUTH ROCK BOOK.** The most complete work on all varieties of Plymouth Rocks ever published, contains 144 pages, 3 color plates and many half-tone illustrations. Tells how to mate, breed and exhibit all varieties of this popular fowl. Edited by Wm. C. Denny, price \$1.00 postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. *tf*

\*\*\* Ten cents sent at our risk will bring A. P. W. on trial for four months.

## The Good Old Hen Watches Over Her Chicks DAY AND NIGHT?

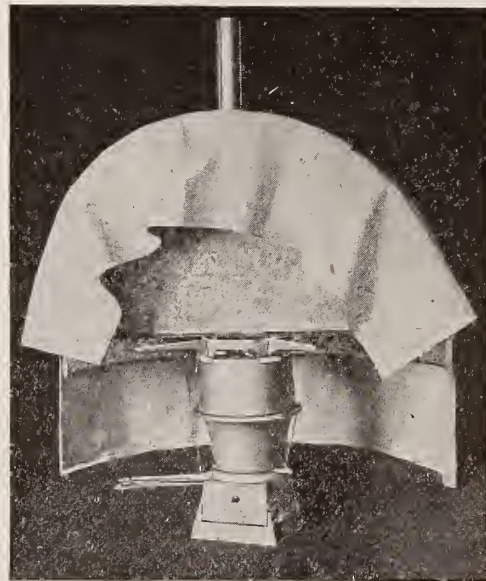
So does the Dandy Colony Brooder—the Mechanical Mother. Mrs. Biddy may accidentally crush a promising chick now and then, but the Little Dandy never does. Costs but little more to keep than the hen and takes care of about forty itmes as many chicks.

Raises every chick that is fit to be raised.

Built of cast iron to last a lifetime.

Burns coal or gas.

Stops the brooder losses. Increase your profits.



The right temperature uniform at all times is what we guarantee. Besides controlling the fire in the brooder we control the surplus heat. The check valve is under the hover and when open draws the surplus heat up the stack. No chilling, no over heating, no crowding.

**\$15.00 IS A SMALL PRICE**

But the results you will get will be large. We are located so we can produce a brooder for this price and a good one too. Send for our folder and let us tell you why. Address Department 122.

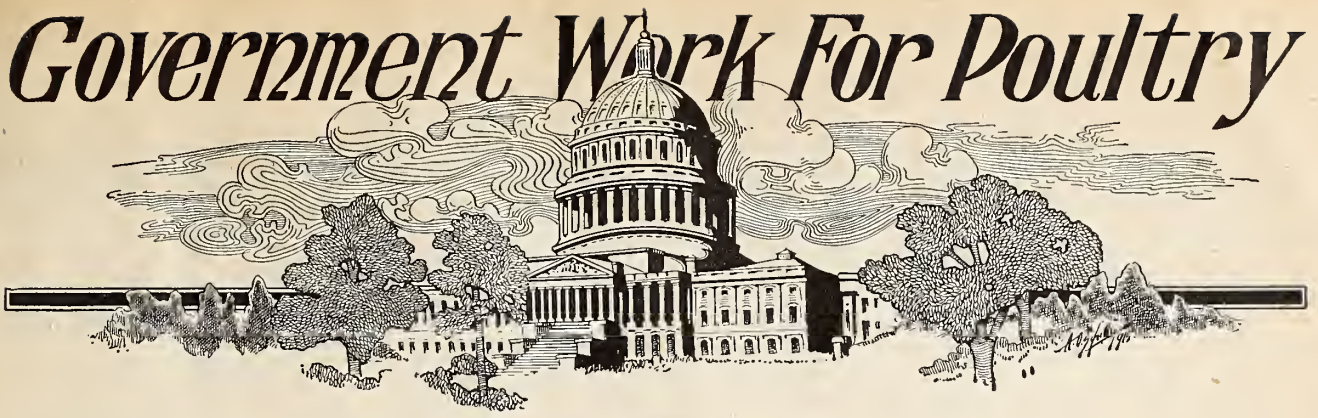
We want hustling agents.

**NORTHEASTERN MFG. COMPANY.**

**The Home of Better Brooders,**

**Keeseville, N. Y.**

# Government Work For Poultry



Conducted by Homer W. Jacksrm

## BACTERIAL INFECTION OF FRESH EGGS

**Bacterial Infection of Fresh Eggs is More General Than is Commonly Understood. Such Infection has no Bearing on Keeping Qualities or Hatchability of Eggs.**

THE Rhode Island Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin (No. 164), which gives details of some recent experiments undertaken with a view to determining the extent to which bacterial infection exists in fresh eggs, also means of infection. As the subject is treated in the bulletin rather too scientifically to make extracts from it interesting to the general reader, I am giving a summary of its contents, doing so more or less in my own words. The facts contained in this bulletin are interesting and valuable, and they directly concern all producers of eggs. The authors are Dr. P. B. Hadley and his assistant, Dorothy W. Caldwell.

A complete resume of the literature on the subject is given in the fore part of the bulletin, showing that the subject has received more or less attention from scientists for a number of years, and bringing out the fact that the data collected are highly contradictory and the contradictions, apparently, result from the fact that the methods employed in most of the early experiments were more or less imperfect and, therefore, unreliable.

In the Rhode Island experiments, special pains were taken to work out methods of handling the eggs examined that would eliminate chances for error, and it would seem that the data are beyond criticism in this respect.

### Permeability of the Shells

All investigators have agreed in finding some measure of bacterial infection present in fresh eggs, though they differ widely in the extent of infection observed. The sources of infection cannot be clearly traced in all cases, but many experiments have shown clearly that both bacteria and mold may and do pass through the egg-shell. There also is evidence to show that some forms of bacteria not only penetrate the egg-shell but that they reach the yolk.

### Infection of Egg-Yolk and Egg-White

Most investigators are agreed in reporting a higher percentage of bacterial infection in the yolk than in the white. It is possible that this fact plays some part in the general belief that the albu-

men possesses some power of ridding itself of infection that may take place in the oviduct—that it is more or less germicidal. This point was one of those under observation in the Rhode Island experiments and it is asserted that this statement is only relatively true. Bacterial infection of egg albumen is possible, though it appears to be rather uncommon. The authors of this bulletin do not appear to want to go any farther at present than to make the statement that “perhaps all that can be said at the present time is that certain species of bacteria, when placed in albumen mixture, survives but a short time,” which certainly leaves plenty of head-room.

### Ovarian Infection

Examinations that have been made of the oviduct indicate that some degree of infection is possible in this organ, but by far the greater amount of infection occurs in the ovary. Experiments made by Dr. Hadley show that in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. of the yolks of fresh eggs are infected, but I do not understand that he detected any infection in egg-albumen, though it seems to be conceded that the oviduct itself may be infected.

The general impression that the presence of the male bird can be held responsible for increased bacterial infection, is not supported by Dr. Hadley's experiments. In a large number of eggs examined, from both mated and unmated hens, the difference in the percentage of infection was insignificant, indicating that fertile eggs are no more liable to bacterial infection than infertile.

### Infection has no Effect on Hatchability

A theory that the percentage of eggs hatched or of chicks dead-in-the-shell may be related to bacterial infection, was carefully investigated. A large number of eggs were used in this test, and the conclusion reached that the degree of infection had no effect whatever upon the hatchability of the eggs or the percentage of dead embryos.

An experiment was made to determine whether or not the eggs laid by pullets were any more highly infected than eggs laid by two-year-old hens, leading to the conclusion “that there is practically no difference between the bacterial contents of the eggs of hens in their second laying year and that of hens in their first.”

The relationship of temperature to infection was also considered with rather contradictory results suggesting, in the main, that temperature plays little part in infection, though it is not considered that this point has been fully demonstrated. Eggs were stored for a long

period of time with a view to determining the effect that storage at room-temperature would have on fresh eggs. Eggs that were held under such conditions for an entire year were found to show no evidence of mold or bacterial growth of any kind nor any sign of putrefaction.

The causes of the infection of the ovary are carefully considered in this bulletin and the statement is made that “it seems logical to conclude that the preponderance of yolk-infection is due to bacteria present in the ovaries of the fowls. In some instances, these bacteria bring about unfavorable changes in the ova or yolks, and in other instances, no change of any sort is detected. Ovarian or yolk-infection is believed to be due to the fact that bacteria escape through the intestinal wall in relatively large numbers, afterward entering into the circulation and becoming localized in the ovary. Ovarian infection may, under some conditions, become a more or less permanent condition in hens.

### Practical Significance of the Results

All data presented in this bulletin show that fresh eggs are wholly free from bacteria concerned with decomposition. Hence, bacterial infection only concerns the producer or handler of table eggs in so far as it may occur after the eggs are laid. The effect of fertility upon the keeping qualities of eggs is shown by these experiments to be slight. There is now sufficient data on record clearly to prove that there is no real difference directly in the keeping qualities of these two classes of eggs.

The work of Rettger of Storrs Experiment Station in showing that at least one disease may be transmitted through the egg is believed to be sufficiently important to raise the question whether other specific diseases of poultry may be related to egg-infection in the same way, and through this, to infection of adult or growing stock. The authors of this bulletin are investigating this phase of the subject and there is reason to hope for a definite answer to this question when these experiments are concluded.

