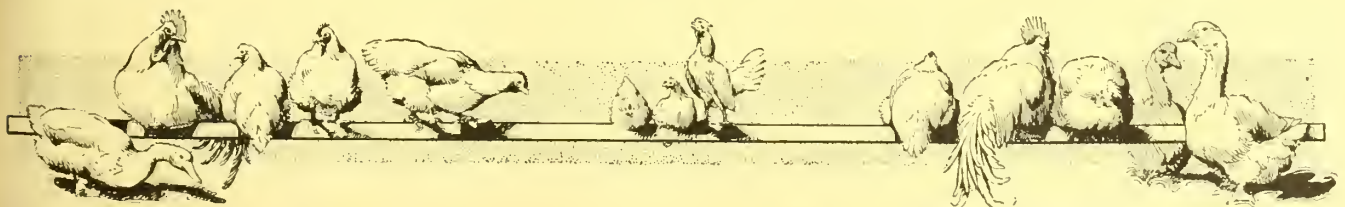


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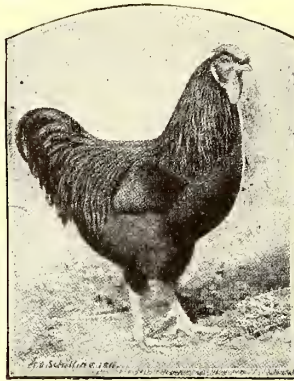
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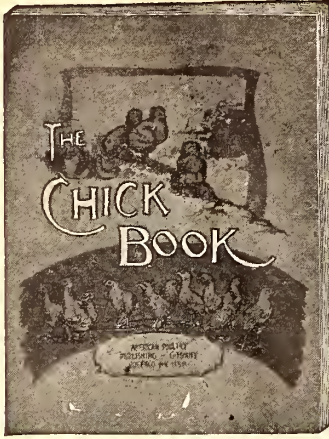
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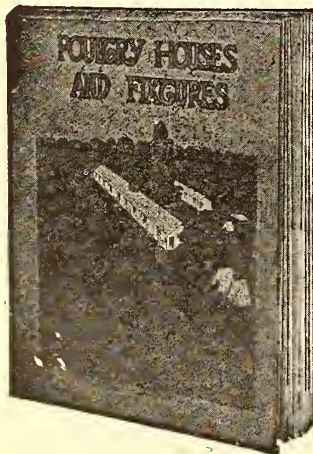
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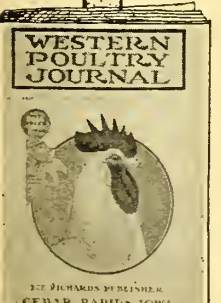
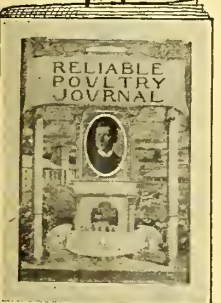
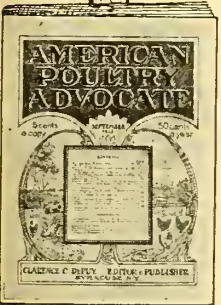
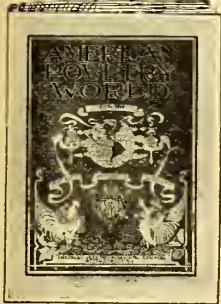
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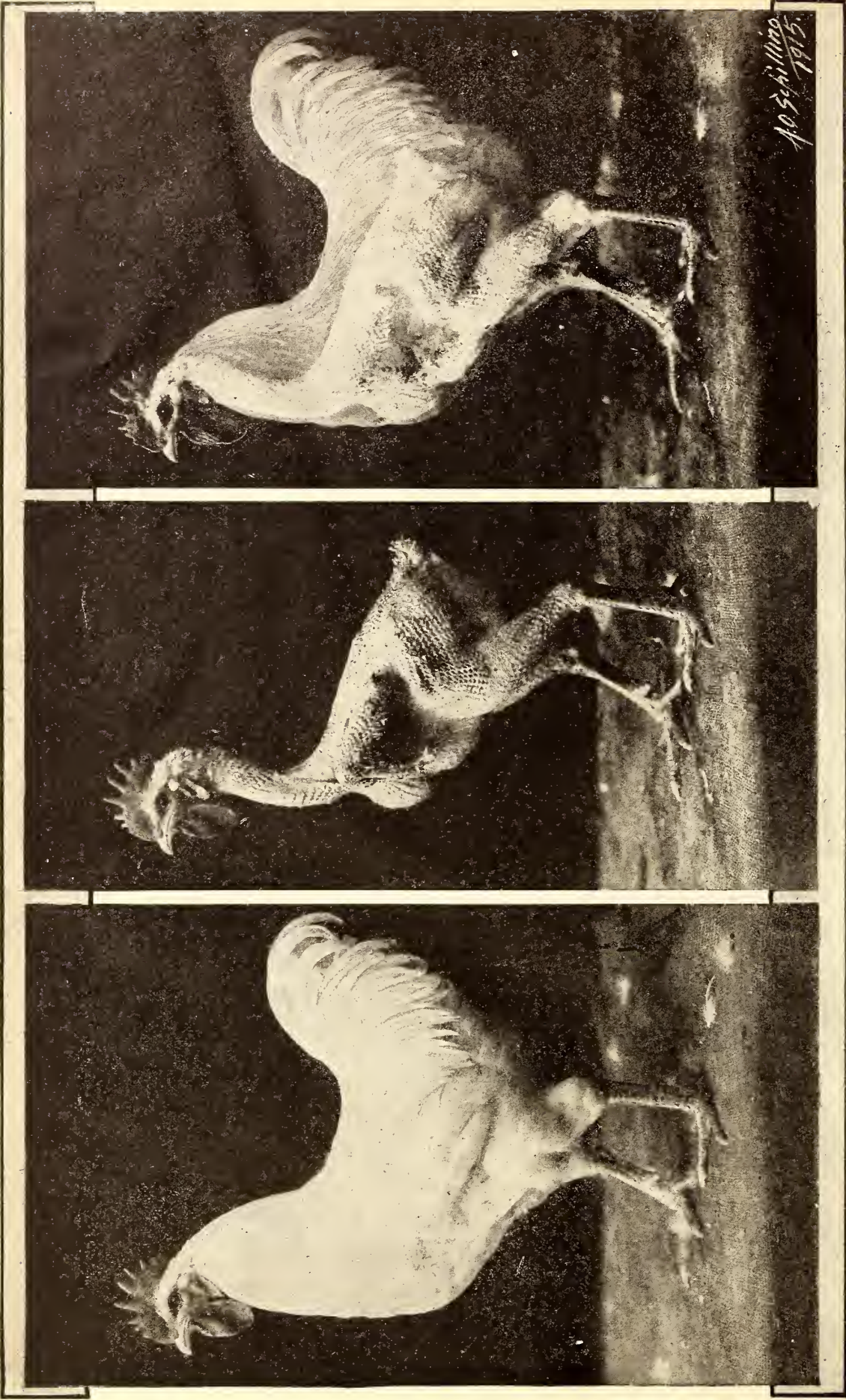
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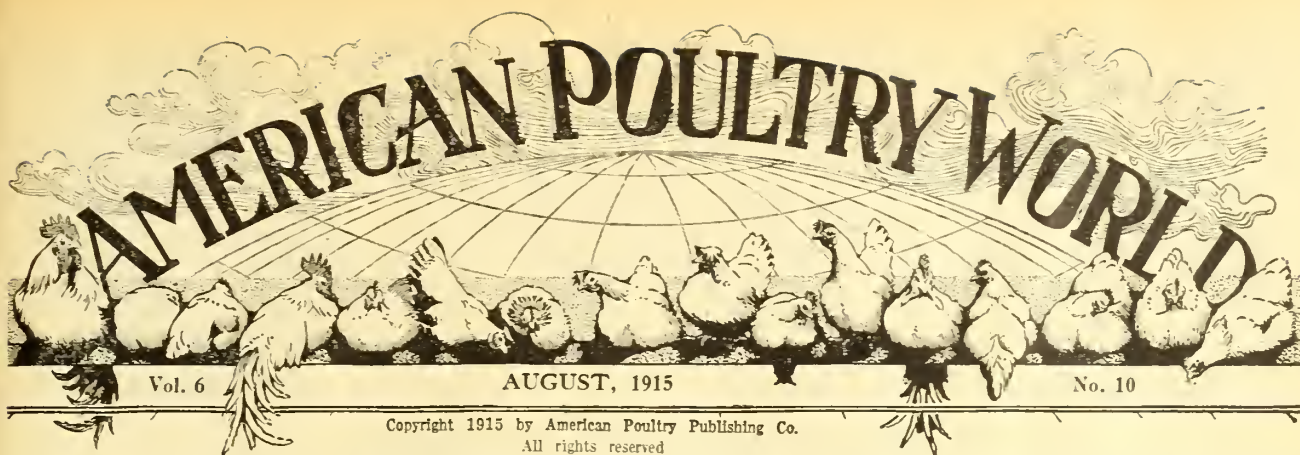
A. P. W.



HOW FEATHER DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCES TYPE

The story that is told in the above set of illustrations will, no doubt, be rather surprising to the average person, interested in pure bred poultry. These photographic studies were prepared with the greatest of care and accuracy in order to arrive at something definite in our aim to show to our readers how important feather qualities and characteristics are in connection with the breeding of Standard bred poultry. Aside from this fact we also show that in the fanciers aim to produce a show specimen possessing modern so-called standard ideal type, it does not necessarily mean, that utility qualities will suffer. Utility qualities lie chiefly in the amount of flesh development upon the breast, body and thighs while laying qualities are governed largely by the individual traits and habits of a breed and the development of a sensible type natural for egg production.

We have prepared an article which appears on page 703 of this issue wherein we have attempted to show that the development of standard requirements go hand in hand with meat and egg production, provided the breed standards are based on common sense ideals. (see article).—A. O. Schilling.



LIGHT BRAHMA BREEDING DISCUSSED BY W. A. HENDRICKSON

Many of the Knotty Problems Related to the Breeding of Light Brahmas Discussed in a Manner that Should Prove Highly Valuable to the Amateur Breeder also Many Facts That Should Be Appreciated by All Breeders of this Old and Popular Fowl

THE unusual display of Light Brahmas at the late Madison Square Garden Show, where with 201 birds on exhibition they led the show in numbers, may be attributed to two reasons. First, because there is every indication of a "revival" of the variety, as many breeders are taking up Light Brahmas for the first time and in addition those who have been breeding them for years are increasing their operations. Second, it was the club show and was loyally supported by its members. Perhaps these reasons should be reversed for certain it is that the American Light Brahma Club has accomplished very valuable work during the past twelve to fifteen months in working up and creating interest in the breed. The membership of a specialty club is a fair indication of the interest that is taken in a variety. So, we will cite the recent success of the organization that is pushing the grand old Light Brahma. The American Light Brahma Club was founded October 16, 1902. On March 1, 1914, nearly 12 years later, it had 171 members. Sixteen months after this date, on July 21, 1915, it had an even 450 members and is still growing.

Though of Asiatic origin and classed in the Standard of Perfection as an Asiatic breed, the Light Brahma is very much an American breed having been perfected and improved in this country. In the days of the past generation of poultry keepers, it was one of the most popular and profitable of the recognized Standard breeds, and while its attractive markings and type were somewhat responsible for the wide spread demand, no doubt its quality both as a layer and as a market fowl had as much to do with the its popularity as anything else.

It is a general impression that breeds of Asiatic origin are not prolific layers, yet it was the Light Brahma that some eighteen or twenty years ago attracted attention to the value of the trap nest through the publication in the poultry press of egg records that for that time were very unusual. Systematic breeding for and attention to high egg production is more or less of recent growth, and as at that time egg production

had not been specialized in as of late years, a record of 223 eggs a year per hen was widely commented on.

Again it was the Light Brahma that made the South Shore Roaster the most widely known and most expensive grade of dressed poultry in America famous.

No breed has been favored more than the Light Brahma with the support of men who really love poultry. The Comeys, the Williams, the Felchs, the Perdus, breeders who were real "giants" in the history of the American Standard Poultry Industry, were breeders and exhibitors of Light Brahmas. Today this variety is receiving the support of another generation of

equally ardent admirers' among whom none is more enthusiastic than W. A. Hendrickson of Milton, Mass. We consider it fortunate to have Mr. Hendrickson's co-operation in presenting to A. P. W. readers the following Letter-interview on Light Brahma breeding. —W. C. D., Associate Editor.

—o—

Important Questions on Light Brahma Breeding Answered by Mr. Hendrickson

Question 1. In selecting breeding stock to which do you attach the greater importance, shape or color? Why?

Answer. Brahma type is a distinct and individual one, thereby making shape the more important of the two. The typical Brahma head, back, tail and legs differ from all other breeds and should be strictly adhered to by breeders and judges, as shape denotes the breed, whereas color tells the variety. It is also true that stock with excellent blood lines behind it will take better care of itself on color, especially if the female side is a strong one, than it will on type. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the shape seldom undergoes any radical changes, whereas the color has a chance to do so every time a molt is affected. I have seen many cases wherein a good shaped bird of strong blood lines, with defective color in some section, has molted out the poor feathers and replaced same with perfect ones and thereby warranted the breeder in keeping such a bird over, but I have yet to see a poor

AFTER Domestic Poultry has been divided into groups consisting of Chickens, Bantams, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, the American Standard of Perfection makes another division and separates chickens into classes such as American, Asiatic, Mediterranean English, etc. These classes are in turn divided into breeds and the breeds into varieties. Here the divisions of shape and color stop, but just as these divisions are made for classification purposes, varieties are divided into strains for breeding purposes.

A strain is a family of a variety made up of individuals that have a common lineage, or of individuals of a variety that are related to one another through common breeding, but who do not possess sufficient distinguishing characteristics to form a distinct variety. As examples of strains, we might mention D. W. Young's strain of White Leghorns, E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet" Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Both of these are noted strains or families that while having the characteristics of their respective varieties, have shape and color qualities that are peculiar to the particular strain or family to which they belong.

It is quite as impossible to achieve permanent success in breeding a variety of poultry on the "hit and miss" plan as it is any line of live stock. Further, it is useless to attempt success by the haphazard crossing of strains. The breeding of every specimen should be known and considered before it is used in the breeding pen and a system of breeding **MUST** be maintained if perfection is attempted or sought.

Out-crossing is always an experiment as the chance for a reversion of type or color is always greater than the sought for improvement. Authorities differ as to where line-breeding stops and in-breeding begins, but line-breeding must be employed in the successful production of Standard Poultry.—W. C. D., Associate Editor.



shaped, but well colored bird, improve its type enough to justify the breeder holding it. ,

Question 2. To what extent would you advise the inbreeding of Brahmas? Would you consider mating brother and sister providing both specimens possessed desired breeding qualities?

Answer. Judicious inbreeding is allowable and sometimes necessary providing stock so mated is healthy and vigorous. If I had to introduce new blood, I should not hesitate the following year to mate full brother and sister together if both had required vigor. On the other hand, mating brother and sister is not to be countenanced wherein straight line breeding for years has been the rule.

Question 3. How much importance do you attach to blood lines? Do you believe satisfactory results can be obtained without line breeding?

Answer. The near perfection of any of the present day standard breeds has only been attained through strict adherence to line breeding. Therefore, the successful fancier establishes a strain of his own through line breeding and sticks religiously to it. I should say that line breeding is the foundation to the successful breeding of high grade Light Brahmas. For example, I would much rather have a scrubby looking male whose blood lines I knew, than a cracker-jack male that was carelessly bred and nothing known of his ancestors.

Question 4. Describe results that may be expected in mating a male that is weak in black markings, with a female of excessive black markings including the showing of black in the surface of back and fluff.

Answer. Should the male mentioned in above question have the proper blood lines behind him and come from stock that was O. K. in all respects, I would not hesitate to so mate him and look forward to fairly good results, although I would not expect many dark males or light females from such a mating. It is not exactly what I should term an ideal mating.

Question 5. How much black can appear in the back of the female before you would discard the specimen as a breeder?

Answer. A female that is light in the different color sections and has black in web of feathers of back should receive but mighty little consideration, although a female that is intense in her black and white markings throughout the different sections can stand quite a little black running up into web of back feathers as she has color enough to warrant it. The belief of many of the leading breeders today is that the present wording of the "Standard of Perfection" relative to this section is misleading and that the writers of same tried to cover both light and dark colored females with one description which has been misinterpreted more than any other color section we have on Light Brahmas.

Question 6. If in making a mating you had to choose between a male and females weak in black markings, which would you select and why?

Answer. I should prefer to take the weaker color in the male side, for a light colored male with good breeding back

of him, mated to decisive black and white standard bred females, will produce more high grade chickens than will a dark colored male on light females, as the later mating is liable to produce quite a few females that are too dark for either exhibition or standard breeding purposes.

Question 7. Can a male and females showing an excess of black in surface color but with well marked necks, wings and tails be mated with good results?

Answer. If the male bird was free from any black running up into web of feathers of either back or saddle, he undoubtedly would produce some nice males if mated to females described in question above, but the females produced would undoubtedly come like their mothers and possibly quite a bit darker. If male bird was not free from black in web of back and saddle feathers, I would not dare to use him.

Question 8. What results would you expect in breeding a male that as a cockerel had a correct black stripe in neck hackle, but which in his second or third year developed a black stripe that divided the white by extending to the end of feather and in this manner forming a so-called "shawl hackle".

Answer. "Shawl hackles" are also sometimes referred to as

"summer or fall hackles" and many intensely colored males come this way, especially if they molt early, but generally drop these feathers and show standard hackles by mid-winter. By using line bred males one can readily determine whether or not this fault is hereditary, and if it is not, the leading breeders do not hesitate to use such a bird, providing he is good in other sections. Personally I believe the "shawl hackles" are due to some little unhealthy condition of bird or set back he has received during the molt.

Question 9. Will a male with an excessive black saddle produce females that are too dark in undercolor and that also have black in surface color?

Answer. Provided there is no

black in web of feathers in either back or saddle feathers, such a male will not produce black backed females. On well bred males having striped saddle feathers the feather is positive white from undercolor to start of the saddle striping or V marking; we term this white between the saddle striping or V marking and the undercolor as "the break".

Question 10. Describe the markings of the male and female that you would mate to produce strong neck, wing and tail marking and still retain a clear surface color in body plumage?

Answer. Line bred male and female as near to Standard of Perfection details as is possible to secure them, favoring bluish slate undercolor that has no black running into web of back feathers and also insisting that the black and white in all sections be intense in their respective colors. Especial attention should be paid to color of tail section, as bird free from foreign color is bound to show strength of color in other sections.

Question 11. Given two males, one of the Cochin type with excellent color markings, the other the accepted Brahma type, as shown in the American Standard of Perfection, but

(Continued on page 753)

A PROMINENT BREEDER OF LIGHT BRAHMAS



W. A. HENDRICKSON

W. A. HENDRICKSON, Milton, Mass., the subject of this sketch, breeds poultry purely for the love of the pastime, therefore he belongs to that class of breeders that may correctly be termed fancier-breeders. This spirit is clearly portrayed by his own statement that "Were it not for the fact that I positively hate to kill any for the table and also find expenses in the show room run up, I doubt if I would sell a bird." Breeders of this type are few and far between.

Mr. Hendrickson was born December 18, 1885, in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the greater part of his boyhood days were spent. He always had a fondness for poultry and when ten years of age began the breeding of Light Brahma Bantams as the variety had always held a strong attraction for him. Eight years later he was forced to give them up when he entered the Cooper Union, New York to take up course in Electrical Engineering. After graduating fate decreed that he take up his work in New England, the home of Light Brahmas, which brought back the old love and he immediately began the establishing of a strain of his own by purchasing the best blood obtainable.

The acquaintance of the leading breeders was soon acquired, and as Mr. Hendrickson expresses it, "They were good to me and answered my questions and taught me many valuable details." After winning display specials at many of the smaller shows he gradually worked his way up to the leading exhibitions of the country, and his most important record was made during the past season at the annual meeting of the Light Brahma Club of America at Madison Square Garden, where he won in addition to other specials, Silver Cup for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, also first cock, first hen, fourth cockerel and first pen.

It is men of this type that gives this great industry its proper balance. May the future produce many more of them and may they be as successful with their chosen breed or variety as has Mr. Hendrickson.

HOW FEATHER DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCES TYPE



Is Feather Development the Main Factor or Does Shape of Body Exclusive of Feathers Govern the Type of Fowls? That is the Important Question that will be Fully Discussed in a Series of Articles of which this is Number One

By A. O. SCHILLING, Staff Artist—PART I.

TYPE is a very important subject to persons who are aiming to get the most out of poultry, especially those who make poultry raising a business.

There is one class of poultry keepers who desire nothing but a general purpose fowl. They care little for Standard requirements as set forth by the American Poultry Association, while another class care only for show qualities and breed their fowls with that object in view. The former class often desire a fowl that embodies both market qualities and the ability to produce eggs in large numbers, while others of this class care only for prolific egg laying, and select and breed their fowls to increase egg production regardless of anything else.

The So-called Utility Breeder

The breeder of market fowls desires more "beef" so to speak and thinks nothing of the shape, form or color of his fowls as long as they dress well when ready for market. Poultrymen of this class as well as those whose business it is to produce eggs, generally regard the breeder of Standard Fowls, as a specialist who cares nothing for meat or eggs, but whose aim it is, to produce "fuss and feathers", using the popular phrase often heard when reference is made by these so-called utility poultrymen to persons interested in the rearing of fowls for exhibition purposes.

It is our opinion and we are firm in the belief, that utility qualities can be and are being combined with standard type and fine feathers, and with the object of showing this we have prepared the illustrations which appear as a frontispiece to this issue, showing three views of a fowl posed in a normal attitude. Before proceeding with a serious consideration of these photographs, probably it would be best to explain just how these photographs were made, and what plan was followed to secure the studies.

How the Pictures Were Made

The picture on the left shows a White Plymouth Rock cockerel bred from pure bred stock of exhibition quality and possessing practically a full growth of feathers in perfect condition. This specimen was photographed in a normal pose, then after removing the feathers he was again placed in exactly the same spot before the camera and posed as nearly as possible, in the same position, so that the two separate negatives when laid over each other and printed, would reveal the carcass of the fowl within the perfect or full plumage picture of the same specimen. The result as will be seen is about what one would secure from an X-ray photograph of the same specimen except that with this process we do not get a view of the bone structure of the fowl, which does not interest us, or have any influence or relation to the results sought for.

The first and most important fact illustrated, reveals that breast development is largely dependent upon the frame structure of the fowl's anatomy, and that nature has provided a comparatively thin layer of feathers in this section. Another point to which we wish to call attention is the fact that back and tail do not, to any great extent, influence the utility value of a specimen, but the perfection of these sections are among the main objects of the fancier-breeder in his attempt to produce an exhibition specimen.

Standard Description Favors Development of Utility Qualities

It is a well known fact that a specimen being naturally shallow in breast because of bone structure or lack of flesh development would be discounted as a show specimen, as the present standard demands in nearly all varieties known as general purpose fowls, that the breast must be round and full, often described as broad, round and full, well rounded, etc., etc.

It is also understood that back formation does not interest the utility breeder, except that he wishes this section to be broad and of good length, which by nature's laws in a specimen of normal development is generally in harmony with a well developed breast: while the fancier-breeder wishes his ideal to possess not only a well developed breast, which naturally carries with it desired market qualities, he also aims to produce specimens possessing beautiful outline of back and saddle that blends into juncture of tail, according to the Standard description of the breed or breeds he is handling. In this article we refer only to breeds of the popular American, English and Mediterranean classes when speaking of shape and form, or market qualities.

Winners at Utility Show Possess Standard Qualities

Taking into consideration the market man's ideal fowl, as compared with the fancier-breeder's ideal, do we not arrive at the conclusion that our Standard-bred specimens of today are being bred along the proper lines, embodying not only fancy feathers and form, but also possessing valuable utility qualities? We are reminded of the utility show held in connection with the Boston Poultry Exhibition last winter, where 126 entries were shown in the section known as the Live Utility Division. This display consisted of many of the popular Standard breeds and varieties, and in almost each instance we found the winners in the various classes, to be specimens of fairly good show qualities as regards feather development and form. We noted particularly that these winners all had well developed breasts and solid, well meated thighs, while at the same time, they were good representative types of the breeds they represented.

It is not our intention to make this article an appeal in favor of the utility qualities of Standard-bred poultry, the chief object is to show to breeders and fanciers how dependent shape and profile of the bird, especially in back, neck and tail sections are upon meat feather characteristics. These sections are none of them meat sections, and are largely a matter of feather formation, consequently one may realize how important it is that breast, body and thighs be given serious consideration when creating a Standard description of an ideal fowl for a National Standard. It is pleasing to know that this fact is so in practically every instance of the breed description contained in our present Standard of Perfection.

Standard Changes Should be Made With Care

Sane and sensible Standards are favored for all breeds intended to possess market and egg productive qualities, and therefore, it is always advisable for revision committees to act with precaution before adopting suggested changes during Standard revision work.

Before proceeding with the matter of feather development and its influences on the shape of the bird, it is our desire

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GREEN FOOD FOR WINTER



To Obtain Winter Eggs Natural Conditions Must be Provided as far as Possible. As Green Food Plays an Important Part in Egg Production a Regular Supply Should be Provided For and This Should be Both Green and Succulent. How it May be Accomplished

By W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor

EXPERIMENTS have conclusively proven that green food is essential for best results in the winter care of poultry; that flocks given a regular supply of greens during the winter months produced better than those not receiving green food, also that it helps to reduce the cost of feeding.

This being true, it should be the aim of every progressive poultry keeper, if he or she has not already done so, to plan to provide a regular supply of green food for the coming winter. True it is, that poultry may be, and are successfully kept without a regular supply of green food, but actual experience of practical poultry keepers and experiments at leading Agricultural Colleges and State Experiment Stations have so conclusively proven the advantages of feeding green food that no intelligent poultry keeper should attempt to winter fowls without it, that is, if it can be supplied without unreasonable expense.

Green or Succulent Food

When we speak of green food we refer to both the succulent kind and to cured clovers or grasses. The terms green food and succulent green food should not be confused as all green food is not of the succulent variety. Green food may be any form of cured clover, alfalfa, grass or hay or it may be in the form of any of the above that have reached a stage of growth where they are fibrous and lacking in natural juices. Succulent green feed is a term that is applied only to tender growing plants or such vegetables as mangels, cabbage, etc., that contain a large amount of water or juice. The latter is especially valuable in feeding for winter egg production and its place cannot be taken by the former. Short cut, shredded or mealed clovers or alfalfa, fed dry or steamed, should be supplied regularly but do not take the place of succulent foods, such as sprouted oats, mangels, cabbage etc., but are valuable constituents of the feeding ration and should be included. In this particular Prof. W. A. Lippincott of the Kansas State Agricultural College says: "Steamed cut clover like steamed alfalfa makes a good temporary substitute for succulence but it should be recognized that such a substitute is only temporary". Now perhaps our reference to succulent green food is not clear to all, therefore, we will try to explain, that, by the term succulent green food, is meant growing grasses or plants still in the tender stage, sprouted oats, mangels, cabbage, etc. In other words, succulence means a form of feed containing a high percentage of water or one that is full of natural juices. It adds variety to the ration, acts as an appetiser and appears to have a beneficial effect upon the digestive tract. We should aim to supply

the tender greens as they are not only more highly relished by the fowls but are also more completely digested. When tough grasses are fed the succulent value is greatly lessened as hard and indigestible fibre has taken the place of the juices. The spring months are, as is well known, the natural laying season and no doubt this is due in a large measure to the great abundance of succulent greens obtainable at that season.

Value of Green Food Is In Its Effect As a Tonic, Says Dr. Pearl

DURING recent years an increasing amount of attention has been paid by poultrymen everywhere to the furnishing of green food to their fowls during the winter months, when it is impossible, in northern parts of the country, at least, for the birds to get fresh succulent pasturage out of doors. General experience seems to teach that an addition of green succulent food to the ration of laying hens tends to keep them in better physical condition and helps towards a better egg production. * * *

"To be satisfactory not only must the green food given to poultry be of the proper kind to give good results in egg production, but also it must be something which can be produced and handled at small cost. Furthermore, a factor which is frequently lost sight of is that fowls need something besides succulence in their so-called "green" food. There is a distinction between a succulent fodder and a "green food" in the strict sense. One can supply succulence in the form of root crops such as mangolds. A careful consideration of the case, however, indicates that apparently the fundamental need of the fowls is not for succulence as such, but rather for the tonic effect which is produced by green plants, probably primarily because of the presence of chlorophyll".

Winter Egg Production

It is generally admitted that winter eggs are not produced by a natural inclination to lay on the part of the hen, but by the care and management provided by the poultry keeper, in supplying as near as possible natural conditions and imitating nature as far as possible. This being the case the greater regularity we put into our supply of green food during the winter months the better results we should obtain, not only in the egg basket, but also in the fertility of the eggs and in the general health of the flock. The laxative properties of the succulent green food keeps the bowels in good condition and the juices promote a healthy action of the kidneys thus aiding the fowl at all times to do her best by keeping her in condition to do so.

In regard to winter egg production and the importance of supplying green food, Prof. Pearl of the Maine Station remarks:

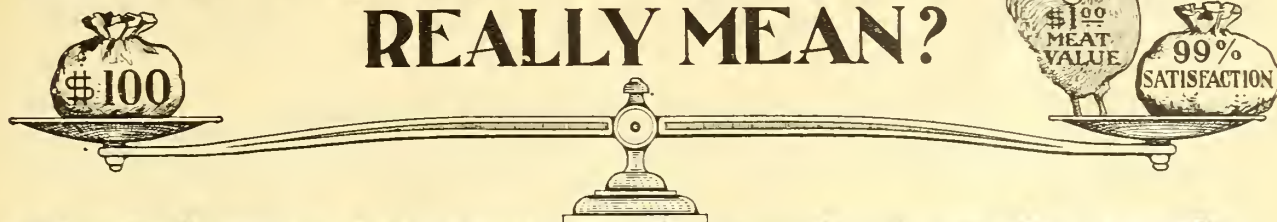
"Only fowls of strong constitution, and with thoroughly sound digestive systems, can handle the heavy laying rations carrying meat scrap and oil meal, which are now so widely used for poultry for egg production, with successful results. On these rations there is always a tendency for the birds' livers to become injured in function, and ultimately become enlarged and diseased. As the matter has been studied here it would appear that one of the chief functions of green food in the ration is to counteract this tendency of the digestive system, especially the liver, to break down under the strain of handling heavy laying rations over a long period of time. It would appear that the green food given to poultry acts primarily rather as a mild tonic than as a food in the proper sense".

Arranging For Winter Supply

According to Prof. Pearl, both forms of green food are necessary for best results, therefore, we should begin our preparations at once for supplying succulent food in addition to cut clover and alfalfa for next winter's feeding, that we may be certain of a regular supply when needed. In many localities clover and alfalfa are extensively grown, and if you have not a patch of either on your poultry plant it would be well

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WHAT DOES "SATISFACTION GUARANTEED" REALLY MEAN?



Above the "Meat Value" of a Domestic Fowl or Chicken, What is it that Counts? And Ought the Sales Offer, "Satisfaction Guaranteed", Mean Just as Much After the Money Passes as it Did Before? In Fact and Results, the Interests of Buyer and Seller are Mutual, or Largely So

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor—PART III.

OUR one hope in this article is that by presenting an old subject in a more or less new light, we may succeed in impressing two or three important facts or principles on the mind of the average busy reader.

It is a well known saying that for a bargain or a sale to be really satisfactory—to be truly legitimate—BOTH PARTIES to it should be benefited. As a general rule that is so—and it can and should apply with but few exceptions in the standard-bred poultry industry.

When men or women who live at a distance send to us OUR PRICE in legal tender, in "real money" for choice fowls that they have not seen, they are entitled to do THE DECIDING, then and there, as to whether or not they believe they have received "value for value."

The seller almost always takes the initiative. It is he who has something to offer—something to sell. He says so in his advertisements, in his circulars and in his letters. Therefore he has the first interest in making the terms of sale not only right in principle, but attractive in practice.

If he cannot himself take the birds to the prospective customer, nor afford to bring the interested "prospect" to the birds, then if he means business, he should devise some reasonable plan whereby the prospective buyer WILL FEEL AT LIBERTY to send, IN ADVANCE, the price asked (as complete evidence of good faith), doing so with the understanding on the agreement—that if the birds are not entirely satisfactory, they can be returned promptly and the money advanced for them will be refunded at once, less all carriage charges, in case this latter point, as to carriage charges, was part of the previous arrangement or understanding.

It is hoped that this article and others like it that now are being published in A. P. W., will enlighten a goodly number of individual poultrymen and women—BOTH BUYERS AND SELLERS, for the betterment and still more rapid advancement of the standard-bred branch of poultry culture. That of course is our main object—and again we thank heartily the numerous high-class poultry specialists who have replied to our various letters, asking them for frank statements of their methods and the reasons therefor—Editor.

THE feature heading to this article is not meant to be an exaggeration. Its object is to impress on the minds of our readers an important fact in the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry of today. It is with that idea in mind that we ask our readers to view this heading and to consider the subject under discussion.

It may be that one dollar is not a fair amount to place on the "meat value" of the average standard-bred chicken—males and females—taking the United States and Canada as a whole; yet no doubt this average is near enough to the correct sum for all practical purposes. The point is, of course, that the best chicken ever placed on exhibition in Madison Square Garden or elsewhere, is worth no more for eating purposes than its "meat value" in the daily market, at so much per fowl or per pound.

Why is it then that men and women, too—cheerfully pay as high as one hundred dollars (and higher) for a fowl or chicken of this kind? It is clear that they do this on account of some special value. What is that value and who is, or should be, the judge of it?

This special value may consist of breeding quality, or of exhibition possibilities. That fowls of this kind possess, or should possess, breeding value, there can be no doubt. This clearly is true if it is desirable to produce such fowls—to add to their numbers for any purpose. On the other hand, such fowls also have advertising value, under existing conditions in the industry, provided the owner or would-be purchaser is in a position to utilize this value and desires to do so.

So long as we stay in the daily market, we have smooth sailing. Here, if the fowl is free of the visible evidences of disease and is in fairly good flesh, the day's price governs, either per fowl or per pound. It is easy to agree on "one" as representing a single fowl, as between seller and buyer, or to

leave it to the scales if mere weight is to fix the price at so much per pound.

But when we keep away from the market stall and begin to consider breeding qualities and the advertising values connected with winning prizes at poultry exhibitions, the conditions are different. The measure of this difference is that which exists between a small increase over the daily market value of the fowl, and the \$5.00, the \$50.00, or the \$500.00 that is to be asked for and paid for a choice breeder or a blue ribbon winner at a show of national or international importance.

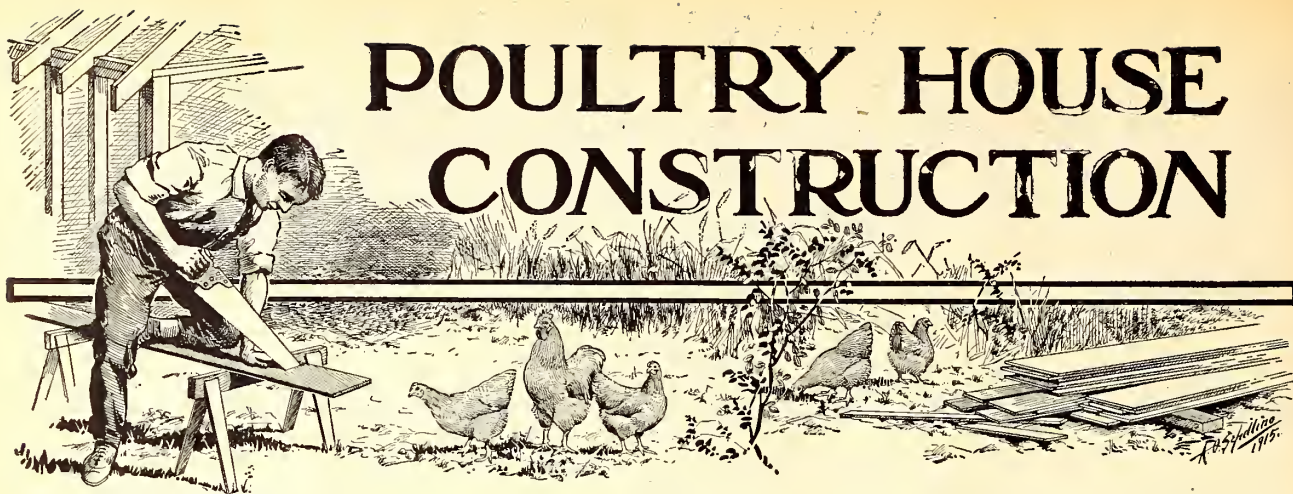
It is here that the question becomes more complicated, yet is it not true that the whole matter can be reduced to a somewhat simple form? Over and above the actual market or "meat value" of the fowl, what is it that the man or woman seeks to buy and offers to pay for at five times to five hundreds times the "meat value" of a standard fowl of superior breeding value, or of prize-winning exhibition value?

In a true sense the entire situation in many, many cases can be summed up in the one word, "satisfaction". If the man or woman who is to "pay the price" wants a choice breeder, this bird is wanted, as a rule, for a special and definite purpose. The idea is to strengthen the strain by adding new blood, for example. In this case who is to be the judge of the "characteristics" or breeding value of the identical specimen? Is it to be the person who has something for sale or the person who wants something special, for a special purpose, and is willing to pay many times the "meat value" of a chicken, in order to get what is needed?

Final Decision Rests With Buyer.

In a correct sense, both buyer and seller are to be the judge, yet we believe the final decision should rest with the

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POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

A General Discussion of Poultry House Construction in which Economy in Materials, Working Convenience, Good Light, Ventilation Without Drafts, Protection From Weather and Freedom From Moisture Are Given as the Essential Features of a Good Poultry House

By H. R. LEWIS

Poultry Husbandman, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

(From New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 244)

IT is not always necessary to employ only new lumber for poultry houses. Old farm buildings can often be utilized to good advantage, especially when the frame and boards are in good condition. In many cases there are buildings about the farm which, with a little extra expense for material, could be remodeled into efficient houses by putting down a desirable floor, cutting openings for muslin curtains, and constructing suitable sheltered roosting places.

A heavy sill and good frame are important for insuring permanence and rigidity. One of the most economical types of construction involves the boarding up of the roof and side walls with tongued and grooved materials (yellow pine seconds being satisfactory) and covering this with some good grade of roofing paper.

Convenience in Caring for the Birds

In planning the house provision should be made for as many labor saving devices as possible, such as double swinging doors between pens with friction stops, large self-feeding hoppers for the dry mash which require filling but once a week, drinking vessels which are easily and quickly cleaned, nests which are easy of access, and an inside finish which can be quickly and thoroughly cleaned when necessary.

Sunlight is the best germ destroyer known, cleansing the parts of the house where it shines. It also adds warmth and makes the environment more congenial, thus acting as a tonic to the birds during the short winter days and inducing a heavier production.

Freedom From Moisture is Essential

The two kinds of moisture which have to be avoided in poultry houses, where the layers are to be kept in a healthy condition, consist of condensation moisture and surface soil water. The first is caused by the condensing of atmospheric moisture on the ceiling and rafters. This is usually due to lack of sufficient head room and more often insufficient ventilation and fresh air. This condition can be corrected by substituting muslin for the glass fronts and thus insuring plenty of circulation. The second is usually seepage water, working its way under the foundation and up through the dirt and dampening the litter. This should be guarded against by proper drainage under the foundations when the house is built, and by the construction of a suitable concrete floor which, if properly made, is impervious to water.

An abundant supply of oxygen is essential if the birds are to perform their normal body functions. It is especially needed where a large number are continuously crowded together in close quarters during the entire winter, as is true of most laying houses. It can best be supplied by the use of a liberal amount of muslin in the front of the house. Such curtains allow at all times fresh air to pass in and the impure air to pass out, and this change takes place without drafts or rapid movement of the air. The muslin acts as a sieve or buffer.

The Birds Should be Given Plenty of Room for Exercise

Exercise is essential for the health of the individuals and to prevent them from taking on too much surplus fat, a condition which would be detrimental to heavy egg production. The exercise can best be provided by feeding all grain rations in deep litter on the floor. The number of birds which can be safely kept in a house of given dimensions will depend somewhat upon the breed, and largely on the experience of the poultryman caring for them. Under average conditions it is safest for the amateur, for the one with little experience, not to crowd the birds too closely, keeping about one bird to every four and one-half or five feet of floor space. The expert, however, who thoroughly understands the needs and methods of sanitation, can successfully keep as many as one bird to every two and one-half to three square feet of floor space.

Birds will stand intense cold much better than a warm atmosphere. If the house is drafty as well as damp, the birds become subject to colds which rapidly develop into forms of roup that quickly put the birds out of laying condition. The poultryman should so arrange the house that the temperature of the birds' bodies will be conserved when necessary during very cold weather. This can be done by the use of muslin drop curtains in front of the perches. At no time should the temperature in the house be allowed to become low enough to freeze the combs.

The House Should be Made as Nearly as Possible Rat and Vermin Proof

Rats are often a source of great loss caused directly by the death of young pullets, and the cost of a good concrete floor will often be saved in one year by making the house absolutely rat proof. In this way a great saving is accomplished in the feed bill, for a family of full grown rats will eat about as much dry mash as a flock of 25 laying hens. The internal construction of the house should be as plain as possible, and should offer few hiding places for lice and mites. All internal fixtures should be made movable so that they may be taken out of the house occasionally and thoroughly cleaned.

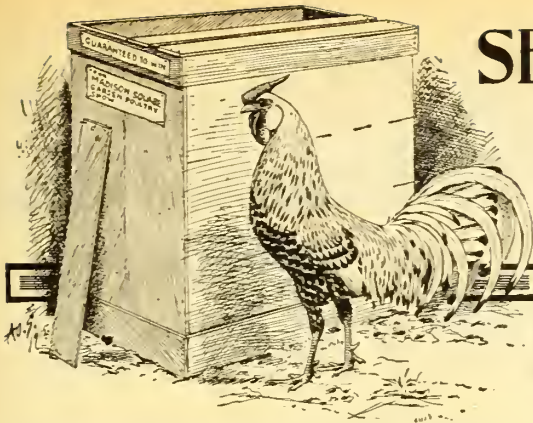
Of the six different types of roof which are used for poultry houses, the shed roof is the best, as it covers a given floor space efficiently and at a smaller cost than any other type. The following plan of a shed roof house, 20 x 40 feet, is especially suited to New Jersey poultry farms. Where it is desirable to keep larger units than a forty-foot house will accommodate, it is recommended that the length be doubled, making it 20 x 80 feet with three cross partitions (one every 20 feet, instead of only one as in the forty-foot house).

The following description of the above plan shows the important features:

Specifications for the Double Unit House Shows in Illustration

The outside dimensions are 40 x 20 feet, sills to be 4 by 6 and to be bolted to a concrete foundation wall eight

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SELLING STANDARD FOWLS ON A GUARANTEE TO WIN

Foremost Successful Specialty Breeders Tell of Their Plans and Practices with Reference to This Truly Important Matter. Both Sellers and Buyers are Deeply Interested in the Question Here Frankly and Freely Discussed by Leading Poultrymen of America

By FOREMOST FANCIER-BREEDERS and WM. C. DENNY—PART III.

AS Part III on the subject of "Selling Standard Fowls on a Guarantee to Win", are presented herewith letters from prominent poultrymen who describe their methods of selling fowls intended for exhibition purposes, and who comment on the Delano-Owen Farms plan as published and explained in the first article of this series that was published in the June issue of A. P. W.

Briefly, the Delano-Owen Farms plan resolves itself as a system of SELLING FOWLS ON APPROVAL AT GRADUATED PRICES as follows: If on the arrival of fowls they do not entirely meet with the approval of the buyer, they can be returned and the full purchase price will be refunded. On the other hand after the birds have been exhibited they cannot be returned even though they do not win prizes, but to offset the disappointment of the purchaser if a bird has been guaranteed to win, and wins second instead of first prize, the customer receives a rebate of 20 per cent. If the fowl wins third prize instead of first or second, he is paid a rebate of 30 per cent. If it goes lower than third, or does not win at all, a 40 per cent. rebate.

In further explaining his plan, Mr. Delano states:

"One thing to be clearly understood is this, that had the customer sent me the same amount of money with no guarantee proposition involved, he would have received the self same bird. Therefore, the actual financial loss is mine should the bird fail in winning, as the customer has a bird worth the full price paid and he obtained it at a much reduced price".

After a number of years of experience Mr. Delano's plan has worked out satisfactorily to him and his customers, and as has been stated in a number of letters that appear in this article, as well as other communications from well known breeders that were published in Part II of the series in the July issue of A. P. W., it has proven satisfactory to a number of others.

The outstanding feature of all the letters that have been received on the subject, whether the breeder has been selling on the Guaranteed-to-Win basis or otherwise, has been the fact that by one and all exhibition birds are sold on approval, which means that if after the examination they are not satisfactory to the purchaser, they can be returned and purchase price will be refunded. A. P. W. BELIEVES IN THIS POLICY. When men and women are willing to pay prices that range up to \$1,000 apiece for specimens of Standard-bred poultry, it is due them that they shall be entirely satisfied with their purchase. It is not for the seller to take the position that the purchaser "does not know his business", "that the fowl is worth the price paid for it", etc. First and foremost, because it is the right thing to do, he should want to satisfy his customer; second, it is business policy for him to have it that way.

Reply from A. A. Carver, breeder of Single and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Red Sussex and Golden Campines.

Seville, Ohio, June 24, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Replying to your letter, I have never employed Mr. Delano's method of selling on a Guaranteed-to-win basis. Our methods are simple old fashioned way of an approval with the privilege of keeping two days, and sometimes longer, depending on the length of journey, and if not fully suited, return and we return check. This plan gives the buyer a chance to have a judge examine his purchase if he himself is not qualified to do so.



A. A. Carver.

"I have never thought it just right to guarantee birds to win, even with a tail tied to the kite. Still where the buyer understands it the contract may be all right. I can say one thing for Mr. Delano and that is in ten years of experience with Reds I have never heard a complaint about his methods of selling, which I certainly would have done had they not proven a success. On the other hand I have met parties who have purchased stock from Owen Farms and who have been highly pleased.

"Sincerely,

"A. A. Carver".

Although his plan differs from the Delano method Mr. Carver believes the latter is a success, from the fact that in his ten years' experience as a breeder of Rhode Island Reds he has yet to hear the first complaint about this method of selling. The purchaser who send orders to dependable breeders like Mr. Carver who ship on approval and guarantee satisfaction are not "taking a chance". Mr. Carver advertised in the very first issue of American Poultry World and during our business experience with him as an advertiser we have never received a letter that indicated complaint or dissatisfaction.

Reply from W. D. Holterman, breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

"Fort Wayne, Ind., June 22, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I had your article, 'Selling Standard-bred Fowls on Approval', in the May issue, on my vacation, and had made up my mind to write you fully when I returned. Upon my return now I also find your valued letter of the 11th inst., and take pleasure and pride in giving you an outline of my plan of selling stock and eggs.

