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DON'T BELIEVE IT? Ask any successful exhibitor and he will advise that it is absolutely necessary to have correct blood lines in order to produce winners. Have you insured your success for next season with a well-bred male or female?

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improve the color and shape of your Reds as they have done for breeders throughout the world. They are the oldest line-bred Rhode Island Red strain in existence. They have the correct Rhode Island Red type. They have the rich, brilliant, lustrous color, that has made them the greatest prize winning strain in existence. At the

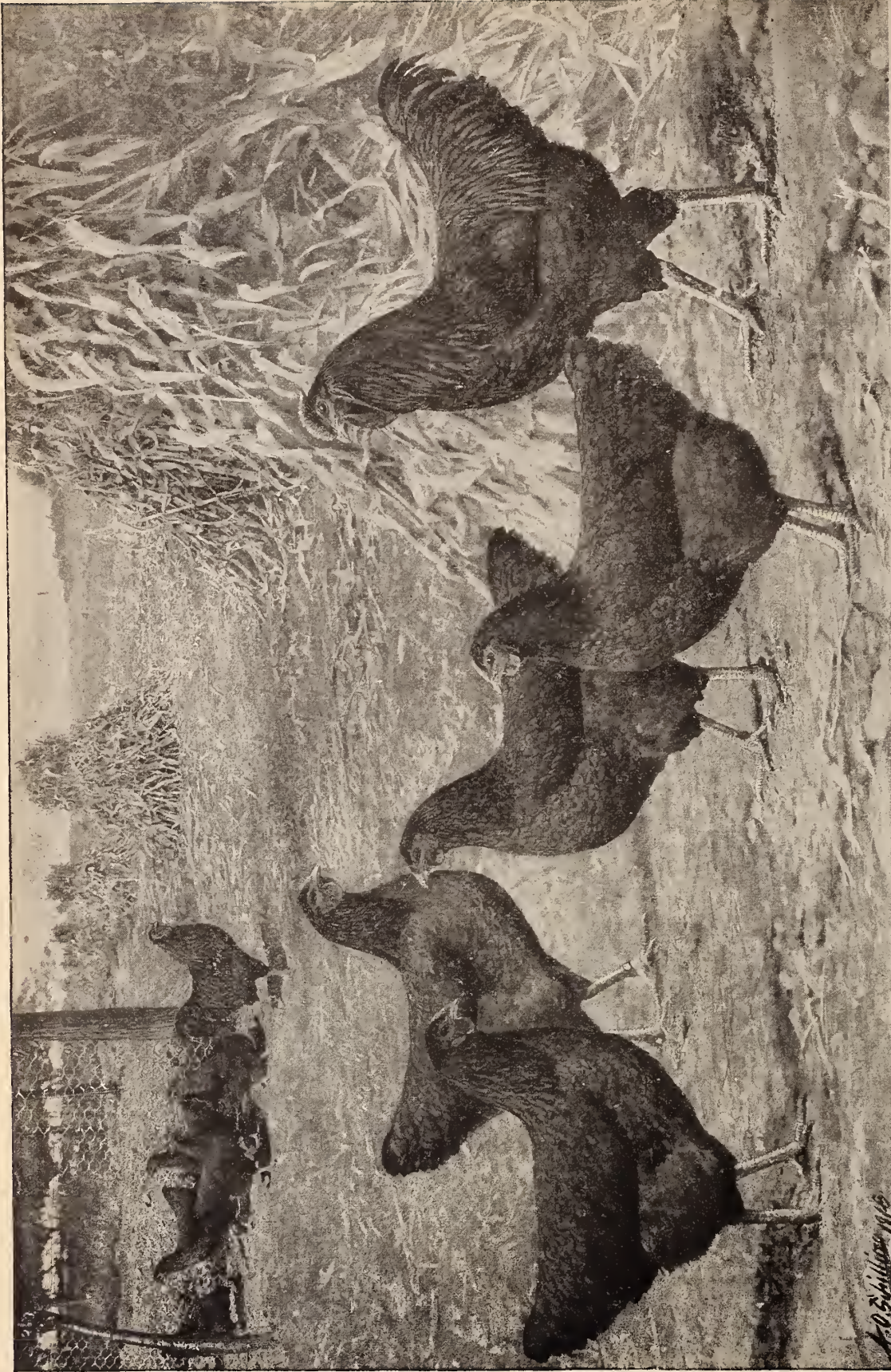
NEW YORK PALACE SHOW—DECEMBER, 1915

they won S. C. Reds 1 cock, 5 hens, 1 pen and on R. C. Reds 1 cockerel and 2 pullet. My first-prize winning pen was pronounced by judges to be the finest exhibition display pen of the variety ever shown.

EGGS from the finest matings ever brought together. The matings that will produce hundreds of next winter's show winners, \$5.00 and up. I shall have some choice males for sale. It will pay you to write your wants and send for my catalogue and mating list.

LESTER TOMPKINS,

CONCORD, MASS.



FIRST PRIZE PEN ROSE COMB REDS MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK 1915-16
 BRED AND OWNED BY I. W. BEAN 50. BRAINTREE, MASS.

A. O. Schilling 11/13

"The man behind the gun" is a popular saying, which seems most fitting, when one attempts to determine how some breeders established a world wide reputation along certain lines. Mr. I. W. Bean, South Braintree, Mass., is the man behind the strain of Rose and S. C. Reds which are generally known the world over as "Harvardreds." They were bred many years before they were christened thus, but not until Mr. Bean brought out that marvelous specimen "Champion Sensation" did breeders generally appreciate or realize what he had created. He created a strain of Reds that seemed to set the pace at that time as far as color was concerned and today these blood lines exist in varying degrees in many of the most successful families of R. I. Reds. At the recent Garden Show, Mr. Bean had a team of these wonderful Reds in competition with the products of the best breeders in the country. They upheld their reputation and added to their honors by winning, best display, 1-2-3-5 cock, 1st cockerel, 3rd hen, 2nd pullet and first pen. It is needless to say that they were exceptions in color, and in type they are just as the above illustration represents them to be, long level backs, on the females especially, good solid well meated bodies, full breasts and in particular we noticed a peculiar sturdiness about the expression of head and eye. The skull seemed to be quite broad, yet not coarse. The necks had a nice arch to them but not like a Wyandotte, while the legs and feet were well set and neatly formed. These are the things that also receive the attention of a careful breeder. These qualities count very much in establishing a strain of prize winners. Harvardreds are not bred for color alone, they have all that one may expect in standard-bred poultry of today.—A. O. Schilling.



Bright, distinct under-barring is needed."

Editor:—"When you establish this under-barring in your strain, is it your understanding that you have made the desired surface color more permanent?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Yes, most assuredly."

Editor:—"What you have is the foundation of under-color that will maintain and reproduce the desired surface color?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I think you have to have strong under-barring to get and to retain the best surface barring."

Editor:—"Have you found that these evenly and narrowly Barred Rocks, the under-barring extending to the skin, or practically so, will reproduce better than the old style, shallow-barred birds did?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Yes, better, and more really good ones."

Editor:—"You claim then that after years of effort the deep under-barring which produces the desired surface color has been established in your Ringleet strain?"

Mr. Thompson:—"There is no doubt about it. A long time ago I bred out of my strain the dark, dingy surface color of the male birds. I refer particularly to the little brown-black bar which gives a Barred Rock a dingy look. I don't have a bit of that now. The interested public is invited to come to my place and see for themselves. The birds are the proof."

How to Select and Mate the Birds

Editor:—"Assume that I have bought a small breeding pen from you and that I have raised forty to sixty good, husky birds and I write in to you and say: 'I have these birds. You know their breeding. Will you now write me a letter and give me some good points on what kind of a male to select, to give me a good mating for males?' What answer would you give me? On the other hand, I might have bought a hundred or two eggs from you and from this source obtained fifty to sixty chicks, the eggs being from one of your cockerel-mated pens—what would your answer be?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I should tell you to select your finest pullets, those with the best barring and color, including wings, also the best shape and to mate these with the best cockerel. That is the general way of mating. I would advise you to do the same way with your pullet line. Furthermore, I would give you my best advice, with detailed information, if you were to write me, explaining the appearance of your birds in shape, color and barring."

Editor:—"In se-

lecting birds, do you give preference to shape—as a general proposition?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Over barring and color?"

Editor:—"Yes."

Mr. Thompson:—"As a general proposition, yes, but at this stage of my thirty-seven years' experience in breeding Barred Rocks, I do not have to give preference to any one thing when mating. The general high quality of my birds in shape, color and barring is firmly fixed. That is one thing that makes my Barred Rocks pre-eminent. There was a time when a good many birds seen in the show rooms over the country won because they had lots of bars—because they were well-barred and often the shape was ignored. I have seen lots of birds win—say pullets that were finely barred—but they didn't look right in shape and, furthermore, the plumage on their backs instead of lying smooth and nice, just as smooth as could be, why it was full of holes, as though you had taken a pencil and poked down in there. Will Denny was at my place in December last and he saw several pens of pullets of the right color and the right shape and he said: 'I knew you had the color and the barring, but I didn't expect to find such shape. The feathers, too, on these birds lay as smooth as a bottle.'"

Editor:—"If I were your customer and had fifty or one hundred of your chickens and I were to walk out among them and should find a cockerel that caught my eye, a good shapely fellow and he had the barring and I were to say: 'This is my prize cockerel.'

Then I would look around for shapely females, also with neat, narrow, evenly-divided, distinct barring, with good-colored eyes, good combs, straight legs set well apart—if these birds were bred from a pen I bought of you, ought I not mate these pullets back to the cock bird rather than to mate them with a brother?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Most breeders would do that, but if that were all you had to do, everybody would have good Barred Rocks. You mean if I were to let you do as you wanted to?"

Editor:—"Yes."

Mr. Thompson:—"You could do better."

Editor:—"What better could I do?"

The Vitaly Important Matter of Blood Lines

Mr. Thompson:—"In some cases there might be a lot you could do, but that is all anybody could tell you to do. You should write me, giving a description of the male and the females, selected on the plan mentioned (Con. on Page 697)



Fig. 2—The familiar saying "Wonders never cease," applies specially well to the above photograph, showing one of E. B. Thompson's Ringleet Barred Rock males. Mr. Thompson has bred his Plymouth Rocks so thoroughly along special lines that occasionally he produces qualities which may be termed either abnormal or far in advance of modern fashions. It is really remarkable when one thinks of the cause and effect, as to how such unusual feather development and marking come to be produced. To be sure, one cannot but realize that only years of careful breeding and selection would produce such interesting quality. We talked with Mr. Thompson until the wee hours of the morning during the New York State Fair last fall, and the subject was Barred Plymouth Rocks in form and feather. Mr. Thompson remarked when he showed us this picture that "here was something worth considering." It is not ordinary qualities that Mr. Thompson is contented with, but unusual merit in shape and color. These are the things that win out in hot competition and these are the reasons why Ringleet Barred Plymouth Rocks have been setting such a hot pace for their nearest competitors in the show room. In the saddle of this male we find quality of feather, that is probably abnormal in length and profuseness, but the point is this, how valuable it is to feel that one has recourse to specimens possessing these characteristics when it is desirable to have such a well feathered and furnished male to nick properly into a mating that requires such a cross. Barred Plymouth Rocks are altogether too often found lacking in saddle and tail furnishings, and for this reason especially we consider that Mr. Thompson is breeding his flocks along the proper lines.—A. O. Schilling.



A Visit to Owen Farms

Impressions Formed on a Visit to this Noted Poultry Establishment Where 130 Acres Are Devoted to Standard Poultry. Keeps Three Thousand Head of Breeding Stock and Will Have Eight Thousand Youngsters for the Fall and Winter Trade, Some Large Enough to Exhibit on May 10th. M. F. Delano Emphasizes About Necessity of Line Breeding to Produce Best Results

MY journey to Owen Farms is an event that I shall always remember. For several years I had been promising M. F. Delano and myself to visit this great poultry establishment, but it was not until recently on May 10th, that circumstances permitted me to do so. Through an intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Delano the owner, as well as with the late Wm. Barry Owen the founder, and visits with those who had been privileged to visit the farms before me, I will confess that I thought I had a fairly good idea of the extent of the business and plant, but I was not prepared for the surprise that awaited my first-hand inspection made on May 10-11th. At that time though my visit took up the greater part of two days, the time was altogether too short to enable any more than a casual inspection, but I saw sufficient of the farm, stock and business methods to say that it is, in my opinion, the greatest poultry establishment in the world. I do not know of any place on the American continent, or abroad where even one half as many high class fowls and noted prize winners of popular varieties can be found. It is my hope to return at a later date, in the near future, and at that time to absorb some of the details for the purpose of acquainting American Poultry World readers with the methods employed, for the methods that have proven successful here, cannot but help others who are engaged in the same line of endeavor.

Owen Farms is located on the outskirts of the town of Vineyard Haven on the Island of Martha's Vineyard in Nantucket Sound some five miles from the southeastern shore of Massachusetts. It is most readily reached by taking the train from Boston to Woods Hole and the steamer from the latter place to the Island. It may also be reached by steamer from New Bedford, Mass., on the mainland some ten or twelve miles farther away. The normal population of Martha's Vineyard Island is about 5,000, but during the summer time there are some fifty or sixty thousand visitors who enjoy the advantages of the island as a summer resort. The Farm consists of 130 acres all of which is devoted to the business. There are no side lines here, standard-bred poultry is the exclusive product. The farm soil is sandy, and is covered with plenty of second growth oak for shade, a highly important factor in producing exhibition poultry, sprouted oats are used for green food, for the newly hatched chicks and the growing stock as well as the breeders. Mr. Delano stated that he could not do business without sprouted oats.

The buildings at Owen Farms are practical and well arranged so that the stock can be cared for conveniently and at the same time have the necessary range. Practically all of the breeding stock is kept in long houses with open fronts. Mr. Delano uses both incubators and hens for hatching purposes. As soon as the chicks are old enough, they are put in colony houses in lots of fifty each. Each flock is then reduced in numbers as the chicks develop, the ordinary ones being taken out and sent to market. This gives additional room for the better chicks and allows them to develop and do better. There is sufficient land so that the colony houses are moved frequently that the soil may not become tainted.

I was greatly interested in a colony coop with wire sides that Mr. Delano used last year with good results. It was 6-ft. long by 4-ft. wide with a pitched roof, the center of which was about 3½-ft. high while the sides were thirty inches from the ground. The frame was constructed of two by three pieces, the roof was covered with ¾ or ⅞-inch lumber. One inch mesh was used in covering the four sides of the coop. This coop ought to prove an especially desirable hot weather coop and one that could be used in the southern states to very good advantage.

It is no idle task to manage a poultry farm that is as extensive in all particulars as Owen Farms. The details required in conducting the business and in the handling of the stock would be too numerous for one man to look after. Therefore, it would seem that Mr. Delano is singularly fortunate in having the services of Frank H. Davey as superintendent. Mr. Davey came to Owen Farms several years ago from Greystone Poultry Farm where he developed one of the country's best known strains of White Rocks.

Will Raise Eight Thousand Chicks

At the time of my visit there were some 3,000 head of adult stock on hand and in the neighborhood of 4,500 chicks ranging from one day to four and one-half months old. Mr. Delano stated that in addition to chicks already hatched, enough eggs were under hens, together with those that had been sent to farmers on the island who raised poultry for him, to make sure of this season's poultry crop totaling eight thousand head.

By actual count, there are one hundred and sixty breeding pens of the six varieties consisting of Buff Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes to which Mr. Delano is devoting his attention. White and Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks and White Wyandottes have long been prominent varieties at Owen Farms, but the Reds and White Leghorns while not so well known are not altogether new varieties here. When Owen Farms was established by the late Wm. Barry Owen, it was among his intentions to produce fancy table eggs and dressed poultry, and to use both the Leghorns and Reds for these purposes. However, with the development of the plant and the growth of the business in the sale of exhibition and breeding stock, and high class hatching eggs, this part of the plant was not developed as extensively as intended, and was finally dropped. The Reds and Leghorns were not abandoned for all time, though the Leghorns were disposed of for the time being. After Mr. Delano became associated with Mr. Owen, the same care and attention was paid to Rhode Island Reds as was given to the other varieties in which Owen Farms specialized. Since acquiring ownership of the farms, and after Mr. Owen's death, Mr. Delano has gone in for White Leghorns and will endeavor to do with this variety in the production of exhibition and breeding stock what has been done with the older varieties on the farm. It is not my intention to offer or attempt a description of the quality that I found in the different varieties as I saw the birds on my trip over the farm, however, I do not think that readers would be satisfied unless I gave them at least a birds-eye view of the stock on the farms at the time of my visit.

The trip through the breeding yards started in the building in which the White Rocks are housed. I don't remember that Mr. Delano told me the number of pens of this variety that he is keeping, but I am certain there were in the neighborhood of thirty to thirty-five. It was a privilege to go through this house with Mr. Delano and to have him explain why a certain male was mated with the females in this pen and that, and to have him describe the breeding of the different individuals. As illustrating the careful work that is done to preserve blood lines, as we were passing a flock of newly hatched chicks, Mr. Delano said: "There are 492 chicks that were brought off yesterday. Frank (meaning Mr. Davey) has just finished toe punching the lot. A record is kept of the breeding of practically every bird on the farm. In fact, if by any chance one of the chicks was not toe punched, or the toe punch marks were destroyed so that the parentage of the bird could not be traced, that chick would not be used (Continued on page 714)

Poultry Production in Northwest Canada



In Poultry Production, Northwest Canada Has Scarcely Got Under Way, As Yet, but Already This Section is Shipping Large Numbers of Eggs and Table Fowls to Other Canadian Provinces and to the United States. Methods of Production that are Worth Studying

By PROF. M. C. HERNER and HOMER W. JACKSON

THERE are several reasons why poultry growers in the United States should be interested in what their Canadian cousins are doing along the same lines. The production of poultry and eggs in Northwest Canada is increasing at a remarkable rate. It is almost entirely due to the development of the industry in this section that Canada is rapidly changing from an importing to an exporting nation, as regards poultry products, and Canadian poultry producers thus are becoming our active competitors.

While the climate cannot be considered especially favorable, on account of the extremely cold winters, this handicap is overcome to a great extent by especially favorable conditions the rest of the year; and the price of grain, especially wheat, probably is lower there than anywhere else in America.

It might be expected, also, that on account of the extremely cold winters of the Northwest, important modifications in general poultry methods would be found necessary. S. C. Leghorns and muslin-front poultry houses, especially, seem to be out of place in a section where the thermometer may drop to fifty below.

In order to learn just what methods are being followed in this part of Canada and results secured, I addressed a short list of questions to Prof. M. C. Herner, Head of the Poultry Department of Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg. He has kindly answered these questions quite fully, and in doing so has given us much interesting information.

Question 1.—What size of laying flock do you recommend for farmers in your section?

I find that for our western farmers a flock of seventy-five to a hundred hens is sufficiently large for present conditions. Western Canada is largely a grain-growing country and it is a question of time for our farmers to work into mixed farming. Since grain growing is the chief line of production, poultry, of course, must take a minor position, and we find that a good many of our farmers simply raise poultry sufficient to get plenty of eggs for table use, and have a few to sell, and raise enough chickens to get sufficient for their table and also have a few to sell in the fall. This usually means a flock of 75 to 100 hens, and with our markets the way they are now and the general conditions as to climate, transportation facilities, and so on, I do not think it wise to increase the average size of flocks at present, but rather raise a little better class of chickens first and then increase as this department of farm work is found to be profitable.

Question 2.—What degree of cold will hens stand in muslin-

curtained houses without falling off in egg production?

In our climate the temperature in the winter-time goes down to forty-five or fifty below zero, and under these outside conditions, curtain-front houses go down to about ten fifteen below. I have had houses to go down to twenty-eight below zero. Of course, under these conditions the egg production will fall off very heavily, but I find that as long as the temperature outside does not go any lower than ten below zero, there will be but little falling off in egg production.

This outside temperature means about fifteen to twenty-five above in the poultry houses, and under these conditions we get fairly good egg yields. Of course, up to a certain point, the warmer the poultry house is, the better the egg production will be, but I always figure that zero weather will not check egg production very much. A year ago this winter, we had sixteen eggs a day from our twenty-five heaviest laying White Leghorn pullets from November 29th to February 16th, which covered our coldest weather. These, of course, were the heaviest layers in a flock of four hundred and twenty-five.

In our work, we keep a weekly record of the entire egg yield, and we always find that hens which through the cold weather have four or five eggs a week to their credit, are the hens that will come up to the 200 egg mark.

Summing it all up, I think a curtain-front house of the gable-roof type will give a satisfactory egg production with a temperature of ten below, providing the stock is of a laying strain, strong, vigorous and healthy, and is getting the right kind of attention.

Question 3.—Are Leghorns as productive and profitable as fowls of larger breeds, in your climate?

Four years ago last fall I commenced poultry work in this Province, and the following spring I purchased eggs in the following breeds; Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns, purchasing fewer White Leghorn eggs than the eggs of the other breeds. I had sufficient Buff Orpingtons on hand to get all the eggs I required for hatching purposes. Today, we have three times as many White Leghorns on our plant as any of the others, or more White Leghorns than all the breeds combined. We have gone to less expense in the way of purchasing eggs or stock in this breed than any of the others. We find them today giving us a larger revenue in the way of eggs throughout the entire year than any of the other breeds.

While I find Leghorns productive and profitable, I would



PROF. M. C. HERNER, MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Prof. Herner is the author of the article in this month's American Poultry World, entitled "Poultry Production in Northwest Canada," and is head of the poultry department of the above institution. He has had the satisfaction of seeing his department grow, in a few short years, from a very small beginning to one of the largest and best equipped college poultry departments in America. Prof. Herner has taken a leading part in the rapid development of the poultry industry in his province.



not like to state that they are more productive or more profitable than fowls of the larger breeds until we have had as many individual hens to work with in the heavier breeds as we have had in the Leghorns. Our heaviest layers last year, and two years ago, were White Leghorns, and this year the present indications are that they will come out at the top again, both as

chickens are of the right type or breed, and of the right age. Usually cockerels, four and a half to five months of age, and about four pounds weight, will make the best gains. Once a chicken gets older than this, or heavier, it requires more feed to produce a pound of increase.

The best ration I used this year was two parts oats, one of wheat and one of barley chop, ground as fine as dust, and mixed with buttermilk to a consistency that it poured nicely. I have also fed two parts of Victor oat feed, one of corn chop and one of low grade flour with very good results, but this ration is almost too expensive for the farmer, if he can get his own farm grains to produce just as good, or even better results. These he can get at first cost, which will cheapen the product very materially. The finer the feed the less energy it takes to digest and assimilate it.

I usually figure on a pound to a pound and a half of increase per chicken in the fattening crate. I also find by adding melted tallow from the tenth day to the end of the fattening period at the rate of one ounce to every four chickens, once a day, mixed in with the feed, that it makes a whiter-fleshed carcass, and also is more attractive than the old-time, yellow-fleshed carcass. Oats and milk also have a tendency to produce a white-fleshed carcass, whereas corn has a tendency to produce a yellow-fleshed carcass.

We feed lightly for the first week or so. Usually we start at the rate of one ounce of dry feed per bird twice a day for the first two days, mixing this with milk, and then increase so that they are on full rations by the end of the week. We feed as near regular intervals as possible and no feed is left in the troughs in front of them longer than thirty minutes.

Question 5.—What breed gives best results in the fattening crate?

With us the Barred Rocks seem to stand at the top as the best breed for fattening purposes. Of course, it depends a good deal upon the individuality of the bird, but in fattening about 3,200 chickens this fall, I find the Rocks at the top. Sixteen hundred of these were farm chickens, just sent in the raw, unfinished condition, and we took them just as we got them; but even under these conditions, taking all the breeds into consideration, the Rocks stood at the top. We always count on a nicer, plumper (Continued on page 700).



LEGHORN COCKERELS NEARLY READY FOR THE BROILER MARKET
(Photo from Manitoba Agricultural College).

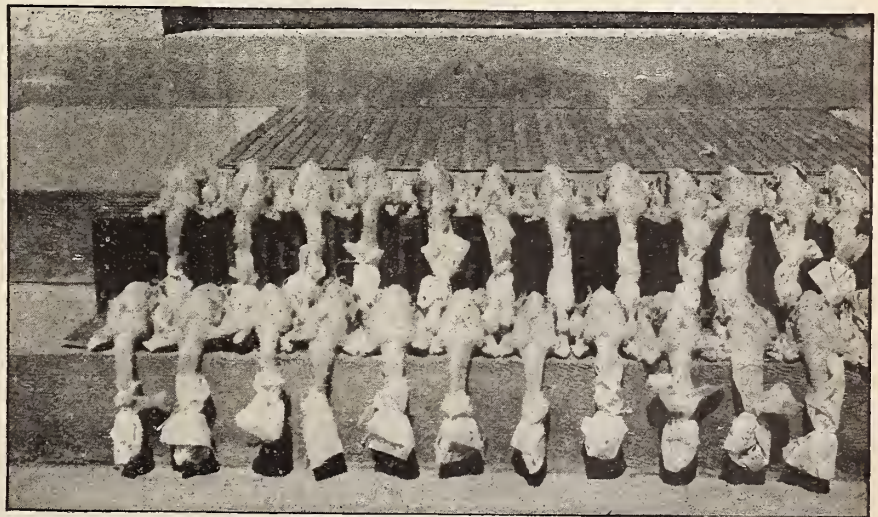
winter layers and summer layers. I think, however, if we can give the same amount of attention to breeding and selection and have as large a number of fowls of the other breeds to work with, that we can probably accomplish similar results with them.

We are situated so that we have an exceptionally good market for broilers, and the Leghorns, of course, stand out as the best breed for this line of production. We hatch our chickens in the spring, and at eight to thirteen weeks of age our male Leghorns are killed, and sold off. This leaves us all our time to devote to looking after the pullets. For quick returns in meat production the Leghorns stand out in a class by themselves, up to the broiler age.

Probably, if farmers were situated away from large markets and with a lack of transportation facilities, the Leghorns would not be as profitable as some of the heavier breeds. I find them more susceptible to cold weather than the heavier breeds, and the egg production will fall off quicker and go down lower than with the larger breeds. On the other hand, it also comes up quicker in the mild weather and goes up higher than the heavier breeds under these conditions. For large poultry plants, situated close to our large markets, in this country, I would not hesitate to recommend the Leghorns as one of the best and most profitable breeds.

Question 4.—What results have you secured in crate fattening and what rations have proved most satisfactory?

We have done quite a large amount of crate-fattening work with our college stock, and this last season we also operated a co-operative fattening station, the farmers of the Province sending in their chickens to us to be fattened. After fattening them for three weeks, we killed and dressed them, and sold them at the best prices possible. It costs the farmer about fifteen cents a bird to have this work done for him. We have found that three and a half to four pounds of grain will produce a pound of increase in the crates, providing the



SPECIAL-FATTENED BROILERS AT MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

These are Leghorn broilers, and when marketed at this size, are considered fully as profitable as broilers of the larger breeds. Up to the weight of one and a half pounds, or a little more, Leghorn cockerels may be produced as cheaply as any others. After they exceed that weight, growth is slow and relatively unprofitable.

