





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

158 Poarl St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Vice-President .	•	A. O. SCHILLING
Secretary-Treasurer		. WM. C. DENNY

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Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy. Ten cents per back number. FOREIGN, one dollar per year. Canada sev-enty-five cents. Ten cents per copy. Subscriptions can begin with any month. Write your name and post office address plain-ly. If your Journal does not reach you promptly each month, kindly notify us. When you request change of address give the old as well as the new address.

old as well as the new address

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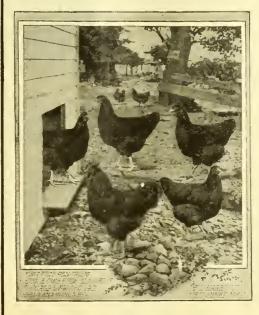
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45,000 FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914

E. D. Corson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corson Manufacturing Co., printers and binders, being first duly sworn, states that that company has a contract for and is printing and hinding forty-five thousand (45,000) copies of the September, 1914, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORD D E. D. CORSON. GEO. E. FITZSIMMONS, Notary Public.

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Have for years demonstrated that they are the one strain that stands out ahead of all others.

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Note This: I am the only exhibitor that has won in all six classes in one showing. Twice have I accomplished this feat.

Twice have "Royal Reds" exhibited personally by me won 87 points on best display at the Great Coliseum Show of Chicago. No other exhibitor has ever won this number of points before. Therefore, "Royal Reds" have the distinction of on two different occasions winning the greatest number of points ever given at Chicago.

More facts of this world's greatest show of Chicago, are as follows: At Chicago I have won twice as many first prizes on Old Pens as all other exhibitors combined. Twice as many first prizes on young pens as any other competitor. Twice as many first prizes on cock birds as any competitor, and more points on cock birds at the last two shows than all other exhibitors combined.

I have won more places on cockerels at Chicago the past four years than any other com-petitor, and hold the world's record for winning 1st Cockerel in the largest class ever shown in America.

Very Important: 1 have won more points on males (Cockerel and Cocks) on hens-pullets and pens. at the last two Chicago Shows than any other competitor. Therefore, 'Royal Reds'' outclass all others in winning the largest numbers on males, females and pens than any others.

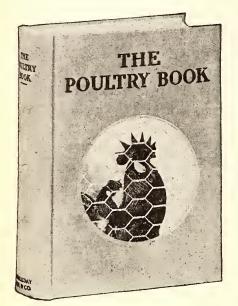
Note This : 1 have won three times as many points on pullets at Chicago in the past two years than seventy-two competitors combined.

At Chicago, 1912-13, 1 won 1st, 3rd and 4th cock; 2nd and 3rd hen; 4th cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st and 2nd old pen and 1st young pen. To think of a world's record is to think of "*Royal Reds*." I have every first prize (eight in number) winning males from the last two Chicago Shows. My egg offer is the best opportunity in all America to sturt in Single Comb Reds.

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- 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 authorative 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.
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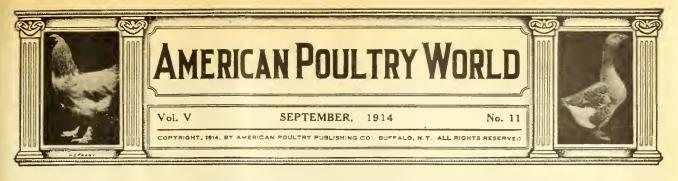
Buffalo, N. Y.

American Poultry World,

(1-11)



Among the numerous entertainments provided by the Chicago Poultry Society for the members attending the American Poultry Association was the "stag" banquet at the Hotel Sherman, Wednesday evening. Nearly two hundred sat down to the tables and enjoyed a splendid lunch and were afterwards entertained with a vaudeville program.



THE HOUDAN--- ITS STRONG POINTS

A FAVORITE IN THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY, FRANCE, NOT ONLY FOR THEIR PHYSICAL BEAUTY, BUT ALSO FOR THEIR WELL KNOWN TABLE QUALITIES AND GREAT EGG PRODUCTION. POPULARITY WITH AMERICANS RAPIDLY INCREASING. LAY WHITE EGGS AND HAVE MADE A REPUTATION AS WINTER LAYERS, NON-SETTERS. AN IDEAL FOWL FOR THE CITY LOT POULTRYMAN

BY HARRY TAYLOR, TORONTO, ONT.



native

F compellng interest to chicken raisers are the breeds which coming early to maturity produce either in meat or eggs the most profitable returns in compensation for the feed and labor invested. It therefore affords great pleasure to examine briefly into the characteristics and development of a breed of chickens very prominent, if not indeed pre-eminent, in records of egg production in their country, France.

GREAT UTILITY FOWL

The Houdan is the name of this great utility fowl, bred extensively by the big poultrymen and farmers for the high class egg and meat trade of Paris, is significant. It is also encouraging to the Houdan fanciers to see the way the breed is being improved and the big classes in most all poultry shows filled with real good types, particularly the last few years, indicating how popular they are becoming. Houdans are not only beautiful and attractive, but are layers of big white eggs and lots of them. They lay about the largest egg of any fowl in existence. Another consideration is that in our severe northern winters when most breeds are suffering with

frozen combs and wattles, the Houdans having the benefit of crest and beards, escape this and are to be found shelling out the eggs instead of being handicaped by the frost bites as other birds are. Is this not another striking advantage in their favor.

VERY ATTRACTIVE

Most every one upon viewing a Houdan for the first time at the poultry shows, invariably becomes interested in them on account, no doubt, of their odd and atappearance. tractive This in itself is sufficient for Houdan fanciers to know we have about the best looking breed of all the various varieties of fowl. Then let us tell the general public what a great utility breed they are, and you will be but repeating MAUD

An excellent Houdan hen owned by Harry Taylor, Toronto, Ont. This hen has a long list of prizes to her credit and possesses a beautiful crest, well proportioned, nicely marked body plumage and fine type, although the illustration does not show her at her best. Mr. Taylor is an ardent fancier of the Houdan and never looses an op-portunity to recommend them to a prospective fancier. In their native country, France, they are highly regarded for their superior table quali-ties and great egg production.

what is said about them in every poultry book published. Lewis Wright in his book of Poultry says: "I have now kept Houdans for nearly seven years, and can safely say that I have not found them fall off in any way, but quite the contrary I find them good layers of fine eggs and as table fowls not, in my opinion, to be surpassed. They are very hardy as chickens, feathering and maturing in a much shorter time than either Brahmas or Cochins. 1 consider them a very valuable bird for any one to keep when non-sitters are required as it is very rare for them to show the least tendency to incubate. It is also worth remark that though good foragers when at liberty ,they are easily kept in bonds and they will bear confinement as well as most breeds."

Piper's book on Poultry says: "That the Houdan surpasses all the French breeds, combining the size, shape and quality of flesh of the Dorking with earlier maturity, prolific laying of good sized eggs which are nearly always fertile and on this point the opposite of the Dorking and early and rapid feathering in the chickens which are, notwithstandng, hardier than any breeds except the Brahma and Cochin. They are very hardy never sick and will thrive in a small space and for combining size and quality of flesh with quantity and size

of eggs nothing can surpass them." IK Felch in Poultry Cul-ture says: "The Houdan in France and England ranks very much as the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte do in America, furnishing excellent poultry in summer and early fall and withal being very good layers, filling the middle ground between the small and large fowls of the lands. etc., etc." Houdan Houdan breeders are well aware how true the above statements are having them verified season after season ad libitum.

NOTE OF WARNING

Before closing this article I wish to sound a note of warning to the breeders of Houdans in America, that is don't breed to get your pullets and cockerels conforming too close to Standard (Continued on page 817)

WHERE KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

SECOND ANNUAL POULTRY CONVENTION AT THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. AMHERST, MASS., A VERY SUCCESSFUL AND ENTHUSIASTIC EVENT. SEVEN HUNDRED POULTRY RAISERS LISTEN TO THE ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT POULTRY WORKERS AND WATCH THE DEMONSTRATIONS. MANY OF THE MOST VALUABLE FACTS ARE BROUGHT OUT IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE. WHAT INVESTIGATION IS DOING FOR THE POULTRYMAN

BY ERWIN H. FORBUSH

Supervisor of Correspondence and Lecture Courses M. A. C.



HEN the poultry department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was established in 1911 an effort was made to make a special feature of the poultry work during the Farmers' week which is held at the College the third week in March. Professor J. C. Graham, head of the department of poultry husbandry, quickly decided that some other time of the year would be more appropriate and more convenient for poultrymen to leave their farms and their flocks. So in 1913, three days during the latter part of July were selected for a big State-wide

convention. The attendance at the first convention of over 500, fully indicated the decision to hold a meeting at that time. The second annual poultry convention was held at the college at Amherst on July 22, 23 and 24, 1914, and the attendance ran up to 700 despite the fact that there was a pouring rain throughout the second or "big day". The program contained some of the best poultry lecturers in the east and the general spirit of enthusiasm and helpfulness which prevailed throughout the convention was very noticeable.

The meeting opened on the afternoon of the 22nd with a talk by Geo. E. Gage, specialist in animal pathology at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "Diseases of Young Chicks". The main points which he brought out were as follows:

"It is well known that white diarrhea is caused by a micro-organism called bacterium pullorium. Experiments at Cornell, Storrs, Conn. Maryland and Massa-chusetts have determined this. It has been fully proved that the source of infection in young chicks may be the ovaries of the mother hen. Experiments have been carried on that demonstrate that eggs may be tested for the presence of bacterium pullorium, and may yield results showing infection of the ovaries. This, however, is impracticable as not all eggs may show the infection. Α method has now been devised of testing the blood of a hen to determine whether she is infected. This last year this test has been applied to a breeding flock on a large poultry farm in Massachusetts with most gratifying results. Using this test it has been possible to practically eliminate the disease on this farm. In one flock of 2,000 chickens hatched in 1913, which were known to be infected, 1,800 died during the first two or three weeks. In the spring of 1914, after the test had been applied to a flock and 21 re-acting specimens were eliminated, no white diarrhea has been detected and no symptoms have appeared.

"Roup is quite a prevalent disease among young chicks. The individual method of treatment is the only satisfactory one. The pus and cheesy secretions should be removed from about the head and the nostrils and throat washed with antiseptics. The simple addition of permanganate of potash to the drinking water is not sufficient.

"Where intestinal worms appear they can easily be treated by sanitary methods. Some disinfectant such as permanganate of potash should be put in the drinking water and the house and grounds should also be disinfected.

"The disease known as coccidiosis is not very prevalent, but when it does appear it is especially bad, because one form of the micro-organism which causes it is very resistant and will retain its vitality in the surface of the soil for a very long time. It is picked up by the chicks and in the intestinal tract finds warmth and moisture and instantly develops, finally getting into the living cells of the tract where it undergoes a process of multiplication and destroys the live tissues. Symptoms of the disease are listlessness, inability to eat, huddling, gradual loss of flesh and eventually death. While there is no definite remedy, it can be gotten rid of by proper methods of management. If coccidiosis gets into a flock it is best to turn up the upper layer of soil and lime it well. The liming together with exposure to sunlight will practically do away with the organisms. It is well to vegetate the infected area. It is absolutely of no avail if you simply treat the birds with purgatives as the soil receives the droppings and must be renovated. While it is always well to use permanganate of potash or iron sulphate in the drinking water it must be remembered that these are not disinfectants, but simply intestinal antiseptics".



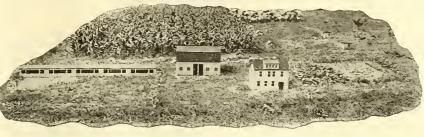
The above illustration shows a portion of the assemblage of poultrymen attending the second annual Poultry Con-vention at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of poultrymen ever brought together and the success of this meeting gives assurance of the permanance of this event.

THE PRESERVATION AND USE OF POULTRY MANURE—CROPS A POULTRYMAN CAN GROW PROFITABLY

The second talk of the afternoon was by Professor S. B. Haskell of M. A. C. on the above subject. He gave some excellent advice.

some parts of which follow:

"I have never yet been in a poultry house but what at certain times of the year the odor of ammonia could be detected. When ammonia is volatilized from manure in storage or when it is set free during the process of spreading there is very material a For every loss. pound of ammonia



A demonstration on a plot of ground 27 feet square, illustrating how to plan a poultry project for a small farm. It illustrates a long laying house one end of which may be utilized for breeding purposes; a brooder house for 100 chicks; small breeding and colony houses; also plots for growing green stuff for forage, etc., etc.

that is driven off in this way there must be an expenditure of from 16 to 25 cents to get it back in the form of commercial fertilizers. The longer poultry manure is kept in storage the smaller the number of bushels which will be obtained and therefore the smaller the amount of nitrogen which will be preserved. The first great step, therefore, in the preservation of poultry manure is to use it as fresh as possible. Keep the poultry manure dry and in this way prevent volatilization and also decay which gives rise to loss. Dry road rust is effective and sawdust from hard wood is very good. Fine dry muck dug out during the dry part of the year is better than either. One and one-half to two pounds of superphosphate used daily underneath the roosts is valuable. None of them will be needed, however, if you can transfer the manure as made to a barrel or other receptacle, where it will be kept dry.

"Poultry manure may best be used in connection with grass and fodder crops. For top dressing grass lands a mixture of one thousand pounds poultry manure, 60 pounds acid phosphate and 40 pounds muriate of potash is very good. If the poultry manure is to be used for truck and gardening purposes one thousand pounds may be mixed with 250 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds sulphate of potash. For corn fodder on a medium soil use one thousand lbs. of manure to 400 lbs. of acid phosphate and 75 lbs. muriate of potash. It may be applied in the drill, but not to near the seed as poultry manure is caustic. It is used to best advantage as a top dressing. 60 or 65 cents for corn. Growing it in this way, however, it will be possible to raise it for between 35 and 40 cents and possibly less and this is without making any allowance for the stover.

"There is no other crop which will give greater return for money and labor expended than Indian corn, and also

there is no crop with which the common farm help is

more familiar. Around here the flint varieties and espe-

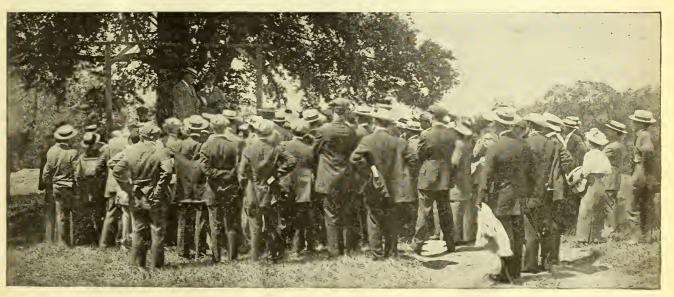
cially the Sheffield, Davis and Taylor strains are best

suited to conditions, for flint corn is more sure to mature.

"It is not sufficient to show that a grain crop is good, but we must show that it can be grown at a greater percentage of profit than any other crop that might occupy the land at the same time. Under certain conditions, however, I think it possible that small grains might be raised to advantage. One of these is the sowing of oats and letting the chicks do the harvesting themselves, the oat straw being turned under as manure. Another crop which may be sown is buckwheat. suggest the same amount of manure per acre of buckwheat as for half an acre of corn. It is possible to let the chicks do the harvesting and it is an excellent crop for checking weeds and killing surface grass in a favorable season, while it is always possible for the poultry farmer to buy his grain, it is seldom possible or profitable for him to buy his green stuffs. Among the best of the green fodders for chicks are dwarf Essex rape, oats, cabbages and root crops and especially the latter. I would prefer, however, to use the manure for corn and sell the surplus to buy green stuff and even roots than to produce them myself"

Professor F. C. Sears, head of the department of pomology at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, next spoke upon the advantages of raising fruit in connection with poultry:

(Continued on page 820)



The "crowd" interestedly watching one of the various demonstrations that were aimed to better qualify those in attendance for their poultry work and also teach them up to date methods of killing, dressing and marketing their poultry. Demonstrations in caponizing and dissecting fowls were also given.

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The best way to grow Indian corn for use on the poultry farm is to use on it in the bulk of the manure produced. This may be applied in the hill or broadcast, probably half and half being most satisfactory. About 1,500 pounds per acre of the mixture stated will be sufficient for а We selfair crop. dom pay less than

WHY I BECAME A POULTRY BREEDER

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY A WELL KNOWN POULTRY BREEDER IN WHICH IS GIVEN HIS EXPERIENCES WITH POULTRY FROM BOYHOOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. RHODE ISLAND REDS HIS FAVORITES, AND A FEW WORDS ARE SAID ON THEIR EARLY HISTORY. THIS COUNTRY BOY HAS DEVELOPED INTO ONE OF THE LEADING BREEDERS OF THIS POPULAR VARIETY

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



N reply to your request for a short article on the R. I. Reds will say, I am much more of a worker than a writer, and while in my love for and enthusiasm over this grand breed of fowls I am second to no breeder in the country in my ability to express my feelings, but on paper I am easily surpassed.

ABOUT TO LEAVE THE FARM

I have mighty good reason to love the Reds for nearly every dollar I possess to-day (I am not a Rockefeller or a Vanderbilt yet, but hope to be soon) I owe indirectly to them. When a boy I thought seriously of leaving the farm and trying my fortune in the city as I was convinced there was very little money in farming in our locality, as we were situated too far from good markets. But being an only child I hardly liked to leave the old folks alone and didn't know what to decide. About this

time a neighbor for whom I was working by the day (after the work at home was done, I was at liberty to work out for my spending money, as I got only my board at home) advised me strongly to try poultry keeping for eggs, saying he had proved to his satisfaction that there was money in it and furthermore I would not have to go away, which was an inducement.

I was rather skeptical about it myself as it was not generally thought a paying business in our locality at that time except as a side issue or supplementary branch of the farming business. However I concluded it couldn't be worse than farming, so I started in a very small way by purchasing a few eggs, putting them under some of my father's hens, borrowed for the occasion and from the very beginning had splendid success, not due to any methods or skill of mine, but mainly a matter of luck I presume or more likely due to the splendid vitality and laying qualities of the Reds, inherited from years of rugged free range living. They were bound to live with any reasonable care and equally bound to lay, as the laying ability is more largely a matter of vitality and rugged physical health than of strain in my opinion. An opinion I still hold.

If your pullets are healthy, thrifty and well grown they will lay well if reasonably well fed at least on free range, no matter if you didn't feed a "balanced ration," and in fact we had never heard of dry mash or balanced rations in those days. I am speaking only of the Reds, other breeds may probably require more fussing with but the Reds lay as naturally as they range and they are pretty good at that.

I have had hens that were out with chicks lay in three weeks from the time they finished the hatch, while confined in a common cracker box inside the larger coop and with only cracked corn and water within their reach. Although making no claims to the possession of a "200 egg strain," pullets hatched from my eggs proved to be 25 per cent. of them—200 egg birds by actual trapnest record, and up to 239 eggs.

My first success encouraged me to believe that I could build up a profitable business and time proved my belief well founded as I have easily cleaned \$2,000 per year above all expenses including family expenses as well as feed, labor, etc., from 1800 to 2000 hens. This was 8 or 10 years ago before I had begun to sell stock and eggs for breeding purposes. Since then I am fully convinced they have laid just as well and better, but as I do not keep a separate account of my utility products, in fact it is almost impossible to do so, I cannot say just how much I can make per hen now.

I have found, however, that my best Reds--prize winners and those nearest standard requirements-were also

my best layers. This is the natural outcome of following the Red Standard in breeding as the long deep bodies called for are also the laying type. The Reds therefore possess in addition to their countless other good qualities, the most sensible standard form and utility points of any breed of fowls. So much for their paying qualities which were always good and are better today.

But the thing that I didn't like a that time was their mottly appearance. They were very light red, or rather yellow in color then, hardly two were of the same exact shade, while many had feathers on their legs and most of them blue or fish eyes. This was a constant eyesore to me and I resolved to see if I couldn't improve their type and get them also a darker red color, not from any ideas of becoming a fancier, at that time, but for my own satisfaction. By carefully selecting the very darkest females, those with any approach to red, mated to the richest colored males and using only clean-legged, long-bodied birds with bay or red eyes, as far as possible, I soon began to make marked progress in this direction and while I have not even yet succeeded in getting all alike and uniform, yet my best pens today will run a very large per cent. of red and fairly uniform birds, I should say easily 75 per cent. or better with now and then one of exhibition

quality as evidenced by nearly 200 prizes of whch 31 were blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., since 1909-10, at which latter place we have won State Cup for display for six successive years.

The R. I. Reds have arrived, their popularity extends all over this broad land of ours from ocean to ocean and from Texas to Alaska, and not only so but in many (Continned on page 819)

F. W. C. ALMY, TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS, R. I.

Mr. Almy is the owner and proprietor of Red Feather Farm and his success with the noted "Sensation" and Red Prince strains of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds has been remarkable. In the accompanying article he tells how he has succeeded step by step until his birds have taken their place regularly among the winners at our national shows.

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HOW TO KILL AND BLEED MARKET POULTRY

POULTRY TO BRING THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE MUST NOT ONLY BE IN PRIME CONDITION. BUT ALSO BE PROPERLY KILLED AND BLED. BAD BLEEDING RESULTS IN RAPID DETERIORATION OF THE CARCASS. THE CORRECT AND INCORRECT METHODS OF KILLING. SUCCESS IN DRY PICKING DEPENDS TO A LARGE EXTENT UPON PROPER STICKING. THE KNIFE

BY W. A. WOLFORD



That we may

start right, the

birds to be killed

should be starved for at least twenty-

four hours before

killing. During

this period allow

them plenty of

fresh drinking water to facilitate

the complete evac-

uation of all food

and waste from

the digestive tract

and intestines;

this not only aids

in the operation but also improves

the flesh and ap-

pearance of the

suitable place, this

may be in a shed

or out-building, or

where 2 quantity

of poultry is

The next thing

to prepare a

hirds.

is

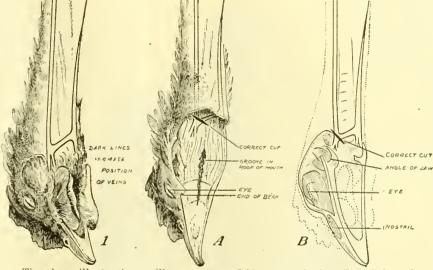
T is surprising to note the indifference shown by many farmers and poultry raisers in killing and preparing poultry for market. In a measure they are not responsible for the careless methods displayed, as in a majority of cases the fowls are dressed for the local market, and the market men make no discrimination in the grade of dressed poultry. The market quotations are so much per pound for fowl, therefore all dead chickens look alike

to the market man and he buys good, bad and indifferent all in the same lot and pays the same price per pound for all.

The proper killing and dressing is just as important as the proper fattening, and unless a fowl is properly killed it cannot be properly dressed and previous operations in fattening are wasted to a great extent, especially so in a discriminating market. If all farmers and poultry raisers would exercise greater care in killing poultry for market, thereby raising the quality of their product the consumers would soon come to recognize, and to demand, the better grades, and the market or commission man would soon discriminate against the carelessly dressed poultry by putting a premium on the better grade. Therefore it is up to all those who market dressed poultry to not only have it well fattened but also to have it properly killed and dressed. It is the object of this article to point out the proper way to kill and bleed market poultry.

ing the can to the fowl's head. This may seem like a lot of unnecessary bother, but it greatly facilitates the picking, prevents the blood from spattering around and only takes about a second to attach it. The knife should possess a thin flat handle, a blade about two inches long by one-fourth inch wide with a sharp point and a straight keen edge.

With everything in readiness the fowl is suspended with a cord, looped around both legs, from a hook or beam overhead, or as many prefer against a side wall from a nail driven at a convenient heighth. Now grasp the head between the thumb and forefinger, the thumb at the angle of the jaw on one side and the finger or fingers in a corresponding position on the other. If the hand is in the proper position a slight pressure of thumb and fingers will open the bird's mouth, when the knife is inserted, for the operation of cutting and sticking, Care should be exercised not to pull or stretch the fowl's neck as this prevents good bleeding. Insert knife and make a small cut on the right side of the roof of mouth just at the end of skull bones, (see illustration) withdraw knife and thrust through cleft in roof of mouth until it strikes the skull midway between the eyes, give a slight backward and forward movement and withdraw. This second operation paralizes the feather muscles and makes the removal of the feathers easy. As soon as the operation is completed attach the blood can above mentioned. We are now ready to proceed with the picking.



ties advise the removal of the breast feathers first, then the thigh, the back and last the wings and tail. In my own experience I have always preferred to remove the heavy feathers of tail and wings first. Grasp the flight feathers firmly and by a quick twisting motion they may be removed by one operation, during which wing is held firmly with the other hand. After removing the wing feathers grasp the main tail feathers and with a similar movement they may be removed at one operaton. Next proceed to the

Some

authori-

The above illustrations will convey a good idea as to the location of the veins that are to be severed when killing a fowl by sticking in the mouth. A close study of these illustrations together with a careful examination of a live fowl should so familiarize one with the location of these veins that the first attempt at sticking a fowl to bleed should be successful. After severing the vein the knife should be plunged through the groove in roof of mouth into the brain to paralyze the feather muscles as directed in the accompanying article.

dressed at various intervals a regular killing room should be fitted up. First a room with good light is necessary and this should be equipped with barrels for holding the feathers, also one or more for ice water for cooling the carcasses, as soon as dressed; a coop for confining the birds to be killed: a blood can to attach to head, after cutting, to catch the blood; a sticking knife and a cord for the purpose of suspending fowl while sticking and picking. The blood can is very important as it not only catches the blood but also holds the fowl's neck straight and permits of free bleeding. A tomato can from which the top has been removed is about right; put about a pound of lead in the bottom to give it weight and fasten a steel hook inside at one side of the can about one and one half inches from the top, for the purpose of attach-

breast beginning at the lowest point, work upward, using care until you get confidence, and learn what may be termed as the technical part of the operation. The breast is easily torn, so care should be exercised until one gets his hand in. The feathers of the thights may be now removed and after a little experience you will learn to clean this portion of the rough feathers in one or two skeeping or stripping movements for each thigh.

Now comes the back and small feathers of the wings. The removal of the back feathers usually occasions but little trouble, there are portions of the wings, however, that are easily torn and caution should be used until the correct pull is acquired. With a little study one can soon become quite proficient in dry picking. As soon as (Continued on page 818)

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39th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO FOR THE THIRD TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION ACTED AS HOST. RECENT CONVENTION REGARDED AS ONE OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY IN THE ANNALS OF THE ASSOCIATION. NEW CONSTITUTION AND LAWS ADOPTED AND FINAL ACTION TAKEN ON THE PUBLICATION OF A NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF STANDARD OF PERFECTION. PROVISION ALSO MADE FOR ISSUING A PLYMOUTH ROCK BREED STANDARD. THE CHICAGO POULTRY SOCIETY PROVIDES PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.FOR ALL

BY WM. C. DENNY



and friends of the association registered at official headquarters. The list of those present included eight of the twenty-six who were at the twenty-fifth annual convention as follows: Grant M. Curtis, U. R. Fishel, Theo. Hewes, W. S. Russell, Franklane L. Sewell, Henry Steinmesch, A. B. Shaner, Frank B. White. Convention headquarters as were those of the twenty-fifth meeting were at the Sherman Hotel, but since the earlier meeting out of that famous old hostelery has risen one of the finest and best appointed hotels in America.

The work accomplished at the thirty-ninth convention was a great success and will reflect credit to the members in attendance and to the association itself. Five most important undertakings were accomplished or provided for as follows: The adoption of a new constitution

and laws; final action and provision for publishing a new and revised edition of a Standard of Perfection; provision for publishing the Plymouth Rock Breed Standard; provision for the publication of a Market Poultry and Egg Standard, and last but not least, the publication of an American Poultry Association Text Book. It was a meeting of splendid achievements, and in the words of that arch critic of the association, D. Lincoln Orr, "it was so far ahead of previous conventions that there was no comparison".

The entertainment and arrangements for the convention was in the hands of the Chicago Poultry Society, an association of poultry-men living in Chicago and vicinity that was organized for the express purpose of bringing the American Poultry Association convention to Chicago. Their work was well done and they were entitled to the unanimous and hearty vote of thanks and appreciation that was cor-dially extended to them by those attending the convention. From the moment that the visitor landed in Chicago, throughout the week there was always "something doing". The entertainments started August 9th, when the early arrivals made a trip to the Art Institute. On Monday a. local committee in automobiles met President Thompson at the railroad station and headed by the grotesque rooster brigade of the Edward & Loomis Company, manufacturers of Red Comb Poultry Food, the parade that formed was escorted to convention headquarters. Tuesday evening a large audience enjoyed a splendid musical given in the Crystal Room of the Sherman Hotel. Earlier in the day the ladies made a trip to the great department store of Marshall Field, while many of the men were attending the Federal League base ball game. On Wednesday a theatre matinee party followed by a dinner in the evening was given to the ladies. The men were again provided with tickets to the ball game and in the evening attended a stag party and smoker. Thursday's entertainment included an automobile trip to the Peabody Farm, and a drive through the park system of Chicago. The evening's entertainment was a moonlight boat ride on Lake Michigan. The stock yards were visited on Friday and a luncheon provided for those who attended. A trip to Forest Park in the evening rounded out the week's entertainment.

The Chicago Poultry Society still further distinguished itself through the publication of "Convention Cackles", a sixteen page daily paper devoted to convention work. Five issues of the "Cackles" were published, each one



Convention headquarters for the 39th annual meeting of the American Poultry Association were at the Hotel Sherman, one of the finest and best appointed hotels in America. Thirteen years ago the 25th annual convention was held at the same place at the famous hostelry by the same name. The contrast of the old and new Hotel Sherman can be likened unto the attendance at these two conventions. Thirteen years ago the attendance is given as 26 as compared with 426 at the recent meeting, which is but 32 less than the total membership of the association thirteen years ago. containing the day's programme, a summary of the previous day's work, illus-trations and cartoons of well known members in attendance, and some well written paragraphs and comments about prominent members present and the work that was being accomplished. It was the first time that anything of its kind had been attempted in connnection with meetings of the American Poultry Association and it was a splendid success due largely to the hard work of the members of the society, including President J. W. Bell; Secretary E. J. W. Dietz; D. E. Hale, Earl M. Whitney, Louis M. Stah-mer, F. Rogers, Robert Joos and others.

The meetings were held in the Crystal Room of the Sherman Hotel. Here from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning when the convention assembled until 10:30 Friday night as earnest a body of men and women as have ever devoted time and effort to an association's welfare and progress worked faithfully and eagerly for the best interests of the asso-ciation from their point of view. Each one seemed to have in mind the Chicago motto, "We will". This spirit resulted in a tremendous amount of work being accomplished and a generally harmonious convention.

The most important work

accomplished during the week was the adoption of the new constitution and laws. At the 38th annual convention held at Atlantic City, on motion of Grant M. Curtis, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to revise the constitution and laws of the American Poultry Association in a manner that yould enable "a more practical and equitable manner of voting at annual meetings", to "give state, provincial and district branches a wider latitude for home rule" and "to develop a plan whereby said state, provincial and district members can be placed on an annual dues bids from publishers who would be willing to handle the book. According to Mr. Patterson, the author of the manuscript, the state of Missouri is ready to purchase 25,000 copies as soon as they are placed on sale. It is expected that as soon as the book is ready for distribution that other states will follow with large orders. The association appropriated \$200.00 for the expenses of the committee during the coming year.

According to the new constitution the finance committee is to prepare an annual budget that will give a detailed statement of the association expenses for the ensuing year. The

basis giving such members full privilege of membership in a secondary organization and to be represented by delegates at annual and special meetings of the American Poultry Asso-ciation". The The committee appointed to draft the work consisted of E. B Thomp-son, S. T. Camp-bell, U. R. Fishel, Reese V. Hicks, Grant M. Curtis, Frank E. Hering and John H. Rob-The cominson. mittee held three meetings to accomplish their



The Chicago Poultry Society provided many forms of entertainment for those in attendance at the 39th annual convention of the A. P. A. One of the most pleasant affairs was the moonlight cruise on Lake Michigan on the palatial steamer, Theodore Roosevelt. Music, dancing and a vaudeville per-formance constituted the program aboard the boat.

work and so well was it performed that with but few changes the convention accepted their full plan in its entirety.

According to a resolution adopted at the Atlantic city Convention a new and revised edition of the Standard of Perfection is to be placed on sale January first, 1915. This new Standard will not go into effect until March first, 1915. In other words practically all of the shows held during the 1914-15 season will be judged according to the present Standard. The plan of placing the Standard on sale January first is to enable breeders to obtain new Standards previous to the breeding season and mate their flocks accordingly. At Chicago \$10,400 was appropriated for expenses in publishing an edition of 25,000 copies.

\$2,000 was appropriated for the publication of five thousand copies of the Plymouth Rock Breed Standard. This is to be the first of a number of breed Standards that the association has already provided for, the others to follow are Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons in the order named.

An appropriation of \$3,300 was set aside for the printing, illustrating and binding five thousand copies of the Market Poultry and Egg Standard. According to information furnished by the committee this Standard is expected to sell like "hot cakes". It will describe and classify by word description and illustration the various grades of market poultry alive and dressed, and table eggs. The committee through the chairman, Robert H. Essex, presented an interesting report covering the committee's work that will follow later on.

For several years quite a number, particularly those engaged in the teaching of poultry culture in public schools and agricultural colleges, have been desirous of having the American Poultry Association publish an official text book suitable for teaching poultry culture in a practical way to scholars attending rural schools, public schools, high schools and agricultural colleges. committee consisting of J. W. Bell, Frank E. Hering and E. E. Richards was appointed to prepare a dummy showing an outline of the book, the size of the pages and the number of pages and report at Chicago. The committee did this and more. Through co-operation with Prof. C. T. Patterson of Mountain Grove, Mo., it presented a complete text as well. The committee recommended that the American Poultry Association instead of taking charge of the sale of the book itself that it be published on a royalty basis, and the Chicago Convention adopted their suggestions. It also gave them permission to use the Standard illustrations and asked the committee to get

BUDGET	FOR	THE	YEAR	1914 - 15	
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Poultry

Associa-

tion in a single

year. The items

are as follows:

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1914-15		
Expenses of the President's Office		
Traveling expenses \$ 200.00 Postage, Telegrams, etc 25.00		
Postage, Telegrams, etc		
Traveling expenses to convention. 200.00	S	450.00
Expenses of the Vice-President	· · ·	
Attending A. P. A. Convention		225.00
Expenses of the Vice-President Attending A. P. A. Convention Expenses of the Secretury's Office		
Salary ZUUU.UU		
Traveling expenses		
Rent		
Stationery 400.00		
Postage & express 750.00		
Telegrams & Telephones	•	
Insurance		
Petty contingent fund 150.00		
Attending A. P. A. Convention 130.00		5275.00
Expenses of Treasurer		
Traveling & incidental office expenses Expenses of Election Commissioner		100.00
Expenses of Election Commissioner Salary		
Postage 250.00		
Attending A P A Convention 140.00		590.00
Expenses of Executive Board		
Railroad & Pullman fare 900.00		
Per diem en route		1600.00
Committee on Grievances & Appeals		1000.00
Salary of chairman		
Postage		325.00
Finance Committee No expense.		
Judiciary Committee		
Attending A. P. A. Convention		300.00
Attending A. P. A. Convention Printing & Mailing Proceedings 1914 Convention		
Publishing 1000.00		1 == 0 0 0
Postage		1550.00
Bulletins		500.00
Plymouth Rock Breed Standard		
Printing, illustrating & binding 5,000		0000.00
copies Market Poultry & Egg Staudard		2000.00
Printing, illustrating & binding 5.000		
Printing, illustrating & binding 5,000 copies from now on		
Expenses of this Convention weekly 600.00		
Final weekly and editing 100.00		0000.00
Previously incurred (unpaid) 250.00		$3300.00 \\ 500.00$
Estimated expenses for 1915 convention Expenses for Publishing 1915 Standard		000.00
Bailroad & per diem members commit-		
tee 500.00 Editing & proof reading 250.00 Making & preparing plates 500.00 Printing 25,000 copies 8000.00 Mailing 25,000 copies 1000.00 Fynnes & draya ge		
Editing & proof reading 250.00 Making & preparing plates 500.00		
Printing 25,000 copies 8000.00		
Mailing 25,000 copies		
Express & drayage) [10400.00
Expenses for Art Work 1915 Standard Artists' expenses		
		2750.00
Illustrations 2000.00 Expense of Text & Book Committee		200.60
	\$:	29965.00

The first meeting of the convention was opened by Frank E. Hering, who as a member of the Chicago Poultry Society, speaking to the members President Jas. W. Bell extended a cordial welcome from the Chicago Poultry Society.

Mr. Hering introduced Hon. Everett Jennings, Chief Counsel to the Utilities Commission as representative for Gov. Dunne, who was unable to attend. Following Mr. Jennings, Jas. J. St. Lawrence, Assistant Corpora-tion Counsel of the City of Chicago, representing Mayor Harrison, expressed the Mayor's regret at being unable to be present, but assured the members of a hearty welcome and expressed the hope that they would enjoy their stay in the "City Beautiful". Mr. Hering then turned the meeting over to President E. B. Thompson, who responded in a fitting manner. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Thompson referred to the fact that the breeders of Standard-bred poultry had induced the hen to lay three eggs where formerly she laid but one. He referred to Chicago as the center of the poultry food industry being a producer of three hundred million pounds of poultry food annually. He further stated that great thought is necessary for the successful production of Standard-bred poultry. In answer to the official roll call, Mr. W. C. McBryde of Pine Bluff, Ark., was the first to answer. Thirty-three states and provinces were represented.

The report of Election Commissioner O. L. McCord was read and referred to a Board of Review, consisting of D. W. Young of New York; F. E. Harrison, Michigan; C. P. Van Winkle, Texas; F. M. Eakin, Ohio; E. C. Jewell, Nebr. Later, this board reported and confirmed in full the report of the Election Commissioner covering the election of officers for the year ending 1915, also the time and place of holding the thirty-ninth annual convention The chair appointed J. W. Bell of Illinois; D. E. Hale

of Illinois; U. R. Fishel of Indiana; H. A. Nourse, Minnesota, and E. E. Richards of Iowa as a Committee on This committee passed on the number of Credentials. votes that members present representing state branches, specialty clubs and local organizations were entitled to cast for their associations.

The Executive Board report shows that 846 applications for membership were received and acted upon during the fiscal year ending July 30, 1914. This was a slight gain in membership over the year ending July 30, 1913, an during that period 824 members were admitted to the association.

The itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the association during the fiscal year ending July 30, 1914, is as follows:

FECEIPTS-JULY 30, 1913, TO JULY 30, 1914 Balance in the Mansfield Savings Bank July

Balance in the Mansheld Savings Bank July 30,	
1913, as per Financial report rendered Finance	
Committee (page 14, 38th Proceedings)	
Eight hundred and forty-six life membership fees.	8460.00
Sale of Standards	4947.29
Sale of Standards in exchange	5.35
Sale of exchanged Standards (first edition 1910)	64.29
Sale of Show Supplies	4670.90
Sale of Emblems	200.86
Sale of Bromides	105.60
Sale of Proceedings	7.55
Sale of Lantern Slides	25.27
Sale of Pamphlets (Adopted Changes for 1915	40.41
	49.76
Standard) Sale of Lectures (Atlantic City meeting)	49.70
Sale of Lectures (Atlantic City meeting)	20
Sale of Correction Sheets.	
Refund—Express charges, Safe Cabinet Company. Refund—Express charges, Wells Fargo Express Co.	.60
Refund—Express charges, Wells Fargo Express Co.	1.00
Refund—Two bills, Fenton Label Company	.51
Refund—H. C. Pierce, per diem, Market Poultry	
& Egg Standard Committee account	15.00
Exchange on check	.15
Received from sale of show case	4.00
Received from W. W. Graves, typewritten copy	
proposed standard	1.00
Judges' license fees	290.00
One annual to life member	5.00
-	
Total receipts	\$19154.96
SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS	
Printing	\$ 318,40
Election Commissioner	707.82
Market Poultry & Egg Standard Committee expense	1039.16
Executive Board traveling expenses, 38th Annual	1035.10
	1955 70
Convention Revision Committee expense	$1355.70 \\ 1716.42$
Constitution Committee expense	
Constitutional Revision Committee expense	724.31
Editing and Publishing Committee expense	678.85
President's traveling expenses	43.24
Secretary's traveling expenses	145.50
Proceedings-mailing, postage, printing, reporting	1070 01
etc.	1879.94
Bulletins-mailing, printing, etc	449.11
Bromides	71.49

P 11	
Emblems	127.33
Medals	225.00
Bonds for Treasurer, 1912-1913	100.00
Bond for Secretary	12.50
Insurance	16.00
Safe Cabinet	123.00
Show case and sundries-38th Convention	11.50
Pamphlets-Adopted Changes for 1915 Standard	72.00
Illustrations-1915 Standard-on account	100.00
Membership fees returned	100.00
Judges' license fees returned	90.00
Refund to Branches	2410.53
Refund to Organizers	987.32
Refund to branches on show supplies	319.07
Refund on ribbon orders	443.93
Show supply account, printing	417.82
Show supply account, ribbons	3283.54
Secretary's salary, from July 12, 1913, to Aug. 12.	
1913	174.00
Secretary's salary, from August 12, 1913, to August	
12, 1914	2000.00
Office assistant's salary	466.00
Stenographic service, per receipts filed in vouchers	399.65
Rent	300.00
Postage	669.00
Paste board boxes	9.37
Petty Cash per receipts filed in vouchers	234.86
Prepaid express charges	86.39
Total	\$21308.79
CASH ON HAND	

CASH ON HAND

Funds deposited bearing interest	\$ 9108.83
Balance in Mansfield Savings Bank July 30, 1914.	300.00
Balance in The Citizens National Bank July 30, 1914	3170.60
Balance in Richland Savings Bank-part-payment	
funds, July 30, 1914	831.68
Balance Petty Cash Fund July 30, 1914	121.97

Total in Treasury of A. P. A., July 30, 1914..... \$13493.08 Financial statement shows that during the year the sale of show room supplies made a gain of \$3,188.85, whereas there was a decrease of \$5,032.81 in sale of Standards. This loss is in all probability due to the fact that many persons are waiting for the new 1915 edition.

WORK OF THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Committee on complaints and grievances reported that 66 cases had been received during the year. Most of these cases were adjusted by the committee while others were reported to and acted upon by the Executive Board. Among the latter included the complaint of C. P. Van-Winkle, et al., vs. W. O. Chase. Fred Harrison of Menominee, Mich., a lawyer was appointed by Mr Thomp-son to defend Mr Chase in the Executive Board Meeting. Mr. Harriscn made an eloquent plea for Mr. Chase and pleaded for leniency so effectively that the following resolution was adopted:

That, whereas, a number of charges against one W. O. Chase of Hillsboro, Ill., have been filed with the Advisory Committee of this association, and Whereas, One of such charges has been referred by that committee to this board, and on such hearing, it having been shown that said Chase is a young man, with but little experience, and that he has borrowed sufficient money to pay all reported claims in full, and has expressed his desire to be given an opportunity to establish his good faith in the future. and

to be given an opportunity to establish his good faith in the future, and Whereas, This board is of the opinion that said Chase has been guilty of conduct which is contrary to the best interests of this association, and not in accordance with the conduct of a member, nevertheless be it RESOLVED, That these particular charges be withdrawn for the purpose of permitting said Chase to demonstrate to the satisfaction of this association that he is a man who is entitled to their confidence.

G. H. Binger of Topeka, Kansas, was expelled by the Executive Borrd. The case is an old one having been in the hands of the Grievance Committee for over two years. The findings of the Executive Board are as follows:

The findings of the Executive Board are as follows: In the case of Claude E. Gray vs. G. H. Binger, at the meet-ing last year the evidence submitted had careful attention of the Committee in conference with Mr. G. H. McClaskey of Topeka, Kansas, who represented Mr. Binger, with the result that the Executive Board approved the action of the Advisory Committee, to-wit: That Mr. Binger be notified that unless he returned to Mr. Gray the \$200.00 unrightfully held, together with interest at 6 per cent. for time held, that the Advisory Committee would ask that he bé expelled for conduct unbecoming a member. Mr. Binger was advised of this September 22, 1913, and a final notice to appear before the Board at this meeting. A letter dated August 5th, from Mr. Gray advises of no settlement, and by vote of the Executive Board, Mr. Binger was expelled from the Asso-ciation.

18 JUDGES GRANTED LICENSES

GENERAL LICENSE:-Frank W. Breed, College Park, Wash.; Jas. A. Daley, Mohawk, Mich.; C. A. Bloss, Owosso, Mich.; A. H. Emch, Toledo, Ohio; C. H. Hoffman, LaCrosse, Wis.; A. H. Kochensparger, Junction City. Ohio; Oscar Nelson, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Russell F. (Continued on page 806)

MATING AND BREEDING CORNISH FOWL

SOME POINTED FACTS FOR EVERY BREEDER OF CORNISH FOWL TO CONSIDER. IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH BIRDS HURTING THE FANCY. IN MATING GREATEST CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED AS TO HEALTH OF STOCK. OVERGROWN COMBS VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE ON MALES, ESPECIALLY IMPORTED ONES. BREEDERS SHOULD DEPEND UPON OWN RESOURCES NOT ON ENGLISH BREEDERS

BY W. J. CAINES, SOUTH RICHMOND, VA.

EDITOR'S NOTE:-The following article is reprinted with permission from the American Cornish Club Catalogue for 1914.

I

HAVE selected this subject for my article because, if I have been successful as a breeder at all, it has been on account of my system of mating and because I feet that no one thing will help my fellow fanciers more than a little more care about mating.

There are several things that I feel every breeder of Cornish should take to heart seriously. We are confronted with several

problems that need prompt attention. It is possible for fire and enthusiasm, without thought and consideration to cause us to lean so far the other way that we shall fall, and right here I want to mention a few things that I regard as serious, and the first I shall mention is combs; and I may say some things that will not suit some of the boys now, yet I believe that they will agree with me later, for, I am not saying these things without lots of thinking as well as some paid experience.

EVIL OF LARGE COMBS

I have never been so alarmed about the fancy as I was at the Club Show at Warrentown, Va., when I saw that about half the male birds had such large combs that they were loped over, and I was alarmed again to see some of the birds with great big loped combs win over birds, with good combs, when they had slight advantages otherwise. I saw birds that were imported from England that cost handsome sums and I saw the boys get around these birds and I heard expressions of admiration for them, when I would not have given \$5.00 for the bird because he had a big loped comb, and I have never learned to cut a bird's head off without killing the bird. and I do not want a bird around me with such a head, and I want to say to you, brother fanciers, that if you breed from a bird like that, you are going to have 95 per cent. bad combs. Now the thing that alarms me, is to see so many of our largest breeders, apparently ignoring combs entirely, and I am laying so much stress on this point because I see that we are fast losing one of the most beautiful features of the breed. The head comes first and is considered, first, and is a very important part of the bird.

The American Standard of Perfection allows 6 points for comb alone, and a bird with a big, loped comb, all out of shape should be cut 6 points or as much as if he was dubbed. We have criticized English breeders for dubbing males and we are doing just as bad when we allow bad combs to pass unnoticed, for a Cornish male looks much better dubbed, than he does with a decidedly bad comb. Now I think that the first thing to consider in mating up a pair of birds is the combs and we should not breed from any bird with a very bad comb. I wish to say that I have dwelt on this point because I feel that a majority of Cornish breeders do not realize how far we have drifted from ideal combs and what a job we have before us to get back to a standard comb.

HEALTH AND VIGOR

The next thing of great importance in mating is stock. I do not like to breed from a bird without knowing its pedigree and we cannot be over careful about stock. There we should exercise great care about the males and females being adapted to each other; I mean by this that the shape and last, but far from being least, we should mate only healthy birds. I have heard people say that they did not have a sick chicken on their place, when the fact was, they did not have a well one.

I wanted to speak of this because I feel that some of our most enthusiastic breeders need a little lecturing along this line. I really feel no one thing has hindered the progress of the breed we love so well, like carelessness about the physical condition of the breeding stock. No bird out of condition in any way can reproduce itself You may laugh when I tell you that Cornish will never prosper as they should as long as we import birds from England, but I want to be understood to say that imported birds from England have hindered the progress of Cornish in this country greatly, and the sooner we quit importing birds the sooner Cornish will become one of the most popular breeds in America, and at this point I want to tell something of the evils of imported birds. First, breeders in America very often import Crystal Palace winners at a high cost and they get a fine bird in appearance where there is nothing remarkable about the bird's ancertors and he may be the only one of his family that ever won a prize and he only happened to be a good looking bird and in good condition at the time of the show, and he may prove to be a very poor breeder, but, the poor American has lost all this money and one or two years' valuable time before he finds it out and he has discouraged some one else with Cornish, who bought eggs from him at fancy prices.

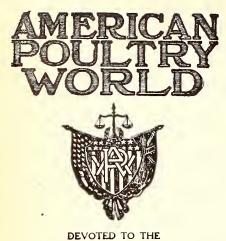
ENGLISH BIRDS

Before I go back to the health of birds I want to mention the fact that we are getting bad combs from Eng-land. But because these English breeders have learned how to raise big boned, large birds, and have succeeded in making many of our boys believe that it is all due to climate conditions, many breeders have gone wild over importing birds, and now this leads us back to the health They get these birds over here and because question. our judges lose sight of every thing else when they see a big bird, it's easy to win, and this tempts them to show all over the country, until the bird is in such a bad condition and health that it would take a year of proper treatment to get him in good shape, and then he puts him into a pen with females that have been shown to death too and expects to raise a lot of prize winners and because he fails blames the climate ,and here I want to say that no bird that is shown more than twice in one season is fit to breed from the following spring. Now I want to touch on the remedy for this sad state of affairs. We are breeding the best breed known in the world and there is no reason why Cornish should not become the most popular breed in America, if we who are breeding them will do the right thing. Our climate is O. K.; what we need is to learn how to mate and handle our birds and how to feed and raise our youngsters, so as to produce as large and big boned birds as England can pro-duce, and then we can breed from birds whose pedigree we know and that we doubt not as to stock and there will be no need to send much good money to England.

I want to say a word about the "double" lacing as some of our prominent breeders have been inclined to advocate single lacing, for I do not consider that any one thing adds more to the beauty of the breed, than the "double" lacing in females, and I like the way the present Standard reads in describing color of females and while I believe in letting type be first, we should take care to consider color too, and where a specimen is only a triffe short in type and very good in color, we should select it in preference to one only a little better in type that is decidedly poor in color.

Now I am going to close by saying that I hope all the boys will get down to business and let us raise Cornish as large and big boned here in our own country, and kill out the impression that has been made on the outside world that the only way to be a successful breeder of Cornish is to send several hundred dollars to England every year, and then, you will see more people take to our great breed. A well known and intelligent Rhode Island breeder acknowledged to me that Cornish is the

(Continued on page 829)



Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry in All Branches

GRANT M. CURTI	s					Editor
WM. C. DENNY W. A. WOLFORD	:	:	;}A	880	ciate	Editor:
CONTRIBUTORS : reliable men and broad field of Por	l won	nen	at w	ork	toda	y in the
STAFF ARTIST : Arthur O. 1	Schill	ing,				

EDITORIALS

QUESTION OF THE HOUR

The question that every poultryman is now asking himself is this: What effect is the great and highly destructive European war going to have on the poultry industry of the United States—and on my business?

To many persons this is not only an interesting question, but also a serious one. The poultryman has his outgo, his expenses and if they continue to exceed his income, his receipts, it can be only a matter of time when he will have to stop operations.

The business connections of the editor of A. P. W. are such that the effects in North America of this tremendous old world war, whether good or bad, must be of large importance; therefore during every day since war was declared by Austria, Germany, Russia, France and Great Britain, now a matter of four weeks, we have watched and studied developments carefully—have tried with great earnestness to "get a line" on the war's probable effect on the poultry business of the United States.

At first the conditions looked bad enough. It is needless to list them here, or even to discuss them; but in ten days or such a matter the horizon cleared up and the commercial skies began to brighten. Every day since then has brought its good news—has brought some measure of reassurance.

We have now reached a state of mind where we believe that the entire agricultural class of the United States is going to make money hand over fist as a result of the awful man-fashioned calamity that now is soaking the fields of fair Europe with much of the best blood of twentieth century civilization. By agricultural class we mean the producers of all natural food stuffs, including field grains, farm stock, vegetables, eggs, fruit, etc.

We do not have far to look for evidence—for proof. The farmers already have seen the prices of wheat increase 20 to 25 cents per bushel, and corn ten and twelve cents per bushel. This 25 to 30 cents per bushel represents MORE than a 25 to 30 PER CENT. advance in the cash value of wheat.

Stop to think what that means. Our wheat crop this summer totaled upwards of 900,000,000 bushels. Before this war broke loose American wheat was selling at 85 to 90 cents per bushel, September and December deliveries. On this date, August 27th, wheat was quoted on the Chicago Board of Trade at \$1.08 per bushel for September and as high as \$1.12 for December.

At \$1.10 per bushel our wheat crop alone represents practically a BIL-LION DOLLARS IN VALUE. This amount is equal to the present entire public debt of the United States.

Corn has taken a corresponding jump in prices—so has oats, and so, likewise, will every other staple food stuff produced in this country, if the war continues three, six or twelve months. Moreover, the already high prices of table meats of all kinds are certain to keep on climbing, in case the war goes on even a few months. And the prices of dressed poultry and table eggs will keep pace, side by side, with the advancing prices of beef, pork, mutton, etc. They never fail in this.

During the next two to four months hundreds of millions of dollars are to pass into the hands of American farmers. We have by far the largest wheat crop in the history of this wheat-producing country, while at the same time the crops of corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes, etc., will be equal to or above the five and ten-year averages.

Merchants and manufacturers who rely in small or large part on importations, may suffer in degree from this war, but their trade in the home

market, so far as the "flush" farming and stock-producing class can affect it, will be HELPED WON-DERFULLY, perhaps enough to offset the loss sustained by a shortage in export and import values.

Poultry breeders and the makers of and dealers in poultry equipment and supplies, sell fully three-fourths of their products annually to men and women on American farms and in our own villages. Another ten per cent. they sell to suburbanites. In other words, FAR MORE than half of these poultry "products" and supplies are sold every year to the very class that this fall and next winter and spring are to have a GOOD DEAL MORE MONEY than there was any prospect thirty days ago that they would have.

Poultrymen are in the business of producing something to eat. Dressed fowl and table eggs are not luxuries. Eggs especially are a necessity. The world would find it hard to get along without eggs—even nworld at war. In London leading hotels and restaurants, by the middle of last month, were serving one egg only to each guest, regardless of price.

It takes "two years to put a beef steer across the scales", as the saying is, but the poultryman or woman can produce a two-pound broiler in three months and a five to seven-pound prime roasting chicken in less than six months, doing so in either case with ease. Ducks of the Pekin variety can be produced twice as fast, measured by pounds of saleable meat. Meanwhile the hens that lay the hatching eggs will produces enough extra ones to pay their board.

To our way of thinking, poultry and egg producers "who know their business" SHOULD NOW GET BUSY, as never before. The market prices are certain to range high, the class of people who buy most of the breeding stock and hatching eggs are going to be well supplied with funds and if the cost of "chicken feed" mounts up to new levels, this will mean that the farmers are doing just that much better in the prices they are receiving for their big 1914 crops.

Furthermore, the higher the cost of stock feeds go, the higher also will go the selling prices, wholesale and retail, of the other forms of table meats that are in competition with dressed poultry and that force up higher and higher the prices poultry keepers are able to get for table eggs.

Personally, we doubt very much if the prices of grains and stock AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

foods are "going out of sight". We believe they will be high-very profitably so to the farmers, but it will be months before ocean freights are entirely normal; meanwhile there is fully as great danger that some of our immense crops may spoil on out hands as that they will sell at prices too high for our use in producing poultry and eggs to sell at the prices which in all probability will prevail during the next six to twelve months or longer. Already the federal authorities at Washington are taking steps to stop undue speculation in wheat, corn, oats, etc.

How many skilled laborers are to be out of work or on short hours this coming winter and spring, is of course unknown. If the number is to be great, here will be another class of ready buyers of fowls and hatching eggs-because it is well known that poultry keeping is one of the most attractive, convenient and profitable "side lines" men out of work or on short time can take up. For this reason it often has been said that poultry keeping is "a hard times" business"-that it flourishes anew when many other lines of trade "run dry" more or less.

Whatever the coming winter and next spring may have in store for the American poultry and egg producer, also for class papers and the manufacturers and dealers who work for him and with him, it must be evident to all whom it may concern that we happen to be in a business or trade that is far more fortunate, that has FAR LESS TO FEAR from the effects of this "greatest war in history" than have the men and women engaged in many other walks of life; therefore it is our duty and should be our pleasure to put our hands to the plow and drive steadily on, each striving to do his or her part to feed and benefit a world, THE FOOD PRODUCING POWER OF WHICH HAS SUDDENLY BEEN CUT DOWN ONE-THIRD OR MORE.

0 WHEAT, CORN AND OATS MARKET

The following news despatches, all of late date, give a fair idea of what is in prospect for sales of our three great cereals:

Chicago, Aug. 24 .- May wheat reach-

C. WHITE

R.

ed the highest price on the crop today when it sold from 1.10 to 1.12 on buying by some of the strongest concerns in the world. The men who are accumu-lating the May wheat believe in it as an investment.

Some of those who are recognized as Some of those who are recognized as large concerns in the wheat world ad-vance the opinion that the market is now in a strained position. They look upon prices as entirely too high, but the bulls expect still higher prices be-cause of the bullish news that is com-ing forward from the old world from day to day.

The United Kingdom took 7,663,000 bushels, France 1,839,000 bushels, Italy 136,000 bushels, Scandanavia 302,000 bushels, and the balance went to other European countries. Grain merchants at Liverpool and London follow an ad-vance of 6d as was the case today and vance of 6d as was the case today an willingly pay for the wheat wanted. and

It is time that holders of grain in the This time that holders of grain in the United States used great caution in disposing of any part of their holdings. The wheat already sold for export is giving out, the clearances from the sea-board today amounting to 761,000 bushis els.

Minneapolis reported a continuation Minneapolis reported a continuation of the cash demand reported for some time with millers the principal buyers and No. 1 northern blue stem selling as high as & over the September price. New wheat from the Dakotas and Minnesota is reported as poor quality as much of it is light and shriveled, showing the effects of the heat and rust. Cash sales here were 95,000 bush-els to millers. els to millers.

els to millers. Good rains, covering practically the entire corn belt, fell over Sunday and were largely instrumental in weaken-ing the market. Closing figures were ½c lower for the September delivery and 1@1 1-Sc lower for new crop months.' While the rain came too late to be of much benefit to the corn crop in some localities, it no doubt did a vast amount of good to the pastures, and this bears a close relation to the yellow cereal. cereal.

Europe is still taking enormous quan-tities of our oats and the export sales of today were reported as over a mil-lion bushels. The heavy buying of September oats in the pit by seaboard exporters was believed by local traders to indicate that they were unable to fill their orders with cash oats. Bids from the seaboard were 1-4c better than Saturday or on the basis of 5½ over September price for 38 pounds clipped oats at Baltimore. Europe is still taking enormous quan-

Chicago, III., Aug. 26.—Wheat was bid up excitedly today. Actual transactions were few, owing to the optimism of holders that the European war will send the market still higher, but prices at the close were 5½ to 6½ cents higher than they were at yesterday's close.

Here is a comparison of prices today with those just before the big war be-came a practical certainty:

Wheat	J	uly 27.	Aug. 26.	Advance
September		83%	1.08	2434
December		861/8	1.031/4	2718

A year ago September wheat was selling at 86% cents and December at 90% cents.

S0% cents. Chicago, Aug. 27---Mills all over the country are doing a large, good busi-ness in flour, and distributers and con-sumers are stocking up. Delivaries here last week were 35,000 barrels over the previous week, and 26,000 barrels in excess of last year. -0-

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THE STANDARD MAKERS FULLY ALIVE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF UTILITY VALUES

Critics who have expressed and reiterated the opinion that the makers of the Standard of Perfection do not give proper consideration to the utility values of the popular varieties of our general-purpose and heavy-eggyield breeds, "have another guess coming", as the saying is.

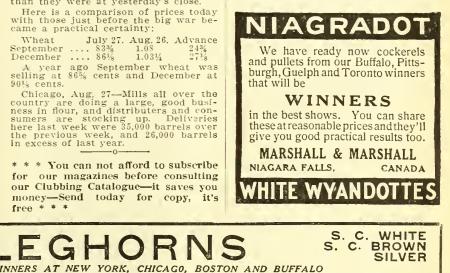
For twelve to fifteen years we have known that these critics were more or less wrong, yet they were right just far enough to give them a standing in court. But during the last five years or so, the grounds for argument have steadily been taken from under their feet until at present they have little left on which to base an adverse criticism.

The last set of fancier-breeders to get in line are the Wyandotte men. T. E. Orr, deceased, practically dominated the Wyandotte fancy back in 1903-1905 and seemed to have no trouble in getting a short, round-bodied, "bird of curves" Wyandotte female into the 1905 Standard as the official type.

In 1910 at St. Louis efforts were made to have this standard Wyandotte type lengthened, but without real success. Lately, however, the pendulum has swung back, the result being that at the Chicago convention last month, standard Wyandotte shape outlines, male and female. were voted into the 1915 Standard of Perfection that are fully one-twelfth longer in body, that have somewhat longer legs, with more "daylight" under the bodies and that show a little longer shanks, giving us birds more alert looking, more active and better breeders and layers.

It was a bit hard for some of the

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



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Wyandotte devotees to lengthen out the bodies of their favorites—first, because they "like them that way"; second, because they have them short —but a strong majority recognized the necessity; therefore where the present Standard, 1910 edition, reads "short", the new edition, to become effective March 1. 1915, is to read "moderately short", as regards length or type of body, both male and female.

The Plymouth Rock men have insisted for years on length of bodies, with a view to greater egg yield and have fought back and forth across the line that represented their average opinion of correct weight for the eggs, in combination with most superior table qualities. At Atlantic City, August, 1913, and again at Chicago last month, an attempt was made to reduce the Standard weights slightly, with the hope of promoting increased egg yield, but the "wing of the party" which feared that even this small cut would injure the utility standing of the breed as "superior table poultry" was successful, and the 1910 weights therefore are not to be changed.

The "above mentioned critics" should have been in attendance at these last two conventions of A. P. A. and heard the arguments presented in behalf of the utility values of the Plymouth Rocks! Fact is, wellknow breeders of the Barred and White varieties traveled hundreds of miles to join in the discussion and to make sure of protecting, of conserving the acknowledged utility values of this great race of American-produced domestic fowl.

Furthermore, it would be instructive, to say the least, if all admirers of the Rhode Island Reds, whether of exhibition quality or as layers and roasting chickens, could know what truly great pains the Standard builders have taken during the last ten years or more to make sure that this latest world-popular American breed shall continue to be of unexcelled value as a general-purpose utility fowl, i. e., quick-maturing and well-meated as table fowl and at the same time prolific, all-the-year-round layers of good-sized, rich-colored eggs.

The Plymouth Rock men needed to look sharply after the laurels of their widely popular breed, as regards utility values, or the Rhode Island Re.d men would have captured the market, doing so while the Wyandottes were in the Orr stage of dolldom. As it is the Rhode Island Reds are making remarkable progress on the farms of the country. The race between them and the once apparently invincible Plymouth Rocks, as "the farmer's favorite", is indeed an interesting one.

Next come the Leghorns. Probably

the White variety of this breed leads all other varieties at present as a popular "egg machine". It has not been proved that the Leghorns are in fact our greatest layers, yet probably they have "somewhat the best of the argument", all things considered.

But what about the attitude of Leghorn breeders, relative to the value they place on utility qualities? Do they ignore them? Are they indifferent on the subject? Not by long odds! On the contrary, the best Leghorn breeders in America were present at the Chicago convention last month—were there for the express purpose of seeing to it that no changes were introduced or pictured in the 1915 Standard of Perfection that would harm in any way, to any degree, the egg-laying power of the Leghorn race of fowl, as bred in the United States and Canada. Great attention was paid to length of body, to carriage of tail, to general alert-ness and to the most desirable weights. Ninety per cent. of the questions and arguments were directed to the egg-laying achievement of the breed, in combination with beauty of shape outline and typical or natural carriage.

These four great breeds are but examples, so to speak. In practically every case the admirers and champions of every new or old breed now argue for and stoutly defends utility values, in combination with "beauty points or values. This is so with the Minorcas, the Houdans, the Anconas, the Sussex, the Faverolles, etc., etc. "indifference", Nowadays. as regards utility values in domestic fowls is left to the Bantams and the strictly Ornamentals, whatever the latter may be. Even the Pit Game advocates plead utility as a reason for having their "fighters" admitted to good society-to the American Standard of Perfection.

The day has gone by, therefore, when critics at so much per line (it is generally that class) can make out a sound case against Standard-bred fowl in the United States and Canada, as not possessing desirable utility values in high degree, provided they are bred right. That any and all fowl must be bred right, will of course be admitted; but as now described and illustrated in the American Standard of Perfection, 1915 edition, there is no reason, natural or otherwise, why specimens of max-imum utility values cannot be produced in close conformity with the beauty requirements therein set High success rests in the forth. hands of the intelligent, skillful, persistent breeder. To be a mere fancier is not enough.

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AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIA-TION TO SPEND \$30,000 IN NEXT TWELVE MONTHS FOR BENEFIT OF POULTRY CULTURE

At Chicago last month was held the most important annual meeting of the American Poultry Association in the forty years' history of the organization. This is true, not on account of the work actually done at the Chicago convention, good as that work was, but because the fact that at this four-days' session the accumulated results of several years' effort were put in shape for public use, in behalf of "better poultry and more éggs".

Three years ago, at Denver, August, 1911, a committee of well-known breeders and judges was appointed to revise carefully the reading matter and illustrations of the American Standard of Perfection. Members of this committee, aided by five of our best poultry artists, have labored for months at the task entrusted to them. They have put mind and heart into the work, with the hope of making the new Standard a monument to capable and conscientious effort. Twice their product has been reviewed and unsparingly criticized by wellinformed, vitality interested fellowbreeders and judges at A. P. A. conventions.

At Chicago last month the practically completed work of this committee, including the numerous ideal pictures of Standard fowl, was finally passed on and an appropriation of \$10,000 in round numbers was made for use in paying the committeemen and artists and for publishing a first edition of 25,000 copies of the new Standard.

This new Standard, to be known as "the 1915 edition", is to contain 320. to 336 pages, will be splendidly illustrated and is to retail at two dollars per copy for the cloth bound edition and at two dollars and a half each for those bound in flexible leather. The book will be ready for distribution in December of this year and is to become effective March 1, 1915, as the official A. P. A. guide for "selecting, judging and valuing" Standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese in the United States and Canada.

Also at Denver, three years ago this past summer, a committee of nine members was appointed by resolution, with instructions to proceed with the work of outlining and preparing the copy and securing suitable illustrations for an A. P. A. utility standard, to be known as a "Market Poultry and Egg Standard". As good men as could be found in the United States and Canada were selected for this task, judged by their

More Good News About Byer's Strain Orpingtons Buffs, Blacks And Whites My same square deal policy is being perpetuated; a little more quality is being furnished for a given figure; a higher grade of stock has resulted from my past seasons matings than ever before; a higher quality, therefore, can and will be supplied during the approaching stock season. A pronounced and distinctly uniform type and color obtains in my better Buffs, Blacks and Whites; the desired size and vigor is an exceptional feature with my line this year. All this is a natural result of my 15 years of constant, persistent and consistant effort to improve the high standard of quality to meet the public demands of tomorrow instead of yesterday. Your best interest will be served on advance orders. C. S. BYERS, (Orpington Specialist 15 Years) HAZELRIGG, IND.

personal knowledge and experience, and this committee also has been hard at work no less than three years.

At Nashville, two years ago, the committee on Market Standard reported progress and was told to go on with its work. At that convention the sum of \$5,000 was voted for the use of the committee. At the Atlantic City convention, August, 1913, this committee again reported, outlining in detail what it proposed to incorporate in the forthcoming copyrighted book, which report was adopted, thus recording the association's approval of the work to that date. Since then the committee has put in fully twice as much time as previously, with the result that it was able to inform the Chicago convention that the "Market Poultry and Egg Stand-ard", as created, copyrighted and placed on sale by the American Poultry Association will be ready for the public, in all probability, by December 1, 1914.

This "utility" or market poultry and egg standard is to be of a convenient size to slip into a man's side coat pocket. It will contain about 120-124 pages, is to be substantially bound and will retail at \$1.00 per copy in cloth, or 50 cents per copy in paper covers. Among numerous other features of interest and value, the Market Standard will aim to define all popular, legitimate terms used by the producers of and dealers in market fowl and eggs; will show pictures of what is meant by certain of these terms; will give instructions for selecting, killing, packing and marketing table poultry, also for culling and classifying market eggs; also presenting score cards for judging dressed poultry and table eggs, etc., etc.

It has long been believed that a great demand exists for such a work, one that will "fill the bill" and have back of it the authority of the organized poultry and egg producers and also the commission men or poultry and egg dealers of this country and The committee that has this Canada. work in hand fully realized the im-

portance of the task and the members have striven faithfully to produce something truly worth whileto create a book in "standard" form that will serve the best interests of poultry and egg producers, while at the same time receiving the cordial approval of commission men and other dealers who every year pay millions of dollars in cash for market poultry and table eggs.

At the Chicago convention Robt. H. Essex, chairman of the committee on "Market Poultry and Egg Standard", made his final report and as the representative of this committee was authorized to proceed with the publication of a first edition of 5,000 copies. This edition was made small in order to test the demand, also to allow for changes in text and illustrations, should any be found advisable. At last, therefore, the American and Canadian public is to have a utility or market poultry and egg standard, and it is hoped it will meet every reasonable requirement. The big thing, no doubt, consists in making a start in this direction. Whatever the first edition may lack in detail or completeness, can be supplied in later and enlarged editions. We look forward with much interest to receiving a copy of the finished product of this committee's long and earnest labor.

Another important advance step taken at Chicago was the decision to proceed with the publication of an A. P. A. official "School Text Book" on elementary poultry culture, for use in the seventh and eighth grades of rural village schools. At the Nash-ville convention, August, 1912, a resolution was adopted, providing for a committee to investigate and report on this move. The resolution was presented by A. A. Brigham, for years poultry instructor at the Rhode Island College of Mechanic Arts and Agriculture, Kingston, now holding a smilar position at the South Dakota College of Agriculture, at Brookings, that state. Jas. W. Bell, publisher of the "American Poultry Journal", Chicago, was made chairman of the committee and five hundred dollars was appropriated to cover the expenses of the investigation.

This committee reported at Chicago, through its chairman and C. T. Patterson, professor of Pathology at the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove. To the evident gratification of all interested members present, the report showed that the committee, thanks to the competent and thorough-going help of Professor Patterson, had practically completed its work. A bound "dummy", school book size, was sub-mitted, containing a type-written outline of the entire contents of the "text book", proposed including small-sized half-tone illustrations to be made from copyrighted ideal pictures of popular standard fowl as they will appear in the 1915 edition of the American Standard of Perfection.

This "School Text Book" is to contain not only correct definitions of poultry terms, with simple directions for care, selection, breeding, etc., but is also to cover the utility or strictly market side of poultry and egg production. The need of such a book was shown conclusively by Professor Patterson, who, in the course of his address, exhibited samples of poultry articles and grotesque pictures that were being used in schools where the instructors seem determined to have and use something of the kind, even if it is of small value.

By unanimous vote the association thanked Professor Patterson for the whole-hearted service he had rendered and without a dissenting voice it also authorized the appointment of a strong committee with power to conclude arrangements with some large publishing house in the school book business, the A. P. A. official "School Text Book" to be published and sold in the usual channels and a small royalty to be paid the association on each copy. This committee consists of Jas. W. Bell, chairman of the old committee, together with E. E. Richards, publisher of "Western Poultry Journal", Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Frank E. Hering, exper-

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3 — My eight years' record at the New fork of a characteristic with the second second

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To quote Judge Drevenstedt, the greatest living authority on the Wyandotte: "Your birds have been bred to the Wyandotte type most consistently ever since I first judged and handled them at Toronto many years ago. They are true Wyandottes in shape and have the color to go with it."

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ienced publisher and well-known poultryman of South Bend, Ind.

This School Text Book on poultry culture is to contain sixty-four pages and be sold at the nominal price of fifty cents per copy. The contents are in the usual school book form of "lessons", "questions", "written re-views", etc. The official, copyrighted, "ideal" standard fowls, male and female, as republished from the latest Standard of Perfection, will ornament the pages of the text book and give it reliability. Backed by the American Poultry Association it will be official and its wide circulation cannot fail to be of far-reaching benefit to the poultry business in all branches. It was stated at the Chicago convention that Missouri alone would need 50,000 copies of this book for use in its rural and village schools. Another five hundred dollars was appropriated at Chicago for the use of the new committee in completing the work placed in its charge. The hope is to have this A. P. A. "School Text Book" on the market by early winter if possible.

Last, but by no means least, we now are on the straight, open road to secure the first volume of the longwaited for separate breed Standards. As far back as August, 1907, a resolution was adopted which provided for the publication of a series of these standards and outlined in detail how it was to be done; but little or no attention was paid to the work by the real "powers that be" during 1908, 1909 and 1910, the result being that the opportunity to get out four or five such standards, based on the main Standard of 1910, was allowed to pass by.

In 1911 a committee was appointed to revise the 1910 general Standard, preparatory to publishing the 1915 edition, as required by the constitution, and thenceforth there was little for the separate breed standard committee to do, with reference to the first separate breed standard—to be devoted to Plymouth Rocks—but to bide its time and wait until the reading matter and illustrations for the 1915 main Standard had been approved at Atlantic City in 1913, and at Chicago convention, 1914.

However, the committee on seperate breed standards, of which Arthur C. Smith is chairman, kept on with its work, outlining the contents, considering the features de-sirable, consulting with interested members, obtaining further authority, etc. Reports were made by this committee at Nashville and at Atlantic City, and on both occasions it was instructed to proceed. At Chicago last month the text and ideal pictures for the 1915 main Standard received the final approval of the association and this action meant a clear and straight road for Mr. Smith's committee, so far as Standard-bred descriptions, definitions, rules and illustrations are concerned for the next eight years—from 1915 to 1923 inclusive. By the terms of the new constitution of A. P. A. as adopted at Chicago, the next successive revision of the American Standard of Perfection is not to go into effect until 1923, eight years from

the date the 1915 edition becomes official.

Another condition that held up the work of Mr. Smith's committee was the decision of A. P. A. to compile and publish a "Market Poultry and Egg Standard". For obvious reasons it was considered wise to incorporate in the separate breed standards, as each one is made up and published, any and all reading matter and pictures, diagrams, etc., which are to appear in this utility or market standard that will help make each separate breed standard more valuable as a book and more beneficial to the different breeds respectively.

This obstruction also was removed at Chicago from the path of Mr. Smith's committee, by action of the association in authorizing the general revision committee to proceed without delay to publish its work. Mr. Smith soon will be able to get what he wants from this committee for use in his first breed standard, that to be devoted to the Plymouth Rocks; therefore the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated at Chicago for the further use of Mr. Smith's committee in making all preparations to publish a first edition of 5,000 copies of the Plymouth Rock Standard.

This Plymouth Rock Standard is to treat of all varieties of the Plymouth breed-the Barred, Rock White. Buff, Partridge, Penciled and Columbian. Everything in the 1915 main Standard of a general nature, such as glossary, instructions to judges, etc., will be reprinted in the Plymouth Rock Standard, also everything in particular that relates in any way to Plymouth Rocks; then there is to be added everything in the "Market Poultry and Egg Standard" that refers to or has direct bearing on Plymouth Rocks as valuable market fowl and egg producers, including helpful, instructive pictures of prime dressed "Rocks", proper-shaped eggs, etc., etc.

Besides the foregoing, the American Poultry Association, in these separate breed standards, is to make a new and welcome advance in the publishing business, doing so officially and with a degree of authority. It not only is going to present the history of each breed and each variety thereof, so far as is known, but also is going to give instructions on how to select and mate choice specimens of Standard-bred fowl for best results, to the extent that this can be done in a general way and without entering the domain of mere individual opinion.

Something of this kind has been in sore need during all time past and now the American Poultry Association is to undertake a task that in our belief is not only a duty, but that also marks a long forward step which will be highly successful, after two or three efforts have been made, and that eventually will prove to be a very substantial source of added income.

It is not to be expected that this this first "attempt" at a separate breed standard will be a perfect, or even a model production; but by the time we have revised each such standard once or twice, with the help and inspiration that will come from friendly rivalry among the champions of the different breeds, it is certain that these books will be firstclass and highly valuable.

Each separate breed standard, as now planned, is to retail at \$1.00 per copy, neatly and durably bound in cloth and at fifty cents each in paper covers. The paper-cover edition is for students, farmers, etc., who do not wish to pay the higher price, but want the contents entire, including all pictures.

The Plymouth Rock Standard, for example, is expected to contain 112 to 120 pages, same size as the main Standard. All Plymouth Rock "ideal" pictures in the general standard will be reproduced in it full size. In brief everything in the 1915 main Standard and everything in the forthcoming A. P. A. Market Poultry and Egg Standard that relates to Plymouth Rocks, or the judging thereof, directly or indirectly, is to be republished in the separate Plymouth Rock breed standard. Additional to this will be a considerable amount of interesting and helpful information and advice which heretofore has not been published with the authority of the American Poultry Association back of it.