"In the first place I sell every bird, regardless of price, subject to approval, and the form I use in my letters, while the wording is changed frequently, runs about as follows: 'Now, please understand clearly that this bird is sent subject to your approval. You may take the bird home and examine him thoroughly in your yards for several days. If you find, upon examination, that the bird is not all that you had a right to expect after reading this letter, or if the bird does not suit you in every respect, simply return him to me, and I will refund you the full purchase price. I do not want you to keep any 'Aristocrat' if you are not fully satisfied'.

"It may interest you to know what the results have been by working along these lines. Beginning with a year ago today I find that I have had to refund money to nine different parties, amounting to \$205.00. This is the total refund for an entire year's business. The nine breeders to whom I refunded on the above plan were: October 22nd, John F. West, Graniteville, S. C., for one cockerel; October 24th, P. B. McNatt, Arlington, Texas, for one cockerel; October 29th, L. E. Ervin, Carlsbad, New Mexico, for one cockerel; November 24th, Mrs. Bruno Dietel, New Braunfels, Texas, for one pullet and one hen; December 19th, Mrs. Ben T. Frank, Paducah, Ky., for one trio; December 22nd, W. H. Overbaugh, Hanover, Penn., for one pullet; January 8th, Mr. Emil Feld, Plymouth, Wis., for one pullet; January 27th, Mrs. Stant Brown, Windsor, Mo., for one pair; February 2nd, F. J. Chamberlain, Salt Lake City, Utah, for one cockerel.

Outside of the above I made a number of exchanges which were satisfactory in all cases.

"It seems to me Mr. Curtis, that it is no trick at all to do a satisfactory fancy chicken business, especially so if

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W. D. Holterman.



CITY WAGE-SERVICE OR COUNTRY FREEDOM?

That is One Question that the St. Helen Development Company and Co-Operative Poultry Association Present to the Readers of Their Booklet and Other Printed Matter in Striking Form. It is a Problem which "These Days Strongly Appeals to Many Earnest and Worthy Men and Women

By EDITOR of A. P. W.—PART II.

WHILE it now appears that John Carter, president of the St. Helen Development Company, did not actually write the text or "reading matter" of the sixteen-page booklet here quoted from (and which was quoted from extensively in our last issue), nevertheless it is evident that he collected the materials and inspired the writing, also that he is a man of considerable experience in the poultry field.

The men who collected these materials and wrote the contents of this booklet, know human nature quite well and also have a good general understanding of the poultry business on practical lines, broadly speaking. Furthermore, they are business men of ability and resourcefulness. Besides this, they have the courage of their convictions and have dared to back their judgment.

To our way of thinking this is one of the most interesting propositions that, to date, has been submitted to the thousands of men and women in our large cities who are attracted to country life and who believe they would like to try to earn a living and win independence by owning and operating a small farm, so-called, on which they can raise vegetables, fruit and poultry in combination and can keep a cow, a few pigs and work early and late "for number one".

To do this as a member of a community, on the co-operative plan, is the method proposed by the St. Helen promoters, at St. Helen, Mich., and the American Poultry World feels that it is truly progressive poultry journalism for it to present to its readers this entire proposal and plan—doing so in a fair and impartial manner, to the best of our ability. Suffice it to say that this has been undertaken without any request or even the hint of a suggestion from the St. Helen people or their representatives—in fact, it was begun wholly without their knowledge, either direct or indirect.

In next month's issue we hope to present in detailed form the report of a visit of personal inspection to St. Helen, as made by Wm. C. Denny, associate editor of A. P. W. Working "on the ground", Mr Denny no doubt will be able to give us a word-picture of conditions there just as they now are, including statements made by the promoters and personal interviews with the actual settlers.—Editor.

IN last month's issue of A. P. W., under the heading, "Slavish Dependence or An Egg Farm", (page 642) we reproduced the striking design of the front cover of a sixteen-page booklet that is being circulated by the St. Helen Development Company, St. Helen, Mich., and gave a quite full statement of the interesting contents of the first seven pages of this booklet.

Also in last month's issue was published a half-tone likeness of John Carter, president of the St. Helen Development Company, and a half-tone picture of "An ideal St. Helen poultry farm, combining poultry, fruit and vegetable culture", as same are published in the sixteen-page booklet above mentioned.

Herewith are presented some additional pictures from the booklet. Fig. 3 occupies pages 8 and 9 in the booklet and represents a "Contemplative Bird's-eye View of St. Helen, Mich., and vicinity, showing the development work now being carried on around St. Helen, by the St. Helen Development Company" so states the foot-line under the 8 x 15-inch cut in the booklet.

Fig. 4 herewith is a reproduction of a part of the Michigan Central Railroad "Map of Michigan" as same is published on the back page of the sixteen-page circular. The reader, in examining Fig. 3 and comparing it with Fig. 4, will need to keep in mind the fact that the bottom of cut, Fig. 3, represents the east, the right-hand of the cut represents north, the top of the cut west and the left-hand south—otherwise confusion will exist.

Lake St. Helen and the village of St. Helen are located in Roscommon County, as will be noted on examining Fig. 4 herewith. This county is not thickly populated. The town of Roscommon, population 509, in 1910, is the county seat. There are about half a dozen other small villages. Apparently St. Helen has not been in existence very long as a village. What its present population is we do not know. This information

is to be given in the September issue of A. P. W., after Mr. Denny, associate editor, has made his visit to St. Helen.

Nature of the Soil at St. Helen

For persons who think favorably of moving to St. Helen and investing in a five-acre or ten-acre tract of land, with the intention of establishing a small poultry farm, or combination poultry and fruit farm, the question of the nature of the soil is an important one. The promoters of St. Helen and the co-operative poultry and fruit growing association tell us in their booklet that the land is excellent for the purpose, consisting of a rich, sandy loam, etc. They further state that this land will produce good farm crops, including grains for use as poultry foods. Figs. 5 and 6 herewith are reproductions of two half-tone pictures that are found in the sixteen-page booklet. In each case the foot-note under these pictures is the same as that given in the booklet. These pictures appear to show that vegetables, berry bushes and trees do quite well in the soil at and around St. Helen.

Evidently it is not the plan of the St. Helen Development Company to sell land at St. Helen on the "pig in a poke" basis. On the contrary, they invite, in fact urge, would-be purchasers and settlers to visit St. Helen in person, see the surrounding country, inspect the soil note the improvements under way and select tracts of land of their individual choice as regards location, price, etc. For example, one of the illustrations in the sixteen-page booklet is a half-tone reproduction showing a "land lookers' excursion train arriving at St. Helen." For the better information of the interested reader we reproduce this cut herewith as Fig. 8.

As further evidence that the promoters of the St. Helen's poultry and fruit community and co-operative plan really desire to have would-be settlers or land buyers visit St.

(Continued on page 737)

SCHOOL POULTRY CLUBS

How the United States Government
Interests School Children in Poultry
Culture and Encourages Them to Raise
Better Poultry and More Of It

BY C. B. ROSS
U. S. Organizer of Poultry School Clubs

THE work which is about to be discussed, largely belongs to the field of North Carolina, the initiative being taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Division, in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Before the writer began the organization of poultry clubs in North Carolina he was required to spend some time in Virginia to observe the methods being fostered by the United States Department under the supervision of their agent, Mr. Jos. Wm. Kinghorne, who at that time had been in the work in Virginia but a little over a year yet was recognized as one well worthy of his calling and by being close to his chief and ardent worker. Mr. Harry M. Lamont of Washington, D. C., was able to give the boys and girls of Virginia the best that was to be obtained. Besides being a wonderful schooling and highly beneficial it was a great pleasure to be with Mr. Kinghorne and observe the good work and to notice the zealotness of the children of Virginia to become members of the poultry club. This ready desire and willingness to affiliate as a club member was no doubt due to the faithful work of their leader, Mr. Kinghorne, during the preceding year, in getting the club work well founded and well advertised throughout his state.

North Carolina was the third state in the Union to begin the organization of poultry clubs, South Carolina being second only by a short margin of time. In North Carolina as in Virginia it was not thought advisable by those in charge of the work to try to cover the whole state the first year but to give a thorough course of instruction in a few counties where the demand seemed to be greatest and by this method try to determine the popularity with which the work would be received. Under this plan clubs were formed in the counties of Anson, Catawba, Iredell, Mecklenburg and Wake.

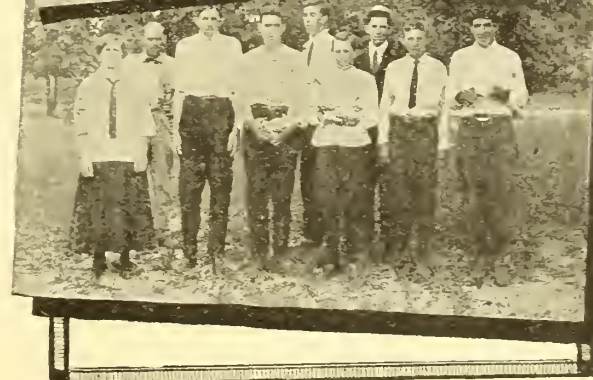
If the counties of North Carolina were arranged across the state in alphabetical order the work of organizing poultry clubs would have been well distributed in that particular state, but it so happened that they were not and that the counties just mentioned are located in the west central and south central part of the state, thus confining the work in the lower and upper Piedmont sections. After the work had been established in what is termed by the people in the eastern parts of the state as the western counties, the eastern or coastal plain counties clamored through their members in the State Branch of the American Poultry Association, to have the work started in their respective counties, but as no new counties could be added the first year the only reconciliation that could be given them was for them to continue their demands and that most likely they would receive proper attention the second year.

Method of Organization

So far as I know the methods as outlined by Mr. Kinghorne in Virginia were adhered to as closely as possible in the

(Continued on Supplement 5)

NOTE—The group of illustrations herewith show the progress of the School Poultry Club work in North Carolina. Beginning at the top of column they are as follows: No. 1, McFarlane Poultry Club, the largest and most progressive in Anson County; No. 2, Feimester Poultry Club, the leading club of Iredell County; No. 3, Pleasant Grove Poultry Club, the most enthusiastic club in Catawba County; No. 4, Long Creek Club, one of the best clubs in Mecklenburg County; No. 5, St. Paul Poultry Club, Catawba County. In the accompanying article Mr. Ross tells how your "Uncle Sam" is endeavoring to interest the farmers' sons and daughters in poultry culture, also how these future poultrymen and women are being educated to raise only pure bred poultry.



AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
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in All Branches

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WM. C. DENNY, Associate Editor
W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor
ARTHUR O. SCHILLING, Artist
CONTRIBUTORS: The best informed and most
reliable men and women at work today in the
broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement

EDITORIALS

WHAT DOES "SATISFACTION GUARANTEED" REALLY MEAN

IN this issue of A. P. W., starting on page 705, is an article that bears the same heading that this one does. We regard the subject matter of that article as being HIGHLY IMPORTANT, regardless of whether or not it is well handled. The article had grown lengthy, therefore we ended it, but there are several other points that we feel should be touched on.

First, is the question of whether or not the average fancier-breeder of standard fowl DULY APPRECIATES the "value of breeding" in this field of effort. If he does not appreciate this, then it follows that he cannot understand fully the actual "values" in which successful poultry—meaning specialty breeding, as a rule—are dealing AND HAVE TO DEAL in order to achieve success and continue to be successful.

In far too many cases reliance still is placed on hit-or-miss matings, with the mistaken idea that to "match colors" or to mate up a pen of "good-looking" chickens, is all there is to it.

TO have the male bird and the females all pure-bred and of the same breed and variety, is of course a step in the right direction, but it is certain to be a rather short step. For example, practices that are tolerable in handling solid-color varieties—the White, Blacks, Buffs, etc.,

will not do at all with parti-colored fowl, including Barred Plymouth Rocks, the Partridge and Penciled Rocks and Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, the Brahmas, etc.

It is quite difficult to breed solid-colored varieties with noteworthy success to conform closely to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection, and it is still more difficult to achieve equal success, as shown by the score card or in competition, when the fancier-breeder is handling Barred Rocks or any laced, striped or penciled varieties.

The mere rudiments of good breeding require that shape deficiencies shall be corrected by mating birds that excel in given sections, with others that are weak in these same sections, thus offsetting and removing the visible defects—and the same of course applies to color points as to plumage, beaks, legs and toes, etc.

This is where the fun begins! With poultry, only one generation is required to note progress—to find out VISIBLY whether or not actual progress has been made. By one generation may be meant not to exceed five or six months, because in this short period of time the offspring of the new mating will have achieved size enough to show whether or not the mating has been successful.

GIVEN a dozen or two pure-bred fowl of any popular, or moderately popular variety, the man or woman who has the instincts of a fancier-breeder CAN GO TO WORK. With a Standard of Perfection in hand, the best half dozen birds in the lot can be selected, due attention being paid to size, health and vigor. If advisable—and generally it is in cases of this kind—a new male bird of truly superior quality can be purchased, this bird to be mated with the best two, three, four, five, eight or ten females in the flock.

BY THIS SIMPLE PLAN A LONG ADVANCE STEP MAY BE TAKEN—long, as compared with leaving a flock alone to inbreed and revert back to barnyard defects by so-called natural selection, with mighty little to select from.

The foregoing method is a common practice, in the improvement of ordinary or average-quality flocks of pure-bred fowl and it is a good practice. But it is only one of the EARLY STEPS to a recognition of the "value of breeding" and the application of this "value" to any given flock of pure-bred or standard-bred fowl. Next should come "real study" about the origin of the breed and variety, about breed characteristics, about variety weaknesses, etc.

Then the fancier-breeder should seek

to be up-to-date. He will want to learn definitely what "the best" is in his variety, looking out across the world. Until he knows this he cannot understand what he must equal or excel. Soon he will get in touch with the foremost specialty breeders of his variety. After that he can learn how far they have progressed and thus find out what differences exist between the best specimens IN HIS FLOCK and the choicest birds produced by others who are working in the same field, with the same object.

TO all such would-be fancier-breeders our present illustrated Standard of Perfection is of GREAT HELP, with strong emphasis on the word "illustrated". When the writer started to breed fancy fowl and became a more or less ardent student of the question, we had no illustrated Standard and the descriptive matter was not then as complete or definite as it is now in the American Poultry Association's "official guide" to poultry achievement, on the basis of successful selection and mating.

THOSE DAYS, eighteen to twenty years ago, if we wanted to see "pictures" of choice standard-bred fowl we had to consult the poultry journals and the "ideals" there shown were not "official"—not by any means. The majority of them were liable to be "frights" rather than the REAL THING.

Poultry shows twenty years ago were of much help to the would-be fancier-breeders, just as they are today; but not all who wished to do so could travel a hundred miles or a thousand miles to visit Madison Square Garden, or Mechanics Hall, or the Chicago Coliseum, at poultry show time. Those who could do this had a GREAT ADVANTAGE—no doubt of it. And the same is true to this day.

It would prove helpful if the simpler elements of the "value of breeding" could be impressed on the minds of many readers of this article. Perhaps an incident that occurred in our experience may have this effect, as it did in our case. We were visiting the home of A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., and going through his poultry houses. Pen after pen of "Royal Blue" Barred Plymouth Rocks were entered and for lack of something better—something more intelligent to say in talking with an expert poultryman, we remarked:

"The combs on all your male birds seem to be good ones".

Quick as a flash came back this reply, and at the time we thought it a bit unceiling:

"Why shouldn't they be? What would you expect me to use? Don't we

get enough BAD COMBS without breeding for them?"

Think that over, reader, as we did—later on and ever since. Our remark was one of the casual kind. Certainly we meant no offence. Admittedly, however, it was a rather foolish thing to say, in speaking to an experienced, businesslike, painstaking, successful student of poultry culture on practical, commercial lines.

Out west, at Quincy, Ill., as owner of the Reliable Poultry Farm, on which at that time we were defying fate by trying to breed fourteen different varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, we were forced (as we believed) to use the best combs we could get hold of, either in the home flock or by purchase. This was especially true in White Plymouth Rocks, for example. Therefore, while Mr. Hawkins gave us a "hot shot", so to speak, nevertheless we felt more or less justified in our remark and the wrinkles finally worked out of our injured feelings.

But the elemental value of Mr. Hawkins' keen and abrupt remark was not overlooked by us and it should not be by the earnest reader of this article. Why breed poor combs by introducing or tolerating bad combs, either male combs or female combs, in the mating or pen on which you rely for PROGRESS? That is the question and it applies not only to combs, but with equal weight to every other point of value in connection with the fowl or fowls.

To appreciate this fact and be governed accordingly is merely to take the first step in proper selection and systematic breeding, as a poultry man or poultry woman.

—o—

LATER we come to the inherent weaknesses of the breed or variety—and they EXIST in all of them. The White Rocks, for example, came upon the scene with big, "beefy", unsightly combs; with a great proneness to yellow backs—brassiness or creaminess; also with pearl-colored eyes in place of a rich, bright red, and with pale legs, etc. What a "fight" also had to be put up by the fancier-breeders of the Brown Leghorns, both combs, of the Partridge Cochins, the Cornish fowl, the Black Langshans, the Black Minorcas, etc., before the white feathers and partly white feathers were eliminated from wings, hackle, etc.

Next we come to the vital question of "blood lines", as a foundation principle of successful breeding—as an indispensable factor in the value of breeding. Like will produce like in nature with remarkable fidelity, PROVIDED the

thing to be reproduced is in line with natural courses—with the characteristics of the breed, variety, etc.

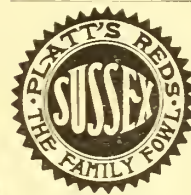
This is true throughout the vegetable kingdom, both in natural and artificial selection, and it is true also in stock breeding. We cannot put a pair of wings on a horse, nor a bush-tail made of hair on a White Rock rooster, but we can accomplish wonders in horse-breeding, both for draft purposes and for speeding. And poultrymen, ancient and modern, have taken the wild jungle fowl and created therefrom thirty-five to forty DISTINCT BREEDS, with three or four times as many VARIETIES—each breed and every variety having the ability to reproduce with varying fidelity, its valuable characteristics and attractive features.

As generations of fowls succeed one another, what are known as "blood lines" can be and are ESTABLISHED. It is by this simple and natural method that the desired characteristics and hoped-for-values are gradually "got into line" so to speak, thus insuring their reproduction in the offspring, first to a moderate degree, then to a larger extent,

and finally in practically every case, with due allowance for superiority on the part of individual specimens. As examples, we never obtain these days black and white or mixed color chickens from PURE-BRED White Leghorns, nor Brahma-looking specimens from "an established strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

—o—

IN all our breeds and varieties, no matter how long bred or how popular, there still are "weaknesses" to be guarded against—to be eliminated. We often hear or read the remark, "there are no perfect birds"—meaning perfect specimens of standard-bred fowl, and this claim no doubt is true. What it means is that as yet we have not reached the "ideal", not to the extent of one hundred per cent. "perfection". And again here is the fun of it—the pleasure of it. Once a man has made a perfect score in



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any line of effort, there is danger of his losing interest.

Poultrymen, as a class, have no occasion to dread this calamity. The poultry industry, especially the standard-bred branch of it, is far too young for that. Fact is, with the exception of the advance work done long ago by the Chinese and other ancients, the poultry industry as we know it is but decades old, not centuries. Moreover, greater progress undoubtedly has been made during the last twenty-five to fifty years than in all the ages back of 1850. This is true not only of the United States and Canada, but of European countries also.

Well-posted, intelligent and skillful poultrymen—notably specialty breeders—are now at work seeking to correct the above-mentioned weaknesses. That is the "art" of their work—the goal of their profession. They are engaged in this work for pleasure and profit. Formerly it was more a question of pleasure, we should judge, than of profit; but it is entirely legitimate that the element of profit should be introduced, strongly so.

How better can men earn money than by further improving all classes of live stock that mean so much to modern civilization, INCLUDING domestic fowls, which give us annually millions of tons of choice table meat and uncountable quantities of nutritious human food in the form of eggs for table use?

ALTHOUGH the span of a generation, as applied to domestic fowls, may be said to cover from six to twenty-four months, allowing time for the specimen to fully mature and pass through its second molt, nevertheless it requires years—five to ten years at least—to make a good showing at ESTABLISHING a valuable and DEPENDABLE STRAIN of standard fowl. Our remarks here are meant to apply mainly to chickens, as a branch of domestic fowl—not so much to turkeys, ducks and geese.

This period can be shortened A GOOD DEAL by "buying into" an established strain, provided you are fortunate in dealing with a responsible, trustworthy fancier-breeder and can afford to pay the price necessary to secure a right start. In last month's issue of A. P. W. we treated at length this phase of the situation—see article starting on page 648, entitled "Question of Truly Vital Interest to the Welfare of the Standard-bred Poultry Industry".

It takes time to create or establish a truly valuable strain of standard fowl

and "time is money"—is a costly element almost any way you look at it. Not only does it take time, but it also means an investment of cash and the application of study in the form of practical, concrete SKILL. Success in breeding standard-bred fowl is not accidental, or very seldom so. There may be cases of that kind, but they are not often duplicated—they cannot be depended on.

TO appreciate the "value of breeding" is to understand quite fully the points here merely touched on. Now let us suppose that some man or woman has been at work five, ten or fifteen years, seeking earnestly to create, or to help maintain and IMPROVE a strain of standard-bred fowl representing a popular breed and variety. Popularity in this sense is another word for demand, and demand as a rule means good prices for the product, especially for choice specimens.

We now get back again the question, "What does satisfaction guaranteed really mean"? The man or woman who has spent years of time and hundreds of dollars, perhaps thousands of dollars, in fowls, poultry houses and fixtures, in care and management, wishes to improve his flock or strain by making an important purchase—by paying \$10.00, \$25.00, \$100.00 or even \$500.00 for a fine specimen that really will prove of help in bettering the strain by overcoming or correcting in large part some serious and persistent deficiency.

Often it is to meet exactly such a situation as this that the man or woman fancier-breeder is willing to pay, WILL GLADLY PAY, twenty-five times to five hundreds times the daily market "meat value" of a fowl in order to obtain or in hopes of obtaining a valuable breeder that will "nick well" with the best specimens of a home flock and thus IMPROVE the general average of this flock, while at the same time producing the average limited number of extra choice specimens for exhibition purposes.

WITH years of patient, earnest effort back of such a fancier-breeder and with hundreds or perhaps thousands of dollars already invested, what sort of treatment has such a fancier the right to expect in the purchase of a believed-to-be high-class bird, or several of them,

for which he or she is willing to pay MANY TIMES the daily market value?

To properly answer this question we need to do at least two things, so it seems to us: First, to take fairly into account ALL THAT IS AT STAKE, on the part the fancier-breeder. We refer of course to the years of effort, to the substantial cash investment and to the fondly-hoped-for improvement in strain values, etc.

SECOND—With a view to fully appreciating the point of view and the heartfelt interest on the part of such a fancier-breeder, in his or her capacity as a would-be purchaser, as a prospective customer—we ought to PLACE OURSELF in the position of this to-be customer and then be satisfied with NOTHING LESS than treating our fellow-fancier precisely as we would like to be treated, as we would DEMAND to be treated, to the limit of our ability and power, if the positions as buyer and seller were reversed.

Certainly we have no right to ignore the financial interest or our customer, provided we invite the sale and get OUR PRICE. On the other hand, the golden rule method of dealing with others, especially in the standard-bred branch of the poultry business, CANNOT BE IMPROVED ON, as we firmly believe. Moreover, to fall short of doing by others in this field of effort as we would strongly wish to be done by, is to meet with personal failure, is to suffer a personal defeat that not only is unprofessional and humiliating, BUT WRONG, clearly and unmistakably so.

We repeat: it is here that the word "sportsmanlike" has an appealing significance. To take advantage of any one—unfairly so—is contemptible. All will agree to that—all that are worth while. To maintain one's self-respect is of truly great, is of vital importance. To do so on the basis of applied knowledge in the standard-bred poultry business is a necessary element to early and last success—so we claim, and we are prepared to cite many example as proof.

ANOTHER trouble is, as we view the general situation that poultrymen, meaning fancier-breeders, do not as a class take themselves and their work SERIOUSLY ENOUGH. Probably the main reason for this exists in the fact

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that they have not thought about the situation as much as they should, nor had their attention directed to certain important factors.

In a great majority of cases the average run of men and women mean to do the right and fair thing. Undoubtedly this is true. The practical question is, therefore: what is right and fair in the important relationship that needs to exist between seller and buyer in the standard-bred poultry business, with a view to promoting individual success and the general advancement of the industry?

The poultry press and all contributors thereto can do highly valuable work in this connection and it is with that thought, THAT HOPE in mind that articles like this one are being published in America Poultry World.

Fancier-breeders need to appreciate not only the value of their work as individuals, but the COMBINED IMPORTANCE of the work and success of all earnest fancier-breeders, as representing a great industry which is the guide and inspiration to the annual production of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of national wealth—hundreds of millions of dollars that reach and benefit practically every pocket-book, also every breakfast and dinner table in the land.

A great feature of the poultry industry is its democratic character. It CANNOT BE MONOPOLIZED. The productive, thrifty hen is indeed "the poor man's friend", while contributing bountifully, in a most welcome manner, to the bills of fare of the Rockefellers, the Carnegies and the Morgans.

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ONE BIG REASON why the editor of A. P. W. is glad indeed that such noteworthy progress is being made in

the development of poultry educational work at our numerous agricultural colleges, also on national dominion, state and provincial experiment stations. IS THE FACT that here are being introduced to the ranks of poultry workers, poultry students and poultry culturists, a steadily enlarging group of HIGH-CLASS, SERIOUS-MINDED men who properly recognize that poultry husbandry is a profession—is a truly valuable work of great economic importance to which they can well afford TO DEVOTE THEIR LIVES.

The deeply earnest work of these men is certain to help and help widely in a practical, material sense, but far greater, so it seems to us, will be the VALUE OF THEIR INFLUENCE—their influence by personal contact as the years go by and the much larger and ever-increasing influence they are imparting daily to hundreds and hundreds of students—young men and young women who "mean business", to quote a familiar expression, and who are being taught to realize that it was indeed a PROUD ACHIEVEMENT to take the wild jungle fowl and develop therefrom thirty-five to forty distinct breeds of domestic fowl and more than one hundred attractive and valuable varieties—and later on so to handle and IMPROVE these breeds and varieties by intelligent selection and mating that now flocks of standard-bred fowl are able to produce an average of better than two hundred eggs per hen per year, whereas the original wild fowl laid only fifteen to twenty eggs, or such a matter during each breeding season.

Fancier-breeders have produced tiny, twenty-ounce bantams on the one hand and fifty-pound mammoth bronze turkeys

at the other weight limit. Between these weights they have created special-purpose fowls for nearly every practical need, including prime table poultry ranging from a one-pound squab broiler to a fifteen-pound capon; also layers that range from the hat-full of eggs laid by pet bantams to an ANNUAL PRODUCT from Leghorns, Anconas, etc., amounting to eight to ten times the body weight of the producing hen in merchantable eggs, which acknowledge only one rival AS A PERFECT FOOD, that rival being fresh, whole milk. The contents of an egg will produce a complete living chick, consisting of down, flesh and bone cartilage, while cow's milk is a sufficient food for the suckling calf.

MANKIND NEITHER KNOWS OF NOR ENJOYS TWO GREATER FOOD BLESSINGS THAN FRESH EGGS AND SWEET MILK.

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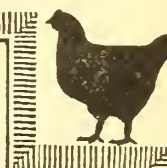
THE present generation of fancier-breeders in the poultry field, of poultry instructors at our agricultural colleges and of poultry investigators and demonstrators on the experiment stations are face to face with splendid opportunities and have a GREAT DUTY to perform. The same is true unquestionably of the poultry press of today. One hope of the writer is to be able to impress this fact on the minds of receptive readers of this magazine.

After twenty years and more of close personal association with the poultry industry of English speaking North America, as a member and officer of the American Poultry Association, as a publisher of poultry journals and a manufacturer of poultry equipment, we feel called on to do our utmost to help direct attention to actual facts, past and present,



TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

EVENTUALLY---WHY NOT NOW?



The test of the quality of any strain of fowls is not an occasional winner, but in repeated winnings year after year.

TOMPKINS' REDS have proven their quality by winning year after year, for twelve years, at the leading shows including Madison Square Garden, The Palace and Boston. Not at one show each year but at several.

The production of repeated winners year after year is what counts, for it proves beyond a doubt that TOMPKINS' REDS possess the correct blood lines, the lines that produce quality and quality is what you pay for and you expect when you buy an exhibition or breeding bird.

TOMPKINS' STRAIN was established over 40 years ago by my father who was among the first to follow selective breeding and I have followed in his footsteps and kept blood lines intact. This is why TOMPKINS' REDS have such high average quality. Why they are able to win year after year. They are a straight line of breeding, not a mixture of several lines.

I never had as fine a flock as this year, consequently I was never in better position to make selections for you. It makes no difference what price you pay I give the same personal and painstaking care in making the selection.

I give my personal attention to every detail of the business and you can rest assured that I will do my best to merit your satisfaction. If you want an exhibition or breeding bird I will guarantee to give you quality equivalent to the price asked.

My prices are reasonable. My service prompt. You need Tompkin's quality. Why not write today.

MY CATALOGUE IS FREE



LESTER TOMPKINS



Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds

CONCORD, MASS.

and to offer suggestions and advice with reference to the future, near and distant. In the next ten years we hope to be more help along this line than has been the case during the last ten to twenty years. It is our full intention to do ALL IN OUR POWER along this line and it is that idea, that hope, which prompted this article and others like it.

These are days when every earnest and loyal friend of poultry culture should take serious thought on the subject and be resolved to help analyze correctly the important factors of the industry and to help promote its welfare in every practical way. A broad field of opportunity is ready to hand—lies comparatively "fallow", as a matter of fact, and it is OUR GENERATION that is called on to do OUR PART—our fair share, as individuals and collectively, to carry along and still further improve the splendid work done twenty to forty years ago by the founders of poultry culture in America, meaning such men as A. M. Halsted, I. K. Felch, Philander Williams, H. H. Stoddard, Charles A. Sweet, W. H. Tedd, E. P. Howlett, W. H. Lockwood, W. H. Churchman, Jos. M. Wade, Daniel Allen, Ben S. Pierce, I. N. Barker, J. Y. Bicknell, John L. Cost, Newton Adams, George Purdue and numerous others from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Hudson Bay to Old Mexico—men who were POULTRY PIONEERS in the seventies and eighties of last century and who worked literally day and night to give us our first Standards of Excellence, now known as the "American Standard of Perfection" and who argued, contended and fairly fought—meaning verbally, of course—for their "ideals", for what they believed should represent the breeds and varieties now permanently established and to be found in the 1915 edition of the American Standard of Perfection.

THESE MEN were serious in their work and purpose—very much so. They were not breeders merely of "fancy" poultry, but as a rule were practical, successful business men. They looked into the future and saw a billion dollar poultry industry—saw a country-wide annual source of millions upon millions of dollars worth of UNEXCELLED HUMAN FOOD, made up annually of hundreds of thousands of tons of choice table meat and unrecorded millions of cases of marketable, new-laid eggs.

Back there they talked of the 200-egg per year hen and prophesied her early arrival. Some went so far as to claim that she was close at hand. Probably she was. But today she is here "in flocks", so to speak. Moreover, the 300-egg PER YEAR hen has arrived. And

before long we shall have hens that at the height of their productive period will produce "an egg a day" for three hundred and sixty-five days in succession.

Don't laugh. To do so is foolish—quite often. Already flocks of Indian Runner ducks have averaged to lay 320 eggs per duck per year and John Slade of Malvern, Pa., has reported, under affidavit, concurred in by his daughter, no less than 358 duck eggs from a single duck in three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days.

THE laying hen or laying duck in domestication is a wonderful creature—no doubt about it. For a Leghorn "egg machine"—for example—to be able to convert ordinary chicken feed into merchantable eggs to the extent of TEN TIMES her body weight in twelve consecutive months, is indeed an astonishing achievement. We have the fancier-breeders to thank for this—also for her remarkable attractiveness in symmetry for form and purity of plumage color.

An up-to-date poultry show is nothing short of a marvelous exhibition. Also it is an educational display of impressive character. To walk through the aisles and view the fine specimens in holiday condition, representing more than one hundred well-established "standard" varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese and to realize the single wild fowl origin of these many domesticated breeds, is or should be A REVELATION, not only to the general public, but to the interested, earnest, appreciative and far-seeing poultryman or poultrywoman.

Truly a GREAT DEAL already has been accomplished—and in a comparatively short time. All that has been

accomplished is now placed in our hands, Reader, and we are expected to give a good account of these "talents" that are entrusted to us. Therefore, we say that both the opportunity and our responsibility should be "taken seriously", at least by those of us who are in REAL EARNEST and "mean business".

IT is on the broad general basis indicated by this article that we appeal to our readers to consider the vitally important question of "satisfaction guaranteed" in the sale of high-priced, special-purpose, standard-bred fowl—and especially so when these birds are sold at such prices for BREEDING PURPOSES.

So important is the matter, in the KNOWLEDGE of an experienced, successful fancier-breeder, that when he buys choice specimens that comes up to his expectations in VISIBLE appearance—even then he WILL NOT TRUST the blood of this new fowl in his established strain, doing so as a general risk. On the contrary he proceeds to mate this bird separately and specially, doing so in such manner that if it does not "nick well" with the blood lines of his strain, and therefore does not actually improve the progeny as introduced, he can treat the offspring independently, while at the same time PRESERVING fully the advancement before made in the development of his own strain.

To our personal knowledge, more than one highly valuable, WELL-ESTABLISHED STRAIN has been ruined or greatly injured by the introduction of "new blood" that it was hoped would improve the strain, but which was inferior in fact or was not well adapted to the new mating.

As an example, years ago at Table Grove, Ill., a minister by the name of



REGAL SUMMER SALE

In order to make room for my large flock of rapidly growing chicks, I am offering for sale 500 selected breeders at remarkably low prices.

No. 2.—250 yearling hens, splendid value at \$2.00 each.

No. 14.—Breeding pen of Dorcas stock, consisting of six fine yearling hens and male. A good pen to build up a heavy laying flock. Sale price, \$25.00.

No. 36.—A small utility flock of fifteen yearling hens and male. They were late hatched, hardly up to size, but splendid layers. Sale price \$27.00. Send for free sale list giving complete list of bargains. Eggs from prize matings \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 30, \$6.00 for 45, \$12 for 100.

REGAL COCKERELS AND PULLETS

This season I have over 1000 early chicks, the best I ever owned. If you want to make a winning in your State Fair let me quote you prices.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box W, PORT DOVER, CANADA

John Hughes had developed what he called the Empire Strain of White Rocks. He kept fowls in limited numbers and no one else in the great central west was then breeding the same top quality of STAY-WHITE White Rocks that Rev. John Hughes produced year after year.

One season he sent away for some new blood and made the mistake of placing three or four non-related females in his best breeding pen. He not only lost the natural, steady progress for that season, but received a set-back that quite discouraged him. It was the second generation before all the bad effects of the "yellowish" blood of those non-related birds cropped out fully. We remember well the day on which Reverend Hughes sold at little better than market prices one hundred seventy-one Empire Strain White Rocks, whereas previously he had been receiving ten to fifty dollars each for individual specimens of the same ages, weights, etc.



WE might continue this article indefinitely, but there is a limit to the space available; therefore we shall "ring off", as the saying is. We trust that enough has been said, however, even in this one article, to indicate to the intelligent mind the indisputable fact that **THERE IS A GOOD DEAL** to poultry breeding from the fancier and utilitarian points of view, also to outline—quite clearly we hope—first, the foundation-importance of the value of breeding; second, a personal obligation on the part of the self-respecting fancier-breeder to recognize the **RIGHTS AND INTERESTS** of every man or woman to whom he sells a high-class breeding specimen at from five to ten times to four or five hundred times the "meat value" of the specimen as a table fowl for human food.

We ask the seller of such fowls simply to "size up" the situation from your own personal standpoint, carefully taking into account what it would mean **TO YOU** to pay a big price for a believed-to-be fine fowl, or several of them, and then not to receive a chicken that was even healthy, or up in weight, or that looked right. To be healthy and to "look right" are little enough.

Beyond this, or **BACK OF** the actual, individual specimen, are the truly **VITAL** points of **VALUE**, as represented in the "blood lines" of an **ESTABLISHED STRAIN**—a strain of really choice standard-bred fowl that have the inherent, **PREPOTENT ABILITY** to reproduce their desirable standard qualities in large percentages in their progeny. That is the controlling situation and the main problem.

ALSO LET US REMEMBER that the total prosperity of the standard-bred poultry business is made up of **INDIVIDUAL CASES** of success and progress. Each of us, therefore, is responsible for **OUR SHARE** of this total progress—for the present and future **ACTUAL PROSPERITY** of a country-wide billion-dollar industry to which numerous readers of these columns are now devoting the best years of their lives. It is on this broad basis that we should conduct the poultry business and treat our sought-for and valued customers, **ONE AND ALL**.

—o—

OUR POULTRY SHOWS ARE THE FANCIER-BREEDERS "COURT OF LAST RESORT"

Pardon us for quoting from our own writings of recent date, but following is the first paragraph of an editorial that appeared in the June issue of *A. P. W.*—which brief quotation we now wish to use as a "text" for a further discussion of a question that still is a "live one", but that soon ought to be counted among the dead issues in poultrydom:

"It is our strong belief based on years of observation, that the one truly inexcusable practice which now discredits many of our important poultry shows, is the use of judges who precede and follow up their judging work in the show room by soliciting advertising or art contracts for poultry journals they own or by which they are employed".

During the first two weeks of June, this year, we served (involuntarily) on the panel of trial jurors, civil and criminal cases, in the Supreme Court of Erie County, New York State, of which Buffalo is the county seat. This was not our first experience in that line, but during these two weeks we had time to consider again what the constitution of the United States and the statutes of the different commonwealths **REALLY MEAN** by guaranteeing a fair and impartial public trial as regards all matters relating to man's inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Several times we were closely questioned by able lawyers and literally **FOR HOURS** we listened to similar questions addressed to sixty-five to seventy other jurymen who were serving on the panel. Not only was the law expounded on broad lines for our enlightenment, but the reasons for the questions asked were given and explained. The one central idea seemed to be, as regards these questions, the securing of an **ACTUALLY FAIR AND IMPARTIAL** hearing or trial in each case, so far as it is practical to achieve this result by the use of average human instruments, meaning ordinary citizens of average intelligence, free-mindedness and good intentions.

For example, one man was "excused" from jury service in a negligence suit, because three or four years before he had sold coal to a corporation that was being sued for damages as the result of an alleged accident and it "might be" that in the future, near or distant, this man would again sell coal to the corporation. Frankly—so he stated—he would be glad to do this if the chance arose

and he could get his price and terms: yet this man knew nothing of the alleged accident and believed, as he stated under oath, that he was qualified to give the cause at issue an unprejudiced hearing and a fair decision.

In another case—and it happened to be that of the writer—the jurymen was excused because he had a casual acquaintance with a member of a firm of attorneys that represented one side of the case to be tried. The lawyer with whom we are acquainted was not present, had no part in trying the case, but another member of the firm was on hand—a member we did not know, in fact had never heard of. Still the opposing counsel, in view of the fact that the other jurors, with one exception, appeared to suit him, whereas he had the privilege of excusing several if he so desired, smilingly asked us to step aside.

There were a number of automobile cases, where damages were asked for on account of personal injuries—moderate injuries, as a rule. In these cases the prospective jurors, each under oath, were asked if they owned automobiles, if they had ever been in an automobile accident, if they had ever been sued for injuring anybody with an automobile, if they themselves had ever sued anyone on account of being struck or run into by an automobile—and if, finally, they had any prejudice, for any reason, against suits brought for damages arising from automobile accidents or similar accidents. If a juror expressed any doubt on these points, as to his mental freedom from prejudice of any kind, he was courteously excused from sitting, although in the very next case he might be welcomed as a desirable juror, beyond question.

Following are sample questions, as we recall them:

"Do you know either parties to this trial, the plaintiff or the defendant?"

"Have you heard anything about this case?"

"Have you formed any opinion as to the facts of the case or the guilt or innocence of the defendant?"

"Have you had business relations with the plaintiff (or defendant) in this case?"

"Do you know the opposing counsel?"

"Are you acquainted with any member of the firm that is represented here by the opposing counsel?"

"Have you ever had business relations with the opposing counsel or any member of his firm?"

"Have you ever worked for or sold goods to the plaintiff (or defendant) in this case?"

"Have you any prejudice against law suits of this kind?"

"Did you ever bring a suit of this kind yourself against any one?"

"Have you ever lost a law-suit of this kind?"

"Did you ever win one?"

"If so, did you secure damages and were the damages paid?"

"If you won a suit similar to this, were the damages satisfactory?"

And so on and so on and so on.

This, mind you, was in the law chambers of the Supreme Court of Erie County, in the second city of the largest state in the Union, of date, June 1st to 12th, inclusive, in the year of our Lord, 1915.

WHY all these questions?

WHY all this painstaking **EFFORT** to secure a fair and impartial trial in

matters of ordinary social and business interest?

In a number of cases only the court costs really were at stake, plus attorneys' fees for the plaintiff and defendant, respectively. Two or three times the verdicts amounted to less than a hundred dollars where damages were asked for on a financial basis. After centuries of practice and reformation we find the supreme arbiters in the daily affairs of mankind **TAKING ALL THESE PAINS**, with a high-class judge in personal charge, under solemn oath to see to it that every cause brought to trial, that every plaintiff and every defendant shall receive the **FULL BENEFITS** of the noble results of hundreds of years of civilizing influences.

To men who take the standard-bred poultry business seriously, we ask that these long-established and searching efforts to insure, to "guarantee" a fair and impartial trial in our ordinary courts of law, be given **DUE CONSIDERATION** when we come to show room practice, on the basis that the public show room, with competition open to the world, is the **REAL TEST** of superior quality and of individual achievement in the production of high class standard-bred fowl.

If such great pains need to be taken in our courts of law, in cases where but a few dollars of money or perhaps thirty days of personal liberty are at stake, ought not very close attention be given by fancier-breeders and the managers of poultry exhibitions to the question of **FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JUDGING**, when it comes to placing awards that represent hundreds of dollars of advertising value and that place the **SEAL OF APPROVAL** on years of study and skillful mating, representing thousands of dollars of cash investment and individual effort?

We are dictating this article—not writing it out laboriously, in long-hand—which means that we have not the time to polish it up. But the big central fact is here as plain as a three-decker steamboat coming down a narrow river, and the men and women in the standard-bred poultry business who have suffered and who are to continue to suffer from neglectful or inferior judging, not to mention prejudicial judging, will understand and appreciate just what we are seeking to make clear and to accomplish.

If only the "bad appearance" existed as an argument **AGAINST** the placing of awards at important poultry shows by solicitor-judges, that would be **ENOUGH**. It is indeed wise to avoid the "appearance of evil", even where no evil exists.

Understand, please, that we are not intimating, in any degree whatever, that the solicitor-judge is worse or better than any other kind of a judge. In the case of the Erie County jury here referred to, neither the court, nor the least capable among the attorneys, nor any spectator had any hostile thought, as we believe, about the honesty or integrity of a single juror on the panel. Let us be sure that if this doubt had existed in the mind of the court, such a juror would have been dismissed promptly, with no mincing of words. Also if any lawyer had believed such a thing, he no

A HIGH-CLASS LETTER FROM A HIGH-CLASS MAN



K. M. TURNER

THE author of the following letter is the proprietor of Dictograph Poultry Farm, West Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, Silver Campines and White Faverolles. Mr. Turner is a member of the American Poultry Association, of the National S. C. White Leghorn Association, of the American Campine Club and of the American White Faverolle Club. Moreover, he is the inventor of the now famous dictograph—hence the name given to his poultry and fruit farm. We commend Mr. Turner's letter to the earnest consideration of our readers, word for word and thought for thought:

"220 West 42nd St.,

"New York City, N. Y.

"July 7th, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Lack of time has prevented me from replying more promptly to your letter of May 29th to which is attached a reprint from that issue of the American Poultry World concerning the selling of standard bred fowls on a 'Guaranteed-to-win basis.'

"Very truly do you make the remark that 'Morality like intelligence or an education, is a development.' There can be no question but that the exhibition of thoroughbred birds for many years has been sadly abused by the conscious or unconscious thoughtlessness or deliberate action of exhibitors who have loaned or sold at a minimum price the use of birds for exhibition purposes.

"I can see no objection to the plan suggested and that which Mr. Delano claims to have followed for a number of years.

"I have been breeding thoroughbred poultry for the past twenty-five years and have exhibited in small way in that time and I have never purchased a bird with the deliberate intention of exhibiting it. I have never sold a bird on any other basis than for what I considered the bird worth. If I place a price on a bird it is because I believe that bird is worth that money for breeding or for exhibition purposes, and the fact that he does not take the blue in a given show does not alter in my mind his value as a breeder.

"I HAVE VISITED SHOWS WHERE ACCORDING TO MR. DELANO'S PLAN A BIRD THAT I WOULD SELL FOR \$1.00 WOULD TAKE THE BLUE, AND OTHER SHOWS WHERE THE BLUE WOULD REQUIRE A BETTER BIRD THAN I COULD POSSIBLY SELL.

"Back of all this, however, is the question of 'moral honesty' in selling after the show season is over. Every show season thousand of dollars are paid for advertising the winnings. What moral right have I to purchase a bird and take the blue with it at the Empire or Madison Square Garden and advertise broadcast eggs of the offspring of blue ribbon winners, when I haven't in my yard but one or two birds that have been able to get in the money? What moral right have I to advertise birds because in my yards are birds that have taken the blue and when my own stock is exhausted, purchase birds from neighbors at market rates and sell them as pure bred?

"Personally, I can see no reason for anyone not following the 'Guaranteed-to-win' basis if they so desire, but I think I shall continue as I have in the past to sell my own birds raised on my own place at what I believe to be their true value, giving my customer, if the question is asked, my candid opinion as to what showing the bird will make in the particular shows that he proposes visiting, and in this manner secure year after year, repeat orders from my customers and their neighbors.

"Very truly yours,

"K. M. Turner, Proprietor,

"Dictograph Poultry Farm."

doubt would have entered a prompt and vigorous protest.

No, it is a question first of appearances—second of the natural frailty and shortcomings of human nature. Personally, we have never consented to judge a poultry show where we were to be present as an advertising solicitor, one reason being that we were **NOT WILLING** to be placed in the embarrassing position of hanging up the ribbons, and then going down the line and asking for advertising contracts, ranging all the way from a few dollars to ten to fifteen hundred dollars. In our opinion, to do this is neither good sense nor "good business".

Poultry breeders who exhibit their

highly valuable specimens ought to protest vigorously against a continuation of this method and the up-to-date, progressive, hard-headed and conscientious **SHOW MANAGER** ought to insist on a discontinuance of the practice, once and for all.

The poultry journal solicitor-judge is in the nature of a parasite. He ought to be able to get business enough in **HIS OWN LINE** at the shows he attends to make it worth while, without having to transgress on the ill-paid territory of the average poultry judge; either this or he should serve solely as a judge at this, that or the other show and not "mix matters" by giving or refusing an exhibitor a blue ribbon, and then, an hour later,

urging him to sign an advertising contract. Each man to his own trade, would be a good rule to apply in this matter.