Why I Took up Rhode Island Reds



Perseverance and Work Have Won an Independence for F. W. C. Almy. Starting Without Capital He Has Built Up a Prosperous Business With Trade in All Sections of the World. Finds Utility Poultry Profitable but Says Standard-Bred Produces Best Returns. Recommends Poultry Raising for Those Willing to Work

By F. W. C. ALMY, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.

I HAVE been requested to write an article on "Why I Took Up Rhode Island Reds." I guess I did so because practically everyone else in my vicinity that kept poultry had them, and about everybody kept poultry, more or less. This district of Rhode Island in which probably more poultry was kept, according to its area, than in any section of the United States, went in for Rhode Island Reds almost entirely, which is a pretty strong endorsement of the merits of this fowl as a utility breed.

Situated almost too far from market to make farming profitable the people had to find some product that could be marketed in a condensed form, and poultry and eggs seemed to meet this condition. After trying most of the popular breeds of that time, they sooner or later, took up the Reds as the one breed that best fitted all requirements. They are a remarkably hardy fowl and fitted to withstand the rough weather and comparatively poor housing that generally prevails in this section. Your practical Rhode Island Red farmer did not believe in putting too much into fancy buildings and the poultry houses of this vicinity were and are of the simplest and cheapest construction. Poultry buildings here are usually of unmatched hemlock boards, boarded up and down, with the cracks battened or not according to how fussy the owner may be, and how much he wants to pamper his favorites.

On my own plant I still have colony houses that are unbattened on the sides, and I have had good success in getting winter eggs from fowls kept in them as well as unailing good health. One reason why this can be done successfully is because our winters are not too severe and we have, as a rule, very little snow and also to the fact that usually forty to fifty fowls are housed in one of these little houses which are about eight by twelve feet with six foot posts. Naturally, with so many birds in so small a house the heat from their bodies is considerable and it is absolutely necessary to have good ventilation. These houses are not as bad as they would seem, unless it is very windy and the snow fine and dry, it does not come through the cracks very much as the warm air pouring out seems to check it. Do not understand me as advocating this style of house or urging others to adopt it, but it is fairly successful with us

and is really not as barbarous as it would seem.

Housing at Fifty Cents Per Hen

The roofs of these houses are usually, though not always, shingled and the entire cost is about \$25.00 or fifty cents per hen for housing, which is the limit for economy. So much for the hardiness of the fowls and their ability to rough it. They are also fine layers—perhaps not many 200 egg birds kept under these conditions, but sufficiently good to insure a good profit with the minimum of labor and outlay thus allowing a large number to be kept without much of any outside help, with the result that more net profit is realized than by keeping a smaller number under a more complicated and intensive method.

For market also the Reds are O. K. as they make nice plumb broilers and good yellow roasters of about the right size for the ordinary family trade. As a boy, I had a strong inclination to go to the city to seek my fortune as I saw very little remuneration in farming and my Father was one of the few who did not believe in poultry keeping probably because he never tried it, and as we had only one flock of hens on the place I didn't have sufficient knowledge of the poultry business to be an enthusiast. After the home work (farm work) was pretty well along I was allowed to work out by the day for my spending money as I had only my board and clothes at home which was the usual custom in our vicinity at that time. While working for a neighbor who kept hens in a small way (400 or 500 perhaps which was small flock for this section) I spoke of my desire to go to the city to get employment. He advised against it and urged me to try poultry keeping as he had found it quite profitable, notwithstanding the fact that he had to hire about all of his work done. I thought the land on our home farm was too wet and heavy but his land was the same and he had been getting good results. His advice and encouragement, coupled with the fact that I was an only child and naturally disliked to leave my father and mother alone induced me to try it. I think it is needless to say I have never regretted my choice, and right here and now I would advise any energetic, hustling young man who is willing to work and give the necessary care and attention to take up poultry keeping. I



F. W. C. ALMY, RHODE ISLAND RED SPECIALIST

If it were not for the fact that he is in the prime of life and with the prospect of as many years to come as he has left behind, it might be said that F. W. C. Almy has devoted a life time to the poultry business. He has at least decided to make it a life's work. Starting as a boy without capital, he has developed a business in Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds that produces a profit of several thousand dollars each year. In addition to satisfactory profits he has found more health and happiness in the poultry business. He recommends it to young people who are looking for these things,—and who are willing to strive to acquire them.—William C. Denny.



do not want to conjure any rosy visions of great wealth or riches, but I do believe he can make a good living and a substantial profit as well, after he has learned the business and has his reputation and his market established. Have him go slow, start in a small way as a side line if possible, till he finds how he is coming out, and that he, his location and markets are adapted to it and then let him push it for all it is worth. I believe he will find it one of the pleasantest and most profitable branches of farming.

Began Without Capital

As I had no capital to speak of, I naturally had to begin in the smallest way. Buying a few eggs and raising about fifty pullets, the first year. The chicks were raised in flour barrels, which cost ten cents each and the pullets housed in little six by nine foot houses which cost about ten dollars each at that time. I well remember that this expense and the cost of raising the chicks was a severe drain on my slender resources. The trouble was, it was all outgo and nothing coming in, till the cockerels were big enough to sell and the pullets began to lay, a fact that too many beginners fail to take cognizance of, till too late. Unless you have several hundred dollars capital or hens that are producing something, you should start in a very small way, as otherwise you will be "swamped" before you get "clear of the shore."

Some Capital a Necessity

This came near being illustrated in my own experience during the second year. Encouraged by the success of my first two flocks I launched out the second year and raised over 200 pullets and consequently an equal number of cockerels. Now as stated I had only fifty pullets (hens now) to bring in anything, and notwithstanding the fact that I secured a school to teach right through the year I was soon "broke" as I could not collect my wages, till the end of the term. Therefore, I still remember with gratitude, a kind gentlemen who loaned me \$70 without interest to help me out, and without any security except my word.

The second year, really started me in business as with my 240 hens to shell out the eggs (which they did in abundance) I was able with my school teaching to "weather" the third season all right and raise about 500 pullets and build the necessary buildings to house them. During all this time I was not only teaching school, but helped on the farm considerable, Saturday and during vacation and really all the time I had to devote to my poultry was early in the morning and after school while my coops, which I built myself out of shoe boxes were made evenings and Sundays and all eggs were set so the chicks would be ready to put out Sundays which was the only day I could really call my own.

While this may be a little closer confinement than most young men would relish, it is necessary to get your start, if you have no capital. However, I enjoyed the work and for nine years. I was never off the place for twenty-four hours at a time, except once and all though not naturally of a very robust constitution, was never sick enough to prevent my doing my "poultry chores" in all that time, which is a good testimonial as to the health of the occupation. I do not want to give the impression that I never had any recreation at all, I frequently was away during the day, but if so, got up early and did my feeding, etc., before going and finished in the evening after I returned. If every young man will adopt this method, I will guarantee he will not be away often

enough to interfere with his business or to spend all his profits.

Clears \$2,000 a Year From Utility Poultry

My business gradually expanded until my stock was up to 2,000 head and I felt warranted in giving all my time to the poultry business. For the first ten or twelve years I developed the utility side of the business only and was able to clear, at least, \$2,000 per year, outside of my family expenses, which while it will not make a Rockefeller of a poultryman, is a pretty good return for what is practically a one man plant. I had a helper, of course, but he was a helper only and I furnished all the head work and planning, and did about two thirds of the work as well, I want to state in this connection, that I would advocate a one man plant only. You cannot afford to hire a man capable of conducting a successful poultry business as you would have to pay him too much and it would take off too much of the profits. You must do or oversee everything in order to make a success, but that is required in almost any business.

I gradually improved my stock not with any idea of exhibiting them, but because their mongrel appearance was an eyesore. By care and selection I soon noticed a great improvement both in size, type and color of my stock. In 1900 or along there, Dr. Aldrich and other exhibitors of Reds, began to come down through this section buying the best specimens, for showing. This, first gave me the idea of exhibiting my stock, as it occurred to me that if my birds were good enough for them to buy and show, they were good enough for me to take a chance on. My first venture at showing was at Providence, R. I., where I entered four birds and was lucky enough to win three firsts which, of course, made me feel pretty good and gave me courage to try Boston next. While I did not naturally fare as well, I found that I could at least make a creditable showing. Since 1910, I have been a constant exhibitor at Madison Square, Boston and Providence at which shows I have won a grand total of 310 prizes including sixty-three firsts since 1910.

Largest Profits in Standard-Bred Poultry

My fancy business gradually increased until at present it far over shadows the utility side. I now annually send out several thousand dollars worth of stock and eggs to all sections of the United States as well as a good many foreign countries. Although, as stated, my fancy business exceeds my utility, in dollars and cents and takes up most of my time and attention, the utility side still pays a good profit and I can go right out now in spite of high grain prices and make close to, or quite \$1.00 per hen profit on the utility returns. I do not believe many men who have been in the business twenty-five years can show a stock of over 2,000 fowls from which they are still making a good profit on the utility side returns alone. I am not making this statement with the slightest idea of bragging, but simply as a testimonial to the merits and vitality of the Reds, a breed which has constantly improved in beauty and laying qualities and have maintained their vitality through all these years. My stock has never been forced for egg production, as by my methods we depend for a substantial profit, more on the numbers that can be tended by one man and a helper, than on an abnormal egg yield from a few comparatively good individuals. I could take a much smaller number of fowls and by particular care and attention, secure many more eggs, (Continued on page



In the above group are seen illustrations of poultry buildings on Red Feather Farm, home of the Sensation and Red Prince strains of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. This farm, located at Tiverton-Four-Corners, R. I., is owned by F. W. C. Almy a pioneer breeder of this highly popular breed. It is located in the district that gave to America and the world a breed that now has an established reputation as an all around fowl, one that is particularly noted for prolific egg production and early maturity. Mr. Almy produces on his farm several thousand Reds each season and he carries over as breeders upwards of two thousand specimens of each variety.—William C. Denny.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



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broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement

EDITORIALS

REPORTS THAT S. C. WHITE LEG- HORN HEN LAID THIRTY-FIVE EGGS IN THIRTY-ONE CONSE- CUTIVE DAYS—THREE EGGS IN ONE DAY

American Poultry World thanks Robert Winship, manager of the Tip Top Farm, Waverly, Pa., breeders of S. C. White Leghorns, Holstein cattle and Cheshire hogs for a letter of date June 12th, from which we quote as follows:

"You may be interested in the records of Tip Top Queen and Lady Tip Top, two S. C. White Leghorn hens which are being trapped at our farm.

"Tip Top Queen laid thirty-five eggs in the month of May. She laid every day in the month except the 28th. SHE LAID TWO EGGS ON THE 15TH, THREE ON THE 16TH, TWO ON THE 20TH AND TWO ON THE 27TH.

"Lady Tip Top laid twenty-nine eggs in the month of May and two other birds twenty-six eggs; one laid twenty-five and one laid twenty-four eggs.

"I believe these records to be absolutely correct and that they will be of interest to your readers."

On the same date that we read Mr. Winship's letter, namely June 23rd, we received a report from I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., veteran breeder of Light Brahmas, wherein he reported that a Light Brahma hen of the Felch-Chamberlain strain had made a new world's record of 325 eggs in twelve months and that during "six days in the year she laid two eggs each day." Note Mr. Felch's report next following, which gives a number of other interesting facts.

It has long been known that a hen has the power or ability to produce two eggs in one day. Generally these two-

egg-a-day hens lay one egg in the forenoon and another in the afternoon—during the latter part of the afternoon, as a rule. However, Mr. Winship's report that "Tip Top Queen" laid three eggs in one day, on May 16th, is a new record in this respect, so far as our knowledge goes. If our readers know of a similar case or have had a result of this kind in their experiments, we should like to have them report the facts.

Nor do we remember to have heard previously of a case where a trap-nested hen, regardless of breed or variety, has laid as many as thirty-five eggs in thirty-one consecutive days. Mr. Winship states that during May 15th, May 20th and May 27th "Tip Top Queen" laid two eggs each day. Mr. Winship is manager of Tip Top Farm and Arthur Dunnis proprietor. The report is signed by Mr. Winship, a subscriber to A. P. W., who states that he believes these records are "absolutely correct."

NEW WORLD'S EGG RECORD CLAIM- ED FOR A FELCH STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMA

The veteran poultryman and life-long friend and breeder of the Light Brahmas, I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., now reports that a yearling hen of this breed recently completed a year during which she laid 325 eggs in three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days and that during six days of this period she laid two eggs each day. Following is Mr. Felch's report, as mailed to the editor of American Poultry World under date June 22nd:

"From 1876 to 1916, Rebecca, a Light Brahma hen with a record of 313 eggs in 333 days, was never beaten till now. Mollie Wellington, with her 325 eggs in twelve months, has stepped to the front. Six days in the year she has laid two eggs each day. Both these specimens have been of the Felch-Chamberlain Strain.

"Mollie's eggs weigh thirty-two ounces to the thirteen eggs. She herself in her best laying condition weighs eight pounds, but so long as she keeps on laying it will be hard to put her in exhibition weight. The feathers I enclose show really a good bird of standard quality. I have scored Mollie as follows:

	Cuts
Comb, depressed in middle division..	1
Head, red-eyed, all right.....	0
Neck, first-class	½
Back	0
Breast, (shape)	1
Wings, (color)	1
Tails, shy of white at tip.....	½
Legs and toes.....	1
Shy in weight	3

Total

Her score this day..... 92

"Thus she would be entitled to a first prize in the absence of a better bird in competition. See her photo herewith.

"This remarkable hen was the daughter of a pair of \$10.00 specimens sold by me from a pen of eight pullets that laid 88½ average for four months and 200 eggs in the month of May.

"In considering this breed, have we not a right to reiterate Judge Pierce's christening of the Brahma as the best fowl on earth? But climate and care are the greatest agencies to bring these records of merit to the surface. California is the best spot on earth for poultry culture, in my opinion. No where else have I seen such conditions as I saw in California.

"Following are the food rations Mollie Wellington has had. It is no wonder she

went right on laying—never wanting to set:

Morning Mash

10 Gallons of green cut clover.
1 Gallon wheat bran.
3 pounds of fish meal, 3 pounds beef scrap.
3 pounds bone meal, 3 pounds oil cake.
3 pounds chili pepper, 2 pounds charcoal.
3 pounds of blood meal, 1 pound of Epsom salts.

½ pound table salt, 2 pounds of sulphur.

"Mangel-wurzel beets to pick at all the time.

"Grain for night feeds: rolled barley and whole oats. Plain bran to try to at will.

"Do you wonder that she lays. It brings to mind an old 'home sport' in breeding the ancestors of Mollie. My brother, any time in the flush of their laying, would bet he could get two eggs from one of her kind the following day by giving her sulphur the night before. What cannot we do with fowls if we try?

"I. K. Felch."

Mr. Felch well asks: "What cannot we do with fowls if we try?" The ration fed to this hen was rich in egg-forming materials, the result being, so it would appear, that she not only laid a record-breaking number of eggs in three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days, actually producing twelve eggs in six days, but her eggs were extra large also, especially so for a hen of her moderate size for the breed. In laying condition she weighed eight pounds, whereas the Standard weight for a Light Brahma hen is nine and one-half pounds.

Furthermore, this hen is of superior standard quality—not of the highest exhibition quality, but a specimen that, apparently, in show condition, would score well above ninety points. This is a strong score for the Light Brahma, and for a bird of this quality, also of this heavy weight as to standard requirements, to produce 325 eggs in one year, these eggs weighing at the rate of thirty-two ounces per thirteen eggs, is indeed remarkable.

Mr. Felch sent us a half-tone reprint made from a photograph of "Mollie Wellington," also sample feathers from her neck, wings and tail. They show strong, sound color, despite the fact they were plucked late in the season and the black had faded from age and heavy laying. We have written to Mr. Felch and asked him for further information about this hen, as to the trap-nest methods used, etc. On receiving his report, giving additional details we shall be glad to publish same in these columns.

WAS MUCH PLEASED WITH THE J. V. McCONNELL ARTICLE ON LINE-BREEDING

In the May issue of A. P. W., beginning on page 540, was an interview with J. V. McConnell, Garden Grove, Cal., on the subject of line-breeding as practiced by Mr. McConnell. We regard that article as being one of the most valuable ever published in a poultry paper. Moreover, we have received quite a number of letters which referred to that article in an appreciative, complimentary way, also to the editorials that appeared in the same number which were devoted to the general proposition that "line-breeding is nothing more than intelligent inbreeding." The following letter from W. E. Haynes, Durant, Okla-

homa, secretary-treasurer of the South-eastern Poultry Association, is an example:

"Durant, Okla., May 21, 1916.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Please find enclosed sixty cents in stamps for which send me your Egg Record Book and the American Poultry World for one year. Please let it start from when my time is out, for I do not want to miss a single copy of it.

"I think the article on line-breeding by J. V. McConnell is great. He is a great poultryman. I like to read after him very much and the American Poultry World is one of the best poultry journals on the market. There is just one thing about it and that is it is too cheap. It ought to be \$1.00 per year.

"I take several different papers, but always find something new that I like in the American Poultry World. I would like to have more of my friends take it. If you will send me some subscription blanks I will try and get you some new ones. Thanking you in advance for the blanks, I am,

"Yours very truly,
"W. E. Haynes."

A great deal of "stuff and nonsense" is published about poultry breeding, not only in periodicals of a general nature, but also in the poultry press—a fact that is to be regretted. For this reason an article like that referred to by Mr. Haynes should receive special attention. Very few breeders during the twenty to twenty-five years that the writer of these lines has been interested in standard-bred poultry have been as frank as was Mr. McConnell in his letter to us of date December 14, 1915, also in the interview we had with him on his poultry plant the first week of last December. In this letter Mr. McConnell stated frankly:

"I have been told lately by one of the best breeders on the Coast that I am very foolish to let you publish the fact I breed so close. I can't see it that way. My stock speaks for itself and continues to win out. We should look for the truth and not fear the proved facts. That will mean real progress. I had matings last year with the loss of only one cockerel from leg weakness—partially caused by careless feeding. Sixteen of these cockerels were sold for \$25 to \$200 each. I have eight of the others I am holding for my own use and they are not for sale. I consider that 'some results', with only one bird we would call a cull out of the twenty-five, with the balance worth \$25 each and up. As long as I can come anywhere near this record, I can't see how publishing the fact that they are closely line-bred can hurt my business any, and it may be the means of starting some one else out on a basis that will win for him."

On this question of "intelligent line-breeding" we are publishing elsewhere in these columns quotations from a letter from W. Theodore Wittman, long-time poultry judge, successful breeder of exhibition S. C. Brown Leghorns and state poultry lecturer for Pennsylvania, in public employ. We earnestly recommend that every reader of these lines who is deeply interested in line-breeding and strain-building, the TRUE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS in the production of standard-bred fowl at a profit, turn back to the May, 1916, issue of American Poultry World and read carefully, in fact STUDY what Mr. McConnell had to say, also the editorials in that issue treating on the same subject.

This is in no sense a boost for Mr. McConnell, or praise of our own work. On the contrary, we are deeply interested in having our we-mean-business readers get the full benefit of what Mr. McConnell stated and wrote, also of what was said in the editorials here mentioned.

AN EXPERT WHO "PROVED IT OUT" STRONGLY ENDORSES INTELLI- GENT INBREEDING

In the May, 1916, issue of A. P. W., beginning on page 540, was an interview by the editor with J. V. McConnell, Garden Grove, Cal., one of the world's most successful specialists in the production of standard-bred fowl, his specialty being the Single Comb Black Minorcas. In keeping with what was set forth in this interview with Mr. McConnell, also in a letter of date December 14, 1915, which Mr. McConnell wrote us, confirming the statements made in the interview, we published in May issue four editorials, bearing titles as follows:

"Line-Breeding is No More than Intelligent Inbreeding."

"Words of Needed Caution to the Novice or So-called Beginner."

"The Wisdom of Buying into an Established Strain."

"What to do With the 'Best Get' of Those Chicks Your Are Now Raising."

Several letters have been received by us since our May issue was circulated, endorsing the facts and the advice given in the McConnell interview, in Mr. McConnell's letter, also in the editorials here mentioned. One of the most interesting and most valuable letters of this kind, as received by us, was one bearing date May 22nd from W. Theo. Wittman, Allentown, Pa., superintendent of the poultry department of the Allentown Fall Fair, state lecturer on poultry topics, an A. P. A. licensed general judge and at one time a breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns that won highest honors at the leading eastern poultry shows, including Madison Square Garden. Following are quotations from Mr. Wittman's letter:

"While I am writing, allow me to embrace the opportunity to express my keen appreciation and pleasure of your late editorials on inbreeding. Ninety-five per cent. of the people who grow poultry believe it to be a bad thing to do. I probably tell a hundred audiences a year 'that the only way any real improvement can be made in poultry is by inbreeding and that the only way what improvement is made can be held, is by more inbreeding and, if the term inbreeding is not liked, then to term it line-breeding, but to inbreed just same.'

"I practiced it deeply with my Brown Leghorns and to my blindly following this idea practically all my success was due and I quit with birds bigger, better and stronger than when I started. My practice included a vital point none of your correspondents touched on and that was that I never claimed my Brown Leghorns laid eggs, or I never used \$100 Brown Leghorn females as mediums to lay eggs to put in peoples stomachs.

S. C. BLACK
R. C. BROWN

LEGHORNS

S. C. WHITE
R. C. WHITE

SILVER
BLUE RIBBON WINNERS NEW YORK, BOSTON, ETC.

Good breeding males \$3 up. Females \$1.50 up. Send for sales list covering high class exhibition and breeding birds offered at greatly reduced prices. TURTLE POINT FARM, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



HALBACH'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WINNERS—INVINCIBLE—LEADERS
Sale extraordinary! Get your copy of my great half-price sale list. Never, anywhere, has any breeder offered such astonishing outstanding bargains. Your opportunity!

H. W. HALBACH,
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"Slades" Imperial Pekin and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks

Leading Winners, champion layers. Mating list with certified record of "Victoria", World's champion layer

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The Rhode Island Reds and Sussex Fowl.

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RED SUSSEX

QUALITY FIRST

F. L. PLATT, SWANTON, OHIO

PHILLIP'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Summer sale of breeders now on. Booking orders for the early shows.

JAS. F. PHLLIPS,

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Chicago Winners

Selected and bred for superior egg production as well as for exhibition qualities. Eggs from pedigreed matings \$5.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 30. 8 strong healthy chicks guaranteed from each setting.

I. M. ASBJELD

R. 4, Box 43, Alcester, So. Dakota



retrogression. There are numerous ways in which even this short time can be discounted. For example, pair mating can be practiced and the same male can be "tried out" with half a dozen or a dozen hens in one season.

The first thing to do is to become deeply interested. Interest will lead to closer observation, this to be followed by record-keeping, the use of trap-nests, the practice of pair-mating and an absorbing study of the different methods of strain-building, with the improvement of families and individuals. In other words, there is a great deal more to this subject of a successful production of standard-bred fowl, up to the point of "winning the blue"—a great deal more than four out of five or nine out of ten of the readers of the average poultry paper imagine to be the case. In publishing such interviews as those with Mr. McConnell, with Lester Tompkins, with A. C. Hawkins and with E. B. Thompson, the American Poultry World is trying faithfully to give the facts—the REAL TRUTH—to our readers and to "give it to them straight," as the saying is.

Mr. Wittman refers to "a vital point" that none of our correspondents touched on, etc. Says he: "So far as possible they laid eggs in the spring and spring only. I set the first two or three dozen laid by each hen and then had 'cream' in every sense of the word." Probably Mr. Wittman here refers to the belief, as entertained by quite a number of experienced poultrymen, that if, during generation after generation, their breeding hens are encouraged to lay "in the spring and spring only" and if only the first two or three dozen eggs laid by each breeding hen are used every season for hatching purposes, a strain will acquire the habit, so to speak, of laying in the spring only. How far this claim or practice can be relied on, we do not know. A. P. W. would like to hear from other experienced breeders on this interesting point. We have written to Mr. Wittman and asked him for a further statement covering his experience along this line.

IGNORANCE OR RASCALITY, WHICH?

"Chicks, 7 cents each, 50 poultrymen raise eggs for us, for which we pay a fancy price." The above line appears in an ad of an Ohio hatchery in the American Poultry Journal. The American finds fault with Curtis in his attempt to clean up advertising, although editorially it condemns misleading advertisements. At the same time a board of censors who knew anything about poultry costs could not allow the hatchery ad to get by. Let any man apply the figures. If this plant can average 70 strong chicks from each 100 eggs of the heavy breeds, it is doing well. At seven cents these seventy chicks bring \$4.90. If the whole sum was applied to the purchase of eggs it would amount to 59 cents per dozen or less than 5 cents per egg which is not a fancy price by long odds. In fact, we used to sell incubator eggs at \$5.00 per 100. The hatchery is not in business for its health. It must buy fuel, packing boxes and other supplies. It must have several hundred dollars invested in its plant. If it is a legitimate, going concern, earning and paying its way and hatches average well.

it can afford to pay market prices for its eggs and no more. Any man who expects to get chicks that are better than the average farm flock is expecting too much if the concern sells its chicks for 7 cents."—From May, 1916, issue of Wisconsin Poultryman.

What are we to suppose that the man meant who wrote the above quoted advertisement, in which he says: "Fifty poultrymen raise eggs for us, FOR WHICH WE PAY A FANCY PRICE"? In a case of this kind what is meant by the words, "fancy price" Could any man possibly pay what could reasonably be called a "fancy price" for hatching eggs and then sell baby chicks from these eggs at seven cents each?

To ask such a question is to answer it in the negative.

Absolutely and unqualifiedly, the American Poultry Association, if it has the sense and the courage to protect, or to try to protect, the industry to which it has been devoted for a period of more than forty years, should find a way to prevent such misstatements—such gross misrepresentation. Ways of prevention can be found. The United States postal authorities stand ready to co-operate. Either the American Poultry Association is a hot-air factory, an "annual bluff", or it will take hold of this situation, along with several others like it, and will DO SOMETHING, not merely talk about it or "resolve" or "whereas" about it.

We are told that the chick-hatchery men are to be at the Cleveland A. P. A. meeting in force. Let us hope that this is true. The matter in which they are deeply interested should be opened up at this annual meeting of the A. P. A.—opened up wide so that the sunlight can get in and the public be fully advised, and the sooner the better, about the quality of chicks that are being sold by tens of thousands, in fact, by hundreds of thousands by Ohio hatcheries at from five to ten cents each that the sellers claim are of superior standard-bred quality. If what they claim is true, well and good. If what they claim is false, then the American Poultry Association has a duty to perform and we believe it will have the courage to handle the matter fairly and justly—also firmly, in the best interests of the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry of the United States and Canada.

MORE ABOUT HUCKSTER-POULTRY-DEALERS AND STRINGMEN

Following are the quotations from three letters received on the same day from subscribers to A. P. W., treating on

the huckster-dealer and stringmen questions, one expressing disapproval of the general trend of the editorial in last month's issue of this journal, entitled "To Whom Shall the Poultry Prize

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

Smith's White Leghorns

Are the Most Consistent Winners in America Catalog telling all about them sent upon request. Eugene C. Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Ill.

