

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

MARCH, 1916



Barred Plymouth Rock Cock, champion male, First Prize Cockerel and color special winner, Boston Show, January, 1915.
Bred and owned by A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. (See Page 369.)

V-I-C-T-O-R-Y!!

WORLD'S FAIR, SAN FRANCISCO

This is the greatest poultry show of all the World. This is the show where the best birds of the entire continent, yes, of the entire world came together in one great, gigantic, final struggle, a battle of the greatest among the great, a titanic combat for supremacy among all the leading strains. This is the entire World's Poultry Show, where

VICTORY MEANS WORLD POWER

East and west, Northland and Southland, the entire country end for end had been combed over and over again for the best birds that could be found AT ANY PRICE to compete at just this, the Greatest among all Great shows. And

THE ARISTOCRATS WON

Among a number of other prizes they won that premier prize, that most coveted prize of the entire show

FIRST EXHIBITION COCKEREL

This verdict means that the Aristocrat cockerel line now *reigns supreme*. They met in the Arena of the entire world and they came home, crowned as conquerors.

Today — Right Today

The Aristocrats are the most sensational Barred Plymouth Rocks in the World. This is a big, broad statement, but it is true. This does not mean "they will be"—but it means "they are—today".

AH! YOU OUGHT TO SEE THEM

What beautiful, beautiful specimens! What show-birds! If you possibly can, come and see them yourself. I invite inspection, for you will go away simply astonished at seeing so many, *many* show birds of the *highest* rank. If you cannot come yourself, send someone to scout around for you. If he *knows* Barred Rocks, he will buy for you of these birds. If you cannot do either one, then do the only other thing you can do—let me send you any bird or birds you may wish, for *any* show, *anywhere* in all America, with this clear, business-like understanding: That you may examine such birds in your own yards for a week, and if they are not *better* than you expect them to be for the price you paid—please return the chickens to me and I will promptly refund you the *full purchase price*. There are no other conditions, no other strings tied to this proposition. You, *you* must be satisfied. Is not this as broad, as fair, and clear as you can reasonably expect? Is not this a convincing argument, showing that the Aristocrats simply *must* have the quality I claim?

Fellow Breeders— these Aristocrat cockerels this year are simply a revelation. Not only in that sharp, dazzling, scintillating color and barring for which the Aristocrats are noted all over the World, but also in fine finish, proud, vigorous carriage, ideal Plymouth Rock type and shape, in almost perfect head-points and in deep-orange colored legs, they are looking for their equals. I am proud of these birds—proud and happy.

If you wish to win at any show, with any kind of Barred Rock, write me—for I can surely furnish such winners. You may order old birds or young, male or female, cockerel-bred or pullet-bred, singles or pens, all are guaranteed as above. If you want to be sure of winning, you simply must have Aristocrats. Order early and be on the safe side.



W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier, Box H, FORT WAYNE, IND.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Published the First of Each Month by the
AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING
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142 Main Street, 158 Pearl St.,
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Secretary-Treasurer WM. C. DENNY

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The AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is discontinued at the completion of the subscription term by order of the postal authorities. This notice will be marked with a blue X when your subscription has expired. We solicit a prompt renewal. Please do not delay.

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It is positively guaranteed that during the year ending April, 1916, the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will circulate an average of forty-five thousand (45,000) copies per month. All advertising contracts are based on this circulation.

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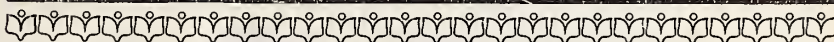
We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise, states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Entered at postoffice, Buffalo, N. Y. as second-class mail matter

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45,000 COPIES FOR MARCH, 1916

E. D. Corson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corson Manufacturing Co., printers and binders, being first duly sworn, states that that company has a contract for and is printing and binding forty-five thousand (45,000) copies of the March, 1916, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

E. D. CORSON.
GEO. E. FITZSIMMONS, Notary Public.

LESTER TOMPKINS' REDS



BLOOD WILL TELL

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

LESTER TOMPKINS' SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS WILL HELP YOU

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

NEW YORK PALACE SHOW—DECEMBER, 1915

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

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

LESTER TOMPKINS, CONCORD, MASS.

I Will Tell You How

to Make Poultry Healthy

Make Hens Lay

Make Chicks Grow

Now that mating time has arrived, it's up to you to see that your poultry get a tonic and internal antiseptics to make them vigorous and free of disease. *Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a.*

In that condition your hens will lay better, you will get more healthy, fertile eggs and the chicks will stand a better show of reaching maturity. *Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a.*

And, before the hatches come, I want to warn against gapes, leg weakness and indigestion, for these ailments are responsible for half the baby-chick losses. *Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a—it will save you these losses.*

My lifetime experience as a veterinarian, a doctor of medicine and poultry raiser has taught me the needs of poultry under all conditions; that is why I urge you to try my scientific and long-tried prescription,

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It's a Tonic—Not a Stimulant

Here are a few of the valuable ingredients in Pan-a-ce-a to meet the requirements of your poultry which I have just stated:

Nux Vomica, a nerve tonic; *Carbonate of Lime*, a shell former; *Hyposulphite of Soda*, an internal antiseptic; *Quassia*, an appetizer; *Iron*, to enrich the blood, and other valuable ingredients, all well known and recommended by the highest medical and veterinary authorities.

Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of Pan-a-ce-a is the fact that it has been on the market for 22 years and is growing in favor each year. Read the guarantee in the right-hand panel—that is your protection.

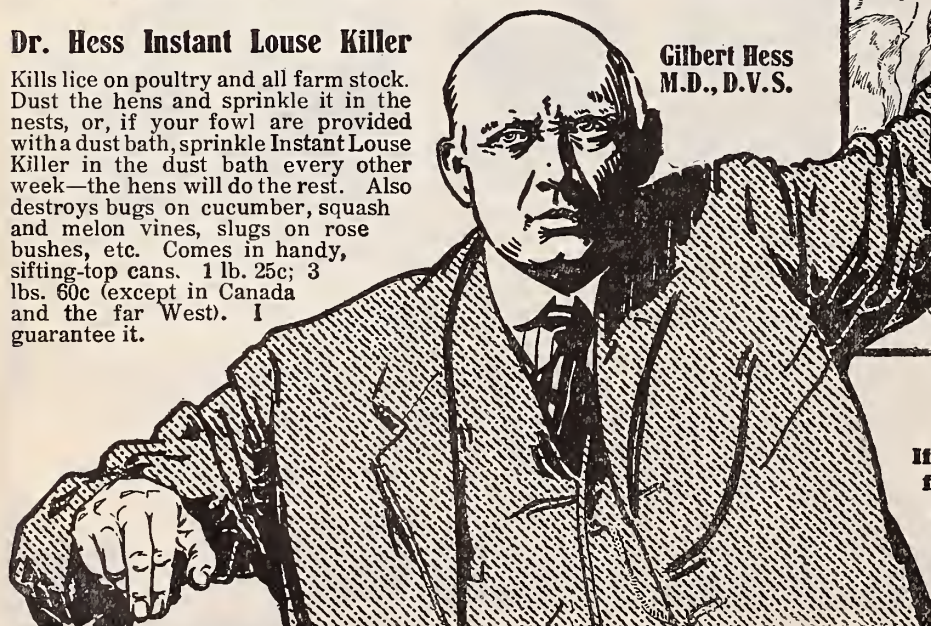
There is a Dr. Hess dealer in your town, a man whom you know, a man who stands back of my guarantee and will return your money if Pan-a-ce-a fails to make good. 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West).

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Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and sprinkle it in the nests, or, if your fowl are provided with a dust bath, sprinkle Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath every other week—the hens will do the rest. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy, sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c (except in Canada and the far West). I guarantee it.

Gilbert Hess
M.D., D.V.S.

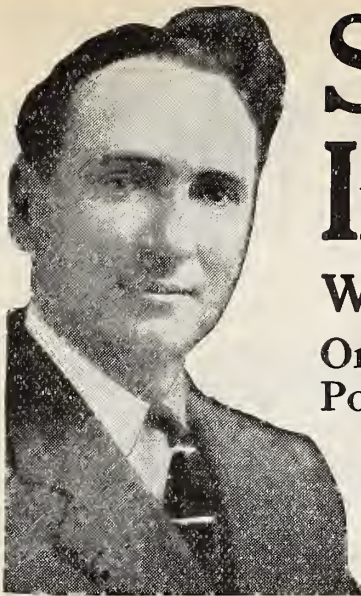


My Guarantee

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will help make your poultry healthy, help make your hens lay and your chicks grow that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you on condition that if Pan-a-ce-a does not do as I claim, return the empty package and get your money back.

FREE

If you have a sick or injured fowl, write Dr. Hess, tell symptoms, enclose 2c stamp for reply, and he will send you a prescription and letter of advice free of charge.



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With Incubator That Produces Big, Healthy Hatches
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H. H. JOHNSON



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—Bars Out
Cold**

**Clear California Redwood
Asbestos Insulation
Galvanized Metal Cover**

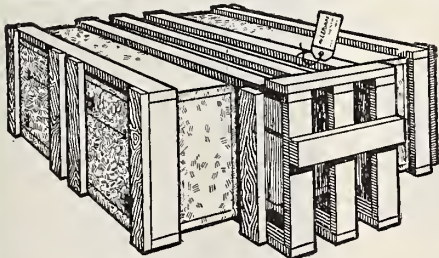
Clear California Redwood case covered first with asbestos—then with galvanized metal. Same on all sides. Cold drawn steel legs. Strong. Substantial. As good as can be made.



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No Hot Centers
No Waste of Heat**

Heating Plant Can't Be Bettered

Perfect circulation of hot water—even beat throughout—always. Tank of pure copper—lock jointed—soldered by hand air tight and tested. Invented by practical engineer and poultry raiser—that's why it's better. Hot water retains heat should fire go out. Saves eggs should you forget about machine. Safe.



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Hustled on its way to you within 24 hours from time order is received. Extreme care in packing and crating insures perfect condition on arrival—ready to be set up and used.

Still Less Than \$10

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Yours very truly,
 H. H. JOHNSON.

M. M. JOHNSON COMPANY, Clay Center, Neb.

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America's Favorite Incubator
 Over 650,000 Now in Use

Thousands more used than any other make. The choice of the great majority. Couldn't be first in sales, if not first in quality. Always true to its name—Old Trusty—reliable—sure. Holds the record for big average hatches. Built by veteran incubator men in world's largest exclusive incubator and brooder factory. Tremendous demand developed through 25 years of satisfaction giving, make possible unusually attractive prices on this high quality product. Extensive experience has shown us best kind of construction. Extensive use—proves that construction superior and should be your guide to satisfactory incubator buying.

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Forty to ninety days' trial

Still Less Than \$10

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 Clay Center, Nebr.**

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All Four for \$1.00

This group covers the poultry interests of the country like a blanket and includes the best known papers published.

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

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

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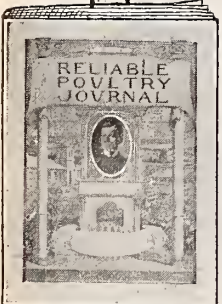
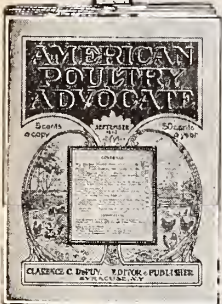
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Mrs. J. H. Harnly: "The high honors accorded my birds proclaim loudly the excellent conditioning value of your Red Comb Feed."

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T. E. Quisenberry Says: "We Feed Red Comb"

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Red Comb



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Standard Cyphers
Made in Four Sizes

70 Eggs, \$15 00. 144 Eggs, \$23.00
244 Eggs, 34.00. 390 Eggs, 40.00

Standard Cyphers

Incubator. *Self-Regulating, Self-Ventilating, Non-Moisture.* For twenty years we have been shipping these machines to every civilized country of the globe, and today tens of thousands are in successful use. They have made possible the biggest poultry successes of the last 20 years. Are the last word to date in incubator building, and with reasonable care will last a lifetime. Read reports in our Year-Book from hundreds of successful poultrymen. (See illustration.) **Guaranteed to you personally.**

Columbia Hot-Air Incubator. Self-Regulating, Self-Ventilating, Non-Moisture. The best machine on the market at the price. Has **wooden** case, attractively finished in dark green, with brass trimmings and **double, well-insulated walls.** Seamless-bottom lamp bowl, best quality brass burner, Cyphers toggle-joint thermostat. Fume-proof, forced-draft heater. Embodies **diffusive** principle. (See illustration.) **Fully guaranteed.**

Superior Hot-Water Incubator. Self-Regulating, Self-Ventilating, Non-Moisture. Gives you all the time-tried features of Cyphers design, construction and finish. The water boiler and tubular tank heating system are heavy-weight copper. Lamp has seamless bowl; burner is best on market; case is **wood**, attractively finished in golden brown, with brass trimmings; has **double walls**, well insulated; equipped with Standard Cyphers toggle-joint thermostat. Has positive forced water circulation. (See illustration.) **Fully guaranteed.**



Superior Hot-Water
Made in Two Sizes
65 Eggs, \$12.00. 130 Eggs, \$16.00

Cyphers-Built Incubators \$12 to \$40 Three Styles—Eight Sizes

No matter what style of incubator you prefer—whether hot-air or hot-water heated—there is a Cyphers-built machine in a size to suit your needs. Take advantage of our 20 years of leadership as manufacturers of the incubators that have long been recognized by poultrymen everywhere as the "standard hatchers of the world." Users will tell you that Cyphers-built incubators **hatch better, last longer**, require **less attention** and hatch **stronger, healthier chicks**—the kind that live and grow. Thousands of the most prosperous poultrymen owe their success to Cyphers equipment and have frankly stated that they could not have succeeded without it. Why experiment—why take costly chances? **Make your success certain** by using the successful man's incubator! Secure the latest improvements with time-tried principles and construction, combining efficiency, economy and durability.

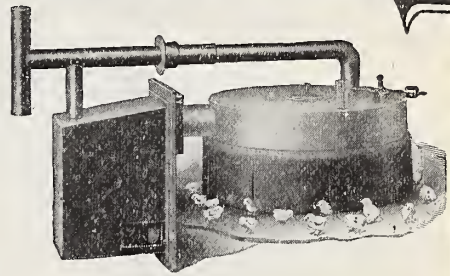


Columbia Hot-Air
Made in Two Sizes
140 Eggs, \$16.00. 250 Eggs, \$22.00

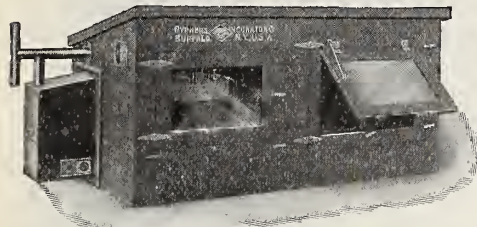
A Complete Guide for Properly Hatching and Brooding Chicks

The "Cyphers Way" Is the Sure Way

HAVING SUCCEEDED in producing big hatches of strong, vigorous chicks, *why risk losing them* by following improper brooding methods? *Every chick saved* by correct brooding will count big when the season's profits are figured. Every requirement for successfully raising chicks is provided by the "Cyphers Way." To be strong and vigorous, brooder chicks must be provided *automatically* with a *constant* supply of *pure, fresh, warmed air*. All these essentials are embodied in Cyphers Brooders and Hovers.



Cyphers Adaptable Hover. Price, \$9.00.



Cyphers Style B Three-Apartment Brooder.

Standard Cyphers Brooders

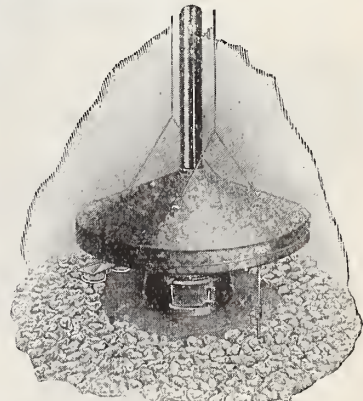
Have no equal as efficient brooding heater combined with latest-improved brooder case. Are equipped with Cyphers Adaptable Hover. Most popular Brooders on market. Keep chicks *safe and comfortable in any weather*. Convenient to use, easy to clean, readily movable. Shipped knock-down at lowest freight rates. *Style A*, for outdoor use; has two apartments. Price, \$14.50. *Style B*, for outdoor use; has three apartments. Price, \$18.50. (See illustration.) *Style C*, same as Style B, but has double-insulated walls in hover apartment; for cold climates. Price, \$20.00. *Style D*, for indoor use; has two apartments. Price, \$13.50.

Adaptable Hover

A popular and efficient outdoor and indoor brooder at a low price. Many thousands in successful use in all parts of the world. *Self-regulating, self-ventilating, fume and gas-proof, all metal and fire-proof*. Lamp cannot blow out. Easily attached to *home-made brooder case*, large goods box or small colony house; can be used in any hen house, closed shed or out-building. Used in all Standard Cyphers Brooders. (See illustration.) *Fully guaranteed.*

Portable Hover

Provides a low-cost, convenient, practical way to brood chicks indoors. Set it down anywhere indoors and you will have a safe and comfortable home for the chicks. Movable at a moments' notice without even turning down the lamp flame. Is an *all-metal, self-regulating, self-ventilating*, complete brooding device, automatic and economical. Needs no brooder case or box enclosure. Chicks on level of room floor all the time. (See illustration.) *Fully guaranteed.*



Coal-Burning Colony Hover. Price, \$15 Up.

Coal-Burning Colony Hover

Broods chicks in flocks of 300 to 1,500, and at *less expense* than ever before. In health of chicks, in low cost of labor and fuel, in simplicity and ease of operation, it *has no equal* for brooding chicks in large numbers. Its ample fuel capacity and automatic regulator, will keep the chicks warm throughout the coldest night, maintaining a regular temperature of 90 to 95 degrees under hover and keeping room at desirable temperature. Made in *five sizes*. Write for Special Circular. (See illustration.) *Fully guaranteed.*

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Equally important with proper brooding is *correct* feeding. "The Cyphers Way" provides a *complete* line of balanced-ration, special-purpose poultry foods. Look up our "Poultry Food" Adv. on another page.

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Cyphers Company's FREE Books and Bulletins cover every phase of poultry keeping, and will help solve your poultry problems. Absolutely free to customers. Write TODAY for our Year-Book giving details. A postal will do. Address nearest office.



Cyphers Portable Hover. Price, \$9.00.