After this separate breed standard is ready for distribution, the breeder of one or more varieties of Plymouth Rocks who is not handling any variety of some other breed need not buy a main Standard unless he so desires. Instead of paying \$2.00 or \$2.50 for a main Standard, he can get what he wants, and perhaps all he wants in this line of poultry literature, for \$1.00. In the event of his being satisfied with a paper cover copy, he can get the information he needs for 50 cents. Moreover, he will get what the main Standard does not give him—a considerable amount of historical data and mating advice on how to select his best specimens for breeding and thus improve his flock.

Nor is the American Poultry Association to suffer, as regards its finances. Since these separate breed standards are decided on and published, they will be largely reproductions of the two general standards and can be handled in such manner that the association will preserve its ratio of profit, while at the same time quadrupling its total sales year after year. Take this Plymouth Rock Standard, for example; as many of it probably will be sold as of the main Standard, yet undoubtedly the main Standards will sell almost as freely as heretofore. New buyers by the hundreds will spring up for these separate breed standards that would never invest \$2.00 in our present type of general Standard. These separate breed standards, let it be remembered, are to contain all there is of breed-value in the main Standard, and also a good deal of special-value reading matter and illustrations that are not in the big book.

At Atlantic City, during the 1913 convention, J. C. Graham, instructor of poultry husbandry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, told the writer that he believed his state alone would buy 5,000 copies of a separate breed standard on Plymouth Rocks at fifty cents and \$1.00 per copy, and will buy other breed standards—still to follow —in proportion to the popularity of the different breeds in that section of the broad field.

To date the American Poultry Association has voted to issue separate breed standards for Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and Minorcas. After the Plymouth Rock book is in the hands of the printers, or is on sale, no time is to be lost, or should be lost, in pushing the work on the other five separate standards thus far voted on. The breeders and champions of the other breeds here named should see to this—and no doubt they will. Here is one of the best possible means of placing their favorites before the great buying public better advantage officially than to ever has been done before and the necessary work cannot be done too soon or too well.

Reader, if you have perused this long article thus far, please sit back in your chair, think the situation over and GIVE DUE CREDIT to the American Poultry Association for what it is now doing for the poultry industry of the United States and Canada in the way of compiling, illustrating and publishing, in attractive and substantial form, high-class, reliable poultry information of genuine value to the interested public. Every fair and honest man likes to give credit where credit is due.

W. O. CHASE GIVEN CHANCE TO BRACE UP AND DO THE RIGHT THING

The Executive Board of the American Poultry Association, at the Chicago convention, was kind and generous in the action it took in disposing, at least for the time being, of the case of W. O. Chase, Black Minorca breeder of Hillsboro, Ill., who stood charged by eighteen or twenty customers with unfair treatment and financial injury.

Mr. Chase is a young man twentytwo or twenty-three years old. However, he has been in the Standardbred poultry business five or six years and knows well enough what is right and what is wrong. Lately he introduced a plan of accepting part cash and part notes for stock and hatching eggs. The offer on the face of it, half cash and a willingness to accept notes in part payment, looked so fair that he picked up a lot of orders this way. The main complaint was that he would get the cash and notes, then neglect to ship fowls or eggs in consideration thereof. Later he would not answer letters nor return the money.

Another fact which bore heavily against the young man was that he did not make good use of the money. Instead of trying to do the square thing, he seemed to be possessed of the idea that it was part of his life work to be a "wild oat" specialist, or words to that effect, and on visiting the big cities he worked overtime in that direction. Lately a near and dear relative came to his rescue, with the result that he has settled all known claims against him, some twenty or more in number and, taking all these facts into consideration, including the young man's age, the Executive Board of the American Poultry Association decided on the following action, as reported to the convention in official form:

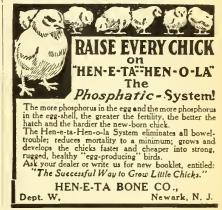
"Whereas, a number of charges against one W. O. Chase of Hillsboro, Ill., have been filed with the Advisory Committee of this association; and, whereas, one of such charges has been referred by that committee to this Board, on such hearing it having been shown that said Chase was a young man of but little experience and that he has borrowed sufficient money to pay all reported claims in full and has expressed his desire to be given another opportunity to establish his good faith in the future; and, whereas, that said Chase has been guilty of conduct which is contrary to the best interests of this association and not in accordance with the conduct of a member; nevertheless, be it resolved, that these particular charges be withdrawn for the purpose of permitting said Chase to demonstrate to the satisfaction of this association that he is a man who is entitled to its confidence".

Despite the leniency of this action, it is hoped that Mr. Chase's recent experience, including the publicity given to his misconduct, will serve as a warning to deter other young men from following in his foot-steps. Nine times out of ten, a member guilty to this extent would have been expelled from the association, without excuses or apology. All will join in hoping that if Mr. Chase continues in the poultry business he will give value received in every case, or at least try faithfully to do so.

* * * Twenty-five cents will secure for you a copy of "Reliable Poultry Remedies." Tells you symptoms of diseases and how to treat sick fowls * *

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* * * Do not delay—Send today for a copy of our Clubbing Catalogue, it saves you money on your magazines * * *





The Opportunity of the United States

BY ELBERT HUBBARD

Reprinted from New York American of date August 21.

NOW is our chance to benefit ourselves by helping humanity. In all the history of the United States, commercially, we never had the opportunity that we have today.

Fate has eliminated America's commercial competitors. The world is ours.

I predict that for the next two years we will see a business boom in the United States the equal of which we have never before known. Everyone will make money who works, and all may partake of the prosperity.

In the past two weeks I have spoken at Chautauquas in five different states in the Mississippi Valley. On these occasions I have met a great many farmers, stock raisers and country merchants. I have also recently visited the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, meeting in each place bankers, merchants and manufacturers.

My prediction of a business boom, however, is founded on something more than the general feeling which I saw manifest.

Y prophesy is founded on the following facts: Sixty per cent of the people in the United States live in the country and in towns of five thousand inhabitants and under.

The trade in these towns and villages is dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers.

It is also a well admitted fact that when the farmer is depressed and ceases to buy implements and to build, trade in the large cities suffers.

At the present time farmers everywhere are hopeful, and even jubilant.

I talked to three thousand farmers at Ames, Iowa, the seat of the State Agricultural School. In the audience we had students, teachers, professors and a good many prosperous farmers.

The sentiment of the audience was that farmers were to get a bigger and better price for their products for the next year than they have in the past.

Wheat will be a dollar, or a dollar ten, before Christmas; corn will be eighty or eighty-five cents; dats will be sixty. Farmers will be getting ten cents for hogs at the railroad stations; cattle in proportion.

Wages of all kinds are going to be higher. Farmers in Iowa and Illinois have been paying three and four dollars a day to harvest hands.

High wages mean good business for dealers in clothing, boots, shoes and all sorts of living commodities.

The fact that we have bumper crops in every line and that prices are high means that the farmers are going to build; also that they are going to buy agricultural implements on a scale that they never have before.

The only depression that exists in America is in the big cities. The towns, villages and country are hopeful.

THE United States, Russia and Argentine are the three great grain producing centers. Russia's wheat crop is below the normal, whereas ours is above.

Europe is absolutely compelled to look this way for food.

Argentine has good crops, which means that her farmers will be in the market for a vast quantity of goods which heretofore have been purchased largely in Germany, Austria and France.

And South America will look this way for agricultural implements, machinery and commodities in a thousand forms,

The trade from South America will be shifted largely from Europe to the United States. The prosperity of South America will also be doubly ours, for not only will we share in the prosperity of South America, but we will thrive through the fact that practically all Europe has quit productive work in order to destroy.

We are now harvesting our cotton crop, which is worth approximately seven hundred and fiftymillion dollars.

The factories of France, Germany and Austria are closed, but manufacturing in England will continue as never before. It is not at all probable that England will be invaded, and Great Britain will see to it that a pathway across the sea is kept clear, and this will mean that a goodly quantity of our cotton will be absorbed in England.

Great Britain is the best foreign customer of the United States. Great Britain buys from us every year goods to the extent of five hundred million dollars. We buy back from Great Britain goods to the extent of two hundred million dollars. This means a balance in our favor of about three hundred million dollars.

England does not produce enough food to take care of her people, and for the next year she will make big demands on us for food products. But we will purchase from the continental countries less than we ever have in the past, simply because these countries will have little to sell.

Everything they produce will be consumed or destroyed, and this will mean for us a bigger trade balance in our favor than we have ever known.

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THE wheat crop of the United States in 1914 is over 900,-000,000 bushels, and this will be sold at an average of over a dollar a bushel.

There are owned in Europe American securities in bonds, stocks and mortgages to the extent of about one billion dollars. These securities will be offered back to us at a very much decreased price because Europe will need the money.

And certain it is that our prosperity will enable us to absorb these securities, thus paying off our debts at a good, big cash discount.

We are a producing people. Our wealth was not gotten by conquest, exploitation or annexation. We have plowed it out of the prairies, cut it out of the forest, mined it out of the mountains.

In America there are no war lords. We have not even militant suffragettes. The armed bully has no footing here. We are farmers, manufacturers, tr a nsporters, miners, merchants, and when all Europe has gone crazy fighting, destroying, and all the time consuming and only a few comparatively producing, this. is our opportunity. And we are going to improve it.

We are a united people. It only remains for us to stand by each other, keep our tempers, keep our health, not allow our nerves to gét on the outside of our clothes—and work!

EDITORIAL NOTES ABOUT THE A. P. A. CONVENTION AT CHICAGO

No other man who has joined the American Poultry Association has done as much good work and made as many friends in the same length of time as Frank E. Hering, South Bend, Ind. Mr. Hering not only is a man of exceptional ability, but he also takes a high moral view of every case, which in A. P. A. work and pro-gress is the "ideal" combination of "utility and beauty". We are glad to say that the association was quick to recognize Mr. Hering's fine qualifi-cations, with the result that his services were promptly accepted in the discharge of important duties.

A. L. Martz, Arcadia, Ind., did the right and manly thing at Chicago. He was urged to "go after" the position of chairman of the new Welfare, Grievance and Appeals Committee, which now carries a small salary of \$300 per year, from which all expenses must be paid; but when he learned that E. E. Richards wished to be continued in the office for an-other year, Mr. Martz withdrew his name. This gracious action on his part should not be forgotten. The committee of which Mr. Richards is chairman handled no less than sixtysix cases the past year in the form of complaints—a task that involves a large amount of work, besides the exercise of patience and good judgment.

The periodical effort to get cockfighting Pit Games into the American Standard of Perfection was again defeated, this time by a rising vote of 27 to 9, thanks largely to the personal, vigorous opposition of Resse V. Hicks, chairman of the General Revision Committee and of W. C. Denny, associate editor of this journal. This latest defeat of cock-fight sympathizers and Old English sentimentalists means that Pit Games cannot disgrace the Standard of Perfection, at least for another eight years. We regret not having been there Friday evening to take a hand in against helping to relegate these "felony" chickens to a far back seat where they belong.

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"Symmetry" at Chicago was put lack into the scales of points and into the official score card, where it well belongs. In the first place, of the five members of the general revision committee who were present to answer questions about the work of the committee, three were strongly in favor of retaining symmetry. These three are: W. C. Pierce, W. S. Russell and E. C. Branch. That fact of itself had much weight with the voting members present. The sub-ject was thoroughly discussed and the vote was largely in favor of restitution.

A full day and a half were spent in considering carefully, section by sec-tion, the new A. P. A. constitution and laws. Members of the commitwhich prepared the proposed tee

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A pair of Indian ltunners bred and owned by John Slade, Malvern, Pa. The drake has won high honors at Phladelphia and the duck is busy making an egg record. She began laying at the age of 5 months and up to August 7th had laid 300 eggs in 306 days and was still at it.

new organic law, were called on repeatedly to explain and justify the many new features and changes. A limited number of additions were made, also a tew alterations, and it is believed that these changes, without exception, strengthened the new instrument, rather than otherwise. The best of feeling prevailed during the long discussions and great earnestness was shown in the general efforts to have the new constitution and laws as near right as those present could make them. More on this important subject in a later issue.

_____ AUBURN SHOW

The fifth annual exhibition of the Cayuga County Poultry Association will be held in the State Armory at Auburn, N. Y., November 30, December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1914. This year will see a arger and better show and we are already calling it "The Greater Auburn Show". A number of State Cup com-petitions are being voted for Auburn. The premium list will be attractive and generous.

generous. The judges are: George W. Webb, Rochester, N. Y.; Irving Rice, Cort-land, N. Y.; H. B. Douglass, Hannibal, N. Y. These men have been judiciously selected for their ability and integrity and every exhibitor is assured of a full, fair and square deal. The show will be cooped by the Rochester Cooping Com-pany. pan

pany. The officers of the association are: James W. Hart, president; Charles E. Dalton, vice-president; Willis H. Kish-paugh, treasurer; Frank E. Andrews, corresponding secretary. All corre-spondence should be. addressed to Frank E. Andrews, Corresponding Sec., Grant Ave., Auburn, N. Y.

GREAT SILVER CUP POULTRY SHOW

GREAT SILVER CUP POULTRY SHOW The second annual exhibition of Goshen Poultry Association will take place at Goshen, Indiana, December 8-12, 1914. This will be the great Silver Cup Show of Indiana, the association fully expecting to give close to 100 cups this year. These will be placed on all varieties and competition will be open to the world. Be sure and send your name now for a copy of our premium list. Charles V. Keeler of Winamac, Indiana, has been engaged to place the rewards. Everyone who knows of Mr. Keeler is sure that the rewards will be placed just where they belong.

rewards will be placed just where they belong. The following officers were selected for this season: President, Will H. Schadt; vice-president, Guv Lichten-walter; secretary, A. A. Kryder: treas-urer, C. A. Whitle; superintendent, H. F. Knight. All efforts are now being put forth

F. Knight. All efforts are now being put forth to get the premium list out promptly on time by October 1st, but you better send your name now so we can place it on file and it will insure you a copy promptly when it comes from the hands of our printer. Address Will H. Schadt, president, or A. A. Kryder, secretary, Goshen, Ind.

GENESEE VALLEY SHOW

The 9th annual show of the Genesee Valley Poultry & Pigeon Association, Inc., will be held at Convention Hall, Rochester, N. Y., January 4th to 9th, 1915.

The following judges have been en-gaged: Arthur O. Schilling, Boyd John-ston, C. W. Augenstein, W. J. Wirt, Fred D. Maunder, M. F. Cook, Frank Stothard, E. D. Cornish, P. S. Gilbert. The Great Rochester show needs no introduction to the breeders. It always represents quality and quantity, and means business to the exhibitor. Our lists of judges speak for themselves, so does our premium list. You should have a copy; then send your birds. Ad-dress F. A. Newman, Secretary, P. O. Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

39th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

By William C. Denny (Continued from page 796)

Palmer, Lincoln, Nebr.; Louis A. Stahmer, Forest Park, Ill.; B. O. Swain, Zionsville, Ind.; Tom H. Swain, Zionsville, Woods, Fayette, Mo.

SPECIALTY LICENSE: ---E. M. Campbell, Columbus, Ohio; L. G. Carey, Trimball, Ohio; S. O. Lind-gren, Kingsburg, Calif.; H. C. Miller, Akron, Ohio; Chas. G. Pape, Ft. Wayne, Ind; Jas. W. Simmons, Geneva, Ohio; Geo. B. Young, Columbus. Ga.

The State of New Mexico was granted a charter for Branch Association. This leaves but two states, Arizona and Nevada, that are not connected with branches. All the states have individual branches excepting Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which are organized as Massachusetts branch and North Dakota and Minneasota which are organized as a Northwest Branch. The provinces of both British Columbia and Ontario have individual branches.

The usual custom of reading the branch association reports was not carried out. The immense amount of work before the association made it apparent that every moment of convention week would be required to finish the work of the important committees that were to report. Asa result a motion was introduced that provided all branch association reports be filed with the secretary and made a part of the proceedings of the convention.

Tuesday afternoon the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the new constitution and by-laws that had been prepared by the Constitution Revision Committee. Mr. A. A. Peters of Denver, Colo., Second Vice-President of the Association, was made chairman of the meeting. It should be said to Mr. Peters' credit that not only during this period but in the succeeding sessions of the convention over which he presided that his rulings were impartial and that he did all in his power to have the association work accomplished promptly and satisfactorily. In appreciation of his work, the members presented him with a new gavel towards the close of the convention. In considering the proposed constitution and laws each section was read, discussed and acted upon. This work required Tuesday afternoon and all day Wednesday. But few changes were made in the committee's report. Originally the committee had provided that the annual membership fee of \$10.00 go to the credit of the American Poultry Association. Up to the present time the fee has been divided, \$3.50 going to the American Poultry Association, \$3.50 to the State Branch to which the member belonged, and \$3.00 to an organizer if the fee was obtained by the organizer. The new constitution provides that branches may have annual members and it was pointed

out that in this way they could obtain the necessary revenue for the conducting of branch work, whereas the parent organization due to the increasing annual expenses would be more in need of funds than the branches. The committee's plan was changed and as adopted it was provided that the parent organization would receive \$5.00 and the branches \$5.00, out of which the latter could pay an organizer \$3.00.

Considerable discussion was given to the association's plan of licensing judges and as adopted licenses will be granted in the future about as they have been done in the past, excepting that instead of five licensed judges for an endorsement, only three will be necessary, but it is expressly provided that the three endorsers must have seen the applicant do actual judging work in the show Messers. Hicks and Hewes room. suggested that applicants for judge's license pass a written examination and give a practical demonstration in the show room of their fitness to judge before being granted a license. This plan was suggested a number of years ago and while it did not pass, it is evident that the idea is growing and it is probable that some such plan will be adopted in the future.

On Wednesday afternoon D. O. Lively, Superintendent of Live Stock to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, addressed the convention in regard to the poultry display at the exposition. Mr. Lively supplemented his remarks with an invitation to the association to hold its meeting at the exposition. Later on the Executive Board suspended the provision in the new constitution that provides for nual meetings to be held anthe second week in August so that next year's meeting may be held that during the last six months of the year. The poultry show at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be held the latter part of November. Pressure has been brought to have these dates changed, but it has been given out by the management that this could not be done. At Chicago there was a division of opinion as to when the next meeting ought to be held, some of the members believing that it should be held at the time of the poultry show, while an equal or even greater number were of the opinion that August or even September would be much better. It would probably be convenient for more members to attend during August than later. This is the usual vacation period and many members of the association who would probably arrange to attend the exposition could attend during August, but not later on.

On Thursday morning action was taken on the proposed amendments Inasmuch as to the constitution. the new constitution had been finally adopted at the preceeding session, these were all tabled. At this session Chas. D. Cleveland introduced a resolution providing that a letter be sent to Fred L. Kimmey of Morgan Park, Ill., expessing sympathy over Mr. Kimmey's illness and his inability to be present. Active members of

"the days gone by" will remember the valuable services and assistance that Mr. Kimmey has rendered to the American Poultry Association. Up to last year Mr. Kimmey had been a regular attendant at the meetings for the past twelve to fifteen years.

The Resolution Committee submitted the following reports:

Notice was given by the Secretary of the adopted changes in accordance with the resolution passed at the last an-nual meeting.

The wording of the entire Standard has been carefully read and made to conform with the changes adopted by the last Annual Convention at Atlantic City. We

We submit herewith for your con-sideration the breeds which were re-ferred back to your committee for revision.

A number of changes in the text as adopted at Atlantic City have been of-fered and notice is given in the official bulletin of them as required by the Constitution.

Your Committee has carefully con-Your Committee has carefully con-sidered petitions, affidavits, certificates and other papers connected with the applications for new breeds and varie-ties and recommend for admission to the Standard the following breeds and verificate

tles and recommend for admission to the Standard the following breeds and varieties: R. C. White Orpingtons, R. C. Black Orpingtons, R. C. Anconas, White Houdans, Golden Campines, Mille Fleur Booted Bantams, Buff Ducks, R. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Blue Andalusians, R. C. White Minorcas, Silver Campines, Salmon Faverolles, Gray Japanese Ban-tams, Penciled Runner Ducks. The following varieties are not re-commended, having failed to comply with the Constitutional requirements for their admission: S. C. White Leghorn Bantam; require-ments incomplete, having no dates showing that they were exhibited three successive show seasons. Bearded Booted White Bantams, in-complete on secretary and judges' re-ports.

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ports. Black Booted Bantams, incomplete on secretary and judges' report. Spangled Black Bantams, incomplete on secretary and judges' reports. Old English Games, incomplete on secretary and judges' reports. Thoroughbred Games, incomplete, has no complete Standard, as submitted for color of plumage. Submitted without prejudice by the Committee, Barred Minorcas and Pearl Guineas.

Guineas

Guineas. On all varieties of Sussex fowl, your Committee find there is some questions as to the right of this association to use the Standard submitted for this breed and investigation is being made in regard to the Sussex Standard and your Committee will report its decis-ion before the adjournment of your body ion body.

body. The Standards and all other papers submitted in connection with the Stand-ard applications for admission are sub-mitted herewith for the consideration and decision of your body.

Action was taken on the proposed amendments or changes for the 1915 edition of the Standard.

The re-incorporating of Symmetry in the scale of points brought out a real battle and much eloquence. Ringing speeches in favor of Symmetry were made by Frank E. Hering, F. L. Sewell, Chas. D. Cleveland, Grant M. Curtis, O L. McCord, A. C. Hawkins, while equally spirited arguments against Symmetry were made by T. E. Quisenberry, Reese V. Hicks, A. C. Smith and Frank L. Platt. The amendment was adopted and Symmetry will continue in the Scale of Points for the next eight years

An amendment proposed by Eugene C. Smith of Aurora, Ill., the Standard weight of 3 pounds for Leghorn pullets as adopted at the Atlantic City Convention was raised to 31/2 pounds.

Chas. H. Wood of Worcester, Mass., speaking for a number of Partridge Wyandotte breeders was successful having the Standard description in for the body section of all Partridge varieties changed to read "Fluff black, slightly tinged with red". This change was opposed by a number of Partridge Rock breeders who were present.

Thursday afternoon the Light Brahma Club amendments in regard to the color of back for male was adopted. The under-color for Light Brahma female and of Columbian varieties is to be "Bluish Slate" excepting breast which is to be "Bluish white". It was also provided that, one or more solid black or brown feathers on the back of Light Brahma females and Columbian varieties will be a disqualification

The petition of H. R. Bristol, Secof the International Black retary Wyandotte Club, that no change be made in the present Standard description for color of eyes and legs in Black Wyandottes was not carried. W. S. Russell, member of the Revision Committee, reported that the committee favored the same color of eyes and legs for all varieties of the breed.

The request of the National Bantam Association that Silkies be put in the Bantam class was not carried. Petition of A. O. Schilling that the color of Black Tailed Japanese Bantam female be changed to read "Coverts Black edged with white, tail black" was carried.

The Revision Committee petitioned that the description for the back of Ancona male be changed to read "Back of good length sloping slightly downward from shoulders to saddle and then rising with a concave sweep to tail" was adopted. The same change in regard to female was carried. The committee petitioned that in breeds having weight clauses excepting Turkeys and Bantams falling more than two pounds below Standard weight shall be a disqualification was carried. Petition by L. H. Reade providing for the change of Barred Plymouth Rock Standard weights for cock and hen, was ruled out of order. Petition of John Kriner that Frizzles be placed back in the Standard was carried.

In a spirited debate Dr. H. P. Clarke's petition that Cornish fowl be placed back in the Oriental class or that all Oriental fowls be placed in the Cornish class was defeated, as was the petition of F. H. Stoneburn providing that the dates on which each breed or variety was admitted to the Standard be included in the Standard description.

With the exception in regard to the changing the name of Colored Muscoveys be changed to Black and White Muscoveys, the proposed changes in regard to water fowl were "not concurred in".

The proposed Standard for Blue Andalusians was adopted. Through oversight action on this breed Standard was not taken at Atlantic City.

Action was taken on the application for admission to the Standard of a large number of new breeds and varieties and the following admitted: S. C. Blue Orpingtons, R. C. Anconas, R. C. White Minorcas, White Hou-dans, Silver Campines, Golden Campines, Salmon Faverolles, Speckled Sussex, Red Sussex, Mille Fleur Bantams, Silver Grey Japanese Bantams, Buff Orpington Ducks, Penciled Runner Ducks.

Among the breeds not admitted were R. C. White, Black and Buff Orpingtons, Light Sussex, Barred Minorcas, Thorough-bred Games, Old English Games and a number of Bantam varieties.

A new class known as the Continental Class will appear in the new Standard. This was created as a compromise between the Leghorn and Campine breeders. The breeders of Leghorns that appeared at Chicago were strongly opposed to the admission of Campines as a Mediterranean variety while on the other hand those behind the Campines were opposed to them being classed as an English variety. The result created the above named and new Continental class.

MARKET POULTRY AND EGG STANDARD

The following report of the Market Poultry and Egg Standard Committee was listened to with much interest and appreciation. The personnel of the committee includes some of the foremost and best known utility poultry experts in the country. Their task has been a difficult one. The members of the committee and their friends are very sanguine over the good that can be accomplished through the publication of a Market Poultry and Egg Standard as a result of uniform classification and grading of market poultry and eggs.

The committee's report is as follows:

The Committee's report is as for-lows: The Market Poultry & Egg Standard Committee is glad to report that its work is very nearly completed, and that the proposed contents of the Standard appear to meet the needs of the vast industry which this Associa-tion is ever trying to enlarge and im-prove. When we say the contents "appear to meet the needs" of the poultry industry, we do not mean that those needs have been satisfied, but rather that they have been met suffi-ciently to give us a working basis in the market branch of the business which everybody recognizes as the foundation. It is the object of this association, mainly and continuously, to improve the breeds by means of the Standard of Perfection. It is the object of the association through the medium of the Market Poultry and Egg Stand-ard, to see that the high class product it has been instrumental in producing, shall be prepared and marketed in such a manner as to increase the demand and the profits by sheer force of quality. It is true in market poultry and eggs as it is in exhibition live poultry—that the best is always in demand, always saleable, and the more that can be graded into the highest class, the bet-ter the demand becomes.

ter the demand becomes. At this time more than any other, the market branch of the business is be-coming more and more profitable and the consumers more and more receptive. The high prices of other meats have turned attention to poultry and it is for us to keep it there by superior products properly graded, and to see that these products be sold under a standard of uniformity which down to the present has been lacking.

The main difficulty your committee has met in compiling the Standard is to make it fit the needs of the various classes of persons engaged in the busi-

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other high grade fowl to take its place. Your object therefore, in this Stand-ard has been to educate the public; to bring together packers, dealers, ship-pers, breeders and others, and if we have accomplished that, then, there re-mains but one thing more, namely to look after the interests of every Stand-ard breed and to favor none. That, we can say has been accomplished by a determined effort to avoid reference to any particular breed or variety, there-by leaving each one to fit into its par-ticular groove, depending upon the de-mands of the market. This is not a Standard of Breeds but of Market Fowl. It has been made to apply to any breed or variety.

Standard of Breeds but of Market Fowl. It has been made to apply to any breed or variety. You will be pleased to know that it has been stated by Mr. Mandeville, a member of your committee who handles eggs in very large quantities, and whose knowledge of conditions govern-ing that trade is unquestioned, that eggs all over the country during the past few years have been gradually and assuredly increasing in size. That is one of the results that members of the American Poultry Association have aimed at, and to a large extent have accomplished. This great accomplish-ment is in line with that portion of President Thompson's speech on Tues-day, wherein he referred to the growing of two blades of grass where only one grew before. To have added even the fraction of an ounce to the size of each of the billions of eggs marketed in this country, is to have accomplished some-thing that is wonderful indeed. Further than that, this increase in size is most noticeable where Standard-bred poul-try has attained the greatest popular-ity.

ity. Another matter we may mention which, while not directly connected with the Standard, is of some conse-quence to you, namely the fact that a steady supply of an even-quality pro-duct is desirable to hold a market. As an example, we may refer to the sup-ply of eggs furnished by the farmer. You will naturally assume that if we except the experienced breeder, the better grades of eggs should come to the consumer from the farmer, and that is the condition that exists during the Spring months, but through a large section of the country beginning with

July, the dealers send in better eggs than the farmer. Why? Because the supply of eggs on farms decreases dur-ing summer; the farmer holds his daily ga.herings until he has a case, and they are therefore old when shipped by him. On the other hand, the dealer ships to market a product collected frequently from a number of farms, he being thereby enabled to make frequent shipments of case lots of fresh gather-ed eggs. We mention this to indicate that such education as this Association can give the farmer will be amply re-paid in the advanced demand which comes that are known to be reliable and which overcomes the fear of the consumer that he may be confronted with a boiled embryo broiler in the shell. This education we refer to connot be shell.

with a boiled embryo broiler in the shell. This education we refer to connot bc put in a Standard, but finds its place in a text book; and for that reason we have struggled continuously to keep the size and contents of the Standard down to the actual needs of those who want a Standard only, just as you have done in the Standard of Perfection. During our sessions at this conven-tion, we have endeavored to cover all matters of detail that require meeting of the committee to decide—things that cannot possibly be done by correspond-ence; and we have to a large extent succeeded. There may be details yet to be considered, but the major part of the work is done. There remains the editing; and that will have to include the careful examination and reading of a mass of correspondence, bulletins, etc., so that we may be certain that noth-. ing has been overlooked. The contents of the book are as fol-lows, subject to revision which we may find advisable to make in the course of editing:

The contents of the book are as fol-lows, subject to revision which we may find advisable to make in the course of editing: The Title Page, of course, comes first. Then the copyright notice—and in this connection we wish to explain that in avoiding the giving out of informa-tion regarding the contents, we have had constantly before us the degree of the association to possess the right to copyright, and to own something that could be copyrighted. The Introductory Chapter comes next. It is intended to inform the reader why the book was compiled, namely on ac-count of the lack of uniformity of grades of poultry and eggs that could be applied to all sections of the country. and the consequent handicap to exten-sion of the industry; also the advan-tages that may be secured by the rc-moval of that handicap, and by follow-ing the instructions contained in this Standard. The Table of Contents may possibly precede the Chapter mentioned. A Chapter headed "To Producers, Handlers and Consumers", or words to that effect, is next intended to deal particularly and pointedly with the subject as applying to breeders, farm-ers, merchants packers, dealers, ex-periment stations, co-operative, associa-tions, poultry associations and others, in sufficient detail to advise them how the adoption of the rules may be made to supplement their efforts. Next comes suggestions for Produc-ing and Marketing, so as to enable the breeder to do his part in handing the dealer or consumer a perfect product; to help the shipper in his turn, also the storekeeper. Things to be avoided are as important as the things that need be done.

The first of the two main divisions of the book comes next, namely:

THE POULTRY SECTION

This covers both live and dressed poultry, and is proposed to be divided into the following chapters:

Glossary of Technical Terms. Introductory Chapter. Relation of

ORPING MAP

Standard-bred Poultry to High Grade Products. Live Poultry Score Card. Live Poultry Description. Dressed Poultry Score Card. Dressed Poultry Description. Classification and Grades of Market Poultry.

Poultry, Description of Market Poultry Grades, Poultry Package Specifications, this is tentative.

The Poultry section is followed by the Egg Section which covers the fol-lowing: Anatomy of the Egg; Produc-tion of High Grade Eggs. Market Eggs Score Card. Description of Market Eggs. Classification and Grades of Market

Eggs.

Eggs. As to Hlustrations, your committee proposes that one color half tones or line drawings, or both, be used. A con-siderable number of photographs have been obtained for this purpose. The Committee feels that its work should be completed ready for the press about the 1st of December. This will allow the incorporation of any minor changes that might be proposed at the meeting of the National Poultry, Butter and Eggs Association which is held in October next. Signed by the members of the Com-mittee who are present at this conven-tion:

tion:

Robert H. Essex, Chairman.

W. R. Graham, H. C. Pierce, Harry M. Lamon, T. E. Quisenberry, W. A. Lippincott, P. Mandeville.

At the opening of a session held Thursday evening the following re-solution that had been signed by 25 to 30 officers and prominent members of the association was adopted as the members did not believe it would be fair to ask these men to petition the American Poultry Association for a judge's license:

judge's license: -We, the undersigned licensed poultry judges and members of your associa, tion most respectfully petition your honorable body to grant W. C. Pierce, Crass. A. Ballou, Arthur C. Smith, William B. Atherton, Will F. Fry and Chas. D. Cleveland general judges' license to take effect at once. That these licenses be granted and the asso-ciation wave all fees. Messrs. Pierce, Ballou, Smith, Ather-ton, Fry and Cleveland are old timers in good work for the American Poul-try Association, and by granting them a license we would add members to our list of licensed judges that would be a credit to the organization. Nearly every one of the above.

Nearly every one of the above named have had years of experience as judges and it was only by over-sight when the first licenses were being granted at Niagara Falls that these men were not taken care of.

The Plymouth Rock Breed Standard Committee offered the following report:

This committee has as far as possible followed instructions given by the thirty-sixth, seventh and eighth con-ventions notwithstanding statements made upon the floor at the thirty-fourth convention, to the effect that this com-mittee had at its disposal \$3,000 for expenses of said committee, and of compiling and publishing 5,000 copies of this Breed Standard, the chairman has been unable to get an official decla-

ration to that effect, and the committee has been obliged, therefore, to proceed without funds. No meeting of the committee has been held between the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth conventions, but con-siderable correspondence has passed between the members of the committee and the chairman

between the members of the committee and the chairman. Upon the authority of the thirty-eighth convention, and also, authorized by the terms of the original resolution, passed at the thirty-sixth convention, the contents of of the Plymouth Rock Breed Standard is to be:

1—Preliminary portion of the Stand-ard, including copyright, publisher's notice, table of contents, etc., as per text of the 1915 edition.

2-Such portions of the Glossary and Chapters on judging, exhibiting, "cut-ting for defects", etc., as per text of 1915 edition.

3-Standard of Plymouth Rock, in-cluding cuts, as per text of 1915 edition. 4-Illustrations of feathers in as near natural colors as possible, by the three or four color photo process, pro-vided the same seems possible and ad-visable (No. 4 was canceled by vote of the

Association.)

5-(As a probable substitute for (4) and as an important for (4) Association.) 5-(As a probable substitute for (4),and as an important feature of the Breed Standard in any case). Line drawings illustrating depth and width of breast, of legs set properly and well apart, of breadth of back, spread of tail, angle of tail with back, defective breast, back and tail shape, defective head and comb, proper markings of the different sections of each variety and most common faults of same; also en-larged head and comb. 6-Chapters on mating. 7-Utility features. Items 1, 2 and 3 are duplications of the text in 1915 Standard of Perfection, and are complete and available at once. Item 4 has been cancled by vote of the thirty-eighth convention—see proceed-ings page 166. It will be seen that without funds it has been wholly impossible to proceed with item No. 5. Item No. 7 was sup-posed to consist in a large measure of clippings from the Standard, for market poultry and eggs, which to the best of the committee's information is not yet available. Estimates as to the cost of Item 5, have,

available

Estimates as to the cost of Item 5, have, Estimates as to the cost of riems, have, however, been secured. On July 13, 1914, letters were sent to Artist Sewell. Stahmer, Graham and Schilling, ask-ing for bids for this work under nine different heads. Written replies have been received from Stahmer and Schilling.

Schilling. It is impossible to estimate exactly what such illustrations will cost, but your committee recommends that three to five hundred dollars be allowed for this work.

The committee secured estimates for editions for two and five thousand copies of the same size, style and quality of paper and cover, as the present Standard, and are in receipt of the fol-lowing formes: lowing figures:

	100 Pages	
No.	Cover	Bids
5000	eloth	\$1250.00
2000	cloth	600.00
5000	paper	345.00
2000	paper	235.00
Additional	pages per 5,000,	\$3.75 each

A Additional pages per 2,000, 2.00 each

Additional pages per 2,000, 2.00 each As nearly as we are able to calculate, the book will contain from 100 to 125 pages. If it contains 125 pages, ex-pense of printing 5,000 edition would he \$1,350.00, and of 2,000 edition, \$650.00, plus the cost of illustrating, which estimated at the outside figure \$500.00, would make the total cost \$1,850.00 or

The Fashion Plates

We are ready for the Fall Fairs and will furnish the quality to win. Cockerels right up to weight and pullets in full bloom. Cocks in good feather and ripe for show. Fashion Plate Buffs win in every state. Write where you intend to exhibit, or wire, and we will rush quotations.

Future deliveries conditioned and finished-Free.

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A. E. MARTZ & SON, Buff Orpington Specialists,

BUFF ORPINGTONS

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37c each maximum, and \$950.00 for the paper cover edition, or 19c each. It should be born in mind that as yet the committee has not called for com-petitive bids, and there is a possibility that this cost could be lowered thereby. The committee would be glad to meet breeders of each of the six varieties, individually or collectively, to discuss and consider article relative to this Standard. Standard.

According to resolution already adopted, the Breed Standards cloth bound are to sell for \$1.00 each, and it has been proposed to issue a paper bound edition at one-half this figure.

The proposed show room rules as offered by the committee were adopted practically as presented. Most important change provided that in case of protests a committee of three consisting of a poultry judge, a representative of the poultry show association and a disinterested exhibitor pass on the protest instead of a committee of judges and a representative of the show association. The new show room rules do not include or make any reference to the widely discussed Rule 17, that caused so much furror at Atlantic City. As they now stand, representatives of poultry publications can continue to place the awards at poultry shows the same as they always have done.

On Friday morning the text book committee submitted a particularly valuable and interesting report. The members of the committee consisting of Jas. W. Bell, F. E. Hering and E. E. Richards were fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Patterson of the Missouri State Agricultural Experiment Station to prepare the text which was presented at the Chicago The report follows: Convention.

Your Committee on Elementary Text Book for use in public schools, beg to submit the following report:

submit the following report: Your Committee has spent consider-able time and effort to find out whether a text book for poultry would be in demand in the public schools or not. To this end letters were sent to presi-dents of the various state branches re-questing information on this point and asking for suggestions. Of the numer-ous replies received, only two did not favor the idea of the American Poultry Association going into the publishing business. In fact, there is practically a unanimous demand for a book of this kind.

a unanimous demand for a book of this kind. Your Committee first took up the matter of locating someone who was capable of compiling the proper kind of text book for use in the seventh and eighth grades of our public schools. This was a rather difficult task. Prof. A. A. Brigham was communicated with and after some correspondence he agreed to submit an outline and esti-mate. What he submitted is attached to this report, but deals on the subject only in a general way and is of no value to your Committee. We were fortunate, however, in get-ting in touch with Prof. C. T. Patterson of Mountain Grove, Mo., who has sub-mitted a very comprehensive outline of a text book that will be suitable for use in our public schools. On this Mr. Patterson says:

On this Mr. Patterson says:

The time has come when the general public is demanding that our schools give to the pupils something practical which they can use in their everyday three

The subject of Practical Agriculture has received a prominent place in our schools, and, in my opinion, will always hold its own as it is the best subject we

have to connect the school and the home.

home. One of the most valuable sub-divi-Sions of this subject is the subject of Poultry, as the children can and do care for poultry and know as much about this subject as any other in agricul-ture, thus giving the teacher an op-portunity to go from the known to the unknown, making the work easy, pleas-ant for all, and highly instructive. The information gained will be used by more people than any other one thing as more people raise poultry than any other one thing.