Special Sale of Tried Breeders

We now offer for sale a few of our breeding birds that have produced our next year's winners.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

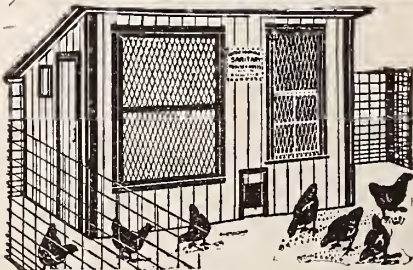
S. C. Brown Leghorns

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS

Box 804,

Waltham, Mass.

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



A \$36 House, Painted 2 Coats

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

Get the world's best poultry equipment at the lowest prices.

Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the chicken business. Send 4c in stamps for large 100-page Poultry Equipment Book.

POTTER & CO., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit \$6.60

LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

A fine lot of yearling males and females at sacrifice prices for quick orders. This is a great chance or you to get some of my CELEBRATED WINNING AND LAYING STRAIN at a low cost. Write your wants.

FRED C. LISK, Box L, ROMULUS, 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 month old chicks also.

ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON,

Box W.

MORTON, Pa

BYER'S ORPINGTONS

BUFFS, BLACKS AND WHITES

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

C. S. BYERS (Orpington Specialist 18 Years) HAZELRIGG, IND.

Money Go at Our Fall Fairs?" and the other two expressing approval:

"St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1916.

"Editor American Poultry World:—

"I have just noted your article in American Poultry World on hucksters at Fall fairs. I don't think much of it. The Missouri State Fair is one of the few fairs that eliminated the hucksters. About five years ago I made recommendation to the Board of Directors very much in line with the article in American Poultry World. We charged twenty-five cents entry and free coops. We made the premium two dollars—one dollar and fifty cents on singles and five dollars, three dollars and two dollars on pens, with one dollar entry fee. We paid this only on the popular varieties. We paid less on the other stuff. We insisted on three or more entries to fill.

"On top of all this we paid an additional fifty per cent. to Missouri exhibitors. We have not had a huckster at the Missouri State Fair in five years, and neither have we had the exhibits. Notwithstanding that the Fair offered ten dollars for each one dollar entry fee and better, we have had four to six hundred birds, and thousands of people going away saying, 'Well, the poultry show wasn't much.' I do not know of any huckster getting rich or getting any easy money.

"Yours truly,

"HENRY STEINMESCH."

"Editor American Poultry World:—

"York, Pa., June 21, 1916.

"Your editorial in June American Poultry World on 'stringmen' interested me very much and in it I saw the statement in regard to hucksters at York, Pa. Last year was the first year for a few years that any at all were allowed to show here. When I made my entries for last year's show in the office of York County Agricultural Society at 4 Wiest Bldg., 14 W. Market St., their secretary, H. C. Heckert, told me there would be no hucksters allowed there, as they had cut them out and could have a very nice exhibit without them. Understand other poultry exhibitors were told the same. Yet on the Monday of the Fair, Orchard Poultry Farm, Spring Grove, Pa., arrived with a carload of birds and I was informed, but do not know if same was correct, that they made their entries after the date fixed was closed.

"Was over to Lancaster Fair and they had a fine poultry exhibit and I saw no sign of a huckster and give them credit for same. Some people try to claim that Hoke & Son are not hucksters, but they start out in the latter part of July with five or six carloads of birds and keep them until after the Hagerstown show. If the small exhibitors who breed one or two varieties would know that hucksters would not be allowed at fairs, they would show birds where they do not now on account of them, for they fill up classes for specials and cash prizes and the small breeders stand no show, with their large amount of entries.

"If the shows want to have the hucksters, let them get them and all other poultrymen should not show and those shows would soon find that they cannot get along with them alone. Keep up the good work. The poultry world would be better off without some of them, for most of them are no good to the poultrymen and only trim the public.

"Yours very truly,

"W. W. Wallick."

"Storrs, Conn., June 21, 1916.

"Editor American Poultry World:—

"I am writing to inquire if you can send us twenty-five extra copies of the June issue of the American Poultry World.

"I was exceedingly interested in your editorial, 'To Whom Shall the Poultry Prize Money Go at Our Fall Fairs?' We are not concerning ourselves very much with the larger fairs such as you specifically mentioned, namely: Hagerstown, New York State, Allentown, and so on. On the other hand, as you are of course aware, there are lots of small ones, two and three-day fairs that draw from only one county and oftentimes from a much smaller area.

"In Connecticut there are perhaps twenty or more such fairs each autumn and the management of perhaps more than half of these feels that they have not the money to hire poultry judges. In consequence they ask the writer and other members of this department to serve in this capacity because they get our services without compensation. A year ago we began in a small way, working through the managements of these fairs, to try to eliminate the huckster.

"In short, I feel myself in thorough sympathy with what you had to say editorially

in A. P. W., and hence I have taken the liberty to ask for additional copies of the paper, because I should like to send one to each of the secretaries of these fairs at which we judge, in the hope that perhaps we might in this way accomplish a little more.

"Very truly yours,

"W. F. KIRKPATRICK."

Thus do men differ. Evidently "the powers that be" at St. Louis, as regards the Missouri State Fair, decided five years ago that they did not want stringmen. Moreover, they have remained steadfast in that opinion and practice, from that day to this.

Our belief is that the men who are serving as officers and directors of the eastern state fairs which lately have formed an organization to protect themselves and local poultrymen against the evils of "carload stringmen" are in fully as good a position to judge the matter as is the case with Mr. Steinmesch. If not, why not? They have viewed this matter from both sides of the fence, so to speak, and finally they went to the trouble of organizing an association in self-protection, also for the benefit of local poultry exhibitors who patronize these fairs or who should do so.

Nevertheless, we were glad to have Mr. Steinmesch's views on the subject. These columns are wide open to a proper discussion of any question that is of importance to poultry culture. This is especially true of the standard-bred branch of the industry. On that basis we thank Mr. Steinmesch, Mr. Wallick and Professor Kirkpatrick for their contributions on this live question, also in behalf of the business as a whole.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, WILL DO ITS BEST TO ENTERTAIN MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION


The following account of the "good things in store" for all members and guests of members who attend the 41st annual convention of the American Poultry Association, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 7-11, inclusive, is published at the request of the Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Association, the Ohio Poultry Breeders' Association and of S. T. Campbell, secretary to the American Poultry Association:

"At the invitation and under the auspices of the Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Association, assisted by the Ohio Poultry Breeders' Association, the forty-first annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held in the city of Cleveland in the auditorium of the Hollenden Hotel, beginning Monday, August 7th and ending Thursday, August 10th. It is expected that an unusually large delegation will be present at the sev-

eral sessions, for many important measures affecting the poultry industry of America will come up for consideration.

"On account of the shortness of the session the committee, representing the Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Association, is somewhat hampered in its endeavors to provide contemplated entertainment for the visitors without interfering seriously with the regular business of the association. However, it is going ahead and will carry out everything advertised.


"There is so much of interest in the Sixth City to be seen by visitors within her gates, that it is difficult to arrange a program of entertainment and sight-seeing for the limited time that the association will be in session. We believe the members will be pleased with the selection of the Hollenden Hotel as convention headquarters. This is one of the finest hostelries in the country. It is a well-




← MARK YOUR CHICKENS

"Key-Ring-O" Leg Bands

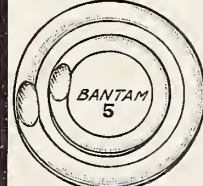
are made in Black, White, Dark Blue, Pink, Light Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, Purple and Garnet, and in the following sizes:



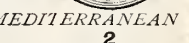
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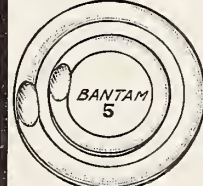
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5




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2



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No. 2, 4, 5 and 6, 12-15c, 25-30c, 50-50c, 100-75c. No. 1 and 3, 12-10c, 25-20c, 50-35c, 100-50c.

Send seven 2 cent stamps for 15 Key-Ring-O Leg Bands and full information as to prices in quantities.

Now is the time to get the facts regarding best method of marking for the easiest, cheapest and best way to identify birds WITHOUT HANDLING.

State Color and Size Wanted.

NEWELL & GORDINIER
Manufacturers
Dept. 73, Troy, New York

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.

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

CHAS. V. KEELER, R. F. D. 17, WINAMAC, IND.

U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Are better this season than ever before. Choice Exhibition Birds, Selected Breeders and Utility Flocks at Special Sale Prices. The U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks

HAVE WON MORE PRIZES

Than any other strain. Bred in line for over twenty years. When you buy the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks you obtain the "Best Possible" in poultry. List Free send for it. Six Weeks Old Chicks, 15 for \$10.00.

U. R. FISHEL, Box B, HOPE, INDIANA

appointed hotel, inviting and home-like. We are sure that members will feel at home within its walls. Its management is among the best—is attendants courteous and obliging. The caste that predominates in many hotels of its character has no place in the Hollenden. The very air of its lobbies is fragrant with the spirit of welcome.

"The moonlight ride on old Lake Erie with music and dancing will, we believe, prove an enjoyable occasion for all. The committee has chartered for the evening of August 10th the fine steamer Saint Ignace and hopes that all members in attendance will avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded for their enjoyment.

"The visit to the mammoth store of the May Company, Wednesday, the 8th, planned for the ladies in attendance, will be to them an occasion long to be remembered. This is one of the great stores of the country, and will compare favorably with the largest and best. In fact it is the best of its kind west of New York City. We feel sure that the ladies will enjoy the visit thus planned for them, and which will be full of surprises. The auto ride for the ladies, scheduled for the afternoon of the 10th, will be a marked feature of the entertainment offered by the committee. No city of equal population can boast a finer park and boulevard system than Cleveland. It is proposed to give the A. P. A. members an opportunity to view this system and enjoy its beauties by means of the auto ride mentioned above.

"Members having the time and feeling so inclined, will be well repaid by a visit to the Federal building, the county court-house, the new city hall, Case School of Applied Science, Western Reserve Medical College, Garfield monument, Warrensville Farm, Euclid Beach and Luna Park. There are numerous public institutions, such as asylums for the indigent, for orphans, for the insane and for the aged, a visit to any one of which will well repay the visitor for the timespent.

"In visiting any of the places mentioned, the visitor will have no trouble if he but avail himself of the information which will be given gladly by the committee, as well as the advantages offered by Cleveland's splendid street car service. No city in the United States can equal, much less excel, the street car service of the Sixth City.

"THE COMMITTEE TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, AND TO POULTRYMEN IN GENERAL, TO BE PRESENT AND AID IN MAKING THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ANY YET HELD."

J. H. DREVENSTEDT, WELL-KNOWN
POULTRY JUDGE AND AUTHOR,
ENDORSES STRONGLY THE
FORTHCOMING A. P. A. SEPA-
RATE BREED STANDARDS

Work of the Standing Committee on Standards of the American Poultry Association, to which was entrusted the important and difficult work of getting out several Separate Breed Standards, is progressing favorably. This committee undoubtedly has a hard job on its hands. No one realizes this better than the committee itself. The main difficulty does not consist in how much to put into these Breed Standards, but how little. There are innumerable facts, theories and matters of advice that could be included, but to use such a wealth of good matter would result in confusion and would lead or direct the reader nowhere.

When the committee reached actual, definite work on the separate breed standard to be devoted to the Wyandottes, it was decided to call Mr. Dre-

venstedt to its assistance, on account of his expert knowledge, based on long experience, and the plans of the committee, as contained in reports and outlines, were explained to Mr. Drevenstedt. He went into the matter carefully and what he read and was told, caused him to change his mind decidedly about these forthcoming Separate Breed Standards, that are to be owned, copyrighted and sold by the American Poultry Association, in its interests and for the general benefit of poultry culture, especially the standard-bred branch thereof.

Later on Mr. Drevenstedt expressed his opinion of these Separate Breed Standards, as follows—see page 11 of the June 3, 1916, issue of the American Fancier & Stockkeeper, Boston, Mass., of which Mr. Drevenstedt is the poultry editor:

"The report of the meeting of the Separate Breed Standard Committee of the American Poultry Association appears on another page of this issue of the American Fancier. Members of the A. P. A. as well as all other live and interested poultry breeders and fanciers should read this report over carefully, put on their thinking caps and resolve to lend a helping hand by earnestly co-operating with the Breed Standard Committees in complying with the latter's request for written suggestions, photos and sample feathers, all of which should prove of material assistance to the men engaged in this important task of giving to the poultry world the greatest exposition of the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and other breeds ever published, one that will prove a monumental work, so to speak.

"We have had the privilege as well as pleasure of examining the prospectus of both the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Books, so we do not hesitate in stating that these two books now being compiled will, when completed, not only fill a long felt want, but will mark a distinct advancement in the evolution of illustrated poultry literature. They will be books for the many and not for the few, as no labor and expense will be spared to make these Breed Standards equally valuable as well as indispensable to inexperienced beginners as to older experienced poultry breeders.

"That these Breed Standards are favored by intelligent breeders and close students of Standard-bred fowl, the following extract from a letter, written by an experienced fancier, exhibitor and judge clearly indicates:

"These books will cost a great deal of money. They are published for the poultry breeders, no one else—and I believe they will be helpful, although many are opposed to them being published. I know I have learned a lot from the books you and others edited on Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, etc. The Standard is not descriptive enough. I know that a great many individuals cannot interpret the Standard correctly. They are like children. They must have things explained. In many ways the Standard is a very poor guide. I am strongly in favor of Breed Standards, but have them well illustrated and everything fully explained as you go along through the chapters of the book. There isn't one breeder in fifty who knows what line breeding is or knows anything about double matings. Why not explain all this in the breed book? In my opinion the A. P. A. should not make a Standard for any variety whereby the breeder has to resort to double matings. It is all wrong, because the amateur knows nothing about them."

It is just from such personal letters written by sincere fanciers and friends that we glean the honest specimens of progressive poultry men and poultry women, and judging by the clearly expressed views above which are shared by many others, the trend is toward the Breed Standards of the American Poultry Association.

The best knowledge that Dr. Drevenstedt has acquired during his thirty to



Crown Bone Cutter

Hens fed out green bone lay more eggs. Get a Crown Bone Cutter. Send to-day for catalogue. Wilson Bros., Box 10, Easton, Pa.

BEST MADE
Lowest
in Price

HARTER'S IMPERIAL GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS

Bargains in breeders. Booking orders now for exhibition stock for fall shows.

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

Rex's S. C. Buff Leghorns

New York Palace, Buffalo, Allentown and Hagerstown winners, Choicest youngsters for sale. Prices and description on request.
GEO. W. REX, SLATEDALE, PA

Record Birds at Reduced Prices

For the first time in the history of Wilburtha Poultry Farms we have planned a summer sale. We offer some of our choicest birds at bargain prices. Many of these superb birds could not have been bought earlier in the season at any price.

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

This sale will include such *White Leghorns* as Harvester, 1st cockerel at Palace, New York, 1915. George 8th, 1st pen cock at Chicago, 1914. *Buff Leghorns*, Prince Charming, 1st cock at Boston, 1915, and 6 other record males. *Columbian Wyandottes*, Wilburtha Prince, 1st cock at Buffalo, 1915. Cock heading 1st pen, Madison Square Garden, 1915-16 and other equally noted birds. *Col. Rocks*, 1st cock at Palace, New York, 1915. 1st pen cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1915-16, and many others.

We have at Wilburtha Farms, as many, perhaps more, record birds at important shows than any other farm in the world. Prices run from \$15.00 up. Write us today for our *Summer Sale List*.

M. L. Chapman,
Gen. Mgr.

Wilburtha
POULTRY FARMS

D. G. Keyler,
Supt.

Chas. J. Fisk, Owner

River Road

Trenton Junction, N. J.



thirty-five years' study of the Wyandotte breed, including standard and non-standard varieties, is being utilized by the A. P. A. Standing Committee on Standards, with the object of making the Separate Breed Standard on Wyandottes a monumental book—broad in treatment, true in detail and properly instructive as to desired breeding results.

How to produce truly excellent Standard-bred fowl of the different breeds and varieties, either for pleasure or for profit, as breeders or for use as exhibition specimens, is the main object of these Breed Standards. The ground to be covered is as wide as the horizon and not many beaten paths are to be found; nevertheless the committee will do its utmost to produce books that will be a credit to the association and of genuine help to every student-reader.

These Separate Breed Books are not to be inspired. They will be the product of average men. To expect more than this would be foolish. Every such breed book will be subject to revision, as later editions are published and no doubt as the years go by, each one of them can be improved, both as to scope and details. If the work is needed and advisable the way to begin—is to begin.

A STRONG LETTER THAT EXPRESSES STRONG FEELINGS IN STRONG TERMS

It is quite likely that just previous to writing the following letter to us, the author of it had read a recent issue of a central-western poultry paper, in which a former employe of ours paid us his compliments. This letter from Mr. Lane contains some good points, hence we publish it herewith "for the good of the cause":

"Boston, Mass., June 17, 1916.

"Editor American Poultry World:—

"I often read and hear about 'knockers' and 'knocking'—in fact, I think I have heard you referred to as one of them. Would like to get your opinion and definition of this animal.

"If 'knocking' is holding up for the public to view, the scamps who infest every business and profession—the lying, thieving, sly, gum-shoe rascals that are to be found in every community, then I am uncompromisingly and whole-heartedly for the 'knocker'.

"Long may he live!

"The human being, if he, she or it, can be called such, who is, or tries to be a friend to everybody, to pass every one the 'glad hand', will be a dismal failure.

"Let those who doubt it, try it.

"If a business or profession is to be seriously injured by having its frauds and cheats held up for the public to view, I contend it is time such a business or profession should be not only injured, but killed.

"A business established on such a foundation is on very thin ice—is located on quicksand.

"Why should 'great minds' try so laboriously to inject sarcastic criticism into their valuable writings about those who, beyond any possible doubt, are hitting the nail squarely on the head, when they have the courage to blast their way into a den of thieves and knock them right and left.

"I ask why any honest, fair-minded man should for one moment try to mud the water of public sentiment by writing lengthy articles, trying to cast sneering ridicule on such efforts!

"There is an old saying that isn't half wrong about 'birds of a feather', etc. It may not always be true, but when they try so hard, I am suspicious. If poultry jour-

nals and poultry associations would devote more space to trying to inoculate the minds of their readers with sound business principles and let the State Experiment Stations deal with the subjects of pip and roup, perhaps that would help.

"The poultry business, outside of the commercial home-market end, is purely a mail order business, where the seller receives the money when he receives the order. The buyer places entire confidence in the advertisement. So far as hatching eggs and day-old chicks are concerned, he is wholly at the mercy of the seller. He cannot know exactly the quality of the goods he receives for several months.

"Of course, it is well understood that the profit-end of the publishing business comes from the advertisements, not from subscriptions. When you see well-known frauds and scoundrels advertising in what are supposed to be responsible poultry journals, a suspicion of the truth of that old saying about 'birds of a feather', etc., is bound to present itself to the buyer.

"Insinuations and valueless criticism of some other person, not backed by actual facts, won't serve the obvious purpose of dispelling that suspicion, but rather increases the impression that other advertisements in these periodicals are of the same stamp.

"It takes courage, also money, to carry on the campaign that you, Mr. Curtis, are waging against the crooks in the poultry business. I see no sensible reason for believing you have any reason other than freeing the poultry business, so far as you can, from the two-legged mites and lice that infest that business.

"I seriously doubt if they will break their necks, trying to get the necessary 'long green', so they can advertise in your next issues. I believe it is fair to presume that those who do advertise in your journals will reasonably try to satisfy their customers.

"I met you for the first and only time last July, 1915, at the poultry convention at Amherst, Mass. By name, you were not a stranger to me. I think I had been a subscriber to the Reliable Poultry Journal some three years. Through that source I had some idea of what you were doing in the poultry field. I had heard you criticized in some quarters. The subject of your lecture at Amherst interested me, because I believe in a 'square deal'. My fights, and I have had some, have all been along that line.

"I had a double purpose in listening to your remarks: first, to hear what you had to say; second, to determine in my own mind if you really meant what you said. My decision was that you did mean just what you said.

"Thus far I see no reason to change my mind. I cannot believe that you would attack business rottenness in the way you do, if you were hiding behind any similar schemes.

"The work you are doing is sure to make enemies. I know this by experience. But I am certain that the large majority prefer straight business, rather than crooked business. That majority will be on your side. Creeping, crawling, groveling insinuations hurt no one, except those who issue them.

"If you are a 'knocker', go to it! There are quite a few who need your services.

"Respectfully yours,

"WILLIAM R. LANE."

Mr. Lane is a man of education and reputation. He is conductor of the Boston Vocal Art Club. Mr. Lane is a breeder of Rhode Island Reds, mainly for pleasure. It is chiefly on that basis that he is interested in poultry culture. At Amherst, last July, he introduced himself to us and complimented the editor of A. P. W. on what we had said before the poultry convention, held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, our subject being, "The American Poultry Association—What it is and What it is Seeking to Accomplish."

On this occasion Mr. Lane told us of an experience a friend of his at South Attleboro had in his efforts to buy eight S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels from a mid-west breeder who advertises extensively to own pedigree stock with big egg records. This wonderful egg record farm is located in northern Illinois. When the eight cockerels came to hand they were not toe-marked in any man-



"SEAL" LEG BAND
Lane's Famous Automatic Lock
No tools; Can't get off. Aluminum all sizes. Numbers to suit: 100-\$1.00; 50-60c; 25-35; 12.20c. Sample free.
Indiana Specialty Mfg. Co.
Angola, Ind.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL



New York
(Palace Show)

In a Class of
28 Competing

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

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

The World's Best.

SEND FOR MATING LIST:

SAMUEL WILLETTS,

Brighthelm Farms, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.



CHAMPION CRUSADER

1st Cockerel at Hagerstown and Syracuse 1915.

Regal Summer Sale

In order to make room for my large flock of rapidly growing chicks, I am offering for sale 600 selected breeders at remarkably low prices. Here are a few bargains.

No. 27—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. 18—Well mated pen of five yearling hens and male, all bred from special matings. Valued \$50.00. Sale price \$35.00.

No. 7—300 yearling hens, splendid value at \$2.00 each.

Send for free sale list giving complete list of bargains. Eggs from prize matings, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 30, \$6.00 per 45, \$12.00 per 100. Utility matings \$6.50 per 100.

REGAL COCKERELS AND PULLETS

This season I have over 2,000 early chicks—the best I ever owned. If you want to make a winning at your State Fair, let me quote you prices.

John S. Martin, Box W, Port Dover, Canada

ner, nor did they wear leg-bands of any description. Just how the proprietor of this egg record farm managed to keep track of his "pedigreeing" was a question. The South Attleboro man couldn't answer this question satisfactorily, nor would the Illinois breeder do so; therefore the birds were shipped back and a return of the purchase money was demanded.

Mr. Lane has asked us for a definition of the "knocker", also for our opinion "of this animal." We would not like to tackle a job of that kind—at least not during summer weather. Suffice it to

say that we are a firm believer in a free press and in free speech. About the easiest thing the average man has to do is to open his mouth. A strong instinct with practically every one of us is to "say something" and to lose no time in doing it. Keeping still is the difficult thing to do. Think for one minute of how prone we are to criticize! Nor do we deem it necessary to really know what we are talking about. As a rule, these "off-hand" opinions possess little value. The world probably would be just as well off if they were not expressed. Very often speech is silver, but

"silence is golden."

We sympathize with Mr. Lane in his attitude of mind and thank him heartily for his vigorous endorsement. As before stated in these columns, the poultry business, especially the standard-bred branch of it, offers an inviting field for misrepresentation and for crooked methods. For that reason those of us who are devoting our lives to this industry should keep a sharp lookout for the deliberate, intentional crook and should "state facts" and "name names" when by doing so we can protect honest people and promote honest methods.

Forty-First Annual Meeting of the American Poultry Association

Big Convention of Poultrymen to be Held at Cleveland, Ohio, August 7-11, Inclusive. Probably will be the Largest Ever Held on This Continent. American and Canadian Poultrymen Will be Well Represented. Important Work To Be Done. New Features to be Introduced. Herewith is the Complete "Program and Order of Business"

INTRODUCTION BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.

Less than one hundred members of the American Poultry Association were able to attend the annual meeting and convention held last November in San Francisco on the Exposition grounds, in connection with the Panama-Pacific World's Fair. The distance was too great, the expense too heavy and the time of year too late. At some of the sessions at Frisco there were less than a quorum in attendance. This was true on several occasions. Only fifty members are required to constitute a quorum.

No trouble of this kind will be met at Cleveland the 8th, 9th and 10th of next month. This great Ohio city is centrally located as regards the more than seven thousand members of the American Poultry Association and the chances are many to one that this will be the largest convention the organization has held thus far. At Atlantic City, August, 1913, no less than five hundred and ten members and guests registered at A. P. A. headquarters and we are expecting not less than seven to eight hundred at the Cleveland meeting.

All friends of poultry culture who can attend this Cleveland meeting should do so. Much important work is scheduled and no doubt still other matters of equal or greater importance will be presented during the course of the meeting. Lately several "departments" have been added as they are called, and this will lend still greater interest to the convention.

In this connection our readers will be interested in quotations from two letters editor of A. P. W. has recently received from Mr. Campbell, in his capacity as secretary of the American Poultry Association. Under date June 10th, Mr. Campbell wrote:

"You will find enclosed two copies of the Order of Business and Program arranged for the Cleveland meeting of the American Poultry Association beginning August 7th.

"You attention is called to the feature in the program providing for the Department Meetings. There will be a meeting of the Editors and Publishers of Poultry Journals.

"A meeting of the Poultry Judges.

"A meeting of the Poultry Show and Specialty Club Secretaries.

"A meeting of Dealers and Hatchers of day-old chicks.

"In all of these meetings we feel that you will have a personal interest as matters of vital importance will be presented for consideration."

Under date June 15th we received a further letter from Mr. Campbell relating to the Cleveland convention, from which letter we take the liberty of quoting as follows:

"All poultry journals should publish the order of business and program, and the special letter mailed out by the Cleveland people, in full in the July number, and follow up in the August journals, which will greatly help toward increasing the attendance. You may rest assured that the Cleveland convention will be a live one.

"Don't overlook the fact that there is to be a meeting of poultry judges, also a meeting of poultry show secretaries and managers. There will be in all four department meetings: Editors and publishers; dealers and hatchers of day-old chicks; poultry judges and secretaries and managers.

"You will certainly be in a position to take an active part in the conference in reference to hatchers and dealers in day-old chicks, representing, as you do, one of the largest poultry farms in the country.

"It seems to be desirable that these department meetings be held on Monday, August 7th, while the Executive Board is in session, so that any reports or resolutions may be presented on Tuesday, the 8th.

"The poultry judges, editors, dealers in day-old chicks and secretaries will not be particularly interested in the meetings of the Executive Board, therefore they can devote their time all day Monday and Monday night to these specially arranged department meetings.

"Please announce in your journal that the department meetings will be held on Monday, August 7th, while the Executive Board is in session."

Following is the entire official program and order of business, which we find pleasure in printing for the benefit of the poultry industry and with the hope of helping to increase the attendance at the Cleveland convention, which we confidently believe will be the largest in the history of the American Poultry Association, covering a period of more than forty years:

PROGRAM AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

The forty-first annual meeting of the the American Poultry Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, August 7-12, 1916.