Very often we hear it said or we read in the poultry press that our poultry judges should include more men of education, general ability and special knowledge. These men HAVE TO LIVE and if they are to give three or four months of each year to the placing of awards at poultry shows, they must be paid WELL ENOUGH to enable them to devote this amount of time to the work. Clearly it is unfair to the regular judge for the poultry journal solicitor-judge to split expenses and "cut prices" for judging work. Times without number they have done this, but it is a practice that is unfair, unnecessary, decidedly HARMFUL in appearance and it should be wholly discontinued, the sooner the better.

At the Madison Square Garden show, for example, the price paid each judge for years was \$25.00, the judge to pay his own expenses, including railroad fare, hotel bills, etc. The rest of the pay was in reputation. Meantime, throughout the central west, the south, the far west and up in Canada similar judges were paid \$50.00 to \$75.00 per show. They worked longer, it is true, but the difference in time was not equal to the difference in money paid.

One time the late T. E. Orr and our valued friend, H. V. Crawford, (the latter at that time secretary-superintendent of the Madison Square Garden show) had a serious falling out. The reason was that Mr. Orr demanded \$35.00 for two days' attendance and services at the Garden show as one of the judges of Wyandottes. Mr. Crawford told Mr. Orr, in no uncertain terms, that his "limit" was, and had been, for a number of years, \$25.00 per judge per show, regardless.

Mr. Orr replied that up to that date, for a long period of years, he had not officiated at any show for less than \$35.00, he to pay his own expenses, and he further stated that the great New York exhibition would either pay him this sum—as was done by small shows throughout the east and central west—or he would die claiming the remaining ten dollars. He got his check for \$35.00. Several of his competitors at this show, year after year, were advertising solicitors.

But WHY perpetuate this useless and harmful practice? The advertising solicitor-judge has NO RIGHT to ask it and the poultry show managers do not need to resort to it, because, as a rule, it isn't the smaller shows that are most guilty in this line, but the BIG ONES—the identical, well-patronized exhibitions that can best afford to introduce a reform of this kind and carry it forward to success.

The breeders themselves, as exhibitors, should kick and kick hard. A square deal is all these men ask, nineteen times out of twenty. That sort of a "deal" they are entitled to—absolutely so. To WIN is for them to place the cap sheaf on a year's hard work as skillful breeders, or on several years of earnest, costly preparation—or is to be awarded a just prize on a bird for which they may have paid \$50.00, \$200.00 or even \$500.00. In a situation of this kind there

ought not be any SUGGESTION OF, nor any avoidable CAUSE FOR, partiality, real or imagined. To an extent, such conditions can be corrected with comparative ease, by discontinuing the practice of using solicitor-judges, either poultry journal advertising men or poultry artists.

While we are on the subject, permit us again to state, with all due emphasis, that the writer of these lines, after twenty years and more of close association with the standard-bred branch of the poultry business, STRONGLY FAVORS the general poultry judge, as compared with the so-called specialty judge. All honor to the competent specialty judge—to his special knowledge, to his good intentions, to his unquestioned integrity; but for truly impartial judging give us the general judge, whose knowledge of the particular breed and variety, if not equal to that of the specialty judge in certain details, is quite sure to be far more trustworthy as regards the origin and entire progress of the breed and variety. It is on the general judge also that we may rely to take into account the acknowledge and authorized characteristics of other breeds that may be quite similar to the one being passed upon.

Specialty judge quite often is another name of faddist. Frequently these men run with the crowd and now and then the crowd "runs wild", temporarily at least. This has occurred several times in the twenty years of our experience, resulting in serious injury to popular varieties, of popular breeds—"once popular", we should have said. Of all things, the faddist should be watched or shunned. To put him in the saddle as a judge at our leading shows, as the supreme arbiter of the season, is very liable to be a mistake—a distinctly backward step.

In our best judgment what we need are BETTER GENERAL JUDGES and more of them. The sooner this can be brought about the better it will be for the standard-bred poultry business throughout the United States and Canada. Money talks, as he saying is, and when our general judges are both better paid and better treated, as regards a recognition of their importance and fair compensation for their services, we shall hear far less about indifferent, incompetent, and said-to-be hasty judging at our hundreds of poultry shows held EVERY SEASON in the leading cities of the country, in hundreds of smaller cities, at our great state fairs, and at literally thousands of district and county fairs.

We here direct attention to the importance of the cities, to the number of smaller shows, to the great state fairs and to the thousands of smaller fairs IN THIS CONNECTION, as one more way to indicate the broad foundation of the great national or international industry that we are seeking earnestly TO HELP BUILD UP. Not one of us, Reader, yet understands, nor duly appreciates the magnitude of the poultry industry and its wonderful possibilities. The active and earnest members of the American Poultry Association may THINK that they appreciate and comprehend what NOW IS and what SOON WILL BE, in the poultry field of the new world, but—candidly—we do not know of such a man

or member. We have talked with and received letters from members of this organization who appear to see a "vision" of the nearby possibilities, yet even with the "best of them" it is still but a hazy dream.

THE CALL TODAY is for a chief executive of this already great live stock organization, with its more than six thousand five hundred life members, WHO WILL BE ABLE to appreciate the present magnitude of the industry, TO CONCEIVE ITS POSSIBILITIES and to marshal the many forces for a further broad and general advancement. THE BIG WORK of the American Poultry Association is out ahead of it—IS NOT YET A MATTER OF HISTORY.

In conclusion: how many poultry show managers have we today who appreciate all this and now stand ready to do their share, in every practical way, to help IMPROVE CONDITIONS so that the new high-class men and women who enter the standard-bred poultry ranks and place their valuable interests and personal feelings—their very self-respect—"on trial" at our poultry exhibitions WILL FIND that they are in the company of men of SENSE AND DISCRIMINATION, not at a kindergarten, semi-public entertainment where the rule, "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours", has at least THE APPEARANCE of being the unwritten law?

TEXAS NOW WELL STARTED IN POULTRY WORK

For some time the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, located at College Station, has been seeking to establish a creditable poultry department for investigational work and for courses of instruction, on the plan followed successfully by various other states, including such noteworthy examples as New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, etc. Progress has been made, but the friends of poultry culture in the Lone Star state have felt that this progress was slow.

Lately the legislature of Texas has done quite well by the poultry interests, thanks to the continued personal efforts of B. F. Savage of Belton, a member of the legislature, also to members of the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and to other active workers who are well posted and desire to see the poultry industry of Texas develop rapidly. Following are quotations from a letter of June 22nd written to us by Mr. Savage:

"The A. and M. College was given an appropriation by the recent legislature of \$4,000 for two years' salary for a poultry husbandman, which they had not done before; also \$2,400 for a poultry instructor and \$5,000 for the work of the department. In addition to this, \$6,000 was appropriated for poultry feeding and breeding experiments to be carried on at the experiment station on the A. and M. College grounds.

"Also in addition to the foregoing, \$2,000 was appropriated to establish a poultry plant at the state college of Industrial Arts. So you see Texas was pretty liberal with the poultry proposition, especially this year, when our staple crop, cotton, is selling at low prices and finances are low. The amounts here stated cover the appropriation for two years".

For years Texas has been a foremost

(Continued on page 719)

Defend the Use of Rhode Island Red "Sports"

South Braintree, Mass., June 24, 1915.

Editor of American Poultry World:

In a little booklet which I issued last Spring in which I have a short history of the development of my HARVARD REDS, I brought out the fact that "Sensation's" paternal grandmother was a single comb of pure Single Comb Rhode Island Red origin and it is a well known fact that "Sensation's" prepotency as a color producer has been of material service in revolutionizing the color of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. So also have "Sports" from the same and similar rose comb lines kept the leading single comb strains from evaporating their once superior color and degenerating into the "bright (light) brilliant" shades advocated until recently by certain breeders.

Some Rose Comb breeders are claiming because of the fact that single comb "sports" from rose combs have helped to save the single comb color that Rose Comb Reds are essentially, fundamentally and originally the color variety. My best judgment is that this is not so, but that in 1902-3-4-5 and thereabouts, the single combs were the stronger in color and that the general improvement in the color of rose combs and the saving of the color of the single combs has been brought about more as a result of a general awakening and recognition of the fact that dark, brilliant Rhode Island Reds are standard, in conjunction with concerted and sustained efforts to produce this kind of a Red.

Any breed is what its breeders make it, and in my opinion it is not more reprehensible to introduce the blood of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds into the single comb variety in any way that seems best with a definite object in view, than to use a Single Comb Wyandotte in Plymouth Rock breeding, which means that it is not wrong at all. A Rhode Island Red with a single comb is a Single Comb Rhode Island Red, regardless of the particular kind of comb worn by its ancestors. Therefore, I can conceive of no reason why it should not be exhibited as such. I have not yet heard of any show manager requiring pedigree certificate with entries.

One exclusive rose comb breeder says in your June issue, it is wrong to "mix up" a pen with a rose comb male and single comb female and sell the eggs as from rose comb stock. This is so palpable an attempt to prejudice rose comb customers against those who breed both combs that it falls to the ground. I have never known nor heard of this being done and my opinion is that he is as far off the track in this assumption as he is in jumping at the conclusion that such a mating would produce "90 per cent. or more of single combs".

Another writer in the same issue gives the names of several exclusive single comb breeders whom "he knows have never used any rose comb blood in their single combs". If he will take the trouble to write to those whom he mentioned I am of the opinion he would be speedily set right for I have first hand information that he is wrong.

"Marvel" was bred from a single comb son of "Sensation's" grandmother, his mother being a Rose Comb hen. This Single Comb male was bred by H. W. Jones, my present Superintendent, and was used by him for three breeding seasons, and then sold to one of the breeders whom the writer mentions (one of those whom he knows have never used any of this "Sport" blood), **simply because of the rose comb blood in his ancestry.** The breeder mentioned makes no secret of the fact that my rose combs were also sought purely for these "sports" to be used in single comb matings.

"Marvel" was mated two seasons to both rose and single comb females and Mr. Jones is my authority for the statement that from these single comb females "Marvel" threw every chick with a single comb and from the rose comb females but three single combs. This parallels Mr. Dutton's experience with a single comb male that I believe carries similar blood lines.

There is no possible doubt that both Rose and Single Comb Reds have been wonderfully improved in color by intelligent inter-crossing, and as the combs have at least not deteriorated in the process, it is hard to detect any wrong or harmful results that can be effectively used in an argument against its continuance, when thereby can be obtained results that could not be as effectively or expeditiously secured in other ways.

As to comb itself my experience has been that a first cross made in either way, both male and female being pure, either rose or single comb in ancestry, produces 60 to 80% rose combs. Single combs bred from such matings will when bred to pure single combs, absolutely never produce a rose comb. Rose combs from this mating will when mated to pure rose combs produce sometimes as high as 50% single combs, but the resultant rose combs mated again to rose combs of pure rose comb ancestry will produce in the next generation not materially more single combs than will come from some pure rose comb matings.

Some of the neatest and best rose combs I have ever seen have come from a first cross of the two combs and while the use of excessively large rose combs in crossing will produce some unsightly single combs, (large, having many more than five serrations and sometimes badly twisted) yet when good, neat, small combs are used on each side, the resultant single combs will generally be equally neat and when such birds or pure "Sports" with equally good single combs are bred to single comb stock having good combs, not more than the normal number of side sprigs, will result.

As evidence that I do not see any harm whatever but on the contrary much good, from intelligent inter-crossing as well as from using single comb "Sport" males, in every way as though they were of absolutely pure single comb ancestry, I am enclosing herewith copies of my publications for 1913, 1914 and 1915, in which I freely advertise such "Sports."

Referring to your third question will say you know we Red men have always had to stand on our own feet, and if we have failed at times to follow hard and fast rules, in breeding and developing our favorites, the results we have obtained furnish ample justification.

When I first received your circular letter with the questions in reference to this matter, it seemed to me that as I might have to plead guilty to the greatest responsibility in promoting the use of these "Sports," it might portend a crusade not only against the preferred to see the "Case for the prosecution" before entering a defense which capable writers in your June issue seem to have made unnecessary.

Yours very truly,

J. J. Beau

(Continued from page 717)

poultry state. She is favored with nearly every climate on the globe, except extreme cold, and is able to produce to advantage all forms of agricultural and live stock products. Until recently Texas had four poultry journals, three at Dallas and one at Belton, the latter published and edited by Mr. Savage, who for eight or ten years in succession has been a member of the legislature. At present there are two papers at Dallas, the Southern Poultryman, ably edited by J. M. McReynolds, a veteran at the business, and The Poultry News, published and edited by C. P. Van Winkle, a licensed A. P. A. poultry judge and an earnest worker in behalf of poultry culture, all branches.

At the time the Mt. Clemens constitution of the American Poultry Association was adopted, back in 1906-1907, Texas had only four or five members of this organization. Soon that number was increased to more than one hundred, under the new constitution, thanks largely to the efforts of Samuel J. Hopper and other hard workers, and shortly thereafter the Texas State Branch was organized. The membership continued to increase until Texas was in the front rank, especially as compared with other southern states of large population, such as Georgia, Alabama, etc.

A period of recession then occurred, caused more or less by differences of opinion among members of the branch and other friends of the poultry industry in Texas. Lately these differences have been composed, so to speak, with the result that old and new members of A. P. A. have taken hold with commendable energy and at a recent mail ballot election, the following well-known and capable men were chosen to serve as officers of the Texas A. P. A. branch or federated member:

President, R. L. Penick, Stamford.
Vice-president, W. G. Airhart, Peniel.
Secretary, Walter Burton, Arlington.
Members of Executive Committee: W. V. Wilson, Wills Point; R. L. Thompson, Blanket; Geo. M. Kneble, Waco; W. R. Alexander, Houston, and C. J. Rossy, San Antonio.

Writing about the Texas situation, the new secretary of the state branch or "member", Walter Burton, expressed himself recently as follows:

"These officers are from all parts of the state and I cannot see anything to prevent our making things hum down here in behalf of better poultry and more of it. We have a man for president who will do his best, a man with ability and long experience as a poultryman, who will have wonderful pulling powers. As a prominent and successful business man he is a good organizer and I certainly shall put forth every effort as secretary to see that his plans are well carried out".

In the near future the Texas State Branch of A. P. A. is to be converted into a state "member", under the new constitution of the American Poultry Association, as adopted last August at Chicago. Perhaps this already has been done. It was the full intention to do it at the time the new officers were elected. The new constitution of A. P. A. provides a broad home-rule basis in the form of federated membership and it will be easily possible for Texas poultrymen and women to have a state poultry as-

sociation with several thousand members, each to pay small annual dues—every cent of which will be used for the development and promotion of poultry interests in Texas.

IMPORTANT A. P. A. OFFICIAL BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED AT SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION

Some time ago we wrote to S. T. Campbell, secretary of the American Poultry Association, and asked him for a statement of the important left-over work or "unfinished business" that the association is to attend to at the fortieth annual meeting to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco the third week of November. Following are extracts from Secretary Campbell's reply:

"There is much important work to come before the fortieth annual convention of the Association. For example, when we consider the immense cost of the several A. P. A. books that are to be published within a few months after this convention, we urge that a large representative membership be present.

"The committee on the Market Poultry and Egg Standard has completed its work and the text will be presented for consideration and approval at the San Francisco meeting. The issuing of a market Standard by the American Poultry Association is a new departure and time alone will tell just how the book is to be received. There has been, in the past, a general demand for a market Poultry and Egg Standard, and it is to be hoped that the dealers in market poultry and eggs, as well as the producers of poultry products for the table, will appreciate the efforts of A. P. A. and make good use of this new Standard.

"The Plymouth Rock Breed Standard, we are informed, will be ready to be presented to this 1915 annual meeting of the Association. The text must be read and, when approved, this separate breed Standard will be published, as will other breed standards, including those for Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, etc.

"Frank E. Hering a member of the School Text Book Committee, has informed us that he has spent considerable time in going over Prof. Patterson's manuscript and pictures for the Text Book, and he believes it will be in fine shape and should meet the approval of the members of the American Poultry Association and of the public generally. This committee is to report at the fortieth annual convention and its work there approved.

"The approval and work of getting out the Text Book, the Market Poultry and Egg Standard and the Plymouth Rock Breed Standard, should have the support and personal attention of a large number of members. We wish, therefore, to impress on the members of the American Poultry Association and all other friends of poultry culture, the genuine importance of their attending the meeting to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Poultry Exhibition, even though the distance may seem great to San Francisco.

"In addition to the absolute necessity of a large attendance to take part in the important business that will be presented at this A. P. A. meeting, the visitors will have the additional advantage of attending the World's Fair International Poultry Show and the wonderful Panama-Pacific Exposition. This great poultry exhibition is to be held under the show rules of the A. P. A. and our association will meet in convention at the same time and place. It is a combination never before equalled.

"The railroad fare from Chicago to San Francisco AND RETURN has been placed at the low price of \$62.50. It

is believed that there will never again be as low a rate for the trip to the coast. Furthermore, the Pacific Coast members of A. P. A., with the help of many other friends of poultry culture, are making every possible effort to make the visit to San Francisco both pleasant and profitable".

Since Secretary Campbell dictated the foregoing statement, late in June, GOOD PROGRESS has been made by poultrymen on the Coast, in getting ready to give visiting members and guests of A. P. A. a cordial welcome and an enjoyable time. The California branch member of A. P. A. is known as the California American Poultry Association, Lyman C. Byce, of Petaluma, president and this organization, ably directed by Mr. Byce, is "hard at it", with the intention of raising a large fund and carrying out a social program that will insure everybody "a grand good time" who attends the fortieth annual convention of A. P. A. and the big international poultry exhibition—both to be held in connection with and on the grounds of the great Panama-Pacific Exposition.

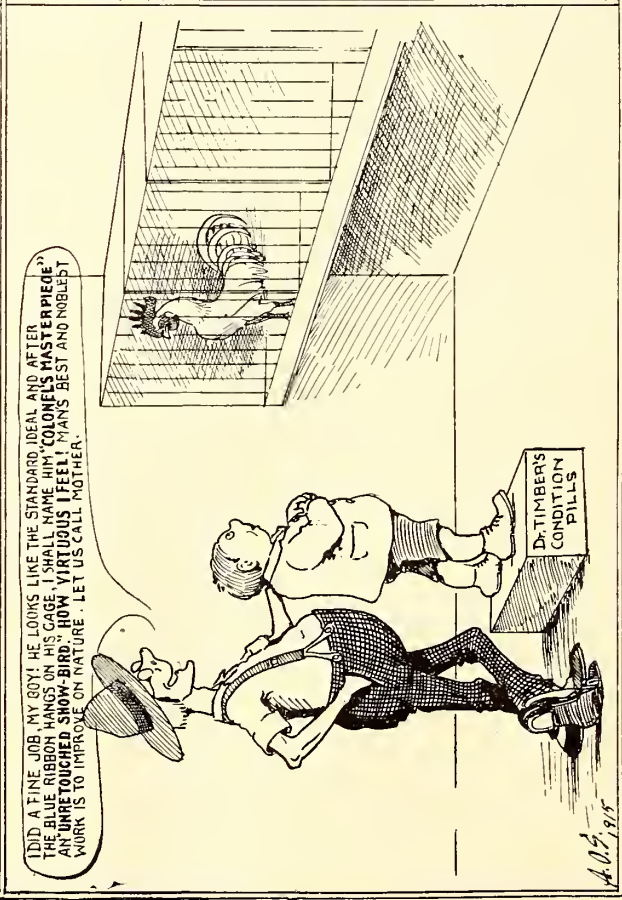
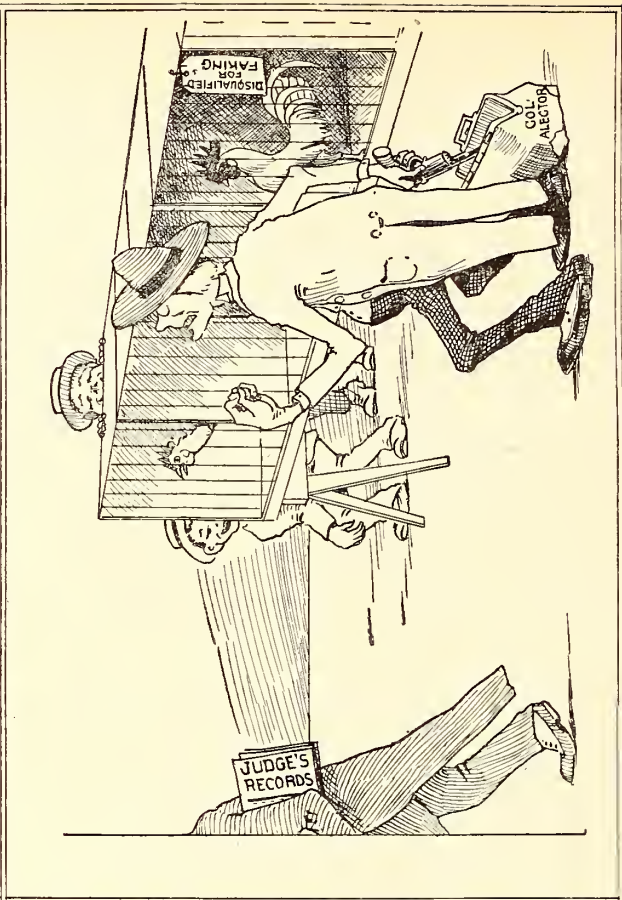
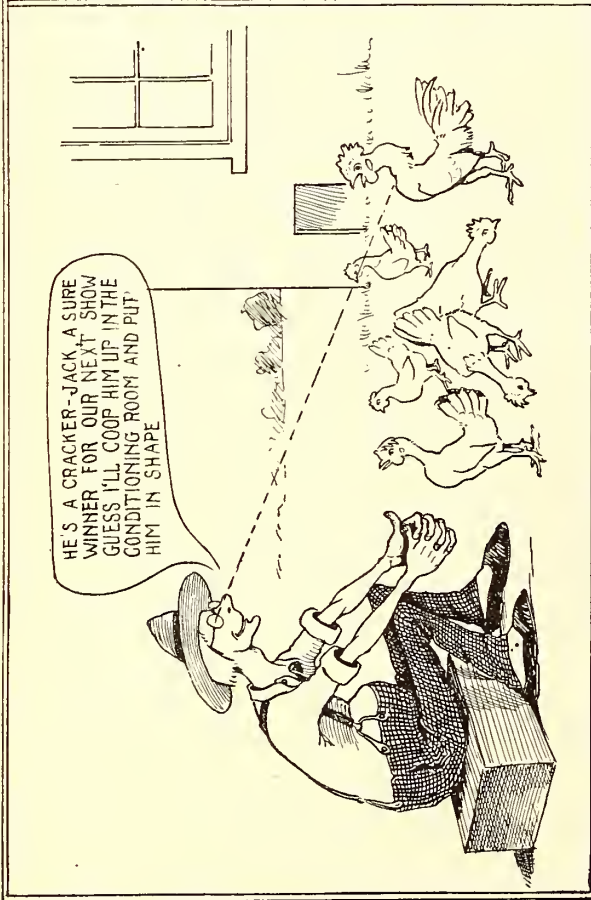
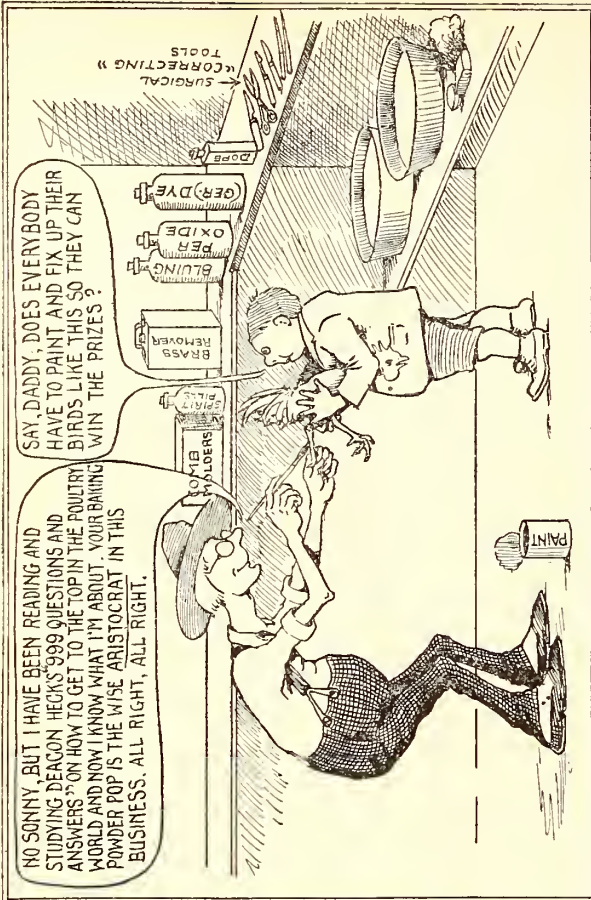
Secretary Campbell, in replying to our inquiry, told only of the important unfinished business to be transacted. There will be "new business" a plenty and some of it should be even more important than the book work he has mentioned. By the time this fortieth annual convention is called to order, the organization will have been operating under the new constitution and laws a little over a year and naturally there will be numerous points needing attention.

One of the highly important matters to be reported on, carefully considered and promoted is the continued successful transformation of the former state and provincial branches into state and provincial "members", as per the home-rule provisions of the new Constitution. As has been reported in the general reading pages of A. P. W., truly fine progress has been made thus far in effecting these transformations, yet there is more to do of far-reaching importance in this direction.

It is to be hoped that at this convention it may be decided, quite fully and definitely, just what the A. P. A. as a general organization SHOULD DO in behalf of the state and provincial members, with the object of rendering them all the help possible in developing local opportunities. The general association is now helping these members in important ways, but only a fair start has been made, as we believe, and this convention in November should witness A LONG FORWARD STEP in that direction on well-defined, systematic lines.

One of the greatest forms of help that the A. P. A., as a general American and Canadian organization of poultrymen and women, can render the state and provincial members is to outline to them WHAT THEY CAN DO LOCALLY, in the interests of poultry culture—in a further rapid development of the poultry industry, all branches, for profit and pleasure, and then to keep on telling their affairs, by letter or bulletin, in the form of successful examples, HOW TO GO ABOUT IT to win equal or still greater success. Splendid work has been done and is now being done in many sections, in a wide

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FOR THE INNOCENT (OR IGNORANT) THIS IS A SORRY WORLD.

(Continued from page 719)

variety of ways, in behalf of poultry culture throughout the United States and Canada, and the A. P. A. should lose no time in creating the "machinery" and then regularly and promptly **INFORMING** each state and provincial member **JUST WHAT** is being done elsewhere and exactly **HOW** the desired results were secured.

As a general organization, in combination with its federated membership, as represented by state and provincial members, specialty clubs, school clubs, local associations, etc., the American Poultry Association, within the next two or three years, should have to exceed 100,000 members, and **NOW** is the right time, first, to **DESERVE** this membership by studying out and adopting means of being truly helpful and worthy; second, by getting in shape **WITHOUT DELAY** to co-operate successfully with this great membership, to the best interests of all concerned, in behalf of all forms of poultry advancement.

To date comparatively **LITTLE** has been done to put into effect the numerous important **NEW PROVISIONS** of the new constitution of A. P. A., as adopted last August at Chicago. This was to have been expected. But now that the members and executive officers of the organization have had a year's time in which to study and digest this new and **FAR BROADER** organic law, the period is right at hand for them to put into effect those provisions that **CAN AND SHOULD** cause the A. P. A. to become a vast power for the advancement and the betterment of the poultry industry of English-speaking North America. The foundation is there, in the form of broad, general provisions and authority, but of a certainty nothing worth while can come of all this opportunity unless the active members help and officers of the association **TAKE HOLD** earnestly, courageously and capably and **DRIVE AHEAD**. Let us hope that a wise and substantial start may be made along these lines at the convention to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in November. The very achievement of world-wide importance that is being so splendidly commemorated by this great Exposition should prove to be an inspiration to the A. P. A. to plan **NEW WORK** at San Francisco in behalf of Poultry Culture of far-reaching importance.

If not, why not?

Fact is, Reader, that real and substantial progress is now being made in so great a number of ways in the poultry field of North America, and this progress is being made **SO RAPIDLY** that really it is not now a question of the A. P. A. "waking up" matters, but of keeping up, or of catching up. This, fellow-member, is the simple and plain truth about it—and as sure as you are knee high to a duck, the 40-years-old A. P. A. must needs "get a move on itself" and keep right on **MOVING**, if it is going to become, and then continue to

be, **TRULY REPRESENTATIVE** of a billion dollar poultry industry.

These slack business times are not going to last much longer and **NOW**, therefore, is the accepted hour or period for the American Poultry Association to get busy and find practical ways and means of creating a solid front and of adapting "march music" for the near future—for tomorrow, next week and 1916—the **KIND** of "forward march" music that will **INSURE** a foremost position for the organization and result in a record of advancement of which all who are concerned may with justice be proud indeed. It is such an opportunity—such a **DUTY**, that confronts President-elect Richards and his fellow executives, and we must earnestly trust that they will measure up fully to the situation and lose no time in improving the existing opportunities **TO THE UTMOST**, within practical limits. We look forward to seeing some excellent progressive work **WELL STARTED** at the Panama-Pacific Exposition A. P. A. convention in November of this year.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Reese V. Hicks, resident manager of the extensive White Leghorn section of Rancoeas Poultry Farms, Brown's Mills, N. J., informs us under date July 1st that they have decided to take a few students at this farm for practical farm work. Says he: "Frequently students of correspondence schools and agricultural colleges write us, asking if arrangements can be made for them to come and work on the farm and gain practical experience in the actual operation of the farm, and to meet this demand the 'Million Egg Farm School of Poultry Practice' was established. The training given here in the actual farm work might properly be described as a post graduate course in poultry husbandry. The value of this training lies in the confidence and ease of action that comes through actually doing the necessary poultry work of a large farm. Students are to be trained here in the actual farm work, not merely in experimental or demonstration work, but the daily

work as it is actually practiced here on the farm". Rancoeas Farms are today one of the noteworthy successes in the eastern poultry field and no doubt Mr. Hicks and his associates will have more applications from students than they are able to care for. This is an opportunity, in other words, that numerous young men will wish to improve.

The following extract is quoted from a letter of date July 16th, addressed to a well-known Buffalo firm that manufactures poultry equipment: "There is to be installed in each of the six normal schools of Oklahoma a thoroughly equipped poultry plant. The idea of this radical departure is to train teachers to teach poultry culture in every school of the state. It will take a year, at least, to put the plans in complete operation, although a start will be made in November". This letter is signed by E. A. MacMillan of the Department of Biology and Agriculture of the East Central State Normal at Ada, Okla. Good for Oklahoma, say we! Our readers will note that this extract says: "**To train teachers to teach poultry culture IN EVERY SCHOOL OF THE STATE.** That looks like business, doesn't it? It is remarkable how much progressiveness and aggressiveness some of these new states have. Nor is Oklahoma an exception. Moreover, the South is getting well into the lead as regards boy and girl poultry clubs and the teaching of poultry culture in country schools. Here is a long step forward that is certain to increase state and national wealth, to make farm and village life more attractive and to benefit the poultry business in all branches, especially the standard-bred branch.

American Poultry World is much gratified and its editor and art staff much encouraged by the many kind words of approval and congratulations we are receiving **DAILY**. And when we say "daily", we mean it! These letters have come from the best known, best posted and most influential men in the poultry industry—both from fancier-breeders and from poultry husbandmen at agricultural

FANCIERS: Exhibit Your Birds This Year At THE GREATER BUFFALO SHOW Thanksgiving Week—November 22 to 27, 1915

Buffalo Show ranks as one of the four leading Poultry Shows of America. Its early date and large daily attendance of poultrymen make it the **BIG SELLING SHOW** of the season. Increase your sales by exhibiting with us. Percy Cook, well known Orpington breeder, writes: "An excellent show for sales and our winnings at it brought us a great deal of business." Buffalo has half a million inhabitants. Is within a night's journey of over thirty-two millions of people, making it convenient for a large number of Eastern, Western and Canadian buyers to attend.

Reasonable Entry Fees. Thousands of Dollars in Regular and Special Prizes

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

"Watch the Palace Show"

colleges and poultry investigators on the national, state and provincial experiment stations of the United States and Canada. What pleases us most about these letters and what is said in them, is the EVIDENCE they furnish that the high-class men who wrote them are serious in their intentions, as regards the welfare of the poultry industry and that they stand ready to endorse and support aggressive as well as progressive ideas and ideals which have for their object the advancement of poultry culture. Our announced policy that in future, so far as the American Poultry World is concerned, there are to be no "forbidden subjects" in the poultry field, provided they are handled in GOOD FAITH and have for their purpose the legitimate promotion of the poultry industry—this policy has met with general approval on the part of men and women whose opinions and good will are worth while. It is NEW TERRITORY—strange as that may seem—at least to a considerable extent, but gradually we are cutting away the under-brush and later on we shall be able to clear up and clean up more or less territory that ought to have received attention—SERIOUS ATTENTION—long ago. When the spirit moves you, Reader, please do not fail to write to us. Give us your suggestions from time to time and let us know that you approve our efforts, or that you DISAPPROVE of them. If you disapprove of what we are trying to do, in any particular, we shall be especially glad to hear from you, stating facts and giving your reasons.

The subject of selling standard-bred fowl on the Delano-Owen Farms plan of "guaranteed-to-win", with graduated rebates in case of failure to win, is calling forth some decidedly interesting letters, all of which are to be printed in these pages. One of the most interesting letters, notably on account of its frankness, is that of W. B. Holterman, Barred Rock specialty breeder of Fort Wayne, Ind. The Delano-Owen Farms plan is based on an ABSOLUTE SALE in every case. Mr. Holterman, on the other hand, agrees to take back the birds after a given show, provided they do not win any prizes at all. We doubt the legality of this, under the poultry show rules of the American Poultry Association. However, we are not the final judge in the matter and we appreciate the fact that Mr. Holterman has made a sincere statement about it and no doubt will change this feature of his plan if he is convinced that to do so will be for the welfare of the poultry industry and also in conformity with the official show rules. Following is the rule that applies to this matter: "Sec. 3.—All entries must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, otherwise he forfeits all entry fees, all prize money and all other premiums, as well as the right to have

his birds remain in the show room. In cases of disqualifications under this rule other exhibits shall, if qualified, be moved up in the list of winners, subject to the disqualified exhibitor's right of appeal".

C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind., well-known specialty breeder of Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, writing to us under date July 9th, says: "Doubtless the most strenuous period in the career of leading poultry fanciers has been passed through during the season that closed



I. W. BEAN, South Braintree, Mass.
Highly successful and well-known breeder of Rhode Island Reds.

recently. You are entirely familiar with the reasons. Take the foot and mouth disease quarantine, for example. I felt heavily the loss of Canadian trade, which all of us had to bear the past winter and spring. You cannot, however, address a fancier possessing more optimistic views RIGHT NOW than the writer, in the matter of good business for the approaching stock season. Hundreds quit or went short of stock the past season, but they will come back next fall and winter and the old guard will be the beneficiaries. I am in a position to clear more money next fall and win-

ter than ever before, because of my complete line of stock, old and young, and my perfected facilities. I believe the signs are favorable for a good trade. Have every confidence along that line".

In a letter of date July 10th, Percy A. Cook, proprietor of the Wm. Cook & Sons poultry farm and business, at Scotch Plains, N. J., reports that this firm is now out of the United Poultry Farms and will continue to do business under the management of Mr. Cook at Scotch Plains, on the same basis as existed before the United Poultry Farms Co, Ltd., was organized a year ago last spring. Says Mr. Cook in his letter: "I think the future of the poultry business in the United States and Canada is a bright one. Some have had cold feet about it, BUT I HAVE NOT. Fine poultry is a luxury and luxuries are curtailed in bad times. ALL should realize this. I wish we could get some more large advertisers busy. That is what helps business. People used to wonder why I liked Ernest Kellerstrass instead of disliking him. I liked him personally and his large poultry business helped mine. I wish a few more like him would enter the business and I think we shall soon have others of his calibre and enterprise".

No doubt many of our readers have been interested and benefitted by the letters furnished us by foremost breeders of Rhode Island Reds, both varieties, treating on the series of questions prepared by Mr. Denny, as to whether or not Single Comb "sports" from Rose Comb strains should be used as Single Comb breeders; also whether or not it is fair to show these "sports" as Single Combs and winning prizes on them, and whether or not it is right to advertise these sports as Single Combs and to solicit egg orders from pens headed by them, or in which Single Comb female sports are used. It is certain that numerous letters treating on this subject have handled the matter frankly—we might say "without gloves". The letter of I. W. Bean, South Braintree, Mass., as published on page 718 of this issue of A. P. W., is a sample. Mr. Bean clearly has "the courage of his convictions", based on years of experience. Men like Mr. Delano will not agree with him, and it is plain that Mr. Bean's argument is more or less a case of special pleading, in defence of his belief and his practices. Nevertheless, this point of view on the part of Mr. Bean does not change THE FACTS, whatever they may be. Here is a subject that should be of vital interest to the earnest and conscientious friends of a new and great American breed—the Rhode Island Reds. It is not a subject for quarreling or for foolish disputes, but is a situation that should be met face to face and decided



FASHION PLATES FOR EXHIBITION

A small prepayment secures the winners for September and October fairs. Name the show and we will make price that forces the sale. All orders booked in August includes expert preparation without cost to the purchaser. Eggs from Chicago "Coliseum" first prize winners \$5.00 per 15.

A. E. MARTZ,

(Buff Orpington Specialist)

Box E,

ARCADIA, IND.

on its merits. What we believe or advocate today, may be changed or abandoned tomorrow. By "tomorrow" we mean a year hence, or five years, or ten years from now. On the other hand, our opinions and our conduct of TODAY can only be judged FAIRLY on the knowledge and experience of the present—not on what we may know five to ten years later. What we started to do in this "note" is to thank all of the Rhode Island Red breeders who have contributed to this series of articles and to express publicly our appreciation of the frankness and courage of their replies. Other similar series of articles are to be introduced from time to time and it is for the fancier-breeders to decide these questions, as a rule, not for A. P. W. to do so, though we reserve the right to express our opinion, should the occasion appear to warrant it, doing so with due respect for the views of others and not in an arbitrary manner.

Colonel Aleator, as conceived and created by A. O. Schilling, staff artist of A. P. W., is truly an INNOCENT person. That was "proved" on page 656 of the July issue of A. P. W. and it is again demonstrated on page 720 of this number. The dear, long-legged old colonel doesn't mean any harm. He is "epsolutely" a good-natured fellow, despite his wayward legs and the dyspeptic appearance amidships. Of course ignorance and innocence are not the same thing, though they may be closely related. In this issue, for example (see page 720) the colonel is quite provoked, as may be seen by noting picture No. 4 in the page group. And why shouldn't he be? Loafing about the poultry shows he has heard evil reports about this, that and the other thing, relating to "how to win without deserving to". Innocent by nature and ignorant because of inexperience, he swallowed this street-corner, cafe "dope" and believed that the standard-bred poultry business was AS REPORTED by these hot-air, listen-to-me-and-I'll-tell-you "authorities". But when he placed his bird in line and a REAL AUTHORITY—a poultry judge of experience—got his eye on it, the "faked condition" of the bird was as plain as a railroad sign board, with the result that the bird was checked off as "disqualified" and the owner thereby was placed in disgrace. Being a COLONEL, as well as ill-informed and badly advised, this representative of the proud Aleator family, wanted to shoot. In the standard-bred branch of the poultry business, neither innocence nor ignorance are to be commended. Knowledge and wisdom, plus integrity—these form the foundation on which to operate and build a good and lasting reputation. While on this subject, permit us to ask our readers to turn back to page 656 of the July issue of A. P. W. and to note particularly section 2 of Mr. Schilling's cartoon entitled "One of the Live and Palpitating Questions of the Hour". That section really is a masterpiece. There is not a line of reading matter on it, except the word "studio" and the notice, "Private, Keep Out". Yes, there is one

other word, to-wit, "Samples", as inscribed on the portfolio carried by "eye artist". Frankly, the man who could delineate those two figures is himself AN ARTIST. As editor of A. P. W. we wish to publicly compliment Mr. Schilling on both of these cartoons, and especially on Section 2 of the one published in our July issue. These cartoons are to be continued indefinitely in A. P. W. and we take this occasion to apologize to everybody, with or without cause, both on behalf of Mr. Schilling and the American Poultry World.

Profit in Cleanliness

In some ways hens are like human beings. They cannot do good work unless they live in the proper surroundings. Everybody knows that a lack of cleanliness is responsible for a high death rate among humans. Time was when the sick people occupied rooms with the windows down and the shade as well and they were dosed with medicine until the remedy became worse than the disease. Today that is all changed. The sick room is flooded with sunshine and the more fresh air the patient gets the sooner he gets well.

Sunshine and fresh air are clean and it is cleanliness that is responsible for good health in all living beings, human or otherwise. Don't expect your poultry to yield you good profit unless you keep your birds clean and their homes in a strictly sanitary condition. Unless poultry houses are sanitary lice and mites will surely breed in them. They love the cracks and crevices where filth is collected. They love dirty nests and they only leave these homes to attack the birds. While not feeding on the hen's blood they are at home breeding more of their kind.

A hen infested with lice or mites can't lay. She is so busy trying to get rid of the parasites that she has no time to get proper exercise, nor to get nourishment that she needs to put profit into the pocket of her owner.

Look to your poultry houses. Give them a thorough cleaning, in every nook and corner. Get into the cracks and crevices. Route out any accumulation of dirt and feathers. Change the straw in the nests often and then use zenoleum freely and frequently, spraying it on every square inch of space, ceiling, walls, nests and perches, and a good plan is then to dust the birds with zenoleum lice powder. Don't fail to white-wash the interior of all hen houses using zenoleum in the mixture.

Fifty agricultural colleges use and endorse zenoleum, a truly wonderful

coal-tar germicide and disinfectant. Many poultry men have found it a big asset in conducting their business and information can be secured on it by writing for the Veterinary Adviser book, 522 Lafayette St., Detroit, Michigan. The book will be sent you free of charge.

E. M. Dutton of Newfane, N. Y., the well known breeder of Single and Rose Comb Reds, writes that he has succeeded in hatching a large number of promising chicks sired by "Niagara Chief" first prize S. C. Rhode Island Red cock at the Palace Show, December, 1913. Mr. Dutton further says "My chicks are running more even in quality this year than ever before. They look very fine and I expect to have a nice lot to sell next fall and winter". Mr. Dutton does not raise a large number, but those that he does produce have plenty of quality as is shown by the records at Buffalo and Palace Shows.

H. W. Halbach reports a very successful hatching season. In a recent letter Mr. Halbach writes: "Our youngsters are coming great and are now showing excellent type with the same pure white plumage effect everywhere in evidence. Have something like 2,000, all from my very best pens and thus am in a position to select some exceptionally good birds for those who are in need of stock to win at the fall and winter shows".

Mr. Halbach has recently published a special sales list in which he has listed a great many bargains including fowls that he has exhibited and bred from during the past season. Intending purchasers of White Rocks should send to H. W. Halbach, Box 3, Waterford, Wis., for copy.

"Ward's Champion Dark Cornish"

Annual Summer Sale of choice Dark Cornish now on. Birds of exceptional quality at exceptionally low figures.

JOHN W. WARD, Jr., Box 6, PENNINGTON, N. J.

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PREMIER WHITE WYANDOTTES

The kind you'll eventually buy. The strain that will satisfy. Why not now?

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22 out of 25 firsts this year. Best blood lines in the United States and prices right.

Get my catalog. C. R. BAKER, BOX W, ABILENE, KANSAS

R. C. REDS

LONGFIELD POULTRY FARM,

Special sale of breeding stock ends September 1st are you going to miss this opportunity? Better write for list and see what is offered. On approval always.

Box 339,

BLUFFTON, IND.



HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES THE VIGOROUS STRAIN

BOSTON, 1915—Thirteen regular prizes, including 4 firsts, five specials including best display.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1915—Seven regular prizes, including 3 firsts, also four specials in class of 91 birds.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1914—Seven regular prizes, 2nd display and American Campine Club Special.

This should be proof enough that the "Vigorous Strain" has the quality to win in the hottest competition. Our excellent matings this season have produced for us some wonderful results and we are pleased to state here that we have the grandest lot of young stock that it has ever been our pleasure to own. We have just the individuals you will require to bring home the honors for you. May we quote you prices?

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AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPIONS

PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Best breeders and greatest winners always for sale. Eggs in season. Turkey or Rock catalog for stamp.

BIRD BROS.

Box 14

MEYERSDALE, PA.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

Entry blanks for the next annual egg laying contest are now being sent out by Prof. W. E. Kirkpatrick of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

A cyclone which visited Perry, Michigan, recently, is said to have picked up a coop containing a hen and chickens belonging to one Jno. Burns and deposited them in an adjoining field, some forty rods away, without injury to coop or its inhabitants.

Entries in the poultry department at the New York State Fair close on August 25th. The show opens on September 13th. Entry fees are 50 cents on single entries and \$1.00 on pen with three cash prizes in each class as follows: \$3, \$2, \$1 on singles and \$5, \$3 and \$2 on pens. In addition to this there are many attractive cash specials and display prizes.

Jno. H. Robinson, editor and publisher of Farm Poultry, Boston, Mass., has accepted a position as manager of a large commercial poultry plant and will endeavor to combine editorial work with actual poultry raising. Farm Poultry will continue as a monthly and Mr. Robinson promises to discuss his experiences in practical poultry raising in each issue.

Seldom has such liberality been shown as is displayed by the poultry department of the New York State Fair in the list of specials to be competed for during the exhibition to be held September 13 to 18 inclusive. No little credit for this generosity is due to Supt. Manning, who appears to be the right man in the right place. The poultry department of New York State Fair has distanced all competitors since he assumed charge.

The Brazilian Poultry Association will hold its second annual exhibition in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 5-8. Both poultry and poultry appliances will be extensively exhibited. At the first show C. E. Huebner an American who established a poultry farm in Brazil about two years ago was the principal winner. Mr. Huebner breeds about twenty-five varieties all of which he imported from the United States when he established his "Avicultura Americana" or American Poultry Farm as it would be called in English.

Joe Parks, the bred to lay Barred Rock man and three friends of Altoona, Pa., passed through Buffalo on July 24th, on the return trip of a 2,000 mile spin in his Ford. Leaving Altoona on a vacation trip the purpose of which was to visit leading poultry plants. The first drove to Bloomington, Delaware, then across the state of New Jersey to New York City thence through Connecticut, Massachusetts and into the state of Maine. From the "Pine tree" state they crossed New Hampshire into Vermont, then back into Massachusetts and across New York State. All the principle commercial plants along their route were

visited and Mr. Parks and his companions were very enthusiastic over their trip and their reports for the future of the poultry business were very optimistic. After a short stay in Buffalo and a trip to Niagara Falls they continued their homeward journey.

L. D. Howell, Mineola, N. Y., secretary of the New York State Branch of the



W. O. JENNINGS,
Secretary Greater Buffalo Show.

American Poultry Association, has issued a call for the annual meeting to be held at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 15th, at 2 P. M.

Members and all interested in poultry are earnestly urged to attend and prove

to the critics that there is still some life in the organization in the good old Empire State. Its "Rip Van Winkle" attitude during the past few years has led many to claim that the New York State Branch was a "dead one". Let's show them that it is a mighty lively corpse. To come within the new constitution and laws of the parent organization it must change its name, so let's be up and doing and maintain the reputation of this good old state that has stood for progress and has been recognized as a leader ever since it began making history. Poultry raisers cannot afford to have this organization stand a blot on the record any longer. Come out and shame your critics.