I wish to criticise the text books of the United States, especially the read-ers of the earlier grades as they have not modernized the subject of poultry, but present incorrect ideas to the young minds as they are developing.

Some of the criticisms are:

1-Whole grains of corn is about the bly feed spoken of for poultry, old or bung, large or small, and for all only feed young,

only feed spoken of for poultry, old or young, large or small, and for all easons. 2—Practically all group pictures are mongrels. there being several sizes, shapes and colors in the one picture. 3—No good types of birds are given, so the child has nothing to form a correct idea of a bird from. 4—Poultry houses, coops, fences, and appliances are represented as they were about 100 years ago. 5—Such are the conditions which form the child's ideas before he reaches the grades where he studies agriculture. In the seventh and eighth grades where Agriculture is taught as a subject, the texts do not give poultry the proper amount of time according to its im-portance compared with other subjects. Most texts devote from three to five days each to the study of poultry. The recitation periods average 20 minutes each, so the year's work is from 60 to 100 minutes, and if he studies agricul-ture in both grades, his education on poultry in the school would be gained

in from two to three hours' time, which

in from two to three hours' time, which I claim is inadequate. My experience in teaching agriculture is that poultry should receive one-eighth of the time allotted to the sub-ject of agriculture. In a six months' term would mean 20 days. As I believe in an 8 months' term of school, I have taken that as a basis for preparing the text on teaching poultry. I have considered also that many of the teachers were unprepared to teach the subject properly so I have made it as near self teaching as possible. Have used both inductive and deductive methods of teaching. If we can teach the pupils to see and observe the things they come in contact with daily we have done well, so much of the work calls for observation and study at home. It would be much easier to make a large book containing only 50 pages which does the same work is of more value, as the pupil is limited on time to study and time to recite. The type should be clear and plain, same as used in other books same grade, with not over ten words to each line and thirty lines to each page. The illustrations should be clear and so far as possible, each picture telling a story. Each lesson is made up of three pages, by to 2 pages of subject matter, ½ to 1 page of illustrations, and ½ page of 5 questions on the previous lesson, and 10 questions on that day's lesson. I believe this arrangement has a value from the point of psychology as I believe the pupil will do better, if he knows he has a certain amount of work to do each day, than if he has three times as unch one day as he has an-other. The book in general appearance

The book in general appearance should be neat and attractive so the pupil will take an interest in the book as well as the work and so he will want to keep the book as a relic when he is through with it.



In fact in both old and young stock I can furnish you with the most quality for the money you invest. I can help you. Write me

your wants.

Grand 32 page Catalogue with helpful articles and fine pictures sent on receipt of 20 cents.

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DARK CORNISH GET THE COIN

Low's "Ideal" Dark Cornish are winners and will win for you Choice exhibition cockerels and pullets, massive, low built, heavy boned birds. Fully matured and fit for keen competition. Write your wants.

DR. W. A. LOW, Importer and Breeder,

CATONSVILLE, MD.

The book should not be prohibitive in price. If possible it should be publish-ed and sold for 50c. From a teacher's standpoint, it will be a valuable book as it is one subject which interests all pupils alike and can be used as a type study, as the princi-ples of housing, yarding, feeding, judg-ing, etc., can be taught with poultry and applied to other animals. There are three methods I have in mind of getting the book before the people. 1-To compile the book and turn it over to some good Book Company to

people. 1—To compile the book and turn it over to some good Book Company to publish on a royalty, the book to meet the requirements of the A. P. A. and to receive the A. P. A. endorsement. In case of the royalty going to the com-piler, the A. P. A. would not be out any expense and for its indorsement would be promoting poultry education along

case of the royalty going to the com-piler, the A. P. A. would not be out any expense and for its indorsement would be promoting poultry education along the right line. 2—To pay the compiler a stated amount of money and the royalty to go to the A. P. A. 3—To pay the compiler a stated sum and the A. P. A. I am inclined to favor the first two methods as the Book Companies have trained men in the field all over the United States whose business it is to place text books, so they could bring the book before the text book commis-sioners with less expense than any other way. Then, too, they are dealing with the class of people who adopt texts for the schools. In regard to the compiling the text myself, will say that I copy the subject matter which I have boiled down from year to year in my school work. I also have numerous illustra-tions which I could use, and can make other illustrations so that each illus-tration will fit the lesson. I will base my estimate on the illus-tration sbeing a good grade of half-tones made from photographs made by me for the sum of \$500, or a larger book for the sum of \$500, or a larger book at the same ratio. \$250.00 for copy and \$250.00 for illustrations. I remain, Yours very truly, C. T. Patterson, Pathologist, (Life Member of A. P. A.) The show room supplies committee presented the following report which

The show room supplies committee presented the following report which was unanimously adopted:

was unanimously adopted:
 REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SHOW ROOM SUPPLIES
 The committee on show room supplies has several very pleasant things to report:
 First—That the sale of show room supplies for the last year (practically the first, full year) is well on to the \$5,000.00 mark.
 Second—That the predictions that the association could not sell these sup-plies, that there would be no demand for them, etc., have not come true.
 Third—That with these supplies in-troduced there is every prospect that the amount of sales will greatly in-crease in some total this year, as these supplies, generally, have proven very satisfactory.
 Fourth—That the rofits have been satisfactory and that both the associa-tion and the branches have substantial-ly gained thereby and that with large sales it will be possible to buy larger quantities and set lower prices.
 Fifth—That Sceretary Campbell has proven himself a splendid salesman in the handling of this business and should be commended.

ROSE'S ORPINGTONS

Now finally, in view of all the above, your committee would recommend that he be authorized to enlarge the scope of these supplies and add such things as premium lists, premium list covers, etc.

Respectfully submitted, W. Theo. Wittman, Chairman.

M. F. Delano introduced a report which was defeated, that provided for the distribution to rural, public and high schools, teaching agriculture, the unsold copies of the standard remaining on hand after the 1915 edition was put on sale and went into effect.

In its place a motion was adopted, authorizing the Secretary to destroy and dispose of the unsold copies as waste paper.

An effort was made to reduce the wholesale price of the Standard. The resolution provided that 50 per cent discount be allowed in place of 35 per cent. as at present. This motion was almost unanimously defeated.

The re-election of O. L. McCord as election commissioner by acclamation was an act of appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. McCord had fulfilled the duties of his office. U. R. Fishel was also re-elected treasurer for the ensuing year.

Before adjournment the executive committee announced the appointment of the following committees:

Judiciary Committee: Pres. E. B. Thompson, Grant M. Curtis and Frank E. Hering.

Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals: E. E. Richards, Earl Hemenway and Harry H. Collier. Committee on Finance: Pres. E. B.



UR Summer sale offerings include many of our New York State Fair winners, and the nales heading the following pens of our 1914 matings. If you have not already received a copy of this mating list, accurately describing these males, we will send you one upon request.

MINORCAS Pens 2, 7, 10

BARRED ROCKS Pens 16, 17, 18, 18^{1/2}, 19

In addition to these males, we have the furest, most uniform lot of males we have ever offered to the public, at summer prices. Every one sold on a money back guarantee. Write for a complete list of the birds we have to offer. Description, show record, and untouched photographs of many of them will be sent to those interested.

YAMA FARMS, Napanoch, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH HITE ROCK A few fine yearling hens to close out at \$1.50 each. Cockerels for fall delivery ready soon. DEWITT, N. Y. THEODORE POOLE, Box F, E 500 head of S. C. White Leghorns, one or two years old, also 500 head of Barred Plymouth Rocks, state what you have and your lowest cash price for the lot. Address E. C. Wainright, 309 Catherine St., Red Bank, N. J. THE ROCKLAND STRAIN OF

C. WHITE LEGHORNS 5. 500 Hens and Pullets that will win in any show. Cocks and Cockerels that cannot be beaten. We do not have a fancy book, but we have the birds. Your money back if you can purchase better at any price. Tell us where you want to win and order the birds on approval. Leghorns and White

DICTOGRAPH POULTRY FARM,

Faverolles. The best bred. Write today.

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BUFFS AND BLACKS

Have demonstrated their unequaled exhibition quality by winning the premier honors in such shows as Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, etc. We have satisfied customers year after year with this same quality. This year having raised the finest flock of young-sters we ever owned, we are in a better position than ever before to send you the quality that will place you among the winners at any show. Now booking orders for future delivery for selected early hatched cockerels and pullets from this noted strain of "Hardy Canadian Bred" Buff and Black Orpingtons. A few choice breeders still remain to be disposed of at summer prices. Write today for my great summer sales list and if you have not received your copy of my beautiful catalogue it's yours for the asking.

HUGH A. ROSE,

FONTHILL, ONT., CANADA

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Thompson, Wm. C. Denny and H. Steinmesch

Committee on Poultry Shows and Licensing Judges: Chas. D. Cleveland, A. C. Hawkins, Geo. H. Rudy, L. C. Byce, Earl Hemenway and H. Steinmesch. Committee on Text Book: Jas. W. Bell, E. E. Richards and Frank E.

Hering.

Committee on Legislation: H. Steinmesch, E. L. Doak of Tennessee, and Charles H. Wood, Worcester, Mass.

Committee on Express and Transpor-tation. Roland Story, N. Y.; John S. Martin, Ontario, and C. Fred Ward, Florida.

Committee on Medals and Diplomas: Henry P. Schwab, J. H. Wolsieffer and C. P. VanWinkle.

Committee on Education and Experi-mentation: J. C. Graham, Mass.; Wm. A. Lippincott, Kan., and T. E. Quisenberry, Mo.

Committee on Bureau of Lecturers and Publicity, and Show Room Supplies: W. Theo. Wittman, E. B. Thompson and S. T. Campbell.

The attendance, while not as large as at the previous meeting at Atlantic City, was a very representative gathering as will be seen by the following list:

Gity, was a very representative gathering as will be seen by the following list:
ILLINOIS-J. W. Donchin, R. John, on a segmen clarence Ward, H. E. Yeareck, a segmen, D. P. R. H. MacKensie, T. Stathmer, Dr. R. H. MacKensie, T. W. Jones, W. J. Davidson, Miss J. Herald, Miss A. Shehan, H. P. Maidea, Mrs. M. Herald, Miss A. Shehan, H. P. Maidea, Mrs. M. Gray, Chas, Valker, C. F. Hatfield, F. R. Martin, Luella Watson, A. E. Lee, M. McKenzie, M. Goldstein, P. E. W. Dietz, D. E. Hale, M. McKenzie, M. Goldstein, P. B. Thonson, F. A. Leenhart, Mrs. C. J. Belm, S. Miss, J. Brinkama, J. H. McKenzie, M. Goldstein, R. B. H. McKenzie, M. Goldstein, R. B. Howers, Mrs. J. H. Dowers, Cedric Hale, M. Stern, Mrs. J. Brinkama, J. H. Mowers, Mrs. J. H. Dowers, Cedric Hale, Miss Jennich, Miss Jenne, M. Stern, Y. K. J. Muit, S. Gernie, M. Grantvedt, Miss Gernie, M. Grantvedt, Miss Gernie, M. Grantvedt, Miss Gernie, M. Grantvedt, Miss Jence Vongen, Miss J. Mce Vongen, Miss J. Mce Vongen, C. M. Wesner, Andrew Bel, G. Kone, C. M. Wesner, Andrew Bel, G. Kone, C. M. Wesner, S. Mather, S. J. Jas. K. Youre, E. Grantvedt, E. C. Mather, K. K. Shower, Miss J. Holdy, W. S. J. Kone, Frank, A. Bel, Chicago, E. Gener, T. Heim, K. S. M. Heim, Miss, J. Jas. K. Youre, K. A. Bel, Chicago, E. Gener, T. Heim, K. K. A. Bel, Chicago, E. Gener, T. M. Houter, M. S. Bart, K. M. Belvidere, C. Gildersleeve, F. Stender, S. M. Heim, M. M. S. Heim, Mishall, Fred P. Schroeder, S. W. Elwards, Frank, Mather, J. C. J. Noble, Tinley, Park, Profens, Park, H. A. Schroeder, J. A. Minshal, K. F. E. Schröde, W

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ARKANSAS-W. C. McBryde, Pine Bluff

CALIFORNIA-D. O. Lively, San Francisco.

CANADA-W. R. Graham, Guelph; W. O. Brown, Ottawa; Jos. Russell, To-ronto; John S. Martin, Port Dover.

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GEORGIA-W. T. Colburn, Atlanta. FLORIDA-C. Fred Ward, Winter Park. INDIANA-L. J. Demberger, Mrs. L. J. Demberger, Stewartsville; J. G. Zim-mer, C. W. Zimmer, Mrs. Chas. Pape, Chas. G. Pape. Helen Charlotte Pape, Ft. Wayne; Amos Steffe, Helmer; Frank E. Hering, P. A. Heiermann, Mrs. Paul A. Heiermann, South Bend; Theo. Hewes, W. C. Pierce, Dr. H. P. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Johnson, H. E. Myers, Indianapolis; U. R. Fishel, Hope; H. G. Murphy, Muncie; A. E. Martz, Ar-cadia; Carl J. Carter, Columbus; A. G. Phillips, Lafayette; Chas. V. Keeler, Mrs. Chas. V. Keeler, Winamac; S. A. Noftzger, N. Manchester; C. E. Spaugh, Rugby; Wm, B. Bettles, H. N. Swain, B. O. Swain, Zionsville; Olin Colip, At-lanta; C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg. IOWA-A. G. Studier, Mrs. A. G. Studier, Waverly; Ross M. Sherwood, Ames; E. E. Richards, Mrs. E. E. Rich-ards, Cedar Rapids; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty; H. W. Atkins, Daniet Webster, Davenport; W. L. Russell, Otrumwa; W. O. Creager, Sumner; S. B. Wenger, South English. KANSAS-W. C. Hearston, McPher-son; W. Lippincott, Manhattan; G. D. McClaskey, Topeka; Floyd Milligan, Kansas City; Mrs. E. P. Miller, E. P.





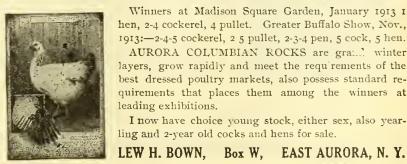
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Winners at Madison Square Garden, January 1913 I hen, 2-4 cockerel, 4 pullet. Greater Buffalo Show, Nov., 1913:—2-4-5 cockerel, 2 5 pullet, 2-3-4 pen, 5 cock, 5 hen.

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MAINE-J. M. Webber, Portland. -NEW YORK-A. Abbott Brown, Chas. Randall, Gladys DePuy, Mrs. C. C. De Puy, C. C. DePuy, Syracuse; Mrs. D. W. Young, D. W. Young, Monroe; Grant M. Curtis, Robert Essex, Arthur O. Schil-ling, Wm. C. Denny, Geo. Urban, Jr., Buf-falo; J. A. McDonough, Albany; W. S. Yearlick, J. M. Brown, New York City; D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills; E. B. Thompson, Amenia; H. P. Schawb, Irondequoit; Milton F. Le Weck, Rose-dale, L. I.; Edw. A. Sheldon, Oswego; Geo, H. Northrup, Granville; H. J. Fiske, Sterlington. Fiske, Sterlington.

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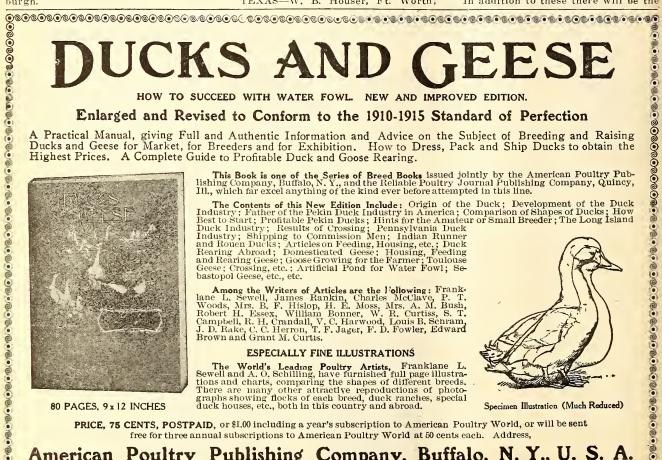
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PRIZES FOR WINNING PEN IN IN-TERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST IN SAN

FRANCISCO

FRANCISCO San Francisco, August 24.—The win-ner of the International Egg Laying Contest, which will be held by the De-partment of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition begin-ning November 1, 1914, will be a world beater. He will have the credit of owning the best pen of ten fowls in (n) world and he will surely receive his mead of praise and glory. But he will also receive other things of a material value as well. In addition to the first prizes of a trophy and \$75 in gold offered by the Panama-Pacific International Exposi-tion, there will be a prize of \$10 and a medal for the leading pen of each va-riety; a prize of \$15 in gold for the hen making the highest individual record; an Exposition trophy to each hen mak-ing a record of over 200 eggs, and another trophy which will be awarded each month to the pen making the highest record in that month. In addition to these there will be the





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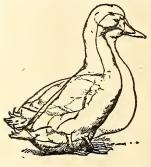
This Book is one of the Series of Breed Books issued jointly by the American Poultry Pub-lishing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Company, Quincy, Ill., which far excel anything of the kind ever before attempted in this line.

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; Se-bastopol Geese, etc., etc.

Among the Writers of Articles are the l'ollowing: Frank-lane L. Sewell, James Rankin, Charles McClave, P. T. Woods, Mrs. E. 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.

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September, 1914

special prizes, among which is a splen-did silver cup valued at \$100 to be awarded for the highest individual record made by one hen; a large incu-bator to be awarded to the winning pen; a silver cup to be given to the "best pen of birds"; 500 colored adjust-able leg bands and 4 metal trap nests for the winning pen, and \$5 in gold for the winning pen of White Leghorns. While it is possible for one pen to win all of these first prizes, the other prizes to be given are adequate, and many other special prizes will probably be offered.

many other special prizes will probably be offered. All entries will close on October 15, 1914, and the contest will begin on No-vember 1, and continue full twelve months. Birds from a distance may be received as early as October 1, 1914, and one extra bird will be allowed for each pen. -0-

ELMIRA HEIGHTS SHOW

ELNIRA HEIGHTS SHOW The first annual show of the Elmira Heights Poultry Club, Inc., is to be held December 15th to December 18th, inclusive, and it is needless to say that this initial exhibit of some of the finest fowls in the surrounding courtry will be a decided success, because of several reasons, three of which should treeders in the country. The fact that our sister club "The flmira Poultry Association" has not been able to hold a show for the past whereby there are a good many breed-try the simmediate vicinity who are anxious for the chance of showing their production of careful mating and breed-this fact alone will make competition very keen to outside exhibitors. We have been unusually fortunate in securing a very fine show room. Mr. Philo of "The Philo Poultry Institute" barge lecture rooms, which is very

Spacious and exceptionally well lighted, thus enabling us to show all birds off to a very good advantage. Here is where we shine, and the prospective exhibitor when he reads the following will bear us out in this particular. We have been very fortunate in securing the services of that well known-breeder and judge, Mr. F. I. Bradford of Troy, Pa., who is known to the poultry world as a reliable breeder and fair judge. We are sure that the foregoing facts will induce many large breeders to exhibit and make this the "First Annual" a decided success. An attractive catalogue will be gotten out and any exhibitor wishing one of these copies should get his name on the list at once by addressing Mr. L. G. Woodward, Secretary, Elmira, N. Y.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

The eighteenth annual show of the South Texas Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in Houston, Texas, November 9th to 14th. Houston always has one of the best shows in the south, but this year the show will be without a parallel. Judge Drevensted has been engaged to place

Drevenstedt has been engaged to place

Show will be without a parallel. Show Drevenstedt has been engaged to place the awards. In addition to the poultry show Hous-ton will celebrate at this time the com-pletion by the federal government of the Houston Ship Channel, opening to Houston the ocean commerce of the world. There will also be the No-Tsu-Oh Carnival Celebration at the same time, which can only be described as one of the most unique entertainments in the world. During these attractions large crowds throng the city and the poultry grounds are crowded during the entire week. There is a great awakening in poul-try interests in South Texas and breed-

ers will find this show a most excellent place to dispose of their surplus stock. Last year birds were shipped direct from the show to California, and not infrequently sales are made to people residing in Mexico and Cuba. Bring your birds to Houston where will be held the finest poultry show in the south, and where 1, railroads meet the sea.

For premium list and further particu-lars, address W. F. Krahl, Secretary, Houston, Texas.

HOW TO GET 1T

How To GET IT Often readers desire to purchase some article either new or second hant or wish to exchange some article, poul-try, etc., for some other article ant do not know how to go about it. Let us help out by explaining that if you Go not see the desired article or exchange advertised just place a small ad ex-plaining your wants in our classified columns for a month or two and you will be surprised to learn how many people have just what you are looking for. The cost is small, only 5c per word, which is insignificant when the time saved in locating the desired arti-cle is considered. Try the next issue and see how promptly these little busi-ness getters get down to work.

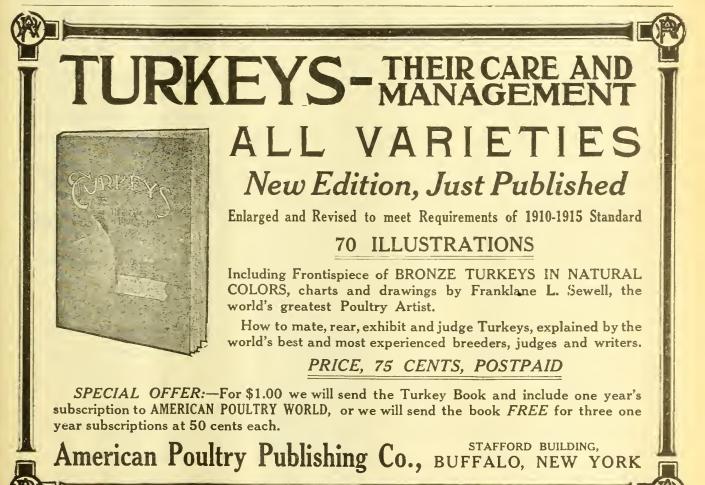
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September, 1914



The Campines were admitted to the Standard at the Chicago meeting. ~O·

The dates for the next Madison Square Garden Show will be February 12-18, 1915.

J. H. Shedd recently assumed the duties of Editor of the O. K. Poultry Journal published at Mounds, Okla. -0-

Secretary Campbell is receiving congratulations on the birth of a son who arrived during the Chicago convention.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed at Grand Rapids, Mich., on July 21st by The Poultry Pointers Publishing Co. of Kalamazoo.

---0--Entries at the early shows would indicate a shortage of early hatched young stock. At most places they are conspicuous by their absence.

----0-----

As the war is apparently affecting the prices of all food stuffs, the poultrymen should also come in for their share and enjoy a very profitable year. ------

Accommodation for 12,500 birds exclusive of turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, etc., will be made at the poultry department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

-0-According to local press dispetches Buffalo man committed suicide through worry over the loss of some favorite chickens that were purloined by chicken thieves.

Harry H. Collier, Tacoma, Wash., has been appointed commissioner of Poultry for the State of Wash-ington at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, 1915.

-0-

The Publishers' Bulletin, official organ of the United Publishers' As-sociation, continues to mark the "dead beats". In each issue a few poultrymen are included in that class. -0-

It is understood that there will be but one poultry exhibition at India-napolis this winter. The warring factions having buried the hatchet and united for the good of the cause.

-0-4 Announcement is made that the International Poultry Exposition held during the past few seasons on the board walk at Atlantic City, will be located at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. -0-

C. C. Depuy, editor and proprietor of Amrican Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y., with his family motored to Chicago to attend the 39th annual convention of the American Poultry Association.

-0-

Entries for the fourth annual (Missouri) Egg Laying Contest closed September 1st. The contest for the ensuing year will be con-ducted in new buildings and on new ground, never before used for poultry keeping. Contesting pens will consist of five pullets and the contest will start Nov. 1st.

-0-4 The European war having cut off England's outside supply of eggs demands are being made upon Ameri-The first shipment consisting of ca. 36,000 dozen went forward on the American Liner New York the middle of August. -0-

Capt. Toozes of England, who has for years been master of ship plying between Boston, Mass., and Charleston, England, is a very ardent fan-cier, so much so, that he usually has a pen of fowls on board ship in a compartment fitted especially for the purpose.

Mr. Theo. Wittman, the popular superintendent of poultry at the Allentown Fair, was a welcome caller at these offices recently. Mr. Wittman was very enthusiastic in regard to the coming poultry exhibition and believes it will be the best in the history of the fair.

According to consular reports poultry raising in Brazil is handicapped by the exceedingly high prices for grain. For example wheat costs \$5 per bag; oats \$11 per bag, and barley \$12 per bag. In addition to this the consul states that fresh eggs rarely exceed \$.66 per dozen in price.

G. D. McClaskey, well known to readers of poultry magazines through his association with poultry culture, Topeka, Kansas, is now poultry

editor of all Capper publications composing eight farm, home and poultry publications with a combined circulation of 1,800,000.

-0--

The authorities at Storrs Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., are also busy making arrangements for the next annual laying contest and anticipate a very representative entry. Some remarkably good records are being made in the contest now drawing to a close, especially by the American bred S. C. White Leghorns.

AMERICAN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB

ROCK CLUB The annual catalogue of the club has just been mailed to all the members. Every breeder of Barred Rocks should have one of these, and those who are not members, can send \$1.00 to the Secretary, Henry D. Riley, Strafford, Pa., which pays the initiation fee and first year's dues to the club, and will entitle them to the catalogue free. The Barred Rock Club membership is a list of who is who in the Barred Rock World, and every breeder should join. Our handsome Club ribbons are offered at every show requesting them, and also one of our beautiful cups at a show chosen by vote of the members in every state. These are open to mem-bers only. Join the club and boost the breed and make yourself known. Henry D. Riley, Sec.



Dept. 3



SINGLE COMB ON WYANDOTTE

Q. As a subscriber to your valuable paper I would like to have your advice on the following: Last spring I bought a bunch of Buff Wyandottes baby chicks which have developed into fine birds, as to shape, size and color, but one of the pullets has a single comb, otherwise she is the best one in the flock. Would it be advisable to keep her for breeding purposes?

I also breed S. C. Buff Leghorns and would like to know the Standard weights, also where I can obtain a book on the S. C. Buffs.—A. I. Maidstone Cross, Ont., Canada.

Α. It is not an uncommon occurence in rose comb varieties for them to throw a single comb sport occasionally, as in your case these sports are usually the choisest specimens, barring the comb. I can see no harm in your using this bird as a breeder providing you do not sell her eggs for hatching purposes, in which event you would undoubtedly receive some complaints. Mate her with a good male, one that is particularly strong in head points. While the offspring of the mating will undoubtedly show some single combs you will get enough rose comb chicks to make it worth while, and in addition to having the proper comb they will without doubt possess most of the good qualities of the hen.

There are no standard weights for S. C. Buff Leghorns.

LINE BREEDING

Ω. As a subscriber of your paper I would like to know of a good system of line breeding standard-bred fowis that will reproduce the good qualities desired. I am after a heavy laying type.-E. A. B., Pottsville, Pa.

To start along the proper lines Α. the first thing to do is to install trapnests in your breeding pens and keep an accurate record of the perform-ance of each hen. Toe mark the chicks as hatched so that each can be identified. Select the pullets from the highest producing hens and mate them back to their sire. Select a cockerel whose dam has produced two hundred eggs or one that closely approached that figure and mate back to the good producing hens, follow this method of selection and record keeping year after year and you should note rapid improvement and eventually succeed in establishing a heavy producing strain.

ROSE AND S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

Q. I have been breeding R. C. Black Minorcas for a number of years and each year I receive some single comb chicks from rose comb eggs. and this past season two of them turned out to be very fine specimens which I killed for table use.

This season I have six or seven very promising single comb chicks

and would they breed back to rose combs? I refused a nice price for one of these last season as I was afraid of their breeding back.

Is there any way to start a fowl to moulting early? What feed can be fed to help a fowl through the moult? -C. L. I., Columbus, Ohio.

А. It is common occurrence for the rose comb varieties to throw single combed sports. In the case of these S. C. Minorcas sports you can safely breed from them and if they are exceptional specimens as you say I would not hesitate to use them. In the event of disposing of them it would only be fair to the buyer for you to advise him or her that they were sports from rose combed matings. If these sports happen to be pullets and you wish to breed from them and don't care to purchase a single comb male you can use one of your rose combed males with the assurance of securing a fair number of single comb chicks. In the event of a mating of this kind I would advise the use of an old male as his influence in all probability will not be as strong as a younger bird.

There are several methods of starting an early moult, the most common of which is to keep the birds on short rations until laying has entirely ceased and the birds are some what reduced in flesh, then gradually restore the ration until a liberal feeding is reached. This practice is not recommended however. Any ration that is good for egg production should prove satisfactory during the moulting time. About 10 per cent. oil meal added to the regular ration is good as is also sunflower seeds added to the grain mixture.

SIDE SPRIGS

Q. I have an exceptionally fine

We have the hirds to help strengthen your flock. For prices and descriptions write HAMILTON, MD. GEO. W. WHITE, J. W. ANDREWS America's Greatest Winning Strain Of WHITE WYANDOTTES Eggs ½ price. Book show birds now. Send Stamp for 24 Page Catalog. DIGHTON, Box W, MASSACHUSETTS 1913 Palace Champion Barred Rocks The "Best Of All" prizes, Best Display was awarded to Canavan's Barred Rocks in the hest class of the variety ever exhibited at the Palace N.Y. Show, Stock forsale P. CANAVAN. PHILMONT, N. Y. Myer's Madison Square Garden, New York, Philadelphia and Hagerstown Winning Line of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Breeding Stock and Eggs for sale. Ask for Catalog C. N. MYERS, Box B, HANOVER, PA ADJUSTABLE CLINCH 702 Neatest Band on the Market 37 CE 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 75 for 50c; 100 for 65c; 200 for \$1; 400 for \$2. Sample Free. Postage Paid. D. P. NORTH, WAVERLY, N. Y. TORMENTED BY LICE Your hens cannot, will not lay. Permanently eradicate lice by once a year application of Avenarius Carbolineum. Not a louse, not a mite Avenarius Carbolineum. Not a louse, not a mite can survive. Unsurpassed Shingle Stain and wood preserving paint for shingles, fences, barns, sheds, coops, garages, silos, porches and platforms.

White Rock cockerel that I intended showing at our local show, but he

has a small growth on one side of his comb near the rear. It is almost like a spike only more round. A

neighbor advises that this will debar

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

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Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., 190 Franklin St., New York

Ferris Leghorns--Buy Now

Special summer discounts on old and young Special summer discounts on old and young stock. Winners at 20 shows. Trapnested to lay more than 160 eggs a year. Show birds for all fairs now ready. Pullets and hens in hundred lots. Choice trios and pens. Satis-faction or your money hack. Twelve years of careful breeding and square dealing. Write for big free catalogue. Let ns quote you prices. you prices.

GEO. B. FERRIS, Ferris Leghorn Farm, 908 North Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SILVER CAMPINES Winners at the Greater Buffalo Show, 1913 Allentown, Pa., Fair Show Winning futurity stake and Philadelphia winning in strongest class shown 2nd cockerel. Choice Young Stock both cockerels and pullets now ready. Why not let me supply your winners. W. C. D. FRANTZ, Box W, NEFF'S. PA.

Holmwood's Columbian Rocks AN ESTABLISHED STRAIN of healthy, vigorous, prize mings – Buffalo, Jan. 1914 of 1st, 3rd and special hen; 1st and special cockerel; 1st pen; 2nd pullet special for Best Display is proof of quality—if more is wanted visit our yards, seeing is believing. No stock for sale – A limited number of Eggs at \$3° per 15. MASON H. HOLMWOOD, ORCHARD PARK, N. Y



MOORE BROS. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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

"You can win with our Strain."

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

Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green, 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-\$1.00; 250-\$2.25.

him from competition. How about If this would effect his show it? qualities would it not also affect him as a breeder? Your advice on this point will be greatly appreciated.-J. D. M., Chicago, Ill.

Your bird has what is termed Α. as a side sprig, a physical defect that is classed in the American Standard of Perfection as a side sprig and disqualifies the bird. Therefore it would



A winner of first prize, also special at Philadelphia, Pa., 1910, bred, owned and exhibited by Jno. Slade, Malvern, Pa. Elsewhere in this issue Mr. Slade, who specializes in Pekin and Indian Runner ducks, is offering breeding and exhibi-tion stock, either young or old birds, at reasonable prices. Readers interested should write him at once. Look up his ad—the index will locate it.

be useless to exhibit him. To use this bird as a breeder would be to encourage this defect in your flock. As we aim for improvement in all sections you cannot consistently expect good results from a breeder of this kind. Better dispose of him.

FADED LEGS IN LEGHORN

Being a subscriber to your 0. paper I thought you would answer a few questions. I have about 25 yearling S. C. W. Leghorn hens and one male. I raised them myself, last year I bought them as day old chicks. I raised about 90 pullets this year from them. Now they had nice yellow legs, but are turning whitish. They have no scales on legs. Now my pullets are a fine lot, nice yellow legs and fine birds. What is the cause? How can I prevent it? Males' legs are not so bad. A. H. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. In almost all varieties of fowl there is a natural fading with age of leg color. This is more apparent in some varieties than in others, especially so, in Leghorns, due undoubtedly to physical influence of heavy laying. There are other factors, however, that contribute to the loss of leg color and as these are governed in most cases by local conditions their influence can be greatly retarded by the breeder and in certain cases can be prevented. Ashes, either coal or wood, if accessible to the fowls and they are allowed to wallow and scratch in them will bleach the leg color. Many soils are somewhat alkali and where the runs are on ground of this nature their effect

will be apparent. Several other causes might be enumerated, but it is hardly necessary as with Leghorns it is characteristic for them to lose leg color while going through a season of heavy laying. If you do not contemplate showing these birds the leg color will make but little difference. On the other hand it would handicap them in competition for prizes.

There is no way to entirely prevent the natural fading, but you can strengthen the leg color to some extent by using only those for breeders that have the best colored shanks, that is those that have not shown such a tendency to fade, but watch out lest you ruin your plumage color, as many of the specimens that carry good leg color through the season also show a tinge of yellow in the plumage.

-0-MAPLEWOOD FARM

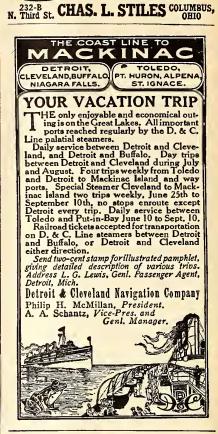
NAPLEWOOD FARM Fortunate are those who have en-foyed the pleasure of a visit to Maple-wood Farm, Attica, N. Y., as it is one of the most beautiful as well as the most interesting plants in Western New York. F. W. Stevens, the owner for years, has been an ardent fancier of the Hackney Horse and has backed his fancy by establishing one of the most famous studs in the United States. A few years ago he became interested in poultry and immediately began the establishiment of a poultry department at Maplewood. This was entered into with the same spirit that made Maple-wood Hackney's famous and to date rapid progress has been made, as is tyer cups, etc., won at such shows as Buffalo, Rochester, Batavia and New York State Fair. The varieties kept are S. C. White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks, about 1,000 breeders of the former and 400 of the latter. They who is to be congratulated on their in- appearance and the good result. But 1200 S. C. White Leghorns they so of various ages and at various stages of maturity are enjoying free wood tackney ere 400 beautiful places of various gas and at various stages of maturity are enjoying free woods, while nearby were 400 beautiful places of various days and at various stages of maturity are enjoying free woods, while nearby were 400 beautiful places of beech proverse. The poultry plant consists of one laying house 16 ft. x 176. one laying

season's hatching to be kept for breed-ing purposes. The poultry plant consists of one laying house 16 ft. x 176, one laying and breeding house 16 ft. x 200. A large brooder house, incubator cellar and feed room overhead in addition to the score or more of colony houses now occupied by the young stock. In the incubator cellar several ma-chines are used in addition to the 4200 of maturing chicks is a fine testimonial to the good work accomplished in this department.

department. The plant is equipped with Automatic

department. The plant is equipped with Automatic feeders and it is a model of cleanli-ness from one end to the other, which is another point Manager Hayner is to be credited with. Mr. Havner was preparing a large exhibit of both Leghorns and Ducks for the New York State Fair, and by the quiet manner in which he expressed his confidence we believe he will sur-prise some of his competitors when the smoke of battle has blown away. Maplewood has always prided itself on the best of its kind and Mr. Stevens intends that the poultry department will maintain the reputation, and to do so is giving Mr. Hayner a free hand in making Maplewood S. C. White Leg-horns and Pekin Ducks second to none. Readers interested in either variety would do well to communicate with Maplewood at once as Manager Hayner advises that he not only has some choice breeders for sale, but will also spare some carefully selected young stock. stock.

* * * A postal will bring a copy of our Clubbing Catalogue by return mail * * *



COLORED LEG BANDS



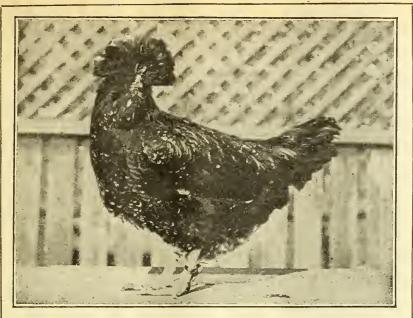
1st Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1913

Head of 1st Pen, Philadelphia, 1913

Summer Sale of **Kancocas** Stock

Kancocas Azve in their breeding yard, over sixty birds that have won at such shows as Madison Square Garden and Palace Show, New York City, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, Boston, Philadelphia and Hagerstown. We have hundreds of early chicks bred from them that are coming on splendidly. We propose for the first time in the history of the farm to hold a summersale, and to offer at reduced prices. some of our record birds, together with 200 other choice specimens. This will be an unusual oppor-tunity to secure White Leghorns and White Rocks that have won national fame. The sale will include White Leghorn males that have won as follows; First cock at Phila-delphia 1912; First Pen male at Boston 1913; First Penj delphia 1912; First Pen male at Philadelphia 1911; First Pen male at Boston 1913; First Pen male at Madison Square Garden 1910; and such famous While Rock males as second White Cockerel, Boston 1913; Third Cockerel at Madison Square Garden 1913; Fourth Cockerel at Madison Square Garden 1913; and Fourth Pen male at Boston 1913. This sale will include many other record birds and choice breeders. Write for our summer sale catalog. catalog.