Headquarters, Hollenden Hotel.
All meetings of the association will be held in the convention hall of the hotel.

Monday, August 7, 1916

9 A. M.—Registration of members and visitors and presentation of souvenir badges to members.

9:30 A. M.—Meetings of the Executive Board will be held morning, afternoon and evening in Committee rooms at hotel.

8 P. M.—Reception at the Auditorium for members of the Association, visiting poultrymen and friends.

Tuesday, August 8, 9:30 A. M.

Preliminary exercises.

Address by Geo. H. Poulson, President of the Cleveland Poultry Breeders Association.

Welcome to Ohio, an address by Frank C. Stier, President of the Ohio Poultry Breeders Association.

Welcome to the City of Cleveland, an address by Mayor Harry L. Davis.

Welcome by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, an address by T. P. Cagwin of Convention Board.

Response by E. E. Richards, President of the American Poultry Assn.

Presentation of gavel to Mr. E. E. Richards, President of the American Poultry Assn., by the president of the Cleveland Poultry Breeders Association.

10:30 A. M.—Regular call to order of the Association by Pres. Richards.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—All credentials must be in the hands of the Secretary before opening roll call.

Appointment of Committee on Credentials. Roll call of members by states.

Approval of minutes of last meeting, as published in the Proceedings.

Report of Committee on Judiciary, submitting order of business to govern all sessions of this annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, as per Sec. 88, Art. 10 of the Laws of the Association.

Report of the Election Commissioner.

Election of Board of Review.

Report of Executive Board on application for membership.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

NOTICE:—All following reports are open for discussion as soon as made, upon motion to carry their recommendations into effect:

Annual report of Secretary, with recommendations.

Annual report of Treasurer, with recommendations.

Annual report of Finance Committee, with recommendations.

Adjournment.

Afternoon Session, 2 P. M.

Report of Board of Review, under suspension of Rules.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

State and Provincial membership reports (All reports must be in writing, signed by the Presidents of the Members, and in the hands of the Secretary of the A. P. A. before reports of these state and provincial associations are called for. No verbal re-

ports will be permitted).

Report of Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals.

Report of Committee on School Text books.

Report of Committee on Market Poultry and Egg Standards.

Report of Committee on Breed Standards.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—All resolutions, motions, petitions, etc., calling for an expenditure of Association funds must, as per section 96 of the Article 12 of the Laws of this organization, be presented at or before this time; otherwise a three-fourths vote will be necessary for a suspension of the rules in order to introduce such resolutions, motions, etc., at a later session of this annual meeting.

Report of the Executive Board on new members.

Evening Session, 7:30

Address by Frank B. White, Chicago, Ill., Managing Director, Agricultural Publishers Association, on advertising in poultry and farm journals.

Address by Prof. H. R. Lewis, New Brunswick, N. Y., on Poultry Organizations in New Jersey and Pedigreed Laying Contests.

Address by Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Wednesday, August 9, 9 A. M.

Report of Committee on Judiciary, relating to proposed amendments to Constitution and Laws of the Association, as per Section 90 of Article 10 of the Laws.

Consideration and action upon amendments to Constitution and Show Rules, and resolutions, as published in the May, 1916, A. P. A. Bulletin.

1.—Amendment to Show Rules, Section 5, by Chas. D. Cleveland.

2.—Amendment to Show Rules, Add Section 28, Displaying premium ribbons.

Greenwich, Conn., June 11, 1916.

American Poultry World,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I congratulate you upon the cover of your April issue, showing the Ideal Blue Andalusian male as adopted by the Blue Andalusian club of America. It is certainly a very great triumph for your artist as well as for your creditable publication.

I am sure there cannot be shown any bird in all the breeds that can better portray the artistic points of the Andalusian. The Blue Andalusian discounts all others.

Very truly yours,

E. D. Bird.

3.—Amendment to Show Rules, Add Section 29, Must not wrongfully defame A. P. A. Licensed judges.

4.—Amendment to Show Rules, Add Section 30, by F. W. DeLancey.

5.—Amendment to Show Rules, Add Section 31, by E. L. Noyes.

6.—Amendment to Constitution, Section 4, by E. L. Noyes.

7.—Amendment to Constitution, Section 21 and 28 by D. E. Hale.

8.—Amendment to Constitution, Section 54 by F. C. Steir.

9.—Amendment to Constitution, Section 101 by E. L. Noyes.

10.—Amendment to Constitution, Section 133 by Grant M. Curtis.

11.—Amendment to Constitution, Section 137-140, by G. D. McClaskey.

Trip through the May Company's Department Store, by the ladies.

Reports of all Committees not herein mentioned.

Afternoon Session,
1:30 P. M.

Further consideration of proposed amendments.

Wednesday Evening
Trip of Luna Park.

Thursday, August 10, 9:30 A. M.

Report of Executive Board.

Report of Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges.

Election or approval of new members.

Reports of hold-over committees.

Report of Committee on Education.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

Report of Finance Committee, submitting budgets of estimated expenditures for ensuing year, as per Section 95 of Laws.

Report of Committee on Poultry Huckstering.

Unfinished business.

Afternoon Session

Inauguration of officers.

Standing Committee announcements.

Reports of special committees.

Election of Treasurer announced.

Election of Election Commissioner.

New business.

2 P. M.—Automobile ride through the Parks for the Ladies.

Appointment and announcement of special committees.

Discussions and questions.

Adjournment.

Meeting of new Executive Board.

Thursday Evening

Boat ride on Lake Erie.

Friday Morning, August 11

Trolley ride and visit to H. Cecil Shepard's Poultry Farm, Berea, Ohio.

During the Convention there will be a meeting of Poultry Judges for the purpose of discussing important problems in which they are particularly interested.

A meeting of Poultry Show and Specialty Club secretaries.

Meeting of poultry journal editors and solicitors.

The time for these meetings will be announced at the opening of the Convention.

"MEET US AT ST. LOUIS"

Keep the dates of the next St. Louis poultry show in mind, November 24-30, and remember that while the entry fees are raised, the premium money will be doubled. The list of officers includes the leaders of the two old associations that have heretofore held opposition shows in St. Louis. Hereafter it is planned to have but one big annual show.

Following is a partial list of the judges: T. E. Quisenberry, T. J. Rountree, J. A. Tucker, Wm. A. Halbach and Dr. H. P. Clarke. A large number of judges will be employed in order to make it possible to issue a marked catalogue the second day of the show.

The newly organized St. Louis Pet Stock Association and the St. Louis organization of pigeon men are going to see that the pigeon and pet stock departments are big and attractive. The National Aquarium Society will meet with the St. Louis show and present an exceedingly interesting display of fish. The St. Louis Poultry Show Association is holding regular meetings the last Thursday of each month at the Marquette Hotel. Local and visiting poultrymen are invited to attend. Jas. J. Long is secretary. Charles Key Cullom is vice-president and chairman of the Publicity Committee.

"OCULUM"

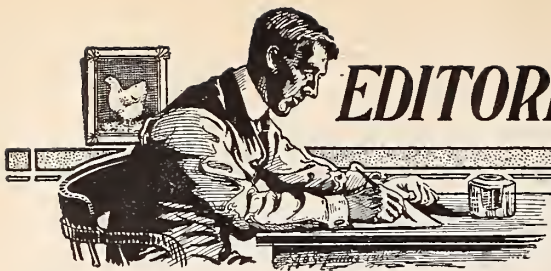
The H. I. Company, Inc., Box Q, Salem, Va., has issued a little circular that will be of interest to those who do not know about "Oculum", for what it is used and what it is designed to accomplish. This little folder tells, among other things, of a Pittsburgh, Pa., firm that ordered fifty gross of "Oculum" at one time, saying they have never been called upon to refund for a single bottle since they have handled it. The manufacturers say "Oculum" is not a stimulant, "but it is a germicide so scientifically compounded that it kills germ life but does not injure the fowl." Such well-known poultrymen as A. C. Hawkins, A. G. Duston, Bradley Brothers, C. H. Latham, Foxhurst Farm, U. R. Fishel and Oscar E. Miles have used "Oculum" and recommend it. Write the company for full particulars and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

CHANGE IN BUFFALO SHOW DATES

Secretary W. H. Gaude of the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show announces that it has been necessary to change dates for their coming annual exhibition, and instead of the show being held Thanksgiving week as has been customary, it will take place December 11-16. Announcement of further plans will be made in next month's issue.



L. A. Stahmer, who took the photograph from which this cut was made, said of the bird: "The first prize cockerel at the Palace Show New York, is one of the best Silver Campines we have handled and photographed for years. The great type and color of the bird made it easy for him to win in strong competition. We have visited the Homestead Campine Farm at Wayland, Mass., and believe that the ideal location in which their birds can be found at all times and can vouch for it that the name of their strain 'The Vigorous Strain', is a most fitting one. The remarkable uniformity of the shape and color of their Silver Campines could only be attained by skillful mating and proper selection of strong, vigorous breeding birds."



EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

By WM. C. DENNY, Associate Editor

According to advices from Secretary Charles D. Cleveland, the announced foreclosure proceedings of Madison Square Garden will not in any way effect the next annual Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. Mr. Cleveland is already at work on plans for the next exhibition, announcement of which will be made at an early date.

Hugh A. Rose, Welland, Ontario, the well-known successful breeder and exhibitor of Buff and Black Orpingtons and Ornamental Bantams is now on the high seas enroute for England and the battle fields of Europe. Mr. Rose, well known to his friends and acquaintances as Major Rose, goes as Lieut.-Colonel of the 98th Battalion Canadian Infantry. Accompanying Colonel Rose's regiment is Frank Conway who has been in Col. Rose's employ as poultry superintendent for several seasons. Mr. Conway is Pay master of the 98th. Both Col. Rose and Pay Master Conway go with the best wishes and hopes for their safe return, from the poultrymen of the United States and Canada.

The June issue of the *Columbian Wyandotte Quarterly* contains a number of interesting communications from members of the club and a helpful article on mating the variety, the latter by J. O. Speed of Webster Groves, Mo. Secretary Keyler announces that a club catalogue will be published in December. The plans are to print two thousand copies. Information about this publication and club affairs can be obtained by addressing D. J. Keyler, Secretary Treasurer, Trenton Junction, N. J.

The Hollenden Hotel is to be headquarters for members attending the Forty-first Annual Convention of the American Poultry Association to be held in the city of Cleveland during the week beginning August 7th. The members of the Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Association and the Ohio Poultry Breeders' Association have planned to make the stay of those who attend the Convention an enjoyable one. Their plans include trips to the numerous points of interest in Cleveland and vicinity, boat trips on Lake Erie and various forms of entertainment. Every poultryman should make an effort to attend the convention and do his and her part in supporting the work of the organization that has developed the present day standard poultry business.

In the eleven years W. Theodore Wittman has been at the helm in conducting the Poultry Show of the Great Allentown Fair he has had practically a large percentage of the more prominent and best known judges and breeders in America to place awards. This year he presents an entirely new list, one that

he feels can hardly be beat, and to win under which anyone can feel proud. This list consists of the following gentlemen; the assignment of classes being a general one and which may be deviated from as occasion may arise.

Judges

J. H. Minshall, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. All Leghorns, Minorcas, etc.
Maurice F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass. Wyandottes, All Orpingtons.
J. Harry Wolseifer, Vineland, N. J. Plymouth Rocks, Javas, Hamburgs, etc.
Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass. Rhode Island Reds, Buckeyes.
Frank Platt, Swanton, Ohio. Polish, Houdans, Dorkings, Sussex.
Newton Cosh, Vineland, N. J. Barred Rocks, Faverolles, Asiatics, etc.
Charles McClave, New London, Ohio. Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Miscellaneous.
James Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J. Games and Game Bantams, Cornish.
Arthur O. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y. Ornamental Bantams.
Harry R. Lewis, New Brunswick, N. J. Table Eggs, Laying and Meat Types, Capons.

Through the pressure of other work W. S. Robison, Fayette, Mo., has resigned as Secretary of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club, a position that he has acceptably filled for the past three years. He is succeeded by Frank C. Cole of Van Wert, Ohio, a well known breeder and exhibitor of Buff Rocks and a poultry judge. In Mr. Cole the club has obtained the services of an enthusiastic and conscientious breeder who can be depended upon to do his utmost for every Buff Rock interest. Mr. Cole would like to hear from every breeder of Buff Rocks, both club members as well as those who are not members of the club so that he can advise them of plans he has in mind for extending the usefulness of the club and club work and the popularity of the variety.

J. M. Chase, Secretary-Treasurer of the National R. C. White Leghorn Club has removed from Rampoo to Walkkill, N. Y., and requests that club members and those who wish to correspond with him regarding the National R. C. White Leghorn Club affairs, as well as intending and former customers address him accordingly.

It has been our privilege as well as pleasure to receive many of the very beautiful and handsome catalogues that have been published by the progressive poultry breeders of the United States and Canada. It has, however, been some time since we have seen anything that equals the late product published by C. A. Phipps, proprietor of Homestead Campine Farms, Wayland, Mass. As A. P. W. readers know Mr. Phipps specializes in Silver Campines and has been successful in developing a strain that has become prominent as the Vigorous Strain. We have never known Mr. Phipps to do things by halves and in putting out his catalogue he has follow-

ed out an idea that is prominent with him that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. This catalogue that comes in a beautifully embossed cover with color printing is illustrated both in black and white, also in colors and in addition to the choice lot of illustrations, contains some very interesting and valuable information regarding the Campine, its history and habits as well as some chapters on feeding and housing, in addition to Mr. Phipps' splendid show record at New York and Boston Shows. We advise every reader who has any interest whatsoever to send to Mr. Phipps for a copy of this book.

POULTRY JUDGES FOR THE GREAT HAGERSTOWN FAIR

George O. Brown, Baltimore, Md.—Light and Dark Brahmans, White, Black and Partridge Cochins; White Langshans; Javas and Poultry Supplies.
Charles McClave, New London, Ohio.—Brown Leghorns, LaFleche, Crevecoeurs; Minorcas all varieties and Pet stock.
J. H. Drevestadt, Buffalo, N. Y.—Wyandottes, all varieties; Wyandotte Bantams, American Lominiques, Black Langshans.
H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N. Y.—Plymouth Rock, all varieties; and Plymouth Rock Bantams.
Wid Card, Manchester, Conn.—Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Comb Buckeyes.
George H. Burgott, Lawtons, Station, N. Y.—Leghorns, all varieties; except Brown and Leghorn Bantams.
Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.—Cornish, all varieties; Rose comb Anconas, Andalusians; Standard Games, Game Bantams, Pet game.
Richard Oke, London, Ontario, Canada.—Orpingtons, all varieties; Houdans, Sussex, all varieties; Hamburgs, all varieties.
Ira P. Farber, Sandyville, Ohio.—Spanish, Red Caps, Frizzles, Rumpless, Sultans, Sumatras, Malays, Lakenvelders.
J. C. Kriner, Stettlersville, Pa.—Campines, all varieties; Faverolles, all varieties; Turkeys, all varieties; All Bantams, except Wyandottes, Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Polish and Game.
W. G. Minnich, Carlisle, Pa.—Water Fowl, all varieties; Pheasants.
W. B. Atherton, Randolph, Mass.—Polish all varieties; S. C. Anconas, Polish Bantams, Japanese Silkies.

Pigeon Judges

C. E. Twombly, Medford, Mass.
K. J. Muir, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary E. P. Eyler will send a premium list and further particulars to any interested A. P. W. reader. Address E. P. Eyler, Secretary, Hagerstown, Md.

THE PROPER CARE OF HENS TO OBTAIN BEST RESULTS

During the breeding season it is advisable to pen the best birds in order to hatch from them that the flocks may be improved.

It is too often the case that hens are taken from the range and placed in a close pen without proper conditions to make and keep them healthy, happy and profitable.

There is no question but that the hen has free range where she can select her own food as well as get proper exercise will do better work producing eggs and that the eggs are more fertile and the chicks hatched are stronger than the hen which is penned without proper conditions.

In order to supply the proper conditions for the hens, we should study their natural habits. We know the hens are fond of earth forms and there are many morsels of food selected from fresh earth by the hens; therefore, it is a good plan to turn some earth over in the pen each day with a spade. This should be done each morning as the earth worms come to the surface each night, then go back into the earth when the sun comes up. Therefore, the work should be done between daylight and sunup. If it cannot be done at this time, some boards or an old door should be laid on the ground where the digging is to be done. This protects the worms so they remain near the surface. A piece of soil three feet square turned over each morning will furnish twenty hens with fresh earth to

work in during the day and by moving systematically about the yard it will prevent the soil from becoming contaminated with disease.

Sunshine is one of nature's greatest gifts but "the same sun which melts wax

TO WHAT DO YOU ATTRIBUTE YOUR SUCCESS IN POULTRY RAISING?

A story told in your own words would be mighty interesting reading.

Here is how we view the question. You would be deeply interested in reading the story of the other fellows success. So would the more than 45,000 other readers of A. P. W. They would be fully as interested in reading the narrative of your success, of that we are sure.

To make a bigger and better poultry industry you owe it to yourself to tell the story. Will you do it? We have room for all so get busy and send it along today.

will harden clay". Although sunshine is of great value for it stimulates the birds to greater activity and is Nature's disease destroyer, yet if it is used to excess it may do great injury. Aside from a sun bath, it seems to be the fowl's inclination to stay in the shade during hot, sunshiny days, and wander into the

open only during cloudy days and early and late in the day. If the birds are penned, they should be furnished plenty of shade. If natural shade is not at hand, artificial shade should be furnished. A good plan is to build a platform 18 inches or two feet from the ground, and if it is so it can be removed, the earth can be dug up underneath, making a splendid place for the hens to spend the hot part of the day.

During wet, rainy weather, the hens have an inclination or desire to get up onto something out of the mud. They will get on the woodpile, the fence, a wagon, or in fact anything to be up off the ground. The platform just mentioned makes a splendid rest for them. During hot, dry weather, the hens get under the platform for shade, and during the wet weather, they get on top of it out of the mud.

The hens appreciate all these little things and show their appreciation by the quantity and quality of eggs produced.

The United Farms Company, Hope, Ind., organized a few years ago by several well known poultrymen is now in the hands of a receiver, application having been recently made by Chas. I. Fishel, a stockholder and former officer, who alleges that the Company is now insolvent. Carl J. Carter, of Columbus, Ind., was appointed receiver by the court.

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

Poultry Houses and Fixtures

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

STANDARD WORK ON POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

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

COMPLETE PLANS FOR PRACTICAL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF THE BOOK:

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

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

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

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

Portable Poultry Houses: Sled Runner Colony House. Type of Movable House Used in England.

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

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

THIS BOOK CONTAINS OVER 150 ILLUSTRATIONS

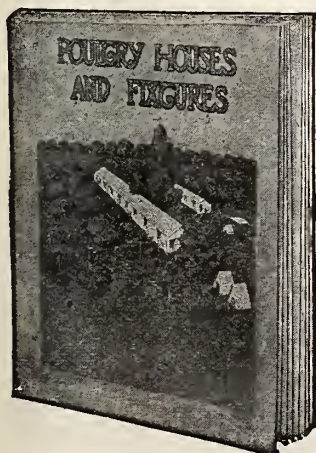
Unquestionably the most instructive and comprehensive work on the construction of poultry houses and appliances that has been compiled to date. Every house and fixture described in this book is in use on the plant of a successful poultryman; is simple, labor-saving and reasonable in cost.

PRICE 50 CENTS, POSTPAID

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

American Poultry Publishing Company,

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



PRESENT GOOD TIME FOR WATER-GLASSING EGGS

Formula for Preparation of Mixture Which Will Keep Eggs From Spoiling

Market reports show that eggs have not been as cheap as they are at the present time for several years. If you are going to preserve eggs this year, why not do it now when the price is down. You are more certain of gathering a fresh product than you will be two months from now.

The most successful method yet devised is by the use of water glass (soluble sodium silicate). The formula recommended when eggs are to be kept for a period of eight or nine months is one part water glass to nine parts water. The water should be boiled or distilled to remove all impurities, and cooled before making up the mixture. If eggs are to be kept only a short time, a one-to-fifteen solution will prove satisfactory.

Water glass secured from a local druggist costs about fifty cents a quart and used in the formula one-to-nine will preserve approximately twenty dozen eggs. Glazed earthenware jars make the best containers. They can be left uncovered in a cool cellar providing there is at least two inches of the solution over the top layer of eggs.

Infertile eggs are usually considered the best for the purpose, but at this time of the year fertile eggs will give equally good results if gathered regular-

ly and kept in a cool place prior to preserving.—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College.

WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR GREATEST OBSTACLE IN SUCCESSFULLY BROODING CHICKS?

It has been said that chicks could be hatched in most any old box but that it required skill to raise them.

This is no doubt a little far fetched but we all know that the great drawback to success in numerous instances is the heavy mortality in young chicks.

Now if we can all get together and tell of our experience no doubt a great amount of helpful information that will accrue to the benefit of all will be the result.

Who will be the first to come forward with a story of their experience? Don't wait for the second invitation. Send it today.

SUSSEX CLUB MEETING

The annual meeting of the Sussex Club of America was held during the Coliseum Chicago Show, Mr. A. A. Carver, Seville, Ohio, serving as Secretary of the meeting. The following officers

were elected for the year: H. H. Coburn, President; A. C. Williams, First Vice-President; Robert Essex, Second Vice-President; F. L. Platt, Secretary-Treasurer. The following well-known breeders were elected to the Executive Board, A. A. Carver, Dr. E. K. Conrad, Len. Rawnsley. A report of the meeting has been printed and is now being mailed to members of the Club. This report together with a complete list of all the members can be obtained by writing a postal to F. L. Platt, Secretary, Swanton, Ohio. The report shows the Club to be in good condition, and the membership roll shows an increase of forty per cent. in the past year. By vote of the Club, the next annual meeting will be held in connection with the Greater Buffalo Show.

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, NEXT SEPTEMBER

The Memphis, Tri-State Poultry Association announces that its ninth annual exhibition will be held September 24-30. It will be held as usual in connection with the Tri-State Fair of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. The entry fee is very low and the premiums are cash. It is said the 1916 premium list will offer \$4,000 in regular and special cash prizes, with competition open to the world. The judges already secured are: Charles McClave, J. C. Johnson and E. C. Branch. The full and comprehensive premium list will be sent on request by C. G. Boyer, Secretary-Treasurer, 33 Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Most Complete, Authentic and Attractive Book on this popular Breed Ever Published (80 pages and cover)—Historical, Instructive and Beautifully Illustrated, it tells the History and Origin, How to Select and Mate Birds for the Breeding Pens, as well as How to Judge Them Both by Comparison and Score Card; also Much Useful Information Along Commercial Lines.

D. E. HALE, Editor

Well Known as Breeder, Judge, Lecturer and Writer Who Has Specialized on the Reds for Years.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED BY

A. O. Schilling

F. L. Sewell

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CONTENTS

History of Rhode Island Reds.

Standard-Bred Rhode Island Reds.

Proper Mating of Rhode Island Reds.

Judging Rhode Island Reds by Comparison and Score Card.

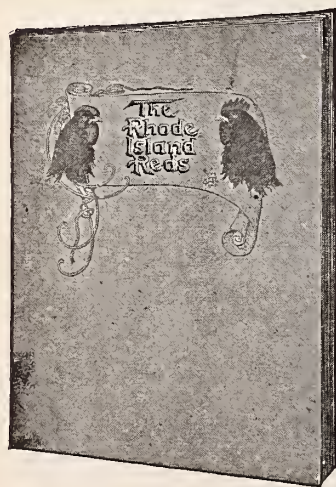
Rhode Island Reds as a Fanciers Fowl.

Rhode Island Reds as a Utility Fowl.

Some Successful R. I. Red Farms.

CONTRIBUTORS

The contributors to this book are the acknowledged leading breeders and judges of the country. They include such men as Tompkins, Harris, Almy, Buschmann, Sibley, Rich, Miles, Harrison, Kauffmann & Windheim, Burleigh, Crowther, Coulter, Coe, Scott, Carver, Ricksecker, Smith, Hartley, Coffin, Dennis, Clarke, Drenstedt and Denny.



Color Plate

Made from ideal R. I. Red feathers selected and arranged by Artist Sewell—said to be the best thing of the kind ever published. Text and illustrations are brought down to date to conform to the 1910 edition of the American Standard of Perfection.

75 cents, postpaid. With a years subscription to A. P. W. \$1.00. With three years' subscription, \$1.50. Mailed free for three subscriptions at 50 cents each.

American Poultry Publishing Company,

158 Pearl Street,

Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFF LEGHORN CLUB

George S. Barnes, Battle Creek Mich., secretary of the Buff Leghorn Club, is circulating a little article on "Buff Leghorn Defects", by O. B. Colgan, Defiance, Ohio, from which we quote:

"Now, how about white faces in cock birds? The Standard disqualifies for it in cockerels and why should it be overlooked to such an extent as it sometimes is in cock birds? A white faced cock will produce cockerels that are white in face before they are a full year old or a majority of them will show some white before they are old enough to go in the cock class. I have seen cocks win first honors in some good shows that were white in their eyes and would have passed as Buff Spanish. This can be overcome by selection in mating and yet get the pure white lobes. It takes time and patience but I know it can and is accomplished by some breeders. Let us try to get away from this defect. If you like white faced birds in buff color try to produce a new variety, say White Faced Buff Spanish.

HAGERSTOWN INTER-STATE FAIR AND POULTRY SHOW

The great Hagerstown Inter-State Fair and Poultry Show will take place October 10-13, 1916. Every effort will be made to make it the largest and best Poultry and Pigeon Show in America. It will be held in one of the largest and most modern Poultry buildings. Plenty of room. Strictly sanitary. Abundance of light. Empire coops. Expert judges. Experienced employees. Liberal Prizes.

Fair treatment to all and favors to none. Hagerstown has made many reputations in the Poultry World and will make yours. Entries open to the world. Entries positively closed October 5th, 1916.

Write for premium list to E. P. Eyler, Secretary, Hagerstown, Md. Charles B. Funk, Superintendent Pigeon Department. H. K. Beachley, General Superintendent Poultry Department.

To Be Cock o' the Walk Crow Early and Loud
THE PALACE SHOW

offers you the first opportunity to crow this winter

NEW YORK CITY

attracts the man you want to meet and the man who wants to meet you
GET TOGETHER

DECEMBER 5 to 9, 1916

A win will demonstrate what at best your advertising can only describe.
You can't afford to overlook the fact that

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It has always been our policy to be of service. Put us to the test.

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MINEOLA, N. Y.

DUCKS AND GEESE

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH WATER FOWL. NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION.

Enlarged and Revised to Conform to the 1910-1915 Standard of Perfection

A Practical Manual, giving Full and Authentic Information and Advice on the Subject of Breeding and Raising Ducks and Geese for Market, for Breeders and for Exhibition. How to Dress, Pack and Ship Ducks to obtain the Highest Prices. A Complete Guide to Profitable Duck and Goose Rearing.