According to the New Zealand Poultry Journal of June 21st. 150,000 dozen eggs have been received in New Zealand markets since April 1st. In commenting on the fact the Journal states: "The imported eggs have arrived in good condition. They have been sold in many instances as fresh and competed against our new-laid eggs. We hope the Government will accede to the request of the Conference and see that eggs are stamped so that the public will be freed from the deception. We have to meet this bugbear of American importations. We must either increase our import duty or we must chill our eggs in summer to bring out in winter time and sell at such a price that it will not pay to import the eggs from America".

It so happens that the New Zealand seasons are the reverse of our own. When we are enjoying spring and summer, the seasons of high production, the New Zealanders are having their fall and winter, also their season of short egg production. With this reverse in seasons American exporters are offered an excellent opportunity to export eggs during the season of plenty and thus benefit by the winter prices in far off New Zealand.

*** Properly constructed poultry houses are essential to success. Learn how to build them by purchasing a copy, "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." Fifty cents post paid ***

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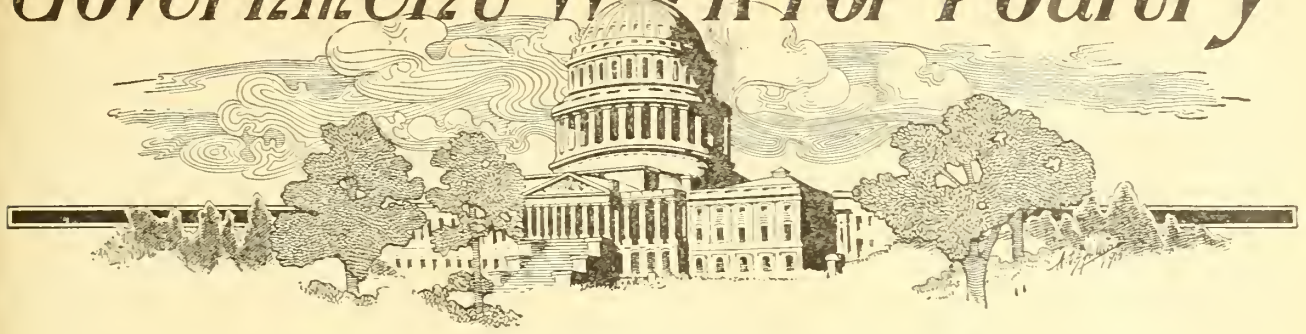
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Book "HOME TREATMENT FOR POULTRY DISEASES"—FREE
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Government Work For Poultry



Conducted by Homer W. Jackson and Editor of American Poultry World

BEGINNING next fall, this department, in its entirety, is to be conducted by Homer W. Jackson. (See biographical sketch in the May issue of Mr. Jackson's poultry career and special qualifications). At present Mr. Jackson is in New Mexico, where he went last October to spend the winter.

Each month during the summer Mr. Jackson is to contribute news items, quotations and helpful comment relating to Government Work for Poultry, as conducted in various ways by the United States Department of Agriculture, by state agricultural colleges and by the central and provincial authorities of Canada. His name will appear each month at the end of his contribution. For the time being, other reading matter, illustrations, etc., found in this department will be obtained or selected by the editor of A. P. W.

The intention and scope of this department is to present to readers of A. P. W., month by month, in condensed and popular form, the most practical and helpful information that can be obtained from the numerous high-class men who

are now in the employ of our National Government, the various state governments and the central and provincial authorities of Canada. Often the results of their carefully conducted experiments are presented by them in the form of summaries or conclusions. These "findings" or conclusions are to be presented to our readers without delay in each case where the subject matter is of general interest and application.

The main or principal object of these poultry experiments and investigations, extending across considerable periods and conducted at public expense, is to promote poultry keeping on successful lines not on farms but in every other legitimate branch of the industry. Naturally, therefore, much of this work is truly helpful to our readers. Moreover, it will be found to be "seasonable", and in conducting this department that feature of good service will be kept in mind. The character and practical value of this Government Work for Poultry may be judged by timely information published herewith.

Construction of Poultry Houses.

RECENT bulletins on poultry house construction have been issued by the following state and Canadian stations and departments of Agriculture: Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, New York (Cornell), Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Canada (Board of Agriculture) and New Brunswick; also the United States Department of Agriculture. In addition to the bulletins devoted exclusively to this subject a number of general bulletins have been issued that give a prominent place to the housing of poultry.

As it is impossible to review all these publications in this department, I have given considerable space to U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 574, which is one of the latest and most satisfactory publications on this subject, and reference to a number of the other bulletins will be found in the comments which follow.

Extracts from Farmers' Bulletin 574 Essentials in Poultry Houses

The prime essentials in poultry houses are fresh air, dryness, sunlight, and space enough to keep the birds comfortable. No particular style of house is peculiarly adapted to any section of this country. A house which gives satisfaction in Maine will also give good results in Texas or California, but it is preferable to build more open and consequently less expensive houses in the South than in the North. The best site for the poultry house depends principally on the local conditions. The location should have good water and air drainage, so that the floor and yards will be dry, while the house should not occupy a low pocket or hollow in which cold air settles, and it should be situated for convenience in management and adapted to the available land. Wherever possible

a southern or southeastern exposure should be selected, although this is not essential if there is any good reason for facing the house in a different direction.

Yards and Fences

Fences, dividing the land into yards, increase the cost of equipment, labor, and maintenance, and there should be as few fences as possible, as land can be cultivated and kept sweet more easily if not fenced, and the value of fresh, sweet land for poultry can hardly be overestimated. A grass sward can be maintained on good soil by allowing 200 to 250 square feet of land per bird (217 or 174 birds to the acre), while more space is necessary on poor or light land. A larger number of fowls are usually kept to the acre where double yards are used and the land is frequently cultivated. Plymouth Rocks and the heavy meat breeds in small yards require fences 5 or 6 feet high, while a fence 6 or 7 feet high is necessary for Leghorns. The upper 2 feet of the fence for the latter may be inclined inward at an angle of 30 degrees, or a strand or two of barbed wire may be used on top of the regular wire to help keep them confined, while it is sometimes necessary to clip the wing feathers of one wing of those birds which persist in getting out. It is not advisable to use a board or strip along the top of the fence, as hens will often fly over one so constructed.

Posts may be set or driven into the ground. They should be set 8 to 10 feet apart with common poultry netting, or 16 to 20 feet with woven wire. Corner posts should be about 8 inches in diameter, and be set 4 feet in the ground, while intervening posts may be 4 or 5 inches in diameter and set 3 feet in the ground. That part of the post which is set in the ground may be charred or

treated with some wood preservative to advantage, while corner posts should be firmly braced or set in cement.

Construction of Poultry Houses

A house constructed for the convenience of the attendant will have enough cubic air space provided 2 to 5 square feet of floor space is allowed per fowl. Fresh air should be secured by ventilation rather than by furnishing a larger amount of cubic air space than is required for the convenience of the attendant. The necessary amount of floor space depends upon the system, on the size of the pens, the weather conditions, and the size of the birds. More birds can be kept on a small floor area under the colony than on the intensive system, where the colony system is used in a mild climate and the hens have free range throughout most of the year. Colony houses holding from 30 to 75 hens are about as large as can be easily moved, but larger numbers may be kept in one flock in a long house. Flocks of from 60 to 150 are well adapted to the average conditions for the production of market eggs. Large numbers require less labor, fewer fences, and a lower house cost than small flocks, but there is a greater chance for disease and the individual hen receives less attention. The cost of housing poultry depends upon many conditions, such as price of lumber, style of house, amount of floor space allowed per bird, etc. Substantial poultry houses can be built for from 80 cents to \$1.60 per head, including labor. The cost of material per head will vary from 50 cents to \$1.

Roof and Front

The roof is the most expensive but a most important part of the poultry house, and should be water-tight. Shingle roofs should have a one-third pitch, while those covered with paper or metal

may have a less pitch, or be almost flat; however, the greater the slope the longer the life of the roof. The shed or single-slope roof is adapted to houses up to 16 feet in width. It is one of the easiest styles to construct. It allows a high front to the house, and furnishes a northern slope for the roof on which roofing paper will last longer than on a roof which faces the south. The combination and semimonitor roofs are adapted for buildings from 16 to 24 feet wide, while either of these styles, or the monitor and the gable roof, may be used for wider buildings. The combination roof on a house over 16 feet wide gives the best head room at the least cost, reduces the amount of surplus air space, and gives a neat appearance to the buildings; while the semimonitor and monitor styles are best for wide houses which have a central alley, particularly brooder houses.

A large amount of glass in the front of the house makes it warm during the day and cold at night, as glass radiates heat very rapidly. Unbleached muslin, or a light weight of duck cloth, is used for curtains in the fronts of poultry houses. This cloth should be thin enough to allow a slow circulation of air without a draft, which object is defeated by using too heavy a grade of duck or by oiling or painting the cloth. The front of the house should be high enough so that the windows or openings will allow the sun to shine well back during the winter. The depth which the sun's rays shine onto the floor of the house in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. (latitude 40 degrees N.), on January 1, is given in the accompanying table.

Top of Windows.		Depth of Sun.
Ft.	In.	
3	6	8
4	5	10
5	4	12
6	2	14
7	1	16
7	11	18

Floor

The best kind of a floor depends upon the soil and the use of the house. On light, sandy well-drained soils a dirt floor is satisfactory, especially for small or colony henhouses. Such floors should be from 2 to 6 inches higher than the outside ground surface, and it is advisable to renew them each year by removing the contaminated surface down to clean soil, and to refill with fresh sand or fine gravel and earth. A board floor is generally used where the level of the floor in the house is from 1 to 3 feet above the ground surface and in portable houses on land which is not well drained. Board floors harbor rats and rot quickly, and should be raised some distance off the ground so that cats or dogs can get under them, which also allows a free circulation of air to prevent the wood from rotting. Cement floors are adapted to long permanent buildings, brooder houses, incubator cellars, and to all permanent houses where an artificial floor is required and can be built on the ground level. These floors are easy to clean, very sanitary, rat proof, and comparatively inexpensive, if one has a supply of gravel or sharp sand.

Partitions

The lower 3 feet of all partitions may be solid, entirely across the pen, or solid partitions across the houses may be made every 30 or 35 feet, depending upon the length of the house. Solid partitions closer than this are unnecessary and interfere with free circulation of air in warm weather.

Roosts and Dropping Boards

The interior fixtures of the pens should be simple, portable, and inexpensive. Roosts are usually placed next to the end or back walls, 6 to 10 inches above the dropping boards, while the latter are from 2 to 2½ feet above the floor. They should all be on the same level, otherwise the birds will crowd and fight to get on the highest roost. Scantling 2 by 3 inches or 2 by 4 inches, with the upper edges rounded off, makes good roosts with either the wide or narrow surface up. Allow 7 to 10 inches of roost space per fowl, according to the size of the birds. Roosts should be placed about 15 inches apart, but the outside ones may be within 10 inches of the edge of the dropping boards.

Nests may be placed under the dropping boards, on the partition walls, or in any convenient place where they do not take up floor space, and should be arranged so that the birds can get into them easily. They should be 12 to 14 inches square and 12 to 16 inches high, with a strip about 4 inches high on the open side to retain the nesting material. Provide one nest for every four or five hens.

Kinds of Material Used for Building

All kinds of wood are used in building poultry houses, and any durable lumber which is available for that purpose may be used. The lumber which is to be used for the outside construction should be well seasoned, otherwise the shrinkage will leave cracks in the walls. Hemlock, spruce, western white pine, and Virginia pine are commonly used for sheathing in the North, hard pine in the Gulf States, and redwood or Oregon pine on the Pacific Coast. Redwood, cypress and white pine are the best materials for siding, while clear spruce, Oregon, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia pine are also used. Chestnut is used locally for sheathing and siding in some

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Pittsburgh, Pa., June 10, 1915.

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parts of New England and the Alleghenies, while local pines of different species are available for rough lumber in many sections. Spruce, white pine, northern yellow pine, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina pine are used for light framing (studs, rafters, sills, plates, purlins, etc.). Oregon and Georgia pine are used for sills and runners. The best shingles are made of redwood, cypress and cedar; and white pine is also used. Asbestos shingles are quite durable, but more expensive than wooden ones. Cedar, chestnut, redwood cypress and locust make the best posts. Second-hand lumber or lumber from large packing or piano boxes can be used in building small poultry houses. Lumber comes in even lengths, usually 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, and if second-hand lumber is to be utilized, it may be advisable to plan the house according to the length of the lumber. Care should be taken in ordering a bill of lumber to secure lengths which will cut to best advantage in building.

Framework of the Building

The sills are placed on posts, stones, or cement supports, or directly on cement walls. Wooden floors should be from 10 to 18 inches above the ground, while cement floors are built directly on it, but the site should be elevated enough so there is good drainage away from the building. Posts should be from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, placed 6 to 8 feet apart and set 2 to 3 feet in the ground or below the frost level, which varies with the locality. Sills may be 2 by 4, 4 by 4, and 4 by 6 inches, depending upon the size and construction of the building; 2 by 3 or 2 by 4 inches are heavy enough for colony houses or those of light, single-wall construction, which are not over 10 or 12 feet deep and 4 to 7 feet high. Sills 4 by 4 inches are used for larger buildings and for houses with double walls. Floor joists may be 2 by 4, 2 by 6, or 2 by 8 inch lumber, their size depending somewhat on the amount of weight which the floor has to sustain, and should be set from 16 to 20 inches apart.

The studs should be placed so that the lumber will cut to good advantage, as lumber usually comes in even rather than odd lengths. Stud 2 by 3 or 2 by 4 inches are commonly used, the former for small or colony houses and the latter for larger buildings. Plates are made of 2 by 4 inch scantling or 2 by 4 inch scantling doubled and spiked together and are usually laid flat on the top of the studs, while the corner studs may also be doubled. Rafters may be of 2 by 4, 2 by 5, or 2 by 6 inch lumber; the first is used only in light buildings; the first and second in buildings where the rafters are not over 14 feet long; and the latter in climates where the roofs must sustain much weight of snow. Crossties 1 by 6 or 1 by 8 inches are used to connect and strengthen the front and rear rafters on two-pitch, gable, or combination roofs. Rafters should only be notched or cut enough to fit tightly where they rest on the plates; not over 1 inch, as deep notching weakens them. They are usually placed 2 or 2½ feet apart from center to center, so that the sheathing may be used with the least amount of waste.

Constructing Floors

Wooden floors are usually made of matched flooring and are generally doubled in cold climates to make them tight and warm, in which case the lower layer of boards is usually laid diagonally to strengthen the floor. Floors of one thickness give good satisfaction in the South. In making concrete or cement floors and walls, select Portland cement of known reputation.

Good concrete mixtures may be made of 1 part (2 bags) cement, 2 parts sand, and 4 parts stone or gravel, which will take about 10 gallons of water in mixing; or 1 part (2 bags) of cement, 2½ parts of sand and 5 parts of stone or gravel, which is mixed with about 12½ gallons of water. If natural gravel or sand is used without sifting, make the concrete of 1 part (2 bags) of cement and 4 parts of gravel, mixed with about 10 gallons of water, or of 1 part (2 bags) of cement and 6 parts of gravel with about 12½ gallons of water. A coating of clear cement or of 1 part cement and 1 part sand may be added to give a smooth finish to the floor. Most concrete or cement floors are damp and cold and, therefore, must be quite heavily covered with litter. A 4-inch foundation of cinders, broken stone, or gravel, which should be made firm by tamping, may be laid as a foundation for the cement floor, making the concrete 2½ to 3 inches thick. A layer of tarred building paper, which is lapped and cemented with tar at the seams, may be laid

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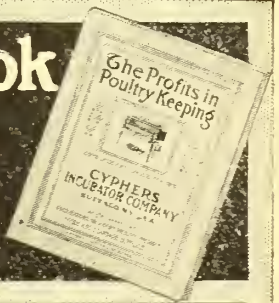
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between the stone foundation and the concrete. This construction prevents moisture from coming through the earth and concrete, which makes the floor damp. Cement floors should always be built from 4 to 6 inches above the ground level to insure good water drainage.

Material for Covering Walls

The walls of most poultry houses in the North are built of sheathing and covered with specially prepared paper, siding, clapboards, or shingles. Sheathing paper is generally used on walls and roofs which are to be covered with shingles. A wall made of siding placed directly on the studs makes a satisfactory henhouse in the South. One-inch matched lumber is used extensively in poultry house construction, and makes a very satisfactory wall without any other covering than paint. Narrow lumber, 2½ to 6 inches wide, is usually used for this purpose, as wide boards are apt to shrink and warp, which results in cracks in the walls. A shutter may be placed just under the eaves on the outside of the rear wall for summer ventilation.

Making the Roof

Specially prepared paper or shingles laid on sheathing may be used for covering the roof. Roofing papers are used very extensively for poultry houses at the present time and in many places are replacing shingles. As a rule, the former are cheaper and easier to lay, while they can be laid on a much flatter roof than the latter.

Paint

Painting adds greatly both to the appearance and service of all buildings and appliances. All surfaces should be clean and dry before they are painted. Use a priming coat of equal parts of paint and linseed oil and cover with one or more coats of paint, which should be thoroughly rubbed into the surface.

Whitewash

Whitewash is the cheapest of all paints and may be used either for exterior or interior surfaces. It can be made by slaking about 10 pounds of quicklime in a pail with 2 gallons of water, covering the pail with cloth or burlap, and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which may be applied readily. A weatherproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows: "(1) Slake 1 bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, (2) dissolve 2 pounds of common salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water; pour (2), into (1), then add 2 gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly".

Comments

It will be noted that the house described and illustrated in Bulletin 574

follows in a general way the plan of the original muslin-front house built at the Maine Station and generally known as the "Maine Station house". And this is true of about all the laying houses described in station literature. Individuality is shown in details in some of the station plans and local conditions naturally have some influence but, in a general way, our station authorities are in practical agreement in most important details of house construction. Such differences as appear to exist will generally be found to be due to local conditions or to climate. The statement in Bulletin 574 that "no particular style of house is peculiarly adapted to any section of this country" seems to need some qualification, therefore. The house illustrated in Bulletin 574, being the house built on the Government Poultry Experiment Farm near Washington, though doubtless well suited to conditions as found in the District of Columbia, would have to be modified in some important particulars to adapt it to satisfactory use in various sections of the country.

Generally speaking, wide houses are cheaper than narrow ones, more easily cared for and afford better conditions for the fowls. But width seems to be governed by climate to a considerable extent. The house on the Government Farm is 18 feet wide, a width which is not considered practical in the extreme north. Bulletin No. 471 of the Maine Station, for example, recommends a width of not over 16 feet and especially mentions a 20-foot house built after Maine Station plans which proved to be unsatisfactory, and was finally abandoned. Bulletin No. 6 of the Manitoba Agricultural College recommends a width of not over 14 feet, and in this connection I wish to give the following extract from a personal letter from Prof. Herner, head of the poultry department of that college:

"The reason for limiting the width of

our houses to 14 feet is this: We have not quite so rapid a circulation of air as we would if our houses were wider, though the difference in this respect is small. Perhaps the greatest advantage I find is that the house remains drier than a 16-foot house, as we can get more light at the back part and also more sunshine, which helps us to keep the house drier and also sweet and clean. For this climate I am sure a 20-foot house would be too wide. There are two or three of this kind in the Province but they are far from satisfactory. The best type of house for our climate is the gable-roof, straw-loft, with curtain front. In this type of house we get plenty of ventilation. In my work, I have found that the radiating surface, or the exposed outside area of the house in the winter time has to be such that it is not too large in proportion to the volume of air contained in it. The greater area will of course give off a larger amount of heat and as a result the house becomes extremely cold and also somewhat damp."

Cornell Bulletin, No. 274, however, recommends the 20-foot house, and such houses will be found in rather common use where the winters are not extremely severe. In the south, width seems to be governed more by the degree of ventilation that may be secured, than by any other consideration, almost any width giving good results if sufficient provision is made for free circulation of air in hot weather.

Considerable diversity of opinion appears to exist in regard to the proportion of muslin and glass that should be provided in the front of the laying house and neither breed of fowls nor "climate" seems to offer a sufficient explanation for the fact.

The house described in Bulletin 574 provides about 1 sq. ft. of glass to 54 sq.

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ft. of floor space and 1 sq. ft. of muslin-covered opening to 8 sq. ft. of floor space. Cornell Bulletin No. 224, provides 1 sq. ft. of muslin to 15 sq. ft. of floor space and 1 sq. ft. of glass to 13 of floor space. The Massachusetts Station provides a liberal amount of muslin (exact figures not at hand), and no glass. The standard Maine Station House (Bulletin 471), calls for 24 and 11 feet of floor space and 1 ft. of muslin and glass respectively. The Manitoba house (Bulletin 6), allots 1 sq. ft. each of muslin and glass to 7 sq. ft. of floor. Circular 6 of the Canadian Department of Agriculture appears to provide about 1 ft. of muslin to 9 of floor and 1 of glass to 21 of floor. Indiana Circular 37, provides 1 ft. of glass to 21 of floor space and 1 ft. of muslin to 5 of floor space. Missouri (College of Agriculture), Bulletin 107, recommends 14 ft. of floor to 1 ft. glass and 25 ft. to 1 ft. of muslin. The proportions here given are approximate only, as they are computed from plans, and dimensions are not clear in all cases. It is evident that the proportion of glass and muslin is determined largely by personal preference rather than by any fixed standards.

Objection is often raised to the use of muslin shutters on the ground that they require more or less careful attention and, if neglected, are liable to do more or less harm especially during extreme cold snaps or dashing rains. In Bulletin No. 4 of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station is illustrated a method of overcoming this difficulty, by providing louvered ventilators in place of muslin sash. As this style of construction would be of no value as a protectoin from extreme cold it is not probable that it will be generally adopted in the north.

An extreme development of the open-front idea in which no muslin at all is used, is seen in what is commonly known as the Tolman house. Most of the stations appear to steer clear of this type, though some in the middle west, where the climate is mild, endorse it. It is also pronounced practical for the New Brunswick (Canada) climate, in a leaflet published by the Department of Agriculture of that Province. Owing to the low front it may be left open even in stormy weather without exposing the fowls to drafts or having rain blow into the house. As sunlight cannot penetrate far into houses of this type there would seem to be good reason for their failure to develop much popularity in the north, while the long south slope of the roof makes such houses extremely hot in the south.

A modification of the Tolman type known as the Woods house, consists of a low open-front combined with a semi-monitor roof. This type also enjoys a degree of popularity in some sections but it is not in favor in any section where it has been tested out in comparison with houses of simpler and less ex-

pensive construction. In the New Jersey annual report for 1912 and 1913, some especially interesting data is given in regard to this and other types of houses, further reference to which will be made next month.

The straw-loft house already referred to, is described in detail in Bulletin No. 6 of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Canada. This type of house is excellently adapted to cold or specially damp climates, and while more expensive than the houses described in most Experiment Station bulletins will give better results under the conditions mentioned.

In the U. S. D. A. house, ventilation, in the rear is secured by leaving the spaces between the rafters open, covering them only with netting. This arrangement no doubt is satisfactory in mild climates, but the method illustrated in Cornell Bulletin 274 is much better for the north. In this an opening about 6" to 12" wide is provided under the top plate in the rear wall, and running the length of the building. It is closed in cold weather with a wooden door or shutter. The wall in the rear of the perches is ceiled from the dropping board to the rafters and the ceiling is continued along the underside of the rafter to a point somewhat in advance of the front edge of the platform. Air, entering, is discharged into the room in front of the perches and leaves the house by passing up between the rear studs between the ceiling and siding boards, thus effectually protecting the fowls from direct currents of air.

One feature of the Government house that will not be approved by many breeders is the method of bracing the roof. This is of the combination or uneven-span type with ties of 1" x 6" boards nailed to the rafters at front and rear and placed low enough down to afford tempting roosting places. The only way to keep fowls, especially Leghorn pullets, off the long low ties is by nailing wooden strips or poultry netting to the tie to the rafter. The Cornell house is braced with a purlin plate which supports the long rafter and the collar beam or tie is short and close up to the rafters so that there is no place for the fowls to roost except on the perches where they belong.

One feature that is characteristic of many Station houses is an elevated walk in front of the house, from which access is had to each pen. This arrangement appears to have grown out of the necessity or at least desirability of being able to reach each experimental pen without disturbing others, and also to permit visitors to inspect the pens without entering them. On commercial egg

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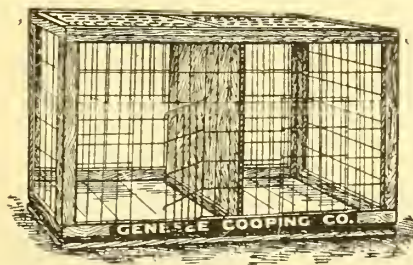
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farms, where these considerations are not so important, it is doubtful whether there is any advantage in adopting this feature.

Homer W. Jackson.

SAVE YOUR BEST YEARLING HENS

They Show Permanent Quality and Make Better Breeders, as a Rule, Than do Pullets, Especially Immature Pullets. Pick Them Out Now

At this season it is customary to sell off many hens and often the mistake is made of parting with valuable breeders. Pullets may show up well as regards color and may promise well as layers, yet often they are a disappointment. Frequently the color "goes bad" after the first molt and it is impossible by present methods to know positively whether or not a pullet, no matter how she is bred, will prove to be a superior layer.

With your breeding hens it is different, in large degree. After they pass through the first molt you can tell how they are going to "hold their color", and by this time you should know whether or not they have proved to be good layers. To retain hens as breeders, without knowing anything definite about their laying ability, is indeed a mistake. To do this is not only to board "loafers" and profit-killers, but is to reproduce them also, provided they lay any eggs at all. Some of the really "good looking" hens (pullets also) lay precious few eggs! That fact has been proved repeatedly, even in the case of Leghorns, our famous "egg machines".

In this connection we quote the two following paragraphs from Circular No. 32, entitled "Diversified Poultry Farming", as published by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations—a circular prepared by A. L. Clark, poultry husbandman:

"Hens make the best breeders when they are two or three years old. The owner's insistence on killing off the hens when they are a year or two old has been the cause of much pecuniary loss. Although the pullets are the best winter layers, trap-nest records show us that many hens in their second and third years LAY NEARLY AS MANY EGGS AS IN THEIR PULLET YEAR.

"Where winter egg production is to be one of the principal objects it will be found that pullets are necessary for the main laying flock. It will also be necessary to keep a certain proportion of the older hens. These hens are to form the breeding stock, and from them are to be hatched each year the pullets for the next winter's laying flock. Each fall the old birds can be examined and only those which appear to retain their vigor and vitality best and which show that they will make good breeders for another season, should be retained. All others should be disposed of at once".

Experiments made during the last two or three years at half a dozen or more agricultural college experiment stations in the United States and Canada, have proved that yearling hens, i. e., hens eighteen to thirty months old, lay almost as well as do birds that are six to eighteen months old. Properly speaking, a hen becomes a yearling when she enters upon the thirteenth month of her age, but in practice she begins her second laying year when fifteen to eighteen months old, after the August or September molt.

As a rule, not nearly enough attention is paid to commonsense rules in selecting breeders. This is true of pullets

and hens, also of male birds. Times without number we have seen comparatively worthless male birds relied on as breeders, especially as regards lack of vitality. Fine feathers absolutely are no excuse, provided there is AN ABSENCE of constitutional vigor. The same applies to the selection of pullets and hens. It is indeed an easy matter to tell which hens are worthy to be used for breeding purposes, so far as size, vigor and other signs of health are concerned. A blind man could pick them out—almost. Then why invite loss and disaster by using light-weight, narrow-bodied, spindle-shanked, snake-headed specimens in the breeding yards?

One culling, or careful selection, is not enough. Birds that show up well in the fall may go "off", decidedly so, before the breeding season fairly opens. In all such cases "unfortunates" should be promptly rejected. To feed them is a loss and to breed them a calamity, as regards genuine success from your poultry enterprise. We hear repeatedly that poultry keeping doesn't pay. Is it any wonder, when we consider how careless or heedless many poultry keepers are?

As a breeder, the male bird is said to be "one half the pen"—and so he is, in an important sense. Yet it is almost an exception where poultrymen take the pains they should in selecting the males to head their breeding yards. A male for this purpose. CANNOT BE TOO GOOD, especially as regards standard weight, correct shape for the breed, PERFECT HEALTH and MAXIMUM VIGOR. Anything short of this will show itself not only in a lack of fertility, but will spell "trouble" all through the following spring and summer when you try to raise the chicks and may also stamp "failure" on your next season's operations.

We are dictating this comment, not writing it; therefore the sentences may not be "rounded out" just right, yet many readers no doubt will grasp our meaning and those who mean business will be governed accordingly. In this matter of health and vigor in the breeding fowls we are talking about the VERY BACK-BONE of your poultry success, regardless of whether you are to breed for market or to exhibit for prizes at the foremost poultry exhibitions of North America. Do not, we beseech you, breed a low-vitality fowl, male or female, ON ANY EXCUSE.

USE WHITEWASH LIBERALLY

Should be Used Both Inside and Outside of Poultry Houses. Protects Trees and Gives Premises a Clean-Looking and Attractive Appearance. Recipe for United States Government White-Wash

THE following information on the use of a good quality of whitewash about the poultry house and poultry yards is quoted from a recent monthly letter published by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, as written by B. F. Kaupp, Poultry Investigator and Pathologist:

"Many people argue against the use of lime about poultry because often the air slacked lime thrown around contains some not yet slacked which burn the feet of the birds if they step on it. Then lime is rather irritating to the skin of the feet and legs of the birds and in pure bred birds where it is the desire to keep the plumage nice, it rubs

off on their plumage wherever they get against it.

"The United States Government white-wash has been used by us satisfactorily both on the outside and inside of the building and on the fences. It does not readily rub off and is durable and gives a thrifty and cleanly appearance to the premises. It must be properly mixed and applied to get satisfactory results. The following is the formula:

"Take half a bushel of unslacked lime; slack it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water; then hang over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water.

Before using add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let stand for a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. Also add two parts of carbolic acid as a disinfectant".

Poultrymen whose yards are shaded with fruit-bearing trees or trees old enough to bear fruit, should clean carefully the bark of the trunks and larger limbs of these trees at least once a year. This is done to best effect by careful and vigorous scraping. All holes and scars should be cleaned out by removing dirt, gum, vegetation, small sprouts, etc. Moreover, the loose bark should be scraped off, thus removing as far as possible, the crevices and other recesses where insects can harbor and multiply.

It is remarkable what a difference this will make in giving health to the tree, adding to its foliage and increasing its crop-bearing power. Fruit farmers understand these matters and give them careful attention. Poultrymen are liable to be neglectful—which spells waste. Often they do not even spade around the trees, nor attempt to keep down rank vegetation. Furthermore, they allow sprouts to grow up around the trees and numerous suckers to adorn the main limbs, thus robbing the tree of valuable fruit-bearing branches and the power to produce a large and valuable crop.

Taking care of fruit trees in the poultry yard is an important matter. Shade for the fowls is not enough. Many poultrymen have learned the art of taking good care of their trees by trimming the branches properly and then thinning the fruit—so that each fruit-bearing season they have large crops of choice peaches, pears, plums, etc., that sell in the local or distant market at premium prices. More should be published on this subject in the poultry papers than has been the rule. We hope to furnish A. P. W. readers with reliable information and advice along this line from time to time. Contributions on the subject are invited from interested readers who have had experience and who feel that they ought to help their fellow poultrymen and fruit growers DO WELL in this department of the work.

WHY "FATTEN" CHICKENS

First, it Pays in Pounds and Ounces; Second, it Pays in Higher Prices Obtained; Third, it Pays in Reputation of the Producer; Fourth, it Pays in Increased Demand

IT is in late summer and during the fall of the year that hundreds of thousands of young fowl and old fowl are sent to market. This wide-spread nar-

keting of poultry meat extends throughout the United States and Canada. Quite as a rule, we regret to say, this poultry is shipped to market just as it is picked up in the hen house or collected from the sheds and trees. Much of it is thin and scrawny, especially in the case of male birds that have been left to pick up their living on the range, in barnyards, etc.

In a great majority of cases it would pay the owners of these fowls to "special fatten" them for two or three weeks before the birds are sold alive in the nearby market or are killed and dressed and then marketed. As a rule these fowls are in good health and have strong appetites. For two to three weeks they will eat greedily and put on flesh quite rapidly. Not to give them an opportunity to do this, is an oversight—is a mistake! Persons who need the income from their fowls ought not neglect this simple and sure method of increasing the prices that can be obtained for them.

Crate fattening, so-called, is now practiced by many farmers and farmers' wives, but it is not necessary to go to this length in all cases in order to add considerable weight to your fowls, to improve their appearance and to secure higher prices for them. Another method is called "pen fattening". Merely cooping the fowls in dry, clean, well-lighted quarters and feeding them heavily with a special fattening food two to three weeks (not longer than three weeks) will help matters a good deal—noticeably so.

Why not make a test this month or next with a sample lot of fowls (especially surplus cockerels) and compare results with other fowls of the same age and average size that are not so treated. Facts talk—and the scales will tell the story. Moreover, you will be able to "see for yourself"—and seeing is believing.

Following is some suggestive and valuable advice on the subject of "Fattening Chickens for the Market", quoted from Circular No. 15, as published by the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Canada:

"Why Chickens Should be Fattened"

"Our farmers all realize the importance of properly fattening beef, pork and mutton before the animals are marketed; the same importance should be attached to fattening poultry for the market. By far the greater part of poultry produced in this Province is turned off by the producer in an unfinished state.

"A thin bird is not at all attractive when dressed; the flesh appears shrunken and hard, the bones prominent, the skin thin and more or less shrivelled. When prepared for table use the meat of such a bird is generally dry and tough. A well fattened bird has a neat, attractive appearance. The meat is tender, juicy, of good flavor, and of the best quality.

"The young birds grown on the farm are usually disposed of when they have reached marketable size, or at the end of the season, in whatever condition they happen to be. The holiday season generally brings in a large supply of dressed poultry, but the greater part of it lacks in finish and in quality.

"For properly finished chickens for the market all that is necessary is that the birds be separated from the others a few weeks before the time when they are to be disposed of, and that in the interval they should be kept more closely confined and fed entirely on fattening foods".

Speaking of the different breeds that are best adapted for fattening, the same circular says:

"The breeds of chickens best adapted for fattening purposes are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and the Orpingtons. All these breeds, or any variety of these, will do well when placed in a fattening crate. They produce meat and lay on fat very economically, and dress out neat, plump and desirable carcasses for table use. The cockerels of any of these breeds, when taken at three and a half to four months of age will usually gain from a pound to a pound and a half in three weeks time".

Where you have enough surplus birds to make it worth while, then crate fattening should be practiced—and it is a simple matter. How to do it is explained in another article in this department of this issue of American Poultry World.

SPECIAL FATTENING RATION

Food That the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Recommends for Ordinary Fattening of Late Summer and Fall Roasting Chickens

AS a rule roasting chickens consist of cockerels and pullets weighing four to eight pounds each. They are spring stock to be sold during the late summer and fall months. Their weight of course depends on breed and variety. Ordinarily they consist largely of cockerels, because most poultrymen prefer to keep their pullets for laying purposes.

As a general rule these roasting chickens should be fed specially for two or three weeks before they are killed and sold on the market. One way is to crate-fatten them. Another way is to simply pen them up in close quarters and feed them ALL THEY WILL EAT AND CAN DIGEST, using a special fattening ration for the purpose. The main point is to limit them as to exercise and then feed them all they will eat of the special ration, being careful not to "cloy their appetites", in which case they will go "off" in weight, rather than to add more weight.

In this connection the following "fattening ration" and advice are quoted from Circular No. 39, entitled "Poultry Rations and Methods of Feeding", as prepared by H. R. Lewis, poultry husbandman at the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, and published for free distribution in that state:

"It is often desired to finish roasting chicken for market. For such purposes the following ration will be found very useful. It should be mixed very moist, with skim milk if possible, if not, water will answer, and fed in pans or water tight troughs. No water should be given to drink during the fattening or finishing period, the mash being mixed wet enough to supply all that is necessary.

Fattening Mash

Kinds of food.	Amount.
Corn Meal	40 lbs.
Wheat Middlings	20 lbs.
Ground Oats	20 lbs.
Beef Scrap	20 lbs.
Total.....	100 lbs.

"Clean feeding is very essential where wet mashers are used, as they are apt to remain in the feeding vessel and become sour, in which condition they act very unfavorably upon the digestive system.

"A liberal quantity of meat and bone in poultry rations for all purposes, and when fed to all ages, is indispensable".

In another section of this circular, Professor Lewis says:

"The results obtained at the New Jersey Experiment Station point very forcibly to the importance of a liberal amount of meat scrap and granulated bone in rations for all kinds and ages of poultry".

Good healthy birds that are specially fattened, as above recommended, will take on one to two pounds of flesh during fourteen to eighteen days and will be much improved in appearance when dressed for the table. The gain in weight will pay for the extra feed and care, while higher prices can be obtained on account of the better appearance—and these higher prices are net profit! Wide-awake and dead-in-earnest poultry raisers will not miss this opportunity to not only improve their products, but also to add to their reputation, resulting in an increased demand for what they have to sell.

GOODS BOX FOR FATTENING CRATE

IN a poultry bulletin entitled "Advanced Methods of Poultry Farming", published by the Province of Alberta, Department of Agriculture, the author, A. W. Foley, poultry investigator and instructor, makes the following recommendation, in regard to the use of a packing box or goods box as a crate for use in fattening a limited number of fowls:

"If only a small number of chickens are to be fattened, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should become the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front and lengthwise on the bottom to form the floor. The laths should be placed the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the regular fattening crate. A board should be loosened in the top of the box to remove the birds, and a feed trough arranged in front.

"In warm weather the crate should be placed outdoors in a sheltered place.

"In unsettled weather it is advisable to construct a rough board shelter above the crate so as to shed the rain; or the fattening should be carried on inside a shed or barn.

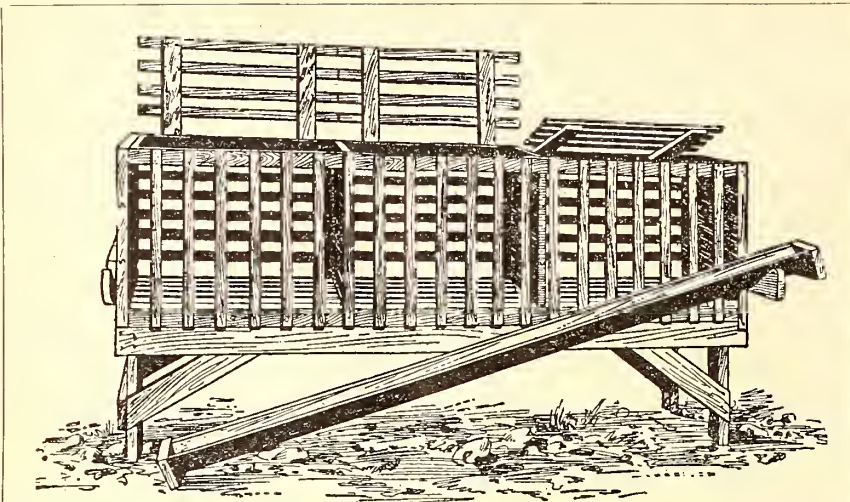
"During cold weather the crates should be placed in a warm building. Abundant ventilation is required at all times".

HOW TO CRATE FATTEN

Directions for Fattening Poultry in Home-Made Crates. Not at all Difficult and it Pays Well. How to Make Crate, How to Feed and What to Feed. Right Methods of Killing Poultry. Cooling Before Marketing

THIS is the time of year when all chickens, both young and old, that are to be marketed, should be special fattened, either by the pen method or in a simple form of home-made crate. Following are the reliable suggestions on crate fattening, killing and marketing, as made by R. V. Mitchell, Poultry Instructor at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H., as published in Circular No. 9 by Department of Animal Husbandry:

"HOW TO MAKE THE CRATE: This crate is six feet long, twenty inches high and twenty inches wide, and is divided into three pens each two feet long. The frame is made of one-by-two-inch material. The top, back and ends, are covered with inch mesh poultry netting. The floor is made of inch mesh woven wire netting, which is made of number 9 wire. The wire makes a very satisfactory floor, as the droppings can



Canadian-English Type of "Fattening Crate" for Poultry

The above illustration shows the simple and easy to build type of fattening crate that is in popular use in Canada, also in England. Following are the dimensions and directions for constructing this style of crate:

"The fattening crates are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four to six birds. The frame pieces are two inches wide and seven-eighths inches thick. This frame is covered with slats placed lengthwise on three sides,—bottom, back and top,—and perpendicular in front. The slats for the bottom are $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick.

"The spaces between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the chicken to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, with the exception of the space at the back of the crate, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The bottom slats are always placed upon the top of the cross pieces of the frame. This is done to prevent any injury to the chickens' feet should crate be moved and placed on the ground when full of birds.

"The back slats are placed lengthwise $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and the top slats are also placed lengthwise 2 inches apart. Two strips should be nailed under the top slats near the ends of each division and hinged to the framework. When the slats are sawn above the partitions, doors are formed for putting in birds.

"The crates are placed on stands 16 inches from the ground and the droppings from the chickens received on sand or other absorbent material. A light 'V' shaped trough $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough should be 4 inches above the bottom of the crate and the upper inside edge 2 inches from the crate".

pass through and be collected in galvanized iron pans beneath, thus keeping the pens and birds in a sanitary condition. The front is made of laths placed about two inches apart, the distance being governed by the size of the chickens that are to be fattened. The two center laths in each pen are fixed so they can be raised, and serve as an opening through which to put the birds.

"The birds are fed in a V-shaped trough hung to the front side of the coop, about eight inches from the bottom. They do not waste their feed when a trough is in this position and the feed is always clean.

"This crate will hold from fifteen to twenty-five birds, depending on the age and size. They do not have room to move about much, but the quiet birds make the best gains. The crate should be placed in a well-lighted room, but not in the sunshine, and should have plenty of fresh air. One of the advantages of using so much wire in constructing the coop is to allow better ventilation. If the weather is warm the crate can be put out of doors in the shade. It is then necessary to make a temporary roof with tar paper or with wide boards.

"HOW TO FEED THE BIRDS: The birds should be put into the crate twenty-four hours before they receive their first feed. They are fed only a little for the first five or six feeds. Then they are allowed to have all they will eat. By starting the birds gradually on the new feed, they are better able to stand up under heavy feeding, and at the same time use their feed so as to make the best gains. They are fed three times a day. The first feed should be as soon

as the birds can see to eat in the morning; the evening feed should be as late as possible or just so the birds can clean up their feed in good shape. The feed in the middle of the day will come about noon. The main thing is to feed regularly and have the times of feeding evenly distributed through the day. Usually a period of twenty minutes is required for the birds to eat all they want. If feed is left in the trough it should be removed so that it will not become sour, and that the birds will not be able to get anything to eat between meals. Soured feed and irregular feeding will put the birds out of condition very quickly, and it will be impossible to get good gains.

"THE KIND OF FEED: The feed should be finely ground. The finer the feed the more easily it can be digested. An excellent fattening ration consists of the following:

"24 pounds of white bolted corn meal.
"6 pounds of low grade flour, or a good grade of wheat middlings.

"4 pounds of pea meal or finely ground hulled oats.

"To this mixture enough buttermilk is added to make it of a consistency of thin batter. It requires about two pounds of the buttermilk to one pound of the dry mixture. The feed is thin enough so that it will pour out of the bucket. If buttermilk cannot be had, sour milk may be used. Care must be exercised not to use skim milk that has become rancid. It is better to use buttermilk, as it gives a better finished bird. For those who have neither buttermilk nor skim milk, about 15 per cent. of meat scrap should be added to

the ration and water used to moisten the feed.

"Birds should not be crate-fattened for more than two weeks. If they are fed for three weeks they make practically no gain the last week, thus making the cost of fattening greater. It is unnecessary to use grit or green food when crate-fattening birds; neither are they given any water to drink during the time of fattening, as there is enough moisture in the feed. The only time that it is advisable to give them water is when birds are fattened in very hot weather. Then it is best to discontinue the feed in the middle of the day, and give cold water or buttermilk to drink. Birds fed in this way will not make as good gains as they would if fed in cooler weather. White bolted corn meal is preferable to use in fattening birds, as it seems to give them a better appearance when they are finished.

"PREPARING BIRDS FOR KILLING: The birds should be starved twenty-four hours before they are killed. During this time they should be given plenty of fresh water to drink. The water helps to rid the body of waste feed. It also improves the meat and the appearance of the birds.

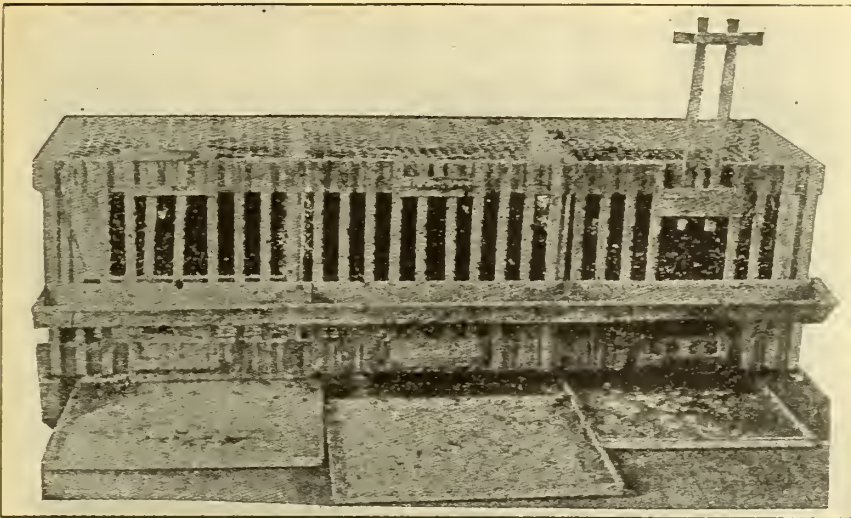
"A bird must be well bled, carefully picked and thoroughly cooled if it is to be kept for any length of time in good condition.

"METHODS OF KILLING POULTRY: The usual methods of killing poultry are very unsanitary; even the method of killing the birds when suspended by the legs is unsanitary, because there is no means of collecting the blood by the methods generally practiced. Cleanliness is important in the dressing of poultry for the market. The writer uses a blood can to hang on the bird's head, which will collect all the blood and keep the place sanitary. The can is six inches high and three and one-half inches in diameter. It is weighted with lead so that it will weigh about one pound. The birds that weigh more than four pounds should have a blood can that will weigh about one and a half to two pounds. A hook made of steel wire, so it can be sharpened, is soldered inside the can one and a half inches from the top, and fastens the can to the bird's head. It is put inside the can so that the bird's head will be held in such a position that the blood will drain inside. This is a convenient and satisfactory device in killing poultry.

"DRY PICKING: There are two things necessary in the dry picking of poultry: First, the brain must be pierced in the proper place, so the muscles which hold the feathers will relax and allow them to be pulled out easily; second, the blood vessels in the neck must be cut in order to get good bleeding.