Rancocas Poultry Farms Box 610. Browns Mills, New Jersey



.

BIDDY

A very remarkable pullet a trifle to dark for exhibition purposes but an excellent breeder. In this specimen the heavy and well meated body for which the Houdan is noted is well displayed. Seldom is utility type more strongly shown. This bird has captured high honors at the Toronto Poultry Show and belongs to Harry Taylor, 82 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, Ont.

D. W. YOUNG,

THE HOUDAN-ITS STRONG POINTS

By Harry Taylor, Toronto, Ont. (Continued from page 789)

requirements as to color, if you do you will very soon have a washed out color of both, in the black and white It is an impossibility to have the young and old in color as required by the Standard, and have them stay that way, and same should be taken into consideration by the revision committee of the American Standard of Perfecton, as judges can only follow its instructions when passing on the breed. Although the great majority of judges knowing their characteristics often place a real good one in type but lacking in color in the money, then again others do not, thus bewildering the young exhibitors. From my own experience season after season the young that come to maturity almost black in color are the finest colored as one and two year olds and conform more nearly to Standard color requirements than the many spotted ones.

* * * Leading magazines in attractive Clubbing Combinations at reduced prices. Consult our Clubbing (logue. A postal will bring a copy free * * * Consult our Clubbing Cata-

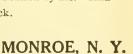




Young's Strain S. C. White Leghorns I HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS

They are the standard for all the Leghorns of all America and the greatest layers of all domestic fowls. At the World's Famous and Premeir Show of America, at Madison Square Garden, New York, for the past thirteen consecutive years I have won best display, and from three to five first prizes, every bird being bred and raised by me. Hnndreds of yearling hens for sale from my best line bred laying stock.

Mating List Free.



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COVERT'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS Winners at the largest shows and grand Pensmated for Eggs and Baby Chicks, Send for catalogue and learn more about the coming BUFFS. Harry Covert, Spec., 2500 N. 13½ St., Terre Hante, Ind.

> ET MORE EGGS as many by feeding green MANN'S BONE CUTTER 10 Days No money in advance. Cat'lg free F. W. Mann Co., Box 355 Milford, Mass

1913 Catalogue Free Illustrates and gives prices; 45 variaties land and water fowls and aggs. Send yonr address on postal card to S. A. HUMMEL

FREEPORT, ILL.

\$78.00 buys all the material for its Chicken House, planned by he Dept. of Agriculture. Size, 0x14 feet. Our price includes onher, mill work, roofing, hard-metring, staples and setting, staples and

September, 1914

HOW TO KILL AND BLEED MARKET POULTRY By W. A. Wolford

(Continued from page 793)

the rough feathers are removed the carcass should be passed on to a finisher for "stubbing" or pin feathering and number two be hung up for bleeding.

Never attempt dry picking on young chicks, but get your experience on older fowls first. Try an old hen that is in good condition and after a few trials you should master the operation. The appearance of the carcass after picking will indicate how successful you were in sticking to kili and bleed.

If the neck is badly discolored and little specks of blood show up here and there, there is something wrong. The cut may have been properly made, but you may have grasped the bird in such away that the flow of blood was retarded. Sometimes the blood will coagulate very rapidly and unconsciously you make a slight pressure on the head or neck stopping the flow. In cases of _his kind scrape the accumulation of 2° algulated blood from the mouth at once and bleeding will be restored. If the feathers pull hard and tear the sking to paralyze the feather muscles was unproperly done.

As soon as the picking is completed drop the carcass in the barrel of water already provided to remove all animal heat; if possible the water should not be above 45 degrees F. Before placing in the water wash all blood from the face and head and also see that all dirt is removed from feet and legs. If placed in the water without removing this filth it comes off in the water and is quite liable to affect the flavor, and besides it is very unsanitary. If ice is handy put a liberal supply in the barrel after the carcasses have been in the water for about two hours. Where ice is used at the beginning the exterior chills and the carcass does not cool out nicely inside.

When thoroughly cool remove from the water and permit the carcass to dry. This of course should be done in a cool room. After they are well dried off pack neatly in boxes holding one dozen or two dozen, first wrapping the heads in oiled paper to prevent any soiling of the carcass from this source.

If shipment to market is made during the summer I would advise packing in barrels with a liberal supply of cracked ice to insure arrval n good condition. This is especially so when the shipment is a long one.

Bear in mind that every part of the work from the killing to shipping to market should be done with extreme care if you wish to establish a reputation for a first class article. In shipping to reliable commission houses the quality is soon recognized and it will not be long before your returns are in advance of the daily market quotations. In this way a little pains used in preparing your product is well paid for and your product is maintained, will continue to command a premium.



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



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



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

OWEN FARMS

BUFF ORPINGTONS WHITE ORPINGTONS WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS WHITE WYADOTTES S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

ARE READY TO WIN ANY FALL FAIR IN AMERICA

If you need a cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, old pen or young pen to complete your string write me the show you wish to win and receive my price by return mail.

OWEN FARMS READINESS

has resulted in thousands of *first prizes* being *won* by customers all over the *United States* and *Canada*, and in this year of general shortage of early hatches our youngsters will make an even better record than in former years, as we have more January, February and early March chicks than ever. *Order early and enable us to put your birds in perfect condition for your show.*

WINTER SHOWS

You are already looking forward to winning your Winter Show and watching particularly promising youngsters as they develop. Your favorite cocks and hens are moulting and you are wondering if they will round to in time to be at their best to win for you. This is the time to take up with me the question of strengthening your weakest spots, as I will book your order up in receipt of 25 per cent. deposit, balance to come before shipment, and you will have the immense resources of Owen Farms behind you to make your victory certain. Have already booked a number of orders for Fall and Winter Showing and Remember, I will not sell to two customers to compete in same classes.

THE UTILITY QUALITIES

of our birds are unexcelled by any and famous the country over. Perfect housing and breeding conditions, combined with perfect health and vigor have resulted in strong, healthy, big boned birds that lay and pay.

combined with perfect health and vigor have resulted in strong, healthy, big boned birds that lay and pay. Big husky cockerels in all varieties at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each now that will be worth more later. Splendid utility pullets at \$3.00 each now that will be gems for utility breeding the coming season. I want to reduce my large flocks of youngsters while still on range, so as to have plenty of room in winter quarters. Buy now before the supply is exhausted. Later prices will be higher, as the supply through the country is fully 40 per cent. short this year.

BREEDING BIRDS

It is probably a little early for you to definitely plan your mating for next year, as you want your old birds to complete their moult and your young birds to fully develop. When you do decide what you are needing write me and see if I cannot give you the exact bird or birds you must have to make your 1915 matings stronger than ever. *Owen Farms prices are lower*, quality of individuals and line producing qualities considered, than similar quality can be obtained elsewhere.

Finest Illustrated Catalogue published yours for the asking.

Your absolute satisfaction means my permanent success.

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115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass. MAURICE F. DELANO, Prop. FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

WHY I BECAME A POULTRY BREEDER

By F. W. C. Almy, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I. (Continued from page 792)

foreign countries as well, the demand for stock and eggs of this truly grand breed is becoming more and more insistent and it is with a feeling of peculiar satisfaction I note the wonderful change from the obscure, unknown and crude breed of my early experience to the most beautiful and most popular breed in the world to-And if I have been instrumental day. in developing the Reds and in helping to bring them to their rightful position in the poultry world it has been a work of pleasure as well as profit, and I feel that I have not even yet paid the debts I owe them.

THE CRIMSON STRAIN

THE CRIMSON STRAIN Elsewhere in this issue China Han-chett, Verona, Greenway, N. Y., an-nounces that he has 500 exhibition birds now ready and is prepared to supply guaranteed winners. All birds will be sent on approval C. O. D. upon deposit of one-half the purchase price, and any number of birds will be sent from which to make selection, balance to be promptly returned. In prices these birds range from \$3.00 up. This should be good news for breeders of S. C. Reds that have been unsuccessful the past season in bringing out early chicks. Mr. Hanchett will be glad to hear from all such and will give prompt attention to inquiries.

THE VALUE OF RELIABLE CAPON TOOLS

An interesting example of commercial achievement based on "old-fashioned" principles of fair dealing is found in the splendid success of G. P. Pilling & Son Company, of Philadelphia. For more than a century this widely known concern has consistently followed the same high ideals, serving one genera-tion after another in the same satis-factory way as makers of surgical and veterinary instruments.

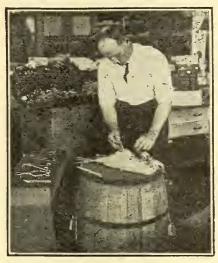
Veterinary instruments. Way back in 1814 the Pilling business made its start, in a humble way—in an old-time bay-windowed shop, and the founders of the firm unquestionably kept in mind the precept of Benjamin Franklin: "Keep your shop and your shop will keep you."

No mushroom growth was this—to rise in a day and disappear as quickly. As the years passed each showed a sub-stantial increase based on that most stable of all commercial assets—satis-fied customers, and as a result the Pill-ing business grew from a tiny local shop to an establishment with an inter-national *enutation national seputation.

To-day G. P. Pilling & Son Company are the largest makers of specialty surgical instruments in the world, and occupy a large, modern, five-story plant at the northeast corner of 23rd and Arch Streets.

Arch Streets. Of particular interest to the readers of this publication is the branch of the Pilling business devoted to the manu-facture and distribution of caponizing instruments—a line in which this firm stands pre-eminent. Pilling caponizing tools are primarily designed and built

for service rather than merely to sell. The high quality standard that has been uniformly maintained has made caponizing instruments bearing the Pilling brand standard of reliability throughout the poultry world.



TESTING CAPON TOOLS.

Made by skilled mechanics from lat-est and best designs of experienced caponizers they are easy and safe to use and certain to give long and satis-factory service. The latest improved machinery together with a tremendous output permits a scale of prices as low as is consistent with quality; while the big variety of sets offered enables the customer to select just what will meet his particular need. Many of the Pilling instruments are

Many of the Pilling instruments are thoroughly protected by patents mak-ing it necessary to obtain them from this concern in order to secure the latest and best without infringement— the Pilling patents.

A most interesting free book on caponizing is published by them; every 011 up-to-date poultryman should send for a copy, and inform himself of the big increase in profits that caponizing make possible.

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Send two 1 cent United States stamps for sample and trial offer. Large numbers showing ten feet away. First to use numbers you can see. Best band out. Sizes for Bantams, Leg-horns, Rocks and Reds. Black numbers from 1 to 100 indelibly printed on white, red, cherry, green, yellow, pink and light blue celluloid. Withstands weather and water, State size, color and numbers wanted.

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SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED, Newark, New Jersey



and RED PRINCE Strains of Rose and Single Comb Reds

Winners of 186 prizes at New York, Boston, and Providence, since December, 1909; including 31 firsts, \$50 cup for Display, Boston, 1912; Display, New York, 1912-13, and State Cup for Display for six successive years at Providence, R. I. SHOW BIRDS fit to win anywhere. Book orders at once and get first choice. Bargains in breeding stock after August 1st. Eggs at all seasons. Stamp for Mating and Price List.

RED FEATHER FARM, F. W. C. Almy, Prop. and Mgr., Box 22,

Lauisville

WHERE KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

By Erwin H. Forbush

Supervisor of Correspondence and Lecture Courses, M. A. C.

(Continued from page 791)

"In the first place, the poultry manure, if rightly handled, will be of great value to the fruit grower. It may be taken from the houses or the yards and applied to the fruit plantations, or the fowls may be al-In lowed to run in the orchard. either case, but especially in the latter case, I think it is very important not to overdue the matter. One must have 'hens in the orchard' and not 'fruit trees in the poultry yard', if the trees are to do thir best. Hen manure is very highly nitrogenous and if it is used too freely we are likely to get into trouble in two ways with our trees. In the first place the trees will run entirely to wood and give us little or no fruit. The second difficulty which is likely to overtake Zie orchard is over-estimated with pourtry manure, is late growth in the autumn followed by winter injury.

"The second benefit that the orchard receives from the poultry is in the control of insect remedies. Some of our most serious orchard pests can be held in check to a very large extent by poultry alone. Take the railroad worm or apple maggot as an example. One of the most approved methods of fighting this extremely troublesome insect is to destroy the windfalls and there is no surer way to do this than by allowing hens to run in orchard. The plum curculio is another fellow who will be cleared up by poultry in short The list might be considerorder. ably extended and includes some of our most troublesome orchard insects.

"A third very practical advantage is the opportunity to raise hen feed in the orchard without in the least interfering with the best interests of the trees. This of course supposes that the orchard is under cultivation. With this method we plow the orchard in spring and cultivate it up to say July 1st, and then seed it down to a cover crop. The chief functions of this crop are to check the growth of the trees, to add humus to the soil and to prevent the soil from washing. Buckwheat is among the best of the cover crops. It will do all the orchard requires and in addition producing bushels of hen feed on every acre. Barley is another grain crop that is excellent for both fruit and the hen. If we turn from grain to forage crops we have turnips and dwarf Essex rape that will do all the orchard requires and make tons of feed for the hens. The list might be almost indefinitely extended.

"A fourth advantage of the combination we are discussing is that it reduces the chance of a flat failure of a man's income. In the 'off year' of the apple orchard, and in years when the peach buds are killed by extreme cold, as they were this year, it is certainly desirable to have an 'egg ac-count'. Some of you may have heard Professor Warren of Cornell Univer-

sity, who spoke before the State Board of Agraculture at Springfield last December, and showed from statistics collected in the farm surveys that a man's income increased proportionately as he added one or two more branches to his operations. That is the man who had only dairying made less than the farmer who had dairying and poultry, while the man who had the dairy, poultry and fruit made still more".

This completed the afternoon session and Professor Graham then conducted those present to the poultry plant of the college and told what had been accomplished since 1911, and called attention to the lack of equipment and force which prevented the college from doing many of the things it was anxious and willing to do for the poultry keeper of the state.

to discussion of the subject "The Agricultural College and the Poultry Industry". A number of speakers representing both the college and the poultry fraternity took part. Prob-ably the most important and significant of these talks was by Professor Wm. D. Hurd, director of the Ex-tension Service of the College, who brought out the following facts:

tural College is that it should do three types of work: teaching resident students, experimental work and extension work.

extension Service has been organized



ENUCO

health and profits. Send for big free circular KENTUCKY STAMPING CO., 114 15th St., Lauiss

The Home Flock For Meat and Eggs

A NEW SERIES IN

the state.

what it can for the rural interests of

"The poultry interests of the

As state are no mean interests. near as we can judge we use \$30,-000,000.00 worth of poultry products in the commonwealth annually. We produce only a little over \$6, 000,000.00 of these same products.

"Land, transportation facilities, and markets are available so that we ought to cover this great margin between production and consumption.

"We have special people for Extension work in dairying, farm management, fruit growing, co-operation, home economics, boy's and girl's club work, civic betterment and other lines, but so far we have been unable to engage extra men for extension work in poultry raising.

The Economy and Efficiency Commission have given substantial in-creases for teaching students, but have given us a fixed appropriation for extension work for the next five years. They have practically said. 'You must not help the farmers of the state any more than you are helping them now' for money gets more men, and it takes men to do this kind of work.

"Professor Graham has calls for ten times as much extension work as he can do. We could employ profitably and with great benefit to the poultry interests from three to five men at once.

"The poultry industry is worthy of this help. "Your organization saw to it

three years ago that funds were provided to carry on research work.

Has not the time arrived when you as a body should take this matter in hand and see to it that funds are provided to carry instruction by the best demonstration methods out to every poultryman in any part of the commonwealth who needs the help?

"I hope you will consider your needs, and the possibilities of getting assistance from the college"

Following this discussion the meeting was thrown open and a number of subjects among which were, "What is a utility bird?" "Has the large intensive poultry farm come to stay?" and "Can utility poultry be standardized to the same ex-tent as Standard-Bred Poultry?"

The second day opened with a disagreeable drizzle which was followed by rain and undoubtedly this was instrumental in reducing the total registration considerably. The first registration considerably. The first speaker of the day was Dr. E. D. Goodale of the college, who spoke upon the experimental work in poultry husbandry which is now being conducted at the college. Among the points which he touched upon were the studies which center about the part played by the individual in egg production, hatchability, fertility, liveability of chicks and partcularly their breeding capacity. He gave numerous examples to show that some hens lay a large number of eggs, while others lay a few or none, so the eggs of some hatch well while the eggs of others may never produce a chick. He also showed that chicks from some hens lived much better under artificial methods of rearing than those from others. He suggested that poultrymen maintain an elite stock consisting of a

very few of their best individuals. that is those which lay well, hatch a large percentage of eggs set, those whose chicks live well and most important of all which are able to reproduce their kind. He very clearly showed the necessity for purely scientific investigation to precede practical application. He pointed out that while there is considerable demand for immediate practical results. nevertheless, in most cases, the practical results depend upon previous investigation, in the realm of pure science. I many cases no advance along practical lines has been possible until it has been cleared by scientific investigation, therefore the necessity for purely scientific investigation.

The second address of the morning was by Professor W. F. Kirkpatrick of the Connecticut Agricultural College. His subject was "White Diar-rhea" in young chicks. It will be remembered that some of the best work upon this disease in the country has been done at Storrs. The main points in his address follow:

"White diarrhea should not be confused with other forms of this

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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

The particular diarrhea disease. that we have in mind is an infectious, communicable contagious disease that is inherited in many instances by the chick from its mother. We are inclined to think that diseases are not as a rule transmitted direct from parent to progeny and it is this one proved fact in connection with this disease that has given the problem considerable interest. Ovarian infection of the mother has been demonstrated. In this connection I wish to discuss briefly the four following points: First, white diarrhea is primarily a disease of very early chickhood. Second, female survivors of an attack of this disease may become permanent carriers and thus a constant source of damage. Third, the disease in all probability can be cured in a very few instances, if in any at all, and fourth, and most hopeful of all, the disease can be eradicated. In taking up the first point it should be known that chicks very rapidly become immune to infection. If chicks can avoid this disease until they are one week old there is very little danger. It is probably spread more in the incubator before the chicks are removed than in other periods, as a few chicks may be hatched with the disease and these communicate it to others. As a result the chicks are put into a brooder and begin to die by the time the chicks are a week old and the disease shows its worst results from the day they are put in until the chicks are two or three weeks old. If we carefully darken the incubator-so that the chicks cannot pick the droppings we will probably prevent some cross infection. Furthermore if, when we remove these chicks from the incubator we dip their little beaks into some milk and give them only milk for the first three or four days, we undoubtedly increase their vitality and the good, strong, healthy chick is able to avoid disease on his own account very much better than the weak, puny one, that will in all probability accept the first opportunity to die. Sour milk seems to be very efficient in controlling this disease as the organisms formed in the souring re-act upon the bacterium that causes this disease. In regard to the second phase I would say that not all of the chicks which become infected die. They develop more slowly. The pullets lay later in life, perhaps they never become good chickens, but live nevertheless and are kept over and are put into the breeding pen and when they begin to lay, some of them at least, per-haps many of them, have carried along through life and harbor the germs that cause the disease. They lay their eggs, these eggs are incubated and we go through the trouble again the following season. The pullet or hen whose ovaries are infected apparently suffers no particular inconvenience, as it is localized in the ovaries from whence it is passed on to the offspring. There is no real cure for the disease and yet the case is not entirely hopeless. We believe the disease can be eradicated, but it requires the services of an expert and the use of a laboratory. It can be done by the means of the 'agglutination test' invented by Dr. Jones of Cornell, whereby a small sample of blood is drawn from the wing vein of a hen, taken to the laboratory and there examined. The Storrs Station seized upon the scheme of Dr. Jones and now believes in it so thoroughly that it has a man on the road devoting his whole time to the drawing of blood samples from hens all over the state of Connecticut and sending them in to the laboratory to be tested. In this way we believe we can eliminate from breeding stock the hens that are going to pass on to their chicks this disease that has given eastern poultrymen so much concern. Various states have for a long time supervised the testing of the dairy cow for butter-fat and tuberculosis and have tested the farmer's hogs for cholera, and we have seen no reason why the poultry-

L. E. MERIHEW,

raiser should not have his or hers tested for this disease with which many of us are only too familiar".

The convention was given over at 10:30 to an adjourned session of the Massachusetts State Poultry Associa-tion with President Eastman in the chair. He introduced Mr. Geo. V. Smith, Secretary of the Connecticut Poultry Association, who spoke on the subject "A strong State Poultry Association and What it Can Accomplish". Some of the accomplishments

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of the Connecticut Association he outlined as follows: The association early realized the necessity of securing a grant from the legislature to carry on an educational campaign to improve the quality of home grown poultry products. The legislature poultry products. The legislature granted an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for educational extension work only. The first educational work done by the association was along the line of field meetings, institutes and conventions. The association has spent about \$800 a year for purely educational work. A great event of the year is the three day summer field meeting held at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. Speakers of prominence make addresses and give demonstrations. The association now numbers over 800 members representing every town in the state, its strength lies in the fact that it is in reality a statewide organization, its members be-ing drawn from the ranks of both poultry fanciers and utility breeders. Several years ago the association felt the need of adopting a seal for the use of members in marketing eggs and other poultry products. It accordingly selected a seal bearing the stamp of the association and also these words: "Poultry products sold under this seal are produced by members of the Connecticut Poultry Association and are guaranteed' The association stands back of the goods sold under this seal. Altogether the members have used upwards of 200,000 of these seals, yet no complaint from customers has ever been received. The seals are sold to members at actual cost plus postage, 1,000 explanatory labels accompanying each 1,000 seals. Of late the association has organized and is financing a state-wide campaign to suppress poultry thieving. The association's attorney is actively engaged in assisting local prosecuting attorneys in apprehending poultry thieves. So far this year five thieves have been sent to states prison and the results of the campaign are very marked.

THE WISE USE OF STATE MONEY IN DEVELOPING THE

INDUSTRY

The next address was by the Secretary of the State Board of Agri-culture, who gave his views on "The wise use of state money in the development of the poultry industry". He said:---"There can be no reasonable doubt of the wisdom of the state in encouraging agriculture in any way it seems fit. As poultry keeping is a most important branch of our agriculture the state's encouragement should certainly include it. How shall this best be accomplished? Undoubtedly no branch of agriculture is conducted by so large a number of persons as is the poultry industry. At the present time the state pays \$2,000 annually for special poultry prizes and about twice as much more through the agricultural societies, so while Massachusetts is paying ap-proximately \$6,000 for encourage-ment we are importing \$24,000,000 worth of poultry products which could easily be raised here. State

encouragement should be for the greatest number and therefore it would seem as if the Federation idea would reach the largest number of poultry keepers, but emphasis should be placed upon the difference between the breeder for feather and the breeder for eggs and meat. The board of agriculture together with the Federation should so arrange the premium list of the societies that the small man shall have a place in the shows. The questions of separating the amateur and the professional breeder is an open one and while many horticultural societies have separated them at first, they usually come back and class them all to-gether as soon as the amateur catches the professional or vice versa. If all the poultry products of Massachusetts were consumed in Boston, the city would be supplied 108 days in the year and would have to depend upon products from outside for 257 days and the rest of the state would have to import all of its poultry products. Massachusetts produces about 33 1-3 per cent. of Boston's consumption, in other words \$24,-437,175 worth or about \$24 per capita of poultry and eggs consumed in Boston are raised outside the There are three steps necesstate. sary for the proper conducting of this work of encouragement. First the Board of Agriculture should be the medium through which state money is paid and records are kept and which should have general oversight of the work. Second, there should be a strong state federation of poultry clubs and associations which should see that interest is kept up in the industry.

all poultrymen in joining their organization, pointing out to them that by so doing they will get the PURMA "IF CHICKEN CHOWDER wou't make yoor hens lay, they must be roosters". Foll particulas and 48-page Poultry Book free for the asking. PURINA MILLS, or 817 So. 8th St., ST. LOUIS, MO. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS Also high class Columbian Wyandottes and S. C. Buff Leghorns; Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks. Write your wants to A. G. BARLOW, Box W, MEDINA, N. Y. O. L. HILL, SHELBURN, IND. Originator aod Breeder of "Eclipse" White Wyaodottes Write me your wants and I will send you my prices and catalogue giving full description of my stock. We also breed a fine line of Black Cocbin Bantams. READ OUR GUARANTEE Sare work, feed and expense, also keep your chickens free from lice all the year round. Send for free catalog contai-ing fullioformation regarding our complete lice of pooltry accessories. It's free for the asking. Address SIMPLEX SUPPLY HOUSE, Pontiap Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL Whitney & McEwan, breeders of "LORDS BUFF WYANDOTTES" EGGS from the same matings as we use for ourselves \$5 and \$10 per setting. Seed for mating list and winnings at the Big Albany, 1913, Show. WHITNEY & MCEWAN. ALBANY, N. Y GABRIEL'S "RAVEN S. C. BLACK MINORCAS I have a large number of extra choice Cockerels "Raven Blacks" will add quality to your flock. Write your wants. RED C. GABRIEL, Box W, SOUTH BEND, IN FRED C. GABRIEL, SOUTH BEND, IND S. C. Brown Leghorns Our strain is famous the country over for the spleudid size, handsome color and shape, and wonderful win-ning qualities, at soch important shows as - Madi-son Square Gardeo, Chicago, Kaosas City aod many others; defeating all Eastern breeders. Seud for free Illustrated Circular "Twenty-Eight Years With S. C. Benny Leshor". Brown Leghorn' "Third, the local clubs or associa-Williams Bros. & Brace, Fullerton, Calif OAK GROVE POULTRY FARM S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Stock and eggs for sale, also have some fine birds for sale. Write us for mating list, also our winners. OAK GROVE POULTRY FARM, Surfus & Stage, Props., KIMMEL, IND. "WATCH THE SUNLIGHT GLISTEN ON THOSE CRIMSON BACKS" THE CRIMSON STRAIN S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS 500 Exhibition birds now ready. Guaranteed winners. Birds sent C. O. D. on approval by remitting ½ amount of order. Any number of birds will be sent to select from. Exhibition birds \$3.00 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Utility birds \$1.50 and \$2.00. P. O. VERONA. GREENWAY, N. Y. The Best S.C. White Leghorns in America Will, we honestly believe, be hatched from We entered in 23 classes in four shows this

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tions which should constitute the

federation should strive to interest

advantage of such information and more help from this federation and state at large. I cannot lay too much emphasis on the value of the poultry exhibition as a factor in developing the industry. The local clubs should each hold a show and after they have held them the state federation should hold a state show at which the winners in all classes at the local shows should be allowed to compete.

"This should be the great poultry event of the year and winners at this should receive Massachusetts State prizes, preferably in suitably inscribed trophies which should have a value to the owner far beyond any money consideration. No doubt the state should conduct some egg laying contests in connection with the agricultural college as these contests are valuable and certainly go a long ways toward establishing the value of a strain of birds as egg layers. Thus should Massachusetts strive to help those of her citizens who improve her agriculture and the poultry industry is certainly one of the important parts of agriculture".

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

The formal address of welcome was extended to those present by President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the college. He assured them of the interest of the college and its trustees in this particular phase of agriculture. He called attention to the three divisions of the college, the fundamental work of the experiment station in finding out facts which can be brought to the people of the state, the four year course of college itself where young men are trained for practical agriculture and leader-

ship in country communities, and the extension service which is reaching out from the college in an effort to teach the farmer upon his farm and the poultryman upon his plant. He made two very pertinent suggestions. The first one was that the poultrymen of the state can exercise a tremendous influence in the building of a larger poultry industry in the state, while individuals are at present endeavoring to do this much more can be done in a united way through association. The college as a representative of the state must look at the proposition from the broadest possible viewpoint. This must be from the standpoint of the consumer as well as that of the producer. Industry will go where it can be fed the cheapest and there is a great field in Massachusetts to feed the various industries cheaper than it is now being done. The second point which he brought out was the fact that it is high time for poultrymen to take up co-operative buying and While the old individualisselling. tic methods were probably the best at hand in older days, industrial conditions of the present day, however. demand that farmers get together as other forms of industry have done. If our Massachusetts and New England farmers will do this, President Butterfield predicted a tremendous gain in the industry during the next ten or fifteen years.

The response to the address of welcome was given by W. B. Ather-ton, Secretary of the Boston Poultry show, who said: "There are acres and acres of land in Massachusetts that might be made into profitable poultry farms. This must be done by

education the same as in any other business. One cannot take a flock of hens and a few bags of grain and reap a rich harvest without any knowledge of the poultry business. Education should begin in the legislature. Educate our lawmakers up to the fact that this state can and should produce thousands of dollars' worth more of poultry and eggs than is being produced at the present time and that in order to do this the college should have an adequate appropriation for its poultry depart-ment to educate the people who desire to engage in that line of business. Whatever showing the college has made is proof that the public is in-terested. The facilities now, how-ever, are not adequate for the de-mands made upon them. There should be more land available for the raising of poultry. The Maine Col-lege has 25 acres, New York about 90 acres, New Jersey about 25 acres, Connecticut a very large farm, but here is about 7 or 8 acres available. The New Jersey poultry department has received an increase this year of \$12,000. Can Massachusetts afford to have a smaller state lead her in this work? Mr. President, the poul-trymen of the state appreciate what the department is doing for them and

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want it to have sufficient money to develop as it should".

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A POULTRY PROJECT FOR A SMALL FARM

A feature of the convention was the illustrated talk by Professor J. C. Graham of the Massachusetts Agricultural College upon "Planning a poultry project for a small farm". One of the illustrations (see page 791) shows the project as it was graphically laid out in a 27-foot square at the poultry plant. It is impossible to give all the facts and figures as shown by the charts, tables and maps, but an idea of the value of this talk is given in the following:

In planning such a project one should keep in mind that poultry keeping is becoming one of our most important specialized lines of agricul-As a natural growth in the ture. specialization of poultry, the smaller breeds and the larger breeds have their places fixed. No one should think of booting. Lockerne for the think of keeping Leghorns for the purpose of raising soft roasters for the Boston markets, for example, so the Mediterranean breeds are being kept more for egg production and the larger breeds are being used on the meat farms. One who understands our business world knows that any particular man is not fitted to do any or all kinds of work. We have what are known as men of mass and men of detail. Then we have a combination of these two. Now a man of mass will not make a good poultryman. Neither will a man of detail only make a successful poultry farmer, but it needs a happy combination of these two types of men. There are many men in the state who have begun poultry work without very much knowledge or skill along the particular line they were working, but it usually takes a number of years for such a man to get on a firm foundation with his work. It is better for him to be prepared both in knowledge and skill, and our agricultural colleges and experiment stations throughout the land are working out problems and furnishing an immense amount of valuable literature for the beginner. After one has decided upon the line of poultry work that he intends to carry on, he should then plan his equipment. The work that I shall bring before you today is a 10 acre poultry farm, semi-intensive and not very highly specialized. On such a farm if it is complete, where we have all departments, such as incubation, brooding and growing, laving and breeding, we need to have the equipment quite complete. We need a long laying house or its equivalent, that is, several colony houses. We present to-day a long laying house capable of housing 500 layers. We then have facilities in the way of small breeding houses, and by the utilization of a portion of this long laying house facilities for 50 to 100 breeders. The colony brooder house and growing house we have aimed to provide for something like 1,000 chicks. The equipment for such a farm, so far as the poultry side is concerned, will cost something like \$800 to \$1,200, depending upon whether a man does

his own building or whether he hires it done. Then what will such a farm net a man who thoroughly understands the business and has had its bad years as well as its good ones, and the man who embarks in the poultry business should do it with the realization that at times there will be years when he will not make the income that he would like and there may be years when he will not make anything, just as we find in any other business.

This completed the afternoon session as Mr. Lamon of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture was unable to be present.

FEEDING POULTRY

There were two lectures during the evening session. The first was by Professor Graham, a stereopticon lecture on "Poultry Feeding". It follows in part:

It is impossible to discuss intelligently the subject of feeds and feeding from both a practical and scientific point of view, without thoroughly understanding a number of important terms now in quite common use. Proteins are made up of nitrogenous portions of feeds. They are the body builders, used in making the lean meat, eggs, hair, nerves, tendons, etc. Carbohydrates are the starches and sugars particularly. These are used for energy and heat. A hen may eat a large amount of carbohydrates in 24 hours and yet at the end of that time, if she were killed and her

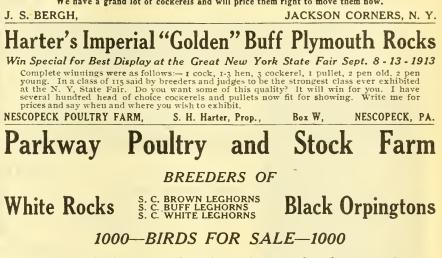
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flesh analyzed, we would find not more than one per cent. of carbohydrates in her body, although her food had been composed largely of these materials. It shows how completely these are changed into other things. Fats are the oily portions of food, they are also used in the body for heat and energy. The important thing about them is that they are worth for that purpose two and onefourth times as much as the same weight of carbohydrates. A balanced ration is one in which the amounts of protein, carbohydrates, fats and ash are in such proportion that when they are eaten by the hen there will be no waste of any of these components. The process of digestion is somewhat as follows: The food is swallowed by the hen and remains in the crop for a time to be softened. It then passes into the stomach, where it is mixed with gastric juice which acts upon certain portions of the food. From here it passes into the gizzard where it is ground and thoroughly mixed with the gastric juice already mentioned. It then leaves the gizzard by way of the intestines, where it is mixed with bile from the liver and pancreatic juice from the pancrea. These are very from the pancrea. powerful digestive juices and most of the food is accordingly digested in the duodenum, or the first tweive to eighteen inches of the intestines, but there is also an intestinal juice secreted by the lining of the intestines that acts upon the undigested portions of the food and completes digestion. It appears from these var-

ious studies, that while the hen can handle carbohydrates in our common grains very well, the proteins and fats in them are digested only fairly well; and that while she can digest the protein in our animal products very well indeed, she is unable to digest very much fiber. Therefore, ia feeding, we should be careful not 10 overload our mashes, or rations, with so much of this fiber-laden material that the hen's digestive powers will be overtaxed. Ground grains or mashes are more quickly digested than the whole grains. This fact has considerable bearing upon the pro-portion of a scratch feed and mash to be fed to hens we wish to force. A forcing ration should consist of at least half ground grains by weight. If we want to make our ration still more forcing we should cause our hens to eat a still greater portion of the ground grains. Our method of feeding layers at the college is as follows: The dry mash is kept before the hens at all times. From 3:30 to 5 P. M., depending upon the time of the year, they are given scratch feed in the litter, about 50 per cent. more than they will eat at once, so that they will have some left to work on in the morning while the attendants are watering and doing some of the other chores about the plant. In the work permits, they are fed more of the scratch feed and this is all the feeding that is done under the dry mash system. But since, as a rule, we wish to force our layers to the highest possible egg production, we

also feed a wet mash once a day, about 2 P. M., which is a convenient time because it works in very well with the other duties of the attendant. The same formula is used for the wet mash as for the dry, but when we have no mangels, turnips, beets or cabbage we use cut alfalfa in the mash, making it compose about one-third of the bulk. Green or succulent food is given every day or every other day, in the form of cabbages, beets, mangels, turnips o carrots, which as a rule are split open and laid on the floor or in a trough for the hens to pick, though vegetables like carrots are usually run through a feed cutter and cut fine. Grit, oyster shell and water are kept before the hens constantly. Potassium permanganate, enough to give a good red color, is placed in the drinking water, especially in the fall, when the weather is very changeable, and the hens and pullets are apt to take cold. It is a disinfectant, not a medicine, and a teaspoon level full is sufficient for 12 or 13 gallons of water.

Following the lecture by Professor Graham, the meeting was given over to a session of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Poultry Assn. President Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms, presided and presented the first talk. He spoke upon the subject "The use of the Standard-bred Bird in Improving the Poultry Industry in Massachusetts'

The last talk of the evening was by Dr. Raymond Pearl, biologist at



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the Experiment Station, Orono, Maine. He spoke on the use of Standard-bred poultry as a means of improving the poultry industry Among other things he said: "When I was asked to give this talk it was suggested that the subject bear some relation to the standard-bred poultry industry of Massachusetts. I was extremely glad of this suggestion because have long felt that the Experiment Stations are doing too little of direct practical interest and usefulness to the fancier. The standardbred or 'fancy' bird of the industry represents its backbone and the foundation on which all the rest depends. Without the fancier there could be no permanent poultry industry because it is he who furnishes the fundamental supply of stock with which the utility man must work. I shall try to tell something of the work which we are doing at the Maine Station which may be of interest and value to the fancier". He then gave a brief sample and direct explanation of Mendel's laws of inheritance and pointed out specific examples in which these laws help the fancier to interpret his results and to acquire the end which he has in view. He showed that these laws give a new conception of what "pure bred" means. It is no longer correct to speak of pure bred fowl, we must specify the particular character to which reference is made. A fowl may be pure bred with reference to its comb but mongrel with reference to its feather. As an example he gave an account of an investigation to find out how the color and pattern of an individual feather was determined and showed that the fancier's practice of pulling out badly colored feathers before showing the bird was scientifically justified in a manner which had hitherto been suspected. He further showed that by the application of the same principles of heredity it was possible to combine the high laying qualities in a certain strain of poultry with the strictly fancy characteristics, showing that on scientific grounds there is no impractability whatever between the fancy and the utility. In speaking of inbreeding he showed that the common belief of the supposed of this practice was entirely without foundation in actual fact, but on the contrary inbreeding offers the breeder the one hope of premanently improving a strain of poultry.

POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

The last session of the convention was Friday morning and opened with a lecture on "Poultry House Construction", by Professor H. R. Lewis of the New Jersey Agricultural College. He said:

In this discussion I shall suggest ten principles which are necessary to follow and adhere to if success is to be assured.

First—The poultryman must adopt a system of poultry keeping which is best suited to his conditions. On cheap priced land, extensive poultry farming can be followed. On the other hand where land is high and but a small area available an extensive community system must be used. Second—After the system of poultry keeping 1s decided upon, the next essential problem is the location of the houses themselves. Sloping ground is best, southern slopes being preferred. The houses should be placed not on the top of the hill nor in the bottom of the valley. The former is bleak in winter, the latter damp and cold.

Third—The design must provide plenty of sunlight. Sunlight is one of the best known germ destroyers. It aids in making the houses more congenial and healthy.

Fourth—Insure an abundance of fresh air. Adequate ventilation is very desirable, especially where a large number of birds are confined in a small area. Ventilation also materially aids in keeping the houses dry and keeping the houses cool in summer.

Fifth—Adequate provision should be made against the presence of moisture. Three types of moisture may appear in the poultry house, condensation, soil moisture and spring freshets. The most common and dangerous type is termed condensation moisture.