80 PAGES, 9x12 INCHES

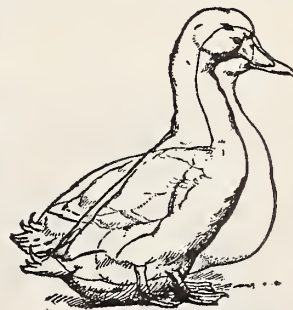
This Book is one of the Series of Breed Books issued jointly by the American Poultry Publishing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Company, Quincy, Ill., which far excel anything of the kind ever before attempted in this line.

The Contents of this New Edition include: Origin of the Duck; Development of the Duck Industry; Father of the Pekin Duck Industry in America; Comparison of Shapes of Ducks; How Best to Start; Profitable Pekin Ducks; Hints for the Amateur or Small Breeder; The Long Island Duck Industry; Results of Crossing; Pennsylvania Duck Industry; Shipping to Commission Men; Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks; Articles on Feeding, Housing, etc.; Duck Rearing Abroad; Domesticated Geese; Housing, Feeding and Rearing Geese; Goose Growing for the Farmer; Toulouse Geese; Crossing, etc.; Artificial Pond for Water Fowl; Sebastopol Geese, etc., etc.

Among the Writers of Articles are the following: Franklane L. Sewell, James Rankin, Charles McClave, P. T. Woods, Mrs. B. F. Hislop, H. E. Moss, Mrs. A. M. Bush, Robert H. Essex, William Bonner, W. R. Curtiss, S. T. Campbell, R. H. Crandall, V. C. Harwood, Louis B. Schram, J. D. Rake, C. C. Herron, T. F. Jager, F. D. Fowler, Edward Brown and Grant M. Curtis.

ESPECIALLY FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

The World's Leading Poultry Artists, Franklane L. Sewell and A. O. Schilling, have furnished full page illustrations and charts, comparing the shapes of different breeds. There are many other attractive reproductions of photographs showing flocks of each breed, duck ranches, special duck houses, etc., both in this country and abroad.



Specimen Illustration (Much Reduced)

PRICE, 75 CENTS, POSTPAID, or \$1.00 including a year's subscription to American Poultry World, or will be sent free for three annual subscriptions to American Poultry World at 50 cents each. Address,

American Poultry Publishing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

According to press dispatches fresh eggs are selling in Germany for \$1.60 per dozen. There surely ought to be money in keeping a few chickens if a ready market is to be had at these prices.

If early reports make good, it looks as if the poultry department of the Great Allentown and Hagerstown Fairs would spring quite a surprise on the poultry fraternity this fall.

During the last fiscal year the Canadian hen is credited with the production of 1,476,000,000 eggs. This shows a considerable increase over any preceding year and indicates that the poultry industry of the Dominion is in a healthy, growing condition.

Armstrong Bros., Lock Raven, Md., well known breeders and advertisers of Danish S. C. W. Leghorns have retired from the poultry business having sold their stock and good will to Mount Washington Poultry Farm, Mount Washington, Md.

Dexter P. Upham, practical poultryman and an interesting and entertaining writer on poultry topics is now located on the Cyphers Poultry Farm, at Elma, N. Y. Mr. Upham formerly resided in New Jersey where he acquired success in utility poultry lines.

It is said that Philadelphia will not be included among the cities where poultry shows are held this season. Interest in and around the "city of Brotherly Love" appears to be carried away with the utility craze. This utility bubble is about due to burst and then the poultry business will assume its natural equilibrium.

Monmouth Farms, Freneau, N. J., well known for its S. C. Buff and White Leghorns has recently changed hands and is now being operated by J. J. and Thos. J. Watts, of Lexington, Ky. Extensive improvements including the erection of several houses of modern type are contemplated. John Lockwood will continue as superintendent.

Prof. A. G. Lunn, formerly of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, has accepted a position at the Massachusetts Agricultural College as extension instructor in the poultry department. The vacancy at the Oregon Institution will be filled by Prof. A. G.

McCulloch, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ontario.

Every hatching season brings forth its crop of freaks in the chicken line. A Titusville, Pa. lady reports a three legged chick that otherwise appears healthy and normal and gives every indication of rapid growth. If this chick can use three legs as dexterously as the average chick can two, it will be wisdom for the neighbors to put a fence around the garden.

J. C. Punderford, formerly proprietor of Monmouth Farms, Freneau, N. J., and Stewart Haddock, formerly owner of Grannock Farms, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have formed a partnership to be known as J. C. Punderford & Co., and in the future will act as purveyors of choice hen fruit to the New York City trade. They will be located at 176 Chambers St., where old and new friends will always receive a cordial welcome.

The daily press recently announced the discovery by one John Layton, Connellsville, Pa., while eating his luncheon, of a needle in an egg he was preparing to eat. Can it be that some poultry raisers follow the practice of piercing the eggs before marketing to prevent hatching? This would appear to be the logical method by which the needle found its way into the egg. We don't think for a minute that it was swallowed by the hen.

COLE'S QUALITY BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Champions of the Central West. Choice breeding and show birds for sale. Also Egg Basket Strain of S. C. Buff and S. C. White Leghorns. Book your egg orders now. Mating list free.

FRANK C. COLE, Poultry Judge,

VAN WERT, OHIO



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32 Blue ribbons won with specials for Shape and Beef Type.

The Premier Meat and Winter Egg Fowl of the Poultry Consuming Nations, France and Switzerland. \$50 in gold to the customer that raises the largest bird from our eggs this season. "The Fowl you will eventually raise." Send stamp for the only White Faverolle book published.

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

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

A. E. MARTZ,

(Buff Orpington Specialist)

Box E, ARCADIA, IND.

We are indebted to C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kansas for the following item clipped from the Kansas City Star.

London, May 27.—Give the hen a chance. With eggs at seven cents each, Mrs. Lionel Guest, daughter of the late John Bigelow, American ambassador to Paris, is urging a plan here today to turn London's public parks into poultry farms. An enthusiast on poultry breeding, Mrs. Guest has started a crusade to

Schneller's Partridge Rocks

Eggs that will hatch, \$3 and \$5 per setting.

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Partridge Rocks America's Proven Champions Bronzes Turkeys
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VINCENT'S BUFF ROCKS WIN

Stock or eggs. Send for mating list.

JAMES H. VINCENT, Box W, Hazleton, Pa.



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650,000 in use. Write for free book.

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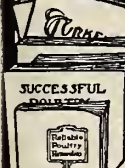
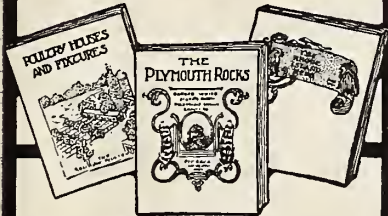
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The Chick Book will help you to succeed in raising strong, vigorous chicks, 80 pages, price 50 cents.

Reliable Poultry Remedies. Tells you how to diagnose and treat diseases to which fowls are susceptible, 96 pages, price 25 cents.

Breed Books. The following breed books give just the information you wish to know in regard to origin, mating, care, feeding, conditioning for exhibition, etc.:

The Plymouth Rock, all varieties, 144 pages, price \$1.00.

The Wyandottes, all varieties, 160 pages, price \$1.00.

The Leghorns, all varieties, 144 pages, price \$1.00.

The R. I. Reds, both combs, 80 pages, price 75 cents.

The Orpingtons, all varieties, 80 pages, price 75 cents.

The Campines, Golden and Silver, 96 pages, price 75 cents.

Turkeys, all varieties 96 pages, price 75 cents.

Ducks and Geese, all varieties, 80 pages, price 75 cents.

The Asiatics, all varieties, 100 pages, price 50 cents.

The Bantam Fowl, all varieties, 68 pages, price 50 cents.

Secure one or more of the above books to assist you to solve the many knotty problems of poultry raising. Address all orders

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD
Book Dept.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



give the hen a chance. She is telling the authorities that every public park should have its chicken farm, with a woman expert in charge to show the public how to get the best out of Biddy.

Green Park and St. James's Park, near Buckingham Palace; Hyde Park and other expanses of public greensward have been selected by the American woman as the best locations upon which to try the poultry experiments. Mrs. Guest says she has proved her theories by successful poultry farming in Canada and emphasizes that British hens are equal to the task of providing sufficient eggs if enough people would become interested in hen culture.

The poultry demonstration train making a tour of the state of Indiana under the auspices of the Purdue Agricultural College has proven to be one of the most successful ventures of its kind undertaken thus far. The various cars making up the train were in charge of a corps of students from the College. At each stop they were greeted by an enthusiastic and interested group of farmers who displayed much interest in poultry raising. The demonstration in reality, consisted of a short course in poultry culture, transferred from the class rooms at the university to the train. This portable school makes it possible to reach a greater number of interested persons than could have been accomplished in any other manner. This is the proper kind of state aid and no doubt it is highly appreciated by the rural communities.

WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS

Wilburtha Poultry Farms, 32 River road, Trenton Junction, N. J., will send a copy of their illustrated summer sale catalogue in which they have listed numerous bargains of the varieties which they breed S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, S. C. Reds Columbian Wyandottes, Columbian Plymouth Rocks, and White Plymouth Rocks. Many of these birds were the prize winners, others have been in their breeding pens the past season. Special prices are being made as inducements for early buyers and American Poultry World readers who are intending purchasing any of these varieties should have a copy of this list which can be had on request.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR

Preparations are being made to give the poultry and pigeon departments of the 1916 Georgia State Fair to be held in Macon, November 5-11, especial attention, according to information received from the fair association by B. E. Adams, who was recently appointed manager for this department.

A number of improvements will be made in this department and large cash specials will be offered, it is announced. The annual catalog of the fair is now ready for mailing and contains complete classification on all varieties of poultry and pigeons. It is expected that a special premium list on poultry will be issued some time in August; this list will contain all rules governing the show and also have a list of many specials which will be offered in this department.

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

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Some choice cockerels at fair prices.
Eggs Both Matings \$3.00 per 15.
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Andrews' White Wyandottes
Win great victory at Boston, 1916. Best Display. Eggs for hatching from matings headed by all these winners. Send for mating list.
J. W. ANDREWS, Box W, DIGHTON, MASS.

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
ALDRICH WHITE ORPINGTONS
During June, July and August, we are offering special bargains in stock and eggs.
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Twelve firsts at three 1915 shows, also 1st pullet, cockerel, cock, pen and 4th hen at Brooklyn Show. Choice breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited. **Horseshoe Poultry Yards, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.**

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Reliable Poultry Journal, - " 50c.
Western Poultry Journal, - " 50c.
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This group covers the poultry interests of the country like a blanket and includes the best known papers published.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is progressive in its policies and is one of the most interesting and best illustrated poultry magazines published. It caters to both the amateur and professional poultry keeper, and supplies the greatest amount of valuable and educational reading matter, covering all subjects of interest to poultry keepers. Among its several departments, Government Work for Poultry each month contains the boiled down facts of what our government investigators are doing for poultry culture. Its editorials by Grant M. Curtis and Wm. C. Denny are the best in the whole field of poultry journalism. It is pre-eminently America's leading poultry magazine Published monthly at Buffalo, N. Y. **Subscription price, 50c per year.**

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE is devoted to the interests of both the fancier and practical poultryman and is one of the best known and most widely read of all poultry magazines. It is one of the oldest poultry publications in the United States and is authoritative and helpful in all branches of poultry work, both to the expert and beginner. Its articles are seasonable and cover a wide range of subjects. Edited and published by C. C. Depuy, Syracuse, N. Y. **Subscription price 50c per year.**

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL is a leader among poultry journals. Each number contains from 86 to 224 pages and is filled with practical writings of the most successful poultrymen, the ones who have been successful—the money making breeders of this and other countries. Each issue contains one or more articles that are worth the whole subscription price to each reader. The most dependable and one of the oldest publications. Edited by Grant M. Curtis, illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, **Subscription price, 50c per year.**

WESTERN POULTRY JOURNAL is devoted to the up-building of the poultry industry and is a recognized leader in its field. Its contributors are those who have made a success of and know the "ups" and "downs" of the poultry business and they tell of their experiences in a manner that is both inspiring and educational. It enjoys a wide circulation and is published in Iowa, in the heart of the section of the middle west that is rapidly making poultry history. Edited and published by E. E. Richards. **Subscription price, 50c per year.**

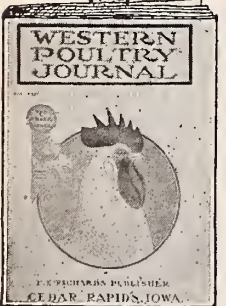
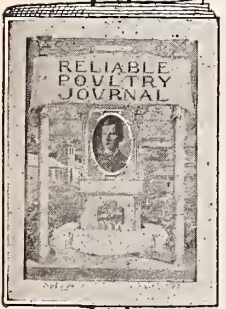
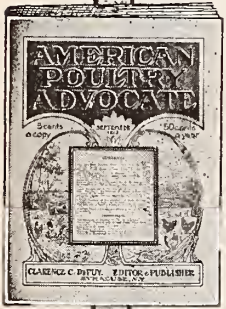
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Western Poultry Journal:

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 New or renewal

Name
 Street
 Town..... State.....

A.P.W.

INTERVIEW WITH E. B. THOMPSON, BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST

By Editor of A. P. W.—Part II.

(Continued from page 676)

ed above, then I could help you greatly, yet there is something besides all this.

"YOU HAVE GOT TO STUDY YOUR BLOOD LINES.

"The horse men who breed fine horses do that and I have put as much thought into breeding my Imperial Ringlets as any horse man that ever lived ever gave to the subject in producing the fastest record-making horse. It is a deep, interesting and profitable study—provided you succeed."

Editor:—"I am trying to get what information I can to direct people in the buying of prize-winning, standard-bred fowl and to help them handle them or mate them to best advantage. After they select the right man from whom to get their start, I would like to have them come back to you as a successful breeder year after year for the best they can afford to buy, provided this is the right thing for them to do. And after they have done that they ought to get all the help they can from you and other specialists in the way of encouragement, so that in the course of a few years they can say, 'I now have a valuable strain or family of my own,' after which they can proceed independently if they have acquired the right knowledge, are fond of the work and have 'a knack' for it, so to speak?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I state in my catalogue that I assist all my customers. I tell them that I will do that. Anybody who comes to me for a start in Barred Rocks can depend on me to assist them to the extent of my ability to succeed with my line of birds. I tell them that distinctly in my literature. I want very much to help them succeed with my line of birds. Every one of my patrons may feel free to call on me for every reasonable or practical assistance."

Editor:—"How do you try to help them? In what manner is this done by you?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I can tell the individual customer a good deal more than I can tell the public through the press, because he is a smaller audience and he is not going to take exceptions to what I say, not as a rule. Don't you think for a minute that I regard myself as an assistant to the Lord for providing ways and means in this world, but I have succeeded in producing a grand strain of birds. One point is this: I am not susceptible to flattery. If I were I would have stopped several years ago and the result would have been that the other Rock breeders would have gone by me so quickly it would have made my head swim. I never look back at accomplished achievements. My Imperial Ringlets are my life-work and the balance of my active years are to be given to their continued improvement. My sole ambition is to do all that my talents may permit me to do for the greatest breed of poultry that ever thus far has been produced."

Mixing Blood Lines Not Advisable

Editor:—"If a man were to come to you with great earnestness of purpose

and wanted to get a right start in Barred Plymouth Rocks—let us assume that he has a bunch of Barred Rocks of fair quality; would you tell him to start in with a male and a female, or with a male and a couple of females of your strain, thus making an entire new start, or would you advise him to buy a male bird from you and mate it to the best birds from his own flock? Put it this way: Do you advise prospective custo-

mers to cross your blood with something else, they to hold you responsible for good results, for real progress?"

Mr. Thompson:—"No. Of course if he could only buy a cockerel I would sell it to him and the bird would help him to improve his stock in all probability, but I would feel that he ought to have a couple of my pullets to go with this male and thus preserve the blood lines and give him some reliable breeding stock. That is the sensible and profitable course to adopt. To simply buy a male bird and mate him with non-related pullets may work, but the chances are many against it and it is 'slow progress' as compared with the other and better method."

OWEN FARMS

SPECIAL SALE OF ADULT

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You can buy one and two year old males and females for just half the price the same birds would have cost you prior to the breeding season. You can buy part of my birds of any quality from the highest to the lowest; so you have a wide range of prices and can secure just the quality you desire. Birds that will WIN FOR YOU next winter and birds that will BREED YOU WINNERS.

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

1916 YOUNGSTERS

You can buy OWEN FARMS EARLY COCKERELS and PULLETS for your FALL FAIRS at very moderate prices and MAKE YOUR WINNING CERTAIN. My early January pullets commenced laying May 29th; so, as you can see, my youngsters will be mature for you. Will only raise the cream of my early cockerels and can give you SURE WINNERS for your FAIR from these SELECTED BIRDS. Tell me about your competition and let me quote you.

MY NEW CATALOGUE.

You will find in this profusely illustrated 56-page book, complete description of MY FARMS, FLOCKS, WONDERFUL WINNINGS, UNEXCELLED UTILITY QUALITIES, etc. A careful reading of this book will make you an Owen Farms customer. The results you will obtain from stock or eggs will make you my permanent customer.

OWEN FARMS,

115 William Street, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

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

Editor:—"What this customer is seeking to accomplish is really to find a starting point. This starting point should be in blood lines, even if only one female can be purchased, in case the start is to be made with adult fowls rather than eggs for hatching?"

in one bird with a practically perfect section in the other, but it takes time to follow up this selection year after year and eradicate the bad tendency. It takes time by this process to establish what you want—and 'time is money.'

"I now have the shape that the people

Dan Young does. He can get the shape and the solid color—then he can take a vacation! But in a sense my hard work has only begun—I have now got to put on my solid white bird, so to speak, the evenly-divided, 'Ringlet' barring. That is some task. But once done you see before you the handsomest fowl in the



Fig. 3—The above plate illustrates selected male plumage taken from the neck, wing-bow, breast and body of a Ringlet Barred Rock male. These feathers were chosen by E. B. Thompson, F. L. Sewell and A. O. Schilling, as representing modern barring. Strength of color in the dark bars is a quality that all Barred Rock breeders strive for, and here we have it in abundance, and this quality extends in the under-barring to the skin.—A. O. S.

Mr. Thompson:—"That is right."
 Editor:—"If a man wants to improve a fair quality of Barred Rocks merely to gratify his admiration for the variety, that is one thing; but if he really wants to get into the business and produce some of the best birds in the country, he should go to an established strain and buy the best birds or eggs he can, then follow the advice of the man who built up this strain. Is that right?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Most certainly; there is no other correct way, as a general rule."

As a Rule Select the Best "All-'Round" Specimens

Editor:—"When you go out and look over your flock—and the same would apply to the man who is trying to follow in your footsteps—you try to pick out the males and females that individually come nearest to the requirements which go to make up a perfect chicken—that is, they want each of these specimens to 'balance up well?'"

Mr. Thompson:—"This plan of letting one defect balance or offset another is still true in theory, but you should not have serious defects in either the males or females you breed. You want them both good and ALL GOOD, meaning every point—then you have a far better chance of getting good chickens from this mating. If you have a good comb on the male and a poor comb on the female, the offspring may take after the one with the poor comb.

"I am talking about the serious defects. Take, for instance, the back. Won't you stand a better show of getting a good bird by having them both, the male and female, with good backs? Of course you will hit the average on some of them, where you offset a defect

like—the Standard shape, yes, better than Standard shape; also I have good heads, good legs and other things like that, and then I must have the perfect color. After that I must put on that wonderwul ringy barring—'Ringlet,' I call it.

"Don't you see the point, Mr. Curtis? For example, I have to go further than

Worth scratching for—a feed that contains the necessary grain elements in a scientifically balanced form.

H-O SCRATCHING FEED

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Special Sale of Breeders
 These birds have been used in our breeding pens this past season but we have got to sell them to make room for growing stock. Write for our low prices and description of these choice breeders.
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JACOBUS & CAMPBELL
 'GOLDEN & SILVER'



At each of the last two Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Shows I won more firsts than all my competitors. February, 1915, seven firsts; January, 1916, six firsts. That is I won thirteen out of a possible twenty firsts. Let me start you right as I have others. Egg prices now one half.

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Mites, scaly leg and germs of roup, canker, white diarrhea and other diseases lurk unseen and unsuspected in the straw or shavings. Neglect may be the cause of infection wiping out your flock. Prevent the entrance and spread of disease by sprinkling the nests with

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world—you have created or produced America's most popular fowl."

On the Subject of Trap-Nesting

Editor:—"What effort do you make, Mr. Thompson, to assure yourself that your strain lays well? In other words, what efforts do you make, if any, to increase the egg production of your strain?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Well, sir, I trap-nest for the quality and to carry along the blood lines, I want to know what these matings produce—and every hen in them."

Editor:—"Do you trap-nest during the breeding season only, or the year around?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Only during the breeding season."

Editor:—"You feel that you could not make progress without that?"

Mr. Thompson:—"No, not with so many. If you were handling only a pen or two, you could. Twenty-five years ago I did without trap-nests, but I was with my chickens daily and by observation I knew which hen laid which egg, or practically so. Those early days I found that there is quite a difference in the shape and shell-texture of every egg, but that with a little practice you can tell which hen lays which egg. Have often proved this to my entire satisfaction."

Editor:—"All your birds on which you rely to maintain and improve your strain, are trap-nested year after year?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Not all of them, not now. With me it is not a process so much needed as it was some years ago. My line-bred females can now be depended on to produce prize birds."

Editor:—"But those you are depending on to maintain and improve the values of your strain?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I trap-nest a good many pens and use different styles of nests, but will probably do less of this in future, for the reason that my chicks now come so uniform in high quality."

Editor:—"How many do you mate, as a rule, with each male bird?"

Mr. Thompson:—"Once in a while only four or five, but generally from eight to ten. Personally I prefer eight. You get just about as many eggs from eight as you do from ten. I don't want you to omit in your remarks to speak of my excellent pullet line."

Directs Special Attention to Wide Feathers in Female Plumage

Editor:—"What is there about that line that should be said that will prove helpful to A. P. W. readers?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I'll tell you what it is. That is a line I made right there on my home place. Here is something important that I want to speak about. In the first place, there is a broad feather, not a little narrow feather; then there is the straight barring and the evenly divided barring and the grand neck—on my whole line of pullets we have the same color on the neck as on the back. There is 'sound color' on the neck. It is a distinguishing feature! In these birds of mine they are strong in wide feather and the evenness of color. WITH A SOUND NECK—all one shade of color."

"Besides these good sections, we have on our Imperial Ringlet exhibition females the same width of barring on the shoulder of wing and on the fluff and lower part of breast as on the other parts of the bird. Remember this and

let me assure you that it is SO IMPORTANT that evenness in all sections of the color and barring of a Barred Rock should be made a paramount point in the deliberations of future Standard making for Barred Plymouth Rocks.

"At the Madison Square Garden show last February, Mr. Denny, pointing to my first prize pullet, said: 'You don't want any better color than that. The black bars in that pullet are like so much velvet.' Denny has a good eye for the fine points in Barred Rocks. You can give him full credit for that."

Editor:—"Is it this line of pullets to which you are pinning your faith?"

Mr. Thompson:—"I certainly am. It seems to me that it is my duty, after observing closely with all the strength of mind I have, for a period of thirty-seven years, THE FINER POINTS OF BARRED ROCKS and after I have met with success that but few men in any vocation have been permitted to enjoy—it seems right and proper for me to say to my patrons and followers: 'I am willing, anxious and glad to do all for you that my long experience will enable me to do and you may feel free to ask me how best to proceed to make a financial success in breeding the Imperial 'Ringlets.'"

Editor:—"You are still working for the perfect specimen?"

Mr. Thompson:—"It is the general high quality that makes a bird win. It is all the good things about the bird—and a bird should not be condemned for one thing. Remember, however, that when you get a good exhibition pullet with that black-velvet black bar, with the other good things, and have a good wide feather besides, YOU HAVE SOMETHING!"

Also Wants That "Satin Finish." on Males

"Now, getting back to the males, bear in mind, Mr. Curtis, and tell your readers—those who are students of this problem—what I showed you and told you at the Garden show last February,

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. SALE OF BREEDERS.

200 at \$1.25 each. Also grand cockerels and pullets. Garden and Palace Winners. Orange Poultry Yards, **Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.**

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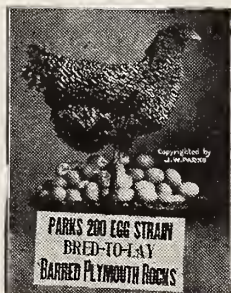
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J. W. PARKS, Box W, ALTOONA, PA.

POULTRY PRODUCTION IN NORTHWEST CANADA

By Prof. M. C. Herner and Homer W. Jackson

(Continued from page 679)

in connection with my first prize cockerel. I spoke of his 'satiny' finish and showed it to you. You felt it and knew it was there. That is a refinement in Barred Rock breeding that is strictly worth while. It is like the velvety-black in the pullet line. We are breeding these chickens to look good as well as to lay well. All right, let us have them as beautiful as we can, so long as we preserve their vigor and productiveness.

"To breed Standard fowl and not study their good qualities, their attractive features, their beautiful points, would be a waste of time to me. To try to breed them without recognizing the value of blood lines is also a waste of time on another basis, or for other reasons. BLOOD LINES ARE ESSENTIAL. Only by that means can we eradicate the defects and preserve and augment the genuine values.

EVERYONE SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT. It is true in all lines of breeding. Accidental mating is a broken reed to lean upon. Get as good a start as you can by buying into an established strain, then learn all you can about that strain, and the place to go for this information is to headquarters, to the person who created the strain and who has spent much study and time in its improvement."

China Hanchett, Secretary Treasurer of the New York State Branch of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, reports that the Rhode Island Red classes at the coming New York State Fair promise to exceed all records made by the breed at this great fall exhibition. Mr. Hanchett states that he has had communications from several western breeders and from the information sent to him by them, as well as many of the largest breeders in the State, indicate a large class of the very best quality.

Members of the Rhode Island Red Club were active in developing sentiment that brought about the erection of the present New York State Fair Poultry Building, the largest and finest building in the world that is used exclusively for poultry exhibitions. Mr. Hanchett will be pleased to hear from and send information to all breeders of Rhode Island Reds who are considering making an exhibit at the State Fair. Address China Hanchett, Verona, N. Y.

*** What do like best about this issue of A. P. W.? Sit down today and write about it.

Overrun—Poultry Production in Canada. carcass coming from them, and more of them will come out as No. 1 stock than in the other breeds. The Rhode Island Reds, of which we fattened upwards of 400 this year, have not given us very satisfactory results. While they dressed out a neat, plump, desirable carcass, they did not make the gains. The Wyan-

made exceptionally good gains, did not, on the whole, come up to the Rocks, and we had more loss and lower grading in this breed than in any of the other four. They also dressed out a rough, bony carcass, and it seems almost impossible to get the breast bone nicely covered with meat.

We fattened about 800 Leghorn broil-



SPECIAL-FATTENED TABLE FOWLS FROM THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE FATTENING STATION

It means much, not only to the individual producer, but to the industry at large, to have surplus fowls sent to market in prime condition, rather than the thin, undesirable, range-fed birds that are inevitable when special fattening methods are not adopted. If producers will not fatten their own birds, someone else must do it for them. At the Manitoba Agricultural College, the Poultry Department operates a co-operative fattening station and is regularly fattening thousands of fowls for farmers in that section. (See article entitled "Poultry Production in Northwest Canada" in this issue).

dotes made fairly good gains, but they did not seem to stand close confinement in the crates as well as some of the other breeds.