"When the bird is hung up, the head is taken in the left hand and held between the thumb and forefinger. This hold must not be back of the head on the neck, or it will hinder good bleeding of the bird. The blood vessels of the wings will be empty in a well-bred bird. It takes practice to be able to hold the bird in this way without cutting the hand. The cut for bleeding is made just back of the bony part of the head. The knife is thrust into the bird's mouth to the left side of the neck and a downward diagonal cut is made, which severs the two main blood vessels in the neck. This causes the blood to flow freely. Then the brain is pierced by starting the knife at the corner of the mouth on the left side of the head, at such an angle that the point will pierce the brain about the center of the head and a little back of the eyes. This causes the muscles to relax and the feathers can be pulled out easily. A great deal of care must be used so that the bird will not be killed 'too dead'. If the stick is made too hard the feathers will not loosen. When the stick is made just right the feathers will come off without tearing the skin.

"The blood can is fastened to the bird's head as soon as the brain is pierced. The feathers will not loosen before the bird is insensible.



A FARMER'S FATTENING CRATE

Any one handy with tools can build it. Usually the materials are to be found about the place. Often other materials can be substituted. See directions herewith for using an ordinary goods box or packing box as home-made crate where a limited number of birds are to be fattened.

"In removing the feathers, those from the breast are removed first, then from the thighs; next those on the back, and the tail and wing feathers last.

"SCALDED POULTRY: Scalded poultry is killed in the same manner as the dry-picked, except that it is unnecessary to stick the brain as carefully. Scalded poultry will not keep as long nor is it of as good quality and appearance as the dry-picked.

"If the birds are scalded, the water should be a little below boiling, and should be changed often. The legs and head should not be put into the water. In scalding birds the head is held in the left hand and the legs in the right, the body of the bird is passed through the water to the left (this is the way the feathers lay). This keeps the water from coming in contact with the skin, but it will loosen the feathers. After passing the bird through the water it is given a quick shake, which allows the air to get next to the body and aids in loosening the feathers. The length of time to keep the bird in the water will depend on the age of the bird and the temperature of the water. The birds are then dipped in cold water, which helps to keep the skin from tearing so easily and the feathers can be taken off without burning the hands.

"If the scalding and picking is carefully done, the birds can be made to look attractive. The feathers should be picked off and not rubbed off. This applies especially to removing the pinfeathers. The head and feet should be washed and the clotted blood removed from the mouth. This is necessary with both scalded and dry-picked birds.

"COOLING THE BIRDS: The animal heat must be removed from the carcasses before they can be packed or shipped. It requires about twenty-four hours for a bird to thoroughly cool out. The best way to cool birds is to put them in a cool room and allow them to cool out gradually. The temperature of the room should be about 35 to 38 degrees. If a room of this kind cannot be had, it is necessary to put the birds in water. The water should not be below 45 degrees when the birds are put in. They are allowed to remain in water for about two hours; ice is then added, the temperature brought down to about 35 degrees and the birds allowed to remain until thoroughly cooled.

"Birds should not be thrown into the tub of water before their heads and feet are washed, else the water would soon become filthy, and birds soaking in this for several hours would not be of good quality. Birds lose some of their flavor and food value when cooled

in water, as these are soluble in cold water.

"If the birds were put in ice water when they are warm the outside of the body would chill too quickly and the birds would not cool out well on the inside. When the carcass is marketed undrawn, it is necessary to wrap the heads with parchment paper. This keeps the head from soiling the rest of the body when they are packed.

"When the birds are shipped they should be wrapped separately in parchment paper and packed in boxes which will hold one dozen birds. They should fit in the box so snugly that there would be no chance of their getting bruised in shipment. The birds that are drawn and sold should be wrapped in parchment paper. The drawn birds spoil very rapidly and it is necessary to be very sanitary in the methods of handling".

SCHOOL POULTRY CLUBS

By C. B. Ross

U. S. Organizer of Poultry School Clubs

(Continued from page 709)

states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee; of course no set rules could be followed in their entirety, as different conditions arise in different states and in different counties of the same state, but the following method was used generally in North Carolina.

The poultry club agent, together with a county agent, (this county agent may be the county agricultural demonstration agent or a lady in charge of girls' canning clubs, frequently the writer had the honor and pleasure of having both assistants) visits the schools in the counties that are ready for the work. Here he places the plan before the entire school in the form of an illustrated talk, trying to make it as simple as possible so the children will understand what they will be required to do, and what they will realize, provided, they will give it the thought and exert the energy that anything worth while requires. At the close of the lecture all that are interested enough to make their wants known, are supplied with literature on the work, which fully explains the plan of

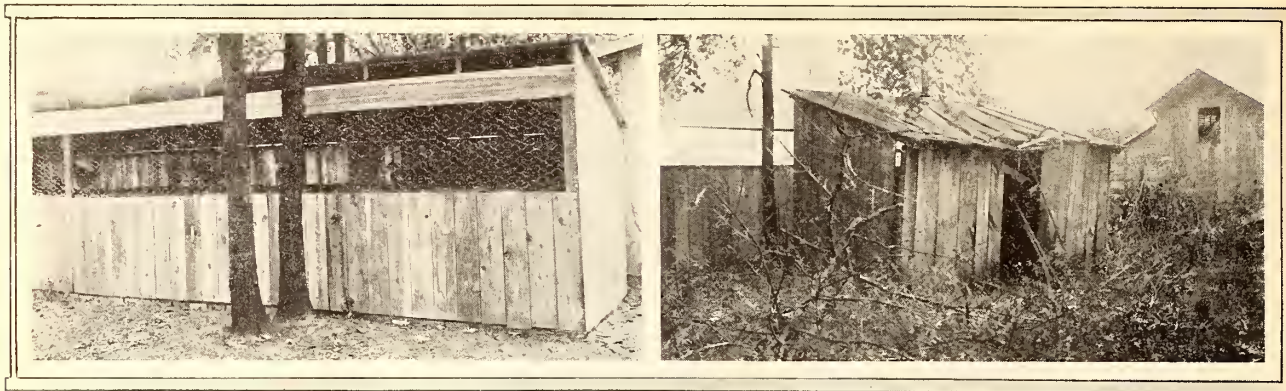
organization. The children are supposed to read the bulletins, just referred to, very carefully and to talk with their parents in regard to same, then, if they decide to become members of the club they will be enrolled on a second visit of the state agent, or this last act may be done by the county collaborator. After the members of a certain school or school district are once enrolled they then elect officers and proceed to hold meetings at regular intervals. This may sound easy, yet the organization of the clubs is the most difficult part of the work that confronts the state agent his first year.

The Work of Instruction

As with the eggs the best way for the child to start in the poultry work, special arrangement is made with the best breeders to furnish eggs at greatly reduced prices to members of the poultry clubs. These prices range from 75c. to \$1.00 per sitting of 15 eggs. This cooperation with the breeders has been of great help to the clubs in their success. In states whose Agriculture College has a poultry department, such department is always ready to cooperate in the furnishing of eggs at a very low price. Prof. T. H. Taylor, who was head of the poultry department of the North Carolina A. and M. College, was greatly interested in the poultry club work and furnished through his department many hundreds of eggs to the club members at a special price. He also personally offered many valuable prizes.

The children are instructed as to the best time to purchase the eggs and how to care for the sitting hen. The one lesson which is most interesting to the children, and their parents, as well, is the candling of the eggs after the old hen has been setting on them for about a week. Many of them are surprised to find that at this time the fertile and infertile eggs, also any dead germs can be distinguished. They are taught thus to separate the good eggs from the bad and to place the good ones remaining under a fewer number of sitters, using the remaining sitting hens for new eggs, which is economy few farmers in the southern states have practiced. They are also taught how they can boil the infertile eggs for 35 minutes and use them as part of the ration in feeding the baby chicks. During the period of incubation records are kept of the number of eggs set, kind of eggs, method of incubation, date set, number of infertile and dead at the end of seven and 14 days, the number hatched, also the time spent in attending them. After the little ones are hatched the children are instructed as to how to feed and care for the downy creatures and especially how the mother hen should be isolated or confined in her coop until the chicks are weaned, thereby saving the amount of energy often wasted in following their mother around and lessening the danger of being drowned or chilled in a sudden storm and otherwise injured.

Records are also kept during the period of chickendom (from hatching to weaning time), showing when the eggs were hatched, method of brooding, when the chicks are weaned, the number that die, the total weight of all chickens of each hatching at the time they are weaned, the kind, cost and amount of feed used and the time spent in their



The above illustration is a valuable object lesson on the good work that is being accomplished by the School Poultry Clubs in North Carolina. The old "shack" on the right shows the poultry house and the conditions under which poultry were kept on the farm of R. F. L. Northcut before his son Robert joined the poultry club. The good work of the School Club is well illustrated by the new poultry house on the right which shows how conditions were changed and new interest aroused in "better poultry and more of it", after the junior Northcut became a club member. Father and Son may be seen in picture No. 1, in the group of illustrations on the first page of this article. The young man aged 12 is seen with his saw in hand.

carc. Record blanks are furnished the club members by the United States Department.

After the chicks are once weaned the work of instruction becomes easier for a short time, then comes the tedious task of training the boys and girls how to select the best birds for the fall fairs and how to make their entries, etc. The showing of at least one pair of birds at some county, street or state fair is one of the United States Department's requirements. Thus the boys and girls of the North Carolina clubs had 400 birds at the North Carolina State Fair last October and more than that number at the Charlotte Fair in Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Prizes Won at Fairs

At the State Fair the boys and girls of the poultry clubs received over \$60.00 in prize money, from the State Fair Association besides several "specials" such as single, pair and trio of birds, sittings of eggs, chicken feed, and a few cash specials, the most attractive of these being a gold and silver cash special offered by Prof. Thomas H. Taylor, then head of the North Carolina A. and M. College Poultry Department.

At the Charlotte Fair the boys and girls of the North Carolina Poultry clubs received an even \$100.00 in prize money, paid by the Charlotte Fair Association. There were other smaller street and county fairs in North Carolina where the boys and girls exhibited birds receiving in prizes to the total value of \$55.00. From the reports I am glad to note that the poultry club members in the other states made excellent showings at the different fairs and received liberal rewards.

It might be well to mention here that the Express Companies in all the States that I have mentioned extended their frank to the boys and girls belonging to the poultry clubs organized under the auspices of the United States Government. This allowed free shipment of birds to and from the fairs, the weight of such shipment not to exceed 40 pounds per each club member. These favors of the different express companies were of untold value for without their franks the exhibits at most of the fairs would have been very small. The fair

association also allowed the club members to enter their birds free.

At the winter shows in North Carolina the club members did not show birds, but instead exhibited eggs. This gave the members practice in grading eggs and installed in their minds what is meant by uniformity. If they will only remember the lesson when marketing their poultry product. The eggs, just referred, to were carried free under Government frank by parcel post. The showing of the eggs like the showing of the birds proved to be of financial benefit to the club members.

The general idea of the course of instruction is not to make believe that fortunes can be made in the poultry business or that a large amount of money can be made from a small investment, but to teach them that better birds with better management will give them larger returns than the average mongrel farm flock, and that the farm is the place for the fowl, where it can utilize the waste.

There are a few farmers or perhaps a great many that, even yet, consider the fowl a nuisance and do not think it the work of the "head of the house" to raise such wasteful creatures. The writer is perfectly willing to have the work of raising poultry allotted to the good farm wife, in part, but do not think it her duty to attend to every detail unless she especially desires to do so. Without a doubt the mother and her daughters will be more successful than the average man in the rearing and caring for the young chicks, but it is good to know that at least one half of the poultry club members in North Carolina are boys; as they grow up to become farmers of the future and marry a fine poultry club girl, they will look upon it as a favor to have their good wife assist them in raising the supply of fowls for the farm and not look upon this work as "the old woman's job," as has been too often the case heretofore.

The parents have become, in most cases, very much interested in the poultry club work and have encouraged it by lending the children capital with which to purchase their eggs and in many instances to built new open front poultry houses. If time would permit many individual cases could be cited. On the

other hand, some of the parents are rather indifferent and discourage their children instead of assisting them to take up the work. It is encouraging to know these are very much in the minority, and that the larger percentage of the parents are trying to help their children in every possible way.

The farmer is beginning to understand why the canning, corn, pig and poultry clubs are being formed, but even yet, there are a few that do not understand. One of the saddest things of all is the fact that a few of the school teachers have not grasped the idea and think that the school is being robbed of a little Latin or Greek and that these are so much more essential, their inclination is to think that the things right around them are too commonplace and homely to be considered as subject matter for instruction, theirs is the old idea to prepare the child for the city, to be a teacher, lawyer, doctor or preacher. It is the writer's opinion that this character of teacher had better change her view of life to the more progressive ideas or look for other occupation. It is not the wish of any to keep all the boys and girls of the farm on the farm as many of these children will be more fitted for other callings, but those that are to remain should have the best possible environment and training.

REPORTS INCREASED BUSINESS

A recent letter from D. K. Williamson, Proprietor of Longfield Poultry Farm, Bluffton, Ind., makes the encouraging announcement that in spite of the hard times his poultry business has shown a slight increase over previous years. Mr. Williamson devotes his attention to R. C. Reds exclusively and his productions have been among the leading winners for several seasons, at the leading shows of the middle west, Chicago Coliseum included. He also reports a fine crop of youngsters that are maturing for the early shows and he will be pleased to quote prices to those desirous of obtaining the best to be had in R. C. Reds. When writing kindly mention A. P. W.

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EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

By WILLIAM C. DENNY, Associate Editor

The extensive preparations that have been made by Superintendent W. H. Manning of the New York State Fair promises to bring out a record breaking exhibit. He has engaged twenty-one of the country's best known judges to place the awards, and arranged for a very extended classification and liberal prize money. The entry fees are 50 cents for single birds. Premiums will be \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00 for first, second and third. In addition to this is offered \$1300.00 in cash specials.

Entries close August 25th. Those who intend showing and have not already done so should send for a premium list and forward their entries without delay. For premium list address W. H. Manning, Supt., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Brooklyn's big poultry show will be held November 16-20 under the auspices of the Poultry Fanciers Association of Long Island. Until this year this association has held their exhibitions at Hempstead, but because of the growth of the show and the limited floor space in the largest available building at Hempstead, the officers of the association considered it advisable to hold future exhibitions in Brooklyn. Mr. R. H. Wilcox the secretary of the show, announces the following list of well known judges: Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.; J. C. Punderford, Freneau, N. J.; W. J. Stanton, New York; J. Harry Wolsieffer, Vineland, N. J.; Charles M. Smith, Sayville, L. I.; J. W. Willmarth, Roosevelt, L. I.; George W. Weed, East Lee, Mass.; H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N. Y.; L. D. Howell, Mineola, L. I.; Rowland Story, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Louise Mirick Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; and F. G. Plath, Manchester, Pa. Premium list and information regarding the show can be had by addressing Mr. Wilcox at Hempstead, N. Y.

Directors of the Buffalo Poultry Show have elected William O. Jennings as secretary. Mr. Jennings is well equipped with experience, having for a number of years helped with the work connected with the cooping and handling of exhibits at the Madison Square Garden and Boston Shows. He has had wide experience as a breeder and exhibitor of poultry. Of late years his poultry breeding has been confined to Blue Andalusians with which he has made decided success.

Plans for this year's Buffalo Show are now being made. Judges have been engaged and arrangements are being made for a number of specialty club meetings. The National Bantam Association will hold their meeting during the show. At the recent election the following well known judges were selected to place the awards in the Bantam classes: William Brown, Game Bantams; Richard Oke, Feathered Legged Bantams; George L.

Young, Clean Legged Bantams. It is expected that the Bantam exhibit at Buffalo will be one of the finest ever assembled. It is the intention of the officers

Arrangements for Convention at San Francisco

AN interesting program for the meeting of the American Poultry Association for the week of the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show is now being prepared. Besides the question of a text book for public schools, the breed standard, the market poultry and egg standard, the report of important committees, new business of great importance, social gatherings, sight seeing trips, and many other things that will add to the pleasure and benefits to be derived from these two great meetings, there will be a series of lectures delivered by some of the most prominent poultrymen of this country. Among them will probably be the following:

Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, New York, whose subject will be, "The Poultry Industry, Present and Future; What it is and What it Should be"; Prof. M. E. Jaffa, of the University of California, on the subject of "Feeds and Feeding"; Prof. James Dryden of Corvallis, Oregon, lecture illustrated with moving pictures; Prof. C. T. Patterson of the Missouri Experiment Station, lecture illustrated with lantern slides; W. H. Card, of Manchester, Connecticut, an illustrated chalk talk; Dr. Beach of the University of California, on some recent investigations as to the prevention and cure of Chicken Pox and other poultry diseases. Other lectures will probably be made by Prince T. Woods, Silver Lake, Massachusetts; Prof. W. R. Graham of Guelph, Canada; Theo. Wittman, Allentown, Pa.; Prof. J. S. Jacoby, Columbus, Ohio; Judge, Charles McClave, New London, Ohio; Prof. J. E. Dougherty of the University of California, and a lecture and demonstration in caponizing will be made by George Beuoy of Cedarvale, Kansas. A lecture and demonstration in methods of selecting and breeding for egg production and also for prepotency will be made by Walter Hogan of Petaluma, California. There will also be a demonstration in the selection and candling of market eggs and in boning poultry intended for table use.

of the Bantam Association and Mr. Jennings to endeavor to bring out an exhibit of 1,000 birds.

If the active work now being done by the officers of poultry associations

throughout the country is an indication, the coming poultry show season should prove to be one of the most successful ever experienced. Every mail brings A. P. W. an outline of plans that have been made "for our next show" and these as compared with other seasons have never appeared so elaborate.

Poultry shows are an important and valuable factor in building up and extending the industry. Without them the value of all Standard poultry and eggs would be materially depreciated, so with plans being made for larger and better shows and more of them would indeed seem that all that can be expected in this direction is being done.

No matter how much is done by the poultry associations themselves, the shows must be patronized by the poultry breeders and exhibitors if the exhibitions are to prove successful. The finest halls may be rented, the most noted judges engaged and liberal prizes offered, but these things alone cannot make a successful show. Exhibits as well as patronage are required. We urge every reader of American Poultry World to exhibit at and attend as many shows as possible. It is one of the best things that you can do to help the industry.

Recently we were pleased to receive a visit from E. S. Aldrich of Aldrich Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio, specialty breeders of S. C. White Orpingtons. Mr. Aldrich was on a vacation trip down the historic St. Lawrence river to the Saguenay. While enroute he had planned to stop at the cities of Montreal and Quebec. For beauty and interest this is one of the most noted water trips that can be aken in the New or the Old World and is one that annually delights thousands.

Mr. Aldrich reported a successful season in the sale of stock and eggs, not as much as other years, but "very good" considering general business conditions and the peculiar incidents that effected the poultry business, which includes the hoof and mouth disease, the high prices of grain and the general scarcity of money.

Like many others have stated, Mr. Aldrich reported that their curtailed stock sales enabled them to include a higher average of quality in their breeding pens and that consequently their this year's chicks averaged better than ever before. Curiously enough Mr. Aldrich further stated that whereas last year three out of every five of young stock were pullets, that conditions reversed themselves this year and that three out of five of this year's chicks were cockerels, some of which at the time of Mr. Aldrich's visit, July 20th, weighed nine pounds. A large number of these were sired by the first prize cockerel at the Madison Square Garden Show held last February.

J. W. Parks of Altoona, Pa., of Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rock fame, was another visitor that we were glad to see. Mr. Parks was on his way back home after a two thousand mile auto trip through the New England States. Mr. Parks reported himself satisfied with the results of the past season's trade and looked forward to the coming season as being a great deal better, because of better conditions. Mr. Parks and three companions left Altoona July 10th, and their preparations for their trip included a camping outfit which they preferred to utilize instead of stopping at hotels. The appearance of all members of the party when visiting American Poultry World offices indicated that they were in the best of health and that they appeared to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

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Another poultryman who is enjoying the vacation season and the good things of life is John S. Martin of Port Dover, Ont., the well known originator of the Regal Strain of White Wyandottes. Mr. Martin, accompanied by Mrs. Martin, left home for the Panama-Pacific Exposition the latter part of June to be gone the full month of July. He was kind enough to remember us and send a copy of a very interesting booklet issued by the Canadian Government showing illustrations of the Canadian exhibit at the Exposition. Mr. Martin is expected home by the time this issue of A. P. W. reaches subscribers in order that he may give personal attention to the fall business.

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A subscriber calls our attention to the following taken from the National Barred Rock Journal:

"Rose Comb Barred Rocks"

"The Journal is glad to note that this comparatively new variety is being perfected quite rapidly, for the demand by many for a Rose Comb opens a vast field for Rose Comb, Barred Plymouth Rocks.

"If the breeders of this variety stick very close to the Rock type, get them admitted to the Standard with a description that can be bred from a single mating, and keep up interest in their club, the demand will exceed all expectations. The choice of combs is demonstrated in the case of Rhode Island Reds—nearly one-half the breeders preferring Rose Combs. In fact, this privilege to choose has been a big factor in favor of the Reds.

"As no outside blood other than that of our best strains of Barred Rocks has been used in their makeup, any breeder or fancier partial toward the grand old breed can conscientiously adopt them.

"There is a future for Rose Comb, Barred Plymouth Rocks of a single mating kind".

We do not know who is the author of this article but in the same issue W. L. Robinson states editorially:

"It is not unreasonable to predict that Rose Comb Barred Rocks will in a very few years occupy a prominent position in poultrydom".

We presume that after Rose Comb Barred Rocks there would come R. C. White Rocks, R. C. Buff Rocks, R. C. Columbian Rocks and so on until we will have a Rose and Single Comb of each variety of the Plymouth Rock family.

May this time never come! The Single Comb is one of the distinguishing features of the Plymouth Rock as the

Rose Comb is of the Wyandotte and the Pea Comb of the Brahma.

Just how it is possible to produce a Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rock without "no outside blood other than the best strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks", is beyond us. We have seen thousands of Barred Plymouth Rocks in every section of the country and do not recall ever seeing or hearing of a Rose Comb being produced by any breeders of a reliable strain. It would not be surprising to have a Rose Comb variety pro-



W. THEO. WITTMAN,
Supt. of Poultry Department of the
Great Allentown Fair

Mr. Wittman is one of the best known poultry show managers in the country. For ten years he has been superintendent at the Great Allentown Fair, which he has helped to and extend until it is now recognized as one of the leading fall poultry shows of America. Mr. Wittman was one of the first, if not the first superintendent of a fall poultry show to adopt the methods, classification, marked catalogues, etc., the same as are used in modern winter shows.

Plans for this year's fair that is to be held September 21-24, include an addition to the main poultry building making the third time that enlarged quarters have been made necessary since Mr. Wittman began in his present position. Mr. Wittman will be pleased to send particulars and information regarding the coming show to prospective exhibitors. For further particulars see Allentown Show announcement in this issue.

duce Single Combs, but it cannot be said that line-bred Single Combs will produce Rose Combs.

The multiplying of Standard varieties has gone quite far enough. Let us stop increasing the number by simply putting on another dress in the form of either comb or plumage and require future breeds and varieties to have sufficient distinguishing characteristics so that it does not require an expert to recognize them.

—o—

Emory H. Banks of East Permbroke, N. Y., is making an effort to form an Empire State Branch of the American

Light Brahma Club. Mr. Banks gives the following reasons for his effort:

First: To work with a more united effort towards the aims and objects of the American Light Brahma Club.

Second: To write for a better class of Light Brahmas at all shows in the state, including the State Fair and other fall exhibitions.

Third: To put forth special effort in making our State meeting as large as possible—setting our goal at 150 entries.

Fourth: To work in every possible way to make Light Brahmas one of the most popular breeds in the state.

He will be pleased to correspond with every Brahma breeder in New York State.

—o—

Our readers will be interested in the grand pair of Buff Cochins shown on the front cover of this issue. These birds belong to Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass., and indicate the remarkable development of this one time popular variety. It is not so many years ago that the Buff Cochin classes at poultry shows throughout the country, and in particular at New York and Boston were among the hottest shown. In those days Messrs. Arthur and John Sharp, owners of Oakland Farm, were the most successful exhibitors of the variety. Ten or twelve years ago Mr. Arthur Sharp accepted the management of the New England Cotton Spinners Association and the duties connected therewith and the death of Mr. Marshall his poultry superintendent curtailed his poultry operations.

Of late years Mr. Sharp has been able to devote more time to poultry and is again giving attention to the breeding of Buff Cochins and interesting his two young sons in them. These boys are taking decided interest in poultry and A. P. W. is glad of it as they are no doubt responsible in part for the re-entry of Oakland Farm as breeders and exhibitors of Buff Cochins.

BARGAINS IN BREEDERS

Readers desirous in securing choice breeding stock in R. C. White Leghorns or Fawn Runner or Colored Muscovy Ducks, should write Louis H. Perry, Clay, N. Y., who is now offering rare bargains in yearling and two year old breeders including winners at Hagerstown, Brockton, Cleveland, New York State Fair, Vermont State Show, Rochester and several smaller shows. Mr. Perry advises that he will sacrifice these at one-half their real value in order to dispose of them quickly to make room for growing young stock. He will also be pleased to quote prices on maturing young stock for the present shows and will guarantee satisfaction. Write him today and mention A. P. W.

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AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BLUE ANDALUSIAN

The Blue Andalusian a True and Distinct Variety and Not One Made Up of an Amalgamation of a Variety of Breeds. Early Importations Into England Came From the Andalusia District of Spain. The First Importation to America Made in the Sixties

By HORACE J. MURPHY, Muncie, Ind.

THE rapid increase in popularity of the Blue Andalusians, brings added public interest in their history. For more than a year past I have been in correspondence with contributors to the "Feathered World", a leading English Poultry Journal, in an attempt to gain as many historical facts as possible relating to the breed, and I have read such standard works treating of the breed as Silver Dun's, Harrison Weir's, "Races of Poultry" by Edward Brown, and the "Poultry Book", edited by Professor Willis Grant Johnson and George O. Brown. From the facts thus gathered, I venture to give the following sketch of the breed.

Origin

Unlike many other breeds of fancy poultry, the Blue Andalusian was not originated by an amalgamation of a variety of breeds. It is as truly distinct and original in its type as is the Black Spanish or the Black Minorca. The "Cottage Gardener", a very reliable English publication, written 55 years ago (February, 1860), makes the following statement relating to Andalusians: "They are said to be a distinct breed, and they certainly are not the same as the Black Spanish". There seems to be not the slightest evidence to contradict this assertion as to type. The only controversy with reference to their origin relates to their color—whether the original Andalusians were blue, or whether the blue coloring has been produced by crosses between whites and blacks. Even if the later be true, it is not necessary to assume that the cross between whites and blacks was by bringing in strange breeds, such as Spanish and Minorcas, for it could have been done then as now, by crossing White Andalusians with Black Andalusians. The article on Mendel's law in the 1914 annual by Professor Bergen of the University of Illinois, will explain this principle most satisfactorily. But, as will be seen in the facts hereinafter related, the Blue Andalusian is as time honored as is either of the other colors.

It is positively affirmed in the "Cottage Gardener" and other publications of equally high and reliable authority, that originally, as now, the Andalusian was known to be of three distinct colors—White, Black and Blue. Those early authors gave a great deal of space to reporting experiments where full hatches of true blues were produced by crossing whites, or white splashed Andalusians, with blacks. But the same results are now obtained in that way; and those same writers also gave accounts of producing their best types of blacks, and white splashed Andalusians, by breeding true blues, just as we now find our black "sports" and white "sports" resulting from our best fancy blue breeding pens.

It is probably true that later in the development of the breed, when the English fanciers undertook to produce the present beautiful lacing, that crosses of Black Minorcas and Black Spanish were brought in with certain strains of the

breed, but it also appears that the result of such crosses was so detrimental, both as to type and to color, that it was discontinued. According to the best authority to hand, lacing, as we now have it, was produced by English fanciers in the year 1865. Just how they accomplished it I am not authoritatively informed, but, if a cross with black was necessary, it is most likely that the black Andalusian was used, because in that case there was no loss of type suffered in making the experiment. In any event, we know that the Andalusian as a breed had been well established, and had long been exhibited, before these experiments were undertaken; for we have it recorded by Harrison Weir, that as early as 1853 three types of Andalusians, Blues, without lacing, whites and blacks were exhibited by John Taylor in the Baker Street Show, London. At that time the Andalusian had a fixed type as well as the three well known and established colors.

The present name of the breed, even then, had a fixed place in poultry history.

Nativity

The Andalusian is a native of Spain. The first specimens of the breed of which we have any record were found in the province or district of Andalusia, not far from the City of Cadiz. Harrison Weir, a very celebrated English author, in giving the place of nativity of the Andalusians, says: "Leonard Barber, imported fowls to England from Andalusia in 1846-47. *** In a few instances they were pure white, and in shape and carriage exactly like the Black Spanish, only wanting the white cheek patch. *** Some of these birds were of the blue-gray or slaty color. My fowls came from Xeres de la Frontera in Andalusia, about twenty-five miles from Cadiz". The name "Andalusian" is taken from Andalusia, their place of nativity.

English Influence

Referring to the English influence on the Andalusian, Mr. Weir says: "In 1850-51, John Taylor of Shepard's Bush imported a dozen or so fowls from Andalusia. A few were black, others speckled, but for the entire number only three or four were of the much coveted blue tint. It was from these three or

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Breeder and Judge of twenty-five years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee of 1898, 1905 and 1910.

This New Book contains chapters on the following subjects:

"The Leghorn Fowl"—History of origin and development of Leghorn shape, Standard shape, etc. "Leghorn Type"—Evolution of shape, etc. "Brown Leghorns"—Color Breeding, virtues and faults, progress, present Standard, etc. "White Leghorns"—All about them. "Buff Leghorns," "Black Leghorns," "Leghorns in England." "Judging Leghorns." "Commercial Leghorn Farms"—Feeding for Best Results.

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American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.



four birds that John Taylor produced what were afterwards described as a pure and distinct race. **** I remember simply a selected variety of the ordinary fowls of Andalusia, like the Minorea and Leghorn and some others.

"Of course, years of careful selecting and breeding makes slowly, and in the end, but not always produces a distinctiveness that may be admitted by some of our modern fanciers as indicative of the pure race.

"It is conceded," the author continues, "that Mr. Taylor imported such birds, but before that time blacks and whites had arrived, and in the west of England were kept in quality. There is no doubt whatever that these birds were bred from true blue birds. Many of these were incorporated with those of Mr. Taylor's and his imports were not, by any means, of such graceful and elegant proportion as those that have, for the time, taken hold of the Andalusian fancier of today, nor were they so likely to breed true, either to color or to the desired form. But, it was by John Taylor uniting the best of his imported birds with his original stock, that the present charming result was subsequently obtained".

Imported to America

About 55 years ago the Blue Andalusian was imported to America, and it gradually gained favor, both in Canada and in the Eastern states on account of its superior value in egg production. At first it was not so greatly prized as an exhibition fowl, but with the production of the American types, which, to my mind, far exceeds, that of its English ancestry, the breed became celebrated as an exhibition drawing card. In illustrations and descriptions of the breed in the 1915 Standard of Perfection of the American Poultry Association portrays one of the finest specimens know to the art of poultry culture.

Its Utility

The Andalusian also gained favor in England as a utility fowl before it became known to fanciers. Harrison Weir quotes L. Barber's statement of more than 60 years ago as follows: "In my opinion they (the Andalusians) are the most useful and ornamental breed of fowls, both for the breeder and amateur. The eggs are equal in size and number to those of the Black Spanish. Some of mine last year weighed three and four ounces each. The fowls are very healthy and hearty".

These valuable utility qualities of the Andalusians still obtain. I have often compared the size of Andalusian eggs with those of other breeds and find it not uncommon for nine Andalusian eggs to out-weigh one dozen of the Orpington. The fact that they rarely ever set also affords greater time for egg production.

The Exhibition Bird

The first Andalusians exhibited were quite different looking specimens from those that now so easily charm the fancier. It appears from the description of those early exhibited that they did not

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vary much in type from the old Cornish and Devon blues. Silver Dun, the noted English author, says that they were of a distinctly "gamey" type. From the earliest time it appears that the whites and blacks were gradually discarded as show birds, until finally the blue specimens alone were exhibited, or were kept

for fancy breeding purposes. "The Illustrated Book of Domestic Poultry", by John Taylor, gives the first description we have of the Blue Andalusian. It runs as follows: "Combs, large, erect and evenly serrated; cheek, white; legs, bluish; plumage, gray or dove color, each feather being lightly margined with a lighter tint; hackles, glossy, velvety black, falling evenly on each side of the breast in strong contrast to the color of the latter, but full; tail, carried very upright, with sickle feathers well arched.


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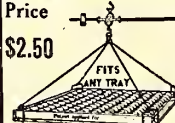
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Golden and Silver Seven firsts in ten classes at Madison Square Garden, February, 1915 and ten firsts in ten classes at Kansas City, January, 1915. Special sale of this year's breeders to make room. M. R. JACOBUS, (Original Introducer) Box 3-W, Ridgfield, N. J.



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Have proved their worth in the leading shows of the nation this season. At the great New York State Fair in the hottest and biggest class of Reds ever shown at a Fall Fair, the leading breeders of the East in competition we won best display, our 1st hen winning color special over pullets. At Madison Square Garden, in competition with the champions of nearly all the leading shows, "The Conqueror" our wonderful single comb cockerel won first prize and special for best colored male. Judge Card who judged the Reds at Boston, Pittsburgh, Pa., New York State Fair and other leading Red shows this season declared him the best Red cockerel that he handled this season. This is significant, we also furnished Blue Ribbon cockerels and pullets for six big shows. Eggs from the best matings we ever owned five and ten dollars per setting. Send for mating list. Member A. P. A. Member R. I. Red Club of America.

GEORGE W. TRACEY, Box W, KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

The hens have the same colors, but pendant combs".

Yet, if given a 45 degree slant to the tail, and dark lacing instead of the light color of John Taylor's birds, this description would show as much likeness to our present standard Andalusians as can be found in contrasting the description of any other breed of 60 years ago with that of today. However, the advancement we have made has been very great. If such great gain has been possible in the development of this breed in the past without the aid of a strong club, or any other effective organization, with inadequate recognition in any Standard of Perfection, and with no standard illustrations to assist poultry judges in construing the standard requirements, what may we reasonably hope for now that we have the benefit of a well organized club, and have adequate descriptions and illustrations in the American Standard of Perfection?

Reports both from England and America indicate that the Andalusian is now rivaling the most popular breeds, both as utility, and as exhibition fowls. With their growing popularity in America we are all familiar. To the same effect the "Feathered World" gives testimony from England as follows: "The Andalusian is the wonder of the year, as in the whole of the Colonies it has jumped into popularity without any fuss, and without any booming in the press, a very extraordinary proceeding".

RECENTLY ELECTED A. P. A. MEMBERS

That the membership of the American Poultry Association is growing rapidly, there is no room for doubt. That interest in the Association is widespread is apparent from the appended list of members recently elected representing as they do twenty-three of the forty-eight States and one province of Canada. The list showing forty-four individual members and two poultry associations follows:

OHIO.—Howard F. Stocker, Washington, C. H.; Chas. A. Godfrey, Ashland; E. G. Smith, Loveland; B. M. Owens, Shiloh; Auglaize W. Ferris, Castalia; Geo. Critchfield, Bangs; Willard E. Raymond, Geneva.

CALIFORNIA.—Geo. Lohr, San Francisco; L. E. Leonard, Gardena; O. B. Hunt, South Berkeley.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Wm. E. Dezen-dorf, Altoona; W. Treat Davidson, Warren; J. Jay Struthers, Shippingport; L. W. Winner, Williamsport.

KANSAS.—Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony; E. D. Small, Wilson.

ILLINOIS.—Mrs. C. E. Clark, Carrollton; A. Muenzer, Chicago; E. L. Otto, Florence Station.

ARIZONA.—E. D. Wheelock, Prescott; Tucson Poultry Assn., Tucson.

VERMONT.—H. L. Bond, Westminster; W. A. Moir, Jr., Montpelier.

MISSOURI.—W. E. Shackelford, Napton; Frank L. Smith, Rolla.

IOWA.—S. B. Wenger, South English; Mrs. Chas. G. Trask, Independence.

MICHIGAN.—Richard Sawyer, Benton Harbor; E. B. Stacy, Lansing.

NEW JERSEY.—G. Ernest Widmann, Bridgeton, H. G. Lockwood, Butler.

LOUISIANA.—L. F. Lallande, New Iberia.

INDIANA.—Clyde Moore, Sheridan.

ONTARIO.—Ralph Williams, M. D., Ingersoll, Canada.

WISCONSIN.—John J. Steffen, Sherwood.

WASHINGTON.—A. Johnson, Spokane.

MASSACHUSETTS.—H. G. Bates, West Upton.

NEW YORK.—Louis Weintraub, Esopus; Mrs. F. Parker, Lebanon.

VIRGINIA.—J. C. Forrest, Cherrydale.

TEXAS.—R. L. Penick, Stamford; Mrs. S. M. Applegate, San Antonio.

NEBRASKA.—R. B. Thompson, Normal.

CONNECTICUT.—Albert G. Rivers, Groton.

OKLAHOMA.—Nowata Co. Poultry Assn., Nowata.

CALIFORNIA.—T. P. Evans, Oakland.

MARION, IND.

The Northern Indiana Poultry Association, through Secretary O. D. Weesner, announces that the fourth annual exhibition will be held at Marion, Ind., December 6 to 11, 1915. The spirit of co-operation is well exemplified by the manner in which all members are putting their "shoulders to the wheel" in an endeavor to make this the banner and most talked of show in Central Indiana. Civic Hall, said to be one of the best for the purpose in the "Hoosier State", has been secured. This will insure plenty of room, good light and ventilation and the attractive arrangement of exhibits, giving each exhibitor opportunity to make a fine display and reap whatever benefits a well arranged and well managed show puts forth.

The premium list will be ready October 15th. Copies may be had by sending your name to the Secretary, O. D. Weesner, 1210 South Booth Street, Marion, Ind.

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I won four firsts and one second on five entries at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, where there were 14 Javas exhibited.

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D. W. YOUNG,

MONROE, N. Y.

RIGHT USE OF RHODE ISLAND RED "SPORTS"

Is It Proper to Exhibit and Win Prizes on Single Comb Sports From Rose Comb Matings and Then to Advertise and Sell Eggs From a Mating Headed by Such Sports Without Acquainting Your Customer With the True Facts?

In the June issue of A. P. W. beginning on page 582, appeared the first installment of an article under the above title in which several questions were raised regarding the right use of single comb "sports" from rose comb matings.

A set of seven questions in reference to these matters were sent to prominent breeders of Rhode Island Reds in all sections of the country and the first installment of these replies appeared in the June issue. A second lot will be found in the July number, beginning on page 641, while further replies to the questions are given herewith:

Lester Tompkins' Ideas

Mr. Tompkins says that to use a single comb "sport" with pure Single Comb Reds would be to experiment and that he would not even consider trying it.

Concord, Mass., May 8, 1915.

Editor American Poultry World:

Question 1. In regard to using single comb "sports" bred from Rose Comb Island Reds for breeding will say that they may be used, if breeder wishes to develop a new line of stock.

Question 2. Eggs for hatching should not be sold from such matings without informing the purchaser, as it is an outcross of unknown producing qualities and not a breeder's true established strain.

Question 3. It would not be advisable to use when careful, systematic line-breeding was desired.

Question 4. I could not answer this, not knowing the facts.

Question 5. I can't see where any improvement would be made as it would be crossing two blood lines. It would have to be carried through several years' breeding to know what the results would be. If one had a good established line this cross would be wholly an experiment, and to a breeder who had spent years developing a reliable strain, it would be a very serious proposition, purely an experiment. It might be successful the first year, but you could not tell what it would do next. The laws of heredity would need to be carefully worked out and it would take a long time to make reliable producers of such a cross.

Question 6. I do not know how it would be taking advantage of any person showing such a bird in competition for prizes, as I know of no rule where ancestors of an entry for competition must be stated.

Question 7. I do not see anything unfair in advertising such winnings, but it would be unfair to sell eggs from a pen headed by such a male as an established single comb line of blood.

Yours truly,

Lester Tompkins.

Ira Crowther Says Bad Combs Result

Mr. Crowther is the well known originator of "Aristocrats" Single and Rose Combs Reds. He does not favor the use of rose comb "sports" as breeders because of the bad effect on the combs of the offspring. On the other hand he lays stress on the necessity and value of line breeding to produce lasting success.

Willoughby, Ohio, May 8, 1915.

Editor American Poultry World:

I am in receipt of your favor of recent date.

I have never used a male single comb "sport" from Rose Comb Reds, either in the breeding pen or show room. From my observations, there is no harm from breeding such a male, outside of comb. Do not think one rose

comb chick could be expected from such a mating, but the tendency of the practice is to put bad shaped combs on the offspring, such as too many points, side sprigs and too large and beefy combs.

Do not feel it a fair proposition for the Single Comb variety to have to compete with both their own and the pick of the Rose Combs, as they have no chance to get into the classes as rose combs. There is no question but that he legitimate single comb breeders have to compete with the best produced each year in both combs, as the single comb "sports" are usually the cream of the rose comb matings.

I do not consider it honest, nor fair, to show or advertise eggs from "sports" without stating the facts to prospective customers. Any breeder who talks and advertises a "Strain" of Reds cannot use radical outcrosses nor buy any old make of a bird and conscientiously advertise and sell eggs from them as representatives of his strain; in other words if one wishes to buy a Japanese, he would not go to a nation where Indian men were marrying Japanese women.

I see no harm in using such "sports" in experimental matings, where one can work out the improvement to a point where he is satisfied he has the characteristics of his "strain" so fixed in the product of such a mating as to be truly an improvement.

It is quite a common practice among Red breeders to use single comb "sports" both in the show room and for breeding. The practice of showing such males is, in my opinion, found more among rose comb breeders and the class of so-called breeders who pick up everything that looks "red" and get them into the show room.

Color improvement is the only thing that could be hoped for from such a mating, and that would depend entirely on the individual and line back of him. Comb defects are the most serious and the next is type.

I do not consider it fair for any single comb breeder to have to compete with the product of both varieties.

It cannot be fair to the buying public to advertise such winnings as being made by birds produced from single comb strains. Many breeders are buy-

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All brothers and sisters to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Providence winners. EGSG after March 1st, \$5.00 per 15.

Prof. John Evans, Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm, Cranston, R.



Stop Wasting Eggs and Time
with cheap incubators.
A Queen
costs but little more and runs itself. Free Poultry Book explains.
QUEEN INCUBATOR COMPANY
106 Bryan Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska

Crockford's Real White Runners

AMERICA'S GREATEST WINNERS.

On 60 entries 31 firsts, 19 seconds, 10 thirds, all specials.

Crockford, Box 231 W, Bristol, R. I.

Feed Pearl Grit-It Pays



It's a double-purpose grit. Clean, hard and sharp. Grinds the bird's food— aids digestion. Keeps hens healthy, helps them molt quickly, makes eggs. Send for our new valuable poultry booklet giving pointers and prices.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.,

14 S. Cleveland St., Piqua, Ohio

HARTER'S IMPERIAL "GOLDEN" BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of the National Cup at Rochester, December, 1915, also trophy cup for best display. I exhibited 33 birds at this show and 29 came under the ribbons. They have proved their superiority. Write for mating list.

NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, S. H. Harter, Prop., Box W, NESCOPECK, PA.

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.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

My matings are the result of twenty years of scientific breeding. The last five years I have produced and sold exhibition specimens that have won in nearly every large show room in the United States. Send for free mating list.

GEO. L. BUELL,

Box W,

LORAIN, OHIO

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

PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

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

BESUDEN BROS., R. W. Sturtevant, Mgr.

Box 14-W,

Evanston Station,

Cincinnati, Ohio

ing birds and eggs from breeders to get their strain characteristics and in all such cases they would not be getting what they are led to believe they are buying from the exhibitors' advertisements.

Yours very truly,
Ira M. Crowther.

From the Election Commissioner of the Rhode Island Red Club of America

In the following letter from J. W. Simmons, he says it would be "taking a chance" to use a rose comb "sports" in a single comb mating, and further that he believes, that poor combs might be the result of such a mating:

Geneva, Ohio, May 8, 1915.
Editor American Poultry World:

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion in regard to the use of single comb "sports" of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for breeding or exhibition purposes, will say that I have bred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for the past nine years and in all this time I have had a very small per cent. of single comb "sports", but I lay this to the fact that I have bred nothing but rose combs.

I have had several very good single comb "sports" but have always disposed of them. I can see no reason why they should not be used in the show room and if deserving, win a prize. As for breeding, they no doubt would be all right with a good line of single comb stock, but of course the breeder would be taking a chance of the "out-cross" not nicking. My idea about using a single comb "sport" is that you would be apt to get poor combs. I hear a great deal of talk among breeders about the crossing of rose combs on single combs and vice versa and the results from such matings. I have never tried it for the reason that you cannot sell eggs for hatching from rose combs and have the chicks come about half single combs, that is I don't think you could sell the same man the next year.

However, I know of a large breeder of single combs who three years ago purchased a rose comb cockerel of fine quality and crossed him on to his single comb hens. The cockerel had a very nice comb and was good in shape and color, the hens were from a well bred line and of good quality, the results the first year from this mating was about half single and half rose combs. I think the rose combs were a little the best in quality, but he also produced some good single combs from this mating. The rose combs had extra good combs and good shape and above Standard weight. A person who knew the lines could easily see that some took after the old single comb line while others looked like the rose comb stock. The following year he bred this male to nearly all rose comb females and the result was some very fine rose combs with a very small percentage of single combs.

This year I have a special mating in which I am using a rose comb cock bird that is one-half single comb blood mated to some of my best rosecomb females and am awaiting the results. I figure that this mating if it turns out well will give me a little new blood and as this bird has some points that especially appeal to me I hope for some fine ones from this mating. I might say that if I found a Single Comb Red that I thought would help my rose comb stock, I would give him a trial on a few hens and note the results.

You ask if it is a frequent practice among Rhode Island Red breeders to use single comb "sports" from rose combs and vice versa either in the show room or breeding yard. I have never seen or heard of a rose comb "sport" from strictly single comb stock, and if there be such I would like to hear from some one who has.

Thanking you for your interest shown in me and the Rhode Island Reds, I am
Yours very truly,
J. W. Simmons.

From a Well Known Breeder of the Rose Comb Variety

Mr. Prickett has been breeding Rose

Comb Reds since 1901. He probably is the oldest exclusive breeder of this variety in the country.

Hazardville, Conn., May 11, 1915.

Editor American Poultry World:
Having been a breeder of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds only since starting with them in 1901, I can only answer your questions from what I have done with them and what I might do if breeding Single Comb Rhode Island Reds or both varieties.

I have never yet bred from a single comb "sport" in my rose comb pens, not even in so-called utility pens, nor do I keep them for layers or sitters. If I was breeding Single Comb Reds I would not hesitate to use single comb "sports" in my breeding pens provided they were good enough and if they were good enough for me I should not consider it necessary to make special mention of it when describing matings.

It is a common occurrence for a breeder of both varieties to show single comb "sports", provided they are of exhibition quality, but I have very little positive knowledge of their being used in breeding pens, yet don't doubt but that they are. I would do so myself as I can see no objection.

Never knew a single comb "sport" mated with a true single comb to produce other than a single comb. The principal defect would be an imperfect single comb, likely to have too many spikes and serrations and possibly side sprigs, and in females a possible tendency to lop over.

I cannot see that it would be taking an unfair advantage of a competitor if a single comb "sport" was good enough to win over a straight bred single comb fowl, provided it had good ancestry back of it which conformed to Standard requirements. That is, what might be considered a pure bred Rhode Island Red and not a freak cross.