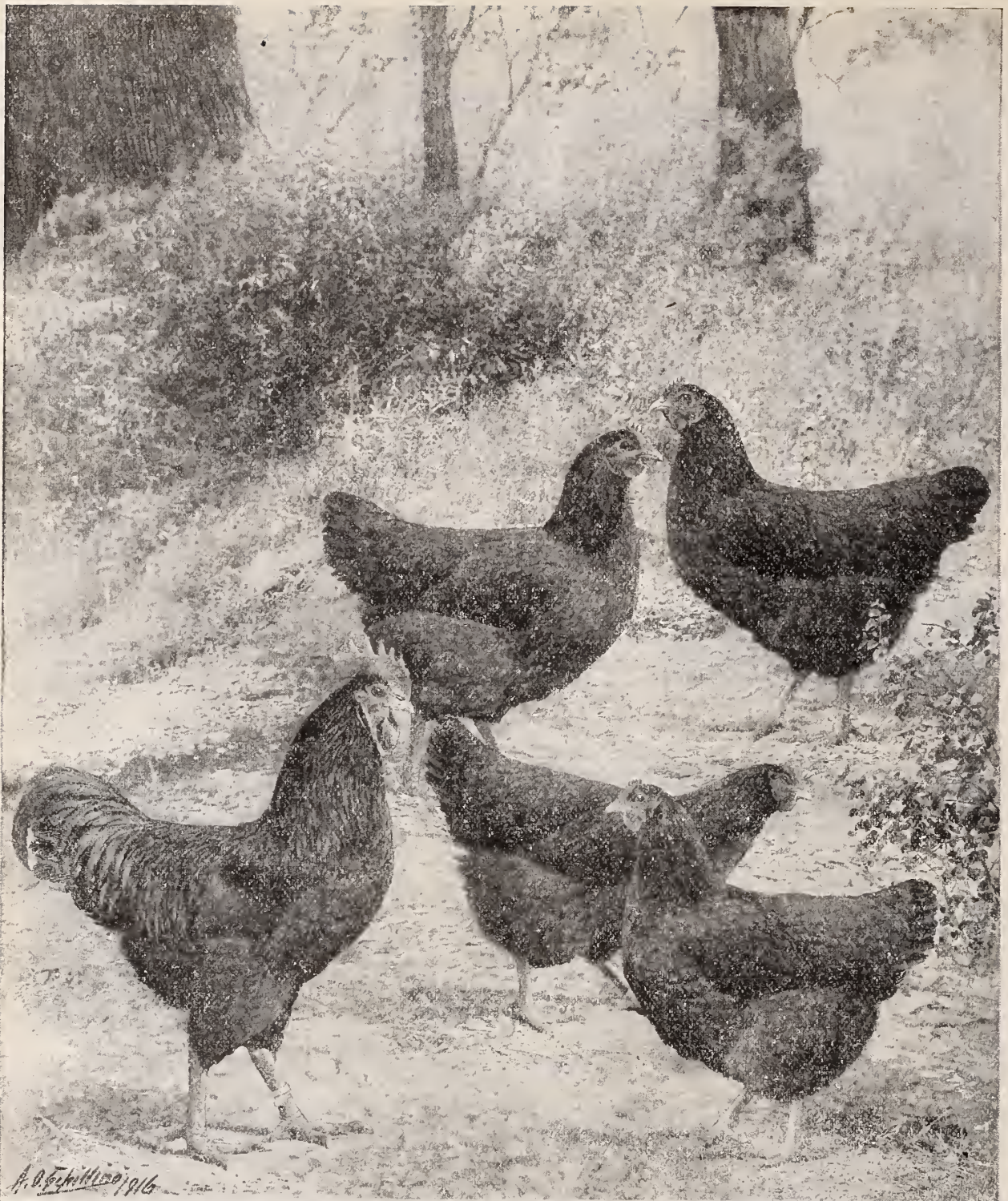
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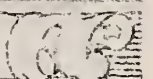
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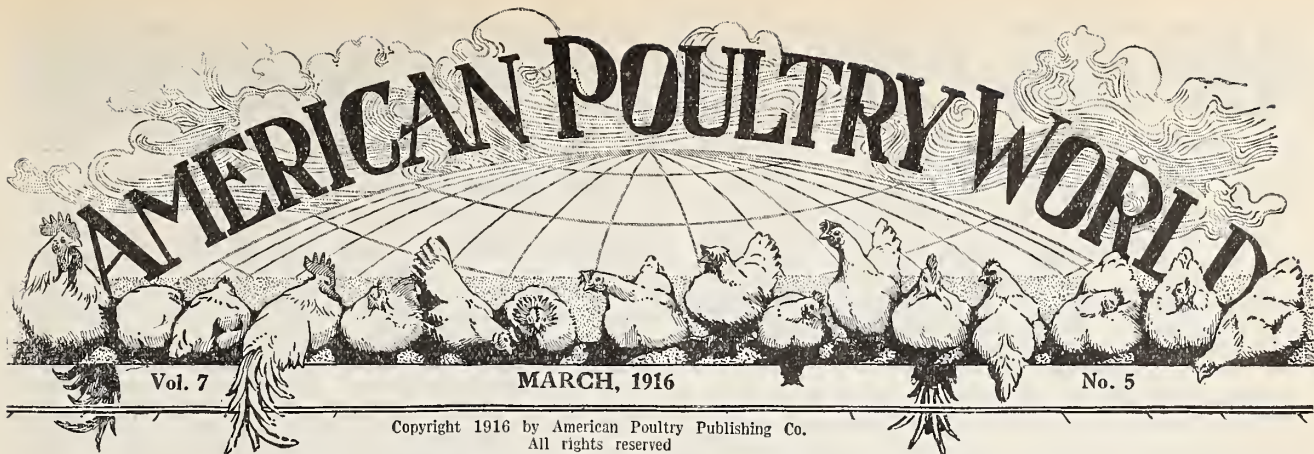
New York, N. Y., 41 Barclay St.
Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal St.
Chicago, Ill., 1421 W. 37th St.

Kansas City, Mo., 19th and Campbell Sts.
Dallas, Tex., 316-318 N. Preston St.
Oakland, Cal., 2127 Broadway.




FIRST PRIZE PEN S. C. R. I. REDS MADISON SQ GARDEN, NEW YORK
DEC. 1915-16 BRED AND OWNED BY B. H. SCRANTON RISING SUN, IND.


We doubt if there ever were as many high quality Rhode Island Reds placed in competition at any show held in America up to the present time. We counted twenty-five exhibitors competing for honors in the single comb classes and among them America's most expert breeders of this popular variety. These exhibitors showed a total of 105 specimens in the single classes and 13 pens, which represented the choicest products of the past season's breeding. Considering these facts, one may gain a fair idea of what it means to win a ribbon be it only a third, fourth or fifth prize, but the first or second honors are the precious and valuable ones to carry off. In view of the above facts the record made by B. H. Scranton, Rising Sun, Ind., at the Madison Square Garden show, is indeed a remarkable one. In the S. C. Red classes representing such quality as referred to above, Mr. Scranton's S. C. Reds won as follows: fourth hen, first cockerel, 4th pullet and first and third exhibition pens. The first prize pen is pictured above and as shown by these studies, which are faithful likenesses of each individual specimen grouped in a bit of scenic background, they possessed type and color of superb quality. They were uniformly matched and showed the ear marks of careful breeding by one who knows how to produce what he is after. Mr. Scranton's Reds have been victorious at most of the middle west shows but his record at the Garden this season is unequalled by all previous records, all things considered.—A. O. Schilling.



LINE BREEDING BARRED ROCKS

How A. C. Hawkins, a Master Breeder of This Variety, Selects and Mates For Best Results. Double-Mating System is Practiced Generally. Value of Established Blood Lines. No Other Way to Achieve Real and Lasting Success

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.

SUBSCRIBERS to American Poultry World who wish to win success as breeders of standard fowl of exhibition quality are urged to read with special care all that is said by Mr. Hawkins in the article herewith. In this article he states frankly how he mates and line-breeds his Royal Blue strain Barred Plymouth Rocks. He goes so far as to say that if he wishes to or feels that it is advisable, he mates brothers and sisters, doing this with the object of intensifying or establishing desirable characteristics in the progeny. At the same time he is extra careful to protect and promote the constitutional vigor, standard weights and prolificacy of his strain.

Mr. Hawkins also lays strong stress on the egg-yield possibilities of well-bred standard fowl and urges that proper attention always should be paid to this highly valuable capacity by every sensible and skillful strain-builder who is at work with the domestic races of poultry and who wishes to achieve truly great success and to earn satisfactory profits. Read carefully all that Mr. Hawkins says on this phase of the subject, including his emphatic advice that chicks which are intended for use as breeders should be given ample range throughout the growing period.—Editor.

AS before referred to in these pages, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., long-time successful breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks of exhibition quality and originator of the Royal Blue strain of this popular variety, made a unique exhibit at the Boston show, January 11-15, consisting of two display pens, one containing what he called an "all-star" cockerel-mating and the other a "champion pullet-bred mating".

These displays attracted much attention and led us to ask Mr. Hawkins a series of questions about his methods of strain-building and line-breeding. Mr. Hawkins is one of the oldest, and for years he has been one of the most successful breeders of standard Barred Rocks in the entire world. He first showed at New York in 1883, in the old Garden, winning his full share of prizes. In 1898 he produced the sensational male known as "Royal Blue", for which he refused the then top price of \$200. It was about 1890 when Mr. Hawkins began to call his Barred Rocks by the name, "Royal Blue Strain."

On the cover of this issue of American Poultry World is a striking likeness of the high-class cock bird which headed the all-star cockerel mating, as displayed by Mr. Hawkins at the Boston show. This picture is made from a photograph taken that week at the Boston exhibition by Arthur O. Schilling. While it is not, in the form shown by us, a perfect reproduction of the bird, nevertheless it is life-like and will give our readers a good idea of the high quality of the specimen. This bird won first prize as cockerel at the Boston show, January, 1915, and also was championship male in his class.

At this year's Boston exhibition, in talking with Mr. Hawkins about his methods of line-breeding, as demonstrated by the all-star cockerel-mating and his champion pullet-bred mating, we asked him to favor us with a selection of sample feathers from these birds for use in illustrating this article or interview. To this he agreed and we are publishing herewith several half-tone reproductions of the feathers he mailed

to us. These feathers were arranged and photographed by Mr. Schilling and the footnotes accompanying same were prepared by Wm. C. Denny, associate editor and a poultry judge of international experience, extending over a period of twelve to fifteen years.

What Choice Barred Rocks Looked Like Twenty-five to Thirty Years Ago

Asked how long ago it was that he first began breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mr. Hawkins' replied:

"I made my first showing of Barred Rocks at the old Madison Square Garden at the first show ever held there in 1883 and they started off with a 'winning habit' by capturing every first in the class."

Editor: "How did the prize winners then differ from those that win now in Barred Rocks?"

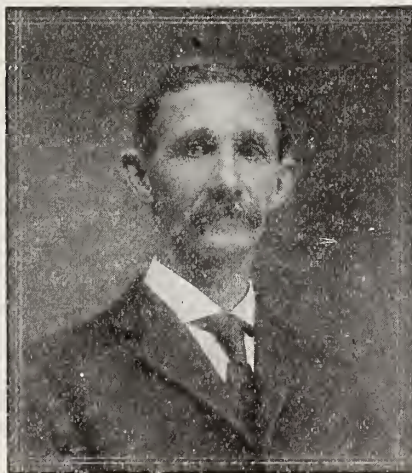
Mr. Hawkins: "They were larger, among other things, though only half a pound per bird heavier. Standard weights were: pullet 6½ lbs., hens 8 lbs., cockerels 8½ lbs. and cocks 10 lbs. They were judged that year by J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, and in 1884 George O. Brown placed the ribbons. At this 1884 show my birds again swept the deck. That year Judge Brown gave one of my cockerels a score of 95¼ points in competition."

Editor: "How about surface color then—what was it like?"

Mr. Hawkins: "It was just as clean and bright as now, and I think brighter. Breeders then were not so fussy about under-barring. We were very particular about type and it was practically the same type that the Plymouth Rocks possess, or should have, today. A female those days that did not have a clear yellow beak and clear yellow legs was not considered good enough to show at New York. At other shows spotted legs were cut for every spot."

Editor: "How about the width of barring back there?"

Mr. Hawkins: "The barring of females was a little coarser than at present, but we were required to have them very even



ARTHUR C. HAWKINS, LANCASTER, MASS.

An excellent likeness of Mr. Hawkins as he looks today. In the early fifties he is well preserved and can still run a mile or do a hard day's work "with the best of them". No other man living or dead has done a larger business during the last thirty years in high-class, standard-bred fowls and egg hatching therefrom.—Editor.



in color. The barring had to be straight across and of equal width. This applied especially to females."

Editor: "What do you mean by 'very even in color'?"

Mr. Hawkins: "An even shade all over. The neck and back color had to match all other sections. The narrow and deep barring called for in recent years has caused black beaks and discolored legs in the females. There now is too much black pigment. A result is that the birds are not as handsome to look at as was the case years ago. This is especially true of many of the males shown—males that are decorated with ribbons by our leading judges. Of course, it is a matter of taste and I am giving you my personal view of it."

Editor: "You say that the winners years ago were of about the same type as at present. Was strict attention paid to type those days?"

Mr. Hawkins: "Yes, more attention was paid to type, as a general rule, by judges in the early days than is the case now. Birds with high tails and shallow breasts were cut then very severely."

Editor: "Were Barred Rocks really popular as far back as the eighties?"

Mr. Hawkins: "The biggest shows ever held in the Garden in Barred Rocks were held between 1885 and 1890. At one of these shows there were four hundred and fifty-one single birds and forty-three pens. Here were over six hundred and fifty specimens—which, taken alone, would make a pretty good-sized chicken show even today! Competition was keen and enthusiastic fanciers and breeders paid as much then for good birds with which to win out as they do now."

Deep, Strong Underbarring Exacta a Penalty

Editor: "You spoke about the barring of the females in

those days being coarser than at present. How about males?"

Mr. Hawkins: "The barring of the best cockerels then was not much coarser than now, but the females, as I have said, were somewhat coarser. Frankly, I do not believe we are getting as large a percentage of clean, clear barring now as was the case twenty years ago. This is a result of the demand for narrow barring and deep under-barring. The intense under color or under-barring is what has hurt the surface. It has caused a smutty surface color. When our Standard of Perfection is made to provide an under-barring that will permit of a bright, clean surface, we can have it again and then the attractive yellow beaks and clear yellow legs will come back."

Editor: "You appear to favor an attractive surface color, rather than too narrow barring in the males and a depth of under-barring that results in discolored beaks and spotted legs in the females. Is this true?"

Mr. Hawkins: "Yes, indeed. Tom McGrew lately quoted from an article I wrote on the subject, to the effect that the beauty of a Barred Rock is in what we see—is to be found in type and surface color and that in judging Barred Rocks preference should be given to those birds that have ideal barring on the surface, in addition to standard type. That is my position. Nature will supply all the under-barring that should go with this brilliant surface color. The framers of the Standard should have this idea in mind, in forming the description of the ideal Barred Rock as to color."

Continuing, Mr. Hawkins said:

"I have aimed, in the Royal Blue strain, to preserve yellow beaks and legs, together with clean, brilliant surface color, and in breeding to supply the demand of the trade I have produced a line of birds that also have strong (Continued on page 419)"



1. STANDARD EXHIBITION HEN. 2. DARK EXHIBITION PULLET, 3. COCKEREL-BRED PULLET.
THREE GRADES OF BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FEMALE BACK FEATHERS.

Through the kindness of A. C. Hawkins, Box, 30, Lancaster, Mass., we are privileged to present the above interesting object lesson in Barred Rock color. These feathers, taken from the back sections of three different females, were not selected by Mr. Hawkins because they represented the ideal, but to show A. P. W. readers different and distinct types or styles of barring that are commonly met with or found in nearly every flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks. The feathers in group 1, represent barring that in one sense meets the Standard description, as the light and dark bars are of about "equal width". Group 2, shows barring of a much different type as the dark bars are at least double the width of the light bars. Group 3, are from a cockerel-bred female and not only shows plumage in which dark bars are wider than the light bars, but both the dark bars and light bars are narrower than in exhibition colored females. As Barred Rocks are judged today nearly all experts would class the female from which the feathers in group 1, were taken as "open-barréd", and of a type that would not win in hot competition. On the other hand most judges if choosing for exhibition would select the female from which the feathers in group 2, were taken. The selection of females with this type of barring, i. e., that in which the dark bars are wider than the light bars, for a time practically eliminated the "blue barred" Plymouth Rock female from competition, as it has been this, the so called modern barring, that is in effect a black and white barring, that has been favored in most show rooms. However, it is gratifying to note that during the last two show seasons some judges have placed females with narrow dark and light bars of nearly equal width. This has resulted in a softer and more pleasing shade of color. As most A. P. W. readers know, a cockerel-bred female does not compete for show room honors, for having narrow barring and the dark bar being two to three times wider than the light bar, this class of females would be entirely too dark for the show room. Attention is called to the uniform quality of barring of each feather in the above groups. The feathers were arranged by Arthur O. Schilling and because of the splendid quality of barring, he has been able to group them so that the reader may readily observe the regularity of the marking.—Wm. C. Denny.



First Care of Chicks

Several Prominent Breeders Who Have Made a Success of Poultry Raising Give Their Methods of Caring For and Feeding Chicks for the First Ten Days or Two Weeks; also Feeding Formulas

THERE is nothing that succeeds like success," is an old adage and no one can deny that we can all benefit by studying the methods that have brought success to others. With this in mind it was decided to ask numerous successful breeders to tell A. P. W. readers how they care for and feed their chicks for the first ten days or two weeks, believing that it was a question that would do the largest number of readers the greatest amount of good.

It is generally conceded that the greatest obstacle in poultry raising is in giving the chicks the proper start by knowing how to feed and care for them during the first few days of their existence. The beginner, owing to a lack of knowledge of the early requirements of his chicks, often becomes discouraged by the heavy mortality caused by errors of judgment in feed and care.

Each year thousands upon thousands of beginners are added to the army of recruits in poultry culture many of whom are to become successful poultry raisers. That each and every one may possess the proper qualifications, that is, the knowledge of how to properly care for and feed their chicks during the critical period and start them on the road to vigorous growth and rapid maturity, we publish herewith the methods of care and feeding of some of the most successful breeders in the poultry industry.

Fred. C. Lisk, Romulus, N. Y., successful breeder of White Wyandottes speaks highly of Sour Milk and favors Coal Burning Colony Brooders.

THE first feed I give Baby chicks is oat flake and dry ground bread mixed with sour milk. I purchase stale (sweet) bread from the bakery and as soon as I receive it I cut it up and place it where it will dry and then I run it through a food chopper. I used about 3000 loaves the past season. I do not feed but three times a day, the second day I give a little grit and when chicks are a week old I add some good beef scrap to the sour milk, oat flake and dry bread and then I start feeding a little commercial chick feed once a day in place of mash. At this time I add a little charcoal to mash. At 10 days of age I add some good winter wheat bran to the mash, and later I add hominy and middlings. I use the mash all through the growing season, as I have found sour milk to be the best thing I can use for growing chicks. I do not have any White Diarrhoca since using the sour milk and I raise almost all the chicks I hatch.

Brooding: I have used a great many kinds of brooders but have at last found what I consider the best, viz., the coal

burning colony brooder stoves. I sometimes place as many as 300 chicks around one stove but prefer not more than 200. The most important thing about brooding is fresh air and steady heat, this you get with the colony coal brooder—Fred C. Lisk.

How Leroy E. Sands, Hawley, Pa., successfully raises several thousand S. C. White Leghorns each season

WHEN the chicks are first hatched I leave them in the incubator 24 hours to harden off, occasionally opening the door to change the air. In removing them to brooder we are very careful that they receive no chill. The brooders are heated to 90 to 100 degrees F., this temperature is continued for a few days until the chicks themselves show they do not need it so warm, then I reduce it gradually.

On the floors of all brooders I put coarse sand or sifted coal ashes, this supplies grit for a long time. After the first few feeds I put oat chaff on top of this and feed the grain in it to make the chicks work it out. Water or milk is given them as soon as they are placed in the brooder. The first feed is given about 48 hours after being hatched, this consists of either dried bread crumbs or a good commercial chick grain. I alternate this every two hours for the first three days. If we do not have the bread crumbs the chick grain is O. K. After three days in brooder I feed four times daily of chick grain and bread crumbs; after six days I put in a dry mash and let them help themselves to it, reducing grain feed to three times a day. Dry mash consists of equal parts wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn meal and rolled oats. If short of milk use three to five percent good sifted beef scrap—never any scrap for young chicks if you have plenty of milk.

This will carry them up to ten days and beyond without very much loss, other conditions being favorable. I continue feeding this until chicks can eat small whole wheat, larger cracked corn, hulled oats or any of the larger grains. The mixing of larger grains can be equal parts, and a good variety is needed. I use a wet mash occasionally for a change. After the ten day period, I put different feeds in the wet mash, it gives greater variety and they relish it.

The brooding is very important, that is, the conditions under which they are kept. The sanitary conditions must be good. Plenty of room and an abundance of pure air is necessary at all times, also green food in abundance and clean water. Make their place interesting and keep them busy so they will not get stale and stand about doing nothing. I use coal burning colony brooders, (Continued on page 389)



FIRST PRIZE & SHAPE SPECIAL R. C. R. I. RED CKRL
NEW YORK PALACE SHOW DEC. 1915 BRED & OWNED BY
LESTER TOMPKINS CONCORD, MASS.