The Orpingtons, while some of them

ers and some fryers. Some of these Leghorns were fattened in pens, and some were simply put in the crates to put on a little better finish, but it is hardly a paying proposition to attempt to crate-

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fatten this breed. The only advantage I see in crate-fattening them is that they dress out just a little nicer and plumper carcass and, of course, the quality is improved considerably. They require more feed to make a pound of increase once they are beyond the broiler stage. Of course, all this fattening work refers to cockerels in the different breeds.

Question 6.—At what size are fowls fattened most profitably?

I find that the best size of fowl is when they weigh close to four pounds. I prefer them a little under four pounds rather than over four, and a chicken that is about four and four and a half months of age will fatten most profitably. As a bird gets older and heavier, it requires more feed to produce a pound of increase, thus reducing the profits.

In all the fattening work that I have conducted the most profitable period for fattening was three weeks. Usually but small gains are made the first week, whereas the second week we always count on their making very good gains. The third week usually shows lower gains than the second, and the fourth still lower. Usually after the third week we consider crate-fattening unprofitable, as it generally takes much more feed to get a pound of increase once they are confined over three weeks. There are only exceptional cases where we keep the birds any more than three weeks.

For example: If we have a rough, raw lot of farm chickens coming in, in such cases we usually confine them for about four weeks. Taking the average farm chickens, we find they make the best gains the second week. However, they will not grade out quite as good quality and fatten the second week as we like to have them, so we usually extend the period to the third or fourth week, and in that way we can put out a higher class product, both as to quality and finish, and still have considerable profit. We usually figure that the increase in weight up to the third week of the fattening period should cover the cost of feed and labor, and the profit is in the difference between the price of the raw, unfinished stuff and the one that is properly finished. Besides putting on weight, the selling price is also increased, thus giving two sources of revenue, and if the right class of chickens is used the gains made in the crates will almost double the cost of feed and labor.

Question 7.—Is fattening with the cramming machine profitable in Canada?

Speaking for Western Canada, I should say that cramming does not pay, as it entails too much labor and expense in comparison with the crate-fattening system to be profitable. Our dressed poultry trade is not sufficiently specialized as yet to enable us to get a premium on crammed chickens. Probably, later on when the industry is further developed and the dressed poultry trade more specialized, this line of work may become

more profitable, but under present conditions, I could not recommend any person to go into wholesale cramming of poultry, as the prices are not sufficiently high to pay for the extra labor and equipment.

Question 8.—Can farmers and poultrymen afford to specialize in production of table fowls under present conditions?

Taking the whole situation under consideration, I should say that the production of table poultry is a very profitable line for both farmers and poultrymen. We have, of course, our seasons like last year when there was a glut on the market, and a scarcity of feed. This glut was not overproduction so much as the glutting of the market with an inferior, raw, unfinished product, poorly killed and dressed. Scarcity of feed was probably the main reason for this condition.

This season, however, conditions were exactly the opposite. Table poultry for the Thanksgiving trade retailed at thirty to thirty-five cents a pound dressed, and farmers and poultrymen could sell milk-fed, crate-fattened chickens at twenty-five to twenty-seven cents a pound, dressed. The scarcity of food and the high prices seemed to discourage the farmers this spring, and as a result the average farm production was considerably decreased, thus causing a scarcity of table poultry this season.

When conditions become normal again, and our farmers and poultrymen go in for uniform production, it will certainly pay them to produce table fowls. Even under the most adverse conditions, properly fattened table poultry will bring profitable prices. The dressed poultry trade is in such a condition just now that it is a comparatively easy matter for a farmer to put up a high class product, and the consumers are sufficiently well educated on the varieties and difference in quality of table poultry to

realize the superior qualities of a high class product. As long as these conditions prevail, which, I think, will be for a good while, our farmers and poultrymen need not hesitate to go into the production of table poultry. Good prices will always be paid for a high class product and it only remains for our producers to furnish it.

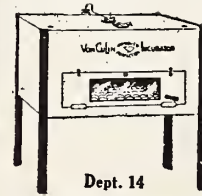
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R. I. REDS
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A. E. BROWN, Secretary,
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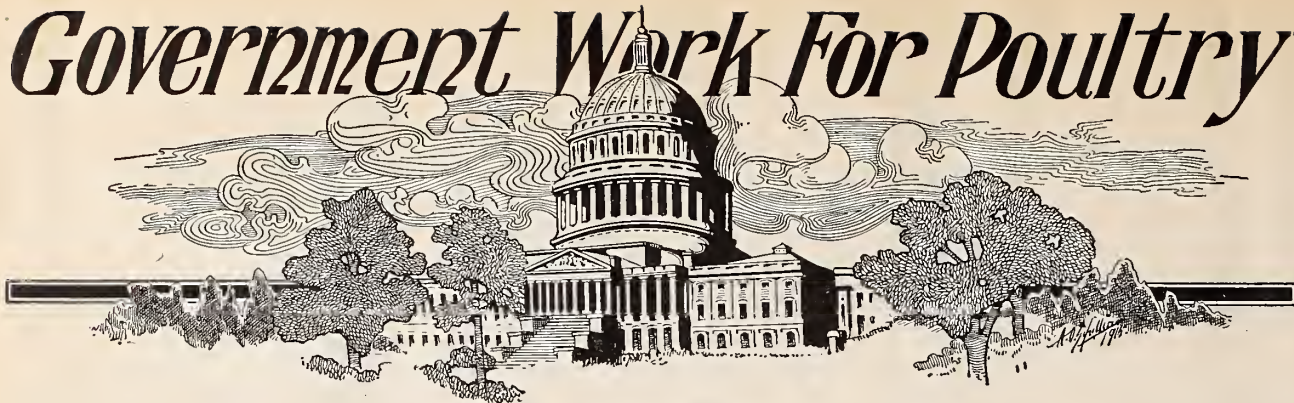
We have for sale, at very reasonable prices many beautiful and vigorous birds, both males and females. We have a large stock of the finest youngsters coming along this year and naturally need the room and houses in order to care for these birds, therefore we are offering to the lover of Campines an excellent opportunity to purchase many of the breeders that have produced these wonderful youngsters and we trust you will accept the proposition and lose no happy day. Our new and beautiful 1916 catalogue may interest you. Our young stock will be ready for shipment about September 1st. but do not overlook the parents for among them are many remarkable prize winners.

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INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERS OF HENS

The True Basis for Gaining Accurate Knowledge Regarding Fowls is Observation of Single Birds. In Many Instances, Experiments With Flocks Cannot Be Carried Out Successfully Unless Preceded by a Careful Study of Individuals

The average poultryman never gets far in outlining his experimental projects before he is made to feel the force of the popular demand that poultry experiments shall be "practical", which is understood to mean that they must be of a nature that will have a direct bearing upon the every-day work on the farm or the poultry plant. In many instances, however, that is a distinctly superficial view of the matter.

For example, one of the points on which the public generally is insistent is that experiments must be carried out with flocks of commercial size. The practical poultryman deals with fowls in flocks rather than as individuals and he wants his experiments to be conducted in the same way. That is a very good way, provided we can get to the bottom of any given question by doing so. Unfortunately for the argument, however, while the poultryman deals with fowls as flocks, nature deals with them as individuals; and in experimental and in commercial poultry keeping alike, a great many disappointments are directly traceable to this difference in viewpoint.

Poultrymen to whom a flock of chickens is simply "a flock of chickens", never get as good results as those who, as far as practicable, study the conduct and condition of their birds not as flocks, but as individuals. The idea that hens are alike in their dispositions, in their needs, or in care that they require, is one that the most successful poultrymen never for a moment entertain. They know that the characters of individual hens of seemingly the same breeding, age and care, are widely different.

In many lines of experimental work, therefore, the student who wishes to get at the bottom of the subject that he is investigating must, first of all, carry out his experiment with individual birds in order that he may be able clearly to determine the results of the experimental conditions. After minutely observing results on selected individuals, the investigator then is able to repeat the test in a wholesale way with a fair chance of success.

It was with this conviction that some experiments with individual hens were undertaken at Pennsylvania Experiment Station during 1910-1912, the results of which are given in the Annual Report of

the Institution for 1911-1912, which book has only recently been published. The following extracts are taken from the report and, I believe, go far toward supporting my argument—that we have in the individual study of fowls a large and promising field for observation.

H. W. J.

Purpose of Experiments

The general purpose of these experiments was to ascertain the difference in individual preference for food stuffs, variation in the nutritive ratio preferred by individuals, and to ascertain as nearly as possible the normal performance of hens of different type and breeding under similar conditions, with the expectation that this data would be of use for comparison in further work along special lines.

These experiments should be considered simply as a general feeding test in which a number of hens were supplied with a fairly liberal assortment of food stuffs and their individual performance carefully noted.

From July 4 to November 18, the fowls were confined to small pens, measuring about 2½ x 3 feet, and approximately two feet high, with individual covered yards measuring 3 x 8 feet. These coops were built in sets of five, with detachable yards, and were moved at frequent intervals to new ground so that the hens might have an abundant and natural supply of green food. In November, suitable winter quarters were provided by constructing two houses, each six feet deep and thirty-six feet long. The same yards used with the summer pens were transferred to these winter pens and the fowls had access to them after the extreme weather was over. The house pens were 3 x 6 feet. These houses were not movable, and after the fowls were transferred to winter quarters, in which they remained to the end of the experiment, they were supplied regularly with green food, the weight of which was not taken.

As it was impossible to start this experiment before July 6, on account of delay in securing the necessary material, the decision was reached to use two-year-old hens, mainly, as one-year-old hens were not available for the pur-

pose and it was, of course, too early for pullets. The fowls used in the experiments were selected from the regular college flock.

The First Experiment

The general plan with all these fowls was to keep before them a hopper divided into seven equal compartments, containing cracked corn, oats, wheat, mash, meat scrap, grit and shell, weighed up in definite amounts at the beginning of each weekly period, and protected by a light framework which was designed to prevent any waste. It was not possible, with the type of feeder first used, entirely to prevent the fowls from throwing some feed stuffs across the partition to other compartments, and when the fowls were transferred to the winter houses, new feed boxes were made, and the feed was placed in small lard pails, measuring about six inches in depth and five inches across the top and carefully balanced to a uniform weight. A framework was placed over these buckets which practically prevented any scattering of feeds from one bucket to another, and the trough which contained the buckets was made with flaring sides, so that any grain that might be thrown from the bucket would fall into the trough instead of into the litter. When foods were found in the trough, they were carefully separated before weighing.

It was feared that under the conditions of exclusive hopper feeding and close confinement, the hens would suffer from insufficient exercise. It is not possible to say what might have been the result of more liberty or a different system of feeding, but with the exception of Nos. 825 and 994 which died from diseased livers, and No. 875 which became crop-bound, there is no reason to think that the health of any was particularly affected by the conditions. Without doubt, however, different results might have been secured by other methods of feeding, at least in the case of some of the hens. No. 865, for example, showed quite plainly that a better record might have been secured if her ration could have been carefully supervised.

During the winter, the plan was adopted of scattering in the litter of each pen a small amount of the grain preferred by the individual hen and covering the hopper compartment of that grain until afternoon in order to secure more exercise than the fowls would take if there were no food in the litter at all. At the conclusion of the winter season, this litter was carefully collected and

thoroughly examined. It was found that there was practically no food left in it, so that waste from this source, if any, is negligible.

Second Experiment

January 25, 1911, a second house being completed, providing seven additional pens, pullets were selected to fill them, and additional ones were selected to fill the pens emptied by the death of No. 921 and removal of No. 875. This experiment ran from January 25th to the first of October.

Third Experiment

In selecting the pullets for this experiment, which was started November 21, 1911, no special conditions were kept in mind. The purpose was merely to secure good representatives of the two breeds used—White Leghorns and White Wyandottes—taking only those thought to be healthy individuals, and avoiding extremes in weight and type. The exact age of the fowls cannot be given, but it is probable that they were all hatched during April and May.

In order that the fowls in this experiment might have the best possible conditions, and as a partial substitute for their confinement in single pens, the size of the pens was increased to 6 x 6 feet, thus reducing the capacity of the houses to six fowls each. Six S. C. White Leghorn pullets were placed in house No. 1, and six White Wyandotte pullets in house No. 2. No yards were provided at this time, as the winter had already set in and it was impossible for the fowls to be out in any event.

It having been shown that fowls have pronounced individual preferences for different food stuffs, it was decided that more opportunity should be given in this respect and in this experiment additional hoppers were supplied for barley, peas, sunflower seed and kaffir corn.

It is probable that some or most of the Leghorns had laid before they were placed in pens, but it is not thought that any of the Wyandottes had done so. These fowls were confined to their pens during the entire time of the experiment.

The health of the fowls was excellent throughout the entire period. They suffered little from the extremely cold weather, but laid very few eggs at that time. One only of the Leghorn pullets had her comb slightly nipped by frost.

The most pronounced feature of this experiment is the fact that hens taken from the same general flock and previously fed on the same or similar rations developed, as soon as opportunity was offered, pronounced preferences in feeding — preferences which persisted throughout the entire period of observation. Hen No. 7, for example, promptly selected a ration of corn, wheat and scrap, with a very large proportion of corn, and that ration remained characteristic of her throughout the entire year. The proportions varied from time to time, and on lighter laying in the second season wheat consumption decidedly increased, but her corn preference persisted to the end.

In the third experiment, where opportunity for selection was greater, even more marked individuality was shown in the combinations formed, though adherence to the original combination was not so strict.

Without attempting to analyze the records of each hen, which would greatly exceed the limits of this paper, I wish to call attention to certain features of individual performance which are most strikingly displayed, by way of suggesting the possibilities of this method of studying some of the poultryman's problems.

Hen No. 7, was the heaviest layer in Experiment No. 1. During the first few months she showed an indisposition to consume enough oyster shell properly to enclose her eggs. As a result, the shells became thin and rough. When the failure to consume sufficient shell had resulted in eggs quite unmarketable, the expedient was tried of giving No. 520 ten grains of powdered oyster shell daily in capsules. The shells quickly resumed their normal strength, thickness and texture.

The system of feeding followed resulted in a very low consumption of dry mash, with only a few exceptions. Different mixtures were tried during the first year in the effort to hit upon one which would be more palatable, but there was no apparent preference in the matter. The low consumption of meat scrap was something of a surprise. None of the hens in any of the tests displayed any particular liking for this food stuff, though the brand used was considered the most palatable that could be obtained. The result of low mash and scrap consumption naturally brought about rather wide rations.

The fowls generally kept in excellent health, due possibly to the fact that none of the rations could properly be

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called forcing rations. One hen died early in the experiment from liver trouble. One died from bumblefoot, which developed shortly after entering the experiment. One developed an enlarged crop in early fall and though it developed enormously, she remained in apparently good health until the last of January, when she was removed from the experiment and her crop opened and found to be full of the long grass with which her run was covered.

The records given show plainly that the consumption of oyster shell varies with the egg production, a point fairly well understood. What is not so well understood, however, is that the consumption of grit is seasonal. While the amount consumed is small, in practically all cases it is governed by season, reaching its height in early winter and dropping to practically nothing in spring and summer, at which time also shell consumption reaches its highest point.

The fact that hens in normal health and performance will go for months at a time without touching grit and that practically all of them consumed grit in the fall or early winter, suggests additional reason for believing that the function of grit is not the literal "grinding" of food, though it does not prove that it has nothing at all to do with digestion. Attention is called to the fact that

the heaviest grit consumption is at the time when new feathers are being formed and when, perhaps, the greatest demand is being made for mineral elements.

As bearing on this question of grit and its value on the digestion of food, attention is called to the fact that while the average consumption of grit by these hens for an entire year, on a ration consisting mainly of whole grains, averaged .14 ounces per hen per week, cockerels being fattened on a ration of finely ground grains and butter-milk were found to consume .84 ounces weekly per fowl.

The effect of season and production on food consumption, while it seems to be indicated in the record of individuals, gives uncertain results when applied to totals or averages for a number of individuals.

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At present, space does not permit giving the tables presented in this article, or of drawing on the large amount of additional data that the writer has in his files, much of which has a definite bearing on poultry feeding problems. At a later date, I hope to be able to take up in greater detail some of the special observations made in connection with these experiments.

THE CARE OF MARKET EGGS

The Enormous Annual Losses Experienced by Producers of Market Eggs Can Largely be Prevented by More Careful Methods in Handling Them

The Live Stock Commissioner of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, has issued a bulletin (No. 16) with the above title, which is similar in its handling of this subject to Bulletin 141 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The Canadian bulletin is attractively illustrated and, in particular, has some excellent photos of market eggs, showing the different injuries received by them through careless handling. Read the following extract and learn how to avoid losses:

Loss Through The Sale of Heated Eggs

As a result of the heating of fertile eggs, from four to six per cent. of all eggs marketed are unfit for human food. A temperature of 70 degrees F., higher will start the germ of a fertile egg to grow. The greatest loss is apparent between the months of June and September, although such eggs are often held until later.

Sixty-five per cent. of the contents of an egg is water the shell is porous and evaporation takes place whenever the egg is surrounded by a temperature above freezing. The higher the temperature and the more rapid the air circulation, the greater will be the evaporation.

An egg will grow stale in the nest, if the house is hot and ill-ventilated or if broody and other hens sit on it. The water content will evaporate just as readily in the consumer's cupboard as in the farmer's kitchen and the country merchant has no right to keep eggs near the stove than the city grocer has to place them behind the plate glass window.

Eggs in cold storage are held at a temperature of about 30 degrees and the fact that the average merchant or buyer has not similar facilities is ample reason why the eggs

should not be held. Notwithstanding this, however, the practice of holding eggs for higher prices is so common that a shrinkage of not less than five per cent. results. This is most apparent in the fall months, but has to be taken seriously into account from June until January inclusive.

The Loss from the Sale of Rotten Eggs.

Rotten eggs like rotten apples find their way into the trade. They are not so readily detected, however, and for this reason prove a much more serious menace. The rot, most commonly found, results from the decomposition of the dead germ in a fertile egg and under favorable conditions, hydrogen sulphide gas is generated.

Other forms of rotten eggs occur. The albumen of an egg constitutes an excellent culture medium for the growth of bacteria. The egg is moist when laid, and in the foul, unsanitary condition of many nests readily becomes infected. The porous shell offers little or no resistance. The tough inner membrane is however, practically bacteria-proof, unless brought in contact with excessive dampness or even exposed to moist conditions for some length of time. It is for this and other reasons that interested dealers send out the instructions, "Under no conditions wash eggs." If a washed egg is placed in the consumer's hands without delay little trouble may result; but if the bacteria once enters into the albumen of an egg and that egg is held and exposed to conditions of moisture and warmth favorable to bacterial development, the different forms of spot rot readily appear. Some continue to grow even in the low temperature of a cold-storage house. About three per cent of all eggs are discarded on account of rot in some form and the loss is apparent throughout the year, with the exception, possibly, of the months of March and April.

Many eggs are broken in transit either through the jolting of loose or poorly packed eggs over rough country roads or through

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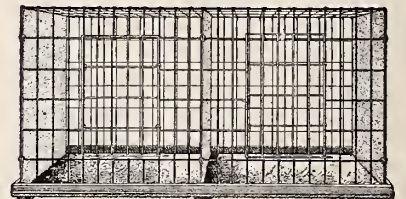
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careless handling by the cartage and express companies. Broken eggs, no matter how slight the break, should not be placed in any egg case intended for shipment. They not only constitute a loss themselves, but they soil the fillers and make them unfit for future use. At least three per cent. of all eggs marketed show breakage in some form and broken eggs are apparent at all seasons of the year, particularly in the spring.

Loss and Shrinkage Through the Sale of Dirty Eggs

Dirty eggs are of three kinds:

1. Plain dirties, those to which soil and manure adhere.
2. Stained eggs, i. e., dirty eggs that have been washed.
3. Smearred eggs, those that become covered with the contents of broken eggs.

The producer is largely to blame for the first two classes of dirty eggs. A dirty egg is a disgrace to the person who sells it. The hen should not be blamed for the appearance of dirty eggs. They almost invariably lay clean eggs and they prefer to lay them in clean, cool places.

It is not wise to wash market eggs. Washing removes the natural bloom and gloss, and makes the eggs appear old and stale. Clean nests should be provided, thereby reducing the number of dirty eggs to the minimum. About three per cent. of all eggs marketed show contamination in this form and it is particularly apparent in the wet seasons, spring and fall.

Musty eggs are very common, due no doubt to their having been collected in pails or baskets containing damp, musty straw or litter, or to their having been placed in egg cases containing old, soiled fillers. Eggs are often held in damp, musty cellars where decaying vegetables, kerosene, etc., are also stored. The different forms of mold appear in eggs, just as in cheese, and while desirable in the one, are repulsive in the other.

Loss from the Sale of Small Eggs

Some small eggs will no doubt always be produced, but there is no excuse for the large percentage found on the market at the present time. Pullets, commencing to lay, produce small eggs at first and old hens at the molting time are prone to do likewise. The great majority of small eggs, however, come from the mongrel noderscript, stunted stock, found on such a large proportion of our farms. Some of the small sized, light weight, pure-bred stock is undesirable for this same reason. Eggs ought to weigh a pound and a half to the dozen or forty-five pounds net to the thirty-dozen case.

The estimates of loss, especially those due to heating, are proportionately much less than similar estimates given in the United States bulletins on this subject. This is to be expected, on account of the much more favorable conditions in regard to temperature which obtain in Canada during the greater part of the year.

Knowing that a temperature of 70 degrees will start germ development in a fertile egg, the wonder is that the losses in the United States are no greater, since it is practically impossible to avoid exposing eggs to this temperature through a considerable section of the country in mid-summer. In the central west, for example, where the summer temperature frequently approaches 100, it is practically impossible to get eggs to market in good condition. In sections that are removed from railroads or that do not have proper car service, it is not uncommon for the price of summer eggs to drop below five cents per dozen at this season, simply because dealers have no way of getting eggs to market without deterioration.

In this connection it is worth repeat-

ing that in some states, Minnesota for example, the railroads are required to operate a regular local refrigerator car service over their lines, which has proved to be of great assistance in getting eggs to market in hot weather without serious loss. It is not necessary that refrigerator cars be run daily. Satisfactory results are secured where these cars are operated on a regular schedule as often as twice a week, which gives dealers an opportunity to send their accumulating supplies to central markets with safety and reasonable promptness.

So much has been said about the danger of germ development in fertile eggs, when heated, that there is danger of our overlooking the fact that infertile eggs also are quickly injured by being exposed to heat.

The question of washing dirty eggs has two sides, to it. Admitting that "a dirty egg is a disgrace to the person who sells it," it is not always possible to avoid their becoming soiled even with the most careful management; and with all respect to our scientists, the average producer sometimes has to face the alternative of sending eggs to market dirty or washing them. There are conditions under which, through no fault of the producer, a considerable portion of the eggs become soiled and the loss involved in discarding all these eggs is too great to be seriously considered. Under such conditions, it is better to wash the eggs.

There is a right and a wrong way to wash eggs. If they are washed the right way, I greatly doubt whether the buyer

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or the consumer can tell the difference either in the appearance of the egg or in its quality, if used within a reasonable time. Use clean water, rub the eggs no more than is necessary to remove the dirt and then lay them on some absorbent material—a pad of several folds of cloth answers nicely. If the shells are stained, dip them in vinegar a moment.

I think it is generally conceded that

the eggshell is not to be relied upon to exclude bacteria; the chief factor in this being the membrane. If the egg is washed in clean water and promptly dried, it should offer little if any more encouragement for the entrance of bacteria than before washing. Certainly there will be less likelihood of the bacteria entering the shell than would be the case if the egg is sent to market dirty.

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEY

This Disease is Not Communicable and May Readily be Prevented by Proper Methods of Feeding and Caring For the Young Poults

One of the most encouraging articles that I have read recently on diseases of fowls is one entitled, "Blackhead in Turkeys," published in the Journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry (May, 1916), the author of which is Dr. P. B. Hadley of the Rhode Island State Experiment Station. Dr. Hadley for years has been investigating this disease, and his frank and commonsense discussion of the subject will interest every poultryman, whether he keeps turkeys or not.

Notwithstanding the inestimable advantages that have followed the conception of the germ-theory of disease, the energetic application of this theory has sometimes served to retard rather than to advance the progress of events toward the solution of the etiological problems involved.

This has been especially true of blackhead in turkeys. Since the time when the parasitic bodies were first discovered by Theobald Smith in the cecal and liver tissues, the conception of their specificity and of the marked communicability of the disease through their agency has been held by all investigators, with a perfectly natural tenacity. We have been fearful of infecting other stock from turkeys sick with the disease; we have proclaimed against the mixing of ordinary hens, bearers of infection with the young poults; we have dreaded the assured possibility of "yard infection". In our experimental work we have attempted by all possible means to avoid the parasites; we have raised (or attempted to raise) poults on board floors, or wooden platforms, or sterilized soil, on disinfected sawdust, in disinfected cement pens. We have fed the birds on sterilized foods, given them sterile water to drink, handled them with rubber gloves, walked about the parasite-laden yards shod with gumshoes. We have attempted to kill off the parasites in the intestinal tract by feeding disinfectants. And what have been the results? The blackhead disease has remained always with us.

The outcome of the experiments of the past years has been accepted as testifying to the marked infectious nature of the blackhead parasites. These results, it now seems, are open to another interpretation, and one that is far simpler. Stated briefly, it is merely that blackhead of turkeys is not a communicable disease.

There is evidence which indicates that the blackhead disease is a disease of captivity rather than a specific infectious malady. The parasites of the disease are present about as commonly among birds that show no evidence of the disease as among individuals manifesting actual infection. The chief difference lies in the circumstances that, in healthy birds, the parasites are not numerous and do not appear to any marked extent in the tissues, while in birds experiencing the disease the parasites are present in much greater numbers and are found to have in-

variably and usually to have destroyed, large areas of tissues in the intestines and liver.

Of what does blackhead infection consist, and how is it brought about? The infection consists of stimulating into aggressive activity these parasites which under normal conditions are quiescent and harmless; and the most common stimulus must be regarded as errors in feeding and management of the young poults. In other words, the chief difference between a well turkey and a turkey with blackhead is not that one has not acquired the parasite, while the other has become "infected" with them. As a matter of fact both have probably harbored the parasites since the beginning; they picked them out of the soil and grass as all other turkeys and hens and guinea fowl and ducks and geese and pheasant and quail and partridge are likely to do. The point is that in the sick turkey some condition of the intestinal tract favorable to the parasites has caused them to develop unduly and to invade the tissues, while in the well turkey the parasites have been held in subjection by normal antagonistic factors at work in the normal intestine.

Looking at the matter in this light the prevention of blackhead in a flock is not brought about by avoiding the parasites, for that is impossible. It is not accomplished by giving doses of intestinal antiseptics to kill the parasites in the intestinal canal, for that is probably as hopeless a task as it would be to eliminate *Bacillus coli*. The problem is so to feed the poults that the parasites are restricted in their development and so that the "normal antagonistic factors", whatever they may be, can operate to advantage. In other words, when we know how to feed turkeys successfully, we shall find that the dreaded blackhead disease has taken care of itself.