### Summary

By way of summarizing the foregoing it may be stated that:

**KEEP THEM IN CONDITION** To get a maximum egg yield next fall and winter your birds must be kept in the pink of condition from hatching to maturity. It has been proven that the feeding of Mustard to poultry promotes an increased egg production, and is also permanently beneficial to their health, vigor and stamina. **FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD** is the original Poultry Mustard in America, pure and of great strength, hence only a small quantity is required for each fowl. The best results are obtained from its continuous use. Prepare your birds now for more eggs next winter. Booklet free.

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1. Of 2520 fresh eggs examined by the indirect method, 8.7 per cent. showed bacterial infection in the yolk.

2. Of 111 whites examined, none showed infection.

3. The percentage of infection obtained for individual hens per year varied between 2.8 and 15.0 per cent., the average being 9.0 per cent. No hen laid all sterile eggs during any full year.

4. No correlation was observed between percentage of infection and hatchability.

5. No correlation was observed between percentage of infection and fecundity, age of the hens, or the season of the year.

6. The percentage of infection for infertile and for fertilized eggs was practically the same.

7. Forty types of bacteria were obtained, but only a few were definitely identified.

### CARE OF GROWING CHICKS

Valuable Suggestions on Handling and Feeding Growing Young Stock from Circular 49 of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

**A**FTER the chicks are weaned and placed on the range, the aim should be to induce a continuous growth throughout the summer. If checks or setbacks, due to improper feeding or care, are avoided, they will mature more quickly and more uniformly. There are three factors which affect the growth of the chick after weaning: (a) inherited characteristics, (b) environment, and (c) food supply.

The undesirable inherited characteristics which are the most pronounced are loss of stamina, due to breeding the adult birds which lack this requisite, as mentioned earlier in this paper, and also small size and slow growth, which are usually caused by breeding from immature pullets rather than from mature hens. The size of the chicken at maturity is in direct proportion to its size and weight at hatching time, and hence the pullets laying small eggs, which produce smaller chicks when used as breeders, cause deterioration. The rapidity of growth, the feathering and the ability to forage are

largely inherited characteristics, varying with the different breeds. They must be given due consideration in outlining the management which is to be followed.

Environment plays an important part, as the best bred chick possessing all other desirable characteristics, if not given ideal conditions in which to grow, will not develop its inherited traits to their full capacity. The conditions are as follows:

(1) One should not attempt to grow young stock on a restricted range, for they will not make a satisfactory growth, because of the limited supply of green food and lack of exercise. Free range conditions should be provided and extensive rather than intensive methods should be followed. On the other hand a large range having no shade or succulence is as poor as a restricted range.

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

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

(4) The type and size of the house in which the chicks are placed bear a close relation to their growth. Fresh air is the limiting factor. The chicks are only in the house or shelter during the night and, all they need is protection from wet weather and enemies.

An ideal summer growing house can be made by the use of a brooder house, 8x10 feet, provided with a muslin wire door and about one-half of the lower part of the two sides hinged so that they can be opened out to allow a plentiful supply of fresh air in the house. The windows, if there are



One of the comparatively new developments in educational lines is the formation of poultry classes in the public schools. This work is made a part of the broader school curriculum that is gradually making headway against our generally antiquated standards. Wherever the teaching of poultry in the public schools has been undertaken, it has been found that the scholars are greatly interested, and many poultry educators are of the opinion that there is no better way to secure the introduction of modern methods in the care of the fowls on the farm and in villages than by teaching correct methods to the boys and girls in our public schools. These young people are quick to learn the many advantages of up-to-date methods when the subject is properly presented to them, and they lose no time in applying them to the care of the home flock. The accompanying picture is one sent to us by the Missouri State Experiment Station, and it shows a typical poultry class of public school scholars in the eighth grade. In this instance the instructor was sent from the Station, but competent instructors can be trained for this work in any locality. The new school text book issued by the American Poultry Association entitled "Twenty Lessons in Poultry," is especially helpful in teaching poultry culture in public schools and it should be in general use in all parts of the country.

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any, can be taken out and replaced with wire frames.

The chicks should be given an abundance of house room, since crowding stunts their growth and results in many weaklings. The colony house 8x10 feet, as described, will house from 100 to 150 chicks at 5 weeks of age, and after the male birds are separated at about 10 weeks, it will easily accommodate the 40 or 50 remaining pullets throughout the balance of the season. In managing the growing stock, personal attention should always be given to their wants, especially when young.

Considerable attention is required in seeing that all are brought in quickly from sudden showers, and that they find their proper quarters at night and are protected from rats and other enemies. It must be remembered that these growing pullets are the machines which during the next year are to consume the raw product, food, and in return to give the finished product, eggs. If the machine represents a high degree of perfection, it can be expected to utilize the food material to better advantage. Perfection can be attained only by providing free range and fresh air.

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

The following mash is recommended for use on the range:

Wheat Bran .....	50 lbs.
Ground Oats .....	10 lbs.
Gluten Meal .....	10 lbs.
Corn Meal .....	10 lbs.
Alfalfa .....	10 lbs.
Meat Scrap .....	5 lbs.
Bone .....	5 lbs.

100 lbs.

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

Twice a day a cracked grain ration of equal parts of medium cracked corn and whole wheat should be fed. This method of feeding allows the chicks to balance their own rations and gives the weaker ones a constant supply to which they can have access when they are crowded away from the grain feeding by the larger ones. Dry mash in self-feeding hoppers tends to equalize growth and produce a more uniform flock at maturity while the feeding of cracked grains entirely tends to exaggerate and constantly increase any differences in size which may exist.

**Care at Maturity**

As the pullets approach maturity they should be so managed that they will begin laying at the right time in fall, which is usually the latter part of October or first of November. It is desirable to get them into permanent winter quarters early—no later than the middle or last of September. The birds are thus given time to get used to their new quarters before time to start laying. Also, the poultryman is enabled to watch carefully the growth and maturity of the birds and to control their development by feeding. If he notices that they are maturing too rapidly, he can check them slightly by a different method of feeding; or if he wishes to force them slightly before cold weather begins, to get them in good laying condition he can increase his protein feeding stuffs.

This enables him to bring his pullets into laying condition at a time which will be most consistent with continuous winter production. If his pullets are giving an egg production during October or November of 25 to 30 per cent, it will be comparatively easy to maintain this high production and even to increase it slightly during the next three months. But on the other hand, if he is getting a production of only from 2 to 10 per

cent. at this time, and cold weather shuts down, it will be difficult, if not utterly impossible to get the flock to maintain an average production throughout the winter high enough to be profitable.

Through December, January and February, with the prevailing prices for market eggs, it takes a production of from 12 to 15 per cent. to pay food and labor costs. If the birds are hatched during March and April, and not later than the middle of May, if they are properly brooded and given a good environment where they can make a uniform continuous growth thereby attaining maturity at the right time, and if they possess an abundance of vitality, they should make a production of from 25 to 50 per cent. during the winter months.



The advice here given, with reference to providing an abundance of house room, is important enough to warrant calling particular attention to it. A coop or house that provides ample room for young chicks will be badly overcrowded when the birds are half-grown or over and they are bound to be stunted if they are not thinned out or moved to larger houses. Few chick growers using hen coops or ordinary brooder cases, indoor or outdoor, have the courage to reduce the size of their flocks as the chicks grow, so as to allow sufficient room. No matter how they are brooded, chicks should be transferred to good-sized colony houses when they no longer need artificial heat. I suppose chickens can be successfully raised without colony houses, but I doubt if it can be done profitably. Either the birds will be of slow growth and stunted development or the labor cost will be excessive.

As a matter of fact, many chick growers would find their net profit for the year decidedly larger if they would regu-

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larly sell their surplus cockerels as soon as they reach broiler size, even though the prices obtainable for them appear low. The production of special roasters and capons may be made an important source of income where the birds can have plenty of range and where poultry foods are not too expensive, but it is useless to attempt to hold the cockerels until full-grown, unless there is sufficient house-room for all. In addition to slow growth and delayed maturity in the case of pullets, keeping the growing birds in crowded quarters at night is a fertile cause of roup in early fall.

If anyone has definite figures to support the statement that the size and weight of the chickens at maturity are in direct proportion to their size and weight at hatching time, I hope they will come forward with them. It "looks reasonable", but if any positive proof has been published, I have overlooked it. On the other hand, I have a vague impression that I have somewhere seen experimental data that points the other way.

### LICE AND MITES

The Annual Loss to Poultry Keepers, Due to Mites and Lice, is Tremendous.

How to Exterminate These Pests. A Formula for Skim-Milk Paint

**B**ULLETIN 74 of the Washington Experiment Station, by Helen Dow Whitaker, is a good, popular treatise on the above subject and the following extracts should be carefully read. Lice and mites multiply with astonishing rapidity during warm weather and heavy losses and much annoyance can be avoided by acting promptly.

#### Remedies for Mites

The first remedy for mites is to rake up, scrape up, spade up, sweep up and scrub up. For the raking use a steel tool with close teeth. For the scraping of all packed ground and of all boards use a sharp garden hoe or narrow spade, applied with plenty of lubricating oil from the elbow. Do not be afraid to scrape down through the filth to fresh soil or clean wood. For the sweeping use a stiff whisk broom for all nest corners and crevices, and a deck broom for floors, dropping boards, etc.