It is gratifying indeed to see certain judges paying more attention to type in awarding the honors on Rhode Island Reds during the past few years. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., exhibited in his entry at the recent New York Palace Show, three winning males that in our opinion have not been excelled in type this season. We refer to the first prize S. C. cock, first prize S. C. pen cockerel, and the first prize R. C. cockerel shown in the above illustration. All three of these males were beautiful specimens in form and profile. Not only did they possess type approaching the modern ideal, but in color they were as good as the best to be found anywhere. The above R. C. cockerel was a large husky individual with attractive style and symmetry. He carried his body level and slightly forward possessing that distinctive Rhode Island Red characteristic which some of the pioneers among the Rhode Island Red breeders have sought for since Rhode Island Reds began to be popular in this country. Lester Tompkins needs to be congratulated in achieving such marked improvement and producing specimens such as mentioned above.—A. O. Schilling.

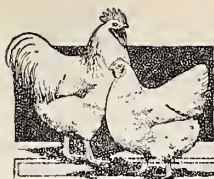


A. O. Schilling 1916.

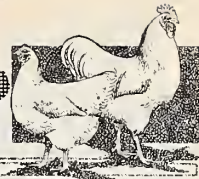


FIRST PRIZE PEN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS BOSTON SHOW JANUARY 1916
 BRED AND OWNED BY PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARM HOLLISTON, MASS.

Among the numerous poultry establishments that are combining fancy and utility qualities in their productions are Pittsfield Poultry Farms at Holliston, Mass. They stand well in the front rank as the most successful of their kind in existence today. They not only breed for the market and egg supply but in the show room they have been very successful. At Boston in one of the strongest classes of Barred Plymouth Rocks they won 2 cock, 2-3 hen, 3 pullet, 1 cockerel bred hen, 2 cockerel bred pullet, 1st exhibition pen, 1st cockerel bred pen and 1st pullet bred pen. The pen shown above represents the first prize exhibition colored pen and as in past years, we found them to be good sturdy well developed individuals that showed indications of proper rearing. They not only had color and shape but vitality and vigor seemed to be bred into them. Pittsfield Poultry Farms also do an extensive business in day old chicks, having an incubator capacity of 117,000 eggs. Last season they did a business of 600,000 day old chicks in a season and 1,000,000 for the entire year. They have produced numerous high egg record flocks and several individual egg record specimens. In our opinion this sort of an establishment is run along the proper lines and is bound to do the poultry business much good as they produce and sell eggs from quality flocks where standard requirements are given consideration and the result is Pittsfield customers are not disappointed in their purchases when the specimens come to maturity which have been purchased as day old chicks. It is quality first, last and always at the Pittsfield establishment, for quality prevails here as is proven by their show records in Banded and White Plymouth Rocks at some of America's best exhibitions.—A. O. Schilling.



Is the Double-Mating of White Fowl Necessary?



Herewith the Question of Double Mating and Its Relation to the Breeding of White Fowl is Discussed by Breeders Whose Long Experience Enables Them to Answer the Question and Answer It Intelligently

THE question "Do breeders of white fowl practice double mating?" is one that is often asked and one over which experienced and successful breeders disagree to a greater or lesser extent.

Owing to a large number of inquiries and the interest that appears to center around the question A. P. W. decided to appeal to several well known and successful breeders of the different varieties of white fowl and request of them a detailed reply. Acting upon this though the following questions were prepared and submitted to a number of breeders whose continued success as producers of the highest quality exhibition fowl would enable them to speak authoritatively.

"Is it necessary to double mate white fowls in order to produce the highest type of exhibition males and females?"

"Is it your opinion that when the best exhibition S. C. White fowl of both sexes are mated that they will produce the best exhibition birds; or do you consider it necessary to use two types of females to mate to an exhibition male in order to produce offspring that will come nearest to Standard ideals; or is it necessary to use two types of males when mating exhibition females to produce exhibition birds of both sexes?"

"Please be good enough to discuss this question frankly, stating the outcome of your experience, and, if you will, describe the types of males and females that when mated with exhibition birds produce the best results for you,—also please explain why different types must be used, if you consider it necessary to do so."

Up to the time of going to press the following replies have been received and readers of A. P. W. are indeed fortunate in having such a frank discussion by breeders so well and favorably known. A careful study of these replies gives the beginner the benefit of the experience that it has taken years to obtain, and should enable him to make matings that will be of great assistance in producing better results. It is a lesson in mating and one which doubtless will be highly appreciated. The breeders who have rendered this valuable assistance are as follows:—A. G. Spahr, Xenia, Ohio, Breeder White Plymouth Rocks; Fred C. Lisk, Romulus, N. Y., Breeder of White Wyandottes; M. L. Chapman, Browns Mills, N. J., Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns; J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass., Breeder of White Wyandottes; Saunders and Williams, Ingersoll, Ont., Breeders of White Wyandottes; Arthur G. Bouck, Menands, Rd., Albany, N. Y., Breeder of White Wyandottes.

Double Mating of White Plymouth Rocks not Necessary says A. G. Spahr, Xenia, Ohio, Who Describes How He Produces Both Males and Females of Exhibition Quality From the Same Mating

IN our several years' experience we have only used single matings to produce exhibition males and females. Any mating of this class will not produce their equals as there must be a proper mating of blood lines where the ancestors were bred with the same object in view.

To better illustrate our point a little of our experience will possibly help. The foundation of our strain of White Plymouth Rocks were purchased from a breeder who had been very successful in line breeding this variety, having been a prominent winner at New York and other eastern shows. We purchased a pen of four females and one male, correctly mated according to blood lines. We will say here that if you are going to breed any variety of poultry, our advice is to go to some prominent breeder of that particular breed and buy a trio or pen or as many as you wish and have them properly mated. This will give you a start that possibly it would take you years to get, and as to the mating of the offspring the same breeder will gladly give you advice.

From the original pen the second season we mated the male to his daughters and the females to the best cockerels from this mating, as the females we purchased were full sisters we had only the two blood lines. We have continued along this line, exercising particular care in mating, that is, if the females were a little pinched in tails, we used a male that was wide across the back with a well spread tail thus overcoming the defect of the female.

At no time did we use a bird weak or undersized. Our slogan has been, vigor, type and color. We have not only been able to improve the exhibition type of our stock but we have improved the laying qualities also. At no time have we forced our breeders for winter layers as to do so weakens the vitality of the stock, which gives us a weaker germ and a poorer hatch of weak chicks.

By the above method we have been able to win over the other fellow each year, and from each mating we get the highest type of males and females, but we know our stock, and (Continued on page 396)



One of the most attractive specimens in the Brown Leghorn classes at the recent Garden Show is shown above. This first prize pullet and shape special winner was the center of much favorable comment, in fact breeders in attendance had nothing but words of praise for this exceptional specimen. She possessed the outlines of the advanced White Leghorn type and carried a grace and beauty that is uncommon in Brown Leghorns. She was beautifully finished in plumage and had a sweep of back that seemed to be without a flaw, combined with a beautiful head and comb and color that was remarkably clean and free from shafting or brick color. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., have produced numerous exceptional individuals during the past years that have stood out as stars in very strong classes, and this pullet was one of this kind. The cockerel shown by them at Boston last winter was another exceptional bird, that outranked his class. He impressed us as being one of the best shown to date. Grove Hill Brown Leghorns have a long successful record behind them and the years of careful breeding which have resulted in their achievements are largely due to the careful and systematic methods in handling breeding lines. Proprietor Wm. Ellery Bright has been an ardent admirer as well as a careful and successful breeder of S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks for more than a quarter of a century during which time he has accomplished great results in helping to make these two popular breeds what they are today.—A. O. S.



FIRST PRIZE PEN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1915-16
 BRED AND OWNED BY RANCOCAS POULTRY FARM BROWNS MILLS, N. J.

In our opinion a master poultryman establishes and produces individualities and characteristics in his products just as a musician or a painter imparts their peculiar style or technique to their productions. We have been able at different times during the past few years to recognize a Rancoocas White Rock, almost at first glance, so pronounced have been some of the refined outlines and finish of these individuals as we have found them in the show room. Mr. M. L. Chapman, manager of Rancoocas Poultry Farms, Brown's Mills, N. J., is in our opinion one of the master poultry breeders and he understands his business from A. to Z. This firm has been raising, showing and selling White Rocks and White Leghorns very successfully for many years. Their plant is probably the largest of its kind in the world and they handle an extensive trade in the day old chick business and in our opinion it is one of the safest plants from which to purchase stock. One is sure to receive quality chicks from a plant that has a successful show room record to back them up. At Madison Square Garden this season Rancoocas Poultry Farms won on White Rocks first hen, 4th pullet and first pen. The latter is illustrated above and will in a measure bear out the statement that in these specimens, one may trace a refinement and finish that when once seen will easily be remembered and recognized. It is the work of an expert breeder and one who has only gained his knowledge from long years of hard work and study with his subjects.—A. O. Schilling.

Problems in Milk Feeding

The Following Questions and Answers Relative to Feeding Milk to Poultry Should Prove Highly Valuable to Every Reader of A. P. W. Who Earnestly Desires to Increase His or Her Knowledge on the Feeding Question

WE are fortunate in being able to present to our readers what we believe to be the latest and most reliable information obtainable on some especially interesting problems in regard to the feeding of milk to fowls—why it is an important food, how it should be fed, etc. After reading Bulletin No. 182 from the Indiana Experiment Station, Purdue University, by Professor A. G. Philips, describing the results of four years of experimenting in feeding milk to laying hens (reviewed in last month's department of Government Work for Poultry), several interesting questions occurred to us. We wrote him at once and asked him to give A. P. W. readers this important additional information. Professor Philips very kindly complied with our request and his replies to our questions are given herewith. In writing, Professor Philips observes that some of our questions are "hard to answer as there is no experimental data to fall back on." He has, however, taken the pains to go over these questions with the men in charge of the Dairy Husbandry and Animal Nutrition Departments at the Station, and has secured for our readers practically all available data.

In view of the information contained in this article, no one can question the value of skim milk, buttermilk and, etc., for fowls. Farmers and poultry producers generally who can secure it at a reasonable price cannot afford to overlook this palatable, easily digested and highly nutritious food.—H. W. J.

Important Question Relative to Feeding Milk to Poultry Answered by Prof. A. G. Philips, Chief in Poultry, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station

Question 1. Is there any difference in the feeding value of sweet milk as compared with sour?

No. We prefer to use sour milk because it is thought that the acid in sour milk is an aid to digestion. The lactic acid stimulates appetite, and in man has been known to reinforce the natural acid of the stomach and intestines to such an extent that putrefactive organisms have been destroyed, thereby assisting in the maintenance of health. We know that many sanitariums give tablets containing the organism that sours milk to patients with poor digestion. These tablets placed in milk soon sour it, making the drink similar to sour skim milk or buttermilk. It is believed by some that by stimulating appetite the use of sour milk reduces the desire

and need for green vegetable feeds. This has been shown to be true with man, and some experiments have shown it with growing chicks. Experiments at Purdue showed that the organisms of Roup will not live in lactic acid. Most of this seems to be more or less theoretical, but we believe that the chances are in favor of success if we will use sour in preference to sweet milk. The Connecticut Experiment Station, however, obtained no improved results from sour milk for chicks as compared with sweet milk.

Question 2. Is any danger to be anticipated from the alternate use of sweet and sour milk?

Probably. Any sudden change in rations is apt to produce a shock to the system and may bring undesirable results. This had been known to be true with poultry feeding in considering the grain of the ration and has been known to be true with hogs where sweet and sour milk were used interchangeably. We have heard of people using sweet and sour milk as was convenient without noticeably undesirable results. In a general way uniformity of any ration should be gradual.

Question 3. Would the addition of mineral matter (ash) to milk make it a more complete substitute for meat scrap?

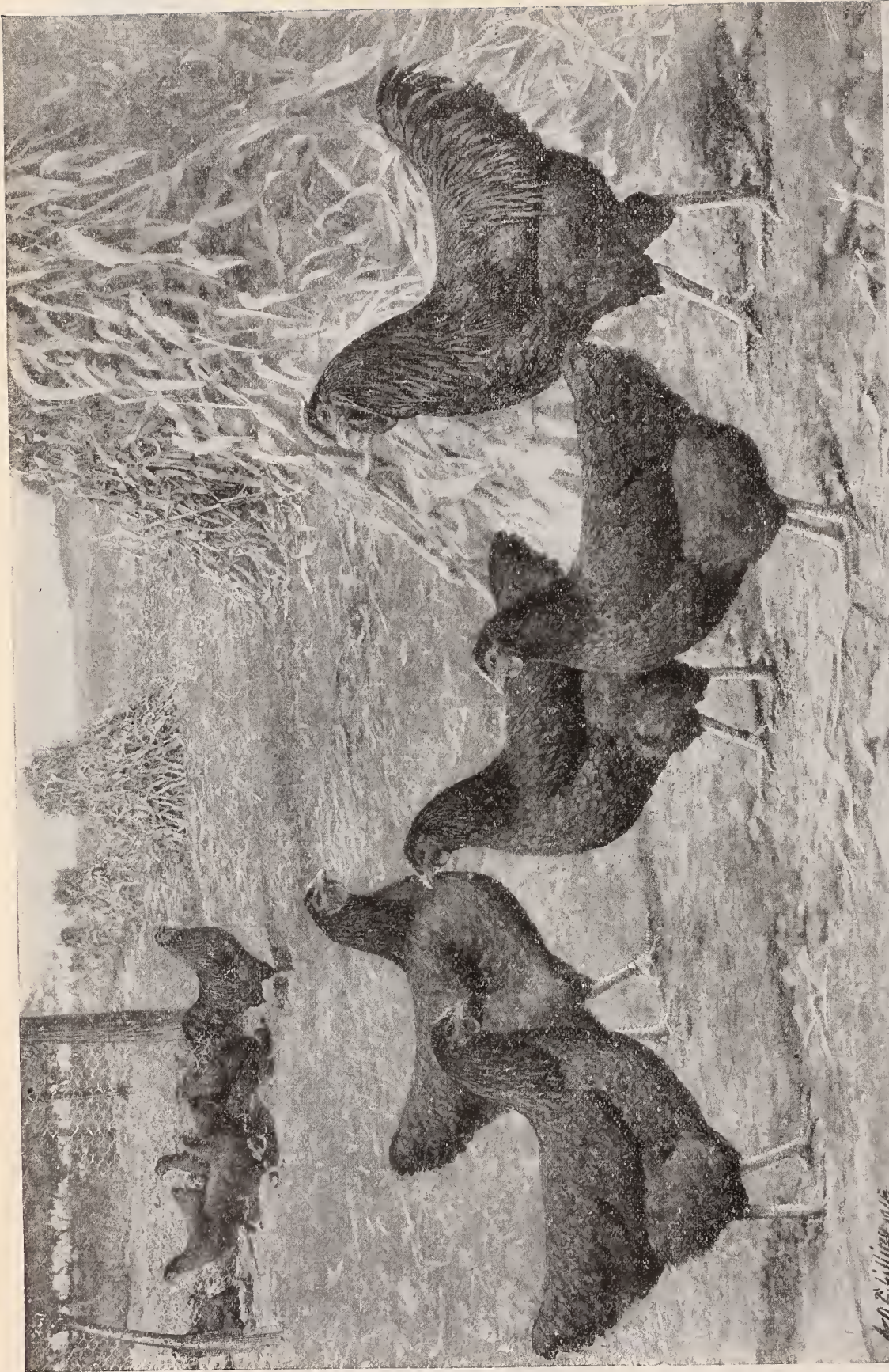
Experiments with hogs at the Kansas Experiment Station showed that ash added to the casein of milk produced no improved results. In an experiment at Purdue University a ration containing meat scrap was compared with a ration similar in nutritive ratio, but containing milk in place of meat scrap. Duplicate experiments produced 135 eggs per bird from the meat scrap pen and 134.5 per bird from the skim milk pen. The ash content in the two rations was somewhat different. Milk contains about seven-tenths of 1% of ash and each bird consumed about 100 pounds of milk. Meat scrap contains about 12% of ash, and the birds consumed about 7.1 pounds of meat scrap. If birds do not get a sufficient amount of milk the ration will lack in ash content according to the preceding figures. It is not generally known, however, how much ash from animal sources a fowl needs. Last year at the Purdue Experiment Station, one flock of fowls with milk as an only source of animal food produced 159 eggs per fowl. Apparently these birds did not need more ash than the milk provided.

(Continued on page 394)



FIRST & SPECIAL PRIZE W. WYANDOTTE COCK
BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1916 BRED & OWNED BY
J. W. ANDREWS DIGHTON, MASS.

The exhibit of White Wyandottes at the recent Boston Show was a remarkable one in many ways. Here we found some of the most expert White Wyandotte specialists in competition showing the choicest of the past season's production. Quality loomed up in all classes and among the unplaced birds could be found specimens that the average breeder would feel proud of. In view of these facts the remarkable win of Mr. J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass., seems all the more creditable. To win 1st and 5th cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 4th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 6th pullet and 1st pen in this competition is indeed a remarkable achievement. Mr. Andrews' exhibit showed the ear marks of careful breeding and selection, possessing certain family characteristics that could be traced throughout his entire exhibit. First cock shown in above illustration is in our opinion one of the best Mr. Andrews has shown in some time. The fact is we were pleased to see Mr. Andrews showing birds of this beautiful size and pleasing conformation. They approach the modern Wyandotte ideal very closely and the reader may rest assured that in the judgment of such a careful and successful breeder as James Glasgow who placed in awards in these classes that the successful individuals needed to be top notch in all particulars. Mr. Andrews' recent winners are the best we have ever seen this successful breeder exhibit and we hope that in the future he will produce many more like them.—A. O. Schilling.



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

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



Organizing and Conducting a Specialty Club

A Well Organized Specialty Club Must Represent a Community of Interests and Should Be of Personal Benefit to Every Member. How the Sussex Club Was Organized and What It Has Accomplished

BY FRANK L. PLATT

IN the poultry fancy there is some of that peculiar temperament which persuades a man when looking at a doughnut only to see the hole. It is this type of men who are apt to suggest that specialty clubs are conducted for the benefit of the officers at the expense of the members. Truth is that the Secretary of the Specialty Club is the only one of the officers who is in direct touch with the members and no doubt he is devoting time to club work which he could devote to his poultry business with more profit to himself. A club benefits all, both members and officers and it is a community of interests.

The Sussex Club of America

The Sussex club of America was organized for a purpose—it was to have a mission in life. First, the Sussex should be recommended for admission to the Standard of Perfection. Second, the poultry public should be informed of the valuable qualities of the Sussex fowl. Perhaps one very large man could have accomplished these two aims himself, but since there were a number of men breeding Sussex, each devoting what time he could to them, it seemed wiser that we should pool our interests and present our case as "United Sussex Breeders."

Now, no one can ever actually see the Sussex Club of America, but from the time it was organized it has been recognized as a community of interests and an institution and having secured the admission of our breed to the Standard with which went a provision for classes of the breed at all poultry shows, besides setting a goal to which all breeders should breed and having issued a club catalogue in which was set forth the qualities of the Sussex for the information and education of the poultry public having accomplished these two initial aims, we find ourselves face to face to a third, and equally as great proposition, namely, making the club of personal service and personal benefit to every member.

I think I can say that the Club has begun to render this service, of course, in a very limited way, but a beginning has been made. At

the beginning of the show season, 300 blue silk ribbons, printed in gilt, at a cost of seven cents each were purchased. These were offered on the best cock, hen, cockerel or pullet of Red, Speckled and Light Sussex at all poultry shows who asked to list them. They were to be won by members only. Of course at the large shows, Chicago and New York, where the club meetings have been held, there have been offered Silver cups or cash-special prizes, but after all, these trophies or cash are won by big breeders and if a club is to truly render service and not simply serve, but earn, the membership of every breeder of the breed it must not overlook the needs of the small, out of the way, breeders and they are very numerous.



FIRST PRIZE DARK BRAHMA COCKEREL
MADISON SQ GARDEN 1915-16 BRED & OWNED BY
W. H. BESUDEN CINCINNATI, O.