This does not mean that the blackhead problem is solved. But it does mean that we know where the weak point in the disease chain is located, and can concentrate our efforts against that point. We must forget about dangers of infection for the time being, and study methods of feeding. We must ascertain what constitutes improper feeding, and learn how this is able to incite the otherwise passive parasites into their tissue invading career. This is the chief problem before us, and although little has been accomplished in a constructive way, the results already acquired indicate one point of primary importance: It does not make much difference what young turkeys are fed as it does now and how much they are fed.

—O—

The statement given in the preceding extracts, that "it does not make so much difference what young turkeys are fed as it does how and how much they are fed," is one that probably can be applied to other poultry diseases beside blackhead.

The last word on parasitic infection has not yet been written, but it is refreshing to have an authority like Dr. Hadley point out the uselessness of at-

tempting to stamp out general infection by laboratory methods and, in particular, of cherishing the impractical hope of killing off intestinal bacteria by feeding disinfectants.

Dr. Hadley naturally limits his statements to the particular disease that he has been investigating, but I confident-

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ly believe that sooner or later, our pathologists will unite on the statement that whether infection is of the nature of Coccidiosis, Bacillary White Diarrhea, or anything else of a similar character, the best method of procedure is not impossible efforts to eliminate infection

either in the individual or in flocks, but, by feeding and caring for the birds intelligently to increase their resistance to all forms of disease. This, when it has reached a certain point, enables the poultryman to be practically independent of all ordinary infection.

FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS

Methods of Feeding Young Turkeys That Will Prevent Losses from Disease. Correct Feeding is Easier Than Curing Sick Birds

(The following is from an article by Dr. P. B. Hadley of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, published in the May number of the Journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry.)

In discussions on the feeding of turkeys, much has been said regarding the special advantages of different kinds of food. Is cracked corn better than corn meal? Is rolled oats better than either? Are onion tops superior to carrot tops or nettles? Or lettuce better than all?

As previously pointed out, we are not yet in a position to state that one food is essentially better than another for poults that are on range. Vigorous flocks have been raised on cornmeal alone, while equally good flocks on a neighboring farm have never tasted it; and on another, the sole ration for the young birds is bread and milk which gave equal success. In none of these instances is it the kind of food that counts so much as the manner and amount in which it is fed as a supplement to the food obtained on the range.

It must be understood that although the nature of the ration fed is of far less importance than the method of feeding it, there always should be a natural adjustment of the type of supplementary ration to the nature of the range. If the range is bountiful in stores of insect food, the supplementary feeding may be slight while if the range is barren or have become depleted of insect life, the supplementary ration must be greater in proportion. If the range teems with insect life, one does not need to spend money for beef scraps,—at least before autumn when the insects have gone. If the range is partly through corn fields or wheat-fields, corn and wheat may well be minor elements in the supplementary feeding. If the range dries out in the hot summer months and the natural vegetation disappears, more green food should be added to the ration. This is of supreme importance since poults seldom gather for themselves as much succulent food as is good for them.

The following plan is presented provisionally as a working basis for further study of the effect of various rations. It is based on the assumption that there is available a range of meadow or pasture embracing five or six acres, properly fenced. This is sufficient for raising about one hundred poults to maturity.

1. After collection from the nests, hatch the turkey eggs in incubators, in the meantime having ordinary hens set on china eggs in nest boxes or brooders on the permanent range.

2. Remove the poults from the incubator about twentyfour hours after hatching and distribute at night among the hens, giving from twelve to fourteen to each hen. Be sure that the hen accepts them before they are left.

3. Give no feeding until the poults are two days old. Each family may then receive two teaspoonsful of egg chopped fine with some green food such as nettles, dandelion, onion tops or lettuce. A little cracker may be added to take up surplus moisture so that the mixture will not be pasty.

4. This ration may be repeated for the remainder of the feedings upon this day, or bread soaked up in sweet milk may be substituted for one meal.

5. During the first three or four days of feeding the poults receive four meals each day, at about eight o'clock, eleven, two and five; after this, but three meals are given.

6. On the second day of feeding about the same rations are given, but one of the meals may be of chick grain and some rolled oats may be added to the chopped egg mixture.

7. The third day of feeding is like the second. The poults are allowed to run in their enclosure.

8. On the fourth or fifth day of feeding, the number of meals may be reduced to three, at eight, twelve and four-thirty, respectively. The amounts are slightly increased and a little grit may be added.

9. When the poults are about a week old they may be allowed to run free with the old hen on the range on pleasant days when the grass is dry. Chopped egg in the ration is reduced and omitted by the seventh day of feeding.

10. On the sixth day of feeding the feeding is put on a timebasis. Several spoonfuls of food are put on the tray and well distributed, but the poults are not allowed to eat more than about three minutes at any one meal.

11. By the end of the second week, the time-limit is reduced to two and one-half minutes, since the poults are now obtaining more food on the range in the form of insects.

12. About the same time sour milk is introduced. It is placed, whey and curd well mixed, in shallow pans or in troughs, scattered about the range. It is at first given each morning and night at the rate of about one quart to forty poults and is gradually increased in amount until by the beginning of

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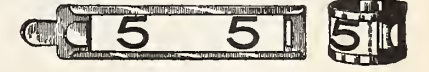
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the fourth month, one quart may be given for each twenty birds, each morning and night.

13. During the second month, which is the critical period for the young birds, the feeding is continued about as in the latter part of the first month. But after the age of about six weeks, the number meals per day may be reduced to two. - Green food in the form of chopped carrot tops, onion tops or lettuce should be given in abundance; it should comprise at least one-half of the ration for each meal. The time limit remains at about two and one-half minutes.

14. The feeding for the third month is like that of the second, except that the amount of sour milk is gradually increased

and that a grain mixture of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat may be gradually substituted for the chick grain.

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It will be a surprise to many to note that Dr. Hadley recommends hatching turkeys in incubators exclusively, but this recommendation is based on many years of experience and is in line with the practice of the most successful turkey growers. Turkey eggs can be hatched just as successfully in machines as hen eggs and this is the only practical method where large numbers are to be brought out.

cell less than one-half inch in depth; white of egg to be reasonably firm; yolk may be quite visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place; air cell not necessarily stationary.

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PAYMENT FOR EGGS ACCORDING TO QUALITY

This Practice is Rapidly Growing in Popularity, and Should Receive the Encouragement of Everyone Interested in the Permanent Prosperity of the Industry

Owing chiefly to the efforts of the United States department of Agriculture, the buying of eggs on a quality basis is becoming increasingly common in this country. It appears to be the only practical means of improving the quality of the eggs that go to market. As long as the producer feels that he will receive no more for his carefully handled production than is paid to the careless and indifferent producer who insists that everything with a shell on is an egg, so long will the quality be uncertain and the average grade of market eggs disgustingly low. There are various reasons why dealers have hesitated to introduce the plan of buying eggs on a quality basis and all of them can be overcome by concerted action.

The Canadian government also has taken up this subject with great earnestness and the following extracts from Pamphlet No. 6 of the Poultry Division will give some interesting data in regard to methods adopted across the border.

The "case count" system has proven decidedly unfair to the farmers and other producers who have taken pains to market good, clean, fresh eggs. Further, through placing no premium on good eggs, it has in reality formed an incentive to the continuance of careless and dilatory methods. It has made possible the disposal of eggs in all stages of decomposition and has encouraged farmers and local buyers to hold considerable quantities at certain seasons of the year when they had no satisfactory places for storage.

The adoption of a system of quality payment has been strongly recommended by officers of the Live Stock Branch and the advances made in this connection have been well received by the trade. Until January of this year, however, there has been difficulty in carrying quality payment into effect for the reason that there were in Canada, no recognized standards for eggs. Each market, and in most markets each dealer had a system of grading, peculiar to his own trade. Some dealers were paying for eggs on a quality basis according to their own system of grading, but the trade as a whole had adopted quality payment only to the extent of purchasing eggs on a "loss off" basis, that is payment was made only for those

eggs that proved upon examination to be fit for food.

The following standards and definitions of grades of eggs were adopted at the Third Annual Convention of the Canadian Produce Association held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on January 11 and 12, 1915:

Grades of Fresh Gathered	Grades of Storage	Grades of Cracked and Dirties
Specials	Extras	No. 1's
No. 1's	No. 1's	No. 2's
No. 2's	No. 2's	

Definitions of Grades

SPECIAL—Eggs of uniform size weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen, or over 45 pounds net to the 30-dozen case; absolutely clean; strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over three-sixteenths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and clear, and yolk dimly visible free from blood clots.

EXTRAS—Eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30-dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air-cell less than three-eighths inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and yolk only slightly visible.

NO. 1'S—Eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen, or 43 pounds net to the 30-dozen case; clear; sound in shell; air-

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The Importance of Candling and Grading

At present one great difficulty in the way of the development of quality payment is the fact that so few people have exact knowledge of the art of candling eggs. It is important, therefore, that the practice of candling and grading be more generally followed by all concerned in the egg trade.

In order to encourage the practice of candling among producers, consumers and all others interested in improving the quality of eggs, the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch has prepared for free distribution a quantity of cardboard candling devices. These have been made in two different types, one suitable for use with the kerosene lamp and one suitable for use with the electric light. They may be secured free on application.

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DESPURRING MALE BIRDS

Directions for Removing Spurs, Given by Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station

Those who have made a study of the actions of a male bird while fighting, tell us that the male does not strike his enemy with his wings, intending for the stroke from them to effect any injury upon the enemy, but that the bird strikes simultaneously with the feet and wings and that the bird strikes the enemy on both sides at the same time, and the wings strike on the outside of each leg, which drives the spurs into the enemy. Therefore, the best way to control the fighting among male birds is to remove the spurs.

Another danger is the male birds with spurs tear the skin on the back and sides of the females. While part of this is done with the nail on the hind toe of the male, yet if the spur is removed, this danger is lessened.

The spur of a bird is made in very much the same manner as the cow's horn, having a hard horny shell around a more porous bony structure and the same principles may be observed in despurring fowls as are observed in dehorning cattle. One of the principal points to be observed is to take off all the spur by cutting close to the shank. If the spur is not cut close to the shank, the injury does not heal so readily and is not generally as satisfactory as cutting close.

The spur is much easier to remove from a young bird than from an old one. The spurs may be taken off with a fine saw, knife or a pair of pruning shears.

A number of males placed in a pen together without females seldom fight.

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Without doubt, removing the spurs from male birds would prevent a good many of the accidents and unnecessary losses that occur among fowls, and the practice should become much more common than at present. I am not convinced that the removal of spurs will entirely control fighting, but it certainly will reduce the damage resulting therefrom.

The man who brings his surplus male birds together in one pen at the end of the breeding season with the idea that they will not fight, is pretty likely to be disappointed, especially if he fails to watch the birds carefully during the first day or two while "spheres of influence" are being established. Even after removing the spurs, he will find it necessary to keep an eye on the birds, taking out the most belligerent or trimming down their beaks, further to reduce their ability to cause wounds. Failure to do this is liable to result in the hopeless injury of some of his best males.

When a large number of males are to be handled out of the breeding season, penning them together often is the only practical way of making sure that they will have healthful conditions and plenty of exercise. However, it is well to

keep in mind the fact that many breeders question the wisdom of following this plan, believing that the practice injures the subsequent value of the birds as breeders. Personally, I prefer to allow valuable males to run with a small flock of hens, and am confident that this plan is much better than cooping each bird alone or herding a number of them in one common flock.

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"We have succeeded in hatching 7 to 9% more chicks that grow and live well by washing the machine with a 10 per cent solution of Zenoleum before putting in the eggs. It proves of greatest value in maintaining the vitality of the chicks. I would use this substance in every machine set."
Pittsfield Poultry Farms Dip 1,000,000 Eggs
"Each year we use more Zenoleum in incubation. We dip our eggs and wash the incubators. After several years of thorough trial we are convinced it is very much worth while. We now use 185,000 eggs at a setting and Zenoleum is used on every hatch, just as it used to be when we set only 6,000 at a time."
OUR GUARANTEE: If Zenoleum is not all YOU | Prices: Postpaid; 6oz. 25c; think it ought to be, you can have your money back. | Quart 50c; Gallon \$1.50.
Ask for our free 1915 Poultry Life Insurance Policy.
The Zenner Disinfectant Co., 370 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Zenoleum Lice Powder, 25c; postpaid 35c.

PRESERVING EGGS

It is True Economy to Put Up Eggs in Early Summer, for Use in Fall and Winter, When Prices are High. Inexpensive Methods

Packing eggs in the spring and early summer for use later on when prices are much higher, is increasing in popularity, and, with present methods, is easily done. Properly selected and packed, eggs can be kept for several months and will then be in as good or better condition than the average grades of cold-storage eggs on the market. Leaflet No. 4, issued by the Poultry Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, gives full directions for keeping eggs in this way, and the following extracts are taken from this publication:

Water Glass Method

As the result of much technical investigation and years of practical test it has been found that the best results can be obtained from the use of water glass and lime-water. While the lime-water method is undoubtedly less expensive and just as efficient, yet popular opinion seems to be constantly growing in favor of water glass.

Water glass is a solution of silicate of soda, and may be obtained from practically all druggists. A ten per cent. solution is generally used, that is one part of water glass is mixed with nine parts of water.

The water should first be boiled to destroy all vegetable or animal substance contained therein. The two substances are then thoroughly mixed, and the solution allowed to stand until it becomes quite cold before using.

Lime-Water Method

Previous to the advent of artificial refrigeration, lime-water was used commercially to a large extent. Some large dealers still use it to supplement cold storage, and many people use it as a home preservative. Although authorities differ somewhat as to the relative amounts of lime and water to be used, the proportion of two pounds of lime to five gallons of water are generally recommended. It is important, however, that the water take into solution as much lime as it is capable of holding. A quantity of fine salt in proportions of about one pint to the above is frequently added. The mixture should be kept well stirred for a few hours, and then allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid is then drawn off, and poured over the eggs. In order that the solution may be kept saturated and of uniform strength throughout, it is customary to add a little lime from time to time, or better, to keep a cloth covered with lime just touching the surface.

How to Pack the Eggs

Any receptacle that is impervious to, and does not corrode in, water is suitable for holding the eggs. Glazed earthenware crocks, galvanized tubs or buckets, or wooden tubs or kegs are most frequently used. In the case of wooden receptacles, it is desirable to let them stand filled with water several

days, and then to scald them and to cleanse them thoroughly before using. For home consumption it is best to have a number of small containers, holding not more than five or six dozen each. Covers should be placed over all containers and these, when filled, should be stored in a cool, dry place in the cellar.

Best results are obtained from eggs which are put down in April and May. At this time eggs are not only abundant and cheaper in price than later, but they are also fuller, stronger bodied, and of all-round better quality than those available during the hot weather. An important and safe precaution is to candle all eggs.

—o—

If you have not stored a supply of eggs for fall use before this, there is still opportunity to do so and at very considerable saving as compared with the prices that you will have to pay later in the season. While it is true that eggs put up in April and May will keep in better condition, as a rule, than those that are packed later in the season, there is no reason why the housewife should not be successful with eggs packed in July and August, if proper care is taken to use only fresh, unheated eggs.

The chief reason why eggs packed in warm weather do not keep as well as those packed early in the season, is that they usually have been subjected to heat, either before they were removed from the nest or afterward; and as a temperature of 70 degrees will start growth in the germ, the cause of many failures in packing summer eggs is plain. The poultryman or farmer who is producing a surplus of eggs in June or July, and who will see to it that the eggs are gathered two or three times during the day and are stored in a cool place until they are placed in the preserving liquid will get excellent results.

While the temperature at which eggs in water glass are stored is not extremely important, I have found that water glass in a warm room or cellar is quite liable to crystalize, and in that condition will give less satisfactory results. Keep the eggs in as cool a place as possible and cover the container tightly so that there will be no evaporation. It sometimes happens that even fresh eggs will float in water glass solution, and where this is the case they must be weighted down so that they will be entirely submerged, otherwise they will not keep well.

RAISING THE GRADE OF HENS EMPLOYED IN EGG-LAYING CONTESTS

Bulletin No. 1 of the New Jersey Experiment Station Egg-Laying Contest has just been issued, giving the conditions of a new egg-laying contest which is to be started November 1st, at Vineland, New Jersey, and which is to run for three years. This contest is wholly under the control and direction of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and is to be financed by a State appropriation and the entry fees. The land, building

and fences are to be provided by the Vineland Poultry Association and the business men of that town. This contest will differ in a number of respects from all others, the following extracts briefly summarizing some of the unique regulations adopted:

Objects of the Contest

The Experiment Station believes that by paying greater attention to the egg producing ability of birds and methods of breeding

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

WOODS LIGHT BRAHMAS. Win—Weigh—Lay—Pay
 Winners at both New York Shows, Boston, Chicago Coliseum, and other large shows. Egg prices reduced and special rates on splendid breeders after June 1st.

Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Round Brook, New Jersey



CHICKEN CHOWDER MAKES CHESTY CHICKS

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

PURINA MILLS, 817 Gratiot St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEER'S QUALITY WHITE ROCKS

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS

Write for a mating list. Some choice birds for sale.

F. L. DEER, FRANKLIN, IND.

HIBBARD'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

My winnings at the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show, 1914, speaks for the quality of my stock. I showed four birds only, and all were winners; 2nd Pullet, 2nd and 5th Hens and 4th Cockerel.

If you want something for exhibition or breeding purposes write me for information. Let me book your order for delivery at your convenience.

M. H. Hibbard, Ridgeway, Ont.

WRITE Your Name on a Postal
 and get our 1916 Incubator Book FREE and postpaid. Shows why **Prairie State Incubators** "hatch" most chicks that live." Contains chapter on Poultry Diseases, also one on hatching and rearing.
PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.
 202 Main Street, Homer City, Pa.

THE UNDERHILL FARMS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The Laying Kind Our Specialty.
Send for Information.

FORT ANN, N. Y. Box W.

CHICK MONEY

Raise 11 lb. roosters and 9 lb. hens that lay two eggs while others lay one.

A Mass. user raised 11 lb. R. I. Red. a N.Y. user 9 lb. Leghorn, a Va. user 9 lb Rock hens, and a Wash. user doubled his eggs in 23 days.

Feed "**OCULUM**" (sold on every continent) and make **MONEY QUICK**.

Trial Bottle (24 feeds 1 cent) only 10 cents.

GET IT NOW.

H. I. CO., INC., SALEM, VA., Box Q.

Disease Flees from "**OCULUM**".

JUST A DAB
 under the wings and around the vent and
Conkey's Lice Fix
 rids the hen of the body lice that suck away your profits. If you prefer dusting, use **Conkey's Lice Powder**, 25c. 50c.
Conkey's Lice Liquid sprayed around the poultry house destroys mites, worst pests of all. 35c. 60c.
Conkey's Poultry Tonic mixed in the feed makes heavy layers and good bodied market birds. 25c. 50c.
 Spray **Conkey's Nox-i-cide** about the poultry houses and runs. Destroys germs and prevents disease. A hundred uses about the home as a disinfectant and cleanser too. 35c. 60c.
 Send 4c for **Conkey's Poultry Book**.
THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
 1004 Conkey Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO

for this characteristic we will develop the greatest usefulness in all of our varieties. This does not mean any less attention should be given to the breeding of standard bred birds or to their exhibition, but on the contrary this should result in greater interest and greater enthusiasm along both lines.

A definite object in conducting this contest is to furnish some authentic and accurate means whereby the poultryman can demonstrate his ability to breed for a high egg production. The breeder of exhibition birds has the ability to demonstrate his efforts by competition in the show room. The egg-laying contest, and especially the egg-laying and breeding contest, will allow him to determine and show his mastery of this additional feature of poultry breeding.

The contest, as planned, will provide much interesting data pertaining to the much debated question as to the profitableness of keeping birds during their yearling or second producing season. It will also answer the question of whether the first year's production, and especially the pullet production during the winter, is a fair measure of the total fecundity possible in a given individual. It will also give us much more valuable records, covering the amount, cost and duration of egg production from which very important conclusions can be drawn.

The breeding feature of this contest will provide for the securing of valuable data pertaining to the mode of inheritance of fecundity. The relative value of the male and female in transmitting to their daughters the power of fecundity will be studied. The great mass of data accumulated from so many breeds and individuals will be of inestimable value in this respect. This contest will call to the attention of the poultry producing public the fundamental fact that hens differ very materially in their production, and it will point to factors which will enable the determining of the high producing and low producing hens; which, when applied commercially, will mean the determination of the profitable and unprofitable birds. This contest will serve the purpose of the poultryman the same as the Cow Testing Association serve the dairyman.

One of the very material objects of this contest is to return to the owner the pedigreed stock, together with records and other data which are unquestionable as to their accuracy. Not only will the original females with a pedigree production of two years be returned to him, but at the end of the contests the pullets or daughters of these hens, with their pullet production, will be returned.

Every bird in the contest must be pure bred and will be officially judged by the score card method by a competent judge. The score of each bird will be supplied to the owner at his request, and will be filed as a part of the permanent records which will be turned over to the contestant at the conclusion of the contest. It is believed that a study of the score card records, together with the record of performances, will do much toward proving the fact that the pure bred bird of a recognized breed is just as efficient a producer of market eggs as is any other type of bird yet produced.

Rules and Regulations

The contest will begin November 1, 1916, and extend for a period of three years, ending October 31, 1919.

The Poultry Department of the Agricultural Experiment Station will have entire charge of the contest.

Each entry will consist of a pen of ten pure bred pullets. The plan of the contest shall be to trapnest the ten pullets in each competing pen for the year 1916-1917 and the year 1917-1918, the latter year being their yearling or second-year production. During March, April and May of 1918 these hens will be mated to a male bird furnished by the owner, and one hundred eggs from each pen will be hatched in a mammoth incubator, and as far as possible, ten eggs from each hen will be incubated and hatched. The chicks will be brooded in colony brooder stoves.

American Poultry Association

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

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

American Standard of Perfection.

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

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

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

E. E. RICHARDS, Pres.

S. T. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mansfield, Ohio.

From these birds so hatched, ten pullets, one from each hen insofar as possible will be selected in the fall of 1918, and from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, these pullets will be placed in the pens occupied by their parents, and will be trap-nested during the interim. The original pen will be returned to the owner November 1, 1918.

The management also reserves the right and power to bar from competition any pens which show evidence of cross-breeding.

—O—

Up to this time there have been few conditions attached to entering hens in egg-laying contests except the willingness of the owner to advance the necessary sum for his entry fee. With everything centering on egg production, it is not strange that pureness of breeding and exhibition quality have largely been matters of indifference with the result that fowls of most inferior quality have not only been entered, but the prizes have often gone to pens that had little but the name to indicate their breeding.

As a means of determining how many eggs hens can lay, regardless of breeding or worthiness to represent the breeds and varieties to which they profess to belong, the egg contests have been interesting and worth-while. They have greatly increased public interest in the poultry industry; they have served positively to prove the existence of very heavy-laying individuals in most breeds and varieties; and they have indicated roughly the relative productiveness of the different breeds and varieties, especially those most largely represented.

Some of the results of these contests, however, appear to me to be unfortunate rather than otherwise, resulting as they have in many cases, in popularizing strains of certain breeds which, from a true poultry-breeder's standpoint, are little better than mongrels. To some extent, at least, they have bolstered up the unfortunate ideas that the quality of fowls does not matter if they only lay well, and that heavy egg production and exhibition quality are combatible.

For this reason, it seems to me that the New Jersey contest, with its requirement that every bird entered shall be pure-bred and shall be scored by a competent judge, is a constructive step that promises to make the contest of especial value. I wish the Station would go one step further and make the scores known to the general public, thus indirectly assisting in maintaining a fair degree of exhibition quality in the birds entered. Possibly the records from the New Jersey contest may not at first equal the records of the birds of non-descript type that are able to win elsewhere, but if there is anything in the principles of breeding, as they are commonly accepted, the results in the long run must be much greater.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SYRACUSE, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 11TH TO 16TH, 1916

Hundreds of breeders and exhibitors throughout the land have this month received the premium list of the New York State Fair and we know that invariably all have most favorable comments for same. Five years ago who would have imagined a fall show offering over \$1,700 in cash specials and thirty silver cups. The premium list this year is most liberal in all departments. It is the result of careful work and management of the Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Manning who each year since he took charge of the poultry department has made a new record. His last achievement was last year with a show over

9,300 specimens. Many feel that this will stand a long time as a world's record, but knowing Mr. Manning as a progressive superintendent we are sure that true to his past records he will this year raise this number and the total exhibition will be well over 10,000. This is an enormous show but when one knows the management, the facilities and the building as well as liberal inducements of all sorts to exhibitors one cannot help but see how this will be possible. There is no question as to the value of a winning at Syracuse and all prominent breeders are aware of the fact and would not miss the annual exhibition for a lot. This is best illustrated by the fact that for ten consecutive years Mr. John S. Martin has made Syracuse his main exhibition. Were it not profitable surely Mr. Martin would not have done so. The facts are simply,—hundreds of prospective buyers are waiting each year until the awards are known at Syracuse before purchasing. They are governed almost entirely, by the winners at this great show. Martin, Martling, Bancocas, Owen Farms, Sunswick Farms, Sheffield Farms, and a score of others realize the value of showing at Syracuse.

Mr. Manning has associated with him a most capable corps of assistants and you can rest assured that if it is impossible for you to attend that your birds will be well cared for. The system at Syracuse is one big secret of their success. Few realize that at Syracuse more people view your exhibits in a single day than attend a large winter show in an entire week. With liberal regular prize money and cash specials and a small entry fee you surely cannot miss showing at the New York State Fair this fall. Mr. Manning says there are two facts regarding Syracuse that you should bear in mind. One is that during his management there has never been a protest filed against any award and secondly once a man exhibits, he always exhibits. Mr. Manning will gladly mail you copy of the premium list and his address is Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

***We would like readers suggestions on how we can improve A. P. W.

***Patronize A. P. W. advertisers they are reliable. Look up our guarantee on the first page. It protects you.

White Cornish

MOUNTVILLE FARMS,
Pine Road, Loudoun Co. MOUNTVILLE, VA

REDS, BOTH COMBS A lot of our eggs for hatching now at 1/2 price. This means our best class A eggs \$2.50 for 15. Class B \$1.25 for 15. **RED W FARM**
STOCK FOR BREEDING AT BARGAIN PRICES.

WADSWORTH & CASTER, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

ONE-HALF PRICE EGGS — R. C. REDS — STOCK ONE-HALF PRICE

Our summer sale of breeding stock starts June 1st. Some grand birds in this offering, bred in the same lines as our noted Chicago winners. They go at one-half their actual value. An opportunity, will you take advantage of it? Write for sale list and liberal guarantee. Eggs now 1/2 price. **LONGFIELD POULTRY FARM, Box 339, BUFFTON, IND.**

RICHARDSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS BRED TO WIN AND LAY

Records Prove THAT THEY ARE DOING IT
Eggs for hatching or stock. ALSO BUFF ROCKS. I can please you.
SQUARE AND HONEST DEALING WITH ALL, MY MOTTO.
H. G. RICHARDSON, ETRA, N. J.