If the house is in bad shape use carbolineum avenarius with which to paint every quarter inch of the inside of the house where mites are in evidence or might be in hiding. Apply with an ordinary stiff paint brush. If heated before using, the carbolineum will be thinner, spread more evenly, and penetrate the wood better.

Crude carbolic acid costs about 35c per quart. One quart with two and a half gallons of lime should make whitewash enough to spray a 10 x 12 building. Neither air-slacked lime nor whitewash will eradicate mites. If whitewash is put on boiling hot, the heat may accomplish the result, but lime alone is not death to mites. The second spray suggested is not, therefore, as effective as the first. A third spray material highly recommended is Zenoleum, which costs about 40c per quart. Crude creosote at about 30c per gallon, mixed with one gallon of distillate at about 12c per gallon makes a very cheap and effective spray.

#### Skim-Milk Paint

The following formula for making skim milk paint may be of interest to those wishing a cheap paint that will wear well and that will fill up crevices where mites might otherwise breed: Stir into one gallon of skim milk three pounds of Portland cement adding at the same time any paint in dry form that will give the color you desire. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the

cement will sink; therefore, it will be necessary to keep the mixture well stirred with a paddle.

Mix only enough at a time for one day's use. If the mixture is not thoroughly stirred as you use it, it will get thicker and thicker and it will be necessary to thin it by adding more milk. Carbolic acid or any other disinfectant can be added. It may be colored drab by the addition of a little lamp-black, or dull green by adding ochre and a small quantity of Prussian blue. Six hours after applying, this paint will be dry. It is quite lasting even in bad weather for outside work.

Depluming mites may also be disposed of by dipping the fowls in insecticide solutions, also by the application of sulphur and lard ointment. Care should be used in applying sulphur to the head of the fowl. Use the least possible amount. It is better to repeat the operation than to overdo the first application. Never use sulphur and lard or vaseline on very young chicks. Pure olive oil is safer.

#### Remedies for Lice

Lice are unlike mites in that they have no manacles with which to suck the blood. Their method of attack is to claw or bite through the skin, thus drawing blood, which they greedily eat. Lice infested fowls, however, suffer less from loss of blood than from continual worry and loss of sleep, which produce loss of appetite, nervous exhaustion and bowel trouble. Chicks, especially die or are hopelessly stunted by lice upon their heads or under the wings. Two or more head lice are fatal to a chick, the number depending upon its vitality and its age.

The lice powders offered in the market are all compounded with the primary object of smothering the louse, since it breathes through its pores and dies of suffocation in a dust-storm. This is the theory which the hen acts upon when she dusts herself. As a theory it is quite correct; in practice, the dust-storm needs to continue long enough to make sure that a gust of fresh air does not, in the nick of time, revive the sinner.

An oily substance, such as melted lard, olive oil, meat drippings, etc., will close the pores and kill the louse if it touches it. It is not at all certain that either oil or powder will kill the nit or egg of the louse, and it is here the ineffectiveness of such remedies lies.

To dust a hen grasp her with the left hand by the legs, hold her with her head down and just touching the ground or table. In this position a fowl will rarely flop its wings and all the feathers fall open to receive the powder, which should be thoroughly rubbed into the fluff clear to the skin with the free right hand, or dusted in with a small powder gun. It is the work of more than a minute to thoroughly dust a hen.


The lice are most numerous around the vent, over the thighs, under the wings and on the head. They will be found hidden in the fluff or burrowing under the skin. It is by contact only that the powder kills. Keep the powder out of the eyes, nostrils and lungs of the hen. For this reason, if one values his birds and their health, he will not put them in a barrel or cylinder and revolve them in a cloud of dust. Such a proceeding will kill the lice, not the nits. It will work a decided injury to the bird.

It is necessary to repeat the dusting at intervals of eight days to kill the nits that hatch meanwhile. If you plan to keep your hens free from lice, you must make up your mind to frequent repetitions of the process. Use the powder freely. If a cloth or other receptacle is placed under the bird to be dusted, you can easily take up the powder that would otherwise be wasted, and use it again and again.

Dust baths in sunny places attract part of the hens of a flock, but in most cases the lousiest bird of the flock, which is generally the male, fails to avail himself of its privilege. This is especially true if air-slacked lime or sulphur or finely sifted ashes be added to increase the efficacy of the bath. More hens will be induced to wallow in the dust bath if it is kept just slightly moist.

Blue ointment is frequently recommended as a remedy for lice. There are on the market certain commercial preparations in the form of a salve which free the birds from lice and keep them free for from three to six months or even longer. The directions for their use are the same as for blue ointment. Apply a piece a little smaller than

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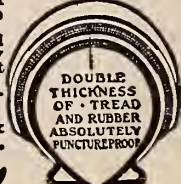
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**DOUBLE THICKNESS OF TREAD AND RUBBER ABSOLUTELY PUNCTUREPROOF** 

a garden pea to the bird's skin directly under and around the vent. With blue ointment it is absolutely essential to keep the birds dry for several days after applying, or there will be lame birds, if not dead ones. Never use this on young stock, especially day-old chicks. With chicks, prevention is better than cure, but where a cure is needed, nothing is safer than olive oil. Lice go to the nostrils or the vent for moisture, and if the head and vent are encircled with the oil, a trap is set which will catch the lice.

The directions given for eradicating mites are rather formidable, but really necessary when the poultry-house once becomes badly infested with these parasites. Where the house is properly constructed and perches treated with lice paint or even plain kerosene at proper intervals, and broody hens not permitted to sit in the house, it will never become overrun with mites and only a little attention will be needed to keep the quarters free from them at all times. With the perches suspended on wires. I have found it easy to keep houses free from mites year after year for many years, simply painting the perches with lice paint three or four times during warm weather.

Quite contradictory results sometimes are secured with different treatments for lice and mites, without any apparently good reason for the difference. For example, it is true that, theoretically, whitewash has little value in combating mites. In practice, however, I have found a single application of whitewash completely effective in a house that was overrun with them. However, there are other preparations more conveniently applied and theoretically more effective, so there is no good reason for experimenting with whitewash.

Those who have plenty of skim-milk, will find the skim-milk paint referred to very satisfactory as a cheap coating for outdoor woodwork as well as for indoor use. With a little experience, very satisfactory dull colors can be produced, and for cheap buildings, fences, etc., this paint is quite satisfactory and more permanent than whitewash.

The statement that "lice claw or bite through the skin thus drawing blood which they greedily eat" is one which may confuse the average reader. It is generally agreed that lice live upon the feathers and scales of the skin, and while it is probable that they do, under some conditions, work through the epidermis and thus draw blood, this certainly is not their usual means of securing a living. Birds may be very badly infested with lice without showing any marks of skin irritation such as should accompany the blood-drawing referred to in this bulletin. It is true, however, that under some conditions, more or less exceptional, lice do appear to cause birds serious annoyance in this way.

Referring to the use of blue ointment for lice, I have used this preparation for many years and always with good results. Frequent statements are made in the poultry press as to the danger of using this ointment, but though I have used it in amounts greatly in excess of that recommended, I have never been able to discover any injury resulting from doing so. Blue ointment contains mercury and its excessive use doubtless will result in mercurial poisoning, but so long as the operator does not exceed the quantity mentioned in this bulletin,

he need have no fear of injuring adult birds.

I want to add my protest to that of the author of this bulletin, regarding the brutal practice of dusting fowls by rolling them in a barrel or other enclosure with a liberal allowance of insect powder or lice powder. Anyone who has seen this method applied and has observed the condition of the hens when they emerge from the treatment, can have no doubt as to its injurious character. There is no excuse for letting fowls get so lousy as to call for such drastic measures.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWLS

This Disease Appears to be Growing Much More Prevalent Among Fowls.

An Interesting Report from University of Wisconsin

I HAVE several times referred to the investigations in tuberculosis in fowls that have been carried on at the University of Wisconsin. An article in "The Journal of Infectious Diseases" by Profs. E. G. Hastings, J. G. Halpin, and Dr. B. A. Beach of that institution appears to be all that these investigators have published to date, and liberal extracts are given herewith as the most recent authoritative description of this really serious poultry disease.

Within recent years avian tuberculosis has attracted great attention, and is coming to be recognized as an economic problem in the poultry industry. It seems probable that the disease has spread rapidly within the last

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few years, due to the great increase in the sale of birds for breeding purposes and in the sale of eggs for hatching.

Tubercle bacilli were not found in any avian tissue submitted to this station for examination prior to 1906. During the last three years tubercular tissues have been received from many sections of the state. From the information obtained in this and other ways it is apparent that avian tuberculosis is widespread in Wisconsin. A number of other stations have issued publications in which data concerning the distribution of the disease is given. The number of inquiries answered in the poultry journals and in the agricultural papers, that without doubt refer to avian tuberculosis, is very considerable. All these facts indicate the widespread distribution of the disease in this country.