Among the oldest breeds before the poultry public today we have the Dark Brahma still holding its own in present day competition with the many popular middle weight American breeds. Although they are not shown in such large numbers, we find them at nearly every show and among them many attractive specimens. Their color type presents a very striking appearance and no doubt this is one of their many redeeming qualities. The cockerel shown in above illustration was winner of first prize at the recent Madison Square Garden Show and was exhibited by W. H. Besuden, Box 13R Evanston Sta., Cincinnati, Ohio, who was also successful in carrying off first honors in the pullet class. These two individuals were remarkably good colored specimens, and stood out above their class, winning their laurels easily. We hope Mr. Besuden will be successful in producing a nice lot of young stock and that he will help to place the Dark Brahma back among the popular breeds, a place which they richly deserve. To those that seek beauty as well as usefulness, it seems to us that the Dark Brahma may well win the battle as no color pattern is more interesting and attractive than the beautiful penciling of a female, such as Mr. Besuden exhibited, or the striking black and white effect of the male that is shown so well by the above cockerel.—A. O. Schilling.

A Commendable Plan

A capital plan was proposed at the last meeting. It suggests that at the next club meeting, which is to be held in Buffalo, Thanksgiving Week, 1916, the big, successful breeders attending, shall be asked to discuss their breeding operations for the year, outlining their successful and unsuccessful matings. Another year the question of feeding, or housing, or conditioning could be taken up. This discussion (complete) to go into the minutes, and in due course printed and circulated among all the members. In this way the club meeting each year would be made a sort of an institute, and because of the inability of many members to attend, the club should not overlook its responsibility to do extension work in the form of printed copies of the proceedings.

At the last Madison Square Garden Show, our Vice President, Mr. Robert H. Essex, outlined several things that I, as Secretary, should do, most important of which was the matter of writing personal letters to members. I heartily approve of this, it tends to a closer community of interests and that is very much to be desired, but I must plead lack of time. It is plain to me that the Secretary of a club should have a very great deal of time to spend in writing around, he should be of that generous nature (Continued on page 400)



FIRST PRIZE, PEN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1916
 BRED AND OWNED BY OWEN FARMS, VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.



M. F. Delano, Proprietor of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., once made the statement that "The underline of a show bird is just as important as the top line". How true this is especially when applied to White Leghorns, White Leghorns of the modern show type have a turn of body which demands that the underline, taking in the lower line of breast downward and around lower fluff and stern of body, which must conform to the concave sweep of back. Mr. Delano with his able associate, Mr. Frank Davey are two of the best informed experts in America today and it is no wonder that they have been so successful with their so-called new additions—the S. C. White Leghorns. The fact is White Leghorns are not new with Owen Farms as we are informed that this family of birds were being bred quietly by them and brought up to the desired quality type for years, before they were flashed into the limelight as prize winners. At Boston, they repeated a successful show record which they made last season at the New York Palace Show by winning 3-5-6 cock, 1-2 cooerels, 2-3-5 pullets and 1-3 pens. The above illustration shows Owen Farms first prize pen at the recent Boston show. According to our understanding, the four pullets in this pen were bred out of one mating headed by the first prize cock at the Palace New York Show December, 1914. In our opinion the mate heading third prize pen was a star and according to fanciers and breeders present he could easily and gracefully have won the blue ribbon ahead of the first prize pen, despite the fact that the winning pen male was a star and a bird of excellent qualities.—A. O. Schilling.

Artificial Brooding

Many of the Perplexing Problems in Connection With the Artificial Brooding of Chickens Are Freely Discussed in the Accompanying Article and the Various Brooding Systems Described

BY HARRY M. LAMON

Senior Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigations. Animal Husbandry Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

THE proper brooding of chickens is one of the most difficult operations on many poultry farms, especially for the beginner. Many poultry keepers who are able to secure good egg yields and fair hatches make a failure of brooding chickens, either in raising only a small percentage of the chickens hatched or in failing to rear strong vigorous birds which develop into good breeding stock. Brooding is still in the experimental stage, and no one system has given perfect satisfaction.

Artificial Brooding

The artificial method of brooding chickens consists in supplying artificially as nearly as possible the heat furnished by the hen under natural conditions. The temperature of a hen is about 106 degrees F., but as hens seldom sit closely on chickens the latter do not receive this degree of heat. Hens adapt their methods of brooding to conditions such as temperature, size of the chickens, wet weather, etc., and the operator of a brooder must meet these conditions as well as he can. This lack of adjustability to changes is one of the weakest points in our present brooders and brooder systems. Some of the most important faults in the management of brooders are overcrowding and lack of ventilation, while the chickens fail to get sufficient exercise. The brooder should supply the proper temperature, be readily adapted to changes in weather conditions, and be easy to clean and well ventilated.

Chickens are usually left in the incubator from 24 to 36 hours after hatching, without feeding, before they are removed to the brooder, which should have been in operation for a day or two at the proper temperature for receiving the chickens. A beginner should try his brooding system carefully before he uses it. After placing the chickens in the brooder they can be given feed and water. Subsequent loss in chickens is frequently due to chilling received while taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They should be moved in a covered basket or receptacle in cool or cold weather.

Hovers, Brooders, and Brooding Systems

There are a large number of brooders, hovers and brooding systems used throughout the country, some with success,

although many are discarded as failures, while each year brings some modification or change. One poultryman uses a system successfully, while his neighbor may make a failure of the same system, but does well with another. More difference of opinion exists as to the value of brooding systems than in any other part of poultry rearing, which shows that no system is ideal for all conditions or all people, but that success depends largely on individual handling and care. Many failures in brooding are due to weak chickens, which may be traced to faulty incubation or weakness in the breeding stock. Successful rearing of chickens depends primarily upon having healthy, vigorous breeding stock.

Brooding systems may be classified as follows, according to their capacity. Individual brooders or hovers holding from 25 to 100 chickens; coal, gas, line and engine or distillate oil stove brooders with a capacity varying from 200 to 1200 chickens and hot water pipe systems, the capacity of which is unlimited. The beginner, if possible, should thoroughly investigate the brooding equipment used on successful poultry farms which have been in operation for some years.

Individual Hovers and Brooders

The small individual hovers and brooders are heated with either hot air or hot water, with kerosene oil as the source of heat. Hovers are used entirely inside, either in brooder houses or in small colony houses, while brooders are made for both indoor and outdoor use. Outdoor brooders are used with success and work very satisfactory under most weather conditions. The capacity of brooders and hovers is often overestimated and one half or two thirds of the number of chickens commonly advised will do much better than a larger number. The danger from fire, due frequently to carelessness and lack of attention, is considerable in cheap brooders and hovers, while there is some risk in the best grades, although proper care will reduce this to a minimum. Individual hovers in colony houses or several in one large house are giving quite general satisfaction on small poultry farms, while the pipe system of brooding is commonly used in large commercial poultry plants and where extensive winter brooding (Continued on page 385)



Among the breeders of R. C. Rhode Island Reds in this country Payne Bros., Portland, Conn., are among the most consistent and successful winners at such shows as New York and Boston. At the recent Boston Show where approximately 75 high class exhibition R. C. Reds were shown in competition, Payne Bros., won first prize pen headed by the cockerel shown in above illustration. In order to win this honor under such a successful breeder and judge as I. W. Bean, the individuals must necessarily be of the very highest quality. It is needless to say that Boston Show always has had classes of the very finest quality in Rhode Island Reds and this year was no exception. Payne Bros., have won consistently in the past years and have maintained their reputation as producers and show men. The above cockerel was a beautiful individual possessing the long level back, neat head and comb and color that was hard to find fault with, being of a deep rich lustrous red and blending well in all sections. We were informed that this same pen was the pen which unfortunately through some mistakes by the express agents did not arrive at the Madison Square Garden Show, consequently Messrs. Payne were deprived of their chances to compete for the blue ribbons, which they won later at the Boston Show in competition with some of the same birds that were successful only a few weeks previous at the Garden.—A. O. Schilling.



FIRST PRIZE PEN SILVER CAMPINES MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1915-16
 RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY
 BRED AND OWNED BY
 MARTLING HENNERY



Sixty-nine of America's choicest Silver Campines made up the exhibit at the recent Garden Show in which Martling Hennerly won 2nd and 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd, kind and 5th cockerels, 2nd pullet, and first, second and fourth pens. Among this team Mr. Martling had Silver Campines that may be considered the choicest of their kind in existence today. His string of cockerels were indeed a worthy lot. They were specimens possessing beautiful type and symmetry with markings that are exquisite. His first prize cockerel is the same bird that carried off first honors at the recent Chicago Coliseum show where the Campine club meet was held. At the Garden New York Show he also had a number of pens that were wonders of type and color among which was the pen illustrated above. The females here were especially good, clear marked individuals headed by a male that possessed wonderfully marked and furnishings. Martling Campines have been winning stronger than ever this past season. They have been victors at such shows as the great Panama-Pacific Exposition, the Campine Club Meet at Coliseum Chicago, Palace New York, Madison Square Garden and the New York State Fair. It requires a great number of high class birds to be able to show at so many good shows during the season and still supply the demand for show stock to customers. In this respect Martling Hennerly has been very fortunate for the past season have been very successful in the production of young stock and particularly for this season Mr. Martling has been able to build up an excellent trade in the sale of exhibition specimens. His pens this season will be headed by most of the winning males which won at recent shows and we look forward to good results from pens that contain quality of this kind.—A. O. Schilling.

An Open Letter to Poultry Journal Editors

Also Report of Preliminary Meetings of A. P. A. Standing Committee on Standards, Giving an Outline of What the Forthcoming Separate Breed Standards are to Contain—a General Call For Help in the Form of Suggestions and Valuable Data—Please Respond Promptly

BY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

BACK in 1907 or 1908, at an annual convention held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the American Poultry Association, by a practically unanimous vote, decided to publish a series of Separate Breed Standards, said Standards to treat of the problems of breeding as well as to describe and illustrate Standard requirements as regards shape, weights, color of plumage, etc.

Part of this resolution was to the effect that the order of the publication of these Standards was to be based on the popularity of different Standard breeds, as determined by the entries made at winter poultry exhibitions held under the show rules of the American Poultry Association. Following up this plan, the secretary of A. P. A. reported that the six first Separate Breed Standards were to be issued in the following order: Plymouth Rocks; Wyandottes; Leghorns; Rhode Island Reds; Orpingtons; Minorcas.

If this important project had been followed up closely, several of these Separate Breed Standards could have been published soon after the 1910 edition of the main or general Standard went into force, but the matter was allowed to drift along, or practically to go by default.

No doubt the getting out of a "misfit Standard", as regards numerous inferior illustrations, had considerable to do with the lack of energetic effort to get out several Breed Standards, based on the 1910 edition of the general Standard. The constitution of A. P. A. then in force provided for a revision of the general Standard "once in five years", hence by 1913 or 1914, it was too late to proceed with the work of getting out Separate Breed Standards, same to be based on the 1910-1912 editions.

However, now that the 1915 Standard is in force, and considering the fact that the general Standard, as per the present A. P. A. constitution, is not to be revised oftener than once in eight years, there is at present a clear field for getting out these Separate Breed Standards; therefore at San Francisco, what was meant to be a well-considered resolution was adopted, as same is reproduced on page 375 of this issue of A. P. W.

With this explanation we believe that the Open Letter herewith to poultry journal editors, also the report "covering two preliminary meetings" of the existing Standing Committee on Standards will be found self-explanatory.—Editor A. P. W.

Buffalo, N. Y., February 4, 1916.

Report Covering Two Preliminary Meetings of Committee

San Francisco, Calif., November 30, 1915.

DEAR Mr. Editor:—
With a view to accomplishing several good objects, we ask you to publish the accompanying report in an early issue of your journal, or extracts therefrom, and also to COMMENT FAVORABLY on this important project in behalf of Standard-bred poultry culture. Among the objects referred to are these:

First, to give the news to your subscribers.

Second, to instruct and encourage your readers.

Third, to create favorable publicity in behalf of these Separate Breed Standards that are to be published, copyrighted and sold by the American Poultry Association.

Fourth, to render valuable help TO THIS COMMITTEE in securing suggestions and data that will enable it to compile and edit these Breed Standards in a way that will make them of great benefit to the poultry industry; especially the Standard-bred branch thereof.

Later on our committee will be pleased to furnish you additional information regarding its work, provided you wish to receive same. The task at hand is not an easy one and this committee is very anxious to publish, ON FIRST TRIAL, a set of Separate Breed Standards that will meet public expectations and prove of great service to poultry culture along progressive lines which will lead to permanent success on the part of men and women who make a study of breeding problems and who persist in their efforts.

In publishing this report in your columns, or in making comment relating to the work of this committee, we ask you to INVITE YOUR READERS to correspond with the undersigned and furnish him, for use of this committee, such suggestions as may occur to them which they believe will enable our committee to add still further value to these Separate Breed Standards, respectively.

We particularly ask specialty breeders and the officers and members of specialty clubs to favor us with advice and valuable data. All are invited to help out. Our strong belief is that if these Separate Breed Standards contain the reading matter and illustrations that should be put into them, they will prove to be a most helpful factor in behalf of poultry culture on Standard-bred lines. We also wish to hear from editors of poultry papers and other active writers on poultry topics. Please do not hesitate to give our committee the benefit of your views and suggestions—and remember that familiar saying, "Do it now."

With best wishes for a prosperous and happy 1916, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

GRANT M. CURTIS,

Chairman of Committee.

"TO the members of the newly appointed Standing Committee on Standards, consisting of E. E. Richards, Arthur C. Smith, W. S. Russell, W. R. Graham and Grant M. Curtis.

"Herewith is the resolution adopted at the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Poultry Association, covering special work to be done by our committee in getting out six Separate Breed Standards, together with a motion that was adopted at the recent convention, relating to the matter of adding a section to each Breed Standard devoted to commercial or utility values of the respective breeds and varieties.

"Am also attaching hereto copy of "report of the Plymouth Rock Breed Standard Committee," as made at the recent annual meeting of A. P. A., held at San Francisco, November 16-18. Have elaborated somewhat on this report as per our committee meeting of date Sunday, November 21st, held at the Inside Inn on the Exposition grounds at San Francisco.

"Additional to the foregoing am pleased to present the following 'extended minutes' of the conclusions arrived at by our committee at the two committee meetings held Sunday, November 21st, as above referred to:

"Old, authentic pictures of leading recognized poultry artists, such as B. N. Pierce and J. Henry Lee, are to be used in limited numbers as part of the history of the origin of the different breeds and varieties to be treated in the forthcoming Breed Standards. Each member of the committee is to help secure these old pictures, but it is understood that we are to rely on such men as Messrs. Sewell and Schilling for special help in this direction.

"In treating of the origin and history of the different breeds and varieties, their 'recognized history' in each case is to begin with their admission to the American Standard of Perfection or of 'Excellence.' As a matter of course we shall go back of these in arriving at the origin of each breed and variety, but their admission to the Standard represents definite recognition, and it is understood that we are to state briefly of what they consisted at that time, respectively, and are to explain the important changes and improvements that since have taken place.

"Back of the admission of each breed and variety to the Standard of Perfection, we are to do our utmost to fix on the actual authentic origin of each breed and variety, the object being to clear up disputed points and arrive at the actual origin, if practicable.

(Continued on page 403)

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
**Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches**

GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor
WM. C. DENNY, Associate Editor
W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor
ARTHUR O. SCHILLING, Artist

CONTRIBUTORS: The best informed and most
reliable men and women at work today in the
broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement

EDITORIALS

NOW FOR SOME HIGH-CLASS CON- STRUCTIVE WORK THAT WILL GREATLY BENEFIT THE POUL- TRY INDUSTRY

It is hoped that a large percentage of the readers of American Poultry World will be interested in the report that appears on page 365 of this issue under the heading "An Open Letter to Poultry Journal Editors". That report deals with the proposed contents—both reading matter and illustrations—of the Separate Breed Standards that are to be published and sold by the American Poultry Association.

According to our view, here is one of the most important projects the American Poultry Association has undertaken thus far. Next to the preparation and the publication of the main Standard of Perfection, we claim that the issuing of Separate Breed Standards, on the lines proposed, will prove to be, in fact, the most important work that A. P. A. now has in hand for early and successful completion.

Seven or eight years have gone by since it was first decided by the A. P. A. to publish these Separate Breed Standards. The original resolution providing for them was adopted at Niagara Falls in 1907 or 1908. Previous to that there had been talk of Separate Breed Standards, these low-cost, so-called separate Standards to consist simply of a reprint of what is published in the Standard of

Perfection, with reference to Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Leghorns, etc., respectively.

That, however, is not what the A. P. A.'s Separate Breed Standards are to contain, as now under way. Very far from it. If these Separate Breed Standards, as now to be prepared, meet the requirements and expectations of their friends and advocates, they bid fair to enjoy a large sale, to add much to the income of the organization and to prove widely helpful to the standard-bred poultry industry of the United States, Canada and several far distant countries in which English is spoken.

Every earnest reader of A. P. W. who is truly interested in "more and better" standard-bred poultry, is invited to read the Open Letter here referred to, also the report of the preliminary meetings that were held at San Francisco in November by the A. P. A. standing committee on Standards, to which committee has been entrusted the difficult work of getting out these Separate Breed Standards—to get them out in a form that will be profitable to the association and of immediate and lasting benefit to the poultry industry.

Not only should this Open Letter and report be read with due care, but there are several well-informed readers of A. P. W. who ought to feel it to be their duty to write to the chairman of this committee—the editor of A. P. W.—and furnish him facts or suggestions that will help make the FIRST EDITIONS of these Separate Breed Standards of TRUE VALUE to the industry and of REAL HELP to thousands of individuals now at work in this field of effort.

In a sense, there is no time to lose. The committee that has this work in hand wishes to report—in fact, is determined to report—at the August, 1916, annual meeting, and this report should consist of the manuscript, an outline of illustrations and the printers and engravers "bids" for not less than two of the six forthcoming Separate Breed Standards, as ordered thus far. These two, as per the vote of the members of the American Poultry Association, will consist of those to be devoted to the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes. Next in order will follow Separate Breed Standards for the Leghorns, the Rhode Island Reds, the Orpingtons and the Minorcas. After that several others are to be published—the sooner the better.

One letter of the kind here asked for already has come to hand. It is from I. M. Asbjeld, Aleester, S. D., specialty breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks. We are publishing Mr. Asbjeld's communication on page 374 AS A SAMPLE. Let other

speciatly breeders and alert friends of poultry culture follow suit and LOSE NO TIME in doing so. Your efforts will be appreciated and undoubtedly the committee by this means will secure many helpful suggestions—many valuable facts and ideas. Help of this kind is solicited particularly from specialty clubs—both officers, and members. As before stated, getting out these Separate Breed Standards and having them RIGHT, is no boy's job. It would be found quite difficult even if we had years instead of a few months in which to do the work, but the entire six Standards, as thus far voted on, should be in the hands of the interested public within the next eighteen to twenty-four months at the latest.

What the actual value of these Separate Breed Standards will be to the standard-bred poultry business, provided their contents prove to be what is required, CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED. Nothing like this has ever before been attempted by the American Poultry Association nor by any similar organization in the poultry field. This is true not only in the United States, but also in the other leading nations of the globe. Here, then, is an opportunity for us to "set the pace" and again demonstrate that the United States and Canada lead the world, when it comes to actual production and the teaching of successful methods in the development and commercial handling of the domestic hen and her products. That is the reputation we need to sustain and add to in the conception and execution of this absorbingly interesting project, and we believe it can and will be done.

DIRECTS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ANOTHER BAD EFFECT OF "HUCKSTERING" IN THE SALE OF FOWLS, HATCHING EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS

On page 368 is a letter of date November 29, 1915, from A. F. Rolf, poultry specialist connected with the Live Stock Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., to which we call the attention of all friends of poultry culture in English-speaking North America.

Mr. Rolf directs special attention to an important phase of the "huckster dealer question"—and this is a matter that appeals strongly to him, because of his daily work in behalf of better poultry and more of it on the ordinary American farm in the territory where he is at work.