Sixth—When birds are in close confinement as they must be the greater part of the winter, care



IVES' LANGSHANS OF A GOOD STRAIN"





Will they grow into birds that I can feel proud of and that will lay Winter Eggs in quantities, or win the blue ribbons for me, or will they be just scrubs, that's the question before everyone who buys day-old chicks. It is not the first price that counts, but will they be right at maturity?

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Will mature into long backed, well made birdspure white in color, that will be the secret of "Winter Eggs". Every utility breeder is descended from known good layers that have been bred that way.

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Will mature into blue ribbon winners. Every exhibition pen is made up of birds with good combs, of good type and chalk white in color, possessing blood lines of generations of Fishel blue ribbon winners. Our birds were among the principal winners at the Indiana Fanciers' Show, Indianapolis, 1912.

R. C. CALDWELL.

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One of the finest ever issued by any breeder. It tells just how "Baby Chicks of Quality" are produced and describes every grade of stock that we have to sell with prices. A copy is ready for you.

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no only arranges for the man who orders in advance but for the one in a hurry. Thousands of eggs are setting which will make possible DELIVERY OF ANY NUMBER ON SHORT NOTICE.

LYNDON, Ross Co., CHIO

should be used not to unduly crowd them.

Seventh—The houses should protect the birds from cold, yet should not keep them too hot. It is a known factor that birds will stand a very cold temperature, providing the atmosphere is dry and well ventilated.

Eighth—A design of the house should guard against rats and hiding places for vermin. Rats will do great damage in the loss from food which they consume and from young pullets and chicks which they kill. Concrete foundations and floors are the only sure way of guarding against them.

Ninth—Convenience in attending the flock should not be lost sight of. Houses suitably located and containing well planned and suitable labor saving devices should be the rule.

Tenth and lastly—Economy in construction should ever be foremost in the mind of the poultryman. Large amounts of money can be foolishly spent in extensive buildings which after completion do not meet the needs of the birds. A shed roof house from 14 to 20 feet in depth, single boarded throughout with the exception of the back wall, with the perches, nests and dropping boards suitably located is, in a few words, the most efficient and economical construction.

SELECTING 10 BEST PULLETS

The second talk of the morning was an informal discussion by "Honest Dan" Lambert, upon the subject "How to Select the 10 Best Pullets from a flock of 100". He spoke of a few general points in regard to selection. The most empha-sis he laid upon vigor and vitality As signs of vigor he spoke of the way a bird stands, which should be erect and with feet well apart, tail should be held well up and not drooping. The comb should be a good bright red and nostrils clean with no discharge, the eye should be bright and fiery, the feet should be large and well formed, shrunken feet denote a weak constitution, the crop should be well filled as this denotes activity in procuring food and ability to cope with other members of the flock. His second point was size. It is not so much whether a bird is large, medium or small, but rather whether the bird approaches closely to the adopted standard of the breed in question. In regard to type he called attention to the three divisions, the egg type, meat type and the general purpose type. While shape goes far toward constituting type, color and general appearance, also have a lot to do in determining this point. Color, however, is very largely a matter of individual perference. As breeding birds he showed why hens are to be preferred to pullets. This is due to two main reasons, first that one has had an opportunity to ascertain the ability of the bird as an egg producer when she was a pullet, and second that the bird stores up a great deal of vitality during the moulting period which aids in the production of eggs which will produce vigorous chickens. He showed how "disquali-fications" more than anything else help to keep the breed separate as

each different fault indicates that the bird has some foreign blood in its veins. He spoke of how easy it is to see defects in a bird simply because we have to become used to looking for defects rather than for good points. As to the method of selecting the 10 best pullets he advised selecting first the 20 best ones in the 100 and then from the 20 begin to select the poorest ones until there are 10 left.

The rest of the forenoon was given over to demonstrations, the first of these being the roasting of a two year old fowl in a fireless cooker, by Professor Laura Comstock of the Extension Service of the College. The fowl was prepared the day before in the usual manner for roasting, filled with stuffing, parboiled for 15 minutes, greased with butter, placed in the aluminum utensil and put on the heated soapstone with the other

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Prominent winners east and west. Great summer sale now on. Write today. GUY DAILY, Box G. JEFFERSONVILLE, IND

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

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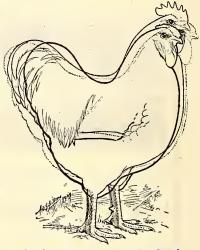
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POLEY BUFF ROCKS 300 Breeders at reduced prices for sale. Get catalogue and price list of same. JOHN W. POLEY, Box W, LINFIELD, PA

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THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BARRED, WHITE, BUFF, SILVER PENCILED PARTRIDGE, COLUMBIAN



A TEXT BOOK of reliable and authoritative information on America's oldest and most popular variety. Explains standard requirements and tells how to select the breeders and mate for best results. A book for the amateur or professional breeder.

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Profusely illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling and I. W.

specimen Illustraton, much reduced. Burgess. Three full page illustrations of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks in colors. Besides the many halftone reproductions of noted winners and plates of feathers taken from living models Artist Schilling has prepared a series of sketches that bring out every point of the Plymouth Rock in detail.

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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

above it, the soapstone being heated for fifteen minutes on a gas range with the flame about three-quarters The fowl roasted for three high. hours and came out nicely browned.

A number of other demonstrations were given at the poultry plant. H. D. Smith of Rockland, Mass., one of the leading poultrymen in the state, gave a demonstration in caponizing. Demonstrations of killing, picking and dressing were conducted by Mr. Kelley, foreman of the college plant, and Dr. W. D. Goodale illustrated the method of making post mortem ex-amination of a fowl. This completed the second annual poultry convention and assures the permanent success of the event, the largest event of its kind in the country.

-0-OWEN FARMS READINESS

OWEN FARMS READINESS The above phrase is found in the page in this issue and is meant to onvey more than you will grasp at its thought. "Owen Farms Readiness" means just this and nothing more, that is thought. "Owen Farms Readiness" we is breeder or exhibition bird, young or old. In addition they will be in the bird you just the bird you require, or old. In addition for either service corres of breeders in all sections of the meanness" and they have become firm treadiness" and they have become firm the blues at your local or some ther show, and you are not sure that your best bird is quite good enough, when you want. They have the bird waiting for you. When writing them they and address 115 William and the sure that the they are they and address the will bird waiting for you. When writing the they are they and address the will bird waiting for you. When writing the they are they and address the will bird waiting for you. When writing the they are they are they and the bird waiting for you. When writing they are they are they are the bird waiting for you. When writing they are they are they are they are they are the sure that you want. They have the bird waiting for you. When writing they are the are they are the they are the they are they are they are the they are they

MARTZ BUFF ORPINGTONS

A. E. Martz & Son, the Buff Orpington specialists of Arcadia, Ind., announce that they are ready to furnish quality birds to win at the fall fairs. They have cockerels and pullets up to stand-ard weight and old birds in full feather and ready for exhibition. Martz Buffs have a reputation for winning and as we are informed that they were never better than this year they will undoubtedly be very much in evidence when the smoke of the battle rolls away.

The Martz catalogue, a beautiful and expensive creation, is free for the ask-ing. If you have not had your copy you better ask for it today. Better mention A. P. W. when writing.

FISKE'S WHITE LEGHORNS

FISKE'S WHITE LEGHORNS H. J. Fiske, 891 B. Westfield St., Springfield, W. Mass., makes an inter-esting announcement in his change of copy in this issue. The exhibition qualities of the Fiske Leghorns are well known and the demand for birds for exhibition purposes is always great-er than the supply. Mr. Fiske has raised a larger number than usual this year and urges those who contemplate the purchase of show specimens to place their orders early if they would avoid disappointment. By referring to the index Mr. Fiske's advertising can be located, look it up and read his message to all who desire to purchase winners for the coming shows.

RED POULTRY YARDS

Chas. H. Ziegenfus, Prop. of Red Poultry Yards, Box W, Bethlehem, Pa., has some interesting news for everyone desiring to procure a few show birds either old or young. He has several old birds nearly through the mout. among them some males that have won at eastern shows. Owing to circum-stances, over which he has no control, these birds must be sacrificed. If inter-ested in Rhode Island Reds you better write today before some one else snaps these bargains up.

MATING AND BREEDING CORNISH FOWL

By W. J. Caines, South Richmond, Va. (Continued from page 797)

most beautiful fowl in the world and that he would give up his reds and breed Cornish if it were not necessary to send to England so often for new blood, which was so expensive. tried hard to convince him that this was unnecessary, but he cited me the fact that about all the biggest breeders of Cornish in the United States were sending several hundred dollars to England every season. Now boys, for heaven's sake, stop this foolishness and let us show the world that England is not the only place where Cornish can be raised right.

FERRIS WINS

FERRIS WINS Geo. E. Ferris, 908 North Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., the S. C. White Leghorn specialist, advises that on ten entries at the North Dakota State Fair held at Fargo, N. D., July 20-25, he won first and third cock, first and second cockerel; first and third hen; first, second and third pullet. This is surely a fine record and indicates that Mr, Ferris has the quality in both old and young birds. No doubt he would be pleased to fit out a string of winners for A. P. W. readers who are desirous of capturing a few of the blues at the coming shows. coming shows.

BYERS' ORPINGTONS

For fifteen years, C. S. Byers, Hazel-rigg, Ind., has been breeding Orpingtons and all this time by persistent effort has endeavored to keep just a little in advance of the times. Or as he puts it; "to meet the demands of tomorrow instead of yesterday". He believes that



At the Rochester Industrial, September 15-20, 1913. The A. B. C. Strain of S. C. Buff Leghorns prove themselves invincible. In a splendid class they win under Judge Bean: Cocks, 1-2; Hens, 1-2; Cockerels, 1-2; Pullets, 1-2; Pens, 1-2. \$10.00 in gold for best display in competition with all varieties in the Mediterranean class. Judges and breeders agreed that never had such a string of Buff Leghorns been shown by any other breeder. Showing the wonderful uniformity of type and color through my flock. 100 cockerels and pullets ready to go in the show room now. Free,-Illustrated Catalogue and price list.

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he can now furnish a higher grade of stock than ever before in each of his three varieties, viz: Buffs, Blacks and Whites and is desirous of hearing from all readers interested in either variety. His announcement will be found on page 800. Look it up and write him for further particulars.

Crockford's Real Indian Runners

The big winners at this season's shows.

Wray Wyandottes Win

SILVER, GOLDEN, WHITE, PARTRIDGE Wray Bros., Box 1942, London, Can.

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For High BARRED ROCKS at Moderate Quality My birds will be mated January 1st and after January 1oth I will have eggs for hatching.

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Is adjustable—Has raised figures 12 for 15c. 25-25c. 50-40c. 100-65c. CHAS.L.STILES 232-M N. 3rd St. COLUMBUS, 0H10

Fertility Guaranteed. Loring (large egg) Strain. Circular free J. S. McBRIDE, BEVERLY, O

CROCKFORD.

EGGS For Hatching.

Write C. H. BOSCHEN,

FACTS FOR POULTRY RAISERS

EXTRACTS FROM BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-TURE. PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, CANADA

Summarizing the observations of its experts, the department of agriculture of the province of Alberta in its latest bulletin, issued in Edmonton, dealing with poultry raising on the farm and how to get the maximum egg production, says:

Select a pen of the best year-old birds to get eggs for hatching.

Keep all other male birds from the pen and mate the birds with a good male.

Feed carefully and liberally a variety of feeds, including green feed, to all poultry, old and young.

Feed old birds and sell them off in June.

Fatten and sell all young cockerels and undesirable birds early in the fall.

Feed pullets liberally for winter egg production.

Winter quarters need not be expensive, but the house should be roomy, well ventilated, without roomy, draught or moisture and with plenty of sunshine.

"The choosing of a breed of poul-try is a matter that should receive careful consideration", the bulletin says. "Certain breeds of fowl are adapted to certain conditions and are suitable for certain markets. It is not possible here to discuss the merits of different breeds, but sufficient to say that, generally speaking, some of the dual purpose breeds give best results under ordinary farm conditions. Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, if selected for constitution, early maturity, length and depth of body, can be fed so that they will lay well, and when fattened they will make good table birds.

"The housing need not be expensive. If the hen is worth \$1.50, and if there is an overhead charge of from \$3 to \$5 in expensive equipment and building, it is impossible for her to pay interest on the investment, depreciation charges, cost of feed and labor, and to make a profit as well. What is necessary in housing is a building allowing each bird five square feet of floor space, 10 inches of space on the roosts, good ventilation without draughts, and all the sunlight possible. Where temperatures run as low as they do in this country it is necessary to have extra protection for birds during the coldest winter nights. A cotton curtain that will roll down in front of the roosts will afford this protection.

"The house should face the south, and need not be more than seven and a half feet high in front, and five feet at the rear. The windows may be about 14 inches deep, and so arranged as to allow the sun's rays to reach the back wall. An earth floor is quite satisfactory, provided it is raised 6 inches higher than the sur-rounding ground. This filling should be dry, so that the birds may dust themselves during the winter. If frozen or wet ground is used in filling there will be more or less dampness as it thaws out, and as a result there will be trouble with colds and roup. If a quantity of sand and fine gravel is mixed with the ground used to raise the floor, the birds can obtain grit from this during the winter, and it will also help to keep the floor

dry. "Cut straw and cut green sheaves make a desirable litter, as the fowl will get 'a considerable quantity of green food from the leaves. In order to keep the litter fresh and dry it will be found necessary to change it every two or three days. The house should be fitted up with a shelf, about 1 inches high, on which hoppers of some kind are placed; one hopper to contain wheat and bran, another to contain two parts of oat chop, two parts of shorts, and one part of barley chop. This gives the birds an opportunity to select a variety of feed, and also gives bulk to the ration. The drinking trough may be placed on this shelf, also another

SINGLE and ROSE COMB REDS Eggs for hatching or day old chicks from an established strain with an established record. Write to-day for circular. RED POULTRY YARDS, Box W, BETHELEM, PA. Silver Penciled Wyandottes For Choice Stock Write HORACE HAVEMEYER, STAMFORD, CONN. DUTTON'S R. and S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS I will have 300 Reds to sell next December and January, bred from my New York and Buffalo-winners, the finest lot I ever raised. NEWFANE, N. Y E. M. DUTTON, STILLWAGEN'S SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS Eggs now half price. Breeding males and females at bargain prices. Write

Frederic H. Stillwagen, 38 So. 7th St., Allentown, Pa.

TheBest Oat Sprouter on the Market \$6 All Metal. No Lamps.

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LLENROC REDS **GREAT SUMMER SALE** . We must sacrifice a large number of breeders to make room for our 800 hen hatched chicks. \$20 trios \$15 - \$50 pens \$25. Individual birds, cocks, cockerels; hens and pullets at half price. Eventually "Lenroc Reds" Why not now. All stock farm raised. Write teday. HOUCK & ALT, 87 Fuller St., BUFFALO, N. Y. The World's Best---HARVARD REDS---Rhode Island Reds

Sold on modern, progressive, co-operative plan-get out of a rut. Special sale of breeders now on. Investigate. Give us a trial. SO. BRAINTREE, MASS.

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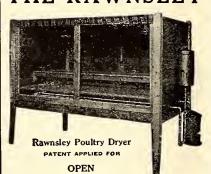
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Do you know that a Poulity Farm in the Sunny Southland near the Gulf Coast, where there are cool breezes all Summer, and no cold weather in Winter months, and where Poulity can run outdoors every day in the year is a wonderful section to produce Poulity and Eggs for Profit?

We offer Poultry and Fruit Farms all wire fenced, equipped with new Bungalow Home, Poultry Houses stocked with 500 laying hens, 2½ acres set to Orange, Fig and Pecan trees, and agree to take one-half our pay for farm in Eggs. We guarantee good markets for Poultry, Eggs and Fruit, and you can begin to make money the day you take possession. Read our Book entitled "Looking Ahead," and it will give you some interesting facts about the South-land, and the great Poultry and Fruit industry there. It's free to anyone.

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Perfectly Safe in Any Room or Cellar. Shipped Flat, Knocked Down. Set Up and Heated in 30 Minutes. Built For Any Number of Birds.

supplies you with a drying room that can be heated properly In fifteen minutes, and heat maintained at one cent per hour.

Dries from one to twenty fowls in the least possible time, according to the temperature used. No Draft, but a steady moist heat rising from heated hot water pipes located just over wet sand trays, that form the bottom of the dryer, through the wire floors under the perch. Canvas curtained front provides plenty of ventilation. Simple in operation. Perfect results.

Birds dried in the Rawnsley Dryer have the fluff and silky gloss on every feather, that cannot be obtained by any other system. No Twisted Hackle Feathers, nor brittle quills, but a perfectly clean bird fluffed to the limit, with a gloss on the plumage that attracts all judges and buyers, and indicates an expert conditioner.

The Rawnsley Dust Proof Shipping Coop has muslin inside of all slats, mechanically fastened that can be changed at will. The top has metal lock

no tools required, but cannot become detached in shipping. The bird reaching the show room or customer as clean as when started.

Write for information on above, and our line of wind and rain proof colony houses.

Our entire line is the very latest in practical poultry equipment on the market, and is now being used by some of the best known breeders in this country.

69 East Spring St., COLUMBUS, OHIO THE ADJUSTABLE COUPLER CO.,

hopper containing oyster shell or pearl grit, or in the absence of these. slaked lime.

"It is wise to obtain eggs for hatching from hens rather than pullets, as the eggs are stronger in vi-tality, and usually larger. A few weeks before the hatching season begins, it is well to select from the flock the best developed and best mark-ed hens, known to be good layers, and then to secure a good male bird to mate with them. Feed them well with a variety of feeds, including green stuff or sprouted grain, but do not force them unduly to lay. Set eggs from these hens only. The reeggs from these hens only. The re-mainder of the flock may be forced for egg production, and should not have a male bird with them, as the eggs will be in a much better market-able condition if infertile.

"When the hatching season is over it is well to fatten the hens and market them in June, when the price of dressed poultry is the highest. Thus you get rid of the older birds, and can use your space and time for the raising of the chicks. will lay the summer eggs. The pullets

"Given eggs of good size and strong vitality, the chicks should be strong, whether hatched by the hen or in an incubator. The chick when hatched should be placed on fresh ground, and given plenty of feed, including green stuff, grit and water. It is a good practice to smear the head, soon after hatching, with lard in which a few drops of coal oil have been mixed, in order to guard against head lice. This can be done once a week, until the chicks are about a month old. If the wings are growing too rapidly, it is wise to cut them back with a pair of scissors. Keep the chicks growing, and give as much room to range as possible. Bran fed dry from a hopper is one of the best foods for growing chicks.

"In the fall, as early as possible, prepare the winter quarters for the birds. Make three pens, one for the year-old hens, one for the pullets, and a third for the cockerels and birds that are to be disposed of. The cockerels and any pullets or hens that are off color, or weak in constitution, can be fattened and sold. The pullets must be fed liberally to produce winter eggs, while the hens may be fed more sparingly in the fall and early winter, so that they will be in good shape to produce eggs of strong vitality for hatching purposes.

"Pullets, if fed properly, will give returns in winter, with eggs at the price fresh winter eggs are bringing. It is quite possible to get eight dozen per bird between November 1 and March 1, and with eggs at 40 cents a dozen, a pullet properly fed and cared for should bring in between \$2 and \$3 before she is one year old".

-0-NATIONAL WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB

The National White Wyandotte Club is without question one of the largest poultry specialty clubs in the country. At our last annual meeting, held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where there was a large and enthusiastic attendance, the following officers were elected: President, L. J. Damberger, Stewarts-ville, Indiana; vice-president, W. R.

Graves, Roselle, Illinois; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Gies, Delmar, N. Y. Executive Committee: A. J. Smith, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; F. B. Williams, Naugatuck, Conn.; E. E. Mack, Thomas-ville, Georgia; J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass.; J. S. Martin, Port Dover, Op-tario. The National White Wyandotte Club secretary-

National White Wyandotte

The National White Wyandotte Club will offer a set of 5 handsome ribbons at every show in the United States and Canada desiring same, these ribbons to be competed for by club members only. Show secretaries should write at once for ribbons. The club will also offer \$100.00 special money to be competed for by club members at its next annual meet-ing, and will offer \$50.00 at each of four different shows in different parts of the country. Handsome silver cups will also be offered in each state where there are ten or more members, and this means practically all the states. The 1914 year book is now ready to

this means practically all the states. The 1914 year book is now ready to mail. The club is making very rapid strides and has members in forty-four states, in Canada and Cuba. The Year Book contains eighty-four pages, is printed on the best paper to show the illustrations and the text, and has many items of interest that will prove helpful to every White Wyandotte breeder. The Year Book will be sent free to all White Wyandotte breeders who will apply to the Secretary-Treas-urer for a copy of the same. Membership in the National White

Membership in the National White Wyandotte Club costs but \$1.00 a year, and breeders remitting this amount will receive a paid-up membership to Oc-tober 1st, 1915. I will be glad to furnish further information, or appli-cation blanks. A. G. Gies, Sec.-Treas., Delmar, N. Y.

* * * A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Earn a dollar by sending your order for magazines to us * * *

W. J. Caines, Box 64, Richmond, Va. SPECIALTY JUDGE All varieties of CORNISH and GAMES.

Correspondence Solicited.

ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES Are bred for merit. Sold on honor. They w they lay. Trap-nest used 365 days in the year. A trial convinces. win:

J. HARRY WOLSIEFFER, R.F.D. No. 5, VINELAND, N.J.

Huston's 'Ideal' Barred Plymouth Rocks are priving their ability to win at Poultry Shuws all over this braad land. Look up their new records made this year at Hagerstown, Md., Allentuwn, Pa., Williamsport, Pa., and Harrisburg, Pa. 1 can sell yon breeding cockerels at \$3 to \$10, females at \$2 to \$5. Write me. JAMES T. HUSTON, Box L. WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

HOWLAND'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

Win at Madison Square Garden, 1911-12-13. Eggs from 4 choicest pens \$5.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed

STUART A. HOWLAND, GRANVILLE, N. Y. ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS First Prize Winners at Easton, Allentown, Bethlebem and Nazaretb. None better, Some chnice cockerels and pullets tbat can win, very reasonable. Eggs for batching from pens cnntaining winners \$3 per setting. FEHR & STROHL, R. R. Nn. 3, EASTON, PA.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS--ENGLISH PENCILED

At Buffaln International Sbnw, 1914, 1 won three 1st and one 2nd nn four entries. A few chnice breeders and young trakes for sale. Catalogue free. Sidney A. Woodcock, Box 52, Fredonia, N. Y.

FOR SALE Ny breeders of Silver Duck-wings; S. C. Buff Leghorns; Silver Penciled Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Some show birds also. Write at once to 'Sec-Treas. National S. C. Buff Leghorn Clab) THOS. PEER, CALDWELL, N. J.

Pratt's Boston Winners White Rucks Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and the Great Brockton Fair, Large, vigorons cockerels fnr sele, guarantee autisfactinn or no sale. Send for mating list C. W. PRATT, NORTH ABINGTON, MASS



WAYNE POULTRY FARM, F. W. Christie, Prop., Box 67, STONY POINT, N.Y.

ADVICE FOR THE BEGINNER

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR THOSE ABOUT TO TRY POULTRY RAISING

By Theo. Poole, Dewitt, N. Y.

There are few articles in the poultry press to discourage the beginner in poultry raising. On the other hand there are very many articles tending to make the beginner believe that poultry culture is easy and something quickly learned.

From my own experience, I know that this is far from true and that hard work, combined with a close study of the birds is essential to even the slightest success.

To those who are just beginning, I would say, "Go slow". Start this year with a few. If your money is limited, as it is with most of us, build a small open front house, of some well known plan, but of the plainest construction. Do not let plainest construction. Do not let any one make you believe that the hens will lay better in nice finely painted house than in a plain tight one. The hens won't know the difference and your pocketbook will. Then buy a pen or even a trio, of the best birds that you can possibly afford, of the variety you have de-cided suits you best. You will note I say variety, and by that I mean stick to one variety only. It matters not what breed or variety you choose, so long as that one pleases you, but stick to one variety. Then too, don't decide next spring that some newer variety is the one and change. You haven't given the first ones a fair trial inside of two years time.

I heard only recently of a party, who without any previous experience in poultry keeping bought a small farm and moved from the city. He stocked it with several hundred hens, bought and installed a mammoth incubator and then was ready to get rich this spring or at least by next. The inevitable happened and this man, discouraged by heavy losses, has now sold all his stock and declared there is no money in poultry keeping.

When you start, it is advisable for many reasons to pick out a popular variety, like Leghorns or Rocks. You will then be able to buy new blood from more sources and also be able to dispose of your surplus stock to much better advantage.

By sticking to one variety you can save much time and labor in feeding, watering, etc., and you will never have to worry lest you have forgotten to close the gate between two pens some night, with perhaps a chance of ruining some good male and the season's hatching.

With a trio or pen to start with, you watch each individual bird, and can hatch all the chicks in one season that a beginner can properly take care of. You will then have time to note many things that will be of use later and if you have trouble, your loss will be comparatively small, and you can learn by the experience without being being discouraged by the large losses.

One can not refrain from giving

personal experiences entirely. In April of this year I placed 110 chicks of my own stock under the International hover and have at this writing, August 10, just 104 of these birds on the farm. Now I could not have done this a few years ago and had I attempted it, would probably have lost a large number and been much discouraged in consequence. One can learn many things from others and from reading, but likewise much comes only from experience. So I say to the beginner, 'Start well, work hard and go slow".

CORRECTION

In calling attention in the August issue of the success of Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., in hatching and raising an unusually large number of high quality birds this season, we erroneously stated that among the lot were includ-ed both rose and single combs of the Sensation and Red Prince Strains. We wish to correct this statement as Mr. Tompkins' Reds are an original strain and neither of the above lines are in any connection with his strain.

any connection with his strain. Mr. Tompkins, as was meant convey, is in a position to supply winners for the early shows and assures us that he was never in a better position to fill orders for high grade stock. He will be pleased to hear from all those in-terested in better reds and gives the assurance that he can help those who are desirous of winning the coveted blue ribbons. Write him today, plainly stating your wants and let him explain how well he can meet your demands.

MRS. ANDREW BROOKS.

PRUYN'S

JOHN W. PRUYN,

A. F. TILTON.

TON'S



* * Saves you dollars-Our Club-

THE INHERITANCE OF COLOR

One of the most vexing problems of the poultry fancier is to obtain the desired color in his birds and then to be able to maintain it when it is once secured. The average breeder finds his greatest difficulty in the uncertainty of results, nor can he expect to get certain, definite results until he understands the laws which govern the inheritance of the colors with which he is working. In recent years considerable has been learned of the inheritance of color in fowls, but comparatively little has been published on pigeons. The Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station has, however, recently issued a bulletin which deals with this subject. It is the first of a series of "Studies on Inheritance in Pigeons" and is entitled "I. Hereditary Relations of the Principal Colors." The author is Dr. Leon J. Cole, at present at the University of Wisconsin.

The results reported in this bulletin are the outcome of researches begun in 1907, and are concerned with what the pigeon fancier some-times calls the "primary colors" of pigeons. These are red, black, yellow, dun, blue, silver and white. As a matter of fact there are only two pigments concerned in the production of these colors, viz.: red (or, more strictly, brown) and black; the other colors are due to modifications of the conditions of pigmentation. If there is a comparatively sparse amount of the red pigment, the bird presents the appearance which the fancier terms yellow. If the feathers are more intensely colored by the red pigment, the bird has the rich brown color denoted red by the fancier. Similarly, intense pigmentation with the black pigment gives a black bird, while dilute black is dun. The appearance of blue is due to a microscopic arrangement of the black pigment in small slumps in the feather structures and silver again is the dilute condition of blue, the arrangement of pigment being the same but a smaller amount being present. White plumage is due to the absence of all pigment from the feathers.

The relation of these "primary colors" has been worked out so that prediction may be made as to what color offspring will result from a particular mating, or the proper birds may be selected to produce a desired color. This statement refers only to the "primary colors" in their general sense; there are many modifications of these colors which have not yet been fully worked out. Thus there are different "shades" of black, red, etc., which are often the determining points as to whether a bird will be a winner or will be outclassed. The investigations are being continued and extended to these points, and it is hoped that ultimately definite rules may be laid down for breeding with respect to them.

Besides its interest for the pigeon fancier the results reported in this bulletin are a contribution toward the understanding of the broad sub-ject of inheritance in general. Thus in one section the well-known tendency of pigeons to revert to the ancestral blue color is discussed and a simple explanation is offered on the basis of the facts presented. The inheritance of definite patterns is not included in this report, but some consideration is given to the white markings of splashed birds.

A MISSOURI LEGHORN FARM

Twenty five miles from St. Louis on the Frisco R. R. at West Kimmswick, is located the Bella Vista Farms, said to be one of the most modern Leghorn Farms in the country. All buildings are of the most approved models and are equipped with the best of labor saving devices and represent an invest-ment of \$10,000 alone. Bella Vista Farm is an exclusive

saving devices and represent an invest-ment of \$10,000 alone. Bella Vista Farm is an exclusive White Leghorn Farm and only the Young-Wyckoff strains are kept. The capacity of the farm is 3,000 birds, the majority of which are kept for the production of sterile eggs for which the demand already exceeds the sup-ply. A few of the most select are kept to supply eggs for hatching and baby chicks as the farm has a wide call for these commodities. There are 4,000 birds on the farm at the present time which is 1,000 more than the capacity, and as the season is approaching for housing all birds these surplus birds must be disposed of immediately. The number includes cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets and the prices are calculat-ed to move them quick. If interested write your wants at once. We can recommend Bella Vista Farm as a re-liable and responsible company. Ad-dress Bella Vista Farm, West Kimms-wick, Mo., and mention A. P. W.

BUCKEYE EGG DATER

To insure against substitution of your hatching eggs and as a guarantee of freshness for your market eggs you should have an egg dater. The "Buck-eye" is made especially for the pur-pose and is described in another column. Look it up, the index will locate it.

* * * The good points of all varieties of Leghorns are described in our latest breed book "The Leghorns." Procure a copy by sending us one dollar * * *

Armer's Buff Rocks Have been winners this Fall and At Madison Square Garden, Dec. 26tb to 31st, 1913 1st and 3rd cock, 1st and 4tb ben, 1st and 4tb pullet, 3rd Pen. Write for mating list. FRED ARMER, BALLSTON SPA. N. Y.



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES Palace Winners 1913. Splendid exhibition and breeding birds for sale. Hatching Eggs. Circular Free. NORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS, HICKSVILLE, N. Y.

HORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS,

Turner's Rose Comb Buff Leghorns Blue Ribbon winners at large shows. 3 Grand Pens. Send for mating list. Eggs and Stock. Beat R. C. Buff Leghorns in New England. Satisfaction Guaranteed. EDWARD J. TURNER, Box E, SPRINGVALE, ME.







Smith's Single Comb Black Minorcas

My wonderful record of all 5 first prizes in a quality class at Boston, Jan. 12-17, 1914 proves conclusively that I have the quality flock of America. Better prepare for next season by securing some of this winning blood-Several choice cockerels for sale. Send for descriptive catalogue,

Wm. A. Smith, Box 536-W Metuchen, N.J.

VIERHELLERS' SUNBURST STRAIN --- BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS Our young stock is ready to show. If you want to win at the early shows, we can furnish you the birds tc ~in. Write us at once. 17 Sy'vania Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA

PITTSFIELD **Eight-weeks-old and four-weeks-old chicks** at special prices

Chicks that are strong and healthy and well past the danger period. The known reputation of the Pittsfield strain, for stamina, rapid maturing and heavy egg production, insures that these chicks will be layers this winter.

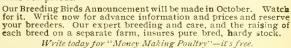
Barred Rocks White Leghorns

White Rocks **Rhode Island Reds**

Each of our four breeds is raised on a separate farm. Our prices are the same for each breed.

8-weeks-old chicks, selection guaranteed: Cockerels, 40c each; Pullets, 90c each. 4-weeks-old chicks: 25 chicks for \$10.00; 50 chicks for \$18.00; 100 chicks for \$35.00. Safe delivery guaranteed.

We are now taking orders for day-old chicks for "broilers." Write for prices.



PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS CO., 276 Main St .. SKOWHEGAN, ME.

IS THERE A POSITIVE EGG TYPE?

EVERYTHING INDICATES THAT THERE IS AN EGG TYPE IN POULTRY THE SAME AS THERE IS A DAIRY TYPE IN CATTLE. "BUT WHAT IS THE CORRECT TYPE? THAT IS THE QUESTION. THE MISSOURI NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST REPORT FOR MONTH OF JULY

All signs sometimes fail and there are exceptions to all rules, but we are of the opinion that there is a definite type in poultry which indicates productive-ness, the same as a good dairyman finds that certain characteristics and a certain conformation in cattle indicate the productiveness of certain individ-uals. Among other things it is gen-erally agreed that to be a good milker a cow must be healthy and vigorous, she must have a big body or plenty of capacity, and she must have a large udder and large milk veins. The more we study the productiveness in poultry the more firmly we are convinced that the same general principles apply to the productive hen. That there is an egg type in poultry and the day will come, if it is not now at hand, when we can tell in a general way the good from the bad by certain and definite characteristics. Of course in the dairy business the "Babcock test" is the final test of the quantity of butter fat, and just so with poultry, the trap nest will perhaps always be the final test. Mr. Tom Barron of Catforth, England, recently visited this place and while

Just so with politivy, the trap nest will perhaps always be the final test. Mr. Tom Barron of Catforth, England, recently visited this place and while here we had him visit seven or eight different yards and point out one or two good and bad hens in each yard. He did so and after he left we looked up the thens which he claimed were of poor type and poor producers were among the poorest layers, as verified by our records. In one case we had a White Orpington which had not layed an egg and she was in a pen with eleven other hens. The hens were driven before him and at first glance he picked out this hen which was a blank as far as production was con-cerned. The hen was in good health and to an ordinary observer looked about like any of the others. He point-ed out the good and bad in other pens without handling a single hen. The trap nest records verified his state-ments. We believe that any man with a

ed out the good and bad in other pens without handling a single hen. The trap nest records verified his state-ments. We believe that any man with a reasonable intelligence who studies year after year the question of selec-tion and breeding for egg production as Mr. Barron has done, will get a cer-tain and definite type firmly fixed in his mind, just as is true in his case and as is true with the dairyman. What is the type? That is the question. We discussed this and other questions with Mr. Barron for several days. While we will not quote his exact words, and we hope not to misquote him, yet we feel safe in saying that he believes the following to be true: An egg laying strain cannot be pro-duced by inbreeding. In order for a hen to be a good producer, she must be in good bealth and full of vigor. In his own case, he has not bred from a male for years which was not bred from hens which laid 200 eggs or over, and he recommends that method. He does not try to overdue the thing and has not bred for the 300 egg hen and over. His best record was 283 eggs in one year. He breeds for high averages instead of exceptionally high individu-als and this has been true with both pens which he has had in our egg lay-ing contests at this place. A good layer usually stands high in front and her back is not on a level or the rear higher than the front. The best producers usually have large combs, a high tail, and a prominent, large bright eye. Upon handling the birds, he finds that most of the best layers have thin, straight pelvic bones. That there is quite a distance between the points of the pelvic bones. This indi-cates capacity and lots of room for egg and digestive organs. He likes the wedge shape, rather narrow in front, but wide behind and wide between the legs. Mr. Barron agrees that the males must be from high laying hens. He

legs. Mr. Barron agrees that the males must be from high laying hens. He also advises looking well to the females and using hens which have shown they

ALFORT FOR MONTH OF JULY are able to make good records. A hen that will not lay well in winter months is discarded by him, for a hen that does not lay well in winter will not make a good record as a rule and he wishes to breed hens that lay eggs when eggs are the highest price. He uses two males in his breeding pens alternating them every five days. The males are full brothers as a rule. He gets better fer-tility, stronger chicks, and better hatches, he thinks. Broodiness will ruin an egg record of any hen. We must breed to eliminate that from our flocks as much as possible. There is a blocky, beef type in every variety which does not lay. He advises not to trap nest the entire flock, but trap nest at least a few of the most promising ones. Keep accurate records, pedigree the chicks, and results are sure to fol-low. There must be regularity in feed-ing. He believes we should feed more moistened mashes, and also believes in some cases that it pays to soak the grain. A hen, in order to make a good record, must produce quite a large number of her eggs in winter months. His experience has been that the first

pullets of a brood to begin laying make the best layers, and the first cockerels to crow usually make the best breeders for egg production. Mr. Barron's views coincide largely with our own and with the results which have been ob-tained at this Experiment Station. We have made a very careful study of these matters for several years and we had reached the same conclusions about most things, even before talking to Mr. Barron.

THE NEXT CONTEST

THE NEXT CONTEST The pens are practically all filled for the next contest, which begins Novem-ber 1st, 1914. Only a few pens are left and anyone desiring to make an entry in the 1914-15 contest should write at once for rules and regulations and an entry blank. We would be glad to have all varieties properly represented. It would be a great thing for each variety, if such was the case.

THE CONTEST REPORT FOR JULY At Missouri pen, No. 65, S. C. W. Leghorns from Marshfield, Mo., leads

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS S. C. WHILL ELECTIONIZED 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 qualities 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 select pen. Some choice breede and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN S. C. R. I. REDS One and two year old hens \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Breeding pens of 4 females and one male \$15.00 and \$25.00. Some blood lines of my Madison Square Garden winners. Order early.



834

for this month with 239 eggs and won silver cup. Three Missouri pens were among the ten highest for July, three from New Zealand, one from England, one from Australia, one from Nebraska, and one from Pennsylvania. All ten of the highest pens for this month were White Leghorns. The Rhode Island Reds from Missouri dropped from second to third place, White Wyan-dottes from Pennsylvania are in sixth place, and Barred Plymouth Rocks from Ohio advanced to ninth place. The English White Leghorns are still 245 eggs in the lead. eggs in the lead.

THE NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

The ten leading pens in this experi-ment are as follows:

Pen 0, S. C. White Leghorns, England,

Pen 0, S. C. White Legactine 1772 eggs. Pen 47, S. C. Reds, Missouri, 1523 eggs. Pen 18, White Wyandottes, Pennsyl-vania, 1439 eggs. Pen 9, S. C. White Leghorns, Penn-sylvania, 1427 eggs. Pen 24, White Wyandottes, England, 1256 eggs.

sylvania, 1427 eggs.
Pen 24, White Wyandottes, England, 1356 eggs.
Pen 59, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Ohio, 1342 eggs.
Pen 53, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Illinois, 1341 eggs.
Pen 51, White Plymouth Rocks, Arkansas, 1338 eggs.
Pen 44, S. C. Black Minorcas, Missouri, 1311 eggs.
Pen 48, S. C. Black Minorcas, Missouri, 1317 eggs.