#### Symptoms in Tuberculosis

The first apparent symptom of the disease is the marked loss of flesh. The weight of some of the birds examined by us has been less than one-third that of the normal bird. Lameness is often noted. This condition may be due to diseased joints or to extensive changes in the viscera. The popular names, applied to the disease, such as "going light," and "rheumatism" refer to these symptoms. Avian tuberculosis is to be classed as a disease of the organs of the abdominal cavity rather than of the pleural cavity.

The work of the German investigators has shown that probably all kinds of birds are susceptible to the disease. The constant occurrence of tubercles on the walls of the intestine indicate that the organisms are eliminated in the feces and infection undoubtedly occurs by way of the alimentary tract. Experimenters have found it difficult to infect chickens by other methods than feeding.

#### Rate of Dissemination of Avian Tuberculosis

An effort was made to obtain some evidence regarding the rate at which the disease may spread in a flock. For this purpose nine hens were obtained from a diseased flock. Four of the nine showed physical symptoms of tuberculosis. The above birds were placed with seven hens from a healthy flock. During the first month the birds were kept in a small room which was not cleaned during this period. One of the diseased birds died in 10 days. Postmortem examination showed tubercles on the intestines, and generalized tuberculosis of the abdominal cavity. Two others died in 26 and 46 days respectively. Both were extensively diseased and must have been eliminating tubercle bacilli. Of the remaining six hens from the tubercular flock which were killed one year later, five were found to be tubercular, but in none was the disease far advanced.

During the remainder of the year in which the healthy birds were associated with diseased ones, the flock was kept in a small colony house with a small yard. The house was not cleaned and the feed was scattered in the litter in order to make the exposure as extreme as possible. During the first two months of the experiment the exposure to infection was most complete, since the flock then contained birds in the last stages of tuberculosis. The first of the originally healthy hens was killed after eight months.

The spleen and liver were tubercular and one nodule was found on one of the ceca. The remainder of the originally healthy hens were killed after having associated with the tubercular birds for about one year. Two of the six were tubercular, the others healthy. Thus three out of seven healthy hens acquired the disease. At the time they were killed the disease was not far advanced, and it is certain that the disease would not have progressed to a fatal termination in several months.

There would seem to be little doubt but that the diseased bird is the important agent in the spread of the disease from flock to flock. From experimental evidence at hand, there would seem to be little doubt that the eggs from diseased birds may serve to introduce the disease into healthy flocks.

#### Diseased Fowls May Infect Other Animals

In our work 17 guinea-pigs were inoculated with avian tissues. Lesions were found in

15. Seven guinea-pigs were inoculated with pure cultures. Positive results were obtained in six. Four died in 27 to 63 days.

The injection of rabbits with pure cultures produced death from generalized tuberculosis in some cases; in others the disease did not progress at all rapidly.

It has been shown that the hog acquires tuberculosis most easily by way of the alimentary tract. We have found lesions in many of the internal organs six months after an animal had been given one feeding of milk infected with a pure culture of the bovine organism. The English Royal Commission found that avian tubercle bacilli would cause a non-progressive type of the disease in hogs.

In our work four hogs have been fed on avian tubercular tissues. They were killed about six months after the first feeding. The lesions in all were confined to the cervical and mesenteric lymph glands. It is an open question whether the avian bacillus can produce such an extensive form of the disease as to cause condemnation of the carcass, but it is certain that it might cause such parts as the head to be rejected.

Most of the writers on avian tuberculosis have considered the question of the identity of the avian bacillus and the organisms from cattle and man. The usual conclusion has been that the avian organism represents a variety, caused by the adaptation of the organism to its environment, and that both the avian and mammalian are to be classed as one kind. It seems to the writers that there is very little ground for such an assertion.

Many trials have been made to infect hens by feeding sputum containing tubercle bacilli. A few have reported successful results, but the great majority of trials have given negative results. In our work, a fowl was fed a mixture of meal and sputum 25 times between June 23 and October 7. The sputa used were from various sources. Two other fowls were fed like material 20 times during a period of three months. The results in all cases were negative. In a number of the outbreaks brought to our attention it had been thought by the veterinarian that the cause was sputum to which the birds may have had access, since there were cases of tuberculosis in the families.

#### Summary

1. Avian tuberculosis is widespread in the

United States and Canada. Undoubtedly it is increasing rapidly in extent.

2. Avian tuberculosis is primarily a disease of the abdominal cavity. The liver was tubercular in 97 per cent. of the cases examined, the spleen in 93 and the intestines in 60 per cent.

3. It is probable that the diseased bird is the important factor in the transmission of the disease from flock to flock. Eggs may also be a factor of some importance.

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**RAISING AND FEEDING TURKEYS**

Brief but Complete Instructions in the Hatching and Rearing of Poults. Fattening Rations for the Market Birds

In many sections of the country, where the birds can have free range, turkeys can be raised with little expense and prove highly profitable. The following extract from Bulletin 86 of the Washington Experiment Station by Helen Dow Whitaker, gives definite instructions especially with reference to the handling of poults and should prove quite helpful generally.

**Selecting the Breeding Stock**

Turkeys mature slowly. Males reach full growth at three years of age; females at two. Select hens from two to five years old for mating to two or three year old toms. The male is at his best in his third year. Old hens lay larger eggs and their young are not only larger but stronger than the young from immature stock. Never breed related birds for the production of market stock as it is almost certain to result in a high death rate among the poults. For breeding for the market, select medium-sized birds, plump but not fat, fine in bone, active and vigorous, and not above standard weight. For breeding exhibition stock, the largest framed birds are generally chosen. Mate from ten to fifteen females to one male.

**How to Feed**

Avoid overfeeding the breeding stock. Their ration should include less corn than oats, wheat, clover, or alfalfa. Oats are unquestionably the best grain to feed and are better fed sprouted than dry. If a wet mash is used the following is good: One part by measure of corn meal, two parts of bran, one part chopped onion or raw apples or cooked mashed carrots or potatoes, and one part meat scrap or clabbered milk; mix with boiling water and allow to steam before feeding. Many breeders feed only a dry mash of 8 parts of bran to 1 part of beef scrap. Where bugs are plentiful on the range, no mash is really needed. The birds should be kept active and ready to forage at all times.

**Incubation**

Turkey eggs require 28 to 30 days for hatching. The older the eggs the slower they are to hatch. The greatest care should be taken to keep the sitting hen free from lice or mites. Make nests in new boxes. Dust both nest and mother at least twice during the hatch with a good powder. Fresh drinking water and a dish of cracked corn and oats mixed with a little grit and charcoal should be kept where the sitting hen can help herself at will. Turkeys are very persistent sitters and often will refuse to leave their nests for days at a time. They should, therefore, be watched and if they fail to leave the nest every other day they should be gently removed and fed and watered before being allowed to return.

It is generally safest to remove the poults from the nest as they hatch, because the mother will remain on the nest longer and often the last eggs do not hatch until from 24 to 30 hours later than the first ones. In very dry weather it is a good plan to build the nest out of grass or straw placed upon a sod turned root-side up, hollowed out bowl-shaped and thoroughly soaked with water. Also to sprinkle the eggs lightly with water at from 90 to 100 degrees about the 20th day of incubation.

**Care of the Poults.**

When the last egg has hatched remove all the poults to a warm, flannel-lined basket out of sight and sound of the mother hen. Feed and water her and let her move about for a short time.

Then remove mother and poults to a clean new coop with a small runway made of 12-inch boards. If the ground is cold and damp the coop should have a board floor; if not, let the little poults live upon the ground from the start, but move coop and runway

upon fresh soil at least every other day. Feed the poults for the first time when they are from 24 to 30 hours old.

Ration 1. One hard boiled egg for every eight poults added to stale (but not sour) wheat bread dipped in hot milk and squeezed very dry. Crumble egg, including shell, and bread together and season with black pepper sparingly. Feed this for two weeks or more, alternating the egg with cottage cheese or clabbered milk. After two weeks, replace the egg with best grade of beef scrap, and keep clabbered milk before them all the time, but if they can find insects and seeds on the range feed only the milk after the third week. When the beef scrap is fed, it must be absolutely fresh and sweet. Sift and use only the finer portion.

Ration 2. One raw egg for every eight poults added to a pint of bran and enough clabbered milk to mix rather dry. For the first fourteen days feed on a clean shingle once in two hours all they will clean up eagerly. Use pepper or ginger only in case of sickness. After the fourteenth day gradually replace the bran, etc., by chick food, using care that it is not moldy or musty or tainted in any way.

Ration 3. Fresh, dry, steel-cut oat meal alternated with stale bread dipped in sweet milk and squeezed dry, then mixed with hard-boiled egg. After two weeks replace the steel-cut oat meal by finely cracked wheat and finally by whole wheat. In place of the egg well cooked, finely chopped liver or lean meat may be fed occasionally.

With all these rations it is most important to feed fresh water, clean, sharp grit, granulated charcoal and plentifully of finely chopped, tender grass or dandelion leaves, stinging nettle, radish tops, onion tops, etc.

**Special Directions for Preventing Disease**

Never feed on the ground where food may

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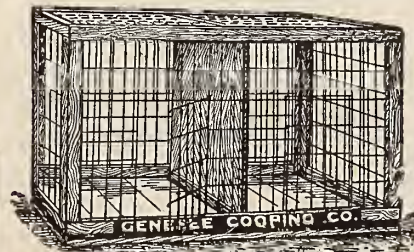
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be left to ferment, sour or mold, and later be eaten.