This particular phase of the question

is more important than a majority of our readers will realize off-hand. Since A. P. W. and the Reliable Poultry Journal began to investigate a few of these huckster dealers, the two papers have received scores of letters from subscribers, reporting the fact that they have been DECEIVED AND DEFRAUDED by various huckster dealers in the poultry field. Almost without exception this has been in the sale of so-called standard-bred fowls and eggs for hatching therefrom. There have been a few cases of day-old chicks.

In handling these numerous letters, our attention soon was called to the fact that in a majority of cases the authors are farmers, farmers' wives and mechanics. In but few cases have they been business men or professional men. It is a rare exception to find one of these letters written on a typewriter. Probably a majority of them are written with lead pencil. A large percentage also show that the authors have had to work hard for a living and have not had much time for schooling, early or late.

We agree with Mr. Rolf that as a rule the men and women who get "stung" at the hands of the "57 variety" poultry hucksters do not read poultry papers. They certainly do not read the better class of poultry journals. If they did they would know better than to be "taken in" by the low prices charged by the poultry huckster, as compared with the true standard values they claim for the stock and eggs they offer for sale. Intelligent readers of the better class of poultry papers KNOW that they cannot obtain such values at the low prices quoted in the "huckster" catalogues. It is to be regretted that these huckster dealers in the poultry field are permitted to prey upon the uninformed, also on people who as a rule cannot afford to lose the money they invest in poor stock, hatching eggs, etc.

Once more we state with all possible emphasis that it is THE DUTY of the American Poultry Association to take up this matter and press it to an issue. If the American Poultry Association is not ready and willing to PROTECT the industry it claims to REPRESENT and that it is seeking to PROMOTE, then this organization should disband and another should take its place. For the A. P. A. to disband is, of course, out of the question. However, the duty of this organization IS PLAIN, so it seems to us, and we believe that it now "means business, as regards proper action in following up the resolution that was adopted at San Francisco last November which provides for a thorough investigation of the offensive forms of poultry huckstering, together with a report with recommendations at the August meeting this year.

It is a BIG TASK, but judging by what we have learned personally during the last six to twelve months, an investigation can be made in the time available and a report, with recommendations, can be presented in August of this year that will represent a long step in the right direction. We are confident that President Richards is of the same opinion. Word to this effect has been

received from him within the last sixty days. Following his return from the Pacific Coast last November, President Richards was ill a number of weeks, but he is now "back on the job" and A. P. W. looks for progressive and aggressive work on the part of the American Poultry Association during his term of office—a term that probably will last until August, 1917, if not longer.

LETTER FROM AN A. P. W. SUBSCRIBER THAT TOUCHES ON SEVERAL IMPORTANT POINTS

The following interesting and outspoken communication is from a California breeder of Secilian Buttercups and White Orpingtons:

"San Mateo, Cal., February 8, 1916.
"Editor American Poultry World:—

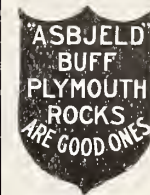
"I have been wanting to congratulate you for some time on the stand your two journals have been taking in regard to several matters of vital importance to the poultry industry, and your editorial in the American Poultry World, relative to some judging at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, has stirred me up to write you and say that I feel that you are doing the right thing and the very best thing that can be done in exposing wrong-doing in the poultry business.

"Such judging as you mention is just as wrong as to advertise standard fowls for sale and send out mongrels, and just as wrong as many other things that are being done to cheat the purchasers of fowls or eggs.

"I am not a member of the American Poultry Association, and as a matter of fact have not yet seen where it would do me much good. I have found that some of the worst cheats in the business were members and I am not satisfied that the association will have the courage to do the things that would really mean something to its members. I note that some 'good resolutions' were adopted at the San Francisco meeting and if they live up to them and make some more and live up to them it may be worth while to be a member thereof.

"In your first paragraph you make a distinction between undeserved and deserved criticism of poultry judges. This is right, but have you not thought that there would be very much less undeserved criticism if such actions (and others that I could men-

tion) as you mention in your editorial were rendered impossible? The case of the Brown Leghorn judging was not the only one at that show where an incompetent judge was assigned to a breed. Now one of the things that ought to be possible under the rules of the American Poultry Association for licensing judges should be either to suspend or cancel the license of a man that ATTEMPTS to judge a breed that he does not know, as well as for other misconduct. To my mind no man can be excused for attempting to judge an unfamiliar breed or class of fowls, for he certainly KNOWS HIS OWN SHORTCOMINGS and that by misplacing the awards he can do untold injury to many



Chicago Winners

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

I. M. ASBJELD

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



RED SUSSEX

Mating list ready. Send for a copy, and get the description of my pens and prices. You might as well send to headquarters and it will pay you to look into this breed of merit.

F. L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio

A. A. CARVER'S

1916 Mating List Out

Chicago, Coliseum winners, S. C. Reds 1-2 pens, Red Sussex 1-3 pens, 2 hen, 5 pullets. Great Allentown Fair, Red Sussex 1 cockerel, 1 hen, 1 pullet. Ohio State Fair, S. C. Reds 1 pen, 1-3 cock, 1 cockerel, 1 pullet; Red Sussex 1 young pen, 1 old pen, 1 hen, 1 pullet, 3 cock; S. Sussex 1 pen, 1 cockerel, 1 hen, 2 cock, 2 pullet. Great Forest City Fair, S. C. Reds 1-2 cockerel, 1-3 cock, 1 pen; Red Sussex 1 cock, 1 cockerel, 1 hen, 1 pullet. Our customers report heavy winnings also. All above winnings made this season. Will it not pay you to come to the producer of stand-out winners.

CARVER'S RED FARM

Lock Box 200,

Seville, Ohio

S. C. BLACK
S. C. WHITE
SILVER

LEGHORNS

R. C. BROWN

R. C. WHITE

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS NEW YORK, BOSTON AND CHICAGO

Choice breeding and exhibition stock at reasonable prices. Eggs from choice matings \$2.00 to \$10.00 per setting. Baby chicks. If in search of the best in Leghorns you will eventually come to us, why not now? Descriptive mating list now ready. Satisfaction guaranteed in every transaction.

TURTLE POINT FARM,

W. H. MANNING, Owner

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks

Gained the most complete victory ever chronicled in the arena of the recent COLISEUM CHICAGO SHOW. The Kings, the Monarch's and Rulers in the World of White Plymouth Rocks had marshalled the flower of their forces in battle array at this great show, yet the Halbach strain of White Rocks won every first prize in the entire show, except one, and they didn't stop there—they won every second prize, but one and every third but one. This GLORIOUS VICTORY means

YOU MUST HAVE THE HALBACH STRAIN TO WIN

Eggs from the best show pens ever mated at \$12, per 15, \$23 per 30, \$70 per 100. 300 cocks and cockerels at cut prices. Head your pen with one of our breeding trios perfectly mated, that will start you with this great line at \$15, \$20, \$30, \$35, \$50. Order direct from this advertisement. Catalogue 20 cents.

H. W. HALBACH, Box 3, Dept. C, WATERFORD, WISC.

Defrauds and Disgusts the "Farmer-Buyer" of Believed-to-be Choice Fowls, Hatching Eggs, Etc.

"Editor American Poultry World:—

"I have been intending for some time to drop you a line, expressing my appreciation of the stand you have taken in the columns of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, on the matter of huckster poultry DEALERS.

"There is one phase of the matter which has strongly appealed to me, perhaps because it is the phase I meet most often. That is that the biggest loss suffered through the fakes promoted by this class of poultry DEALERS is not in the actual money expended for birds and for eggs, but in the loss to the poultry breeding world of a great deal of effort in trying to introduce pure-bred poultry on the FARMS.

"Practically every poultry paper, every State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, every Federal poultry worker, and for that matter, every conscientious poultry enthusiast is constantly recommending to the FARMER that he keep pure-bred poultry, and giving as one of the main reasons that pure-bred poultry will produce more and better meat and eggs, and especially of a more UNIFORM quality and appearance than is possible for him to secure from his mongrel flock.

"The average farmer is a little adverse to letting his neighbors know that he has been won over to better chickens', until he himself is sure that it will be a paying proposition. I find that he is even opposed to let the people who have induced him to take this step, know his actions. Therefore when he finally decides to make a start with pure-bred poultry, he tries to work out his own salvation. Generally he does not know just what breed he wants, so he starts looking through his farm papers. Very few of these farmers will have a good poultry paper.

"One of the first things that strikes his eye is the advertisement of one of these fakers who states that for the small sum of ten cents he will send a catalog, printed in 'several' colors, and showing '57' varieties. Right away, Mr. Farmer decides that this is his opportunity, for if he can see all these varieties, it will be easy to decide which variety he wants. He accordingly gets one of these 'works of art', and from it makes his decision.

"What more natural then, that that he should order his stock from the same source? When he does—well, you know what he gets, without my trying to tell you. He simply gets 'stuck' nine times out of ten, and not only loses the money he put into these chickens, but he loses all respect for the advice of those who advocate keeping better poultry. He doesn't even stop here, but goes out and tells his neighbors that he tried pure-bred poultry himself, and after spending a good sum for stock, he found that it was not as good as his old mongrel (or creole, as they call them in Louisiana) chickens.

"RESULT. A—Mr. Farmer has lost his few DOLLARS.

B—Mr. Poultry Instructor or Paper has lost a reputation for honesty in work.

C—Mr. Poultry Fraternity or Business has lost a possible breeder, and gained a knocker.

D—Mr. Dealer (the huckster) has GAINED the few dollars from this one sale.

"It looks to me as if this gain was pretty expensive to all except the Dealer, and, if we can NOW work together, along the lines you have undertaken in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, we ought to make it more expensive still for the Dealer.

"Here's hoping you will continue the good work, and, I assure you that I will be only too glad to render any assistance possible.

Very truly yours,

A. F. ROLF,
Poultry Specialist."

people, for he not only misleads the person winning the ribbon but many unknown persons who may be induced to purchase inferior fowls through the wrong-doings of the judge.

"As an example, there are likely to be many sore-hearted people on account of the misplacing of the awards in the female class of Sicilian Buttercup. Some of the females were not of the kind that have received awards for several years, and one of them that was given a blue had a spike in the center of her comb, which is a positive disqualification. There was no excuse for the bad work of the judge, for there was quality enough to enable him to help the breed, not injure it, and I have ascertained by correspondence that some females not placed were as good as can be seen in the New York and Boston shows, while others that were placed would not have had a look-in under such a Buttercup judge as Anderson.

"The point I make is this: that a judge who is not qualified should not attempt the job. Some would say that it could not be helped, as the breed is what is called non-standard; but that is no excuse, as Buttercups have been coming to the front, and whether the breed is standard or non-standard a man should be honest and refuse to judge where he knows he is not qualified.

It would be far better to leave the class unjudged than to mis-judge it.

"Poultry judges should be made to understand that they are 'under fire' and that breeders are not going to be put down, where they have an honest criticism to make, just because there are a few chronic criticsers. I was going to say 'kicker' or 'knocker', but I do not think that those terms should be used because they are terms of disrespect and belittle those using them and do the business no good.

"There is another thing that I would like to mention and you may have noticed it.

I refer to the difficulty of getting a wrong decision reversed—the disinclination that one judge feels about reversing the work of another. The whole proposition rests upon the matter of honesty. If a judge will cultivate absolute and unequivocal honesty he need never fear the criticism of the breeder or of his fellow judge, if called upon to reverse that judge's wrong decision.

"Now if my say so will be a help to you I want to say go right ahead in the good work that you have undertaken. Shake up the careless, whether he be judge or layman, and flay the dishonest, whether he carries a license of the A. P. A. or whether he tries to sell inferior fowls while ad-

Grand Champion Ivanhoe



1st Cock, Shape Special and Champion Male,
Boston, 1916

Has proven his title by winning 1st cock, shape special and Champion Male at Boston, 1916, in competition with 90 Barred Rock males shown by 25 exhibitors (4 more birds than the entire open class at Madison Square Garden this season).

Three places on cockerels, two places on pullets, four places on pens. This with Grand Champion Cock makes us the highest or largest winners in these three classes. At Madison Square Garden, three first prizes and best display in competition with International winners, on Single Comb Brown Leghorns. A few eggs for hatching. Send for new Mating List.

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS

BOX 804, WALTHAM, MASS.

WM. E. BRIGHT, Prop.

F. G. COOK, Supt.

Smith's White Leghorns

Another Great Win! My strain made the greatest winning at the Greater Chicago Show, January, 1916, of any exhibitor in the class. Won 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cockerel; 1 young pen; 2 old pen; 2, 5 cock; 2, 3, 4 hen; 2, 4, 5 pullet; best display; etc. This great win, together with my big win at the Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1915, and at the World's Fair at San Francisco, November, 1915, proves the quality of my strain. My winnings for the season were the most consistent of any White Leghorn breeder anywhere! Grandest matings in the country for 1916—matings that will produce for you and for me real quality! Let me prove it. Catalog telling all about my Leghorns sent free. Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Boulevard, Aurora, Illinois

BYERS' ORPINGTONS

BUFFS, BLACKS AND WHITES

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

C. S. BYERS (Orpington Specialist 15 Years) HAZELRIGG, IND.

vertising that he has Standard stock.

"One thing more: I have been disappointed this year and last in not finding a complete list of the awards at the big New York and Boston shows in the American Poultry World or the 'Reliable'. I know that you want to protect your advertisers, but ought you not consider your subscribers also, of which I am one? One of the reasons why I subscribed was to get this information and it seems to me that I am entitled to it. The chances are that every prize winner is an advertiser in some journal, but I cannot be expected to subscribe to them all, to find them all, nor can every prize winner be expected to advertise in every poultry journal in order to reach every subscriber to those journals. Perhaps I should subscribe to the show catalogues and cut out the eastern journals, for I do not feel that I could support them all.

"Yours sincerely,

"M. S. WOODHAMS."

In time past, with few exceptions, the poultry journals of English-speaking North America have been too namby-pamby. One would judge, on reading them from month to month, that they lack knowledge, professional ethics and courage. How long ought this continue? This really is a question of vital importance when we come to consider the true welfare of the poultry industry, especially the standard-bred branch.

We have said "especially the standard-bred branch", because it is in this branch that the big values exist per bird, that the high cash prices are paid per specimen, that brains and skill are employed, that valuable strains exist, that enviable reputations are found, etc., etc. The market branch of the poultry industry has immense proportions, but in a right sense it is like producing wheat by the

Foremost Prize Winners and the Men That Produce Them

The illustration of a Barred Plymouth Rock male on the cover of this issue shows a very lifelike reproduction of one of the blue ribbon winners bred by A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.

For a description of this male, also the methods of mating and breeding followed by Mr. Hawkins in the production of such choice specimens the reader is referred to the article entitled "Line Breeding Barred Rocks" on page 353.

thousands of bushels, or potatoes by carload or trainload. Wheat grades about so-so, and the same is true of potatoes. As a rule there is not much "fancy" in either wheat or potatoes.

It is in the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry that the surprising values exist. What are these values? If we analyze them, what do we find? On what are they based? Who is it that pays \$50 to \$500 each for "chickens" and why do they do it? On whose say-so do they do it? On the basis of whose individual taste do they do it? Frankly, how does it come about that any "fool man" is willing to pay FIFTY TO FIVE HUNDRED TIMES the market value of

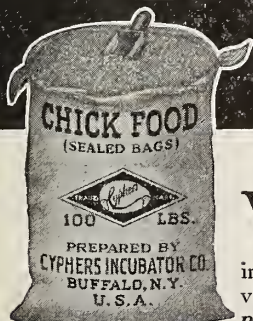
an eight-pound "rooster" for a high-class, line-bred exhibition cock or cockerel?

Answer these questions, reader, just for practice! Answer them RIGHT and you will have explained and perhaps defined the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry of the United States and Canada.

A. P. W. truly appreciates what Mr. Woodhams has written, about its editorial position and work. Such letters encourage us to greater efforts. Lately some of these efforts have been directed along the line represented by our statement, several times repeated, that the day has come in the poultry industry of this country when there should be no forbidden subjects. We have namby-pambyed long enough, so it would seem. It is time now that an increasing number of earnest, progressive and AGGRESSIVE men and women "found courage" to speak out in meeting and tell the truth about things in the poultry field.

When it comes to the matter of poor judging at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, there are two sides to it. No doubt some unusually poor judging was done at that show, in proportion to the importance of the exhibition and the kind of judging the exhibitors had the right to expect. As has been stated, a majority of these judges were transported half way across the continent. Several traveled from the eastern states all the way to the Pacific Coast. T. E. Quisenberry had the selection of these judges, as we understand it, and no doubt he acted in good faith, selecting only those whom

The Best Methods—The Best Foods Insure the Best Results



This 100-lb. bag of Chick Food will feed 100 newly-hatched chicks 4 weeks, or 50 chicks 6 to 7 weeks.



A Properly-Balanced, Easily Digested Food for Hopper and Wet Mash Feeding. Gives More Eggs.

The "Cyphers Way" of Feeding

WHAT TO FEED, how and when to feed—this is a vital problem of successful poultry raising. For 20 years Cyphers Company has devoted much time and money in testing different methods and rations for rearing *chicks*, developing sturdy *breeders*, heavy *layers* and all kinds of *market poultry*—broilers, fryers, roasters, capons, etc. It was for this important work that we established our 50-acre \$85,000 Experiment Poultry Farm. Here we have *carefully tested* different feeding methods and systems—*developing and perfecting* those giving the best results. The "Cyphers Way" of feeding, and the "Cyphers Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods" are the *net results* of this valuable work and long experience.

Cyphers Special-Purpose Foods

Chick Food, Developing Food, Growing Mash, Fattening Mash, Laying Mash, Scratching Food, Fertile-Egg Mash and Meat Scrap.

Start The Chicks Right Hundreds of thousands of chicks *die annually* as a result of *incorrect feeding*. This tremendous and *unnecessary loss* could and should be avoided by the use of properly-balanced, granulated, dry-grain chick food. The use of wet mashes, sour food and guess-work, coarse-grain or by-product mixtures that contain waste materials possessing but little food value, invites *bowel trouble, leg weakness, stunted growth and heavy death loss*. Cyphers Chick Food is composed solely of sound, sweet, nutritious, evenly-granulated grains best suited to the needs of the growing chick—insuring *chick health, rapid growth and even development*. For Current Price List, address our nearest Branch Store.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 742, Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City Boston Chicago Kansas City Dallas Oakland



Send for This FREE Book

This book fully describes and illustrates the "CYPHERS WAY" of feeding fowls for profit. Tells how to produce Broilers, Fryers, Roasting Chickens and Capons; also exactly how to feed the Layers and Breeders. 32 pages, 7 1/2 x 10 inches. One **Free Copy** on request to any address. Get this book now for this season's work and profits. A postal will do.

he believed would give satisfaction. In several cases he was mistaken. But how was he to know it? He could not learn it through the poultry journals! As a general rule, these poultry papers do not pretend to state facts in matters of this kind. They are merely parrots. They either print what they are told or indulge in "boosting" some friend or business acquaintance. Unfortunately, also, the A. P. A. judges' license doesn't mean all that it should. If this is true, then why blame the poultry papers for what they do not know, or do not print?

Two or three alert, hard-headed and virile-minded men, each of them an exhibitor at the Panama-Pacific show, have written in to us, protesting against the adverse criticism which, in nameless manner, has been directed at the judging done at the Panama-Pacific exhibition. Their complaint has been that unless "names are named" in all such criticisms, every prize won at this international show is belittled, discredited and deprived of proper value. Undoubtedly this is true. Here again the poultry journals are at fault, at least to some degree. A. P. W. has criticized the judging in two classes—the Brown Leghorns and the S. C. Black Minorcas. We did not give names, first, because in one case the judge was a woman, while in the other case we did not ask for the names of the men. As we handled the matter, as regards the judges who passed on the Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas at the Frisco show, it was not a question of WHO did it, so much as it was a matter of general indifference on the part of our judges in knowing and applying the standard requirements, etc. On the other hand, we believe that in both cases we should have printed the names of these identical judges.

We need in this country, in the poultry industry, a little more of the English habit or method—more than a little of it, in fact. Over there, at least in normal times, they have a blunt way of putting things. There is a noticeable absence of French diplomacy, French politeness, French white-lying. Over here we need to know our ground better as regards reliable information and then we should have the courage to state facts and stand by them.