MERIHEW'S BUFF LEGHORNS In the greatest Buff Leghorn classes of the year at Madison Square

Garden and the Panama-Pacific my birds won 10 regular prizes and two specials. Still have some choice stock for sale. Eggs at \$3 to \$10 per setting from selected matings. Other matings \$8 per 100.
L. E. MERIHEW, MARATHON, N. Y.

BREEDERS 10th—ANNUAL SALE—10th **BREEDER**
OUR 1916 BREEDERS AT HALF PRICE.
This is your chance to get some of our choicest stock at extremely low prices. Our birds have won at such shows as N. Y. State Fair, Greater Buffalo, Rochester N. Y., etc. Orders taken now for July delivery.
Ours are the **PALMER'S WHITE ROCKS** Strong and Profitable Kind. Breeds—Winners and vigorous.
Baby Chicks. Layers-Payers **COCKS—HENS—COCKERELS** Breeders—Winners. Let us surprise you with our quotations. Hatching eggs. Satisfaction assured. Bank reference, Genesee Valley Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.
THE GLEN POULTRY FARM, R. F. D., FAIRPORT, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a specialty and producing winners wherever shown. Fine lot of cockerels for sale. Pens and trios at reasonable prices, also single birds. Largest flock in the east. Heavy layers of large white eggs. Settings of eggs for sale. Mating list for 1916 upon request.

E. D. BIRD, GREENWICH, CONN.

HEIST'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS Let me tell you about them and quote you rock bottom prices on breeding or exhibition stock, cocks, hens, cockerels or pullets; also eggs for hatching.

ARTHUR HEIST, CRITTENDEN, N. Y.

ROUPIDE—For roup and colds in chickens. One application usually enough. 50 cents postpaid.
LICIDE—For lice on poultry. Used twice yearly. 50 cent tube enough for 200 hens.
Gentlemen:
I have used both Roupide and Licide with fine success, and recommend them as the best on the market. Your Roupide will cure a cold in 24 hours.
Wm. B. Whitney, Marlborough, N. Y.
Circular free.
LICIDE SUPPLY COMPANY, BEDFORD, PA.

No Odors
Kill Rats & Mice by Science
WITH PASTEUR LABORATORIES RAT VIRUS
NOT A POISON
PASTEUR LABORATORIES AMERICA
NEW YORK CHICAGO
EASY TO USE
HARMLESS TO POULTRY DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND MAN
NEW YORK CHICAGO
336 W. 11th St. 19 N. La Salle St.

OYSTER SHELL

100 lbs. 50 cents, 500 lbs. or over 40 cents hundred. These shells are baked, ground and screened. Special prices in car lots, Samples on request.

United Sales Company, Norfolk, Va.
PRODUCE BLDG,

KEEP THEM IN CONDITION To get a maximum egg yield next fall and winter your birds must be kept in the pink of condition from hatching to maturity. It has been proven that the feeding of Mustard to poultry promotes an increased egg production, and is also permanently beneficial to their health, vigor and stamina. **FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD** is the original Poultry Mustard in America, pure and of great strength, hence only a small quantity is required for each fowl. The best results are obtained from its continuous use. Prepare your birds now for more eggs next winter. Booklet free.

THE R. T. FRENCH CO., DEPT. B., Rochester, N. Y.

WHY I TOOK UP RHODE ISLAND REDS

By F. W. C. Almy, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.

(Continued from page 681)

per bird, but the extra care and labor would more than offset the extra profit, as I would not be able to handle half as many birds. This then, is in my opinion, the reason for the continued vitality of my stock. They have not been forced, but simply allowed to lay easily and naturally.

My stock has always been hen hatched and brooder with the exception of a very small percentage. In spite of this, or rather perhaps, because of this, they have constantly improved as layers, due to selection, breeding to Standard type and rugged vitality. One party who raised a number of pullets from my eggs reported 25% were 200 egg birds or better by actual trap-nest records, which shows the "lay" is there if you care to force them. They do not lay quite as early as when they were four to five pound birds, but when they do begin which is at six to seven months

(a few five months) they lay much longer litters.

Standard Type the Best Laying Type

The long, deep bodies which the Standard requires is the true laying type and it is a fact that my best show birds are my best layers also have greater vitality as a rule. In one of my best pens I have this year a former New York and Boston winner, who is six years old and still productive and spry as a pullet not withstanding her ten pounds weight. When these pens were mated this spring I used her in a different pen from last season and immediately with the result, she whipped every hen and pullet in the pen and now reigns supreme. It is such, rugged breeders that maintain the vitality of your flocks, as well as reproduce their show qualities. This vitality is what has given the Reds their well deserved supremacy both in the show room and out. While other breeds may be alright and I have no desire to belittle them, for me I cannot see any other fowl but the good old Reds, a view that is shared by a vast number of successful poultrymen throughout the country.

OMAHA POULTRY SHOW

The annual exhibition of the Omaha Poultry Association will be held Tranksgiving Week, November 27 - December 2. Judges already selected are Schellabarger, Shaner, Smiley, and Schreff. This show that is being advertised as "America's first great educational poultry show" will have further announcement to make in an early issue of A.P.W. N. E. Baehr is Secretary and will furnish particulars to all who will write him.

***Patronize A. P. W. advertisers they are reliable. Look up our guarantee on the first page. It protects you.

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



The remarkable popularity of Rhode Island Reds and the value of a winning at Madison Square Garden, New York, from a commercial as well as a fancier's standpoint at this, the greatest of American Poultry exhibitions, has brought out classes of both single and rose comb varieties that have been exceptional in quality and numbers. The keen rivalry between breeders has made anyone of the regular prizes awarded to either variety a greatly coveted honor. With this in mind how remarkable then is the record of F. W. C. Almy, Box 22, Tiverton-Four Corners, R. I., at the 1915-16 exhibition where he won all four first prizes on females, first prize single comb hen, first prize single comb pullet, first prize Rose comb hen, first prize rose comb pullet. The above illustration pictures "Queen Scarlet", Mr. Almy's first rose comb pullet that also won special for best colored rose comb female. Mr. Almy's entries also won special for best shaped single comb female and best shaped rose comb female, in addition to numerous other awards.—William C. Denny.

FOREST HILL POULTRY YARDS

QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

A. G. SPAHR Box 1220 XENIA, OHIO.

To get rid of rats get

RID-OF-RATS



Non-Poisonous. Guaranteed to destroy the rat and mouse pest from corners, bins, poultry houses, stables, etc. No results, no pay. Box 10c; Doz. boxes \$1 east of Miss.; \$1.25 west of Miss. If your dealer can't supply you order direct. Write for catalog, it tells the story. Berg & Beard Mfg. Co. 12 Steuben St. B.oklyn, N. Y.

Hawkins Barred Rocks

Champions at New York, Boston, Chicago, The World's Fair, San Francisco and the World's greatest shows. EGGS from the World's best matings, one setting \$10.00, three settings \$25.00. Quality breeding birds at honest prices. Big catalogue of the champions free.

A. C. Hawkins, Lock Box 30, Lancaster, Mass.

We'll Send You a Free Sample Before You Buy

We want to prove to you that you can stop your losses from Roup, Bronchial Trouble, Head Lice, Canker, Gapes and Black Head by using

Duco Ointment

Also for ECZEMA, WOUNDS, GALDS and MANGE.

FREE BOOK AND SAMPLES.

Just send in your name and address and enclose 10c to cover postage and packing and we will mail you at once the sample, also a VALUABLE FEED CHART AND EGG RECORD:

WRITE TODAY.

THE SMITH SPECIALTY CO.

334 Bird Bldg., Mansfield, Ohio.

THE COAST LINE TO
MACKINAC
 DETROIT, CLEVELAND, NIAGARA FALLS. TOLEDO, PT. HURON, ALPENA, ST. IGNACE.

A REAL VACATION

The D. & C. Line Steamers embody all the qualities of speed, safety and comfort.

"D. & C. A SERVICE GUARANTEE"
 Daily service between Detroit and Buffalo and Detroit and Cleveland. Delightful day trips during July and August, also two boats out of Detroit and Cleveland every Saturday and Sunday nights during these two months. FOUR TRIPS WEEKLY FROM TOLEDO AND DETROIT TO MACKINAC ISLAND AND WAY PORTS—June 25th to Sept. 10th. SPECIAL STEAMER CLEVELAND TO MACKINAC ISLAND. TWO TRIPS WEEKLY. NO STOPS ENROUTE EXCEPT AT DETROIT EVERY TRIP. Daily service between Toledo and Put-in-Bay, June 10th to Sept. 10th.

RAILROAD TICKETS ACCEPTED ON D. & C. Line Steamers between Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, either direction.

Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet and Great Lakes Map. Address L. G. Lewis, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich. DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION COMPANY

P. H. McMILLAN, Pres. & Genl. Mgr.; A. A. SCHANTZ, Vice-Pres. & Time. Central Standard Time.



A VISIT TO OWEN FARMS

(Continued from page 677)

in any of the breeding yards." It can be said that the modern White Plymouth Rock is one of the varieties that is ahead of the Standard ideal, that is to say, the type that is winning in most of the large shows differs considerably from the Standard illustrations as well as from the Standard description. The birds are larger, the backs and bodies are longer and the tails are not carried at so high an angle. It has resulted in a more beautiful type as well as a better type for the market poultryman who is looking for trifle larger fowls. Mr. Delano stated that trade in White Rocks had been wonderfully good, in fact the past season's business in this variety is the best that Owen Farms had ever had.

In the Buff Orpington building came next on the trip over the farm I had a chance to see the breeding methods that has produced the wonderful specimens that Mr. Delano has sent in to the leading show rooms of the country. Five years ago I did not think it would be possible to find so many high class Buff Orpingtons in the country as I saw on Owen Farms at the time of my visit. As in White Rocks there were at least thirty-five breeding yards for be it known that Buff Orpingtons are one of the best selling varieties for Owen Farms. In going through the yards, I was greatly impressed with the richness and uniformity of color and the large number of specimens that were solid buff both in wings and tail. Another thing that I noticed was that though it was well towards the end of the breeding season, it was remarkable to see how little the birds had faded. Of course, the bloom of new plumage was lacking, but there was absolutely none of the washed out specimens even among the females that it was expected would be found a few years ago.

The S. C. Rhode Island Reds at Owen Farms furnished me the greatest surprise of my visit. Of course, I expected to find high class birds because I had seen Mr. Delano's entries and winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago Shows, but I did not expect to find so many really choise specimens nor to see him devoting so much attention to this variety. It was really astonishing to have Mr. Delano tell of his Red sales as compared with his other varieties, but if readers had had the opportunity of going through the breeding yards with me on the morning of May 11th, I believe that they would have understood the reason. One of the things that impressed me as much as anything else was that in addition to the rich color that prevailed in pen after pen was the excellent type both in males and females. Mr. Delano likes color and so do I, as well as the next, but good color without breed type is valueless, or practically so. It is much easier to improve color than to establish type so far as Reds are concerned at least.

Though White Leghorns are the newest variety at Owen Farms, great progress has been made in building up a flock of exhibition and breeding fowls. Mr. Davey who has had a great deal of experience with this variety has given

personal attention to them. In going through the breeding yards I could not help but notice the medium sized comb and fine texture of the head points. Among the breeding males I saw several winners including the first prize New York Palace Show cockerel December, 1914. This bird has developed into a wonderful breeding specimen and has proven to be a great sire, a number of breeding males seen in the other yards being direct decedents from him.

As we were going into the White Orpington building, I was interested to hear Mr. Delano say that the demand for this variety had improved during the last season. There is no reason why this worthy fowl should not be bred extensively. It offers just as many problems for the fancier to overcome as any other variety, and when found at its best is ceratinly beautiful. In going through the flock here, I saw a number of absolutely pure white males, something that was very rare a few seasons ago. There has never been any trouble in regard to the color of the females, but practically up

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Selected Cockerels

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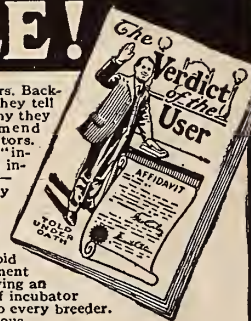
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to the present time White Orpington males have been brassy, too much so to satisfy those who are breeding them. Mr. Delano expects a good trade in this variety next fall and winter and believes that they will again be popular.



AT HIS SUMMER HOME

Theodore W. Wittman, Superintendent Manager of Poultry Department of the Great Allentown Fair, together with his family has moved to his summer home at Mt. Gretna, Pa. While Mr. Wittman still retains his offices at Allentown, any correspondence to reach him promptly should be addressed to Mt. Gretna, Pa. He will be pleased to hear from those who want information about exhibits, entries, etc.

When Mr. Delano went to Owen Farms in 1905, he took with him a small flock of White Wyandottes including some noted winners. Since then a large trade has been built up as a result of repeated winnings at New York, Boston, Chicago and elsewhere. In going through the White Wyandotte pens I could not fail to notice the family resemblance. Mr. Delano never favored the round snow-ball short bodied White Wyandotte, not, even when this type was being extensively favored in the show-room. He has always preferred a longer bodied bird, but one that was also "a bird of curves." The breeding stock of this variety that I saw were of this type. While trade in White Wyandottes is not as large as some of the other varieties, Mr. Delano stated that the demand for stock and eggs had been good, in fact had increased materially over the past two or three seasons.

Among other impressive things that I saw at the large number of well developed chicks. I saw cockerels and pullets in all the Owen Farms varieties that were standard weight or nearly so. These had been hatched so Mr. Delano stated about January first to have them ready for the early fall shows. These well developed chicks were not the exception, in fact there were hundreds of them and let me state right here that as for quality they were the most promising lot that I have ever seen so early in the season. Mr. Delano will be well prepared indeed to furnish customers with high class stock if these chicks do anywhere near as well as they promise.

The business at Owen Farms is due to a thorough and systematic business system that has been developed by Mr. Delano. A record is kept of every inquiry, of every sale and a description of every bird shipped is entered on the sales sheet. By keeping track of the breeding and an active description of each bird shipped, Mr. Delano is thus enabled to furnish year after year stock that will be most helpful to his customers. It was Mr. Delano who originated or at least brought into extensive use, the plan of selling exhibition poultry on a "Guaranteed to Win Basis." The success of this plan at Owen Farms is the very best evidence that it has succeeded. Each year hundreds of fowl are sold to customers in all sections of the country and it is seldom indeed that the plan has not worked out satisfactorily. Mr. Delano has confidence in the Standard poultry business. He has devoted the best years of his life to it. He is a credit to the industry and it is our hope that more of his kind will take up the vocation.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK BOOK. The most complete work on all varieties of Plymouth Rocks ever published, contains 144 pages, 3 color plates and many half-tone illustrations. Tells how to mate, breed and exhibit all varieties of this popular fowl. Edited by Wm. C. Denny, price \$1.00 postpaid. Address, American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chas. D. Cleveand,

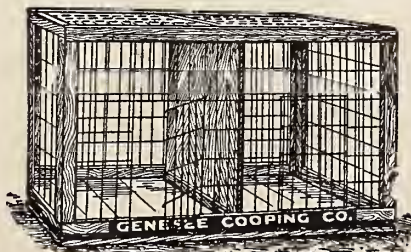
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 Young pigeons (squabs) bring 40 to 60c each when 3 to 4 weeks old. Big demand in city markets. Each pair of pigeons easily clear \$4 per year. Always penned up. Very little space and money needed to start. Free Book explains all. MAJESTIC SQUAB CO.,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

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RICH GOLDEN YOLKS
 depend on summer green food. Hens can get this necessary succulence better and cheaper than green food and will lay more eggs if you dissolve **SUCCULENTA TABLETS** in their drinking water. Results or money back. 100 large tablets 60c by mail. 250 tablets \$1.00 postpaid. THE SUCCULENTA CO., P. O. Box 405-17 Newark, N. J.

Laywell White Wyandottes

Bred for vigor, laying ability and exhibition quality. Pens mated by Arthur G. Dutton. Made clean sweep at the Vermont State State Fair 1915.

Eggs from pens 1-5, \$5.00 per 15.
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 Utility matings \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Send for new circular and mating list.

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 About 30% Tri-Calcium Phosphate
 Popularly Called BONE ASH
 NO OTHER BONE NEEDED | NO OTHER GRIT NEEDED
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 100 lbs. - - \$ 2.25
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 If you will give us your dealers name and address.
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Chicken Pox

Q. My fowls have a very peculiar disease such as sores on the combs, gill and eyes and I can't tell what to do for them. I have had several of them killed and buried but it seems to spread. Please let me know what it is and if there is any cure? A. R., Dunns-ville, Md.

A. From your description we are led to believe that you have a bad epidemic of chicken pox in your flock. The first thing to do is to thoroughly clean up and disinfect. See that plenty of sunlight reaches every nook and corner of your house, do this if you find it necessary to cut new openings. Sunlight is sure death to germs and chicken pox thrives in dark, damp, poorly ventilated houses. Give the flock a good purging with epsom salts, one teaspoonful to a bird. Dissolve the required amount of the salts in water and then use this water to mix a mash. This mash should be given in the morning when the birds are hungry, to insure their quickly cleaning it up. Just mix enough so that each fowl is allowed a good tablespoonful. Procure a good disinfectant (see advertising columns) and prepare a solution as directed and thoroughly wash the heads and mouths of the affected fowls, removing the scabs during the operation. There may be a little bleeding but this will do no harm. Repeat this washing daily for a few days or until the scabs disappear. Applying a little carbolated vaseline after the operation may prove beneficial.

Looks Like Canker

Q. Would you please advise me at once what to do as my flock of Barred Rock chickens are afflicted with a cold which I am unable to control, especially a cockerel which I would like to save for another year's breeding. He is in such a condition that he is unable to crow and has his mouth open to breathe. Give treatment for flock, also for cockerel. F. W. H., Mt. Aetna, Pa.

A. Would suggest that you get your birds out on range and keep them in the open as much as possible. Thoroughly clean and disinfect your poultry house and see that it is well ventilated, that is give plenty of fresh air, without drafts, day and night. If this is done it should be sufficient for the flock treatment. As to the cockerel it would appear that he is suffering from a bad case of canker and will necessarily require individual treatment. Examine his mouth and throat carefully and if a yellowish cheesy growth is found it should be removed with a small wooden paddle, after which thoroughly swab with peroxide of hydrogen, then roll a bit of cotton around the point of a stick, moisten slightly and dip in pulverized

alum, then apply to the sore. See that all raw or sore spots are well covered.

A Good Brooder House.


Q. Please give description of a good brooder house that will accommodate as many as three hundred little chicks at one time in each apartment. What would you advise as the best brooder for such a house? I would like one with two or three apartments so when the first hatch is three weeks old they can be moved to another apartment and the next hatch put in. Do you think a colony brooder would heat a house of several apartments sufficiently? I shall appreciate very



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Send for free handsomely illustrated catalogue and 1916 mating list of the World's finest exhibition and quality strain. Can ship eggs or stock safely any distance under absolute guarantee.

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From winners at the largest shows and heavy layers for several generations. Ten times more fresh air goes through our incubators than any other system giving greatest vitality to chicks. S. C. R. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns \$10.00 per 100; \$5.50 per 50; \$3.00 per 25. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, S. C. & R. C. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, S. C. Anconas \$12.50 per 100; \$6.50 per 50; \$3.50 per 25. Our ninth season. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

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(GREAT ALLENTOWN FAIR POULTRY SHOW)

ALLENTOWN, PA., SEPTEMBER 19-20-21-22, 1916

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

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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.

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Buy GUARANTEED FOODS
Allen's Foods Are Guaranteed Money Back if not Satisfactory
Allen's Nutro Chick Mash. 15 Different Ingredients Scientifically Blended.
Nursery Chick Food. Wholesome grain ration of cracked grain and seeds.
Growing Chick Food. Develops bigger and healthier birds—in less time.
Get full details and price list. Also write for special introductory freight-prepaid proposition.
ALLEN MILLING CO., Dept. 4, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

much any information you may give me in regard to a brooder house since I wish to hatch chickens in winter and sell for early broilers. M. F., Nashville, Tenn.

A. There are many styles of brooder houses giving satisfactory service, therefore, it is a matter of selecting one that you believe best fitting your needs and the conditions under which you are working. From observation during the past two seasons we are quite strongly in favor of the coal burning colony brooder stove as they appear to give greater elasticity or a wider scope to the work of brooding. These stoves are usually used in colony houses which we find vary in size, but for work like you contemplate should not be less than 10 x 12 feet. In your case it might also be desirable to construct a house, say 15 x 30 feet, divided into three compartments and three stoves installed. We have suggested 15 feet as the width as we had in mind a three foot alley way back of the pens for convenience. Would suggest that you consult the advertising columns of A. P. W. and then write each of the manufacturers of stoves telling them of your intentions and obtain their suggestions along this line, they would no doubt be of material help to you and aid you greatly in making the right start.

Several Questions

Q. (a) Will S. C. Black Minorca chicks,

age 2 to 3 months, which now have wing feathers tipped with white and in some instances have as many as four or five all white feathers in each wing, moult these feathers black in their new feathers? (b) Does the use of toe punch for chicks eliminate from showing them in the fall? (c) What proportion of Kresco dip and water is strong enough for chicks from six weeks to three months old? Will the same water do for hens? Will it hurt to dip them and then turn them loose in the yard now? (d) Will sassafras boughs for roosts keep away mites and lice? (e) At what age should young pullets and cockerels begin to roost? E. R. O., Wilson, N. C.

A. (a) It is not uncommon for Black Minorcas to show white feathers when first feathering. In almost all cases these will disappear when the chicks feathers are fledged. (b) The use of the toe punch does not affect the Standard values of a bird. In fact fully 75% of the specimens in our leading shows, show punch marks. (c) We are not familiar with the preparation you mention but believe you will be safe in following the instructions that should accompany each can. (d) Sassafras boughs may possess some value in the way you mention, but we do not believe they will prove effective in driving out lice and mites. (e) It all depends upon the variety you are keeping in regard to where they should be allowed to roost. Personally we prefer to use large roomy colony houses and permit them to set on the floor until they are well grown when flat roosts at three inches wide should be provided.

Table Scraps

Q. Is it necessary to feed beef scraps in the mash where the hens get plenty of scraps of meat from the table? This refers to a flock of fifteen hens in a small yard. J. B., Cowyn, Pa.

A. We hardly think it necessary to supply a small flock with beef scraps where they are given all the kitchen and table leavings. With fifteen hens in a small yard we believe that the question of green food is of greater importance and if you have not already done so would suggest that you arrange for a regular supply by sowing lettuce, kale or some other quick growing green in the garden and when large enough give them enough to satisfy their appetites daily. At this season a good supply of tender grass or clover should be easily obtainable. Either cut the grass and put it before them or dig up good sized sods and put them in the yard and permit the fowls to help themselves.



CHAMPION RHODE ISLAND RED MALE
FIRST PRIZE R. C. R. I. RED COCK
SHAPE & COLOR WINNER BOSTON 1915 EXHIBITED BY
RED FEATHER FARM, TIVERTON 4 CORNERS, R. I.

The Sensation line of Rose Comb Reds has an established reputation for richness of color and true Rhode Island Red type. This line that started with the great male Sensation, a first prize New York and Boston winner, has been introduced into many flocks because of its propensity to transmit its valuable standard qualities in shape and color. The above illustration pictures Champion Sensation a direct descendent from Sensation, the first of the Sensation line. Champion Sensation was champion Rhode Island Red male at the 1914-15 Boston show where he was awarded first cock, also shape and color specials. This bird is the sire of many grand cockerels that were winners during the 1915-16 show season including Champion Sensation II, third prize cockerel and color special winner at 1916 Boston show. —William C. Denny.

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BABY CHICKS

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
A Utility Flock of Quality

Won first hen Grand Central Palace, New York City, 1915. Stock and Hatching Eggs at reasonable prices.

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1913 White Rock winnings 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 pullet, 2 pen. 1915 winnings white Wyandottes, Forest City Fair, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 cockerel, 2-3 pullet 1 pen.

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White Wyandottes

Regals win! Hatching eggs \$1.50 per setting. Six pullets and one cockerel, eight weeks old, \$5.00. Get your winners now!

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AND WATER FOWL
QUALITY ONLY WRITE ME
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THE SOUTH'S BEST

Cockerels \$5.00 up. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.
1916 Catalogue upon request.

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Winners of 14 silver cups. Winning 6 firsts, 1 second, 1 fifth, also two silver cups at the Ohio State Poultry Show, Dayton, Ohio, December, 1915. Prizes won at poultry shows 33 firsts, 21 seconds, 19 thirds, 11 fourths, 9 fifths. Eggs from this high class exhibition stock \$5.00 per setting.

E. F. SCHWEIKERT, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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Winners at the Great Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Pullet won championship ribbon at Springfield, Ohio, for best pullet in entire show.

Guaranteed eggs from these prize winners \$5.00 per setting.

G. H. Mayne, Springfield, Ohio.

THE J. S. J. AUTOMATIC AND TRAP NESTS

Won First Prize and Gold Medal at Panama-Pacific Exposition

Separate layers from non-layers automatically without attention. Write for booklet and prices.

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BLUE ANDALUSIAN STOCK AND EGGS. Heavy layers. Eggs, \$1.50 setting. Harry Cotting, Rhinebeck, N. Y. 3-7-6

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BRAHMAS

SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement, Light and Dark Brahmans, page 643. tf

SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 646. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. tf

WOOD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS win right along at both New York Shows, Boston, Chicago Coliseum, etc. Egg prices reduced and some splendid breeders at bargain prices after June 1st. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. tf

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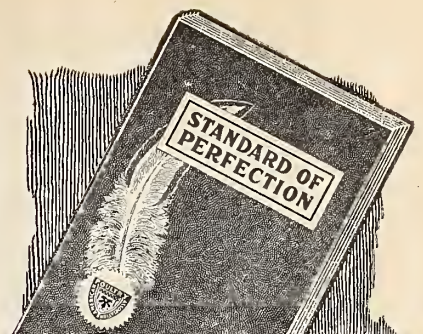
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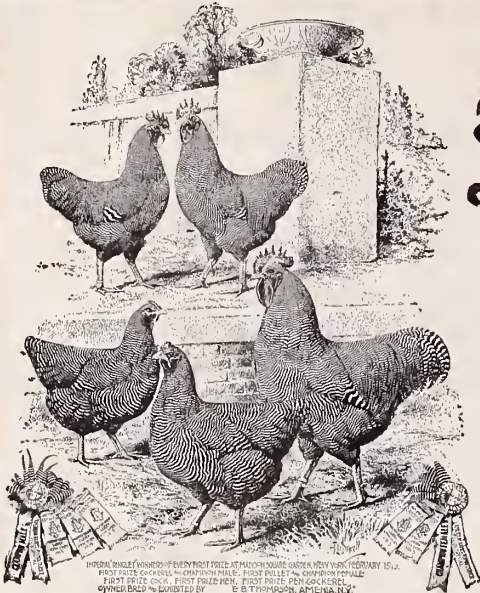
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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, JANUARY 1916
OWNED AND BRED BY E. B. THOMPSON, AMENIA, N. Y.

1st prize pullet and champion female, Madison Square Garden.

Address **E. B. Thompson** Lock Box 330, **Amenia, N. Y.**