I have known of a few breeders who use both single combs and rose combs in the same matings, but I would not approve of this as it would have a tendency to increase the number of single combs which I have never known to throw back to rose comb, but a rose comb from cross of single comb and rose comb would be likely to produce too many single comb "sports", which is objectionable to the breeder or buyer who wants rose combs only.

Yours truly,
E. L. Prickett.

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

Howland's Buff Wyandottes and White Houdans

Madison Square and Boston winners. A limited number of White Houdan eggs one dollar apiece.

STUART A. HOWLAND, GRANVILLE, N. Y.



TAFT WHITE ORPINGTONS

[Imported]
Win at Hagerstown and Greater Buffalo. Stock and Eggs for sale. Catalogue free.

Taft Orpington Farm, Collins, N. Y.

NEW BINGHAM

Cor. 11th & Market Streets

European Plan

Philadelphia Pa.



Better Than Ever
Thoroughly Modernized
Remodeled and Equipped
NEW MANAGEMENT
Cafe and Roof Garden
In Connection
Special Club Breakfasts
and Luncheons
Rates—Without Bath, \$1.50
With Bath, \$2.00 and up.
Frank Kimble, Mgr.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

D. W. YOUNG'S STRAIN

Now booking orders for 1000 choice yearling hens at \$1.00 each for September and October delivery.

EDGAR BRIGGS,

Box 31,

PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM

Breeders of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Winners at New York, Boston, Brockton and Attleboro. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. SAART, Manager,

FOXBORO, MASS

MERIHEW'S BUFF LEGHORNS HALF PRICE THIS MONTH

Buy your male birds now. Bred to lay large white eggs. Winners at Madison Square Garden for years.

L. E. MERIHEW,

MARATHON, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE R. AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

600-YEARLING PULLETS, COCKERELS-600

I must reduce my stock of breeding birds and am going to sell at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 birds worth three times the money. Just the right time to get breeders from which to get show birds, for the winter shows. This is your opportunity—grab it while you can. Everything on approval and money back if you do not like it. Baby chicks and mouth old chicks also.

ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON,

Box W,

MORTON, PA.

Sunnybrook Farm White Wyandottes

Win best display at Buffalo, 1914, 1st cock, 3rd, 4th hen, 2nd cockerel, 3rd young pen, 1st old pen. This strain has been winning for years and is reliable. We never had better pens mated. Our COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES are unsurpassed. Four out of five firsts at N. Y. State Fair this season. Utility WHITE LEGHORNS that are heavy layers and have NO BARRON or FOREIGN blood. Eggs that will hatch. Address

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND,

Box W,

EATONTOWN, N. J.

POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

By H. R. Lewis

Poultry Husbandman, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

(Continued from page 706)

inches wide and twenty inches deep, which is laid on tamped cinder or crushed stone, the entire depth of the foundation trench being three feet.

The shed roof type of construction is used with nine-foot studding in front and four and one-half-foot studding in back. All studding and rafters are 2 x 4

hemlock or yellow pine. A 2 x 6 girder runs the length of the building, supporting the rafters and itself being supported every ten feet by 4 x 4 posts, resting on concrete piers. The plates should be made of 2 x 4 material, doubled and joints broken.

All outside walls and roof to be single boarded, preferably of eight or six-inch tongued and grooved yellow pine; white pine can be used, but is much more expensive. The roof and back wall should be covered with a good roofing paper; all joints should be carefully lapped and cemented.

The muslin curtains in the front wall are hinged at the top and can be lifted

NEW JERSEY STATE

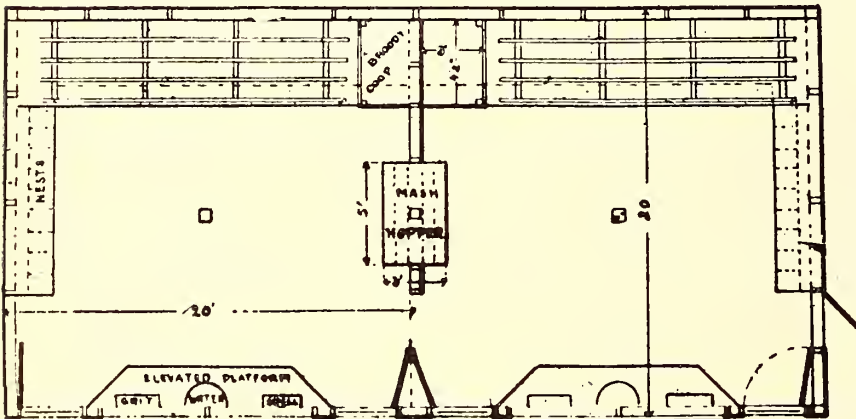
CURTAIN FRONT, INTENSIVE, MULTIPLE UNIT, LAYING HOUSE

SCALE 1" = 4'.

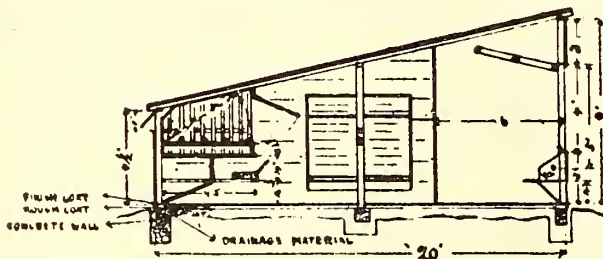
UNIT CAPACITY 20' x 20' = 100 BIRDS.

DESIGNED BY:
POULTRY DEPARTMENT
NEW JERSEY STATE EXPERIMENT STATION.

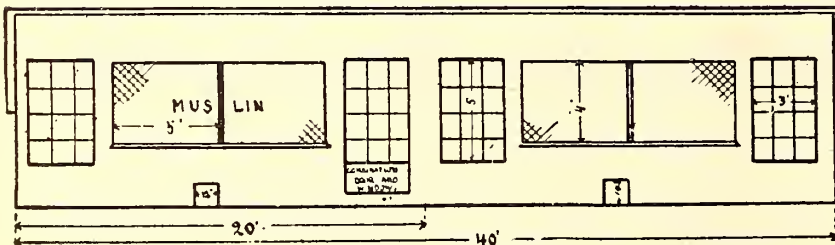
FLOOR PLAN



CROSS-SECTION



FRONT VIEW



Complete description of the above house together with building instructions and bill of materials will be found in the accompanying article.

*** A dime pays for a four months trial subscription to A. P. W. Why not send it to a friend?

SUSSEX

Eggs balance of season from all pens as gathered \$3.00 per 15. Birds \$3.00 up.
CHESTNUT RED FARM, HACKENSACK, N. J.

POULTRY LESSONS FREE

To buyers of Successful Incubators and brooders, Big 1915 book sent free for a postal. Don't buy any incubator till you write to
Des Moines Incubator Co., 627 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

Fogg's S. C. White Leghorns

Write for special prices on breeders and cockerels. We can furnish quality and guarantee satisfaction.
N. V. FOGG, Box W, MT. STERLING, KY.



SUSSEX BLUE ORPINGTONS CAMPINES

Dr. J. H. Prudhomme
Thurmont, Md.

FREE We invite every reader of this paper to test the safe shipping qualities of the *Diamond Egg Box*. Conditions, mention this paper and we will send you on approval a 15 egg size by parcel post, prepaid.

DIAMOND BOX MFG. CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

THE CRIMSON STRAIN
150-Yearling Hens. Good Size and Color, \$1 and \$1.50 each
CHINA HANCHETT, P.O. Verona, GREENWAY, N. Y.

COLORED LEG BANDS

Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green. 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-\$100; 250-\$2.25.

Box 344
N. Third St. CHAS. L. STILES COLUMBUS, OHIO

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Sunnyside S. C. White Leghorns are my hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard 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 Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY
G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.



A BOOK FOR FAMILIES

DISEASES and THEIR CURE

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OVER 300 PAGES, handsomely bound and full of facts in medicine, symptoms and directions for treatment in each case. To close out the edition, will sell copies at 75 cents each, postage paid. Address

DR. O. H. CRANDALL
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HAYNER'S BARRED

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

S. C. R. I. REDS.

Winners wherever shown. Look up our Central Palace winnings, they are interesting. Bred to lay large brown eggs.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

H. W. HAYNER, Prop. JONAS HAYNER, Mgr.
LIVINGSTON, COL. CO., N. Y.

up. The 3 x 5 glass sash are hinged at the side and open, as indicated on the floor plan. One window in each pen should be so constructed that part of the wall will open when desired, thus making a combination door and window. This will greatly facilitate cleaning, filling hoppers, etc., etc., in an extremely long house.

The dropping boards, perches and nests are best arranged on the back wall. The perches being hinged to the wall so that they may be hooked up when cleaning, the nests being darkened by a hinged door in front which may be let down when it is desired to remove the eggs.

The dividing partition between the units is built of boards and extends from the back wall to within six feet of the front wall; the remaining space is left entirely open. This protects the birds from any drafts when on the roosts. When desired, portable light wire partitions may be used to separate the units. A large dry mash hopper should be built into this middle partition. If four or more units are built, it is only necessary to have a hopper in the center of each two units, the other dividing partition being utilized for nesting space. This hopper should be constructed with a wooden cover hinging at the center. There is an elevated platform under the muslin front which provides room for the water fountain and grit and shell hoppers.

When the house is completed concrete floor should be laid, and should consist of three distinct layers. First, a layer of about six to ten inches of cinders or coarse gravel tamped thoroughly to serve for drainage purposes to keep the soil moisture away from the bottom of the floor. Next, a rough coat of concrete, about four inches thick and over this a finish coat of two parts of sand to one of cement troweled smooth and rounded at the corners. Where there is danger of much moisture coming up from below it is advisable to put a layer of tarred building paper between the rough and finish coat of cement. It should be nailed down with flat headed nails, and the heads of the latter should be left sticking out about one-quarter of an inch to hold the top coat.

Such a floor is moisture-proof, rat-proof, vermin-proof, and easily and quickly cleaned.

List of Materials Required and Approximate Cost

- Sills, 6 pieces, 4 x 6 by 20 feet, hemlock.
- Plate, 8 pieces, 2 x 4 by 20 feet, hemlock.
- Posts, 2 pieces, 4 x 4 by 14 feet, hemlock; 2 pieces, 4 x 4 by 18 feet, hemlock.
- Studding, 9 pieces, 2 x 4 by 18 feet, hemlock 4 pieces, 2 x 4 by 14 feet, hemlock.
- Frame for nests and dropping boards, 5 pieces, 2 x 3 by 16 feet, hemlock.
- Eight-inch tongued and grooved yellow pine boards for roof, dropping boards, walls and nests, 2200 square feet.
- 1 x 2 white pine for curtain frames and trim, 200 linear feet.
- 1 x 4 white pine for nests, 100 linear feet.
- One bundle plaster lath for broody coop.
- Nails, 10 lbs., 20 penny wire.
- Nails, 50 lbs., 10 penny wire.

Nails, 20 lbs., 8 penny wire.	
Approximate Cost of Above	\$ 75.54
Roofing paper, 1060 sq. feet or 11 rolls at \$3.....	33.00
Four special sash, 3 x 5 feet, at \$2.00	8.00
Muslin, 8 sq. yd., at 20 cents per yard	1.60
Hardware, as hinges, locks, tacks, hooks and wire.....	4.75
Foundation and floor—	
Cement, 35 bags, at 50 cents....	17.50
Cinders or gravel, 30 yards, at \$1.00	30.00
Sand, 5 yards	7.50
Total cost, not including labor if concrete floor is put in the house and cinders and sand have to be purchased.....	\$177.89
This gives a cost per square foot of floor space of \$.222.	
A cost per running foot of house of \$4.44.	
A cost per bird, allowing 4 sq. feet per bird of \$.888.	
Adding labor to this at one-fourth the cost of material, the total cost is \$222.36 or \$1.11 per bird.	

THE MISSOURI HEN AT THE STATE FAIR

The poultry show at the Missouri State Fair promises to be one of the largest and best held at Sedalia for many years. Uniform coops are furnished free, the premiums are large, and there are to be many educational features in connection with the poultry department which will make it attractive to both the farmer and the fancier. The State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, will put on a miniature model ten-acre poultry farm, and

will distribute bulletins showing just how the farm should be operated to make a living from poultry raising. There will also be a poultry lecture or demonstration each day from eleven to twelve o'clock.

The poultry department will be superintended by the State Poultry Board with a force of experienced poultrymen from the State Poultry Experiment Station, to handle the birds. The work will be done under the direction of T. E. Quisenberry, who is to superintend the poultry show at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The State Poultry Board, through the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, offers \$2.00 additional cash special prizes on each first prize won, where there are three or more entries in the class. The same rules and regulations govern these specials as govern the regular prizes offered by the State Fair. These specials are intended to encourage a good exhibit from Missouri and are limited to Missouri breeders only. The regular prizes are: \$3.00, first; \$2.00 second; and \$1.00, third, on single entries. Pen prizes are: \$5.00, first; \$3.00, second and \$2.00, third.

Judge T. W. Southard, of Kansas City, will make the awards, which insures fair consideration for every bird. For entry blanks and for further information, write E. T. Major, Secretary, Sedalia, Mo., or to T. E. Quisenberry, Mountain Grove, Mo. The dates are September 25th to October 2nd, 1915. Entries close September 23rd.

*** Send A. P. W. to a friend, on trial for four months. A dime will do it.

*** Boys' and Girls' can make big money in their spare time taking subscriptions for A. P. W. Outfit free.

URBAN FARMS Pine Ridge, Buffalo, New York.

Stock and Eggs for sale from our prize winning strains, White Rocks, Black Langshans, Anconas and Black Tailed White Japanese Bantams. Eggs only from Mille Fleurs, Silkies and Tom Barron's best Strain White Leghorns and White Wyandottes.

MATING LIST NOW READY.

SANDS' S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Now booking orders for Pullets for Sept. and October delivery at \$12 to \$18 per dozen. Some fine yearling males and females at bargain prices. All sired by males from high producing dams.

LEROY E. SANDS' POULTRY FARM, Box W. HAWLEY, PA.

TURNER'S R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

made a cleansweep at the great Sanford Maine Show, December 8th to 10th, winning 9 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth and 2 cups. Send for mating list.

EDWARD J. TURNER, Box E, SPRINGVALE, ME.

WHITE ROCKS ANNUAL breeders and surplus hens, cocks and cockerels for sale to make room at \$1.50 up. BARGAINS. SUMMER SALE.

THEO. L. POOLE, BOX F. DEWITT, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BRED-TO-LAY ONLY

HEIGL'S POULTRY FARM, ROCKY RIVER, OHIO

Life Member American Poultry Association

DUTTON'S "NIAGARA STRAIN" OF RHODE ISLAND REDS

I do not buy my winners, I breed them and they have the blood lines to produce winners. 93 birds underribbons at 6 shows in two years. Winning many specials. Have furnished winners for the largest shows. Will have for sale again next fall S. C. and R. C. cockerels and pullets bred from my winners.

E. M. DUTTON, Red Specialist, NEWFANE, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Look at our Record Look at our Record

At the biggest show in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd pens--winning display over all competitors. At the biggest show in New Hampshire, we won every first in our breed; also showed a cockerel that was the best bird in the show.

Do You Want Stock Like This?

We have a surplus stock of cockerels that must be cleaned up at once. Prices from \$3.00 up. We also offer a fine line of R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds for sale.

Rosemont Farm,

Nashua, N. H.

"AS OTHERS SEE US"

The following letters are inspiring as well as encouraging. We thoroughly appreciate the thoughtfulness of our friends and readers, who have been so kind as to write commending our efforts in publishing a poultry paper that is both helpful and interesting.

Brimful of Best Subject Matter

"Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 14, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"Allow me first to congratulate you on your May issue. It is certainly a model in mechanical execution and brimful of the very best subject matter, which certainly must be interesting to your readers.
"Yours respectfully,
"E. E. Richards".

Very Much Improved

"Bloomfield, N. J., June 18, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"The World as it now appears is surely very much improved and gives me much the same impression that comes when a change of rations starts a bird to growing again, putting on size and improved plumage after supposing it had reached its maximum. Whatever 'new rations' are being fed to your printing, editorial, and art departments, they are certainly all to the good.
"Yours very truly,
"Harvey C. Wood".

A Word of Appreciation From a Friend

"South Bend, Ind., June 1, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"I want to congratulate you on the splendid appearance of A. P. W. and also upon the decidedly progressive policy that you intend to pursue in your publication, so far as your articles, etc., are concerned.
"Your circulation and advertising cannot help but increase almost automatically, if you carry out the policy you have outlined.
"This is just a word of appreciation from one of your friends.
"Sincerely yours,
"Frank E. Hering".

Popularity Sure to Increase

"Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"I have just received a copy of the World and it is fine. It has in one issue taken its place in the clean cut attraction column. If you keep on in this way, you are sure to increase the popularity of the paper.
"Yours truly,
"L. D. Howell"

Congratulations From a Wisconsin Breeder

"Waterford, Wisc., June 10, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"I want to congratulate the entire staff of the World on the appearance of the May issue. It certainly was high class and appealed strongly to me along every line. It had the type, style and finish we admire in poultry journals as well as on individual birds. Am looking forward with interest to receiving the June issue.
"Very truly yours,
"H. W. Halbach".

Is Interesting and Instructive

"Freneau, N. J., June 7, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"The May issue of the A. P. W. is really a great credit to all concerned. It is certainly gotten up in a very attractive manner and the reading matter is all interesting and most instructive. I believe that the change in the make-up, etc., will

greatly enhance the value of the A. P. W.

"Wishing you great success and with all good regards, I am
"Yours very truly,
"J. C. Punderford".

All One Can Ask

"Alcester, So. Dakota, July 21, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"Your paper is all any one can ask, and the only suggestion I have to offer is I would like to see that you give us one whole page per month known as the comic cartoon section or department, showing the leading breeders feeding their roosters and running for A. P. A. jobs, etc., etc.
"Yours very truly,
"I. M. Asbjeld".

Good Words From California

"San Francisco, Cal., May 19, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"I wish to congratulate you upon the May issue of the A. P. W. I think it is one of the best and most practical numbers that has been issued by any journal for some time.
"We appreciate the publicity which you are giving the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show.
"Very truly yours,
"T. E. Quisenberry".

F. Bliss Carpenter, Associate Editor in the June Number of Poultry Item Writes

"Not to hold up the May 'A. P. W.' as an example of the best in poultry journalism and to offer the heartiest kind of commendation and congratulation to Editor Curtis and his associates Messrs. Denny, Wolford and Schilling, would be to lay oneself open to the charge of not recognizing a good thing when one saw it. The new cover design, the artistic departmental and special article headings, the high mechanical excellence of the magazine all bespeak thought, great care and the expenditure of considerable money in the production. The subject matter of the regular and special contributions carries a strong appeal to every class of workers in the industry because of the varied subjects discussed, the evident authoritative information given and the prominence and real ability of a majority of the writers. If A. P. W. keeps up the pace set by this 'merry May' number and continues to improve, some erstwhile 'leaders' in the field must soon make a careful inspection of their laurels".

Improved and Truly Interesting

"Mountain Grove, Mo., July 16, 1915.
"American Poultry World:
"I want to congratulate you on the improved make-up and truly interesting A. P. W.
"With best wishes,
"Very truly yours,
"Fred. Crosby".

ALMENDINGERS R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Have won at Buffalo, among other prizes 1st cockerel for the past four years in competition with the best birds in America. Enough said, if you want choice birds or eggs for hatching.

A. ALMENDINGER, 61 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

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 62 Racine, Wis.

GET MORE EGGS
Twice as many by feeding green cut bone
MANN'S BONE CUTTER 10 Days Free Trial
No money in advance. Cat'g free.
F. W. Mann Co., Box 355 Millford, Mass.

"Eclipse" White Wyandottes Send for catalogue and mating list. Good utility cockerels \$2 to \$10. Your satisfaction means my success.

O. L. HILL, Box 227, SHELBURN, IND.
RAVEN BLACK STRAIN, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
At the South Bend Show, January 10th.
Some FINE COCKERELS For Sale.
JAMES S. KEATING, MCGRAW, N. Y.
Formerly Mishawaka, Ind.

R. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively
WINNERS at all leading shows in America. Have won more 1st and 2nd at Madison Square Garden than any other exhibitor or breeder. Show and breeding stock for sale.
Mention A. P. W. T. A. MCKITTRICK, Hudson, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES
BOSTON WINNERS
Best winter egg record at Storrs Egg Contest 1914-15. Reduced prices May 1st.
DR. N. W. SANBORN, 424 South Rd., HOLDEN, MASS.

Ondawa Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Win prizes and Lay eggs. Eggs and Chicks from high class pedigree birds bred from trapnapped hens at reasonable prices. Choice stock always for sale.
L. T. McLEAN, Ondawa Farm, Box 60, SHUSHAN, N. Y.

Prairie State Portable Hover
Here is a quickly portable hover that has made good among thousands of critical buyers. Constructed of galvanized steel, light in weight, heavily insulated, economical in oil consumption.
Adapted to any brooder house.
A complete equipment at low cost.
Built to satisfy the demand for a dependable practical brooder.
Price \$8.50. Write for Catalog.
Prairie State Incubator Co.
202 MAIN STREET, HOMER CITY, PA.

The PARAMOUNT Colony Brooder
SOLVES THE BROODER PROBLEM.
A new and original idea in Colony Brooders. Provides fresh air at all times without the possibility of poisonous gases or oil fumes entering brooding room. **The Paramount** is distinctive in its performances and is the brooder that produces the good results that make for success. Full information on request. Write us today.
Northeast Mfg. Co. Box 63A Albany, N. Y.



BLACK SPANISH

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

R. A. ROWAN,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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.

CITY WAGE SERVICE OR COUNTRY FREEDOM?

By Editor of A. P. W.—Part II.

(Continued from page 708)

Helen, we quote the following reading matter, which is "set into" the half-tone plate Fig. 4 near the top, as same is published on pages 8 and 9 of the St. Helen's Company booklet:

"Here You May Find Comfort and Prosperity, a Good Living, and More, For Your Declining Years

"Come to St. Helen, select your five-acre poultry farm and let us help you get started with a home of your own on land of your own. No one can take it away from you. It will furnish you with a good living. The land will increase in value. You will be your own boss, free from the noise and bustle of the city. You and your family will be healthier and happier, and you will be delighted with this beautiful country, with its trees and its lakes and its fertile soil. You and your family will be free from the vices and bad environs of city life. Your children will not be attracted to toil in factories. Their characters will be influenced and normally matured by the pure air and the big freedom of the open country."

We have gone into this question of location and of actual soil value, at some length doing so in justice to the St Helen Development Company. In other words, we are proceeding on the theory that this proposition possesses genuine merit and that the men in charge of it are working on legitimate lines. Such being the case, it would be unjust for us to treat the proposition lightly or to reflect unfairly on the enterprise as a whole, even if there are details about it that appear to be overdone in the descriptive matter, or that do not appeal to us as being practical.

Depend Largely On Egg Production

Certain it is that this sixteen-page booklet contains interesting and more or less convincing material. For example, we quote the following tabulation from page 10, setting forth certain increases in the market prices of poultry and eggs in 1913, compared with 1900, as recorded by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, also increases in the market prices of strictly fresh eggs in five leading cities of date September 15, 1912, as compared with October 15, 1913:

"Prices of eggs in Detroit, Sept. 15, 1912, 30c per dozen; Oct. 15, 1913, 37c per dozen.

"Prices of eggs in Buffalo, Sept. 15, 1912, 35c per dozen; Oct. 15, 1913, 45c per dozen."

On page 12 of the booklet there are further statistics of interest, purporting to be quoted from U. S. Government census reports. They set forth the remarkable increase in egg production for the United States during the ten years ending with June 30, 1909, for the entire country, also for the State of Michigan. Following are these statistics:

"U. S. Government Statistics on Eggs and Poultry for the Entire United States,

	1899	1909	10 Year Increase P. C.
"Egg production, dozen.....	1,293,622,433	1,591,311,571	23%
"Value of eggs produced.....	\$ 144,240,541	\$ 306,688,960	112%

"Government Statistics on Eggs and Poultry for the State of Michigan

	1899	1909
"Eggs produced in Mich., dozens.....	54,318,410	59,915,851
"Value of Michigan eggs	\$ 6,104,462	\$11,734,799
"Fowls raised	\$ 6,191,440	\$12,877,537

"Market Prices of Eggs and Poultry

"The Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, on page 138, shows the price of dressed chickens in the central west to be almost double in 1913 what they sold for in 1900.

"Eggs were 85 per cent. higher in 1913 than they were in 1900.

"The prices below show the increase in the price of eggs in various cities in thirteen months:

"Prices of eggs in Chicago, Sept. 15, 1912, 30c per dozen; Oct. 15, 1913, 45c per dozen.

"Prices of eggs in New York, Sept. 15, 1912, 45c per dozen; Oct. 15, 1913, 56c per dozen.

"Prices of eggs in Cleveland, Sept. 15, 1912, 37c per dozen; Oct. 15, 1913, 50c per dozen.

It is to the credit of the promoters of this St Helen real estate-development and co-operative movement that they, in their printed matter, take up and consider the vital problem (vital to settlers) of how they—the promoters—believe that an annual income of \$2,000 or such a matter can be secured from five acres of land and a membership in the St Helen Co-operative Poultry Association. Here is the way they meet this problem in the sixteen-page booklet:

"\$1,700 Profits From \$1,000 Investment.

"Prospective members will be anxious to know as to anticipated profits from each five-acre farm. Briefly analyzed, the investment for land, 500 laying hens and housing for the chickens would be about \$1,000.00.

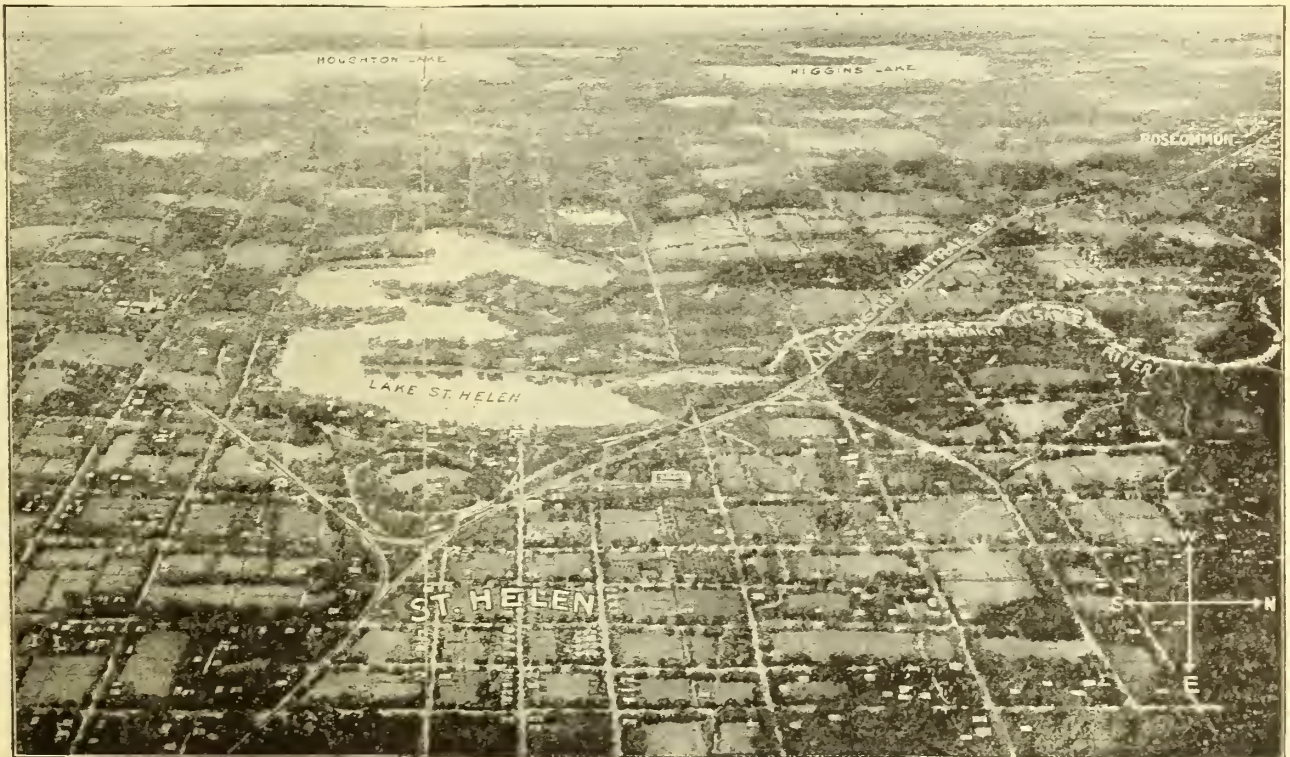


Fig. 3.—Reproduction of 8 x 15-inch illustration which extends across pages 8 and 9 of booklet of the St. Helen Development Company, under which illustration, in booklet, is this wording: "Contemplative bird's-eye view of St. Helen, Michigan, and vicinity, showing the development work now being carried on around St. Helen, by the St. Helen Development Company".

"In the house building problem, the Association is only indirectly interested, inasmuch as it contributes to the pleasure and contentment of its members. A house of four rooms may be built for \$400.00, and from that point it may go as high as the pocketbook of the member will warrant.

"The 500 laying hens should produce, at a very low calculation, twelve dozen eggs each for the laying season, which should sell for an average price of 35c per dozen, which would credit each bird with \$4.20 or a total of \$2,100.00. To some this may seem high, but remember that these eggs are from properly housed, grain-fed chickens, not from barnyard fowls living on the manure pile. You are not competing with ordinary store eggs, which are not strictly fresh. Hotels like the Blackstone, La Salle, Sherman House, Congress and Auditorium, in Chicago and New York and other cities, besides many families, pay from 10c to 25c per dozen more for the best fresh eggs than they do for barnyard eggs, which cannot be relied upon.

"The Association advises keeping the birds only one laying season, so you then have 500 hens to dispose of as roasters at an average price of \$1.00 each, or a total of \$500.00.

"This gives you a maximum total earning of \$2,600.

"The expense would run about \$500.00 for feed. Deduct 5 per cent. for loss on the total, or \$130, and about 10 per cent., or \$260, Association charges for marketing and collecting, a total to be deducted of \$890.00.

"The figures show a net earning, not counting labor, of \$1,710.00 for each 500 hens. Association experts claim that these figures are as near right as it is possible to estimate. Some members, with extra care, may increase this earning; others may make poorer showings.

"When utilized to its full capacity of 3,000 hens each five-acre tract is capable of an annual earning of from \$3,000 to \$10,000. Others are doing it

and you can if you will give the business the necessary energy and intelligence."

To expect to dispose of White Leghorn hens "as roasters at an average price of \$1.00 each", is probably a bit strong. It may be questioned also whether or not the eggs from these hens can be sold the year around in the central west "for an average price of 35c per dozen". Yet both these figures are moderate, as compared with what might be looked for in a booklet of this kind. All members of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association are expected, in fact required—so the booklet states—to keep White Leghorn fowls, thus insuring a uniform product, provided they want their eggs and fowls marketed by the association. It is fair to say that in case \$1.00 per head should prove to be a somewhat high price for twelve to fifteen-months' old Leghorns which are marketed as dressed poultry, it is more than likely that a large number of these fowls can be sold as layers or for breeding purposes at better than a dollar apiece—perhaps at \$15.00 to \$18.00 per dozen. This would depend on the outlet and the number of fowls to be offered each season.

They Invite People to Come and See.
 Pages 14 and 15 of the booklet of the St. Helen Development Company are devoted to strong appeals to readers of the booklet to visit St. Helen, pick out a five to ten acre tract, in the 5000-acre section of land under development as a combination poultry and fruit growing community and to arrange for the purchase of same and the erection thereon of a residence, poultry buildings, fences,

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

We have the birds to help strengthen your flock.

For prices and descriptions write

GEO. W. WHITE, HAMILTON, MD.

White Wyandottes and Anconas

Eggs & Chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed in every transaction
LONE OAK POULTRY YARDS,

E. B. Peck, Prop., 21 Chestnut St., BATAVIA, N.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

For Choice Stock Write

HORACE HAVEMEYER, STAMFORD, CONN.

ORCHARD FARM REDS

Look up our complete winnings at Pittsburgh and Madison Square Garden and write at once for mating list.

ORCHARD FARM, Noroton Heights, Conn.


American Brooder Stoves

FREE CATALOGUE

American Brooder Stove Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Belle City Now 21 Times World's

Champion Incubator
 Get the story. My new free book money making "Hatching Facts" tells everything. Write for it. Get all the facts, proofs and my money-back guaranty. My low price will surprise you. Jim Rohan, Pres.
 Belle City Incubator Co., Box 117 Racine, Wisconsin



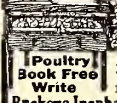
POULTRY BAND FREE



PATENT APPLIED FOR
 Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on seven colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100.
BOURNE MANUFACTURING CO.,
 234 Howard St., Dept. W MELROSE, MASS.

Try "The BUCKEYE"

40 days trial with absolute guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg. 1100 dealers. Low as \$7.50 anywhere east of the Rockies and North of Texas. Slightly higher in the west. Six sizes 60 to 600 eggs. Write for big catalog and dealer's name.
Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave. Springfield, O.



Your Prize Winners Your Egg Layers

Must be kept growing. They need and must have the proper egg, bone, muscle and feather developing feeds.

ORR'S POULTRY FEEDS are noted for their purity and freshness, are the ideal feeds for the growing chick, moulting or laying fowl. **The Utmost in Poultry Feeds.** Send for circular and price list.
WM. ORR & SONS, Box 2, ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.

A Winning Combination
American Poultry World
 and
Everybody's Poultry Magazine
 Both One Year for 75c.
 Or better still we will send you the above two papers together with your own selection of any 50 cent Poultry Journal published in the United States.
The Three One Year for \$1.00
 Don't delay. Send today, this great offer may not appear again.
 (Canadian subscribers add 25c additional for each paper wanted.)
 Address All Orders.
AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD
 BUFFALO, N. Y.

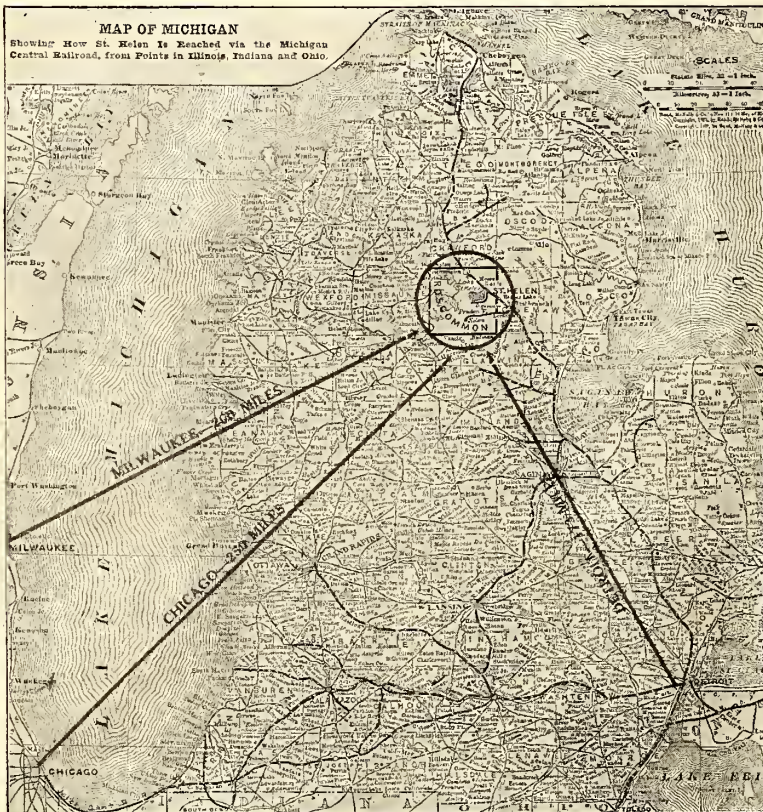


Fig. 4.—Reproduction of map on page 16 of booklet of the St. Helen Development Company: Shows where village is in Roscommon county, 200 miles distant from Milwaukee, 250 miles from Chicago and 175 miles from Detroit "as the Crow flies".

etc. We believe that the following quotations from these pages will be of interest to numerous A. P. W. readers:

Under the heading, "You Back Yard Chicken Lovers", appear the three following paragraphs:

"You men and women who keep a few chickens in the back of a city lot are losing most of the pleasure and



Fig. 5: "You can own a home like this with little effort".

nearly all of the profit, by not going into the raising of chickens as a business enterprise.

"Instead of having a few dozen hens cooped up in a small yard, come to St. Helen, where on a five-acre tract, you can raise thousands of chickens with very little more care and attention, and profits enough to keep you as long as you live.

"Many men and women who want to bring up their families in the country are sticking to the city until they can find a way to make as much or more money than they make in the cities."

Under the heading "St. Helen Wants Workers", the following statements are made:

"It is not our intention to paint a more beautiful picture, nor to make Egg Farming more alluring than the facts warrant. Indeed, in advising with settlers, we shall discourage, as we have always done, those who by temperament, or financial condition, are, in our opinion, unfitted to profitably engage in such an enterprise.

"In securing settlers at St. Helen, we wish to emphasize the fact that we do not wish to advise any one to move to St. Helen unless they are able to sustain themselves until the returns begin to come back. We want permanent settlers with determination and ability to bring about a happy result, and we shall do everything possible to assist them by expert advice in profitable poultry culture.

"Egg farming, as a business, pays if you make it pay, as in any other walk of life, and the earnest man or woman who delves deep enough into the question will be able to decide whether or not it is a suitable occupation, offering sufficient profit for the employment of the time and money required."

The final appeal, so far as this sixteen-page booklet is concerned, is made on page 15, under the heading, "What Does the Future Hold For You? This is Your Individual Problem. You Must Solve it Yourself". From this page the following quotations are made:

"If you belong to the large army of people now facing their fiftieth, or even their fortieth year, without a competence, it is now time to stop, consider and provide for the years to come. Shall it be to continue at a fair salary, with a monthly pittance put in the savings bank, the interest on which would not keep you when you

are sixty years old, or shall it be a freedom from wage slavery, a freedom open to you now by owning a plot of land with a flock of chickens, a cow, a few pigs, a vegetable garden, and a fruit orchard, all of which combined will forever keep you from want; perhaps make you rich through the increase which you may bring about.

"Will you, while yet young and able to strike out for yourself, make that one move which will untie the cords that have bound men and women to work for others all their lives, at starvation wages?"

"Will you now pause and consider the duty you owe yourself, as a free born citizen, the duty to your family and children, to provide them with a competence? Will you not resolve that today will mark the beginning of your emancipation from the position as servant and become master of your own fortune?"

"You can win on the land if you but have the will and determination to work for yourself, as hard as you work for others; but you must make a beginning, and the sooner the better. Let it be today.

"As fast as you earn money in the city, it is taken away from you by the landlord, the grocer, the butcher, the milkman, the clothier and the dry-goods man. Why not be your own landlord, produce your own food supply in the country where people are respected more for their character than for their clothes?"

"If you never have owned a home of your own on land of your own, you really never have experienced the real joy of life.

"The man who must depend on his wages has no real feeling of security. If he has a poultry farm to fall back on, which will provide him with a living, he can tell the boss to go hang.

"The country is the place to bring up your children. Keep them close to the land and they will be far better off, morally and financially, when they

grow to manhood and womanhood."

Quite appealing, isn't it? Also partly overdone. Just the same, the writer of this booklet "knows human nature", so

Bean's Columbian Rocks Win.

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

F. G. BEAN, COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA.

FERNBROOK FARM
White Wyandottes, Fawn Runner and Pekin Ducks win at Boston, 1915. Breeding Stock, Eggs, Baby Chicks.

FERNBROOK FARM,
A. G. Bouck, Mgr. Menands Road, Albany, N. Y.

Old Trusty Incubator
Still Less than \$10
600,000 in use. Write for free book.
M. M. JOHNSON CO.
Clay Center, - - Nebraska

The MacKay Colony Brooder

The original coal burning, self-regulating colony brooder. Used successfully by hundreds of successful poultry raisers.

The MacKay Colony Brooder is made in two styles, to meet the requirements of both the large and small grower. Get our free circular and learn more about this modern brooding method.

Mackay Colony Brooder Co., Bordentown, N. J.

JERSEY GRIT FOR POULTRY

FOUR IN ONE

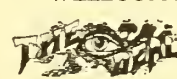
VITALIZER, SHELL MAKER, TISSUE BUILDER, HEALTH TOXINE

Used by over 80,000 Poultry Raisers. Over One Million Bags sold in 1914. 300 lbs. for One Dollar. Send for Samples and Analysis.

ARTHUR W. BISHOP, PATERSON, N. J.

A MILLION HENS USE

WELLCOME'S FAMOUS



T R A P N E S T

Shows Which Hen Laid The Egg.

New Principle 100 Per Cent. Efficient

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

Write NOW for prices and proof.

SUSSEX

All Varieties

SUSSEX

Eggs and stock for sale at all times. If you want a money maker and the finest table fowl known to mankind try the Sussex.

RED JACKET POULTRY FARM, W. M. Patteson,

PENN YAN, N. Y.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS

RHODE ISLAND REDS (Both Combs)

BARRED ROCKS

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Summer Sale of Breeds.

Illustrated Catalogue and Bargain List FREE.

RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,

RIVERDALE, N. J.

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



"America's Championship Winning."

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

At Madison Square Garden, Feb., 1915, in the hottest competition seen in years, won first, second, third and fifth cocks, first pullet, first pen, and gold special for Best Display in class. Eggs and stock for sale. Shipped safely any distance. Utility and exhibition strongly combined.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Williams Bros., Fullerton, Calif.

J. C. WILLIAMS, Prop.

C. B. BROWN, Supt.

to speak, and also understands quite well how a great number of earnest men and women, notably dwellers in cities, FEEL ABOUT THE OPEN COUNTRY and how ardently they yearn, not for mere "breathing spots" in cities called parks, but for the open country, out under the broad, blue skies, where they can get close to Mother Earth, can obtain direct from her hands the bulk of their living and become really independent.

It appears that the president of the St. Helen Development Company did not write this booklet at least not all of it.



Fig. 6: "Typical poultry tract at St. Helen planted to apple and cherry trees and raspberry bushes".

Evidently the personal letter that is published on page 2 of the booklet was written by Mr. Carter—and it is a good letter—while the balance of the reading matter was prepared by the M. B. Hilly Advertising Agency, Chicago. At the bottom of the sixteenth page of the booklet, in small type, underneath the railroad map of part of the state of Michigan as reproduced herewith—Fig. 4—is this wording, "Written and printed by M. B. Hilly Advertising Agency, Chicago." In last month's issue we published several paragraphs from President Carter's "Personal Letter," as same appears on page 2 of the booklet.

When advertising agencies or professional advertisement writers take hold of a job of this kind, the man or men responsible for the enterprise need to be sharply on the lookout! Professional advertisement writers are quite prone to over-state things. Often they seem to believe strongly in an appeal to human frailties and prejudices—also in exaggeration. Part of their professional training seems to be summed up in the words, "make a case of it and get the coin."

This is not at all surprising. There are notable exceptions, as a matter of course, but, frankly, we should not want to be placed in the position of being held responsible for the average style of so-called "dope" that is put out by professional writers of advertisements. Many of them do good work—excellent work; but where men are able to write their own advertisements and to put in to them facts and statements based on personal knowledge and experience, this course is much to be preferred, as we believe.

It takes a peculiar type of talent or genius to make a high-class advertisement writer. The same is true of all forms of sales literature, including circular letters, etc. Not only should facts

be dealt in—STRICT FACTS—but the writer of an advertisement, of a circular, of a catalogue or of a circular letter, ought to be at least a fair logician. He ought not to be foolish enough to claim that two and two make five, or that some superhuman power can produce a two-year-old colt in a minute. Human beings are well acquainted with ordinary human standards and their intellects persist in working on that basis. Not to appeal to them on such a basis is a mistake. Without a common understanding of twelve inches to the foot, of three feet to the yard, of sixteen

ounces to the pound, of the world-wide multiplication table, etc. we could not get very far—at least not as readers of printed matter of any form or character.

The foregoing remarks relate to some of the "contents" of the sixteen-page booklet of the St. Helen Development Company, notably several sentences have been reproduced from page 15, and they apply also to two or three

worst ones) that occur in the letter of date March 8th, 1915, that was addressed by the St. Helen Development Company to Franklane L. Sewell, inviting him to invest in a five-acre poultry and fruit-growing farm at St. Helen and to move there and become a settler. This letter is signed by G. C. Aldrich, "sales manager" of the St. Helen Development Company, was mailed from the Chicago offices of the company and we publish it in full herewith:

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

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS **BLACK WYANDOTTES**
RUNNER and COL. MUSCOVY DUCKS
Winners 1914 Hagerstown, Cleveland, Brockton, Syracuse and Williamsport. Grand stock for breeding and exhibition for sale. Best eggs \$2 per set. **LOUIS H. PERRY, R. No. 7, CLAY, N. Y.**

THE COAST LINE TO MACKINAC
DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, TOLEDO, PT. HURON, ALPENA, ST. IGNACE.

A LAKE TRIP FOR REST AND RECREATION

Have a real vacation on the Great Lakes, the most enjoyable and economical outing in America. The cool lake breezes, the ever changing scenes along the shore, and the luxurious steamers of the D. & C. Line are positive guarantees that you will enjoy every minute of your trip, and return home refreshed and glad you went.

Daily service between Detroit and Cleveland and Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly from Toledo and Detroit to Mackinac Island and way ports; two trips weekly, special steamer, Cleveland to Mackinac Island, no stops enroute except Detroit and Alpena; special day trips between Detroit and Cleveland during July and August; daily service between Toledo and Put-In-Bay.

RAILROAD TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION on D. & C. Steamers between Detroit and Buffalo or Detroit and Cleveland either direction.

Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet and Great Lakes map. Address L. G. Lewis, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

PHILIP H. McMILLAN, PRES.
A. A. SCHANTZ, VICE-PRES. & GENL. MGR.
DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.

*** A dime pays for a four months trial subscription to A. P. W. Why not send it to a friend?

Schenley Heights Poultry Farm **RHODE ISLAND REDS** **World's Largest Breeders of Both Combs**
Baby Chicks For Sale. Eggs after May 15th at Half Price.

1202 Commonwealth Bldg., Box 2, Pittsburgh, Pa

BUFF WYANDOTTES **YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE**
UTILITY AND FANCY
We won A. P. A. Grand Prize Medal for Best in American class at last New York, Palace Show.
THEODORE S. HEWKE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

BOWN'S BIG THREE

COLUMBIAN ROCKS After a most successful breeding season I am now prepared to quote attractive prices on birds used in my breeding pens.
COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS
WHITE FAVEROLLES I am also booking orders for choice cockerels and pullets for exhibition purposes. Order now and get the benefit of my early selections.
LEW H. BOWN, Box W, EAST AURORA, N. Y.



FIRST PRIZE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK
CREATED BY THE S.P.A. NOVEMBER 1913
CREED AND BRED BY THE MOORE BROS.

MOORE BROS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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

"You can win with our Strain"

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

"Chicago Office, 145 N. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill., March 8th, 1915.