Some of our best judges officiated at the Panama-Pacific poultry show and no doubt they did their work conscientiously and capably. Probably two-thirds, three-fourths or fourth-fifths of the judging at that show was well done.

Clearly it is unfair to say or to intimate that all or that a large part of the judging at the Panama-Pacific show was poorly done, either on account of lack of knowledge or because of carelessness. If we were to venture an opinion we would feel free to state that at least 75 per cent. of the judging at this show was well done—as well done as at any of our leading exhibitions, east or west.

A. P. W. agrees with Mr. Woodhams in that part of his frank letter wherein he touches on the question of protesting the awards. For years we have noticed a growning disposition on the part of poultry judges, including some of our best ones, to "stand together", so to speak, in opposition to protests—meaning ALL protests, both unreasonable and reasonable ones. We claim that the right to protest is inalienable, as it were. We claim further that it is a mark of honesty and courage on the part of any exhibitor who feels that he has been mistreated, innocently or otherwise. Instead of being frowned upon or discredited, the protestant as a rule should be met fully half way and be given a square deal—a fair hearing without abuse or insult. In no other way can the show room be kept on a high plane as regards not only good judging, but fair judging.

Let us overlook the mere prize money offered on one or more specimens. The few dollars involved are of slight importance, as compared with the investment at

stake, the advertising value involved, the prestige to be maintained, etc., etc. Beneath and above all this is the matter of RIGHT—of doing JUSTICE both by the bird and by its owner. Years may have been spent in a conscientious effort to build up the strain that produced this or that bird. Hundreds of dollars may have been invested in the specimen or specimens. Two or three or half a dozen



FIRST PRIZE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CKRL. BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1916 BRED AND OWNED BY OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

Owen Farms Leghorns are not accidents. They are the results of pre-conceived breeding ideals. Maurice Delano, Proprietor, and F. H. Davey, Superintendent of Owen Farms must feel a thrill of thoroughly justifiable pride in producing cockerels like the one portrayed above. When Owen Farms broke into the front rank as breeders of White Leghorns it proved to be a most agreeable surprise. Upon the shoulders of Frank H. Davey, Mr. Delano's capable assistant fell the burden of bringing this variety to the excellence of Owen Farms other varieties and they have done well. Only six pens of the variety were mated at Owen Farms last year, from these few pens and their produce came the 1, 2 cockerel, 2, 5, 6 cock and 1, 3, 6 pen at the Boston Show, January 11-15, 1916, in class totaling 112 specimens entered from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Georgia.

The Owen Farms White Leghorns are the result of patient, careful line breeding through a considerable number of years. Messrs. Delano and Davey have been and are now working for type-creation and they are receiving the reward that inevitably follows a service of real merit. Today Owen Farms Leghorns are considered to be one of the premier families of America.—A. O. Schilling.



KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World.

Have again demonstrated their superiority by winning at Chicago, Jan., 1916, in a class of 194 White Wyandottes 1-2-3-4 cockerels 1-2-4 cocks, 1-5 hens, 1-5 pullets, 1-3 young pens and 2-4 old pens. Seven specials including silver cup for grand championship. \$50.00 silver cup for most points on any breed in whole show (3500 birds) also \$25.00 membership cup.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN.

EGGS EGGS EGGS EGGS EGGS EGGS EGGS EGGS

The pens that will produce the 1916-1917 winners were mated December 15th and I am in a position to supply you with eggs from the 16 best matings of White Wyandottes in America. These pens contain my Chicago winners also the best birds reared the past three years—sons, daughters, brothers and sisters to these winners—They are bred right and mated right and will produce the winners for America's best shows. Send for my 1916, sixty-four page art catalogue and mating list (5 red stamps appreciated) Eggs \$5.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 30, \$14.00 per 50, \$25.00 per 100. Special matings \$10.00 and \$15.00 per 15.

CHAS. V. KEELER,

R. F. D. No. 17,

WINAMAC, IND.

ribbons at a leading show may mean success or failure on the season's business, or for the owner of the birds or the poultry plant he represents.

These are not SMALL matters. On the contrary, they may be the life or death of a creditable enterprise; they may mean the success or failure of a worthy individual, man or woman. Moreover, right and principles are at stake and if these intangible values are not respected and conserved, no industry can thrive as it should—certainly not one that is composed of the elements that cause thousands, in fact tens of thousands of men and women each season to pay fifty to five hundred times the ordinary market prices of table poultry and eggs in order to secure JUST WHAT THEY WANT in choice Standard-bred fowl, so far as may be found practicable. Here we have a peculiar industry. It is an industry that must be analyzed and understood—then it must be PROTECTED in its fundamental elements, otherwise it will degenerate rapidly and fall into the hands of incompetents, or worse.

As regards publishing a complete list of the awards at "the big New York and Boston shows" in A. P. W. and the Reliable Poultry Journal, if Mr. Woodhams will send to R. P. J. offices for a copy of the February, 1915, issue he will find this subject treated at length and there can learn why neither A. P. W. nor R. P. J. feels able, on a financial basis, to publish a complete list of the awards at the leading poultry shows of the United States and Canada. We not only could not afford it at the present subscription price, but if we could afford it, it would be grossly unfair for us to do it, as we view the situation, so long as fifty-cents-a-year poultry journals of the character of A. P. W. and R. P. J. have to look to our advertisers for fully seventy-five per cent. of the receipts on

which we must rely for money to buy paper and pay the printers.

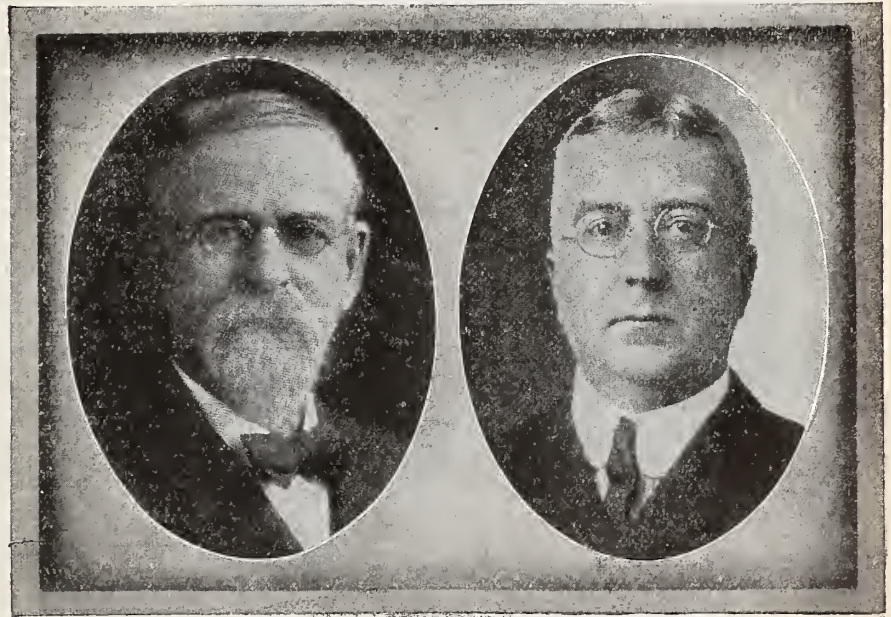
THE PASSING OF TWO A. P. A. PRESIDENTS

Sudden and Unexpected Death of Charles M. Bryant, Wollaston, Mass. Frederick L. Kimmey Also Finishes His Life Work

During last month two former presidents of the American Poultry Associa-

tion and long-time, active workers in the are concerned. These men were well-known indeed in poultry circles and for years had been honored generally and widely respected. They were well-known also in local business, political and social circles. Each had ceased to take a really active part in poultry work, yet they will be missed, sadly and genuinely so, in this field of labor.

Charles M. Bryant was one of the early advocates and most loyal champions of the Rhode Island Reds. At



F. L. KIMMEY

C. M. BRYANT

field of poultry culture in this country, finished life's varied tasks and are now at rest, so far as their earthly careers

Rochester, N. Y., early in 1904, he presented in person the description of Rhode Island Reds that was adopt-



FIRST PRIZE PEN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARGENT AMALGAM EXPOSITION 1911 BREED AND OWNED BY U. R. FISHEL, HOPE, INDIANA

Chicks That Live

from. Our matings this season are the choicest I have ever owned. Matings list free. Send for a copy. When you buy White Plymouth Rocks, buy the BEST. Bred in line over twenty years. Write me your wants please.

and grow and mature into birds worth while. I guarantee my mated yard eggs something no other White Rock breeder has ever dared to do. Why? Don't place your egg order until you see my 1916 Mating List. It is Free. Send for a copy. Do you want Selected breeders or utility fowls. If so I have over 2000 to select from. Matings list free. Send for a copy. When you buy White Plymouth Rocks, buy the BEST. Bred in line over twenty years. Write me your wants please.

Eggs from \$3.00 to \$25.00 per 15.
 Sale Fowl Eggs—\$10.00 per 100—\$6.00 per 50.
 Baby chicks—\$25.00 per 100—\$15.00 per 50. \$8.00 per 25.

Eggs That Hatch

is what you want when you place your order for eggs for hatching. You do not want to fool away three weeks time and your money also for eggs that only give two or three chicks out of fifteen.

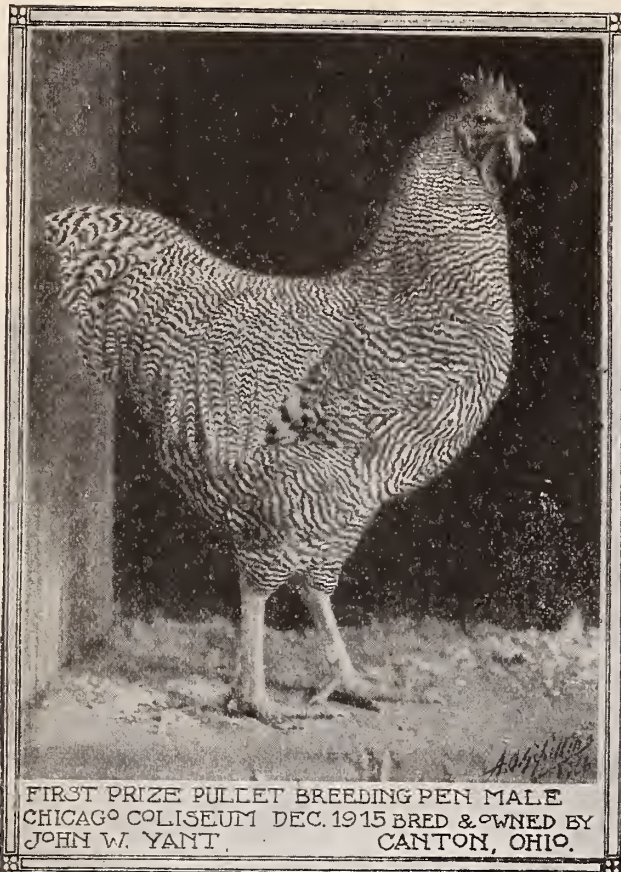
U. R. FISHEL'S White Plymouth Rocks

are reared and bred under conditions that insure eggs that hatch. Each and every breeding yard has free range so to speak. No bare ground small yards at Fishelton. We get as close to nature as possible and therefore chicks hatched from eggs or baby chicks shipped from "Fishelton" are

U. R. FISHEL,

Box B,

HOPE, IND.



The name of John W. Yant, Canton, Ohio, has been known to us for many years as a Barred Rock Specialist. We have seen his birds win at some of the best shows of the middle west, especially at the Chicago Coliseum where Mr. Yant has added to his laurels by winning against all comers, in the strongest competition this year Yant's Barred Rocks won first prize cock, second and fifth pullet, first prize exhibition pen, and first prize pullet bred pen. There were 25 pens of Barred Rocks shown in competition in the different classes and over 150 single entries. The exhibit of Barred Rocks at Chicago, was one of the best we have ever seen there and quali in nearly every instance was up to the highest standard. The cockerel shown above was a beautiful colored specimen, carrying a clear distinct narrow bar in neck and saddle and not extremely light for a pullet breeder. In type he is all the picture shows him to be, a beautiful well modeled individual showing valuable breeding qualities.—A. O. Schilling.

ed at the time this new American breed was first admitted to the Standard of Perfection. Before that he had been vigorously active in the work and he kept it up to the day of his last illness. Pneumonia caused his death, which occurred February 8th at his home at Wollaston, Mass.

For four terms in succession Mr. Bryant was president of the American Poultry Association. Elected to this office in 1907, he was re-elected three times. Strictly honest in his business, his attitude was that the standard-bred poultry industry should be conducted

invariably on a basis of square dealing. It was he who took the initiative in having Edward T. DeGraff expelled from the association back in 1909, at a convention held at Niagara Falls, N. Y. This was one of the best acts ever performed in behalf of A. P. A., and the poultry industry of the United States and Canada. It is an act that should have been repeated several times since then in the case of other dishonest poultrymen.

Frederick L. Kimme, formerly of Morgan Park, Ill., lately of St. Anthony, Idaho, served the American Poultry Association twelve to fifteen years in practically every capacity that was open to loyal, earnest and self-sacrificing service. He was president of the organization, acted as secretary and served also on numerous important committees. He was chairman of the constitutional committee which met in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, during the summer of 1906, the adoption of which constitution had much to do with multiplying the membership of the organization six to eight times within a few years.

Mr. Kimme, during the last years of his effective and ever-willing service, was referred to as "the grand old man" of the A. P. A. He deserved this title on the basis of personal integrity, continued self-sacrifice and many years of loyal, commonsense activity in behalf of the poultry industry. He served on several revision committees with earnestness and fidelity. Moreover, for a dozen years or such a matter he was the guiding spirit and saving power of the poultry breeders' association of Chicago and vicinity.

All honor to these two men. The standard-bred poultry industry of English-speaking North America owed them much. It is a debt that never can be paid. What could be done in this line was done. Fortunately, it was done before these men reached a point where they could not personally understand and appreciate the high regard in which they were held by their fellow workers. Both received the highest honor that could be paid them by the poultrymen and poultry women of the United States and Canada. Not an unkind word nor an unsympathetic thought should follow either of them into the next life. Humanly imperfect, like the rest of us, they were fairly entitled to make their share of the mistakes that are common to mankind, and those of us who are left to carry on the work should respect highly the memory of these staunch friends of Poultry Culture, on the basis of what they actually did and should join in giving them unstinted credit for worthy efforts and a noble endeavor.

THE GENERAL PERIODICALS OF BIG CIRCULATION SEEM TO BE READY TO ACT

Lack of room last month prevented our saying that the column of advertisements of what are known generally as "huckster dealers" in the poultry field, as same was reproduced on page 276 of our February issue, was sent to us by F. M. Prescott, Riverdale, N. J., proprietor of the Riverdale Poultry Farm. Writing to us under date January 5th, Mr. Prescott said:

AT THE GREAT PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION POULTRY SHOW, NOVEMBER 18-25, 1915.

McCONNELLS S. C. B. MINORCAS

again substantiate my claim of America's greatest trapnested egg producing and exhibition strain by winning in one of the largest and best classes ever exhibited.

Cocks	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Pens
1-2-4-6-7	3-4-8	1-2-4-5	1-2-3	2

also fifteen birds in the hands of my customers were in the ribbons.

Large, snappy, vigorous, trapnested, exhibition or breeding stock for sale that will improve any flock.

I sell eggs that will hatch regardless of distance of shipment.

Send for Sales and Mating List.

BREEDING FOR EGGS MY HOBBY.

J. V. McCONNELL, Box 27G, Garden Grove, Calif., U. S. A.

JENNINGS BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Win at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago and Buffalo

At the recent Madison Square Garden Show, my win of first prize and champion cock was the coveted award of the entire Andalusian class, 47 birds exhibited. At Buffalo, in 1914, I carried off 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet and 1st pen. Prolific layers of large white eggs and lots of 'Em.

Eggs for Hatching From Prize Winners

I am in a position to furnish a limited number of hatching eggs from special mated pens made up of prize winners and direct descendants of prize winners. Book your order now for early delivery. Write for free literature and prices.

WM. ORLANDO JENNINGS, Box A, Buffalo, N. Y.



"Here is what makes huckster-poultrymen successful.

"I enclose page from January Successful Farming with advertisements of sixteen hucksters. When a paper like Successful Farming will take their advertisements, the hucksters will continue to thrive, as there are plenty of suckers waiting to be caught. "The only way to combat this is to get the American Poultry Association to enlighten those papers that cater to the hucksters and get them to refuse their advertisements."

A. P. W. concurs fully in what is said in the last paragraph of Mr. Prescott's letter, as above quoted. Here indeed is work for the American Poultry Association to do, and if it lives up to its opportunity it will do it promptly, thoroughly and effectively.

Readers of A. P. W. will be glad to learn that several leading periodicals, those enjoying an immense general circulation, are now investigating this matter. We have received inquiries from these publications, asking for facts. They state that such of these "poultry hucksters" as are doing a fraudulent business, on the basis of misrepresentation, will be forbidden the use of their advertising columns.

The letters of this kind that we have received thus far are complete proof, as we believe, that these leading high-class publications, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, will exclude from their columns every dishonest poultry huckster in the field, doing so just as soon as the American Poultry Association is in a position to furnish conclusive evidence of gross misrepresentation and fraudulent dealing.

THIS WORK HAS BEEN STARTED—NOW LET US FINISH IT. The time is at hand when the officers and self-respecting membership of the American Poultry Association must either fish, cut bait or swim ashore. From now on this "largest live stock organization in the world" will be judged by what it does, not by what it SAYS it is going to do, or ADMITS that it ought to do.

HOW WOULD PICTURES SIMILAR TO THAT LOOK IN THE SEPARATE BREED STANDARDS?

Dear reader, kindly "size up" that picture of a Barred Plymouth Rock cock, as published on the front cover of this issue of A. P. W., and decide for yourself how a series of colored illustrations like this, or similar to it, would look in the Separate Breed Standards to be published, copyrighted and sold by the American Poultry Association.

Candidly, we do not know "for sure" just how well the reproduction of Mr. Hawkins' choice Barred Rock cock bird is to show up in the "regular run" which produces the 45,000 copies for this month's edition of American Poultry World, but in dictating this item we have in hand a "proof" of the front cover design of this month's issue, including the Hawkins Barred Rock, and it is truly beautiful. Better still, it is a remarkable reproduction of what is sub-

stantially the right color for a Barred Rock male, as per the standard description.

The "proof" above referred to was taken on a proofing press on heavy weight, highly calendered art paper, or proof paper, but this class of paper could readily be used for inserts to publish either in the Separate Breed Standards or in the main Standard of Perfection. We are not recommending either one of these things. On the other hand, there is no harm "in thinking about it," so to speak.

The poultry business, meaning in particular the standard-bred branch of it, has not been up to normal at any time during the last four years, or since the spring of 1912, at which time a slump occurred. The sudden outbreak of the greatest war in history made things still worse during the last half of 1914 and the first half of 1915. The high prices of feeds and the foot and mouth disease quarantine contributed their share of adversity during that same period.

But things are now decidedly on the mend. The present season will not be a record-breaker in this field of activity, not by considerable, but it is proving to be decidedly better than a year ago, month for month. The outlook now is bright indeed. The chances of our becoming involved in the old-world war are diminishing daily, as we firmly believe. Unless all signs fail, this country is going to enjoy, during the next three to five years, a period of exceptional prosperity.

It is on account of the bright outlook set forth in the foregoing paragraph that poultrymen in general and the American Poultry Association in particular, have the right to plan new victories—new work and new achievements. It is on this basis that A. P. A. is jus-

tified in getting out Separate Standards that we should think ought to consist of not less than 200 or 250 pages each, size of page to be the same as the main Standard, and it would appear that books of this kind, in substantial cloth-bound form, ought to retail readily at \$1.50 per copy, whereas probably a paper-bound edition, on less costly paper, could be retailed at 60 cents, or perhaps at 50 cents, per copy.