Never overfeed, especially of egg or mash. Remember that in a wild state turkeys are more often hungry than not.

After two weeks of age in good weather, let the hens take the poults and go. They do not need coddling, but they do need protection from weather, beasts of prey and etc.

Keep the poults and their coops free from lice. Use Perisan insect powder to dust them or a drop of olive oil on the head, at the quill of the wing feathers, and around the vent.

For a tendency toward bowel trouble feed boiled rice. Bowel trouble indicates improper feeding or exposure to dampness, cold, or both.

Do not permit poults to run over ground which chickens, pigs, ducks, geese, etc., have made filthy. Plow up such ground or keep the poults yarded away from it.

When the poults have been chilled or seem droopy and need a tonic, make it as follows: Boil a pint of milk, put in it a shake of red pepper, add a tablespoon of alcohol; then beat up a raw egg and add to the mixture. Use this to moisten the bran mash. A little finely chopped lean meat may be added.

Use green food finely cut in quantity in all rations as an aid to digestion.

#### Fattening Rations

Commence to feed the turkeys by the first of October to get them ready for the Thanksgiving market. Feed night and morning only and sparingly the first ten days. The principal food should be whole corn, the older the better, to avoid bowel trouble.

Turkeys allowed to run in a patch of field peas will finish off fairly well with a night feed of wheat or corn. If turkeys are fed on a grain ration of equal parts of oats, barley and corn, mixed with table scraps, boiled carrots, potatoes and milk, a meat is produced that is extremely plump and white. A little suet mixed toward the end of the season will materially aid, also. Another good fattening ration is ground oats moistened with skim milk, and a little mutton fat added every other day. Still another is equal parts of corn meal and ground barley mixed with boiled potatoes or boiled rutabagas.

All mashes should be mixed soft but not sticky and when fed, grit and charcoal should be supplied.

—o—

### BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS

The Most Serious Disease That Turkey Growers Have to Contend with. How to Detect Infection and How to Prevent Loss Clearly Explained

THE following extracts are taken from Circular No. 7—"Blackhead in Turkeys", published by the Kentucky Experiment Station.

The inroads of blackhead have diminished many flocks and completely obliterated the turkey prospects on some farms. In fact adversities in raising poults to maturity have seriously crippled the turkey industry of the State. A loss of 50 to 75 per cent of the young flocks has frequently occurred.

Professor J. J. Hooper of the State University said: "The turkey industry has decreased 30 per cent during the past twenty-five years and everything indicates that this unfortunate condition is due to the fatality among young birds caused by blackhead."

Kentucky is well adapted for turkey raising, but from the standpoint of the producer the control of blackhead is one of the essential points in the successful raising of turkeys at the present time.

Blackhead need not be confused with any other affection of turkeys, as the intestines (caeca) and liver are heavily and characteristically involved, and on autopsy there is no other disease of turkeys which should be mistaken for this affection. The name "infectious entero-hepatitis" is a more appropriate designation than blackhead, as it implies an

inflammation of the intestines and liver by a specific micro-organism.

#### Cause

Blackhead or infectious entero-hepatitis is an infectious disease caused by specific micro-organisms known as coccidia. These organisms have a complicated life history but it has been established that infection is spread through the droppings of affected birds.

While the disease known as blackhead has always been believed to be a disease of turkeys only, recent observations have shown that though chickens and other domestic poultry are more resistant to the disease than are turkeys, they too are susceptible and frequently die of blackhead. The disease has been found in ducks, quail, chickens and sparrows. By means of sparrows the disease may be spread from one flock to another.

#### Symptoms

The external symptoms of blackhead in turkeys are not definitely characterized. Recognition of the disease is not always possible from outward appearance. Loss of appetite, diarrhea and stupor are the symptoms most uniformly observed.

In some cases a purple discoloration of the head occurs before death. This however cannot be relied upon as a constant symptom, for in many cases of blackhead it is not observed. Affected birds present a decidedly dull, sleepy appearance. The feathers appear ruffled, the wings droop, diarrhea is usually present, accompanied by marked weakness, the bird refuses to graze with the remainder of the flock, and in the acute type these symptoms are manifest from two days to one week before death. In the chronic form of the disease the bird presents an appearance of unthriftiness, with no striking indications of illness. They may gradually improve, but more often succumb after several months of chronic illness.

The survivors in a flock affected with blackhead sometimes improve, but complete recovery is not common. In some instances the disease is harbored in the system of apparently healthy birds and does not make its appearance until they have been subjected to unfavorable conditions, i. e. exposure, over-feeding or badly ventilated houses, which debilitate and weaken the bird. In this way apparently healthy looking birds may continuously reinfest the premises and expose new birds to the disease.

#### Post Mortem Appearance.

It is important that an autopsy be made when blackhead is suspected. The absence

of a dark purple color of the head is not a criterion to be relied upon. The liver and caeca should be examined because these two organs are primarily affected in blackhead. If the disease exists, marked changes from the normal will be easily recognized, and preventive measures to check the spread of

(Continued on page 671)

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# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**EDITORIAL NOTE**—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

### Johnny Cake-Wood Ashes

**Q.** Would equal parts of bran, oat meal and corn meal mixed with sour milk and a little soda and baked into a cake and then crumbled make a good growing feed for both large and small chicks?

**A.** Such a cake is very good for chicks of all ages but on account of the work of preparing it, it is advisable to discontinue its use after the chicks are three weeks old. A dry mash composed of the above ingredients with plenty of sour milk would answer the purpose fully as well. This should be supplemented with a regular feed of chick grain. The mash can be supplied in hoppers where the chicks can help themselves at will and the grain can be fed in the litter three or four times per day depending upon the age of the chicks.

**Q.** Is a dust bath of wood ashes injurious to hens? Will it kill lice. Mrs. E. A. C., Vermont.

**A.** Wood ashes make a very good dust bath and are very effective in ridding fowls of body lice. There is one objection, however, and that is their alkali nature, which is very liable to bleach the color from the legs. This is especially so if they are not kept thoroughly dry. The hens should not be allowed access to them during wet or damp weather.

### Treating Oats to Prevent Sprouting

**Q.** Have you ever heard of a process through which oats are put making them useless for sprouting, but a good horse feed? I have heard that there is such a thing done and would like to know more about it. I believe it is done to prevent mold. W. B. McC., Indiana.

**A.** To our knowledge there is no special process through which oats are put to prevent sprouting although they are prepared in various ways for feeding such as crushing, clipping, etc., Crushed oats are prepared by passing through a special machine that cleans out the dirt and fowl seeds and crushes the good oats thereby putting them in better form for feeding. This is a very desirable form for horse feed. They are also fed very extensively to poultry in some sections. Crushed oats are a favorite feed with Canadian poultrymen. Seed oats are prepared by the formaldehyde process as a preventative measure against oat smut and other fungi diseases that seriously affect the crop in some sections of the country. Full information as to this process can be obtained by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or your own Agricultural Station at Purdue, Ind.

### Bantam Losing Feathers

**Q.** I have a Golden Seabright Bantam cock that is losing feathers. If you can

tell me the cause for it I shall be very thankful to you. I don't think he is molting because the new feathers are just stubs, and for the last month haven't grown any. It was mostly on his breast but the last few days I have noticed that they are coming out on his back. R. C. C., Jr., Conn.

**A.** Not being familiar with your methods of care and management or the physical condition of your stock it is difficult to give you an intelligent answer to your question. We are of the opinion, however that this is either a delayed or second molt due to some physical irregularity of your bird. It often happens that due to some physical derangement at the molting season that a bird does not molt naturally and later on begins to go through the process again. Then some birds molt very early in the season and go into a second molt in the winter. If you have had much experience in poultry raising you will have noticed that a fowl never molts as rapidly in the winter as in the regular season. This is due I believe to the fact that they are not given special care to bring them through. On the other hand they are allowed to remain with the flock and do not get the proper feed in the required quantities, that is, it takes all the feed they get to keep up bodily energy leaving no surplus from which to grow feathers. Should you have another experience like this, try placing the specimen by itself and feed plenty of rich food and I believe you will not have any trouble in bringing them through quickly and in good condition.

### Leg Weakness

**Q.** I am a reader of American Poultry World and would like to know what to do for leg weakness in young chicks. I have forty-eight White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rock chicks hatched February first. I have them on board floors with about four inches of sand, dirt and chaff to scratch in. The Rocks are the only ones that are affected. I feed a mash of meat scraps, bran, corn chaff and middlings, chick grain and plenty of greens, such as sprouted oats, also ground bone, grit, oyster shells and charcoal. I have used everything I have seen in poultry books but they do not get any better. If you can help me out I would greatly appreciate it. T. J. C., Pennsylvania.