"Mr. Franklane L. Sewell,
Niles, Mich.

"Dear Sir:

"Enclosed you will find booklet and circular matter, describing and outlining our co-operative plan of intensified Poultry and Egg culture as con-

ed laying stock and from one of the best strains in the United States. Third: A free membership in the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association, actually worth much more to you in dollars and cents, than what you pay for the land. All this for only \$500, with over four years to pay.

"You can take possession of and move on your tract, any time you desire, after you have made your first payment. This rule applies to all, regardless of which of our various plans of payment they may have selected. The 1,000 chickens are given you as soon as you have housing facilities for them.

"One other VERY IMPORTANT feature for you to consider, is the saving effected in obtaining all building material, supplies, etc., that you need for your dwelling, coops and other improvements, at actual wholesale cost with no profit whatsoever added. This means that \$600 will pay for improvements that ordinarily, in the regular way, would cost you at least \$1,000.00

—\$100.00 cash saved right here, almost enough to pay for your tract. The same proportionate saving will apply on almost everything you will require for the running of your business. The grand total of what you will save each year by purchasing at strictly wholesale prices through the Association, will support your family.

"Our tracts are selling rapidly; new settlers are steadily coming in, and you must decide quickly if you want to obtain a choice location. You should make your selection NOW. If impossible for you to visit the property at the present time, take advantage of our special offer and let us reserve for you a very desirable five-acre tract which we have marked on the enclosed map.

"This is a fine piece of land, level, near to town and one of the best unsold. To reserve it, until you can spare the time to go and see it, it is only necessary for you to fill out the application we enclose and mail it to us with money order for \$10.00. Then you have six months in which to go up and look it over, and then if you are not absolutely satisfied, we will either change for any tract unsold or refund the money you paid us and cancel your contract.

"By this plan you are safeguarded on all money invested and fully protected by our guaranteed clause in the contract we will send you. For your own best interest, don't overlook the great advantage that will accrue to



Fig. 8. "Land lookers' excursion train arriving at St. Helen".

ducted under the auspices of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association at St. Helen, Mich.

"Read the booklet over thoroughly, and carefully consider every detail and phase of our proposition. Weigh thoughtfully in your mind the business opportunity we offer you, where you can, by the investment of a few hundred dollars, secure for yourself a business of your own, in an industry that will forever provide you with a competence, and enable you to enjoy many luxuries that may now be out of your reach.

"It is an opportunity to permanently relieve you from all the care and worry incidental to the strenuous life of the wage earner. Few of us get anywhere working on a salary. The present high cost of living consumes the little income we have and leaves nothing to hope for in the future. A life of constant drudgery is not a pleasant prospect to contemplate, and that is really about all the average salaried man can look forward to.

"The Egg and Poultry business is a very profitable one; it thrives and flourishes when other lines are stagnant; it is not dependent on seasons, weather, conditions or whims; panics do not perceptibly affect it; it is a spot cash business; you turn your capital constantly. Intelligently and conservatively managed, it produces a steady income every day in the year.

"We propose to make St. Helen one of the largest poultry and egg centers of the world. Our facilities for doing this are ideal: high dry, sandy soil, an abundance of pure, fresh water; just the climate we need to raise healthy, hardy, active fowls, and a nearby market. The cities of Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit consume over two billion eggs per year. This gives us a field that we can develop cheaply and that will take, at top prices, all the eggs and poultry we can produce for years to come.

"The real strength of our enterprise, however, is its co-operative feature. Co-operation means success, absolutely—beyond all question. It has never failed in any line of business where it has been fairly tried. Each individual member, under our plan, is a working, powerful unit in an Association which will represent, when complete, a responsibility of over one million dollars. It will represent an active working capital of this amount and more. You know the power of capital—what it can accomplish in the mercantile field when intelligently used.

"You certainly get, right at the start, full value for your money, with the measure heaped up to overflowing. First: (5) Five acres of choice, level land, peculiarly well suited for poultry and egg farming and also fine for diversified trucking, as well. Second: 1,000 newly hatched Single Comb White Leghorn chickens, of carefully select-

GET — INTO — A — NEW — RUT AND SHOW YOUR BIRDS AT THE FALL FAIRS ALLENTOWN FAIR

"Noted for the way it does things and the things it does"

SEPTEMBER 21-22-23-24, 1915

Has annually one of the largest and best poultry shows held in America. Held in two large, exclusive poultry show buildings that have light and ventilation equal to outdoors and fully equipped with new, Empire coops.

Over \$5,000 offered in prize monies, with absolutely no favoritism and birds handled by old experienced employees.

Try Allentown this year and prove these good and unusual things for yourself. For Premium List write H. B. Schall, General Secretary, Allentown, Pa. Address all other correspondence to

RUDOLPH SWEISSFURTH,
Supt. Pigeons

W. THEO. WITTMAN
Supt. Poultry

New York State Fair Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 13th to 18th, 1915

"BETTER THAN EVER"

Plan to send your birds to the premier Fall show of All America. Because—

We have the finest exhibition poultry building in the country. Empire cages are used in all departments. Syracuse is centrally located and in easy access from all points. Your birds will be passed upon by Judges of national reputation. Your birds will be cared for by competent assistants in charge. The winnings you make at Syracuse will be second to none. An early fall winning at Syracuse places you in a position to bid for the early fall trade. Thousands of interested people from all parts of the land will view your birds daily. Your prize money is guaranteed by the State of New York. You owe it to yourself to write for premium list to this big Fall event where a winning will mean much towards your success. We offer \$3, \$2, \$1 on the single classes in popular varieties with a small entry fee of 50c. We offer \$5, \$3, \$2 on both old and young pens with a small entry fee of \$1.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE REGULAR PRIZE MONEY WE OFFER \$1300 IN CASH FOR BEST DISPLAYS IN THE VARIOUS VARIETIES. HANDSOME SILVER CUPS GALORE Premium list now ready. Entries close August 23rd.

S. C. SHAVER, Sec'y.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

W. H. MANNING, Supt.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

you by acting at once. Fill out and send us enclosed application today.

"Yours truly,
"ST. HELEN DEVELOPMENT CO.,
GCA-AL
"G. C. Aldrich,
"Sales-Manager."

The man who wrote the fourth paragraph in this letter, as signed by Mr. Aldrich, is not well informed about the poultry business—that is certain. To say that it "thrives and flourishes when other lines are stagnant," is bad enough, but to state that it "is not dependent on seasons", nor on "weather", and that "panics" do not perceptibly affect it", is far worse.

Another paragraph that will not stand inspection is the sixth, wherein we are told "co-operation means success, absolutely—beyond all question." How fine that would be if it were true! In this life there are mighty few things that are "absolutely" sure, "beyond all question." Death and taxes are said to be about the only two things that belong in that category. Of course this general claim about co-operation is not true, at least not "absolutely—beyond all question". Mr. Aldrich, or some one else connected with the St. Helen Development Company, should be able to write a far better letter than the one published herewith—so it seems to us. For example, it would help this letter decidedly if paragraphs three, four and six were entirely omitted.

Accompanying the letter to Mr. Sewell was an 8½ x 15-inch sheet of paper, on one side of which is an outline diagram of Lake St. Helen, of the village of St. Helen and of several thousand acres of land laid out in five-acre tracts around the lake and on all sides of the village, said outline bearing this title: "Plat of Five-acre Poultry and Egg Farms at St. Helen, Mich."

It was on this plat that lot 118, in Section 28, was indicated by pencil as a desirable one for Mr. Sewell to buy and settle on. On the opposite side of this sheet is printed the "special offer" or offers being made by Mr. Carter and associates at that time (March, 1915), which circular, in fairness to the St. Helen Development Company, is published herewith IN FULL, as follows:

"WILL YOU SAVE \$10.00 PER MONTH IF ASSURED A YEARLY INCOME OF \$2,000?"

"You Can Make This Amount on a St. Helen Poultry Farm With the Assistance of the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association"

"An association incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, is purely co-operative and organized for the mutual advantage of each member. Each member can own only one share of stock and have but one vote regardless of what his land holdings may be. In this way all members are on an equality basis.

"WHAT WE GIVE FOR ONLY \$500.00. (A Few Extra Choice Locations at From \$50.00 to \$100.00 More Than This)"

"Five acres of choice land, which because of its location, surroundings and environments is worth many times \$500.00. One membership in the St. Helen Co-operative Poultry Association (approximate value to each member, \$500.00 per annum and over).

"1,000 PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YOUNG CHICKENS FREE, Which Would Cost You, If Bought in the Regular Way, \$200 or More"

"Remember, the land, the chickens and the membership will all be delivered

to each purchaser, even though the contract provides for only the payment of \$10 cash and a monthly payment of \$10 until the total amount is paid. Ten per cent, discount allowed on all cash paid in excess of the \$50.

"The Above Remarkable Offer for Only a Limited Period and May be Withdrawn Any Day"

"You should, therefore, decide at once. If you cannot come to St. Helen at once to select your own tract, then you should accept our offer to select a tract for you, with the positive guarantee that you will be pleased or your money will be refunded. The contract issued to you will contain the following paragraph:

"IT IS SPECIFICALLY AGREED, that if said party of the second part has entered into this contract without examination of said land, then said party shall have the right to examine said land, within six months from date of this contract, and that after such examination, if not perfectly satisfied with said land and conditions of this contract, then all money paid on said contract shall be refunded and contract cancelled."

"It will be seen from this, that every care has been taken to protect the interests of the purchaser.

"Terms and Conditions of Payment for the Land Only"

"We have arranged different plans of purchase to meet the various circumstances of those who wish to embrace our remarkable First Allotment Offer:

"Plan 1. \$500 Cash Payment-in full. \$50.00 cash discount allowed and 1,000 White Leghorn Chickens FREE.

"Plan 2. \$400 Cash Payment-balance \$100 in ten monthly payments of \$10 each. \$40 cash discount allowed, and 1,000 White Leghorn Chickens FREE.

"Plan 3. \$300 Cash Payment-balance \$200 in twenty monthly payments of \$10 each. \$30 cash discount allowed, and 1,000 White Leghorn Chickens FREE.

"Plan 4. \$200 Cash Payment-balance \$300 in thirty monthly payments of \$10 each. \$20 cash discount allowed, and 1,000 White Leghorn Chickens FREE.

"Plan 5. \$100 Cash Payment-balance \$400 in forty monthly payments of \$10 each. \$10 cash discount allowed, and 1,000 White Leghorn Chickens FREE.

"Plan 6. \$50 Cash Payment-balance \$450 in forty-five monthly payments of \$10 each. \$5 cash discount allowed, and 1,000 White Leghorn Chickens FREE.

"Plan 7. \$10 Cash Payment-balance \$490 in forty-nine monthly payments of \$10 each and 1,000 White Leghorn Chickens FREE.

"6% interest will be charged on all deferred payments.

WHAT YOU NEED TO INSURE SUCCESS AT ST. HELEN.

We do not wish to pose as philanthropists, but do wish to impress upon you the fact that the St. Helen System of Co-operative Egg Farming is the carefully matured plan of a group of earnest, sincere men, who have endeavored to make the way easy for intelligent men and women to get a home and an assured income at the lowest possible cost.

So far as the land, the chickens and the membership in the Co-operative Association are concerned, these will be delivered to you as soon as you come, if you only pay \$10 down and \$10 per month. You must, however, be prepared to pay for building the poultry houses and the fencing. These will cost about \$350. Then your own home must be built. A two-room house can

MADISON SQUARE WINNERS

Brown and White Leghorns
Rocks and W. Wyandottes. Catalogue.
W. W. KULP, Box 12, POTTSTOWN, PA.

A. A. WHYLAND

Columbian Rock Specialist
CHATHAM, NEW YORK

GERMOZONE

It is the best medicine for chickens; for Colds, Roup, Swelled Head, Chicken Pox, Canker, Bowel Trouble, etc" Easily obtainable. Sold at over 10,000 towns at 50 cts. per package or postpaid from Omaha
Send for free Poultry Books.
GEO. H. LEE CO. DEPT. 18 —OMAHA, NEB.

Brood Your Chicks 30 Days Free

Use the wonderful new Simplex Brooder Stove on your own hatch for 30 days, free. Raise 20 to 50 per cent more chicks at 1.5 the cost, 1-4 the operating expense, 1-10 the work. Small and large broods. Your money back if not delighted.

Write Today For Valuable Book, FREE
Tells how to avoid losses and increase profits from poultry. Also details of free trail offer. Send now.
Simplex Brooder Stove Co., Dept. C362 Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Improved Champion Leg Band



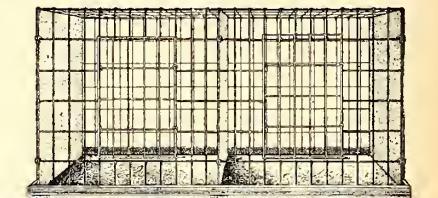
Aluminum, numbered to suit. Post, paid 100-35c; 50-20c; 25-15c; 12-10c. Initial extra 10c per 100; 50 or less 5c. Circular free giving prices on Superior, Riveted and Igeon Bands. Sample for stamp.

T. CADWALLADER, Box 1455, Salem, Ohio

For Molting Hens

Bring your hens back into good trim after the strain of the laying and brooding season by giving them
Conkey's POULTRY TONIC
It's a great help at molting time; Keep using Conkey's Head Lice Ointment and Lice Powder regularly and rid your flock of pests. Send 4c. in stamps for "Conkey's Poultry Doctor."
The G. E. CONKEY CO.
1004 Conkey Building
Cleveland, O.

WARSAW COOPING CO.



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

WARSAW COOPING CO., WARSAW, N. Y.

1896 BUFF WYANDOTTES 1915

Have won continuously during the past eighteen years at the leading shows and in the largest classes ever shown. Have won best display at three National Club Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio in 1902, at Madison Square Garden in 1903, at Toledo, Ohio in 1913, in the largest and best classes of Buff Wyandottes ever shown. My small line is the strongest you can get anywhere and my males were persistent winners in large classes last season for my customers. Have some excellent males and females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly returned provided stock is returned to me within one week.

ANDREW RIDDELL,

R. No. 6,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

be built as low as \$150, and you can go as high above this sum as your means and taste will dictate. The Association will furnish all material you need at cost. With this start, and with careful, intelligent handling of the chickens, the income the first year should not be less than \$1,000. If you are tied down to the daily grind of the wage earner, this matter is worthy of the most serious consideration, as it certainly provides a way for you to become independent and own a home and business of your own, capable of a yearly income, as the business expands, of many times the amount you are earning now. The first year you are assured a splendid income, but you can gradually increase this until your income would reach several thousands dollars a year.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT THE CASH TO COME TO ST. HELEN AT ONCE.

Hundreds of inquiries are received from men and women who write that they are exceedingly anxious to join our community, but they have been unable to save the \$500.00 or \$600.00 necessary for them to move to St. Helen at once. The thing for these to do is to let us select a five-acre tract for them, pay \$10.00 down and \$10.00 for forty-nine months, or \$500.00 all told. The contract issued to them stipulates that the 1,000 chickens will be delivered to them whenever they move to St. Helen and have facilities for taking care of same. Furthermore, as soon as the tract is paid for, a loan could be arranged to build the necessary buildings. Make your contract now. You can buy a tract for less money and get a more desirable location than you can later. Our offer of 1,000 chickens free, may be withdrawn any day, so if you act quick you can obtain benefits that within a short time will cost you more money.

You can certainly, if you try, save \$10.00 per month. Saving is largely a matter of habit and the average wage earner will never get ahead unless he makes a start and begins to save. You will find the saving habit easy to acquire, particularly so, where there is a strong incentive. Those who save have just as good a time as others, better generally, because there is a keen pleasure in the sense of protection and the feeling of security one has, when they know they are building for future prosperity.

Remember, that a membership in the Co-Operative Association insures a ready market for your eggs and poultry, relieves you of the work and trouble of selling and saves you hundreds of dollars a year. That this will prove a big factor in your success with your St. Helen Poultry Farm is the advice of the Association's poultry experts.

The first duty of every man and woman is to provide a home for themselves free from debt, which shall offer contentment and freedom from worry in their declining years.

Remember, when you buy land at St. Helen, your property is right in the heart of civilization. You are not 2,000 miles away from your friends, nor twenty-five miles from a railroad and you begin to take in money from eggs the day the chickens commence to lay. We are not offering you something in the perspective—its not what we intend to do—or perhaps will do—but **WHAT WE HAVE DONE AND WHAT WE ARE NOW DOING.** We say go up to St. Helen and see for yourself. Talk with the settlers already established there, who have their farms improved and their business in active operation. See the thousands of laying hens and investigate to your heart's content. **YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.**

"ST. HELEN DEVELOPMENT CO.

"145 N. Dearborn St., Telephone, Main 3581. Chicago.

As stated in last month's issue of A. P. W., and as mentioned in this article. Wm. C. Denny, associate editor of American Poultry World, is to visit St. Helen soon on a tour of personal inspection, with the object of meeting the promoters of the St. Helen co-operative

poultry and fruit growing community, of seeing how far the work has developed, of interviewing the settlers, etc. It is expected that Mr. Denny's report will be published in our September number, as Part 3 of this series.

TRI-STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The officials of the Tri-State Poultry Association of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi are "up and doing", and according to early plans it looks as if the eighth annual show to be held September 27th to October 2nd, in connection with the Tri State Fair and Exposition at Memphis, Tenn., was going to be a banner event. The cash prizes have been increased and some generous special prizes have already been announced. Chief among them is the sweepstakes prize of \$100 in gold for best and largest display, and the Southern sweepstakes of \$75 in gold, open to southern breeders only, for best display. First prize money will be paid to worthy specimens whether there is competition or not and all prizes will be paid in cash. The awards will be placed by E. C. Branch and F. H. Shelabarger. Full information may be had by addressing the Secretary, C. W. Meeker, Box 101, Memphis, Tenn.

ATTRACTIVE CIRCULAR

The H. O. Company, Buffalo, N. Y., have recently issued an attractive circular calling special attention to the superior qualities of their poultry feeds, four in number as follows: H. O. Steam Cooked Chick Feed, H. O. Intermediate Scratching Feed, H. O. Scratching Feed and H. O. Poultry Feed. These four feeds are designed for the various stages of growth from the baby chick to maturity. The proper stage of development for each feed is pictorially indicated in the above mentioned circular, and in addition many strong arguments are presented why you should tie up to products of one manufacturer and also why the H. O. Company believe their feeds are the ones you should use. You had better ask for a copy of this circular and if you have never tried the H. O. Feeds ask them to send you samples. H. O. Feeds are carried by most up to date dealers, perhaps yours can supply you.

*** Poultry houses for all climates and all locations are fully described in "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." The most complete book ever published on poultry house architecture. Fifty cents per copy ***

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

TO HATCH EVERY EGG

Use the MAGIC EGG TESTER to pick them out before incubation. All dealers sell it,

FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS

For bargains in White Rocks of quality that have an established reputation in the leading shows. Write Guy Daily, Box D, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Engagements Booked Now For


Fall Fairs and Winter Poultry Shows *all classes.* Legalized Expert Poultry Judge.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Champion Males and Females at both Boston and New York, 1915.

W. A. HENDRICKSON, 45 Houston Ave., Milton, Mass.

 <p>America's Pioneer Dog Remedies</p>	<p>BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed</p>
	<p>Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S. 118 West 31st Street, New York</p>

1889 PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY 1915 Barred Plymouth Rocks



are America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain. Bred-ers at half price. Circular free. 40-page catalogue a dime.

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

RAWNSLEY-SHEILDS POULTRY FARM

Breeders of Sterling Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex
DEPT. 6, STATION B, COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Denmark produces the highest grade of white eggs in the world. That is why we imported our foundation stock from Denmark. Our stock has for many years been bred for size, health, vigor and the production of large white eggs. If you want to increase the size, health and vigor of your flock, as well as the size and number of eggs, you can do so by buying hatching eggs from us. Hatching Eggs, \$2.50 per Setting, \$10.00 per Hundred.

ARMSTRONG BROS., Box W, Lock Raven, Md.

BUFF WHITE ORPINGTONS BLUE BLACK BRUCECROFT INVINCIBLES

Bred in the best blood lines to produce a great exhibition and egg laying strain.

Our Madison Square Garden Winnings—1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd cockerel (4 entries). Eggs for hatching, fertility guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Cockerels \$5.00 upwards. Pullets \$3.50 upwards. Write for catalogue and mating list.

BRUCECROFT POULTRY FARMS, The Home of Orpingtons, LYNBROOK, N. Y.

WHAT DOES "SATISFACTION GUARANTEED" REALLY MEAN

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor—Part III.

(Continued from page 705)

buyer. The proper course would appear to be for the buyer to define, as clearly and exactly as he can, WHAT HE WANTS OR NEEDS; then it is for the seller to reply with an equally clear and definite description of what he has to offer, stating price and terms. On delivery of the bird a difference of opinion may arise as to the actual qualities of the specimen, visible or otherwise, in which case we believe that birds sold at these magnified prices, as compared with their "meat value", should be subject to approval, on personal examination, with the privilege of returning the specimen to the shipper within a reasonable length of time and on an agreement of obtaining a refund of the price paid, less carriage charges both ways.

In considering this matter we are starting at the top, so to speak—that is, we have in mind really choice standard-bred fowl for which as high as one hundred dollars would cheerfully be paid if the fancier-breeder or would-be exhibitor can get what he wants. Hundreds of birds are bought annually at that price, and for the purposes of this discussion we may as well keep that sum in mind as any other—freely admitting, as a matter of course, that the great majority of birds are sold at lower figures; yet the principles involved in a large majority of these transactions are substantially the same.

Isn't it true that what the man or woman wants when one hundred times the "meat value" of the bird is paid for a chicken, or fifty times this daily market value, or even but five times, is SATISFACTION as regards some special purpose or object? If that is the case, ought not this man or woman be guaranteed satisfaction by the seller of the bird—by the man who is to receive five times, or fifty times, or one hundred times the daily "meat value" of the specimen?

We believe that this should be the case—also that the OBLIGATION of giving satisfaction rests largely, in fact almost entirely, with the seller. Each such transaction should be conducted on the basis of careful descriptions of what is wanted and all due pains should be taken to avoid misrepresentation; but even after that there is such a word as sportsmanship and when we get upon the plane where men or women are willing to pay five times, or fifty times, or one hundred times, or five hundred times the daily "meat value" of a chicken, they have the right to be satisfied in the deal, provided they are acting in good faith, as is generally the case.

There is no question about the hundred per cent. value of the MONEY that changes hands. Both parties to the deal find it easy to agree on that point. All right; then ought they not try faithfully—both of them—to have both parties to the transaction equally well satisfied as to the value of what passes between them in EXCHANGE for this money, regardless of the exact amount involved?

As a general proposition, therefore, we claim that when a man or woman pays one hundred dollars (as an example) for a choice standard-bred fowl, about one dollar of the amount represents the daily "meat value" of the specimen, whereas ninety-nine per cent.—or the remaining ninety-nine dollars—has to be represented by satisfaction on the part of the buyer. This satisfaction is to be found in some special purpose or object. "The special purpose", as before stated, may be the strengthening of a strain, or the starting of a new strain—or the object may be to exhibit the bird, with a view to acquiring advertising advantage, etc. In either case the buyer decides to pay ONE HUNDRED TIMES the "meat value" of a chicken, in order to benefit himself in a hoped-for, definite way. If he fails of this benefit it may easily be a fact that he "has paid too much for his whistle."

To our way of thinking, this purchaser should at least have the right, on receipt of the specimen, to decide then and there whether or not, in his opinion, on close personal inspection, the bird is equal to representations, fully so. There should be no dispute up to this point. As a rule, we think the buyer should be permitted to go even farther than this. We believe he should be allowed to decide, doing so without delay, whether or not the specimen is up to his anticipa-

tions. In other words, the bird may be as represented on all points covered by the description and yet may be lacking in one or several other points of importance, in which case we believe that true sportsmanship—the true fancier spirit—should allow the return of this bird, either for replacement or a refund, less carriage charges both ways.

Now the Basis of Many Sales

The standard-bred poultry business presents a curious situation, yet it is duplicated in every other line of domestic live stock. Why should poultry men and women pay these surprisingly high prices for believed-to-be choice breeders and for desired-to-be blue ribbon winners? The reasons are quite generally understood by those of our readers to whom this article and line of argument can be expected to appeal. When men or women as SELLERS enter this field and ask five times to five hundred times the daily "meat value" of a chicken, does not the obligation rest on them, clearly and definitely, to GIVE SATISFACTION in exchange for the large sums of money paid to them? We believe that it does and we are glad to be able to say that in most cases the leading successful poultry breeders of the country not only AGREE WITH THIS VIEW, but are living up to it right along in their sales of choice stock.

FOREST HILL POULTRY YARDS QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Exhibition combined with extra utility make my strain the most profitable to all. Write me your wants, I can satisfy you.

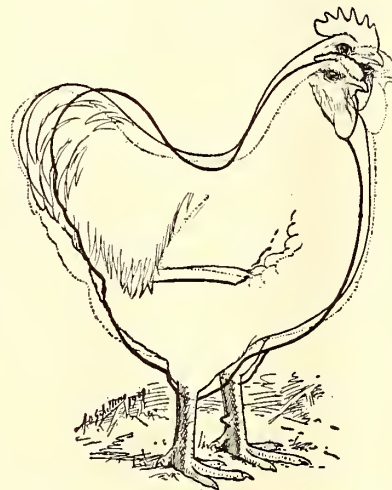
A. G. SPAHR,

Box 1220,

XENIA, OHIO

THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED, WHITE, BUFF, SILVER PENCILED
PARTRIDGE, COLUMBIAN**



Specimen Illustration, much reduced.

of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks in colors. Besides the many half-tone reproductions of noted winners and plates of feathers taken from living models Artist Schilling has prepared a series of sketches that bring out every point of the Plymouth Rock in detail.

Every breeder of Plymouth Rocks any variety should own a copy of this book.

144 pages 9 x 12 inches, price \$1.00 post paid. With one year's subscription to this Journal \$1.25. With three years subscription \$1.75. Canadian subscribers add 25 cts. per year postage. Send all orders to

American Poultry World,

Buffalo, N. Y.

A TEXT BOOK of reliable and authoritative information on America's oldest and most popular variety. Explains standard requirements and tells how to select the breeders and mate for best results. A book for the amateur or professional breeder.

Edited by
WILLIAM C. DENNY

Contributed to by such well known breeders as: E. B. Thompson, Victor Bradley, A. C. Smith, A. C. Hawkins, C. H. Latham, W. S. Russell, M. F. Delano, F. W. Briggs, C. H. Welles, J. H. Parks and others.

Profusely illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling and I. W. Burgess. Three full page illustrations

Let us fix quite clearly in the mind, therefore, the fact or idea that over and above the daily "meat value", the difference received in current high prices for standard-bred fowl is paid mainly for SATISFACTION—for satisfaction on the part of the man or woman who is willing to pay five times to five hundred times the daily market value of the fowl as human food, provided he or she is to have a fair chance to accomplish a desired and legitimate end—either to strengthen a valuable strain or start a strain, or to win valuable prizes or increase (actually increase) one's chances of winning prizes with a string of choice birds to be entered in public competition.

Another question of importance that certain sellers of standard-bred fowl ought to consider with due care, taking it for granted that they are honest men who mean to do the right thing, is this: do the words, "satisfaction guaranteed," mean as much to you in every case AFTER you get the money you asked for a bird or for several birds, that they were supposed to mean to the prospective customer when you used them, verbally or by letter. BEFORE you received the price asked by you for the bird or birds?

Looked at from another angle: have you got into the habit of speaking or writing those words, "satisfaction guaranteed", without realizing their true meaning and thus failing to appreciate the importance that the to-be customer may attach to them? Following is an illustration. Under date May 20th of this year, R. E. Moore, Lead, S. D., wrote us:

"I would like to have an expression as to what you think the advertisers of poultry stock and eggs in your magazine mean by 'satisfaction guaranteed'? My reasons for asking are, that I purchased a pen of fowls from a prominent breeder last December and he guaranteed me satisfaction."

Then Mr. Moore goes on to tell what he paid for the pen of fowls, the condition in which they were received, the points wherein they failed to "give satisfaction" and he wanted to know whom it was that was to be "satisfied"—whether the buyer or the seller, in transactions of this kind. Summing the matter up, Mr. Moore said:

"I have been reading with interest your articles about the advertisers of choice poultry agreeing to give satisfaction, to ship birds on approval, etc., and concluded that I would put my case up for you to decide whether or not I have any just cause for complaint. I think I have, but I would like to know whether the words 'satisfaction guaranteed' means satisfaction to the customer or to the seller only?"

As a matter of course, in cases of this kind, it is the BUYER who has the right to be satisfied. In other words, it is the seller who has AGREED to satisfy the buyer—his customer. If the seller does not mean to live up to this proposal—to stand by his own proposition in the matter, then he ought to drop these words, "satisfaction guaranteed", from his vocabulary, at least when he is talking about selling choice standard-bred fowl at five times to five hundred times their daily "meat value", or is writing letters about such sales, or is preparing copy for his advertisements or for his printed matter devoted to such sales.

This is plain common sense and there is no way of avoiding the conclusion

here reached. Our laws would hold this to be true, and so would the U. S. postal authorities. If the seller does not mean to take upon himself the obligation of "satisfaction guaranteed", as applied to a particular exchange of values—he to get real money, with no dispute as to the amount and the other person to get a certain fowl or number of fowls—then he OUGHT NOT MAKE this offer as an inducement to persuade the would-be buyer to send the money.

Lately we read in a poultry journal that "it is high time breeders quit misusing the word, guaranteed." We agree absolutely with this opinion, but we certainly DO NOT AGREE with the idea that the satisfaction guaranteed BASIS for selling high-class standard-bred fowl should be abandoned. On the contrary, we believe strongly that there should be a far better understanding of what this basis is and of what it means and to what extent it should be lived up to by the seller. Let us remember that there is no dispute about the actual 100 per cent. VALUE of the money paid. Not once in a thousand times does the buyer "short change" the seller. It follows, in our opinion, that whenever the seller offers his birds at a price, on the basis of "satisfaction guaranteed", he ought not have the slightest desire, nor show the least disposition to "short change" the seller in the AGREED VALUE of the bird or birds delivered, or in the amount of actual satisfaction given.

Sample Views of Well-Known Specialists

We are more than pleased to realize—to KNOW, as a matter of fact—that nine out of ten of the leading successful poultrymen of the United States and Canada agree with us in this position. Proof has been coming to hand frequently here lately—proof that we have presented and are continuing to present in these columns. Readers who are following the articles now appearing in A. P. W., devoted to "The Ethics of the Poultry Business" are familiar with this proof AND MORE OF IT is to follow month by month, "for the good of the cause." Here are a few sample extracts from recent letters received by A. P. W. from well-known fancier-breeders:

Frank McGrann, Breeder of S. C. Black Minorcas

"Lancaster, Pa., June 22, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:
"My motto has always been that a satisfied customer is the best kind of an advertisement, and on the basis which I have been selling birds I have no hesitancy in referring any one to any of my many customers.
Yours very truly,
Frank McGrann".


Monarch Strain Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
Rouen Ducks

A few cockerels and pullets for sale in Barded Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Write your wantsto "THE MAPLES", A. G. Barlow & Sou, MEDINA, N. Y.

FOR SALE My breeders of Silver Duckwings; S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Penciled Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Some show birds also. Write at once to (Sec-Treas. National S. C. Buff Leghorn Club) THOMAS PEER, CALDWELL, N. J.


McLEAN'S S. C. R. I. REDS, NONPAREIL STRAIN
My Reds breed true to type and color and are heavy layers. Write for mating list. If you wish to be a winner get eggs from a "NONPAREIL". S. G. McLEAN, SO. GLASTONBURY, CONN.

R. C. RED EGGS
Half Price After May 15th.
C. E. RILEY, 749 Fillmore Ave. BUFFALO, N. Y.

 **Crown Bone Cutter**
Cuts up scrap bones easily and Best Made quickly—no trouble. Feed your hens fresh cut green bone daily and get Lowest more eggs. Send for catalogue. in Price
WILSON BROS., Box 304, Easton, Pa.

Jennings S. C. Blue Andalusians
Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston Chicago and Buffalo. The Ideal Business hen of today. For stock, eggs or further particulars write WM. O. JENNINGS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

USE KEROSENE ENGINE FREE
Amazing "Detroit" Kerosene Engine, 15 days FREE trial proves kerosene cheapest fuel. If satisfied pay lowest price ever given, if not pay nothing. No waste. No evaporation. No explosion. Two pints coal oil do work of 3 pints of gasoline. Prices (stripped) \$29.50 up. Don't buy an engine till you investigate this grand offer. Write DETROIT ENGINE WORKS, 352 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

 **MILLER'S SPANISH**
Better than the rest. No more stock for sale until June. Eggs 1-2 price after May 15th.
FRANK MILLER,
Box W, CRESTLINE, O.

I WANT THE NAME OF EVERY
Wyandotte Breeder
Send no Money JUST YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL
E. S. VAN DUZEE, Jr.
Box Number 122, ST. PAUL, MINN.

"SEAL" LEG BAND
THE FAMOUS AUTOMATIC LOCK
 No tools; Can't get off. Made of aluminum in 7 sizes. Consecutive numbers to suit.
\$1.60 per 100; \$.60 for 50; \$.35 for 25; \$.20 for 12.
Send 2 cent stamp for sample and circular.
Indiana Specialty Co., Angola, Ind.

BLUE RIBBON BLACK ORPINGTONS Again Demonstrate their Quality.

At the annual meeting of the American Black Orpington Club, held at the recent Indianapolis Show, *Blue Ribbon Black Orpingtons* again demonstrated their superiority by winning 1-2 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-4 pullet, first old pen, shape and color specials and \$50 cup for best display. This great win together with their record of 1-2 cock, 1 cockerel, 2-3 hen at the Chicago Coliseum Show puts them among the champions and the best of their kind in America.

You cannot afford to waste your time with inferior stock. Why not come to headquarters and get the best?—*The Blue Ribbon Strain*. My free catalogue will tell you more about them. A copy, together with mating list for 1915, will be sent free. Better send today and learn more about these champion Blacks. Eggs \$10 per 15, \$18 per 30, \$25 per 50—eight chicks guaranteed from each setting. Utility \$12 per 100.

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

A. A. Carver, Breeder of R. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds

"Seville, Ohio, June 24, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:
"Our methods are the simple, old-fashioned way of on approval, with privilege of keeping two days and sometimes longer, depending on the length of the journey, and if not fully suited return and we return check.
Respectfully,
A. A. Carver".

John W. Yant, Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks

"Canton, Ohio, June 23, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:
"I guarantee the bird well worth the price paid and that the customer shall be of the same opinion, or I request that the bird be returned at once and I will return the purchase price at once (less express charges) upon return of bird dead or alive.
Yours truly,
John W. Yant".

Frank C. Cole, Breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks

"Van Wert, Ohio, June 21, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:
"I always aim to send the customer good value for the amount he invests in the bird and always send birds on approval, to be returned at once if not satisfactory. Have practiced this system for twenty-five years with uniform satisfaction. Have had only three birds returned in this time, but my sales have been limited.
Very truly yours,
Frank C. Cole".

Lester Tompkins, Breeder of Rhode Island Reds

"Concord, Mass., June 21, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:
"In my experience with my customers I have had the best success in giving satisfaction by making a straight deal—that is, by selling birds for a certain price agreed upon, subject to inspection by the customer and his friends, and if not satisfactory to return the bird or birds to me and I to refund the money, but the stock not to be shown unless they consider it satisfactory enough to win in quality.
Very truly yours,
Lester Tompkins".

J. V. McConnell, Breeder of S. C. Black Minoras

"Garden Grove, Calif., June 22, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:
"I sell subject to buyer's approval and if not satisfactory birds may be returned express prepaid and purchase price will be refunded in full the day birds are received. This plan has proved very satisfactory with me, and while I have had some complaints from prospective purchasers of show stock regarding the prepaying of express charges on return of birds, I always write them that the cost of express would not be as great as the damage the birds would receive from being cooped so long. I always give the buyer plenty of time to look the birds over. They can remove them from the coop and keep them two or three days if they like. A selling policy of this kind will work satisfactorily with most any breeder if he will make each sale of this kind a deal in itself and not try to cover all cases with a fixed or set scale of prices.
Yours truly,
J. V. McConnell".

W. D. Holterman, Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks

"Fort Wayne, Ind., June 22, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:
"In the first place, I sell every bird, regardless of price, subject to approval, and the form I use in my letters, while the wording is changed frequently, runs about as follows: 'Now, please understand clearly that this bird is sent subject to your approval. You may take the bird home and examine him thoroughly in your yards for several days. If you find, upon examination, that the bird is not all that you had a right to expect after reading

this letter, or if the bird does not suit you in every respect, simply return him to me, and I will refund you the full purchase price. I do not want you to keep any 'Aristocrat' if you are not fully satisfied.

Very truly yours,
W. D. Holterman".

Frankly, we are trying to figure out and then explain, so far as we are able, the principles involved in these high-priced, standard-bred poultry transactions, and also to inform our readers on what basis the leading successful poultrymen of the United States and Canada are handling sales or "exchanges of value" in this field of pleasurable and profitable activity. As a matter of course, certain principles are involved in these transactions—principles that are quite simple, once we seek to analyze them and to understand them. Next is the question of how our best-known "reliable" poultrymen have worked out these principles in their dealings with valued customers, this information to be given to our readers in plain terms.

It may be that in time past these questions have not been gone into as freely and frankly in the poultry press as should be the case. We are of the belief that this is true. Moreover, we are convinced that one of the best ways to help the standard-bred poultry business is to have these matters WELL UNDERSTOOD, both by sellers and buyers, so that the general public, from the buyer's point of view, may know what to expect and will feel assured of getting fair treatment at the hands of prominent successful poultrymen whose advertisements are carried in well-conducted poultry papers that guarantee their display advertisers and try faithfully to have this guarantee MEAN SOMETHING.

We are not concerned "one tiny little bit" about the pin-head comments to the effect that there are various things about the standard-bred poultry business that OUGHT NOT to be considered or discussed in the poultry journals. These thin-skinned critics are either insincere or foolish—they may take their choice. If there were, in fact, certain disreputable facts about the standard-bred poultry industry which could not bear the light of day, then there are a good many men now engaged in this branch of the industry who would "want out of it"—and quickly, too!

That sort of talk is kindergarten nonsense—with an apology to the infants. Now, it is time that we should face squarely all ACTUAL conditions "as is", doing so with our feet solidly on the ground and with a determination to MEAN IT when we write or print "satisfaction guaranteed" and ask men and women at a distance to send us large sums of perfectly good United States or Canadian money in exchange for—what? For something we have not seen, but something that we want for a special purpose, we to be the judge in large part; also something we have not seen and that it is not convenient or practical for the seller to let us see UNTIL the bird or birds arrive at destination and then can be inspected.

Unquestionably the standard-bred poultry business CAN BE commercialized to TOO FAR an extent. There is and should be a wide difference—a long, long distance between the fancier, as a poultryman or poultry woman, and the

BIG SPECIAL SALE OF S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

For full information write

B. H. SCRANTON, Box W. RISING SUN, IND.

Only \$30 per 100

Pittsfield 4-Weeks-Old Chicks

Pure bred, Barred and White Rocks, S.C.W. Leghorns and R.I. Reds. Attractive prices for 8-weeks-old chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. "Money-Making Poultry" sent free. Pittsfield Poultry Farms Co., 276 Main St., Skowhegan, Me.

COLE'S BUFF ROCKS

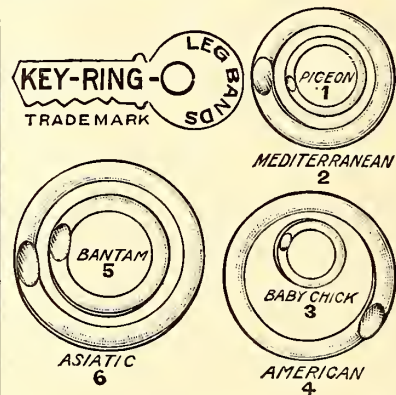
15 years of line breeding makes them one of the leading strains of this popular variety. Their show record is proof of quality. I guarantee satisfaction. If interested, write

FRANK C. COLE, Box 101, VAN WERT, O.

S. C. & R. C. RED SALE

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

KEEPING PEN RECORDS? MARKING for the BREEDING PENS? MATING UP THE BREEDING PENS? MARKING THE DAY-OLD CHICKS? THEN USE 'Key-Ring-O' Leg Bands



The "KEY-RING-O" Leg Band is very light—(light as a feather). Indestructible—(lasts a lifetime). In nine colors (will not fade). Made in six sizes—(special sizes made to order). Easily put on (will stay on until you take them off). Quickly taken off—(without destroying the band). And, moreover, with the "KEY-RING-O" Band YOU CAN IDENTIFY BIRDS WITHOUT HANDLING.

BANDS MAILED FREE

NO. 2 MEDITERRANEAN	
NO. 4 AMERICAN	
NO. 5 BANTAM	
NO. 6 ASIATIC	
100.....75c	25.....30c
50.....50c	12.....15c
Write for new prices on larger quantities	
NO. 1 PIGEON	
NO. 3 DAY-OLD CHICK	
100.....50c	25.....20c
50.....35c	12.....10c
Write for new prices on larger quantities	

Send 7 2c Stamps for Sample 15 Bands

BE SURE AND LET US KNOW THE COLOR AND SIZE OF BANDS YOU WANT
All Bands are made in the following colors: Black, White, Dark Blue, Pink, Light Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, Purple.

NEWELL & GORDINIER
Manufacturers
Department A, TROY, N. Y.

huckster or huckster-dealer. Let us not forget this. Let us realize it, be proud of it and live up to it! Candidly—emphatically, no man is right-minded (certainly he is not a true fancier) who will accept \$100 for \$5.00 of actual value in a fowl and himself be satisfied. This is especially true if the customer expresses dissatisfaction. It is true, as a concrete fact, in both cases; but a second point of importance is that no genuine fancier, as a poultryman or poultrywoman, should be willing to have a single dissatisfied customer, so long as the customer is acting in good faith.

A fair and appealing test in this whole matter, Mr. Seller, is to put YOURSELF in the place of the buyer. Reverse your positions and then what would be fair and sportsmanship treatment for you, will be that kind of treatment for him, as YOUR customer. After all is said and done we cannot improve on this well known rule of action and we think it applies with special force in the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry where so large a proportion of the sums of money that change hands really is paid for "a square deal"—for personal satisfaction!

Concluding this article, we are glad to record the fact, after more than twenty years of personal experience as the editor of a poultry journal, that in 95 to 98 per cent. of all cases (we have not checked up the records, but believe this estimate to be substantially correct) the foremost successful poultrymen of the country DO SATISFY THEIR CUSTOMERS. We know this to be true, from personal, close-at-hand knowledge, because of the fact that in but very few cases have we been called on in the last twenty years to help adjust deals made by these advertisers with their customers. During the twenty-one years that we have served as editor of a poultry journal, we have had occasion to publish or expose less than a dozen poultry crooks, little and big. Here again we have not checked back over the record, name by name, but believe we are within the bounds of fact.

Another point: SCORES OF ADVERTISERS, meaning prominent display advertisers, have used the two poultry papers with which we have been connected—six years, or practically so in the case of American Poultry World, and twenty-one years in the case of Reliable Poultry Journal—some of them using these papers continually, every month of the year, from six years to fifteen years or more, and NOT IN A SINGLE CASE have we been called on to help adjust any transaction these scores of men have had with their hundreds, in fact thousands of customers. This is indeed a remarkable record, when we duly con-

sider the surprising elements of the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry, as represented by the fact that men and women, for various reasons, are willing to pay and do pay, OFTEN AND REPEATEDLY, from five times to five hundred times as much money for choice fowl as these same birds would bring in the daily market stall for use as human food.

Furthermore, the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry is by no means a new or untried affair, or business field. On the contrary, it is from sixty to seventy-five years old in this country, as an established industry, and a large majority of the people in it not only KNOW what they are about, but they realize fully that they are dealing in genuine PRODUCTIVE AND ARTISTIC VALUES, on an honest and sportsmanlike basis.

It is with a view to bringing out these indisputable facts, of explaining correct principles and of popularizing or crystalizing SOUND BUSINESS METHODS that this series of articles, entitled "The Ethics of the Poultry Business" is being written and offered to the readers of American Poultry World. Our sincere hope is that we may call forth facts and emphasize points of view that will be generally helpful, both to seller and buyer. THEIR INTERESTS CLEARLY ARE MUTUAL and when both do well and are truly satisfied, on the basis of profit and real progress, then the poultry journals of the country also will do well and various other branches of a GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRY LIKEWISE WILL BE BENEFITED, both directly and indirectly.

SPECIAL PRICES ON BREEDING STOCK

Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, whose Partridge Wyandottes have probably won a greater number of prizes in our leading shows than any other strain of this variety in America, are now conducting a special sale of breeding stock. We understand that some unusually attractive prices are being made on choice specimens used in this season's breeding pens and would suggest that readers of A. P. W. send for a copy of their beautifully illustrated Partridge Wyandotte Book that is sent free to those interested in the variety. This book gives full information about the "Premier Strain" as these Wyandottes are called, also their long list of victories at prominent shows. In fact this book will give you a good idea of the quality that prevails in the entire flock of Partridge Wyandottes at Sheffield Farms. A card requesting it and mentioning A. P. W. will bring you a copy of the book by return mail.

AMERICAN CAMPINE CLUB ELECTION

The recent mail vote for officers of the American Campine Club resulted in the election of the following:

President, M. R. Jacobus; First Vice-President, N. E. Luce; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Prudhomme; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Owings; Executive Board, C. A. Phipps; S. V. R. Martling; A. A. Carver.

The Coliseum Show Chicago, December 10-15, was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. The above named officers will be installed at that time. For printed matter, information and application blanks readers interested in the forward movement of the Campines should write Mrs. Charles H. Owings, Dumont, N. J.

*** Patronize A. P. W. advertisers they are reliable Look up our guarantee on the first page. It protects you.

RESSEGUIE'S BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit.

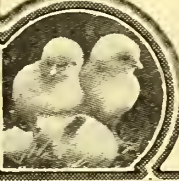
Eggs from Selected Matings, only \$5.00 per 15

L. B. RESSEGUIE

Millers, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

are hatched from the finest utility and the choicest exhibition matings of Fishel Strain White Plymouth Rocks; are hatched in the latest pattern incubators; are carefully packed for shipment. A full count in good condition is guaranteed on arrival. This will



Mean Money For You Who Purchase, Because strong, vigorous parent stock of such splendid ancestry, ideal incubators, correct shipping, assure you sturdy, stocky chicks of great vitality, raised with the least effort and you are absolutely sure they will mature into the finest utility and exhibition birds. Eggs for hatching from the same matings.

R. C. CALDWELL, Box W, LYNDON, Ross Co., OHIO



FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS—BUY NOW

30% CUT ON ALL GRADES OF STOCK.

Pullets and Hens \$1.50 up. Males \$5.50 up. Shipped on approval, also C. O. D. Trained for 15 years, wonderful layers. Winners at 20 big shows, exhibition birds for any show at low prices. Write for 36 page free Catalogue—tells all.