Whether or not color plates should be attempted in the cloth-bound edition of these Separate Breed Standards, is a question to be investigated and then decided on merit. It would appear to be about time for the American Poultry Association to test out this matter of color reproduction in real earnest. To date it has not been done. The former efforts, as represented in the 1910-1912 edition of the main Standard of Perfection, were perhaps well conceived, but they were poorly executed. Far better results can be obtained, and with comparative ease. We are merely touching on these interesting phases of the sub-

NIAGRADOT
 Berlin, Ont., Jan. 7th, 1915.
 Dear Mr. Marshall,
 Am ready for eggs now. Can by past experience expect winners for early fall shows. Won 1-2 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2 cockerels, 1-2-3-4 pullets here. Best cock in show and many specials.
 A. S. UTTLEY.
BUY BIRDS OR EGGS AND DO LIKEWISE
 Catalogue free. Eggs, exhibition \$5.00, Utility \$2.00.
MARSHALL & MARSHALL
 Box W. Niagara Falls, Canada.
WHITE WYANDOTTES

HAWKINS BARRED ROCKS
CHAMPIONS EAST and WEST
 No other strain of Barred Rocks in America has ever made such sweeping victories at the World's Greatest Shows.
Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco
 They won the sweepstakes prizes for Grand Champion Male at Boston, 1915, and for Grand Champion Female at the World's Fair, San Francisco, 1915, also Grand Champion Male and Female at the great Chicago Coliseum Show, 1913-14. These prizes have been won in competition with the world's best breeders and no one can sell you more quality.
 High-class breeding birds at Honest prices.
 EGGS from the world's best matings, 1 setting \$10, 2 settings \$18, 3 settings \$25, 100 eggs \$50. Big Catalogue of the Champions Free.
A. C. Hawkins, Lock Box 30, Lancaster, Mass.

SUSSEX **WORLD'S CHAMPIONS** **CAMPINES**
 At the Greatest Poultry Show Ever Held—Panama Pacific International Poultry Show in competition with the worlds best we won 9 firsts out of a possible 18, 7 seconds, 6 thirds, 6 fourths and 2 fifths. Each one of our 44 birds entered won a ribbon. A most remarkable and enviable record.
 At the Cleveland Poultry Breeders Association Show January 3 to 8, 1916. We won 12 firsts out of a possible 16. 7 seconds, 6 thirds, 6 fourths and 2 fifths. A few choice pens, trios, and single birds for sale at reasonable prices. We have our pens mated for the egg trade. Write us for mating list.
GENSEMER BROS. **Box W.** **CRESTON, OHIO.**

ject, doing so with the object of creating public interest and calling forth valuable suggestions.

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS FOR FORTHCOMING SEPARATE STANDARD ON PLYMOUTH ROCKS

As chairman of the A. P. A. Standing Committee on Standards, to which has been entrusted the work of getting out the six separate Breed Standards thus far ordered to be published, the editor of A. P. W. thanks Mr. Asbjeld for the following interesting and valued suggestions:

"Alcester, S. D., Feb. 5, 1916.

Editor American Poultry World:—

"Have read with great interest that we are going to have a Plymouth Rock Breed Standard. Now let the A. P. A. try and make this book complete. I have a few suggestions that I would like to offer:

"1.—That a wash drawing be made, true to life size, of an Ideal Plymouth Rock male head.

"2.—That a wash drawing be made, true to life size of an Ideal Plymouth Rock female head.

"The above drawings are possible to make and they would aid the student a great deal, as to the standard size and shape of comb, head, wattles, etc.

"3.—That a drawing be made to show the type of female to be used in getting the proper shape to back on males, together with an abundant supply of saddle feathers of the proper length.

"It is a common defect among Buff Rock males to have their back slope downward toward the tail. This defect can be overcome by using the proper kind of females. Old Buff Rock fanciers need no hint on this subject, but there are hundreds of beginners who would be only too glad to receive the proper advice.

"4. That a drawing be made, showing the proper type of females to mate to males that have a tendency to have rather long legs that are rather close together at the hocks.

"These males as a rule are shallow in breast. By right, this sort of males should not be used, but I have selected females to go with just such males and have produced remarkable results. Visiting among Buff Rock breeders you will find many males of this type; otherwise they are good birds. In most cases you will find the beginner at loss to know just what type of females to select to mate with such males.

"5.—Mention a few things on Buff Rock combs. As a rule you will find them rather beefy. There is a rule in mating that these overlarge combs can be reduced to proper size. The main fault I find with so many breeders is that they use males with combs that are too thick and coarse in texture.

"When using males with thick combs and coarse texture, we seem to increase the size of the blade of the comb, and when the blade becomes too large you have a job on hand to try to make a good comb of it.

"Enclosed you will find another suggestion, as shown by two cuts or illustrations.

"6.—Give the beginner an idea of what Standard Plymouth Rock size is by inches.

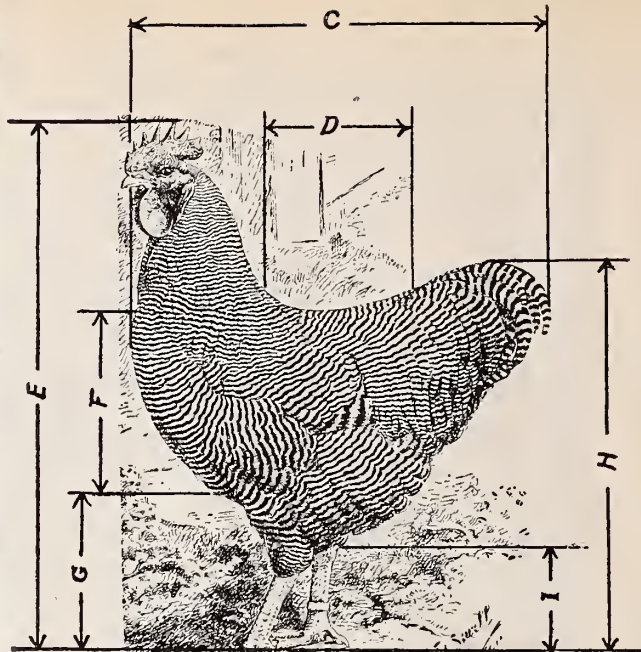


Chart proposed by Mr. Asbjeld to show standard measurement of a Plymouth Rock male.

Now do not understand me that I ask you to give an exact measurement, but give about the size the average Standard size male and female will measure in inches.

"I beg to remain,

"Yours very truly,

"I. M. ASBJELD."

REGAL MATINGS FOR 1916



one of the largest if not the largest orders for hatching eggs ever placed in this country. The following unsolicited testimonial tells what the results were like:

Dear Sir:—

We assume that unsolicited testimonials are of special value to you. When we determined to establish a line of Wyandottes we made very careful investigation of the different lines of White Wyandottes in this country and decided that yours was the best for our purpose in all respects. The products of the 15,00 or more eggs we purchased from you has justified our opinion. The stock is very rugged and healthy—shows excellent vitality, has matured rapidly and seems to run unusually true to type. We are very well satisfied with the stock and thank you for your kind attention to the order.

Skowhegan, Me., July 8th, 1915.

Yours very truly,
Pittsfield Poultry Farms Co.

EXHIBITION MATINGS.

Pens 1 to 20 (as they run) \$5. per 15, \$9. per 30, \$12. per 45, \$24. per 100. Pens 5 to 12 are special matings. Eggs from special matings, \$10. per 15, \$18. per 30, \$25. per 45, \$50. per 100.

RECORD LAYING PENS (DORCAS LINE)

Pens 21 to 30 are headed by males bred from females with high records. Some of these males also have exhibition records. The females in the ten pens are composed of yearlings with trap-nest records from 180 to 224, and pullets of the same breeding. From these pens, eggs are \$5. per 15, \$15. per 50, \$27. per 100, \$50. per 200. Utility matings of vigorous surplus stock, \$5. per 50, \$9. per 100, \$17. per 200, \$25. per 300, \$75. per 1000.

500 COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS AND PULLETS FOR SALE.

SPECIAL—50 big, vigorous, stay White Dorcas cockerels, \$10, \$15, \$20. and \$25. each. Dorcas pullets \$3. \$4. and \$5. each. Utility cockerels, \$2. and \$5. each.

FREE—20 page illustrated catalogue and mating list. It gives full description of my matings for 1916.

Send one dime for the "Regal White Wyandotte Book." The information it contains will be worth dollars to you.

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

The foregoing communication shows the wide range of interesting and valuable points that can be treated, touched on or illustrated in these Separate Breed Standards. All these points are interesting and a proper handling of them



should prove very helpful. How far the committee can go along this line is of itself an interesting question. Suggestions are invited on this important point. We thank Mr. Asbjeld for his contribution and trust that many other earnest specialty breeders will follow in his footsteps without delay.

WHEN THE A. P. A. WILL BE WELCOME IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

F. C. Stier, president of the Ohio Poultry Breeders' Association, under date February 18th, asked us to publish the following notice:

"A. P. A. members are kindly asked to select Cleveland for the holding of their next convention and to vote to have same take place the week of August 14th to 19th, in order to conform to special plans which are being made."

A. P. W. is of the belief that if the members of the American Poultry Association vote to hold the next annual meeting and convention at Cleveland, as per the urgent invitation of the friends of poultry culture in that city and vicinity, this will prove to be the largest gathering of poultrymen and poultrywomen ever held at an A. P. A. convention since the association was organized. To reach this record there will need to be present more than five

Resolution Providing for the Early Publication by A. P. A. of Six Separate Breed Standards

TO THE American Poultry Association in Convention assembled at San Francisco, California, November 16-18, 1915.

WHEREAS, It was decided and so voted at previous annual meetings of this Association that separate breed standards be prepared, copyrighted and published by and for the American Poultry Association, and

WHEREAS, By popular vote of the membership of this Association as taken by the Secretary and Election Commissioner by authority of the Association it has been decided to publish at as early dates as practicable six such separate breed standards in the order here named: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and Minorcas, also

WHEREAS, It was necessary to wait in the case of this work until the 1915 edition of the Standard of Perfection has been revised and approved, which Standard has now been completed, in substantially all details, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the standing Committee on Standards which is to be appointed at this annual meeting by the Executive Board, shall proceed at once in vigorous manner with the important work of preparing the text and illustrations for the separate breed books herein named; that the sum of \$2,000 shall be incorporated in the Budget of this Annual meeting which amount or any part of it shall be subject to the use of this committee on demand of the chairman, all bills to be approved in regular course by the Finance Committee; that the committee is hereby authorized to employ the services of one or more competent poultry artists to help in its work on these Standards, their compensation not to exceed the per diem rate they receive respectively in the positions regularly held by them; that the said committee is hereby authorized to employ stenographic and editorial help in the securing and preparation of the text and illustrations for the breed books herein named, and that other proper and necessary expenses incurred by the committee in an expeditious performance of its duties are hereby authorized and provided for, same to be paid by this Association, on approval of the Finance Committee; also be it

RESOLVED, That these separate breed Standards, so far as it may be found practical, shall show no favoritism as between breeds or varieties; that in the case of each breed and all standard varieties, conscientious efforts shall be made to give to the purchasers of these books respectively the kind and amount of information that is available which, in the judgment of the committee will be for the best interests of poultry culture and of the greatest benefit to this organization; also be it

RESOLVED, That the members of this committee shall on presentation of their statements as approved by the chairman of the committee and by the Finance Committee, be paid their actual economical traveling and hotel expenses while on service in committee work and that, subject to the same approval they shall be compensated at the rate of Five Dollars per day for actual time put in on committee duties; be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of this Association, also its Finance Committee and various members of the organization, are hereby requested to co-operate earnestly and promptly with the Standing Committee on Standards in carrying on with all reasonable speed the work herein provided for, doing so with the expectation that the committee will be able to report in full on not less than three separate breed Standards by the opening date of our 41st Annual Meeting and on the remaining three Standards by the time of holding our 42nd Annual Meeting; also be it

RESOLVED, That it is the understanding of this Association, and it is on such basis that this resolution is adopted and put in force, that the said separate breed Standards are to retail at prices that will yield not less than 100 per cent gross margin to the Association and are to be sold at wholesale at a gross margin of not less than 66 2-3 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

GRANT M. CURTIS.

At the close of explanatory remarks by Mr. Curtis, the foregoing resolution was adopted unanimously.

AT A LATER session the following motion was adopted, as made by Mr. Curtis: That the Standing Committee on Standards is to have free access to the data, information, illustrations and completed work or parts of work of the Committee on Market and Egg Standards, on and after the appointment of said standing committee on Standards, for the purpose of securing therefrom needed data, information and illustrations for the sole use of incorporating same or such part of it as may be deemed advisable in the six separate Breed Standards that the said Standing Committee on Standards is to prepare for publication at the earliest dates practicable.

That this Association, as per this motion, is agreeable to having Standing Committee on Standards inform prominent fancier-breeders who are members of this Association that in case they furnish valuable information to the said committee on breeding problems, said information to be used in the separate breed Standards, that mention may be made of this fact in the introduction to the respective breed Standards by publishing therein the names of said fancier-breeders.

Foregoing motion was adopted unanimously.

hundred and ten members, but such an attendance is within sight, as we believe.

Voting members should give heed to the special request made by Mr. Stier, as above quoted. This really is the third week of August, whereas heretofore the second week of that month has been the popular one. It is hoped that members who vote for Cleveland will respect the wishes of the Cleveland and Ohio poultrymen and will do as requested by Mr. Stier, as regards the dates of the next A. P. A. convention.

A SAFE PLACE TO BUY HIGH-CLASS STANDARD-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

A. P. W. endorses, without reservation, Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., as a satisfactory place to buy high-grade Barred Plymouth Rocks



FIRST PRIZE SILVER CAMPINE COCKEREL
NEW YORK PALACE SHOW DEC 1915 BRED & OWNED BY
HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM WAYLAND, MASS.

Among the exhibit that won best display in the Silver Campine classes at the last New York Palace Show were a number of unusually choice specimens exhibited by Homestead Campine Farms, Wayland, Mass. Naturally it takes good birds to win first honors in classes found at exhibitions like the Palace Show. It is the specimen possessing merits and qualities above the show grade standard that carries off the blue ribbon. In this class we place the Homestead Farms, first prize hen, and the cockerel shown above. This male was a fairly large sized bird showing much of the stamina that is being developed in the "vigorous strain" and with this he was a show bird in form and feather. He had a remarkably well barred tail and saddle while his hackle was unusually clean for a bird carrying the strength of breast color that he possessed.—A. O. Schilling.

and S. C. Brown Leghorns of exhibition quality. For thirty years or more Wm. Ellery Bright has been the proprietor of Grove Hill Poultry Yards and during eighteen to twenty years he has been a continuous advertiser in the Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill. Grove Hill Poultry Yards have advertised in American Poultry World since its first issue. In neither case have we ever received a complaint from a subscriber about the stock or hatching eggs shipped out from these yards, or about their methods of doing business.

Lately we received a letter from Mr. Bright, which is more or less of a personal nature, yet we feel at liberty to quote from it herewith as follows:

"Some time ago you asked me to write you something interesting and down-to-date in regard to my Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. I hardly know how to answer your letter, as, like most fanciers, I am reluctant to speak of the prizes I have won. But I will try and make an exception in your case and give you a few of my recent winnings.

"There seems to be somewhat of a lack of interest in Single Comb Brown Leghorns in New England, and it has entered my mind that possibly in a small way I might do something to resurrect the interest, which some years ago was really quite keen. It occurred to me that perhaps a small string of say ten or twelve birds properly conditioned shown at many of the smaller town shows, might create or help to create the interest which is lacking. I have tried this at two shows this year and am now planning to do it on a larger scale through the next show season. How does this idea strike you? I would really like to know what you think of it.

"Outside of the two shows above mentioned, where of course I made a clean sweep, as the competition was not keen, I have only exhibited my rowns at Madison Square Garden, December 31, 1915-January 5, 1916), where, in a good representative class, I had the satisfaction of winning three firsts and special for the best display. This was doubly pleasing to me, not only because I met in competition old and successful breeders from both the east and west, as well as Canada, but these prizes were won under

Judge Drevenstedt, whom I consider one of our best real fanciers and a man under whom I had not shown for at least twenty years, as I recall it. Nor had I had the opportunity to even study his work on S. C. Brown Leghorns in the meantime.

"I really think that my first prize pullet 'Harmony' is the most typical Leghorn female I have ever seen. My first prize cock 'Rosewood II,' was a good all-round bird of wonderfully even color and grand Leghorn type. He has done more to give confidence to Mr. Cook, my present superintendent, than any other bird he has raised for us. Two years ago he insisted on a mating which I considered too dark, but the male Mr. Cook wished to use had numerous redeeming qualities, such as an almost perfect comb, beautiful earlobes and typical Leghorn shape and carriage. I regarded him as too dark in the red sections, although wonderfully even in all sections, but this mating produced Rosewood II.

"I have done very little exhibiting in Barred Rocks lately. It always has been a great satisfaction to me to win on birds of my own raising in a good, hot class such as we had, for instance, at the St. Louis World's Fair, where I won first in a class of 87



BROODER-HATCHER FREE BOOKLET "POULTRY PROFITS"

Tells all about the best way to hatch healthy chickens and to raise them without artificial heat, saving the cost of oil and coal and the labor using them. We guarantee that you can raise better poultry at a lower cost by using our Cycle and Brooder Hatchers and by brooding your chickens, even in zero weather, without oil or coal. Everyone interested in poultry should have a copy of **The Philo System Book of Progressive Poultry Keeping** which gives full instructions for brooding and tells how to make the best brooder in a few minutes from a small box. It is masterpiece for short cuts in poultry work. It explains about POULTRY SECRETS and tells how to make the business a success from the very beginning. Nearly HALF A MILLION sold at \$1.00 per copy and it is still the leader. Send us 25c (stamps or silver) and we will send you a copy by return mail.

BROODER-HATCHER complete, two machines in one, \$8.00. CYCLE HATCHER complete, \$6. Both machines \$12. Our FREE catalogue explains all about these machines and tells how they help to earn the largest profits.

CYCLE HATCHER CO. 1709 Lake St. ELMIRA, N. Y.

SLADE'S BUFF ORPINGTONS

Consistent Winners at Buffalo, N. Y. State Fair and Rochester, N. Y. Bred for EXHIBITION and GREAT LAYING CAPACITY.

EGGS From some of the finest matings in all America—15 \$5.00, \$15 per 60. Utility matings 15 \$2.00, 100 \$9.00. 8 chicks guaranteed from every sitting. Book your order today.

SPECIAL FOR MARCH 10 trios at \$15 per trio, 5 trios at \$25 per trio, 10 cockerels at \$10 each, 8 cockerels at \$5.00 each. All these are wonderful value, and satisfaction guaranteed on every one.

H. W. SLADE,

NEW CIRCULAR AND MATING LIST FREE.

NEWARK, NEW YORK



WHITE ORPINGTON
FIRST PRIZE COCK CHICAGO, 1915
bred and owned by
ALDRICH POULTRY FARM, COLUMBUS, OHIO

... This first prize cock at the Coliseum, Chicago, 1915, is only one of the many high class and blue ribbon winning White Orpingtons being produced at the Aldrich Farm, 4044 No. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The above male is one of those massive individuals of good depth and length of body, well balanced on a pair of stout shanks of medium length. He surely is a good representative of modern White Orpington type.

Barred Rock cockerels, which is one more than there were, all told, in the open classes at Madison Square Garden this year. You will recall that in 1907, at the Garden, I won first in a class of 37 pens against 21 other competitors at the same show. That was some competition.

"This winter, in order to give Ivanhoe, our phenomenal cock bird, an opportunity to be shown at his best, we made an entry at the Boston Show, although I do not think I was as well prepared as I have been in some former years to put up a well-finished string of the best quality. What I mean is that our better birds, especially in the cockerel class, were not fully finished at that time—not as much so as several of somewhat inferior quality. But I was well repaid, as Ivanhoe was awarded first prize in the cock class, also shape special, as well as championship male IN A CLASS OF NINETY MALES, which was four more than the whole Barred Rock open class in Madison Square Garden this year. In the cockerel class I won three of the six prizes offered, and two of the birds were Ivanhoe cockerels. Two of my winning pens were also headed by Ivanhoe cockerels. All in all, I did well at Boston, which was the best competitive class of Rocks out this year in any of the larger shows, so far as my knowledge goes.