1317 eggs. The highest hens in this section of the contest are five English hens, each having a record of from 178 to 194 eggs. Also a Barred Plymouth Rock from Iowa has 178 eggs to her credit. This hen is one owned by an Iowa breeder who has had pens in our con-tests for the past three years. The first year his birds made practically a complete failure. The next year they improved considerably, and this year he has made marked improvement. This pen will have some birds which will go far over two hundred eggs. So much to the credit of egg laying con-tests. tests.

NATIONAL WHITE LEGHORN CONTEST

The hens in this experiment have made rapid advancement in the last few months. They are laying and add-ing to their records, while many other pens are broody. The ten highest pens in this contest are as follows:

in this contest are as follows:
Pen 79, S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania, 1527 eggs.
Pen 65, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 1516 eggs.
Pen 70, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 1453 eggs.
Pen 61, S. C. White Leghorns, Nebraska, 1372 eggs.
Pen 69, S. C. White Leghorns, Kentucky, 1342 eggs.
Pen 77, S. C. White Leghorns, Vancouver Island, 1338 eggs.
Pen 72, S. C. White Leghorns, Iowa, 1332 eggs.
Pen 89, S. C. White Leghorns, Iowa, 1332 eggs.

1332 eggs.
Pen 80, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 1283 eggs.
Pen 71, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 1273 eggs.
Pen 67, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri, 1262 eggs.

The highest records made by individ-ual hens in this experiment were made by hens number 611 from Nebraska, with 190 eggs and 653 from Missouri with 190 eggs, these two hens tying for secore glace in the entire flock of 1040 hens.

NATIONAL CEVEITY CONTEST

In this test, the Barred Plymouth Rocks are in the lead. The ten highest pens ranks as follows:

Pen 86, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mich-igan, 1253 eggs. Pen 92, S. C. Reds, Pennsylvania, 1223

Pen 92, S. C. Reds, Pennsylvania, 1223 eggs.
Pen 85, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Texas, 1191 eggs.
Pen 94, S. C. Reds, Ohio, 1156 eggs.
Pen 99, White Wyandottes, Arkansas, 1042 eggs.
Pen 97, White Wyandottes, Texas, 1035 eggs.

eggs. Pen 93, S. C. Reds, New York, 1003 eggs. Pen 84, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mis-souri, 947 eggs.

Pen 87, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mis-souri, 914 eggs. Pen 88, White Orpingtons, Kentucky, 904 eggs.

A VISIT TO H. A. ROSE'S POULTRY FARM

The writer with several friends re-cently spent a day at the poultry farm of Hugh A. Rose, Welland, Ont. The farm is located about five miles from Wellard at stop 13 on the Niagara Falls and St. Catherines trolley, and is ad-mirably located for poultry raising. It consists of 93 acres of gently rolling land with a southern exposure and affords splendid opportunities for de-veloping such a poultry plant as Mr. Rose has established.

Rose has established. The farm is under the efficient man-agement of Frank F. Conway, who gained his early experience on some of the most prominent farms in England and where he learned the art of quickly developing the growing chicks; doing it in such a manner as to bring out and retain their best qualities. One of the most interesting parts of our visit was in going from coop to coop viewing the various flocks and listening to Mr. Conway, frankly answering the ques-tions of those whose aim it was to gain information on the subject of poultry raising. His answers were always ready and to the point and given in such a manner that those seeking in-formation could not help but be greatly benefited. The stock consists of the various

ready and to the point and given in such a manner that those seeking in-formation could not help but be greatly benefited. The stock consists of the various varieties of Bantams, and probably no finer collection exists in America today; Buff and Black Orpingtons and White Faverolles. The Buff and Black Or-pingtons comprise the greater portion of their flock and no doubt many read-ers will remember the numerous victor-ies won by the Rose Orpingtons at last season's shows. Judging from the quality shown by this season's crop of young stock and the way the old birds are coming through the moult they will not only repeat this season but will probably capture many new laurels. Mr Conway was very pleased with their seasons outlook and stated that athough his chicks were not quite as early as other years that he believed this calls to mind the remark of one of the party while viewing a particu-larly fine pen of Buffs. Said he, "Isn't that wonderful, that is the kind of Golden Buff that all breeders of Buff are striving for, but which the English anguage is not expressive enough to describe. Then there were the blacks, hundreds of buf end that all breeders of Buff are striving for, but which the English apple orchard loaded to the breaking point with fruit. These black beauties, like the buffs, reflected quality from etal step unage and gave promise of black plumage and gave promise of black plumage and gave promise of the number of buffs there was row attention and besides the houses well filled with old birds there was row attention and besides the houses well filled with old birds there was row attention and besides the houses well filled with old birds there was row attention and besides the houses well filled with old birds there was row attention and besides the houses well filled with old birds there was row attention and besides the houses well filled with old birds there was row attention and besides the houses well filled with old birds there was row

ery kingdom than these proud and aristocratic minatures. The account of his military duties, Mr. Rose was unable to be present, but Mr. Conway very ably expressed his re-grets and also as host dispensed fault-lessly the hospitality that has made Mr. Rose famous among his many triends on both sides of the border. Only those that have tasted one of hose chicken dinners with which visit-ore chicken dinners with which visit-ore the farm are served are able to realize the brand of hospitality for which the place is noted. In closing I wish to say to all lovers of Orpingtons and Bantams visit this plant at your earliest opportunity, it's well worth coming miles to see, and as a stdet he friend when he viewed that wonderful flock of Buffs. It is a visit you will enjoy but one which I am unable to adequately describe.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Among the new advertisers in this issue is A. Almendinger, 61 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y., breeder of R. C. White Leghorns. Mr. Almendinger is a thorough going fancier and believes that the R. C. Whites are the equal of their S. C. sisters in every particular and that the R. C. is an added advan-tage as there is but little danger of freezing in the coldest weather, conse-quently these little egg machines have no fear of frost and pay strict attention to the production of eggs when prices are high.

are high. In his special announcement on page 826 he is offering choice stock of exhibi-tion quality and will be pleased to hear from those interested in the R. C. White Lorborns White Leghorns.

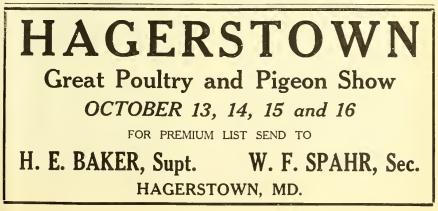
COCHIN BANTAMS

COCHIN BANTAMS Wahebe Bantam Yards, Evanston Station, Cincinnati, Ohio, the well known breeders of Cochin Bantams, all varieties, are offering some attractive bargains in both young and old stock, that are now fit and ready for the fairs and early shows. Also stock birds for breeding purposes or as pets for the children. If you do not happen to be interested in these little midgets, buy a pair for the boy and encourage him to become a poultry fancier. Many of our prominent fanciers of today had the fire of "chicken fever" kindled by a pair or pen of Bantams. Better write today and learn of the bargains they have to offer.

Too Late to Classify

FARM RAISED BARRED ROCK PUL-LETS, PARKS' STRAIN. April hatch-ed will lay in October and November, Write for prices and place your order now for later delivery. Flock photos. Cockerels. J. Sheldon Tyler, Rome, N. Y. 1-9-4

s. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. March hatched, magnificent birds. D. W. Young strain at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. 100 Wyckoff-Blanchard S. C. White Leghorn Pullets 3 months old at \$1.00 each. 200 S. C. White Leghorn hens at \$.75 each. Maple Lodge Farm, Inc., Newton, N. J. 1-9-4





Conducted by William C. Denny

THE LOS ANGELES SHOW

THE LOS ANGELES SHOW The show dates for the next Los Angeles show will be January 6th to 12th, 1915, inclusive. W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa, will judge the Plym-outh Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. C. G. Hinds, Oakland, Calif., will judge the White Wyandottes, all Asiatics, Minorcas, Andulusians, Anconas, Cam-pines, Lakenfelders, Minorcas and Cornish. Geo. W. Masterson, Duarte, Calif., will judge all the Wyandottes except White, all Leghorns, Spanish, Partridge Orpingtons, Hamburgs, Houdans, Games and Bantams. A. A. Goodacre, Compton, Calif., will judge all Orpingtons, except Partridge, all Dorkings, Red Caps, Buckeyes, Sussex, Polish, Buttercups, Turkeys and Water-fowl. This will be the tenth annual axbibit

Goodacre, Compton, Calif., will judge all Orpingtons, except Partridge, all Dorkings, Red Caps, Buckeyes, Sussex, Polish, Buttercups, Turkeys and Waterfowl.
 This will be the tenth annual exhibition of our association. The last three years, the Los Angeles show has been the largest on the Pacific Coast; over two thousand birds (not including pigeons) being exhibited each year during this period.
 Appreciating the importance of keeping coast breeders well posted on the Yacor during this period.
 Appreciating the grant distance between Madison Square Garden and the Pacific Coast, our association has followed the policy, for a number of years, of bringing one or more prominent eastern judges to the coast each year to officiate at the Los Angeles show. As a result the following eastern menhave judged at previous Los Angeles shows: J. H. Drevenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind.; D. F. Palmer, Yorkville, III.; Wm. F. Brace, Victor, N. Y.; Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio, and W. S. Ellison, Elma Center, N. Y. By engaging a different judge each year, we believe we are enabling feach exhibitor at Los Angeles to arrive at an unbiassed opinion of what type and color is favored in his particular variety by eastern breeders. Holding the largest show we are better able, financially, to meet the heavy expense that the maintenance of this policy necessitates than any of the smaller coast shows. But with one engagement on the coast assured them, the smaller show have been able on several occasions to engage these judges at a much more reasonable compensation so that the effect of each visit has been made more widespread and we believe.
 Silver cups and cash prizes costing \$766.00 were distributed among the exhibitors at the 1914 Los Angeles show and the show was a great success in every way. We are now hard at work to make our 1915 show better than ever, Henry H. Mumford, Sec.-Treas.

PIERRE, S. D., SHOW

The Central South Dakota Poultry-Association will hold a show at Pierre, S. D., Jan. 12, 1915. (Pierre is the capital). This show will be during the next session of the legislature. We expect, and should have, one of the best shows in the northwest.

NATIONAL WESTERN SHOW

AATIONAL WESTERN SHOW The annual exhibition of the National Western Poultry Show will be held in connection with the National Western Stock Show at the Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colorado, during the week of January 18-23, 1915. The comparison method will prevail, with Tucker and Keeler placing the awards. Entry fees constitute the premium money, making every class a sweepstake affair. As 100,000 visitors from all sections of the country attend this show during the week, it makes a most attractive

proposition for the exhibitor who can land the "blues". Western breeders of high class birds will find warm com-petition here. Premium list can be obtained about November 1st, by addressing W. C. Schuman, Manager, 400 So. Emerson St., Denver, Colorado.

RED OAK SHOW

RED OAK SHOW The premium list of the second an-nual show of the Red Oak Poultry As-sociation, Red Oak, Ind., to be held the 3rd week in December, will be ready for mailing October 15. This will be a score card show and Judge Shaner of Lannark, Ill., will place the awards. In addition to liberal cash premiums there will be many valuable trophy cups and special prizes. L. E. Wilson, Sec., will be pleased to furnish further informa-tion.

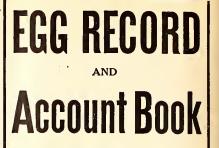
5 PRIZE MONIES FOR MARKET EGGS, UTILITY AND DRESSED POULTRY BIG

POULTRY The poultry department of the Great Allentown Fair has the last three years maintained a splendid show of market eggs. This too in spite of the fact that eggs are usually not very plentiful at that season. To still further stimulate this feature additional classes have been added with increased prize monies and rules simplified. There is no entry fee of any sort and prize monies in regular classes are \$2.00 first, and \$1.00 second on dozens. On display and on cases the prize monies are in propor-tion. tion.

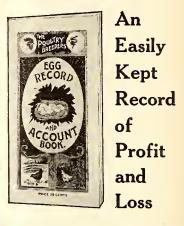
actional of the prize monies are in propor-tion. In the utility classes there will be prizes for best egg laying type in White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Prizes for best record layers in laying competitions. Prizes for best type in yellow and white skin and for dressed poultry. The prize monies will be extremely liberal, \$4.00 first, \$2.00 second and no entry fee of any sort. Capons also will be featured and there will be classes for young and old capons. The judge in these classes will be Mr. T. F. McGrew, Principal Division of Poultry Husbandry, International Cor-respondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., and besides the regular cash prizes there will be third, fourth and fifth ribbons. All ribbons being special ribbons for respective departments. Utility poultry seems to be on the boards at last and Allentown Fair Show awake as usual is determined that this class of poultry is to have a good show-ing even though the season at its dates is not as favorable as might be . For premium list write Harry B. Schall, General Secretary, Great Allen-town Fair, Allentown, Pa. For infor-mation of any sort in the poultry de partment write W. Theo. Wittman, Al-lentown, Pa. THE SUTH'S LEADING POULTRY SHOW

THE SOUTH'S LEADING POULTRY SHOW

The premium list of the tri-state poultry show to be held at Memphis, Tenn., in connection with the tri-state fair, September 28 to October 3rd, is ready for distribution and contains many new and progressive features. This show pays the money offered, that is, the classes do not have to fill if one exhibitor shows first money is paid. Another valuable feature is that the Sales Department will be in the hands of an expert salesman who knows the chickens and who has spent a life time selling and knows how. This service is free to all exhibitors whether they accompany their birds or not. Hundreds of dollars offered in specials in addition to the regular prizes, at least sixty handsome silver cups, gold leg bands, beautiful medallion ribbons for grand champions, gilt bar pins,



September, 1914



A simple, easy method for keeping correct account by the day, month and year of all expenses and income from eleven yards of fowls; also record of all eggs laid, set, or sold; chicks hatched, reared, sold, etc.; also record of orders as filled.

How much did you make last year?

This book was prepared to meet the need and demand for an accounting system whereby a breeder can rear poultry more intelligently as to profit and loss, and in its present form embraces the best of the systems employed by our most experienced poultry breeders.

The rapid sale of the several editions of this book and its universal approval by the poultry press and poultrymen is proof that it does the work for which it was designed.

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American Poultry Publishing Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

regular ribbons, daily lectures and stereoptican views by eminent profes-sors showing the advance of the poul-try industry and many other valuable attractions are awaiting you. . There are no better judges than those we have selected. For seven years we have paid premiums before the close of the show, and best of all you are ex-hibiting your birds in a section of the country where the demand for high class stock and eggs has always ex-ceeded the supply. Send your name now to the Tri-State Poultry Associa-tion, Memphs, Tenn.

THE WESTERN CONNECTICUT POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The Western Connecticut Poultry As

The Western Connecticut Poultry As-sociation of Danbury, Conn., Inc., will hold its nineteenth annual exhibition in Hull's Armory Hall, in that city, on Nov. 26, 27, 28, 1914. It is the aim of the Western Con-necticut Association to make this the banner show of their history, and in pursuance of this object, new methods will be inaugurated and new features added. added.

The exhibition will be cooped in the finest hall in the city, available for the purpose, and visitors and exhibitors will find every comfort and convenience

Will find every comfort and convenience at their command. Aside from the regular revenues of the association, a sinking fund has been established sufficient to meet any emergency, and every exhibitor will be guaranteed his cash premiums at the secretary's office, before the close of the show.

secterary's once, before the close of the show. The Western Conn., is affiliated with the A. P. A. and the State League of Poultry Associations. The A. P. A. Mediterranean cup for the state will be competed for and awarded at this show. The judges engaged up to the pres-ent time are Mr. J. Harry Wolsieffer of Vineland, N. J., and Mr. Paul B. Ives of Guilford, Conn. Fanciers and breeders would do well to send their name and address to Thos. Deans, Sec., Western Conn. Poul-try Association, Inc., Danbury, Conn. The premium list will be worthy of at-tention. tention

PEORIA, ILL.

PEORIA, ILL. There is every indication that the show to be given under the auspices of the Peoria Foultry and Fanciers' Asso-ciation will be the biggest thing ever attempted. Present plans promise far greater results than any previous effort on the part of the organization. The Colesium where the show will take place is the largest building of its kind in the central west. The thous-ands of people who have visited this spacious place in the past, know the advantages offered in it, and therefore from the start the show will be well "housed". 'housed'

The comparison judging will be well "housed". The comparison judging will be a feature, and this alone will attract al. I hold the attention of those taking part in the exhibition. Mr. O. L. McCord of Danville, and Mr. D. E. Hale of Quincy, will officiate as judges. The reputation of both men is too well known to re-quire further comment. It will behoove every chicken man, and the countless others interested in the forthcoming show, to make plans early. Bear the dates in mind and come with the expectation of seeing the best show ever given in the central west. If you want any further infor-mation drop a letter to Secretary James T. Cunningham, Peoria, Ill. **WILLIAMSPORT, PA. SHOW**

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., SHOW

WILLAMSPORT, PA., SHOW The premium list for the Williams-for show, Nov. 17 to 20, is now on the press, and will be ready for mailing about Oct. 1. Never before has the management been so sanguine of suc-tess, as the officers of this grand poul-ty show are for their seventh annual vent. Here will be the one big early show where the small and iarge exhib-tors will meet on the same level, and awards be placed by America's and Canada's greatest judges. No show in the United States has a better record than the Williamsport show, and the make this show the equal of any met-poplitan exhibition. As usual Williams-port has engaged the highest class judges as will be seen by the following list. Richard Oke, London, Canada: H.

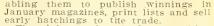
AMERICAN POULTRY WORL and Nixon, Washington, N. J.; J. C. Punder-ford, Freneau, N. J.; Herny D. Riler, Strafford, Pa.; M. L. Chapman, Brown's Mills, N. J.; J. D. Koons, Treichlers, ra., and F. I. Braöford, Troy, Pa. The 1914 exhibition, coming as it does at the head of the big winter shows, will be a boon to the exhibitor who has a winner, as for years the sales at Williamsport have run well up to the high water mark for fancy prices, and in this show in many instances the winner here has later been awarded the blue at New York or Boston. Coop-ed this year as usual by Spratts, the show will be arranged in perfect taste. Geo. J. Hanks, (Hanks Eldg.) Williams-port, Pa., is anxious to get in touch with every prospective exhibitor, and all desiring concessions, etc. The following Specialty Clubs have selected Williamsport as the place of holding their 1914 State meets: Rhode Island Red Club, Am. Barred Plymouth Rock Club, Am. White Plymouth Rock Club, Am. Buff Wyandotte Club, Am. Sliver Wyandotte Club, Am. Buckeye Club, Am. Buff Wyandotte Club, Am. Sliver Wyandotte Club, Am. Buckeye Club, Am. Buff Wyandotte Club, Am. Sliver Wyandotte Club, Am. Buckeye Club, Am. Buff Wyandotte Club, Am. Sliver Wyandotte Club, Am. Buckeye Club, Am. Buff Wyandotte Club, Am. Sliver Wyandotte Club, Am. Buckeye Club, Am. Buff Wyandotte Club, Am. Sliver Wyandotte Club, Am. Buckeye Club, Am. Buff Wyandotte Club, Am. Sliver Wyandotte Club, Am. Buckeye Club, Am. Buff Wyandotte Club of Am., and the International R. C. White Minorca Club. Several other clubs as well as breeders of these varieties, should be sure to secure a premium list, as the offering of them will be exceptional. **Lanark, ILL.** The annual exhibition of the Lanark

LANARK, ILL.

LANARK, ILL. The annual exhibition of the Lanark Poultry, Pet Stock and Grain Associa-tion (under A. P. A. rules) will be held January 4th to 9th, 1915. Nothing will be spared to make this the greatest exhibition of poultry and grain ever held in this neck of the woods. The members are all alive in the poultry world and exhibitors may 124 assured that their interest will be locked after. Begin now to make your arrangements to meet with us and bring in a nice bunch of birds or grain or both. Our judges are all up with the times and you will get your dues, so don't hesitate, but come to Lanark, Illinois, January 4 to 9, 1915. Send your name for premium list to J. A. Shaner, Sec., Lanark, Ill.

THE GREATER DAYTON EXHIBITION

THE GREATER DAYTON EXHIBITION At Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 8 to 13, will come the show that is drawing more entries every year and before many years promises to be equal to any show in the middle west. There are many reasons for this of which are, the pre-miums offered will be about doubled in value this year, at least two of the judges are Newton Cosh of Madison Square Garden fame, and W. C. Pierce of Chicago Colesium prominence, the building is the New Memorial Hall, the largest and finest structure in the city, the cages are of Empire construction and many other attractions to draw both exhibitors and spectators. The larger exhibitors are much in favor of dating of this show same en-



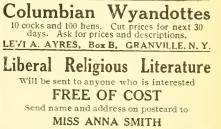
abling them to publish winnings in January magazines, print lists and sell early hatchings to the trade. The club promises to leave nothing undone to excel their past efforts and will undoubtedly stage the A. P. A. state meet at this show. C. D. Forney, Secretary. Secretary.

Secretary. Secretary. FOURTH ANNUAL PITTSBURGH EX-POSITION SHOW WEEK OF JAN. ISTH TO 23RD With thirteen of America's most com-petent judges and with one of the larg-est and finest buildings in America for poultry show purpose, and finest city in the world to sell thorough-bred poultry you will make a mistake if you do not plan to show a nice string at one of America's greatest shows. Do not forget the dates, January 18th to 23rd. All express companies enter Pitts-burgh, and you can ship your birds from most any section with a very short ride. Most liberal cash premiums paid before the close of the show besides many specials. Entries close January 7th. Be sure to send for premium list. W. P. Craig, Secy., permanent address 303 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

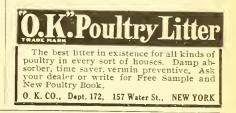
HALBACH'S WHITE ROCKS

The great victory made by Halbach's White Rocks at the Chicago Coliseum show last winter speak volumes for the quality of the birds produced by H. W. Halbach, Box 3, Waterford, Wisc. We are advised that he has hundreds of cockerels and pullets bearing this same stamp of quality that are waiting to go out and win honors at your ioeal show. If you want to win drop him a line and ask about these birds.

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



122 PARK STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.





A \$6.60 HENNERY OUTFIT.

No. 19 style "A", 6-ft. 3 perch complete hennery outfit for 36 hens. This same style made in 12 sizes.

DON'T KILL or sell your laying hens. Potterize your flock. Pick out the layers from the loafers and diseased hens. Save food money. Over 50,000 satisfied poultry keepers have our Potter System Book, "Don't Kill The Laying Hen." You cannot afford to be withou' our 100 page book. Send for circulars.

DON'T BUILD you can buy better, cheaper, more complete, ready-made (factory made) hen houses, roosting and nesting features, coops, hoppers, etc., from Potter & Co. We buy No. 1 high grade cypress lumber in car loads, cut aud fit all parts perfectly in our big factory and deliver the complete house, coop or fixtures you need in convenient sections all ready to set up. to set up.

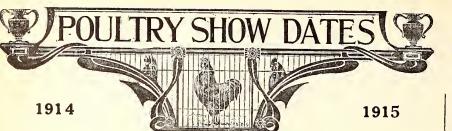
Potter Poultry Houses and Fixtures PORTABLE, SANITARY, INEXPENSIVE

Have been sold over 10 years, are used and recommended by thousands who want the best and buy the best in poultry houses and equipment. You start right when yon buy a **Potter Portable** with complete outfit of roosts, dropboards and nests. You save money too. A clean sanitary hen house means healthy hens and lots of eggs.

OUR BIG CATALOGUE contains 112 pages and over 150 illustrat ons showing Potter Portable houses, coops, hen-nery outfits, feed hoppers, brooders, hovers, etc., in fact, everything for the poultry keeper. You need Potter made, high grade goods. Send 2 red stamps to cover postage on our large catalogue and circulars on the Potter System Book Book.

POTTER & CO., Box E-16, DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.

September, 1914



Under this heading, we shall endeavor to publish a complete list of the shows to occur during the season of 1914-15. Secretaries should favor us with dates selected, names of judges, also correct any errors that appear in the dates as published.

ALABAMA

838

BIRMINGHAM—Oct. 1-9; Dr. Hal F. Halstead, Supt. ARIZONA

- PHOENIX, State Show-Dec. 23-26. ARKANSAS
- HOT SPRINGS-Nov. 16-21; W. W. OT SPILL Wales, Sec. CALIFORNIA

- SACRAMENTO-Nov. 2-7; C. A. Wilkins, Sec. SANTA CRUZ-Nov. 11-14; E. J. Har-ran, Sec. SAN MATEO-Nov. 12-15; Arthur R. Schwader Sac San Gregorio.
- Schroeder, Sec., San Gregorio. WILLOWS-Nov. 18-21; Otto F. Schu-
- chard, Sec. OAKLAND-Nov. 24-29; Chas. G. Hinds,
- Sec. PASADENA—Dec. 1-5; M. D. Cartright,
- MODESTO-Dec. 2-5; A. D. Roberts,
- Sec. SAN FRANCISCO-Dec. 8-13; W. H.
- PARAFINATION DEC. 8-13; W. H. Ingrain, Sec.
 PORTERSVILLE—Dec. 15-17; E. D. Fawcett, Sec.
 LOS ANGELES—Jan. 6-12; H. H. Mum-ford, Sec.
- COLORADO
- DENVER-Jan. 18-23; Fred P. Johnson,

CONNECTICUT

- SOUTH NORWALK-Nov. 23-26; Chas. Petty, Sec. HARTFORD—Dec. 8-11; Warren Hay-
- den, Sec. MIDDLETOWN—Jan. 12-15; Arthur L. Clark, Sec.

CANADA

- NIAGARA FALLS-Nov. 30-Dec. 4; Wm. E. SEARS, Sec.
- GEORGIA AUGUSTA-Oct. 16-19; H. W. Cameron,
- Sec. COLUMBUS—Nov. 16-21; J. S. Jenkins, Sec.

ILLINOIS

CAPRON—Dec. 30-Jan. 4. NORA—Nov. 23-28; C. J. Friedman, Sec.

- INDIANA
- VINCENNES-Dec. 7-12; E. W. Determan, Sec. THORNTOWN—Dec. 14-19.
- KANSAS
- FORT SCOTT-Dec. 8-11; C. S. Frantz,
- Sec. OLATHE—Johnson Co. Poul. Assn., Dec. 7-12, 1914; E. R. Prather, Sec. KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON-Jan. 4-9.

LOUISIANA

- SHREVEPORT-Nov. 4-11; L. N. Brueggerhoff, Sec. LAKE CHARLES-Nov. 23-28; H. K.
- Ramsey, Sec. ALEXANDRIA—Dec. 9-13; W. H. Mc-
- Crackin, Sec. MARYLAND

Sec.

HAGERSTOWN-Oct. 13-16; W. F. Spahr, Sec. BALTIMORE—Jan. 6-10; J. M. Sessions,

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCTON-Sept. 29-Oct. 2; F. W. Rogers, Sec. BEVERLY-Nov. 17-19; Harry McKean, Sec. ATTLEBORO-Nov. 18-21; Henry Sib-

- HOLYOKE-Dec. 2-4; Geo. Barnett, CHELSEA—Dec. 3-5; B. P. Nichols, Sec. MILFORD—Dec. 9-12; W. H. Pyne, Sec.

- NEW BEDFORD-Dec. 9-11; Dr. S. D.
- Perry, Sec. SPRINGFIELD—Dec. 15-18; W. C. Roraback, Sec., P. O. Box 1226. NORWOOD—Dec. 16-18; E. D. Baker,
- GLOUCESTER-Dec. 16-18; B. H. Thornberg, Sec. BOSTON—Jan. 12-16; W. B. Atherton,
- Sec. WORCESTER-Jan. 12-23; W. H. Tilton, Sec.

MICHIGAN

- BATTLE CREEK—Dec. 7-13; O. P. Stancer, Sec. DETROIT—Jan. 20-26, 1915; J. A. Tur-ner Sec., Lansing, Mich.
- MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY—Jan. 11-16, 1915; E. L. Noyes, Sec.

NEW YORK

- GLOVERSVILLE—Nov. 9-15; A. L. Watson, Sec. BUFFALO, Greater Buffalo Show— Nov. 23-23; W. C. Denny, Sec. NEW YORK, Palace Show—Dec. 1-5; L. D. Howell, Sec. ROCHESTER, Flower City Show—Dec. 7-12; J. W. Chapman, Sec. BATAVIA—Jan. 11-16, 1915; Lee Fol-ger, Sec.

- ger, Sec. SCHENECTADY—Jan. 12-16, 1915; H. J. Fuller, Sec.

NEW JERSEY

- Sec. NEW HAMPSHIRE

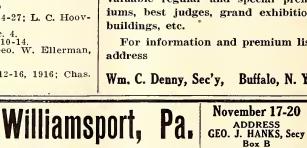
CONCORD-Dec. 8-11; Herman C. Bailey, Sec. OHIO

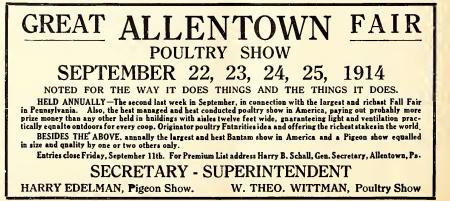
- GIBSONBURG-Nov. 24-27; L. C. Hoover, Sec. TOLEDO—Nov. 30-Dec. 4. SPRINGFIELD—Jan. 10-14. PIQUA—Jan. 11-16; Geo. W. Ellerman,

9 JUDGES

18 CLUB MEETS

- Sec. DAYTON-DAYTON—Jan. 11-17. WADSWORTH—Jan. 12-16, 1916; Chas. H. Ries, Sec .





OREGON PORTLAND-Dec. 8-12, OKLAHOMA MUSKOGEE-Nov. 30-Dec. 5; A. G. Harmon. HOLLIS-Dec. 3-5; B. B. Bell, Sec.

SEND A FRIEND American Poultry World 4 Months on Trial

A trial subscription to the American Poultry World sent with your compliments to some good friend or neighbor who is not already a subscriber is a gift that will be appreciated— don't put it off—send in 10 cents with that name and address today.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS Months for 10 Cents

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Mr. Poultryman:

Have you stopped to consider the value of exhibiting at an early show? Do you appreciate the value of

showing at a National Exhibition?

Do you realize what it means to ship exhibits so that they will reach the show room quickly? The

GREATER BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW (THANKSGIVING WEEK)

November 23-24-25-26-27-28

gives you these and many other splendid opportunities, including valuable regular and special premiums, best judges, grand exhibition

For information and premium list

Wm. C. Denny, Sec'y, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRENTON—Sept. 28-Oct. 2; M. R. Margerum, Sec. PATERSON—Nov. 18-21; Dr. Gilbert G. Johnston, Sec. BAYONNE—Dec. 9-12; W. Whatley, Sec. CALDWELL—Dec. 10-12; Chas. H. Schlaefer, Sec. EAST ORANGE—Dec. 14-19; E. S. Parr, Sec.

TRENTON-Sept. 28-Oct. 2; M. R.

September, 1914

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN, Great Allentown Fair-Sept. 23-24; W. T. Wittman, Supt. RIDGEWAY-Nov. 17-20; C. O. Romick, WILLIAMSPORT-Nov. 17-20; Geo. J. Hanks, Sec. MOHNTON-Nov. 26-29; J. H. Fichthus, BIGLERVILLE-Dec. 1-4; O. C. Rice,

POTTSVILLE-Dec. 8-12; R. O. Umholtz, Sec. WEST FAIRVIEW—Dec. 8-12; C. S. Smith, Sec. KUTZTOWN—Dec. 9, 10, 11, 12; J. C.

McKEESPORT-Dec. 14-19; W. N. Sales,

BERWICK-Dec. 28-Jan. 2; R. S. Hart-

Marken Dec. 28-3a. 2, R. S. Harteman, Sec.
WARREN-Dec. 28-31, 1914, & Jan. 1-2, 1915; L. E. Conroy, Sec.
SELLERSVILLE-Dec. 30-Jan. 2; E. R. McCrork, Sec.
JOHNSTOWN-Jan. 12-16; W. S. Krise, Sec.

Sec

PITTSBURGH-Jan. 18-23; W. P. Craig,

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET-Nov. 5, 6, 7; Edwin J. Gibbons, Sec. SOUTH CAROLINA

CHESTER-Dec. 9-11.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA-Dec. 7-12; F. C. Rose, Sec. NASHVILLE-Sept. 21-26; John A. Murkin, Sec.

TEXAS

FT. WORTH-Oct. 10-17, 1914; E. Cur-

ran, Sec. DALLAS, State Fair-Oct. 15-30; Walter HONEY GROVE—Nov. 17-19; W. C. Morris, Sec. ARLINGTON—Nov. 17-19; W. J. Pulley,

AUSTIN-Dec. 2-5; Mrs. M. D. Carr,

CLEBURNE-Dec. 8-11; Edw. S. Clay-

CLEBURNE-Dec. 0-17, Dec. 10-13; Alex ton, Sec. NEW BRAUNFELS—Dec. 10-13; Alex Forks, Sec. ROCKDALE—Dec. 16-19; Mrs. D. H. Sanford, Sec. VERMONT MONTPELIER—Jan. 6, 7, 8; W. A. Morr Sec.

Morr, Sec.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND-Nov. 24-27. ROANOKE, Great Roanoke Fair-Sept. 22-25; J. P. Flippo, Sec.

WASHINGTON

SPOKANE-Dec. 15-19; Mrs. H. A.

Klussman, Sec. TACOMA—Dec. 29-Jan. 2; J. A. Caddey, Sec. -0-

A WARNING TO POULTRY RAISERS ABOUT LICE-DR. HESS SAYS LICE CAUSE EGG SHORTAGE

While the subject of egg production is now being prominently discussed all over the country, it would not be amiss to heed the warning of Dr. Gilbert Hess on the louse question.

on the louse question. "It stands to reason," says Dr. Hess, "that hens cannot possibly do their best when they are pestered by lice. These parasites rob the hen of her vitality, and this, with the continual annoyance which they cause, is one of the chief reasons why a lot of poultry raisers are not getting the number of eggs they should."

The Doctor is right. Many do not pay enough attention to the birds and their surroundings. Hens should be examined occasionally and dusted with some good reliable louse powder. We should also sprinkle the roosts, cracks and nests thoroughly.

We might moniton right here that Dr. Hess himself is the compounder of one of the most reliable louse powders in the country-Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer.

This preparation is guaranteed by Dr. Hess to kill lice on poultry and farm stock, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, and slugs on rose bushes. It is sold in sifting-top cans. We advise readers to give the louse question serious attention and inquire from local dealers about Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer.

ROYAL REDS

One cannot mention "Royal Reds" without coupling with them the name of F. E. Harrison, Menominee, Mich., the originator of this noted strain. In a recent letter he advises that he has been unusually successful this season and that he now has 3,000 of the finest chicks he ever raised, developing rapidly into some very promising speci-mens. He adds that he has already



F. E. HARRISON

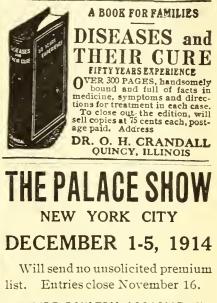
booked orders for exhibition birds for the New York, Boston, Buffalo, St. Louis and Crystal Palace, London,

Mr. Harrison is now busily engaged in preparing his new catalgoue which he believes will be one of the finest

CHAMPION

ever issued by a breeder of "Reds". It will contain a reproduction in colors of an oil painting by F. L. Sewell, of one of Mr. Harrison's winning pens. These plates alone cost \$1,000 and are said to be the best reproduction of Reds to date. It will undoubtedly be in big demand.

demand. Although Mr. Harrison has a large farm all of which is devoted to the Reds he finds that it will be necessary to dispose of a large number of breed-ers that he may have room and give the growing birds the attention they require. These birds must be moved in a small space of time and to do so he will quote special prices to interested readers. His new fall sales list is now ready and will be sent free to all, ad-dressing F. E. Harrison, Box A, Meno-minee, Mich., and mentioning A. P. W.



EMPIRE POULTRY ASSOCIATION L. D. Howell, Sec. Mineola, N. Y.

HILLDORFER'S JUMBO S. C. BLACK MINORCAS THE GREATEST PRIZE WINNING STRAIN IN THE WORLD STOCK FOR SALE

IF you are in need of new blood to produce the type and color, that will win in the show room, or to increase egg production or stamina in your birds, I can furnish you stock that will please. Hundreds of birds to select from, and my prices are reasonable. Send for Catalogue and please mention A. P. W.

Hilldorfer Black Minorca Farm, Geo. E. Norman, Mgr., Butler Co. Saxonburg, Pa.





1

Ondawa Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

OLD ENGLISH PHEASANT FOWL

FOWLS OF EARLY DAYS ARE BEING RESURRECTED IN ENGLAND

The Old English Pheasant fowl, a long neglected variety that is now rapidly coming to the front is, as its name implies, one of England's very oldest breeds. How and when it originated cannot be correctly answered; that it was very popular, consequently widely kept in the northern countries of England, upwards of a century ago is conclusive-ly accepted. In those days when poultry shows were practically un-known, standards of perfection for the various breeds of poultry then cultivated only existed in the minds of breeders, thus any improvement in a beauty point of view would hardly have been at the expense of utility properties. The Pheasant fowl was thus bred to different types just according to the fancy of the breeder, but the opportunity of comparing notes with neighboring poultrymen more or less consolidated the tastes and ideas so we can account for the various types that were peculiar to certain countries.

Then again and perhaps for similar reasons the Pheasant fowl was known by a variety of names such as the Golden Pheasant fowl, Lancaster Pheasant, Yorkshire Pheasant, Durham Mooney, Mors Pheasant and Boiton Greys, more than probably the two latter were identical.

With the advent and expansion of poultry shows Peasant fanciers began to breed in the direction mostly favored by the judges of those days, and thus a breed of Pheasant fowl was evolved that undoubtedly was the forerunner of the present day Hamburg. The goal of perfection set up for the latter breed being quite foreign to the appearance of the old time Pheasant fowl, the latter fell quite out of favor with exhibitors with possibly the exception of a modified type commonly called Mooneys. Thus a continuous breed-ing away in quite the opposite direction favored by Pheasant fowl breeders has practically severed all that was common between the two, yet probably to the great advantage of both as each possess a beauty of its own.

The further existence of the Pheasant fowl lays to the credit of Dalesmen of North Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham and North Yorkshire, who were mostly all utility breeders. Although the breed in the past has been practically unknown in exhibition circles it must not be inferred it has made no progress in a utility direction. Had it not been considered a hardy fowl and a layer of the highest merit it would never have appealed to the Northern Dalesmen.

Naturally as there is a limit to egg production little improvement has been made in that direction, but great progress has been made in table properties, a type of bird possessing full breasts, long, back, deep and broad bodies, weighing unfattened and direct from the breeding pens 5 to 6 lbs. Cocks 6 to 7 lbs., cannot be considered indifferent table fowl

espcially as they possess white close grained flesh, very juicy and of a decided game flavor. While from a beauty point of view it has made excellent progress in this respect it can hold its own with the very best. It has made rapid progress in this direction in recent years. This im-provement can only be attributed to the fact that breeders have got the correct idea in common as to the goal of perfection.