**A.** Leg weakness is a very common complaint with early hatched chicks and

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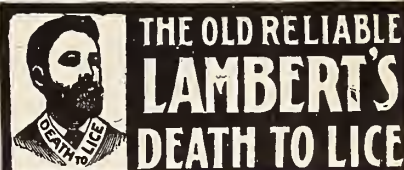
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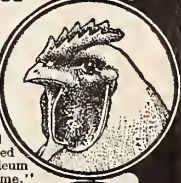


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usually results from too close confinement to indoor brooders and lack of exercise, although there are several contributing causes such as indigestion, poor vitality, etc., etc. The remedy is to get the chicks on the ground as soon as possible. If this cannot be done on account of the season, see that the sand or earth in the runs is kept well moistened by frequent sprinkling and arrange to keep the chicks away from the hovers as much as possible. Improperly constructed brooders are often the cause of this complaint, that is, brooders that supply too much bottom heat thereby keeping the floors too warm. Where chicks are brooded under such conditions, the natural fluids are quickly dried out of the joints and lameness and swelled joints are the results. It is not a cure that is required in cases of this kind so much as a removal of the condition that cause the trouble.

#### Swelled Combs

Q. In a flock of forty-five S. C. White Leghorns I have noticed some have a swelling of more than twice the normal size of their combs, which seems to swell heads some also. Will you kindly tell me the cause and oblige an A. P. W. subscriber. H. D., New Jersey.

A. We would require more details before an attempt could be made to diagnose a case of this kind. If you had told us the nature of this swelling and described some of its characteristics we would have something to work on. Regret that we are not able to tell you the cause, but if you will try again and be a little more explicit we will be only too glad to give you whatever assistance we can.

#### That Flowing Well

In the April issue on page 600 C. P. D., Texas, asks a question in regard to making use of a flowing well with a water temperature of 106 degrees F. for incubation purposes.

F. M. Prescott, Riverdale, N. J., a poultryman of wide experience replies to the question as follows:—

"Replying to query of C. P. D., Texas, as to possible use of his flowing well of 106 degrees for incubating purposes, we do not think it would be of much use for the following reasons.

"We have three mammoth incubators of varying sizes all operated by hot water. The thermometer on the return side of the heater gives a temperature of 118 degrees and while we have never taken the temperature on the flow side where it enters the incubator it is considerably higher. The above shows that to give 103 degrees inside the machine the water in the pipes must be at least 118 degrees.

"Of course C. P. D. could heat this well water to the required temperature, but in our opinion with running water it would be more difficult to keep the temperature even than in a still body of water, and we believe the cost of fuel to heat the running water to the required degree of heat would be more to heat a still body of water.

"There is the possibility that by using a thin copper tank with very large radiating surface over the top and very near to the eggs, that this stream of water at 106 degrees might come very near to heating the eggs to 103 degrees but the difference of but three degrees between what the eggs require and the temperature of the heating water is too little to cover the loss in heating the egg chamber to 103 degrees."

#### BARGAIN SALE FOR 1916

All readers of this magazine whose interest lies in the Barred Rock will welcome the announcement of E. B. Thompson, Box 330, Amenia, N. Y., in his advertising on the back cover of this issue. Mr. Thompson says in part "My special sale list for 1916, is now ready for mailing and never before have I been privileged to offer my customers such extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality birds as now. This is your opportunity to obtain Madison Square Garden winners and, sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of New York winners and birds of this richest first prize sweepstakes champion New York blood at prices far below their value".

It is not necessary for us to comment on the quality of the Ringlet Barred Rocks or the position they occupy in the poultry world. Their leadership is generally conceded. Their value lies in their carefully constructed blood lines, blood lines that has taken years of the most careful mating and scientific study to produce. To build a house we must first prepare a foundation, to build a successful strain of poultry the same is true. The foundation of the Ringlets has been carefully constructed. It is not the work of a season but many years of constant effort that has made the Ringlet foundation secure. Why waste time experimenting and plodding along unknown paths when the Ringlet road is open to you. Start today with some of this Ringlet foundation blood and when you need more go to the fountain head. Mr. Thompson will gladly assist you and also give freely of his advice in planning your future matings. Better write for his list today.

#### AN INTERESTING CATALOGUE

Marshall & Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, breeders and originators of the "Niagradot" strain of White Wyandottes issue a most interesting eighteen page catalogue for 1916. Following the introduction, two pages are devoted to "A little History" outlining the poultry experience of the Messrs. Marshall and giving some facts regarding their early training and education and incidentally the part that White Wyandottes have played in their career. Following this they give six reasons for breeding White Wyandottes in preference to other breeds and quote some data to show what the Whites have done as layers. The balance of the book is given over to a description of their matings, prices of stock, terms of sale, etc. Several interesting illustrations are included making the book both interesting and attractive. Lovers of White Wyandottes should send for a copy. It's free if you mention American Poultry World when writing.

#### SLADE CUTS PRICES

A. P. W. readers interested in Buff Orpingtons should take advantage of the opportunity offered by H. W. Slade, Newark, N. Y., who announces a 50% reduction in the price of hatching eggs for the balance of the season. Two settings for the price of one is indeed a rare inducement for all who wish to raise a few good birds for which you would pay double earlier in the season and in addition you have the assurance of a better hatch as eggs always hatch better at this season of the year than earlier. This is no doubt due to the fact that the birds are not able to get out in the open, secure natural greens, bugs, worms, etc. As the Slade Buffs are farm raised they are without doubt enjoying generous range at this time all of which is in your favor if you decide to purchase eggs from the Slade Buffs. To save time order direct from his "ad". No order too large or too small.

ment for all who wish to raise a few good birds for which you would pay double earlier in the season and in addition you have the assurance of a better hatch as eggs always hatch better at this season of the year than earlier. This is no doubt due to the fact that the birds are not able to get out in the open, secure natural greens, bugs, worms, etc. As the Slade Buffs are farm raised they are without doubt enjoying generous range at this time all of which is in your favor if you decide to purchase eggs from the Slade Buffs. To save time order direct from his "ad". No order too large or too small.

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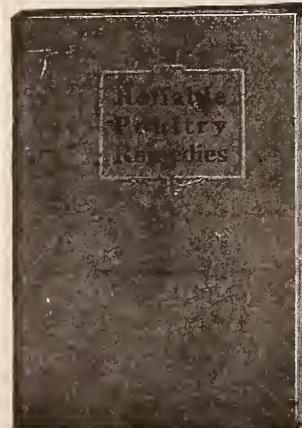
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## STANDARD REQUIREMENTS OF SPECKLED SUSSEX

By A. O. Schilling

(Continued from page 619)

"I am led to fully believe that the four-toed varieties of barn door fowls were the bastard breed, and were most probably a cross with the English white shanked Game fowls which was resorted to sometimes to give increased vigor." (See Figure 4).

That the introduction of the Cochin was largely responsible for the change in color of earlobe from white to red as it now is, seems to be borne out by the following statement by Mr. Wier, also by a pen and ink sketch of such a cross as illustrated in Figure 5:

"One of the greatest evils that befell the splendid, large well formed active and profitable table fowl of the southern counties of Kent, Sussex and Surrey was the introduction of the Shanghai or Cochin.

"My own relatives had stock of such good and true old Kent and also Sussex fowls as it would be almost impossible to find now, and there was nothing on the different farms and homesteads that received, and merited more attention. Some of the land, both in Sussex and Kent, having been family property for centuries, the poultry was as jealously guarded—almost as heirlooms. The colors at one farm were nearly white with black in hackles and tails, another flock was entirely Cuckoo colored, two kept to the old red and Tawnies, three had mealy grays (these were very large) and one had light browns, all were very white in the shank and feet, with five toes and white toe nails, earlobes were large and nearly white, with a pink weather-tinge at the lower part. Until the importation of the Cochin there were no farm fowls with red earlobes as now. They were truer bred, a red earlobe shows decidedly a cross-breed. These were kept by farmers—friends of mine—who, one and all, were equally proud of their other stocks of poultry."

The idea we tried to convey when we were requested by the present Sussex Club of America to delineate an ideal male and female as Club Standards was to create Standard outlines that would embody the true original Sussex type, but in a modernized form. Due consideration being given to the existence of foreign blood which modified its type. The nearer we approach the old time Sussex type, the truer and more fitting would be its Standard. By this we mean that the ideal should be one which would lead breeders to produce specimens in type that resembled to a certain degree, the early ancestors in a modified form. We do not mean to say that the ideal should be one similar to the original old Sussex cock shown in Figure 1, but this form modified by the dash of early cochin blood and then later by selective breeding, likened to the now modern so-called Dorking type, with its longer body and straight back.

Present, popular American fashions demand a practical type for general purposes. The present-day Dorking type is an extreme meat type, probably bred to abnormal form, for the greatest efficiency as a general purpose fowl. It is the modified Dorking body on slightly longer legs and shorter tail that should be aimed at by present day Sussex breeders.

There are altogether too few good type Sussex fowls in existence in this country today, the majority being much too long in leg, too short in body and shallow in breast. In selecting and mating breeding fowls to produce certain results it is important to always remem-

ber that each and every peculiarity of color and shape of any individual is the reproduction of a like characteristic in some one particular individual of that specimen's ancestors. The fact that white appears so often in earlobes of present day Sussex is simple enough to understand. The original pure and early Kent and Sussex had practically white earlobes.