EGGS AND CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Eggs from utility matings \$5.00 per 100, \$47.00 per 1000; Chicks \$12.00 per 100, \$108.00 per 1,000 in June, \$10.00 per 100, \$90.00 per 1,000 in July. Prompt shipment; satisfaction guaranteed. Free Catalogue describes matings and proves that Ferris Leghorns are best.

EIGHT WEEKS OLD STOCK FROM BEST MATINGS.

Cockerels or Pullets as desired. Pen of five only \$6.25; 15 Pullets and Cockerel, \$20.00. Write for prices in 100 lots or more. Safe arrival guaranteed anywhere. Order at once if you want the early hatched ones.

FERRIS LEGHORN FARM,

Geo. B. Ferris, 908 N. Union,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GREEN FOOD FOR WINTER

By W. A. Wolford, Associate Editor

(Continued from page 704)

to make some satisfactory arrangement with a neighbor to cure, nice and green, a quantity of second cutting sufficient for your needs, for you. This will insure a reliable supply of the dry greens. Such arrangements should be made at once so that you may have the assurance of an adequate supply.

If such arrangement cannot be made you will have to depend upon the commercial product, and if care is exercised in purchasing a first class article can be obtained. The main thing to guard against when laying in a stock of sacked clover or alfalfa is to see that it is of good color and is not woody. Occasionally samples will show a very pale color indicating bad curing or that the product was over ripe when harvested, therefore, it contains too large a percentage of fiber, or that it contains a large percentage of some foreign matter, such as hay, weeds, etc. The commercial clover and alfalfa may be purchased in several forms such as short cut, shredded or mealed. On farms where there is a quantity of mixed hay or clover the chaff that collects on the barn floor should be carefully saved as it is highly relished by the fowls and makes a valuable addition to the ration.

On several plants I have visited the practice of growing mangels is followed and they are stored in the cellar or buried in pits for winter use. As it is now too late to grow a crop of these, no doubt some arrangement can be made with some nearby grower for the winter supply. Cabbage is also extensively fed to poultry but is not as desirable as the mangels for the reason that when used too freely it is liable to taint the eggs; also on account of its laxative nature it should be fed with caution and sparingly until the fowls have become accustomed to it. It is also harder to store and does not keep as well. In the absence of other greens a supply should be put away. A room or cellar the temperature of which is just above the freezing point will be found the most satisfactory. A good grade of cabbage for poultry feeding should be purchased very reasonable as there is always large quantities not suitable for market purposes left in the fields and these rejected heads make excellent poultry food.

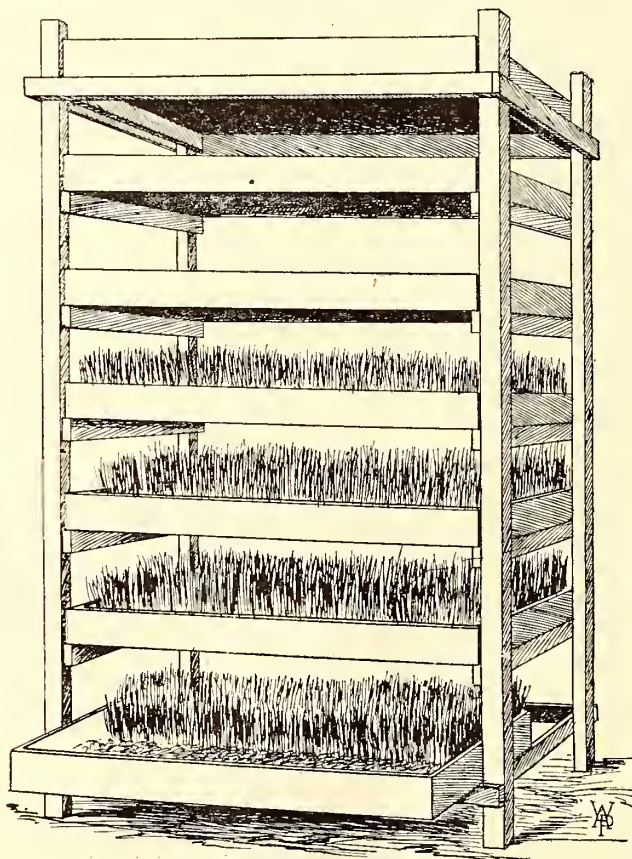
Sprouted Oats One of the Best

One of the best ways of supplying succulent green food in winter is through the medium of sprouted oats. To be sure some time is required in their preparation, and where the flock of hens is large considerable room is required in which to sprout a sufficient quantity and maintain a continuous supply. The sprouted oats are better for the early hatched chicks than the other forms of green food mentioned, they also possess a higher feeding value, providing they are fed while the sprouts are under two inches in length.

Now is the proper time to make arrangements to insure next winter's supply. First you should have a room in which the temperature can be maintained at 60 degrees or thereabout. If this is not at hand now is the time to

arrange for it. You will also need racks and trays in which the sprouting is to be done and these should be constructed during the leisure time so that they will be on hand when needed.

There are several ways of sprouting oats the most common of which is to provide shallow trays into which the oats to the depth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch are placed. The trays are commonly built of box lumber and should be about two inches deep and for convenience in handling about 18 x 30 inches square. The bottoms of these trays should be perforated or better still of fine mesh heavy wire, to permit the surplus water to drain off. A rack to hold the trays should be built and it may be arranged to hold as many trays as can be conveniently handled. It should be so constructed as to hold the trays one above the other,—six to eight inches apart. The illustration herewith will give a fair idea of the construction of the home made sprouter. Where one has an incubator cellar or some other room with a cement floor the oats may be spread on the floor and here sprouted.



HOME MADE OAT SPROUTER

The above illustration will give a general idea of the construction of a home made oat sprouter, one that may be built in a few hours' time by anyone handy with hammer and saw. It is compact, simple in construction and portable. Such a sprouter must not be confused with the ready made, substantially constructed lamp-heated metal sprouters now to be had at low cost, which on account of the absence of wooden parts are more desirable and more easily managed. Another objection to oat sprouters constructed entirely of wood is that they absorb the moisture from the wet grains and the continuous use of the moisture laden trays is very liable to breed mold unless extreme care is taken.

While visiting Eagle Bay Farm at Silver Creek, N. Y., recently I noticed a home made sprouter that was doing good service. It consisted of a closet

about 2 x 6 x 6 feet built at one side of the feed room and fitted with shelves for holding the trays. On the one side was a large window to admit light and on the opposite side the doors for the removal and placing the trays. An ordinary gas burner had been installed in the bottom at the center of the space to supply heat and keep a regular temperature. Upon inquiry I was told that it was proving very satisfactory. Where home made appliances of this kind are used great care should be exercised to keep all wood parts away from the heat; or to surround the heater, be it lamp or gas burner, with sheet iron and asbestos.

There are also several commercial sprouters on the market that may be had in a variety of sizes, ranging from a few hens up to several hundred. The majority of these are fitted with lamps for supplying artificial heat to hurry the growth of sprouts. As far as our observation goes these machines are giving good satisfaction, and as they are in a majority of cases constructed of metal they are serviceable and much safer to use than the home made lamp heated sprouter.

It is said that ten pounds of oats, when sprouted will make 30 pounds of succulent green food. This will vary somewhat with the method of sprouting, temperature and amount of water used.

Late Fall and Early Spring

With sprouted oats, mangels, cabbage and other vegetables, one or more of which are obtainable, we can get through the shut in month nicely but there is always a period between seasons that should be provided for. For illustration, there are several weeks in the fall after vegetation has stopped growing or has been killed by the frost that succulence is sadly lacking. This can be overcome to a great extent by sowing the yards or range to rye, dwarf essex rape, or a combination of the two. This should be done between August fifteenth and September first. Another plant that stands cold extremely well and that is not injured by the frost is Spinach and when the flock is small a small patch

sowed at once or as soon as the ground can be prepared will furnish ample greens until snow comes, and next spring it will again be available as soon as the

snow is gone. It will also be available at open periods during the winter as freezing does not injure it. Cultural directions for planting Spinach may be obtained from most seed catalogues and plans should be made and the ground prepared at once for fall sowing.

Where rye or rape or both are to be sown it is none too early to prepare the soil; with rye early sowing means a rank and vigorous growth before winter sets in, also an abundance of valuable green pasturage for the fowls. But on frosty mornings the birds should not be allowed to eat too freely of the rye, at least not until the frost has left the shoots, as it will result in a bad case of scours and perhaps a general digestive derangement.

Ground intended for fall sowing of rape should also be prepared now and the rape sowed not later than September first. A good growth should be permitted before allowing the fowls access to it, then there will be little danger of a shortage as it will renew itself about as fast as it is eaten off. Caution should be taken here that the fowls do not eat too freely as it may be productive of strong eggs, that is, eggs with a decidedly rapy odor. It is also claimed that when fed too freely that it discolors the yolks of the eggs.

It has been claimed that clover packed in barrels immediately after cutting would keep in good condition and make an excellent winter green food, something the nature of corn silage we should judge. The method as outlined to us is as follows: Procure an empty molasses cask and remove the head, take the clover from the field as fast as cut and put into the barrel beating down each layer with a beater or heavy stick much the same as our grandfathers packed their "Sauer Kraut". Proceed this way until the barrel is full then cover the top to exclude as much air as possible and store in a dry place. We will not vouch for the success of this method but believe it worthy of a trial, at least to the extent of one barrel anyway.

Lawn clippings also furnish a valuable form of green food and all poultry raisers operating lawn mowers should equip them with grass catchers so that all clippings can be saved. Where grass catchers are not available the clippings should be carefully raked up after each cutting and after thoroughly drying in the shade should be stored for winter use. We mention drying in the shade as sun drying appears to remove a large amount of the natural juices and much of the feeding value is lost. For winter feeding W. Theo. Wittman recommends the following method: Secure a piece of one inch mesh poultry netting two feet wide and four feet long, cover this to the depth of a few inches with the clippings and then roll up as compact as possible and hang up in the poultry pen where the fowls can help themselves as they desire. Clover and alfalfa can also be fed in this manner and it is a very economical method as it prevents waste.

Small potatoes and other waste vegetables should never be thrown away but should be carefully stored for winter use in the poultry house. While potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., do not make good substitutes for the green and succulent foods mentioned in the foregoing, they can with advantage be alternated

with the others and thus extend the supply over a greater period and also make good use of a product that is very liable to be considered as waste and thrown away. It is advisable, however, when using these odds and ends to boil them and to mix in enough of the dry mash mixture to make the mass palatable.

To prepare for your future needs by arranging beforehand for a supply of succulent green food when needed is foresight. It is foresight that plays the prominent part in all successful ventures, therefore the more foresight you can work into your poultry business, especially along the line mentioned, the greater will be your success

SELLING STANDARD FOWLS ON A GUARANTEE TO WIN

By Foremost Fanciers-Breeders and
Wm. C. Denny—Part III.

(Continued from page 707)

the breeder takes the stand that all customers with whom he is dealing are honest and sincere. Sometimes he may run up against a customer who really is dishonest, but such occurrences are very rare, and at least are not more frequent than you find in any other line of business. As far as my records show, I have not refused to make good on any shipment I have made, and the above \$205.00 is the total extent of refund on all stock returned for the year beginning June 22nd, 1914, to June 22nd, 1915.

"The foregoing is my general guarantee on all stock. On special exhibition birds I allow the customer to use the foregoing plan, or if he desires to have a guarantee in regard to certain winnings, then I follow the plan outlined by Delano to a great extent, but even go a little further. I figure that a customer places a certain amount of value on winning first prize over second and third prize, also places an additional value on the breeding value of the bird when this bird has also won a first prize, or second and third prize, and with this in mind I quote him a price on a bird which I feel will win first prize at the show he mentions. If this bird fails to win first, but wins second prize, I will refund him a certain amount according to the price paid, and the reputation of the show. If he wins third prize I refund him an additional amount. If, in the larger shows he wins fourth or fifth, I refund him still more. If he does not win any prize whatsoever, then the breeder may either keep him at a price quoted him under such conditions, or he may return the bird to me after the show. I gave this matter much consideration, Mr. Curtis, especially the matter of returning birds after they have been shown, and I felt and do feel to this day that the spirit and intent of the rules governing the A. P. A., is to prevent ordinary borrowing of birds where these birds prove to be winners, and thus a person may advertise the winnings of such birds without having the birds in his possession afterwards. On the other hand, Mr. Curtis, I feel that it is no more than justice to the buyer to give him recourse if the bird does not win at all,

as there are quite a few breeders each year who are paying out their good money simply to buy a winner at some certain show, and who do not care to keep a bird unless he is a winner.

In a good many instances these people state frankly that they are not qualified enough to judge themselves the value of a bird and depend on the judge in the show room to give his opinion. It seems to me that any fair-minded breeder who is selling to such customers should be willing to abide by the decision of the judge. And if the judge does not place the bird among the winners, the buyer should have the right and privilege to return such bird, and receive in return the money he paid out. If you wish to, you may write me further in regard to this proposition, and I will explain more fully. I would say, however, according to my records, only one bird was returned to me after having been shown.

"Wishing you consistent success in your poultry work, I am

"Very truly yours,
"W. D. Holterman".

Considering the large number of sales made by Mr. Holterman, his record of having had to refund only \$205.00 to nine different parties within a year's time is a remarkable one. It is substantial evidence that Mr. Holterman makes the effort to obtain information as to the kind of fowls that his pur-

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chasers desire and that he then makes the effort to send them just what they ask for.

Mr. Holterman's plan of accepting the return of fowls that do not win at shows where they have been guaranteed by Mr. Holterman to win, presents a new plan and one that is not permitted under the rules of the American Poultry Association.

There can be no doubt, as Mr. Holterman says, that the spirit and intent of the A. P. A. show rule that insists that all birds shown must be the bonafide property of the exhibitor was adopted to prevent borrowing and loaning of birds, and to afterwards advertise birds that proved winners as being in a breeding pen when as a matter of fact they were back in the yards of the owner. On the other hand as Mr. Holterman states, there are breeders who are willing to purchase fowls if they can win, but who have no use for the birds unless they were winners.

Just what can be done, if anything, to cover cases of this kind, we are not prepared to say. We shall be glad to have the views of others on the subject.

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Reply From I. M. Asbjeld, Breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks

"Alcester, So. Dak., June 23, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Have read your article 'Selling Standard-bred Fowls on Approval' with a great deal of interest. This is a very important subject. I believe the buying public, first of all, should be satisfied with every purchase. A satisfied customer is the very best advertisement a poultry breeder can obtain at any price, therefore the very best judgment should be used when we are selecting winners for others.

"My plan of selling fowls is somewhat different from that of other breeders as I notify the breeder to write his own guarantee and then I know he will be satisfied. The main idea is to select birds that cannot help but win, then the breeder will have but very little trouble to live up to the guarantee.

I have sold a number of birds for exhibition and have had but one case reported where I failed to select the first prize winners. This was a pen of young birds and they landed second prize. The main thing in selecting birds is not to be stingy. Make it a rule to always give good measure and you cannot help but succeed.

"It seems foolish to me for a breeder to offer birds guaranteed to win when he plainly knows that he cannot deliver the goods. When a buyer orders a bird at a long price with the understanding that it is to win, you can rest assured he is not satisfied if the fowl is defeated. For that reason I think most breeders should go very slow in making the statement they can furnish blue ribbon winners at almost any show in America.

"The plan that I have been using in having the buyer write his own guarantee has been entirely satisfactory to me and I expect to use this plan until I can think of a better one. My main object is to satisfy the buyer and in doing so I will not be the loser in the long run as most buyers are very reasonable in their demands.

"I am more than willing to sell anyone fowls under the Delano-Owen plan, for I believe it to be a good one. In selling birds under the guarantee-to-win method, I prefer to train and condition the birds myself, also to ship direct to the show room from my farm.

"Very truly yours,
"I. M. Asbjeld".

Mr. Asbjeld has indeed adopted a liberal policy in conducting his business.

To give "good measure" and not be "stingy" in selecting stock for shipment is undoubtedly one of the very good reasons why he can afford to let purchasers "write their own guarantee".

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Reply From T. S. Hewke, Breeder of Buff Wyandottes

"Middletown, N. Y., June 24, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your letter of inquiry received, read with much interest and carefully noted. In regard to the plan under discussion, originated by Mr. Delano, I certainly consider he is right in saying 'it is the fairest way to the buyer, in selling exhibition birds'. It is really FAIRER to the buyer than to the seller, when we realize that the bird is really worth the maximum price asked. I have always had the greatest respect both for Mr. Delano and for his efficient superintendent, (Frank Davey), and I should say their plan, as outlined on the 'guaranteed-to-win' basis, is as fair and square as any plan could be, and I think favorably of adopting their method.

"In my own particular case, during all my years of experience in breeding and selling prize winners, I have held to this one firm principle—'satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded'. This does not mean that money will be refunded after the particular show that the bird is wanted for is over, but if, on receiving and inspecting the bird, the purchaser believes it to be worth less money than he has paid for it, he has the privilege of immediately returning it, and full amount of his purchase money will be cheerfully refunded. This plan has always worked amazingly well for me, for I am always willing and anxious to do unto other fellow as I would like him to do unto me and my customers are universally satisfied. I shall anticipate with pleasure the reading of the methods of other poultry breeders, in the down-to-date, interesting and always instructive columns of American Poultry World.

"Very truly yours,

"T. S. Hewke".

Here is another experienced poultryman to emphasize the fact that the Delano-Owen Farms plan is "really fairer to the buyer than to the seller". It is interesting to know that Mr. Hewke thinks so well of it for he considers adopting this method as part of his selling plan. From what we know of Mr. Hewke based on long time acquaintance, it is not surprising to learn that he claims to follow the "Golden Rule" in conducting his poultry business. Year after year we have met his customers in the show room and one and all they endorse his stock and methods of doing business.

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Reply From Eugene C. Smith, Breeder of S. C. White Leghorns

"Aurora, Ill., June 25, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing section taken from the American Poultry World regarding selling Standard-bred fowls on a Guaranteed-to-win basis. I have read the article with interest and note Mr. Delano's plan.

"You ask me what method I am employing in guaranteeing birds to be satisfactory. In this connection, would say that I have always discouraged selling birds on a guaranteed-to-win basis, as I believe that this is nothing more nor less than a ruse to get the full price of a bird whether or not the bird wins. I have known of many instances where breeders would guarantee to win, but would usually raise the price of the bird. As an illustration; a bird is guaranteed to win first at a certain show for \$100.00; if he wins sec-

ond, a refund of \$25.00 is made, and if he wins but third, a refund of \$50.00 is made. In these instances, on a straight out-and-out purchase, he would sell this bird for about \$50.00. If the bird wins better than third, the seller gets a premium over the regular purchase price; if he is not placed better than third, the seller gets his full price anyway.

"I have always discouraged this sort of selling and prefer to sell a bird outright with a guarantee that it must be satisfactory in every way or it can be returned and the purchase price promptly refunded, less return express charges. I allow twenty-four hours' examination, which gives the buyer a chance to take the bird out of the coop and get him into his natural shape and condition after shipment. If the bird or birds are not then entirely satisfactory they can be returned and the purchase price is promptly refunded.

"I believe, however, that the purchaser should pay the express charges both ways if the bird is returned, for the reason that the seller is going to considerable expense in cooping, conditioning, etc., and it is no more than right that the buyer should stand the express charges.

"This is my guarantee and is published in my catalog and it is made a condition of each sale, and all stock is sent out subject to this guarantee. It has proven a most satisfactory method with me and I have had but very few birds returned. If breeders will apply the 'Golden Rule' in sending out birds, it will not be necessary to make further guarantee than the one outlined above.

"Emerson once said: 'Every man takes care that this neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor; then all goes well'.

"Yours very truly,

"Eugene C. Smith".

Mr. Smith does not hesitate to express himself as being opposed to the guaranteed-to-win plan because as his letter states, it is his purpose to sell a bird on a guarantee that it must be satisfactory in every way, or it can be returned and purchase price will be promptly refunded. Mr. Smith's objection to the guarantee-to-win plan is because he has known instances where this has resulted in the raising of prices. (See paragraph 2 of his letter.) This is not the Delano-Owen Farms plan of selling to win on a guarantee-to-win basis. In explaining this in June A. P. W., Mr. Delano says: "If the bird gets fourth or lower, he is the customer's property, but it costs him only sixty per cent. of the original amount, and should I absolutely misjudge the show and select a bird of the wrong value, I AM THE LOSER to the extent of forty per cent. on the sale, while the customer is the loser to the extent that his bird has not won as he hoped it would do.

"One thing to be clearly understood is this: That had the customer sent me the same amount of money with no guarantee proposition involved, HE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED THE SAME BIRD, therefore the actual financial loss is mine should the bird fail in winning, as the customer has a bird worth the full price paid, and he obtained it at a much reduced price".

However, Mr. Smith's plan is an eminently fair one and it has undoubtedly worked out well to his satisfaction. Mr. Smith is President of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club as well as being a member of the American Poultry Association.

Reply From John W. Yant, Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks

"Canton, Ohio, June 23, 1915.
 "Editor American Poultry World:
 "Replying to your letter inquiring about my method of selling exhibition birds, would say that I have never used the Guaranteed-to-win plan. On receiving a request for prices of an exhibition bird, I quote a price that I believe the bird is worth, win or lose. If the purchaser wins, I look upon the win as recompense to the exhibitor for his investment, work, etc., connected with showing.

"I guarantee the bird well worth the price paid and that the customer shall be of the same opinion or I request that the bird be returned at once and I will return the purchase price at once, (less express charges on return of the bird dead or alive.)
 "Very truly yours,
 "John W. Yant".

The spirit of Mr. Yant's letter and the liberal policy that he has adopted in the selling of Standard-bred poultry cannot help but make friends and customers for him. We are pleased to again quote part of his letter wherein he says: "I WILL RETURN THE PURCHASE PRICE AT ONCE (LESS EXPRESS CHARGES) ON RETURN OF THE BIRD DEAD OR ALIVE". With this adopted policy there can be no dissatisfaction, no quibbling, and Mr. Yant's extended business is full proof that it is proving popular with his customers:

Reply From D. K. Williamson, Breeder of R. C. Rhode Island Reds

"Bluffton, Ind., June 24, 1915.
 "Editor American Poultry World:
 "Yours of the 29th., regarding 'Sell-

ing Standard-bred fowls on a Guaranteed-to-win-Basis, received.

"So far as we see there is nothing we can say on this subject that has not already been covered by Mr. Delano's letter. We are selling on practically the same plan as outlined by him where we guarantee birds to win, and have found it very satisfactory. The only possible objection that could be raised against this plan is the one he mentions of an occasional dishonest breeder sending a bird that really is not worth the money in the hope of its winning through lack of competition. If the purchaser, as he very properly should, insists on the bird or birds being on approval with the privilege of returning if they do not meet with his approval when they arrive, he is as fully protected as it is possible for him to be under any plan of selling fowls, either guaranteed or unguaranteed as to winning at any special show, but under this plan if he buys a bird for some show that under general conditions would win, but loses from unusual competition at that show, the seller shoulders part of the loss instead of the buyer bearing it all.

"We have been using this plan for the past three seasons and so far as we know have not one dissatisfied customer from it. In the few cases where the birds have failed to win, the purchasers usually have expressed themselves as being fully satisfied.

"Yours very truly,
 "Longfield Poultry Farm,
 "D. K. Williamson".

It is interesting to note that Mr. Williamson says he has been selling birds on a Guaranteed-to-win basis for three seasons and does not know of a single dissatisfied patron. When it is taken into consideration the number of birds that Mr. Williamson disposes of during

each season, this is a record that he may well be proud of. It speaks for his carefulness as well as his ability to send specimens that will "fill the bill".

Reply From Sheffield Farm, Breeders of Partridge Wyandottes

"Glendale, Ohio, June 29, 1915.
 "Editor American Poultry World:
 "Replying to your letter in regard to the Delano-Owen Farms method of selling guaranteed winners, will say we have employed this method in nearly every case where we have sold birds guaranteed to win—and we know of no other method that is as fair as this one.

"However, the great majority of birds we sell and ship are sold on a 'money-back' guarantee in this way: We ship with the privilege that if the bird is not entirely satisfactory to the customer, it may be returned to us express prepaid within one week of shipment and we will promptly refund the purchase price.

"Sheffield Farm,
 "H. B. Hark,
 "Manager Poultry Dept".

Sheffield Farm is owned by W. Kelsey Schoepf. It is favorably located at Glendale, a suburban town of Cincinnati, Ohio. Hugo B. Hark, one of the best liked and most widely known poultrymen in the country, is in charge of the poultry department. Or late years, this concern has done more to advance the interests of Partridge Wyandottes than any other agency. Their established policy not only makes friends and customers for their own business, but helps to build up the Standard Poultry Industry.

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June 22, 1915

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We intend using same in larger quantities the coming season.

Yours truly,

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.

J. H. Grace

LB-05.

Reply From W. A. Meyer, Breeder of Black Langshans

"Bowling Green, Mo., June 29, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"A few days ago I received your letter regarding the selling of birds on 'guaranteed-to-win' basis. I have never sold any stock this way, but think I will take up this method before long. It looks like a good fair way for both the buyer and seller.

"I do not think it is right to sell fowls on a guaranteed-to-win basis and if they do not win, give the customer the privilege of returning them after the show. This would be breaking the A. P. A. show rules. I think Mr. Delano's plan is good and believe that it will be used more extensively before long.

Very truly yours,
"W. A. Meyer".

It is evident that Mr. Meyer is a believer in upholding the American Poultry Association Show rule that prohibits the loaning and borrowing of birds for exhibition purposes. Winning prizes on borrowed stock, and in this way building up and adding to one's reputation as an exhibitor is rank hypocrisy and dishonesty, and a practice that should be effectually stamped out. Mr. Meyer breeds the Champion Strain of Black Langshans and has been very successful as an exhibitor at the shows of the Central West.

—o—

Reply From H. W. Slade, Breeder of S. C. Buff Orpingtons

"Newark, N. Y., June 24, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Replying to your favor of the 10th, regarding 'Selling Standard-bred Fowls on a Guarantee-to-win basis', you ask for a full and frank opinion on the methods now being used, and particularly regarding the Delano-Owen Farms method.

I can not say as to whether it is being used by nearly every leading poultryman in the country or not, but this much I am sure of, that many, many breeders are employing a very similar method. As to the merits of it there surely are two sides. The writer knows personally where two different parties quoted birds on this basis for a large show last season and each was willing to assume the risk; now it is a sure thing that both could not have won. Also another case came to my knowledge where two parties quoted for another show, and a third one was appealed to but refused on the ground that when he put a price on the bird it was worth that whether it won or lost, and that if it won he was 'taking just that much velvet out of the customer'. In this last show it so happened that the guaranteed bird did not win first, though there was no rebate clause to the guarantee—which is evidence that this method is not perfect by any means.

"Now there was another case in which a pen of birds was sold for a big show on a guarantee to win first, and went fourth. Now, it is not a possible thing for any breeder—Mr. Delano or anyone else—to sell a guaranteed first winner and be even remotely probable of landing the first unless he can see the birds he is to compete with first. And again the opinion of the judge very frequently would cause either buyer or seller to lose on this plan, when the bird really should have won, but the judge didn't see it so.

"From a money standpoint the buyer or seller are really not much ahead as I can see. Suppose Mr. Delano sells a bird for \$50.00 which is his sample, and he goes third; he rebates the party \$15.00. This \$35.00 then is the final price of the bird, and a third place winner at any show is not very much sought after anyhow—but if some one else has a lot of better ones, or the judge makes an error, and he fails to get any place, the party has paid \$35.00 for a bird that from an advertis-

ing standpoint isn't worth a dollar though he may be worth more than that as a breeder—but usually a guaranteed bird is bought because the party wants all the advertising he can get from it. Now if it has cost 60c to raise this bird and say \$2.40 extra expense to dispose of him and fit him up, \$3.00 in all, he still comes out pretty well at \$35.00, and where is the purchaser? If, however, the same bird HAPPENS to land first the purchaser has some tangible value—the exact amount can not be estimated, because he has the breeder and the advertising value too, and the seller HAS \$15.00 THAT HE HAS STAKED ON HIS WINNING, because \$35.00 would have been the price if he had not won first.

"This guaranteed to win business opens up a big field, and so much depends on the judge that both buyer and seller take a pretty big chance. And speaking of the judging, a short time ago Mr. Lambert came out in the R. P. J. and advocated the idea of making the judge tell WHY the awards were placed so and so. This is linked in so closely with the guaranteed to win idea that I feel it may not be amiss to speak of it.

"At the last New York State Fair 76 Buff Orpingtons were entered in the open classes, and 22 pens, 186 in all. Now the judge passed upon the whole of them without the use of a note book, and of course, made mistakes. There was one buff pullet (it happened to be mine) which every buff breeder present acknowledged to be way ahead of any of the others, and was really entitled to a first place, that went unplaced, and when the judge was asked next day why she went unplaced he didn't know. Now, then, of course he didn't know when no notations were made to refer to again—I mean notations on a note book. This as you know happens very frequently at all shows where the classes are large, and I want to ask if this same pullet had been sold on a guarantee to win, and was entitled to first in every breeders' judgment, but is unplaced, how it is possible for either buyer or seller to sell birds on a guaranteed to win basis and be very satisfactory?

"If we are going to buy or sell birds on a guarantee to win or if we are going to exhibit high class birds anyway, then let us have a rule whereby the judge must tell WHY he places the awards where he does.

"I do not know as this answers your question, but it at least touches some phases of it.

"Yours very truly,
"H. W. Slade".

Mr. Slade's letter points out one of the instances where the breeder who sold on the Guarantee-to-win plan would be the loser because "the judge didn't know". There can be no question but what it would be more satisfactory and



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Box W **CHAS. J. FISK, Owner**
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do the Standard poultry business a great deal of benefit if judges were to tell why they made their awards. This is especially true of the smaller shows where as a rule the big percentage are local exhibitors, men and women who are engaged in the Standard poultry business because they like it, as much as with any idea of making profit. This class desire to know why their birds won or were unplaced nearly as much as to win. The score card was ridiculed because no two judges would score the same bird alike, but the system at least indicated to the exhibitor the judge's opinion of the merits and defects of each specimen. Who is the genius that will come along with a plan whereby the judging of Standard poultry can be made more instructive? Neither of the two systems that have prevailed in America since the poultry shows were started nearly seventy years ago, has altogether filled the bill.

**LIGHT BRAHMA BREEDING
DISCUSSED BY W. A.
HENDRICKSON**

(Continued from page 702)

with only ordinary markings, which would you use for breeding purposes?

Answer. Would not consider a Cochiny shaped male, would far prefer the weaker colored standard shaped male, for if he had good blood lines he undoubtedly would produce good stock if properly mated to dark, well shaped females. Before passing this question I want to say, in defense of the best Brahma breeders, that it has not been my privilege to see a Cochiny shape Brahma male for quite a number of years. So well have the leading strains of Light Brahmas been built up that the Cochiny shaped necks, backs, tails and legs have entirely disappeared, although now and then a rather loose feathered Brahma is seen which many critics erroneously dub "Cochiny shape". The present standard illustration of the Light Brahma male is poor, inasmuch as it is two "Langshany" in type and is undoubtedly meant to represent a cock bird, but has a decided cockerel head. This was no fault of the artist who made this drawing as he was under instructions, however, understand that the new illustrations are to be more proper.

Question 12. How can improvement be made in a strain in which there is a marked tendency to produce white feathers and broad white lacing in tail coverts of female?

Answer. Improvement in above section can only be made through the introduction of line bred birds that have this feature indelibly stamped in their blood, and then a policy of strict line breeding back to this new blood should be adopted in order to firmly establish it into a strain without it.

Question 13. How would you mate to overcome fine bone and small size in a strain? Through the male or female side?

Answer. Size in Brahmas is generally attained by using a vigorous male, slightly under weight, with large and healthy females. If one attempts to build up size through the male side, they are liable to find it a poor policy, as the hatchings generally run small and the females get easily torn down. To

maintain size, it is also necessary that the chicks be well fed and sheltered so that they will be kept growing all the time.

Question 14. Can the amount of black in leg and toe feathering be over done and what would be the result of using a bird that has an excessive amount of black in these sections.

Answer. This seems to me to be the work of a "faddist" who wanted feathers on legs and toes to be black, edged with white like the lesser coverts, and if this point was to be perfected, it would undoubtedly spoil the utilitarian qualities of the bird, as owner would not want it to scratch and break or injure these feathers, and a bird so marked on leg and toe feathering, would undoubtedly injure them if allowed to work. An injury to a black feather would most likely turn the color to a gray, and gray is a foreign color to the markings of a Light Brahma: would therefore suggest that but little attention be paid to securing pretty lacing in this section. What birds I have observed having excessive black leg and toe feathering were generally extremely dark ones that had black croppings out in breast, fluff and back. Would say that it can be very easily overdone.

Question 15. Is there a tendency in specimens possessing excessive leg and toe feathering to produce offspring with vulture hocks?

Answer. Yes; a former noted Brahma breeder a few years back, imported some English birds to improve the leg and toe feathering in his strain. I am told that he was set back several years in his matings, as there was a strong tendency for vulture hocks to show.

Question 16. Given a male or female excellent in all other particulars but lacking in leg and toe feathering, would you use such a specimen as a breeder?

Answer. If such a bird was good in other sections, I would most certainly use it in the breeding pen, but see that its mate was extra strong in this section. Sometimes birds that have been busy in the scratching litter and broken off their toes featherings, are accused of being scantily feathered on toes when such is not the case. An observant judge who appreciates a healthy and vigorous bird, will not penalize such a bird unless he fails to find the broken stubs on toes. While no one likes better to show a bird in good condition than I do, I positively refuse to make an ornament out of a show bird for two months just so that they will have toe and leg feathering in perfect condition.

Question 17. Would you advise breeding from a male or female with a slipped wing or twisted flight feathers? Are these persistent transmissible defects?

Answer. It is poor policy to breed from a bird with a positive slipped wing,

as I feel that it is a persistent transmissible defect, more so on the female side than on the male. Twisted flight feathers are more due to a condition of the molt than to any hereditary defects. Have only experienced this trouble on very old birds.

Question 18. Would it be an advantage to have the standard description for the male to call for each saddle feather to be marked with a V shaped black stripe in place of only the "sad-

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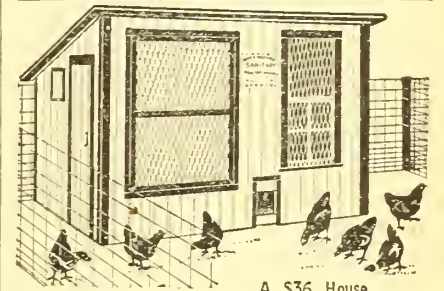
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dle feathers covering the roots and sides of tail" as the new Standard calls for? Why?

Answer. It would be a decided disadvantage to have the standard call for a male to have "each saddle feather to be marked with a V shaped black stripe" as such a male generally is accompanied by black running up from undercolor into web of back feathers, and an excessive amount of black in fluff and black striping on feathers running under wings. Such a male will not breed any amount of clean back females, no matter how mated. Secondly, the idea of the laced saddle feathers was to help intensify the beauty of the male and the heavily laced V's that lay next to the beautifully marked lesser tail coverts and gradually grow less pronounced, as they run back towards the pure white back, until they become nothing more nor less than small positively black dashes giving a very harmonious blending of color that would take a more artistic mind than my own to describe. The nearest I can come to it, from an artistic standpoint, is to compare it to shading; were all shade lines to be of same intensity, I fear we would not appreciate it and same applies to heavy saddle striping. Another reason for insisting on saddle striping of the male, is that it is natural for these feathers to be striped. Will not go into details as I feel this point has been so clearly impressed on all experienced fanciers that there is no room for argument against it.

Question 19. What is the worst color defect that is liable to appear in Light Brahas, male or female?

Answer. To the mind of the experienced Light Brahma breeder, brown is the most serious color defect and it should disqualify outright as either a breeder or show room specimen. Brown being a foreign color, is the result of careless breeding from stock without pure black and white color points. Brown or brownish gray, generally appears on the saddles of poor male birds and also amongst the lesser coverts. In females it is sometimes seen in the web of feathers of back. This color is worse than grayish black, as gray in black feathers of well bred stock is most generally the result of either injured or unhealthy feathers that will usually become the proper color if removed; this is more generally true of flight feathers than those of any other section.

HOW FEATHER DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCES TYPES

By A. O. Schilling, Staff Artist—Part I.

(Continued from page 703)

to impress, if possible, upon the minds of the so-called utility men lecture on these subjects, that when properly understood and applied, the fancier-breeder's ideal is an ideal of fancy feathers combined with a body form of utility characteristics.

For next month's issue, studies of a White Leghorn hen of Standard breeding, similar to those of the White Plymouth Rock male appearing in this month's issue, have been prepared. In this connection we intend discussing so-called egg type, as compared with modern Standard type, and the influence of feather formation on the egg productive

organs. We have also under way plans to show photographic studies of a number of modern breeds including Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons, denuded of their feathering, in order to make a true and accurate comparison of the difference in body structure and flesh development of the breeds mentioned.

This investigational work is rather a tedious process and demands much careful work and preparation in order to give to our readers authentic results, but we believe it will be appreciated by those who desire information along this line. The object in making these studies and comparisons from live models, is that we believe a more accurate comparison is obtained, than by the use of dressed specimens.

Value of Standard Feather Characteristics

Disregarding the egg and meat question of Standard-bred fowls for the time being, with the assurance that our present Standard requirements are favorable to the development of these characteristics, we may take up the question of the monetary value of a specimen possessing desired feather development according to a specified breed standard. It is plainly shown by studying the composite photograph on the left of frontispiece that neck, back, saddle and tail formation, are almost entirely a matter of feather growth and development. Naturally it is understood that a roach back specimen or one not normal in shape, would never look proper even

though the feather development were of the desired kind. It must be also understood that reference is made only to normal shaped specimens when we state, that exterior shape or profile is largely dependent upon feather formation. This statement applies, particularly to the more heavily coated sections of the body as shown in the illustration, and it happens that these very sections form the greater part of a living bird, when viewed for a profile. It seems to us this very condition is an answer to the oft repeated question from beginners: Why is a certain individual bird worth \$5.00, \$10.00, \$100.00 or \$500.00? The explanation is that almost any ordinary healthy fowl may possess certain breed characteristics to a degree of perfection, but it is the specimen which possesses a coat of plumage distributed properly and developed to a fashion which approaches the accepted ideal of the breed it represents, which not only makes it

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- Chapter I—Orpington Origin.
- Chapter II—Orpington Type.
- Chapter III—Black Orpingtons.
- Chapter IV—Buff Orpingtons.
- Chapter V—White Orpingtons.
- Chapter VI—Non-Standard Varieties.
- Chapter VII—Orpingtons as Exhibition Fowl.
- Chapter VIII—What Breeders Say.
- Chapter IX—Orpingtons as Utility Fowl.

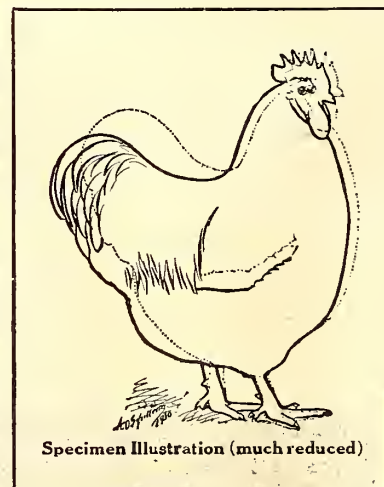
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Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

valuable to the fancier but also demands the higher prices

It is not the meat value at so much per pound, but perfected Standard qualities of the individual specimen which are the results of years of careful breeding and mating, that determines the increased value of one Standard-bred specimen over that of another. The fact that fancier breeders are receiving these high prices, seems to have led the average utility breeder to believe that Standard-bred poultry is nothing more than a hobby for beautiful feathers. This is an erroneous impression and we believe most students of pure bred poultry will agree with us.

Simply because a certain bird is valued on account of the superb color or feather characteristics, it need not necessarily mean that this individual lacks desirable market qualities. We believe that the average poultryman is in favor of a breed or race of chickens that will be not only beautiful to look upon but which also possess both market and utility values. Aside from this class which no doubt constitutes the greater percentage of people who are at all interested in poultry, we have a smaller class of people known purely as fanciers, many of whom make a living out of their hobby, while even a smaller class maintain a small flock simply for their own pleasure. It is this class of breeders, who by improving form and feather qualities are doing the greatest good towards giving the public races of fowls possessing merit, while a few are also turning their attention to increasing the annual egg yield in connection with the breeding and mating to produce show qualities in their flocks.

It is the breeder who knows the importance, and appreciates the value of feather formation, who is getting the most benefit out of Standard-bred poultry. He watches carefully over his prospective show fowls, to see that they receive proper treatment and nourishment throughout the moulting season. He realizes how dependent form and profile shape is upon healthy feather development in all sections of the bird and is consequently successful in producing beautiful high class specimens possessing desirable Standard qualities.

HOW TO FATTEN FOWLS AND BROILERS

Fowls from western fattening houses are now selling on the eastern markets at about two cents a pound above the price of the ordinary eastern farm fowl, according to the statement of the poultry department at Cornell. This is said to be true because, in spite of storage and long shipment, they are specially fattened and come on the market in a plump and attractive condition.

There is no reason, according to the Cornell poultry experts, why the eastern farmer could not reap the benefits of the extra two cents a pound, if he would take the pains to fatten broilers and fowls before selling them. It is pointed out that few people realize the loss on broilers and fowls due to placing them on the market in an unfattened condition. This loss is not due entirely to less pounds of actual flesh, but to the difference in price because of inferior appearance and quality.

The farmer does not think of selling an extra hog or a veal calf in poor condition. They must first be fattened, it is pointed out, and the same rules should apply to poultry. While stuffing and crate fattening may not be practicable on the average farm, it is stated that the birds can be well prepared by pen fattening at very little trouble and expense.

How to Fatten Fowls

The directions for fattening fowls on the farm, as given by the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the State College of Agriculture, are as follows:

"Confine the birds in a small and somewhat darkened pen, allowing about two square feet for a mature fowl and one square foot for young chickens. Do not feed for the first twenty-four hours, then begin feeding rather scantily, increasing the amount gradually until at the end of two or three days they are getting all they will clean up in about twenty minutes, when fed regularly three times a day. This should continue for about two weeks which is ordinarily as long as the fowl can stand such heavy

feeding, and at which time if the fowls were healthy and in good range condition, they should be full and plump along the keel and have heavy, firm drumsticks and thighs".

Preparation of Feed

Three good fattening rations follow:
First. 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds buckwheat middlings, or ground buckwheat with hulls removed, 100 pounds red dog flour, 30 pounds beef scrap, 1 pound charcoal.

Second. 100 pounds corn meal, 50 pounds wheat middlings, 50 pounds ground oats, 30 pounds beef scrap, 1 pound charcoal.

Third. 100 pounds corn meal, 60 pounds wheat middlings, or red dog flour, 20 pounds beef scrap, half pound charcoal.

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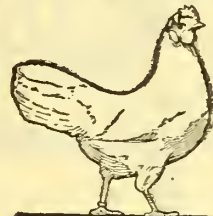
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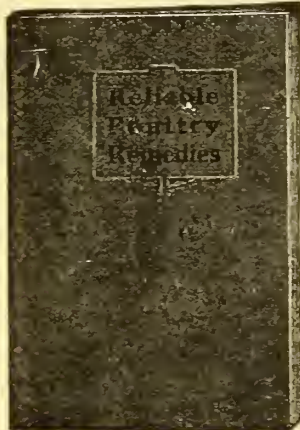
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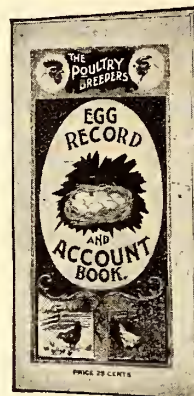
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MARKETING THE FARM EGGS

The families of the cities want strictly fresh eggs, they are tired of storage eggs, and eggs sold to them for strictly fresh country eggs which are not, (the writer having lived in the city for more than 20 years speaks from experience) and they are willing to pay the highest prices for them. Will you deliver to them this first class product? Now with the parcel post it is within your power to come in direct touch with the city consumer. How are you going to reach them?

Most farmers look upon eggs as by-product of the farm and in many instances the hens are compelled to forage for themselves and are not provided with proper shelter, feeding and care.

When the hens forage for a living and go without care it may be true that the money their products bring in is clear gain, but on the other hand if they were properly cared for, watered, fed and housed they could be made one of the most profitable branches of the farm. They should be placed on the basis they deserve.

The losses to the egg industry which are avoidable is about 17 per cent. and includes rotten, stale, held, dirty, heated and cracked eggs.

Don't keep broody hens around on the nests used for laying hens. A broody hen is not a profitable hen and if she is

not needed for sitting and brooding purposes break her up at once—don't put off from day to day until finally she gets discouraged and gives it up herself. If she is broken up from setting she should return to laying in about 10 days. Don't keep mongrels or pullets that don't reach maturity by early winter. Keep clean nesting material in the nests as soiled eggs don't present a pleasing appearance to the city buyer and they don't pay so much for them. Provide special rooms for the sitting hens and keep the rooms, closed so they will not be molested. Collect the eggs twice daily in hot weather. Store the eggs in a clean, dry, cool room and market them twice a week. Sell your eggs in attractive packages and sell on a cash basis delivering only clean, fresh and large eggs. The eggs should weigh at least 24 ounces to the dozen. Under such conditions you will find it profitable.

Egg circles are being formed. Every community in North Carolina should organize their egg circle. By a neighborhood thus uniting they can ship their eggs direct to the wholesale firms of the cities. Often, select trade is built up and the eggs delivered direct to the homes of the city through the parcel post. Recently this office made some trial shipments from Raleigh to Washington, D. C., shipping in six dozen cartons. The eggs were all clean, white, selected large and strictly fresh. They brought 7 cents a dozen more than they would have brought on the Raleigh market and 3 cents above the top quoted price. In shipping in cartons it is advisable to wrap each egg separately in paper so that each egg will be held securely in its compartment and not shake. The box should be marked in large letters on all sides "EGGS".

The breakage in shipping by parcel post has averaged 11 per cent, that is out of 88 packages of eggs shipped in cartons where the eggs were packed in either wheat bran or cotton seed hulls there were 12 which contained one or more broken eggs. Of 20 packages shipped by express, some in baskets, others in cartons or wooden cases there was 2 or 10 per cent. that contained one or more broken eggs.

TO MAKE WHITEWASH

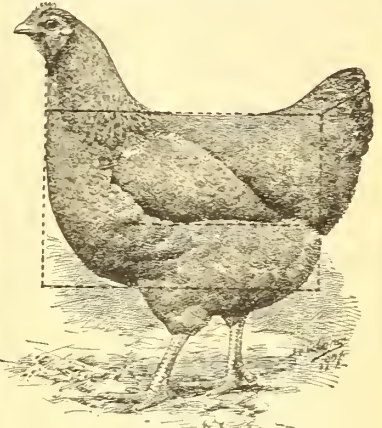
Whitewash is usually made by slacking lime with water, adding more water and applying with a brush or broom. At least this is the way we did it down on the farm.

A whitewash that will last longer than one season on the inside of buildings and which I believe has been recommended in one of the government reports is made as follows: Slack half a bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered; strain and add a peck of salt that has been dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix and let the compound stand for several days. Apply as hot as possible, using a brush kept especially for the purpose.

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CONTRIBUTORS

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