A brief description of the breed may intrest you, especially those on the lookout for a coming popular non-broody variety, possessing plenty of activity therefore a splendid forager, an excellent layer of every day white eggs, a good table fowl and a bird of exquisite beauty. They have medium sized rose combs, small white lobes, dark legs rather short, upright carriage and a grand flow of feathers. The ground color of the hens vary from brown to golden bay, each feather from neck hackle to tail is tipped with a half moon green black spangle, black and gold black tipped hackles. The cocks are slightly darker than the hens. A heavy demand set in for eggs and stock this season which breeders were unable to satisfy and numerous consignments of stock and eggs were exported to the English Colonies of U.S. A. A club has been formed for the variety and a Standard will soon be settled on. As secretary of the Pheas-ant Fowl Club I will be glad to furnish any other particulars that may be sent for. J. G. Cayley, England.

-0-**ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS**

A. C. Hawkins announces that for the past thirty years he has been produc-ing winners at New York, Boston and Chicago shows, as well as having ship-ped prize winning birds into nearly every state in the Union. He desires to advise all breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks that he is in splendid shape to take care of all orders placed in his hands and that he has never had such splendid prospect for being able to sup-ply the demands of the most exacting as to quality. His winnings at the great Chicago show for the past two years places him prominently as one of the foremost breeders in America. His thirty years' experience with this one breed gives him a knowledge not ob-tainable in a few short seasons' exper-iments with Barred Plymouth Rocks. By the way, he has one of the best Barred Plymouth Rock catalogues is-sued, copy of which he will be pleased to send to all addressing A. C. Haw-king, L. Box 30, Lancaster, Mass. A. C. Hawkins announces that for the

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"SUNBURST" BUFF ROCKS The above name was selected as a strain name by Vierheller Bros., 17 Sylvania Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., on ac-count of the wonderfully soft buff color of their birds. They have been very successful in exhibitions in all parts of the country, very often capturing the lion's share of prizes. We are in-formed that they have an extra fine lot of young stock now ready for show-ing and are prepared to furnish cock-erels or pullets that can win the early shows. Elsewhere in these columns will be found their new announcement, better look it up and write them today if in need of a show bird or two. When writing it will be appreciated if A. P. W. is mentioned.



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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 addressed envelope. addressed envelope.

HAS TROUBLE RAISING CHICKS

Q. I am trying to raise some chicks and last year was my first experience. Crops seemed to get full of water and gas, causing death and I never found out what ailed them.

I tried again this year and chicks did very fine until fourth of July I found the same trouble again and they began to die. I made inquiry and wrote to manufacturers of poultry feed and they told me the chicks had catarrah of the crop, but they had not medicine to cure it. I was feeding as near as possible along the lines of Rancocas Poultry Farm as directed in "Egg Secrets." Chicks were strong and healthy when hatched. Would appreciate any help you can give me .--- C. W. D., Zanesville, Ohio,

A. This is a bad case of indigestion and is caused no doubt by improper feeding, damaged feed or perhaps both. Careless feeding methods often cause this trouble, it is also prevalent on tainted ground, that is yards that are not kept clean. There is not much you can do for the affected ones but you can apply corrective measures and prevent further trouble. First look to your feed and see that it is sweet and clean, be sure that it is entirely free of mold or mustiness. Next look to your feeding utensils and see that they are thoroughly cleansed, put the chicks on new ground and if possible spade or plow up old quarters.

Feed just what they will clean up in a few minutes and see that no food is left lying on the ground, to become sour and mouldy, as this is usually the source of the trouble you complain of.

SOFT SHELLED EGGS

۵. Of late I have found several soft shelled eggs. I keep White Wyandottes and have never had this happen before and am at a loss to understand it. I would be very grate-ful to you if you would advise through your Questions and Answers column the cause and how to prevent it if possible .--- A Subscriber, Tiffin, Ohio

A. It is generally supposed that an insufficient amount of lime in the rations was the cause of hens laying soft shelled eggs. This may be true is isolated cases, but one of the commonest causes is an over fat condition. This is especially true of old hens of the heavier breeds and may be true in your case. In such cases the abdominal cavity becomes filled with fatty tissues which not only weakens the natural functions of the various organs but sometimes retards them entirely. As the development of the egg progresses, in other words its passage through the oviduct from the rupture of the follicle until the expulsion, requires a great deal of muscular action on the part of this organ, it is natural to suppose that any accumulation of fat would interfere with the proper action, consequently in its weakened condition or its degeneration of muscular tissue, due to the accumulation of fat, it cannot fulfill its mission and its func-tions are only partly completed, a condition that results in soft shelled eggs.

Reduce your rations and omit corn or commeal entirely for the time being. Induce them to take plenty of exercise and if they are yarded feed liberally of green stuff. Keep fresh water, shells and charcoal before them at all times.

INCUBATOR TROUBLE

Q. I have been using hot water incubators and about half of the chicks that pip die in the shell. There appears a sticky substance in the shell and when the chick pips the shell and the air enters this liquid appears to dry over the opening and smother the chick.

Can you account for the presence



Most Pleasing Results

Gallant Cocks, healthy hens, bouucing chicks, tremendous cockerels, plump pullets, minimum broodiness, quick moult, winter eggs, summer broilers, little disease, few deaths, less labor, reduced expenses,—is the

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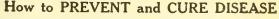
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of the glue-like substance in the shell?----W, F. B., Chicago, Ill.

This is what is commonly Α. termed too much moisture and either results from poor management of the incubator or from an improperly constructed system of ventilation in the machine; again you should watch your eggs carefully and if the air cell does not develop fast enough you can help it along by more cooling. Your temperature has been all right to mature the embryo in the required time, but insufficient evaporation has taken



THE PRIDE OF MAPLEWOOD

The PRIDE OF MAPLEWOOD The above illustration shows a win-ner of many prizes and a male that is prized very highly at Maplewood Farm, Attica, N. Y. Although this bird has seen the service of many seasons he still retains his wonderful vitality and his prepotency is manifest in the many promising specimens sired by him dur-ing the past season.

place leaving a surplus of moisture within the shell. After piping has taken place and the chick begins to fill its lungs with air it naturally expands forcing this moisture into the opening of the shell and owing to its muciliginous nature it soon dries, effectually stopping the opening and the chick dies of suffocation.

CHICKENS HAVE PIP

Q. Please advise what is the matter with these chickens and how to cure them. They go around snuff-ing all the time. There is no discharge from the nose or anything to indicate a cold, but whatever it is it seems to be contagious. It is just like a person sneezing all the time. They are from two to four months old. I feed them on a commercial scratch feed and mash.-J. G., Oakmont, Pa.

A. Your chickens appear to be suffering from a complaint commonly termed "Pip." It is caused by an obstruction of the nostrils from cold or other causes, thus forcing the bird to breath through the mouth causing the membranes of the mouth and tongue to become dry and hard; in many cases a dry scale forms on the end of the tongue. Examine fowl carefully and if the primary cause can be located treat it first, after which swab the mouth with a mixture consisting of equal parts Glycerine and water. When scale on the tongue is sufficiently softened remove carefully. If any irritation is noticed apply a wash made by mixing 15 grains of boric acid with one ounce of water.

INDIGESTION AND SOUR CROP

Q. I had 150 White Leghorn chicks four weeks old when I noticed some of them began to show symptoms of sickness. Some seemed to have full crops while others empty. Wings drooped and they appeared sleepy and dumpish. I have lost all but 25 and I don't think that they will escape. I feed cracked wheat, dry mash and green grass.

I have also some sick pullets with crops full of water. Three of them have died. Will you kindly advise what to do for the trouble?—G. P., Lawrence. Mass.

This is similar to the case of C. W. D. noted above and the same advice will apply in this case.

FEEDING LIME—CANNIBALISM

Will you please advise a way Q. of feeding lime to chickens; whether to be slaked in water or to be unslaked and mixed with earth, or to be put into drinking water?

Do you know of any reason why chickens 9 months old should pick each other to such an extent as to make the combs bleed? One chicks neck is quite raw from the other chicks picking it.—W. S. B., Woodhaven, R. I.

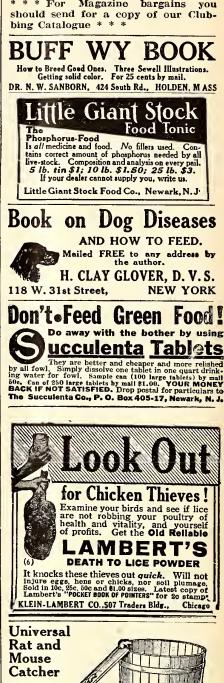
The best way of feeding lime Α. to chickens is by supplying plenty of oyster shells. Old plaster is also good but I would not advise the method suggested in your inquiry. In regard to your chicks picking each other I would conclude that they were being closely confined and that their ration was lacking in green and animal food. This is one of evils of overcrowding and if you are guilty of afflicting such care upon your growing chicks give them their liberty at once or provide plenty of green stuff and add 10 to 20 per cent. high grade beef scrap to their ration.

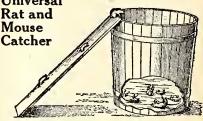
CONJUNCTIVITIS—LIVER TROUBLE

Q. I have been having trouble with my White Rocks and I would be very grateful if you would tell me what is the trouble. I noticed the first hen about three months ago and two since, the last one two or three days ago. They quit eating and dump around for a day or two, then their eyes and sides of their faces swell and they go blind. The last one in particular had quite large chunks of a cheesey formation in their eyes, which I removed by bathing in warm water and slight pressure. She lived about two days and died. Can you give me a cure or a prevention and is it contagious?

Aside from these cases my fowls appear to be in the best of health.

Early last spring I killed two hens for food. They appeared to be in the best of health but upon dressing them we found they had enlarged livers about two or three times normal size. One had a lump about the size of a horse chestnut attached to the liver. I have killed some * * * For Magazine bargains you should send for a copy of our Club-bing Catalogue * * *





Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in a short time, and keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order and lasts a lifetime. A large number can be caught daily. Go to the Catcher mornings, remove device on inside, which only takes a few seconds, take out the dead rats and mice and replace device and it is ready for another catch. A small piece of cheese, is used, doing away with poisons. The Catcher is 18 inches high and 10 inches in diameter. When Rats pass the device they die and no marks are left on them. The Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 Rats in a month. One will be sent prepaid to any place in the United States upon receipt of \$3. On occount of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order.

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Catcher 8 inches hlgh, for mice only, prepald for \$1.

H. D. SWARTS, Inventor and Manufacturer, Scranton, Pa.

since that were all right.—W. H. M., Bath, N. Y.

A. From your description this disease looks like catarrh of the eye or conjunctivitis, a complaint that oftens proves very troublesome. It has its source in a variety of causes, among which are unsanitary surroundings, exposure to drafts, injury to the eye and irritating dust or the presence of some foreign body in the eye.

Wash all accumulated pus from the eye with a little warm water and apply dilute peroxide of Hydrogen, 1 part peroxide and two parts water, or apply a little carbolated vaseline to the affected parts rubbing a little into the eye. See that the nostrils are kept well cleansed, a little of the above solution injected with a medicine dropper. Give 15 drops tincture of euphrasia in each pint of drinking water allowing no other drink. If this treatment is given at the begin-ing of the trouble you should succeed in curing a majority of cases.

The fowls you killed were probably afflicted with enlargement of the liver, a complaint that rarely shows external symptoms until the disease has progressed to such a point that death will come in a few days. The one with the lump attached to the liver was probably suffering from some tumorous growth that may have been caused by a rupture of some of the cells of the liver. As long as these birds appeared healthy they were undoubtedly fit for food, but like yourself I would prefer to dispose of the carcass in some other way.

This disease has no connection with the eye trouble.

CROP BOUND CHICKENS

Q. Can you tell me what causes crop bound in chicks and older fowls? This morning out of a crop of 55 chicks I found 12 crop bound. What is the best preventative for it? A. D., Herkimer, N. Y.

A. Ordinarily a crop bound condition results from some foreign substance such as long pieces of dry grass, meat rinds, etc., lodging in the outlet of the crop, or it results from weakness or paralysis of the muscles of the crop caused from disease. Where it is of frequent occurrence and a large number of cases occur as in your case it is usually due to bad management, that is to improper feeding, particularly so when it occurs with growing SO chicks. Clean up your premises and look to the quality of your feed, revise your methods, give the birds a fresh run. I should judge that the trouble here lay entirely with the feeding which has caused indigestion, the trouble extending to the crop. Make doubly sure that no feed is left lying around to sour and ferment before it is eaten. It will cause trouble every time.

ALL WHITE ROCK BREEDERS

All readers of this journal interested in White Plymouth Rocks should write Guy Daily, Box G, Jeffersonville, Ind. Mr. Daily has a personal announcement that he would like to make to you. Will you supply your name and ad-dress? It is to your interest to do so.

BONNIE BROOK LEGHORNS

The owners of Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., having decided to convert their plant into a utility farm, offer for sale all their ex-hibition birds including the champion cock and cockerel, Boston, 1914. Be-sides these there are many other win-ners, also 100 cockerels and 150 exhibi-tion pullets. To any person desiring the lot we are informed that a bargain price will be made. We believe that here is a great opportunity to pur-chase some of the season's winners and readers desiring to improve their chances of winning should communicate with them at once. Readers will un-doubtedly be interested to know that a pen of Bonnie Brook S. C. White Leg-horns are among the ten highest re-cord pens at the Storrs Egg Laying Contest. utility farm, offer for sale all their ex-Contest.

* * * All varietles of water fowl de-scribed in the book "Ducks and Geeme," seventy-five cents per copy postpaid * * *

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ALDRICH WHITE ORPINGTONS You cau make money raising chickens if you start right, with stock or eggs from the Quality Strain of the most popular and profitable fowls in the World. Beautiful Cat-alogue and Color Plates Free. Aldrich Poultry Farm. 4034 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio



By Geo. H. Lee

IT is just eighteen years this Fall since I named "Germozone". Formerly it existed, but nameless. It lived, then, as a prescription in the practice of an old time doctor, famous for his seldom failing treatment of diseases of the skin, and of the mucous membrane of the body cavities. For any and all strictly surface irritations or inflammations, from catarrh to leucorrhea, from eczema to itch, he used the same remedy with uniform success.



Germozone was born of an idea that came to me after a strenuous battle with Roup, Canker, Chicken Pox, and Bowel Complaint in my poultry yards. I had tried 'most everything when all at once the thought came that what would prove

successful for catarrh or other mucous discharge in a human being would surely do the same for roup in a chicken; that what would remove eczema or chicken pox on a man, woman or child would do as well for a hen.

It worked, and it worked so well that, today, when anyone says "Germozone," you think of chickens. It worked so well that it is today the standard poultry medicine of the world—the widest distribution and the largest sale. Germozone is sold on an absolute guarantee of satisfaction.

For Poultry and Pigeons, Germozone is used in cases of Roup, Swelled head, Canker, Sore throat, Chicken pox, Sore head, Loss of feathers, Bowel complaint, etc. Thousands give Germozone regularly twice a week as a preventive and bowel regulator.

For Dogs, Singing Birds, and other pet stock, Germozone is a whole medicine chest. Many birds do not sing because of sore throat. This condition Germozone quickly relieves.

For Stock, use for Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Canker, Skin Dis-eases, Loss of hair, Sore mouth, Harness Galls, Swellings, etc.

"Germozone beats them all for an all-around medicine. Three years ago I was losing 20 chickens a day, and I began to using it and did not lose any more. Last year I raised 300 chickens and never lost one and this year 250 chickens and never lost one. I never let them have any water without Germozone in it till they are eight weeks old. I would not raise chickens without it." Robt. McHeffey, Vinton, Iowa:

"I have found your Germozone to be all and more than you claim it to be. My pet bantams were dying with roup two years ago and I cured all of them. Would not be with-out it for anything. I have a fine English Bull Terrier, which was very sick with cold. Gave her Germozone and cured her too." Mrs. H. L. Bennett, Kansas City, Missouri.

"Germozone is worth its weight in gold to the poultryman. I have also used Germo-zone for other things and it has never failed me. It cured a fine Pollar canary singer valued at \$10. He had heen wheezy and roupy and did not sing for two years. I tried ev-ery kind of Bird tonic' without success. Now he is singing splendidly and in perfect health." Mrs. W. W. Woods, Springfield, Ohio.

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GEO. H. LEE CO., OMAHA, NEBRASKA

STORRS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT FOR THE MONTH ENDING JULY 31, 1914. POULTRY CONVENTION

It is nearing the season of the year when fall colds will be prevalent in the growing stock. We believe that the chief cause of this trouble is poor ventilation in the sleeping quarters. This matter of fresh air is not infrequently overlooked because of the fact that as the chicks are weaned from the brooder and put out on range quarters they doubtless have lots of room and lots of air. Meanwhile it is forgotten that they are arriving at maturity and that they are more than twice as crowded as they were formally even though there are the same number of chicks in the same house; thus the birds crowd in at night, sweat more or less, come out in the early morning in September when it is cool and frosty and as a result they begin to run at the nose and presently there is a rattling in the throat and if considerable care is not used roup will result. We think one of the best precautions to take to prevent fall colds is to accustum the birds to the fresh air, opening up their coops both front and back and let the drafts blow through the houses, in other words. have the coop so arranged that the birds are virtually roosting in a shed. Mr. Barron in discussing this matter of roup has suggested the following roup powder which he has used with considerable success:

ROUP POWDER

Magnesia 4.5 parts, Magnesium Sulphate 52.0 parts, Sulphate of Iron (Copperas) 8.0 parts, Sulphur 14.0 parts, Ground Ginger 8.5 parts, Oxide of Iron (Rouge) 1.0 part.

The method of administration is to give one tablespoonful for each twelve birds daily in a wet mash and continue this for a week or two or longer if necessary.

THE NEXT CONTEST

The pens for the next contest which will open November 1, 1914. are filling up rapidly. Entries have been received from Connec Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Florida and England. These entries include White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Faverolles, Salmon Faverolles, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes. White Orpingtons and "Hens" An effort is being made to have each variety properly represented in this fourth competition as it would seem in a way to be fairer to all breeds concerned.

So many breeders are now considering the matter of sending birds to some egg laying contest that the management of the Storrs competition wants to suggest that in selecting birds for the contest the breeder ought to pick those with good vigor and vitality that have matured rapidly and well. In general it is believed to be better to send birds to a competition that have not laid any eggs as they are less apt on account of the change in climate and environment

to molt, in which event they are likely to lose a lot of valuable time. On the other hand, it should not be understood that immature birds are A few breeders have to be sent. successfully adopted the scheme of selecting birds that ordinarily begin laying about the first of October, but instead of permitting them to lay, these birds were moved to strange quarters and thus when they began to settle down and look as if they were ready for business they would be moved the second time and thus continually held back until time for the contest to open. One breeder in the present competition moved his birds as many as five times and finally sent them the first of November in fine condition, they made a quick getaway and as a result they are second best in the contest.

CONTEST REPORT FOR JULY

The pen of English Leghorns owned by Tom Barron won the blue ribbon or first prize for the month with a yield of 250 eggs. Another pen of White Leghorns owned by P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa., won second place with 234 eggs to their credit An Ohio pen of White Leghorns owned by Charles Heigl of Rocky River, won third place with 228 eggs for the month. All ten of the leading pens for the month of July were White Leghorns. The most interesting development during the month was the fact that a pen of White Leghorns entered by the Storrs Experiment Station stood one egg ahead of the English Wyandottes at the close of the month, in other words they were leading every pen in the contest. This particular pen has had no beef scrap or fish scrap since the contest opened, but instead they have had all the sour milk they could consume. Another interesting point in this connection is the fact that these experimental Leghorns were just five months old when the contest opened November last; they were hatched the last day of May.

The pen of English Leghorns moved from fifth place up to third during the month passing the Connecticut pen of Wyandottes now in fourth place and the R. I. pen of Wyandottes now in fifth place. No individual hen has yet reached the 200 egg mark, but during the first nine months of the contest an English Wyandotte has yielded 194 eggs, an experimental White Leghorn has produced 190 eggs and a Conn. White Wyandotte has laid 188 during this period. Some 30 individuals including Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, and Leghorns have laid 165 eggs each or more, up to August first. Sixty-five individuals including Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Campines and "Hens" laid 25 eggs each or more during the month of July and two of these hens namely an English Wyandotte and a White Leghorn owned by J. J. Linehan, Hingham, Mass., produced 29 eggs each during this period.

It will be noted from the leading pens given below that the best average production attained to date is 163.7 eggs made by the experimental pen alluded to above with the English Wyandottes a close second with 163.6. At this writing the race is exceedingly close and it looks as if anybody might win. Barron's Leghorns are about 100 eggs behind the best pen of American Leghorns. These, however, are only 21 eggs behind Barron's Wyandottes.

The ten leading pens to date are as follows:

Storrs Experiment Station, Pen 42*, White Leghorns, 1637.

Barron, Catforth, Tom England. White Wyandottes, 1636.

Francis F. Lincoln, Mt. Car Conn., White Leghorns, 1615. Carmel, Tom Barron, Catforth,

England, White Leghorns, 1511. Merrythought Farm, Columbia.

Conn., White Wyandottes, 1467. Neale Bros., Apponaug, R. I., White

Wyandottes, 1461.

Cecil Guernsey, East Cobleskill, N.

Y., White Leghorns, 1378. A. B. Brundage, Danbury, Conn., S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 1373.

P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa., White Leghorns, 1364.

Storrs Experiment Station, Pen 41*, White Leghorns, 1348.

Storrs Experiment Station, Pen 40*. White Leghorns, 1336.

Branford Farm, Groton, White Leghorns, 1333.

Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, Sara-toga, N. Y., White Leghorns, 1318.

* Not in competition.

Wm. F. Kirkpatrick.

MISSOURI STATE SHOW

MISSOURI STATE SHOW The large crowds which attended the poultry field meetings and picnics con-ducted by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station in various parts of Missouri during the last two weeks in August gives a good idea of the inter-est which is being taken in raising more and better poultry in Missouri. With this interest cultivated by a number of local poultry shows in var-ious counties previous to the Missouri State Show, in St. Louis, November 24th to 29th, the big event for Missouri Missispipi River. Missourians who own pure bred poultry are going to show their fowls this year for the ad-vertising they can get out of it, and poultry breeders in a large number of outside states have written to Fred Crosby, secretary of the show, 3251 Gillham Road, Kansas City, for infor-mation about the show, stating that they want to be represented by an adequate entry so that they can in-troduce their birds to the Missouri buy-im. This show is early enough to get the

adequate entry so that they can in-troduce their birds to the Missouri buy-ing public. This show is early enough to get the winnings published in the poultry press in time to make some good sales be-fore the later shows have been judged. The advertising value of winnings made at early large shows like this one are worth more than those made at the later shows, for the reason that they give a longer advertising season and also attract a lot of the early orders, reducing the feeding expense on a large flock very considerably. The premium list and entry blanks will be ready for mailing in a short time, so if you have not already filed your name with Mr. Crosby, or T. E. Quisenberry, superintendent of the show, Mountain Grove, you had better do it at once and there will be no delay in receiving them when they are ready for distribution.

for distribution.

THE AMERICAN LIGHT BRAHMA CLUB

Change in Method of Awarding American Light Brahma Club Specials

can Light Brahma Club Specials The Executive Committee of the American Light Brahma Club has de-cided upon an important move in their method of awarding the Club's Special Ribbons at the shows this season. It came to their notice that some show secretaries were awarding the club ribbons to those who were not club members and in other cases to those club members who did not have the best shaped and best colored specimens. Accordingly the club is sending the fol-lowing notice to club secretaries: LIGHT BRAIINA SPECIALS "The American Light Brahma Club

Accordingly the club is sending the fol-lowing notice to club secretaries: LIGHT BRAIMA SPECIALS "The American Light Brahma Club offers its handsome silk ribbons as fol-lows; One for best shaped male; one for best shaped female; one for best colored female. These specials will be award-ed only where the winning exhibitor is a member of the club. For example—if the best shaped male is not owned by an A. L. B. Club member then the rib-bon will be withheld unless that owner joins the club through the local secre-tary before the close of the show. Mem-bership may be obtained by sending one dollar—paying all dues to Oct. I. 1915, to the Ass't. Sec., Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J. The club feels that it is unfair to have a ribbon put up as best shaped or best colored male or female simply because the bird belongs to a club member." Promptly upon receipt by Mr. Wood of the premium lists containing the above notice, a set of the ribbons will be sent to the show secretaries. Handsome silver cups will also be awarded in every state having a mem-bership of ten or more—at some show selected by the state members as the official state show. Membership and interest in the cluo is on the increase. Whereas our mem-bership of the Club Year Book and quarterly Bulletin will be sent free to all interested in joining the club upon application to Mr. Wood. Both are very much worth having—the Year Book alone has sixty-four pages of valuable information concerning Light exhibiton and utility qualities.

WHY SHOULD YOU BREED BUFF **WYANDOTTES**

WAYADOTTES Beeause as a market fowl they excel they dig in the laying contests. At the first International Laying Contest, storrs, Conn., 1911-12, an average pro-duction per bird of different varieties, Buff Wyandotte finished first. At Second National Laying Contest in Missouri, 1912-1913, a Buff Wyandotte was second, seventy pens competing. A Buff Wyandotte hen finished third and another Buff Wyandotte hen ewas our by Legnorn on! — At Apa, California, Laying Contest, Hyandottes led by a large margin heating all other varieties, with a lead of 38 eggs over their nearest competing. Buff Wyandottes made their best rec-ords when eggs were worth \$.50 per dozen, the Leghorns did their heavy. — "Un rhens do lay and fill the por." Hurrah; we say, Buff Wyandotte". I you want to know more about this merican Buff Wyandotte Club, Amity-ville.

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

CLASSIFIED ADS.

- RATES :-- Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 5 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 4 cents a word per month for three or more months. Change of copy allowed quarterly without extra cost. No order accepted for less than 50 cents for each Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display insertion. allowed other than initial word or name.
- TERMS :-- Cash with order and copy of advertisement. Positively no exceptions to this rule. Please count the words correctly to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy of your advertisement plainly to insure its appearing correctly. Copy must reach AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD office by 18th of the rionth preceding date of issue.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is furnished every classified advertiser without charge during the time his advertisement appears in these columns.

We guarantee to publish an average monthly circulation of 45,000 copies during the year ending with April, 1915

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

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BERRY'S prize winning Anconas. 2000 for sale. Dr. J. E. Berry, Powhatan Point, Ohio. 3-11-4

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BLUE ANDALUSIANS: Bred as a spec-ialty and producing winners at all the shows. I have the best stock in the United States at reasonable prices. Winner of Connecticut State Champion-ship in the Mediterranean class 1912-13. Stock and eggs for sale. E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn. 3-9-4

, BANTAMS

RARE BARGAINS—Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, White and Par-tridge Cochin, Rose Comb Black, Black Tailed Japanese, Light Brahma, Red Pyle and Black Red Game, Silkie and Single Comb White Leghorn Bantams. Proper & Son, Schoharie, N. Y. 12-7-5

BANTAM SPECIALIST-Buff, Black, Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circu-lar free. Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinlar free. son, N. Y.

AMERICA'S BEST COCHIN BANTAMS: If you wish the best, either show birds, breeders, pet or utility Bantams, be sure and turn to Cover Page 3, and read our ad carefully. Wahebe Bantam Yards. tf

15 CHOICE GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BAN-TAM eggs \$2.00. Choice Cockerels for sale. W. H. Adams, Almond, N. Y. tf

BRAHMAS

JOIN !!! AMERICAN LIGHT BRAH-MA CLUB. Catalogue free. Emory Banks, East Pembroke, N. Y. 3-10-4

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WEISRERG BUCKEYES. Breeders for sale and hundreds of half grown birds at low prices. Write me your wants. Free catalogue. A. H. Weisberg, Ne-vada, Mo. 3-9-4

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GOLDEN AND SILVER CAMPINES— Our yards contain the Pacemakers of America. If it is stock you want, write today. Good value, prices right. Man-hattan Farms, Geo. E. Noeth, Owner. Brighton, N. Y. 1-8-4

M. BAYERDORFFER, OAKWOOD HEIGHTS, N. Y., offers yearling hens \$2; cocks \$3; trios \$6, and up, as long as they last. Don't wait. Youngsters reasonable. Stock bred to produce re-reasonable. 3-9-4 cord layers.

300 SILVER CAMPINES young and old. Both sex. Prices reasonable. Thos. Keeler, Waverly, N. Y. 3-11-4

JACOBUS CAMPINE BARGAIN SALE. Breeders must go to make room for growing chicks. M. R. Jacobus, (Origi-nal Introducer), Box 276 W, Ridgefield,

SILVER CAMPINES, cockerels from imported stock three dollars each. If sold this month. Buff Leghorns. Frank Detwiller, So. Prospect St., Marion, Ohio.

COCHINS

COCHINS ALL VARIETIES as well as Brahmas and Langshans are described in the book "The Asiatics", the only complete treatise on the oldest fowls in existence. A copy will be sent post-paid upon receipt of 50c, cash or stamps to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

DUCKS

BUFF 9RPINGTON DLCKS unrivaled layers—Thoroughbred young ducks \$3; drakes \$5; trio 10. Mrs. K. A. Heath, R. F. D. Box \$0, Dover Plains, N. Y. 2-9-4

PURE WILD MALLARD DUCKS. Beautiful stock for sale, four dollars per pair, six dollars trio. You will like these birds, Neville Poultry Farm, Kewanee, Ill. 3-9-4

FAVEROLLES

MAKE YOUR POULTRY PAY by start-ing now with White Faverolles, the coming popular fowl, quick growers, un-excelled for market, wonderful win-ter layers, very hardy, largest flock in America, can furnish pairs, trios, pens. Most points including grand first pen Madison Square Garden, December 1913. Eggs \$10.00 per 15. Brakendale Farms, Fonthill, Ont., Can.

HOUDANS

HOUDANS—Proprietor all Petersen's, also book 20c. Eggs, stock. Dr. Wight, Bolster's Mills, Me.

LANGSHANS

ROBINSON'S LANGSHANS, winners New York, Buffalo, Boston and other shows. J. F. Robinson, So. Weymouth, 3-9-4

LEGHORNS-BROWN

SEND YOUR ORDER today for a copy of "The Leghorns", the most complete treaties on your favorites ever written, three full page illustrations in colors, one showing correct plumage color of male and female Brown Leghorns. 144 pages—price \$1.00 postpaid. AMERI-CAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf tf

YES I HAVE THEM, not in the Antede-luvian days, but in the 20th Century at Buffalo, Jan. 1913, I won first cockerel and special for the best male, Jan., 1914, 5th cock, first hen, special for best female, first, second, fourth and fifth cockerel and special for best male and first pullet. Write for price list to Rev. J. G. Taylor, 305 Park St., Chat-ham, Ont., the S. C. Brown Leghorn Specialist. Specialist.

JUNIOR AMERICAN POULTRY CLUB

JUNIOR AMERICAN POULTRY CLUB The Junior A. P. C. is the only one of its kind in America. It is not exclu-sively a boy's club for we welcome girls and young women just as gladly. We urge all you young breeders and fanciers to join our club for in that way your interests are protected and pro-moted in every possible way. Then, too, you may compete for the club's prizes, cups, gold and silver medals, ribbons, etc. You receive free of charge all the club's publications through which you keep posted on the club's doings and on poultry ventures the world over. You will have a voice in shaping the course and policy of the club, in electing offi-cers and forming plans for work. The annual fee for active member-ship \$1.00, for honorary membership, \$5.00, with no further dues for life. In addition to these, there is a Board of Patrons comprised of 20 men and wo-men influential in the poultry world, who will advise and lead the young people into wholesome and helpful lives. "To become a member of this board it is necessary to give \$25 to the club and receive the approval of the executive committee". It is with great pleasure that the club announces the appointment of

committee". It is with great pleasure that the club announces the appointment of Maurice F. Delano, Prop. of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., as Pres. of the present board. We appreciate what the older breed-ers of America and Europe are doing for us as well as the poultry papers and magazines of the country, but we make an appeal to all who read this, to give us their support by offering prizes, be-coming honorary members, serving on the Board of Patrons, giving advertise-ments for our bulletins and year book and thus help us to grow into a club that will exert an influence for good all over America.

and thus help us to grow into a club that will exert an influence for good all over America. We expect our year book from the publishers about Sept. 15th. It is free to all members, but will be on sale at the Secretary's office for 50 cents, worth twice the price to anyone interested in poultry. The book contains some lovely illustrations and many splendid articles from noted poultry writers in America and England, including Miss S. Carry, U. R. Fishel, Lynn Townsend, Duncan McCullock, Jr., and others. There is not a large edition and all wanting a copy should order at once and it will be mailed to you after the 15th. It contains the history of the club, past and present, as well as plans for the future. In closing I urge the parents to co-operate with us. To those who appre-ciate home life, the home circle and all it stands for, who would teach the youngsters early how to find their pleasures right at home, I say, interest them now in the raising of Standard-bred poultry. To learn more about our club, we urge you to write for information and application blanks to Elbert E. Law-rence, Sec.-Treas. of J. A. P. C., Craig, Mo.

Mo.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES The National Columbian Wyandotte Club will issue its new Catalogue on October 1, 1914. This issue will be larger, better and more valuable to Columbian Wyandotte breeders than ever before, containing as it will the list of the club's special winners of last season, good articles by members and many strong features new and in-teresting. We especially want the names of all those interested in Co-lumbian Wyandottes which will be listed in their new club catalogue. A payment of \$2.00 now includes the initiation fee and extends your paid up membership card at once. The club has inaugurated a new plan of awarding championships and first prize winners in all classes are entitled to points to-wards these championships propor-tionate to the strength of the compe-tition and the number of Columbian Wyandottes exhibited. Club special ribbons are given at all shows as formerly. For further information regarding the details of awarding these cham-

For merly. For further information regarding the details of awarding these cham-pionship medals and special prizes, ad-dress National Columbian Wyandotte Club, D. L. Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y., or Ralph Woodward, Sec., Grafton, Mass.,

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Madison Square winners. Eggs for hatching \$3 and \$5. Laying matings \$1.50-15. Quick shipments. Circular f1.50-15. Quick shipments. Circular free. H. S. Lamson, Cameron, N. Y., Box "C".

LEGHORNS-S. C. BUFF

"AMERICAN QUALITY" Single Comb Buff Leghorns are egg-bred winners. Special sale now. L. M. Munger, De-Kalb, Ill. 3-9-4

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s. C. W. LEGHORNS—(Egg record pen average 225) two and three year olds that are producing very strong chicks for only \$10.00-100, delivery guaran-teed. Eggs for HATCHING, \$5.00-100; \$40.00-1,000. Sitting 15 eggs \$1.00. Cockerels 3 for \$5.00 from record hens. Send for CATALOGUE FREE. The Underhill Farms, Box W, Fort Ann, N. Y. Order from this ad now.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Good healthy vigorous stock. D. W. Young's Strain. 500 breeders for sale \$1.00 a piece. E. C. Seymour, Suffield, 3-9-4 Ċonn.

Several hundred heavy laying S. C. WHITE LEGHORN hens for sale \$.75 each. Early cockerels same price. J. B. Casterline, Hillcrest Farm, Orchard Park N V Park, N. Y. 3 - 9 - 4

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JERSEY STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEG-HORNS. Grand yearling hens selected for size, shape and great laying qual-ities at \$1.00 each. Send for catalogue. North Jersey Poultry Farm, Ramsey, N. J. 3-9-4

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500 YEARLING HENS for sale. S. C. White Leghorns. Also 10-12 week old pullets. Choice stock of best laying strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry F. Palmer, Middleport, N. Y.

1009 MARCH PULLETS ready to lay. S. C. W. Leghorn yearling hens \$.85 up, shipped on approval. Write your wants. North Jersey Poultry Farm, Ramsey, N. J. 1-9-4

BULLY GOOD WHITE LEGHORNS: few hundred yearling hens 75-80-85 cents; two year olds 65 cents. Pullets moderate. Satisfaction surely guaran-teed. Circular with proofs of quality free. George Phillips, C. 17, Seymour, Conn 1-9-4 1 - 9 - 4Conn.

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EVERY BREEDER OF BLACK ORP-INGTONS should read the new Orping-ton Book. Tells about the Standard requirements, how to mate and breed them for best results, edited by J. H. Drevenstedt. Fully illustrated. Price 75 cents, postpaid. AMERICAN POUL-TRY WORLD. Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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September, 1914

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E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct, choice exhibition cockerels and pullets, Wm. Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 3-10-4

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AMERICA'S CHAMPION PARTRIDGE ROCK'S. See our ad on page 809. tf

BARGAINS—Sale of Childs' Partridge Rocks. Exhibition and utility birds now ½ price. Samuel Childs, McKees-Rocks, now ½ p port, Pa. 3 - 9 - 4

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-WHITE

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK breeders should secure a copy of the new Ply-mouth Rock Book, just out. Invaluable for beginners or experienced breeders. Edited by Wm. C. Denny. One dollar will bring a copy postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buf-falo, N. Y. tf

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TURKEYS

AMERICA'S CHAMPION GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. See our ad on page 809.

September, 1914

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

WYANDOTTES-BLACK

Boyd's Washington Strain of winning BLACK WYANDOTTES. Ridge Crest Farm, Paris, Md., formerly of Wash., D. C. 12-11-4

WYANDOTTES-WHITE

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WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR WO-MAN \$12.50 to distribute 100 FREE pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. Ward & Company, 224 Institute PL., Chi-çago, III.

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EVERY BREEDER OF BUFF ROCKS should procure a copy of the new Plym-outh Rock Book, the most valuable breed book ever published. Profusely illustrated, contributed to by leading breeders, edited by Wm. C. Denny, 144 pages. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Ad-dress, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo. N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y.

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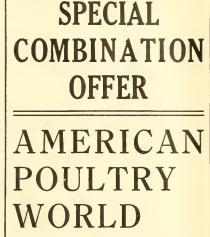
JUST OUT—The new Plymouth Rock Book. The most complete work on all varieties of Plymouth Rocks ever pub-lished, contains 144 pages, 3 color plates and many half-tone illustrations. Tells how to mate, breed and exhibit all varieties of this popular fowl. Edited by Wm. C. Denny, price \$1.00 postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

ALL BREEDERS of Bantams should procure a copy of the "Bantam Book." Fully describes all varieties and tells how to feed and care for them. Just what the beginner wants to know. Send 50c. today to AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Buffalo. N. Y. tf

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ALL BREEDERS of Buff Leghorns should send today for a copy of the new Book "The Leghorns," the last word on this popular fowl. Contains beautiful plate of Buffs in natural colors. 144 pages, profusely illustrated. Send \$1.00 today for copy. May be returned if not as represented. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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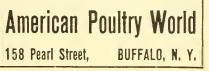
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