We often find variations in type of males that show decided influence of the early Cochin blood, particularly, some of those we handled last winter. These had a rather level carried body and comparatively short back, with saddle forming nearly a concave sweep to tail. This shape characteristic was influenced by the cross of the Cochin, which had a shorter back, more profusely feathered saddle, and the similarity is well illustrated in Figure 5, of Mr. Wier's cross bred Old English five-toed cock. How much he resembles some of the present day Sussex males in fullness of saddle.

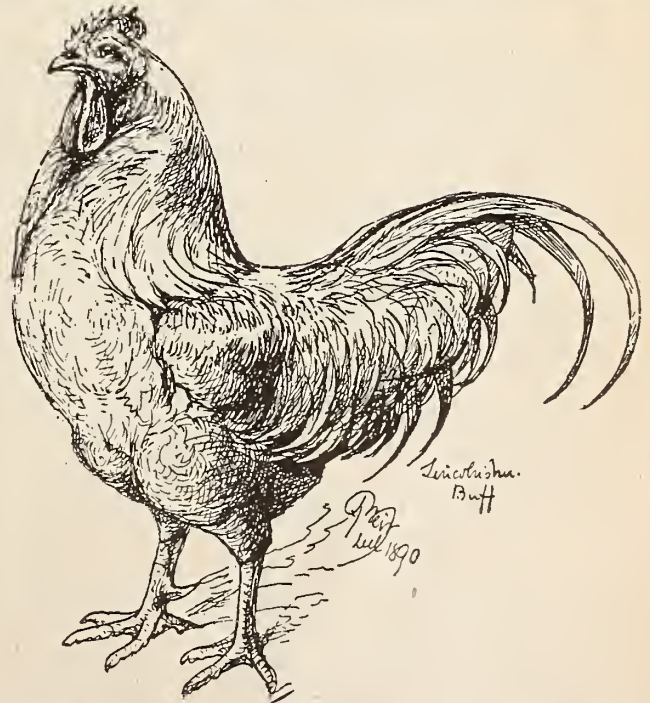
It is much easier to correct a fault or defect when we feel reasonably sure of the cause of the same, for we all know that the breeders of Standard bred poultry have accomplished wonders in manipulating form and feather, especially in the past twenty-five to fifty years.

It can hardly be denied that the old time Sussex was a table fowl unsurpassed by any other breed if we are to credit the writings of early English authors, and for this reason alone, is it not well to re-establish this type in a modified style yet considering modern requirements and present day fashions.



WHITE SHANKED AND SPANGLED PARTRIDGE GAME HEN STYLE OFTEN USED TO CROSS WITH THE OLD FOUR-TOED AND OTHER BARN DOOR FOWLS

Figure 4.—The above note is Mr. Wier's own statement and this interests us particularly, from the view point that so much peppering and stippling exists in the average quality Sussex female of today. This cross no doubt is largely responsible for the infusion of this now undesirable color defect, but may also have influenced the establishing of smaller single combs and four-toes. It evidently had much to do with lengthening the leg of the present day Sussex.—A. O. Schilling.



THE PRODUCE OF OLD ENGLISH FIVE-TOED COCK CROSSED WITH BUFF SHANGHAI HEN

Figure 5.—The deviation from the angular back and tail of the old time pure Sussex to the more level back and full saddle of present day Sussex, it would seem was brought about by the introduction of above cock resembling some of our present day Sussex. This type should be bred out and a longer body with sloping back should be demanded in a specimen that may be considered well formed and corresponding to Standard requirements.—A. O. Schilling.

A true Sussex male should have a back line sloping downward, from shoulders to base of tail. It also should be long and broad. As viewed from the front and top, he should be broad at the shoulders and continue this desirable quality down along sides of saddle to juncture of tail. The back line is comparatively straight, as a true Sussex has close fitting plumage and naturally clings to its natural anatomy and body structure.

Present day fashions, in many popular and practical breeds, demand a concave back, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and the Orpington. Such outlines are largely due to feather development and it requires a bird possessing considerable looseness of feather to bring about this result.

The Sussex having a close fitting feather quality, it may be easily appreciated why a Sussex back need not be concave. Close and tight feathering will not lend themselves readily to a development that will create a sweeping curve over back and saddle. Yet we have seen otherwise good males that had enough looseness of feather in saddle and low carried, rather short tail, that appeared to have a typical Plymouth Rock shape in back and saddle formation. This is probably due to the remaining dash of Cochon blood that was introduced in past generations. My object here in dwelling upon this particular quality, is to emphasize the fact, and point out some of the common prevailing qualities as we now have them, and to trace the source from where they were inherited.

There are altogether too many long legged, long shanked Sussex shown at the present time. The Reds and Lights show this defect much more than the Speckled. Such defects are very serious and they represent qualities entirely foreign to the breed. It will be some time before this evil may be corrected, but it should be done for the welfare and advancement of the breed. We do not advocate a short legged Orpington type, but we would like to see Sussex breeders improve their flocks in this respect. In shortening the legs, it must be kept in mind that the bodies should be long, otherwise you will create an Orpington type for the Sussex.

It can be done, no doubt, even if a cross with the original Red Dorking is resorted to, and in doing so the blood lines would still be kept pure, on account of the close relationship of the two in their early history. This is a simple suggestion for consideration by some of you Sussex breeders and we give it for what it is worth.

Some ten or twelve years ago the late Wm. Cook, of England, introduced a breed which he called the jubilee Orpington, and no doubt some of these flocks are still in existence. It is this type that we must eliminate and breed away from. The true Sussex character should be our goal. Just a few remarks about color qualities before closing, and particularly the much talked of white in wing and main tail feathers of the Speckled variety.

Harrison Wier in his chapter on Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Dorking fowls, in describing colored Dorkings among the numerous varieties such as the Whites, Greys, Dark Greys, Reds, Browns, Darks, White Spangled, Red Speckled, Cuckoo, Barred and Spangled. We found a very

interesting point mentioned by the writer in his description in connection with the Red speckled which we quote as follows:

"These are the same as the old English Game Speckles. If a red speckle, each feather should be tipped with white, and so if a black and grey speckled. These when good have a very fine rich bright appearance, a flock of the reds and blacks being as bright as a tulip bed. Any pure white feathers in this or the foregoing should disqualify."

The disqualifying clause above stated by Mr. Harrison Wier is one that should interest breeders of modern Speckled Sussex very much, even though it refers to the old Red and Speckled Dorking. If it was considered a serious or disqualifying defect at the time when Mr. Wier wrote this exhaustive treatise on the early Kent, Sussex and Surrey fowls, which was as late as 1902, and his knowledge was gained through personal experience and conscientious study in breeding, illustrating and writing on this, one of his most favorite breeds, present day breeders of Sussex should well appreciate the fact that so eminent a writer as Mr. Wier should know what he was talking about. In 1914 when the present Sussex Club submitted their Standard to the Revision Committee of the American Poultry Association, it was suggested that their Standard require the breed to possess solid white main tail and wing primaries. It so happened that the writer was present at the meeting when this proposed description was submitted for adoption and it was our contention that such description was unwise and detrimental to progress, in demanding solid white feathers in wings and tail and then to expect to produce a regularity in white tipping throughout the remainder of the bird's plumage.

It appears to me, that the thinking man who has carefully studied dominant characteristics in color markings as applied to domestic poultry, and has noted these results in actual breeding, that such a Standard would never tend to clear up the blood lines in a breed which is intended mainly to be spangled with clearly defined markings at the end of each feather.

The existence of solid white feathers in any one part of the body would be bound to crop into the other sections, wherein a solid white feather was considered objectionable and defective.

This is the reason why we advised against solid white in wings and tail, but at the same time we would suggest that the perfect marking in these sections should require each feather to be marked with white at outer end.

If solid feathers were objectionable and defective in Harrison Wier's time, why should not present day Sussex breeders aim to clear up the blood lines of their flocks and place them on an equally high Standard.

#### ALDRICH CUTS EGG PRICES

The Aldrich Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, are sending out a most interesting circular announcing a great reduction in the price of eggs. This circular is a little out of the ordinary and must be seen to be appreciated, therefore we recommend that all readers of this magazine interested in White Orpingtons write for a copy today. Kindly mention A. P. W. when doing so.

\*\*\* A dime pays for a four months trial subscription to A. P. W. Why not send it to a friend?

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76  
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**SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS** advertisement, Light and Dark Brahmans, page 643. tf

**SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT** on page 646. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. tf

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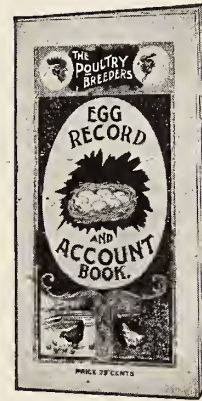
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\*\*\* We would like readers suggestions on how we can improve A. P. W.



## GOVERNMENT WORK FOR POULTRY

Conducted by Homer W. Jackson

(Continued from page 664)

the disease to the healthy birds should be resorted to at once.

The caeca are two in number and can be differentiated from the other parts of the intestines by their ending in blind pouches. They become enlarged in blackhead and sometimes the enlargement is extended the full length of the caeca; at other times the wall bulges in small areas and presents a yellowish, cheesy appearance from the outside. Normally the caeca are smooth and no larger in diameter than the branch of the intestine which lies between the caeca and opens in common at the base. A yellowish material varying in consistency from a liquid to a firm mass is found in the interior of the caeca.

The liver manifests marked pathological changes which can scarcely be overlooked. It is greatly enlarged, depending upon the extent of the infection, sometimes two or three times its normal size. From the discoloration of the liver the disease is sometimes known as "spotted liver." The spots vary in size, are of a yellowish green color, and present the appearance of concentric rings which is very characteristic of blackhead.

### Prevention and Control

The contagious nature of blackhead makes it necessary to employ prompt measures of isolation and segregation. Sick birds contaminate houses and runways and the immediate removal of healthy hens and poults to clean quarters is essential. Affected birds should be killed and cremated immediately, as they continue to intensify the existing infection.

The houses, roosting places, and runways should be thoroughly cleansed. First remove all litter from the coops and houses and spray with lime water containing 5 per cent carbolic acid. The runways should be raked up and cleaned by scattering slaked lime on the ground surface. All litter, straw and refuse accumulated from cleaning should be burned.

On farms where poultry ranges at large, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected quarters should be provided for the healthy flocks to insure against possible existing infection. Soft feeds should be fed, excluding corn as a part of the ration. In the chronic or slow form of the disease, sour milk should be supplied in liberal amounts. It must be given in the early stage of the disease to the infected as well as exposed birds, as otherwise it may not always exert a beneficial effect. When sour milk is not available it is advisable to provide a solution of muriatic acid in the drinking water. Various amounts of this acid have been used, but the proportion of one teaspoonful to one quart of water has proven unharful and has been followed by the most favorable results. A porcelain or earthen container should be provided for this purpose.

The character of the soil appears to have a decided bearing on the prevalence of this disease or, at any rate, on successful turkey growing.

While in Pennsylvania, my attention was called to a particular farming section where a light, well-drained soil was replaced by a heavy soil along a clearly defined level. It was the general belief locally, that while turkey growing could be regularly and successfully conducted on the light soil it was distinctly a failure as soon as the line was crossed to the heavy soil. In other parts of the state I noted similar conditions though not always so clear-cut.

I have no means of proving that the observed difference in results was due to black head but it seems to be at least a

possible explanation, since I heard no serious complaints of losses from any other cause. I wish that some one who has the opportunity to do so would look into the matter and determine to what extent blackhead resembles gaps in its dependence on congenial soil.

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White Rock Club cup for best White Rock.  
Buff Rocks—\$. \$15, \$10, \$5. for best display.  
Partridge Rocks—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display Empire Cooping Co. Cup for best ten specimens.  
Columbian Rocks—\$10, \$5. for best display.  
Silver Wyandottes—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display. Mr. W. E. Samson offers \$5.00 for best display by exhibitor showing for the first time.  
Golden Wyandottes—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display.  
White Wyandottes—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display. Nat. W. Wyandotte Club cup.  
Buff Wyandottes—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display. Buff Wyandotte Club cup.  
Partridge Wyandottes—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display.  
Columbian Wyandottes—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display.  
S. C. Reds—\$20, \$10, \$5. for display. Club cup.  
R. C. Reds—\$20, \$10, \$5. for best display. Club cup.  
Javas—\$10.00 for best display in one variety. Mr. S. W. Morton offers \$5.00 to exhibitors coming longest distance.  
Buckeyes—\$10, \$5. for best display. Club cup.  
Light Brahmas—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display. Mr. H. C. Wood offers \$5.00 for most points on old birds, \$500 for most points on young birds.  
Cochins—\$10 for best display of one variety.  
Dark Brahmas—\$10, for best display.  
Black Langshans—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display. Club cup.  
White Langshans—\$10, for best display.  
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S. C. Brown Leghorns—\$10, \$5. for best display.  
S. C. Buff Leghorns—\$15, \$10, \$5. for best display Club cup.  
R. C. Buff Leghorns—\$10 for best display. Club cup, also \$1.00 each for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and \$2. for best pen.  
S. C. Black Leghorns—\$10, for best display. Silver Leghorns—\$10 best display.  
S. C. Black Minorcas—\$15 \$5, for best display.  
R. C. Black Minorcas—\$10, for best display.  
S. C. White Minorcas—\$10, for best display. AM. S. C. W. Minorcas Club offers \$5. for the best cock hen cockerel pullet H. B. Shapley offers \$2.00 for largest entry.  
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Red Sussex—\$10, \$5. for best display.  
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Golden Campines—\$10, \$5, for best display.  
Buttercups—\$20, \$10, \$5, for best display. \$5.00 most points on pens. J. H. Eddy offers \$2.50 each for best comb cockerel and pullet. P. C. Gori offers \$2.50 each for Championship male and female. Am. Buttercup Club offers \$5.00 most points won by member who exhibits for first time.  
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## KEEP THEM IN CONDITION

The poultry raiser that succeeds is the one who keeps his birds in the best possible condition the year around. In times gone by this was sometimes a hard matter, but since the introduction of French's Poultry Mustard the work has been greatly simplified and now it is comparatively easy so we understand from those who use it regularly. French's Poultry Mustard is specially prepared for use with poultry and has long ago passed the experimental stage and is now recognized by progressive poultrymen as an essential part of the poultry ration, for both old and young. French's Poultry Mustard contrary to the belief of many is not a general stimulant, but on the other hand acts gently on the digestive organs keeping them in a healthy condition and therefore capable of extracting the greatest amount of nourishment from the food consumed. As the hot summer weather usually exercises a debilitating effect upon the older fowls it is good policy to be prepared toward off such influences this season. Preparedness in this direction means a supply of French's Poultry Mustard. Begin feeding it now and put the fowls in good condition for the molting season. See announcement on another page.

## McCONNELL'S S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

A recent communication from J. V. McConnell, Garden Grove, California, advises that the present season has been one of the best in the experience of the writer, also that he has about 800 January and February chicks and 1,800 March and April chicks growing for future trade. Mr. McConnell also speaks highly of the quality of these chicks and pronounces them the best he has ever produced. He is working on his summer sales list and says that he is preparing to offer some bargains in stock, old and young that will certainly be revelations. The McConnell Black Minorcas are among the best in the land not only from a quality standpoint, but also as prolific egg producers. Mr. McConnell has practiced pedigree breeding for years and has built up one of the greatest laying and exhibition strains of poultry in the country today. The story of his breeding methods was told in a recent issue of this Magazine. Readers interested in the Blacks should send for his special sales list today.

## SALE OF PARTRIDGE ROCKS

James F. Phillips, 140 Merrimac Street, Buffalo, N. Y., advises that he has a few selected breeders both male and female that he will dispose of at greatly reduced prices. He has had a particularly good hatching season and reports a fine lot of husky youngsters that promise to give a good account of themselves in the early shows. If you are in need of a bird to strengthen your show string he is in position to help you out. Phillip's Partridge Rocks have been winning at such shows as New York State Fair, Greater Buffalo and Madison Square Garden and possess the quality to bring home the coveted prizes in the closest competition.

White Wyandottes,  
Barred Rocks, Brown and  
White Leghorns, Silkies  
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**ROESMONT**  
EVER BETTER FANCY FOWLS, 1916.

Pekin, Runner and  
Muscovy Ducks  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE  
ROESMONT, FRANKLIN, PA.

**SUSSEX**

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**CAMPINES**

At the Greatest Poultry Show Ever Held—Panama Pacific International Poultry Show in competition with the worlds best we won 9 firsts out of a possible 18. 7 seconds, 6 thirds, 6 fourths and 2 fifths. Each one of our 44 birds entered won a ribbon. A most remarkable and enviable record.

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# Our Champion Sensation and Red Prince

STRAINS OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS won FOUR TIMES as many FIRST PRIZES at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Providence as any of their competitors. ALL these winners and many others are in our 1916 Pens. Stamp for mating and Price List.

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They are famous egg machines and the greatest winter layers, with the wonderful egg record of 256 average for a flock.

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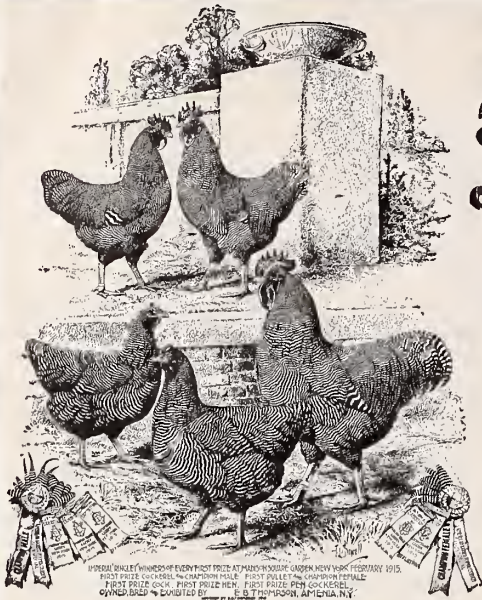
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Win at the Imperial Show of all the World, Madison Square Garden, New York, December 31st, 1915-January 5th, 1916, the following matchless record:

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SPECIAL FOR BEST COLORED FEMALE.

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My Special Sale List for 1916 is now ready for mailing and never before have I been privileged to offer my customers such extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality birds as now. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to obtain Madison Square Garden winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of New York winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes Champion New York blood at prices far below their value.

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