"My pens are pretty well mated and I am looking forward to a grand flock of chicks the coming spring. After watching the improvement in under-barring in Grove Hill Barred Rocks the last three years, with no loss in wing marbling, and a bit of evening and cleaning up in surface color, I am convinced that my male line is again where it was a few years ago—right at the top. I say this with full knowledge of what it means, for I do not know of another breeder who has exhibited Barred Rocks as widely as I have, under different conditions and judges, and I

feel sure that if you will take the trouble to look up the records, you will find that I am right. At three World's Fairs I won first on both cock and cockerel, and my birds have won strongly at such large shows as Chicago, Toronto, Topeka, Indianapolis, Washington and Philadelphia, besides New York and Boston. At the latter two shows I have won more first prizes on males than all my competitors put together."

—o—

A STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES THAT COMBINES UTILITY WITH BEAUTY

A. P. W. wishes to give full credit to John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Canada, for the excellent judgment he has shown, as a foremost breeder of standard White Wyandottes, in combining utility values with exhibition quality and also to congratulate him on the success that has crowned his efforts. In next month's issue, as a frontispiece, we are to present a group of egg-record White Wyandottes, as bred by Mr. Martin, together with an article from him, describing his methods and telling of his success. This group shows nine White Wyandotte pullet-hens, each of which laid 246 to 202 eggs in trap-nests.

In this same connection we are presenting herewith two testimonials that have been received by Mr. Martin, of

which he is specially proud. They are from the Pittsfield Poultry Farms Co., Skowhegan, Me., and from the well-known poultry authority at Hamonton, N. J., Michael K. Boyer. Before doing so, however, we quote the following paragraph from a letter of date February 11, 1916, written to us by Mr. Martin:

"I am also pleased to tell you that the first prize cock bird at Madison Square Garden this winter was hatched from a sitting of eggs I sold in 1914 to Geo. H. Ward, Manchester, Conn. Mr. Ward has given me full privilege of making use of this fact in any way I wish. I might also say that I have purchased this bird and he will head one of my matings for 1916. I wish to bring before the people the fact that I am breeding a strain of birds that not only are good to look at and able to win in strong competition, but they also are good layers, thrifty and quick growers. Am having fine success this season with my chicks and already have between five and six hundred."

Following are the two testimonials above referred to:

Skowhegan, Me., July 8, 1915.

"Mr. John Martin,
Port Dover, Ont., Can.

"Dear Sir:—We assume that unsolicited testimonials are of special value to you.

"When we determined to establish a line of Wyandottes we made very careful investiga-

SANBORN'S PEDIGREE S. C. R. I. REDS

309 EGGS IN 365 DAYS

We breed and own the champion layers of the world, breeding from careful selected trap-nest record stock for eight years. Hen number 1125 layed 309 eggs in 365 consecutive days a world's record unsurpassed.

Grand Pedigreed Males from Record Hens

We now offer for sale a limited number of males from our famous egg record hens. Improve the laying qualities of your flock by breeding from one of these pedigreed males.

Write today for free list of over 400 trap nest records and prices.

SANBORN'S POULTRY FARM

H. W. SANBORN, Prop.

West Mansfield, Mass. P. O. Attleboro, Mass

AT THE GREAT PANAMA - PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, November 18-25, 1915 WE WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE

FIRST-2-4 and 7 cocks. FIRST-2-3 and 4 cockerels. FIRST-2 and 4 hens. FIRST and 3 pullets. FIRST and 3 pens. Champion Male. Champion Female. All specials. Judge, Irving Rice of New York.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Our birds have been line bred for 23 years. Are bred and trapnested for high egg production. Their size, vigor and type are unsurpassed.

EXHIBITION, BREEDING and FOUNDATION STOCK OUR SPECIALTY.

Eggs for hatching in season. All stock carefully selected and cooped. EGGS PACKED AND SHIPPED SAFELY ANY DISTANCE. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE AND MATING LIST

RANCHO DEL MARTINO DOWNEY, Mrs. E. B. Martin. CALIFORNIA



WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK HEADING A WINNING PEN AT NEW YORK PALACE SHOW DEC. 1915 BRED AND OWNED BY OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN MASS

Those who have followed the records of Owen Farms, in White Wyandottes at leading eastern and middle west shows during the past, will recall the wonderful records and in many instances practically "clean sweeps" against the choicest quality shown by other prominent breeders of this popular breed. Owen Farms, M. F. Delano, Proprietor, makes a point of supplying complete teams of birds to win in the hottest competition and we have personal knowledge that they have been successful, not alone in White Wyandottes, but also in the White Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Orpingtons and Rhode Island Red Classes. At the recent Palace New York Show a string of White Plymouth Rocks furnished by Owen Farms carried off every first prize and in addition won the bulk of the remaining second, third, fourth and fifth prizes. We recall an instance at a popular middle west show where this same feat was accomplished by an Owen Farms customer in the White Wyandotte classes. When specimens such as shown in the above illustration are placed in competition, it is only to be expected that they will receive consideration of judges when the ribbons are hung up. This male was one of the individuals heading a winning pen for Owen Farms at the late New York Palace Show. He was exhibited with four very evenly matched females that possessed good Wyandotte type and were shown in prime condition.—A. O. Schilling.

tion of the different lines of White Wyandottes in this country and decided that yours was the best for our purpose in all respects.

"The products of the 15,000 or more eggs we purchased from you has justified our opinion. The stock is very rugged and healthy—shows excellent vitality, has matured rapidly and seems to run unusually true to type.

"We are very well satisfied with the stock and thank you for your kind attention to the order.

"Yours very truly,
"Pittsfield Poultry Farms Co."

"Hammonton, N. J.,
Sept. 11, 1915.

"Mr. John S. Martin,
Port Dover, Ont.,
Canada.

"My dear Mr. Martin:—It may interest you to know that I have a pen of Dorcas hens that are doing remarkable laying. I bought those in the fall of 1913, while pullets, from a party who purchased the eggs from you. There were ten of them, and for the year beginning November, 1913, they laid 1920 eggs, or an average of 192 eggs each. This year is not quite completed, but at the rate they have been laying, I know they will not fall far short repeating their performance as yearling hens.

"For the combination of beauty and utility, I do not believe there is a strain in the world that can beat yours."

"Respectfully,
"Michael K. Boyer."

U. R. FISHEL NOW DEVOTING HIS ENTIRE TIME TO THE FISHELTON WHITE ROCKS

Readers of A. P. W. will be interested to learn that U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind., America's most extensive specialty breeder of White Plymouth Rocks, is now devoting his entire time and undivided attention to his White Rock business. Years ago Mr. Fishel reached a point where he was handling 10,000 White Rocks per season for breeding and sale purposes and was selling literally tens of thou-

sands of eggs for hatching. His business felt the effects of the old world war, but under date of February 17th he wrote us as follows:

"I am so busy I have hardly time to eat or sleep. If I did not simply break away from the office at 10 o'clock at night I would not be able to stand the work, for I 'get busy' at six every morning and many mornings at four."

For years Mr. Fishel has had a remarkable business, has met with good

success and A. P. W. is glad he is now giving his White Rocks—his undivided



1st Cock, New York State Fair, 1914



1st Pullet, Grand Central Palace, N.Y., 1914

"They Were Bred at Rancocas"

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Hatching Eggs

100% Fertility Guaranteed

Eggs from husky, vigorous yearlings or older hens, mated with cockerels full of vitality. All bred for egg production, right on our own farm. All eggs shipped promptly.

Day-Old Chicks--Delivery Guaranteed

Every chick hatched from our own eggs, and delivery at your express station guaranteed. Chicks, the husky kind, that thrive. Get started right. The right kind are worth more.



Hatching Eggs and Day-Old Chicks from the "Million Egg Farm"

Write for free booklet, giving prices, description and other information

Winnings on S. C. White Leghorns for years at shows East and West. Here are some of our latest—1st old pen, Chicago Coliseum, 1915. 1st pen, Madison Square, Febr., 1915. 4 firsts, Buffalo, 1915.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have been winning at Madison Square and Boston, for 10 years. Among our recent winnings are—1st pen, 1st hen, Madison Square, 1916. All firsts, New York State Fair, 1915.

The Rancocas strain of White Rocks is to-day one of the oldest and stands among the great leading strains. It has for years produced winners at the big shows. This strain has been carefully bred along well-defined lines for fifteen years by the same breeder.

Send for mating list, with description of matings, winners, prices of eggs. We can always furnish you with birds to win, or stock and eggs that will produce winners.



1st Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1913



1st Hen, Madison Square Garden, 1913

**Rancocas Poultry Farms,
Box 610,
Browns Mills, N. J.**



FASHION PLATE BUFFS

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

We have the cleanest lot of Head line breeders—February and March hatch that were ever offered.

Exhibition birds sold at real value, conditioned and trained without additional cost.

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

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

A. E. MARTZ,

(Buff Orpington Specialist)

Box E,

ARCADIA, IND.

thought and efforts. January 28th Mr. Fishel wrote us:

"I wish to say that there is no United Poultry Farms, Limited, any more, as that corporation has been dissolved. The writer is not president of any corporation whatever. I have disposed of all my holding in the United Farms Company, an Indiana corporation that succeeded the United Poultry Farms Limited.

"The United Farms Company have desk room in my office and are doing their very best to please their customers. W. C. Pierce is in charge of their business. As above stated, I am not personally interested. I am sure that the United Farms Company will take care of their customers."

Mr. Fishel is again advertising Fishelton White Rocks in these pages and we are sure that our subscribers will receive prompt and liberal treatment at his hands. Lately he sent us a copy of his mating list and it is one of the "neatest of the kind" we have ever seen. Interspersed among the well-printed white pages are bright blue sheets on which, in red ink, are published numerous recent testimonials received by Mr. Fishel from pleased customers. Near the end of the booklet, also on blue paper, is an order blank. On the two last pages are the recent prizes won by Fishelton White Rocks, including the Michigan State Fair, Indiana State Fair, Illinois State Fair, Cincinnati winter show, the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, the Hagerstown (Md.) Fair, etc., etc. Copy of this well-illustrated booklet will be sent to A. P. W. readers free on request, postpaid.

At San Francisco last November Mr. Fishel was again re-elected to the responsible position of treasurer of the American Poultry Association—a compliment that he greatly appreciated. This was either the third or fourth time he has been re-elected to this important office.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lately we received a new 84-page and cover (size of page 6 x 9 inches) catalogue of H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, originator and extensive breeder of "the Blue Ribbon Strain" of Single and Rose Comb Anconas. It is one of the best illustrated and most interesting looking poultry catalogues we have seen to date. Frankly, we haven't had time to read it carefully, but it appears to be full of interesting, down-to-the-minute information about Anconas and the truly remarkable business that Mr. Sheppard has developed in the production and sale of his favorite variety. We believe that a large number of our subscribers would be interested in Mr. Sheppard's latest poultry catalogue. It is sent free on request, postpaid. Among other features there is a color-plate of a pair of Single Comb Anconas, also numerous black and white pictures, in half-tone form, showing noteworthy prize winners bred and exhibited by Mr. Sheppard, including several plates by Franklane L. Sewell.

Alert and keen-minded readers of A. P. W. who "mean business" in their poultry work should not fail to send for a copy of the 1916 catalogue and mating list of "The Lord Farms", also known as the Everlay Farm, Methuen, Mass., extensive breeders of Single Comb White Leghorns and wholesale dealers in eggs for hatching and day-old chicks. The size of this catalogue is 4½ x 10½ inches, consisting of 104 pages, with an attractive, substantial cover. The pages are printed in two colors and there are numerous interesting and instructive illustrations. This is a strictly "business" catalogue from start to finish. It is the product of a business man. For years James H. Lord, proprietor of the Lord Farms, was a successful piano manufacturer and salesman. Ill-health sent him to the country, under a doctor's orders, and step by step during the last several years he has developed one of the largest and most successful White Leghorn plants in New England. The story of Mr. Lord's work and success is told in a reliable and captivating manner in the catalogue here mentioned. A. P. W. readers can obtain copies of this catalogue, postpaid, by simply ask-

ing for it. It will prove an inspiration to many who need help along this line.

A letter of date February 14th from T. E. Quisenberry, Mountain Grove, Mo., reports that he has resigned his position as a member of the State Poultry Board and superintendent of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, located at Mountain Grove. Says Mr. Quisenberry: "I write to inform you that I have this day resigned my position as director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. I do so for the reason that the American School of Poultry Husbandry, the correspondence school of which I am president, has grown so rapidly that they need my services or practically all of my time, and the company offered me a salary that I could not refuse. Then, being financially interested in the school, I am building up my own business when I give it the full benefit of any ability I may possess and devote my time and

POULTRY LESSONS FREE to buyers of Successful Incubators, Brooders. Big 1915 Book sent FREE for a postal. Don't buy any incubator until you write to **DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.**, 627 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

THE "PREMIER"

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE BOOK

and mating list, is beautifully illustrated and very interesting. It will tell you all about the Great 20th Century Money-Maker. Sent free upon request. The show record of Premier Partridge Wyandottes is absolutely unequalled. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$5.00 per setting of 15. Baby chicks 60 cents each in lots of not less than ten.

SHEFFIELD FARM, H. B. Hark, Mgr., Poultry Dept., GLENDALE, OHIO

S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds
THE CRIMSON STRAIN

New York State Championship R. I. Red Club and Red Breeders Club. All silver cups and best display, color and shape male and female won two years in succession. 1st pullet, New York State Fair (only entry), 2nd pen Grand Central Palace. Write for mating list. Pens are mated for season. Both Combs.

CHINA HANCHETT,

VERONA, N. Y.

LAY-EGG-HORNS



This is a fitting name for our single comb White Leghorns.

But why shouldn't they excel as layers? They have been bred for this title for years. Let us send you eggs and chicks from birds that have shown results—that have earned money for us, and will earn money for you. Big hardy birds bred on 100 acres of farm range.

Hatching Egg	Day-Old-Chix.	Four-Week-old-Chix.
\$6.00 per 100	\$14.00 per 100	Eight-week-old Chix.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

THE PROPO FARMS LORELEY, BALTO CO., MD.

SWEEPING VICTORY AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, JANUARY 1916

INTERNATIONAL PARTRIDGE ROCK CLUB SHOW. NATIONAL BRONZE TURKEY C. SHOW

PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Win 4 of 5 firsts, 11 other regular prizes and 25 of 36 specials. Make 6th consecutive and greatest win ever made at Madison Square Garden. Stock always for sale. Eggs. Catalogue for stamp.

BRONZE TURKEYS. Win every first, 12 other regular prizes and 16 of the 18 specials. Make 9th and greatest win ever made at Madison Square Garden. Stock always for sale. Eggs. Catalogue for stamp.

BIRD BROTHERS

BOX 14

MEYERSDALE, PA

attention to it. The school now has nearly as many poultry students as all the agricultural colleges in the United States combined and they come from every state and nine foreign countries. Offices will be maintained in Mountain Grove and Kansas City." The many friends of Mr. Quisenberry will wish him complete success in his new position. He possesses great ability, is a tireless worker and undoubtedly the American School of Poultry Husbandry will benefit decidedly by the new arrangement, which means that the hundreds of students of this institution also will be the gainers—largely so.

We are advised that in addition to the foregoing position, Mr. Quisenberry has accepted the editorship of Poultry Culture, to be published at Kansas City, Mo. Until recently this paper was published at Topeka, Kansas. However, we understand that it now has been consolidated with the Useful Poultry Journal and moved to Kansas City, the first issue of the combined papers to appear this month. Here's to the success of Editor Quisenberry and the new Poultry Culture.

Among the strictly reliable breeders of S. C. Rhode Island Reds of this country and Canada is B. H. Scranton, Rising Sun, Indiana, specialty breeder of this popular variety. Lately we received a copy of Mr. Scranton's 1916 mating list, giving the make-up of fifteen different pens, stating prices of eggs, quoting his guarantee, giving prices of stock, etc. There is a long list of prizes won by the Scranton strain of S. C. Rhode Island Reds and under the heading, "On Approval Always", appears this commendable statement: "You are probably all aware that I ship all birds on approval, to be returned within forty-eight hours after you receive them, that is, they must be returned to the express company within this length of time, you to pay return charges, and your money will be refunded in full without a word." That is the right plan and the right spirit! Moreover, the B. H. Scranton "kind" is the right sort, not only to patronize in the standard-bred poultry business, but he represents a class that SUCCEEDS. May his tribe increase manifold. A copy of his 1916 mating list will be sent free on request to A. P. W. readers.

The daily mail has brought to hand a copy of the 1916 catalogue and mating list of Mrs. E. B. Martin, Downey, California, breeder of S. C. White Leghorns of exhibition quality. It is not a large booklet as regards number of pages, but, nevertheless, is one of the most attractive and interesting mating lists that has reached our desk this season. All friends of S. C. White Leghorns are invited to send for a free copy, mailed postpaid on request. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are "live wires" in the S. C. White Leghorn fancy and are well along on the road to splendid success. It will pay many of our readers to keep in touch with them.

This editorial note will acknowledge receipt of the 1916 mating list and revised price-list of Aldrich Poultry Farm, Station B, Columbus, Ohio, specialty breeders of S. C. White Orpingtons of

highest standard quality. It tells in detail about their "Special Pen", their Pen De Luxe, Pens A, B and C, and about their \$10 per sitting matings, Pens 1 to 12, inclusive, also about their \$5 matings, consisting of eight pens. Also in this interesting booklet are reports from pleased customers, prices of stock, prices of eggs for hatching and the latest winnings of the Aldrich Farm. A copy will be sent free on request to A. P. W. readers.

A NEW FOOD TO PRODUCE MORE EGGS

More eggs is the problem of every poultryman. Hens would lay more eggs all the year round if they had more of the food that eggs are made from.

All green foods such as sprouted oats have long been recognized in poultry science as egg producing foods. These foods contain simply mineral salts, fibre and water. It is the mineral salts which assist the formation of eggs in the hen.

The trouble with this form of foods as explained in the U. S. Government report of the Department of Plant and Animal Chemistry, is that it contains fibre which is a harmful element that reduces the standard of the food.

A food has been prepared in the form of tablets which contains the mineral salts found in green food with none of the harmful fibre. The salts are held together by a soluble binder and all that is required is to dissolve the tablets in the fowl's drinking water.

Very successful results have been attained by prominent poultrymen in securing more eggs by the use of these tablets, which are known as "Succulenta" tablets. In many cases the egg yield has been increased as much as 60%.

Full information about this new concentrated green food may be obtained by addressing the Succulenta Company, Wiss Bldg., Newark, N. J.

HERE IS A TIP FROM RED-W-FARM PRINCESS REDS

Do not fail to get our 1916 mating list. Its yours for the asking. Get a few of our Class A eggs at \$5.00 for 15. Class B eggs \$2.00 for 15. Remember we won 2nd, 3rd, shape special on S. C. cockerels in the largest show ever cooped at New York State Fair, also we won first old pen on both combs at the Greater Buffalo Show 1915. It takes quality to do this—so don't fail to order your eggs of us. The above pens are the kind that did the trick and many more.

WADSWORTH & CASTER,

Box A-A,

WOLCOTT, N. Y.

Columbian Wyandottes Are Gaining

in popularity. There has been large classes of wonderful quality this season. My birds won the State Championship Display Cup at the New York Palace Show in December, 1915. Then the leading winners of the year came together at the National Meet of the Columbian Wyandotte Club in Pittsburgh, January, 1916, and in this final and supreme test of the year I won the most coveted prizes, first cockerel and first pen. Also first and 5th pullet, 2nd and 3rd old pen, 3rd young pen, 3rd and 5th cock and 4th hen. Secretary's \$25.00 cup for the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. Specials for two best cockerels and two best pullets and a number of other specials. My 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen out class every other cockerel, pullet and pen of this variety that has been shown in the world, this season. A few good males and females to spare. Eggs from the World's best exhibition matings, \$10.00 per 15, two settings \$18.00. No mating list.

LEVI A. AYRES,

Box B,

GRANVILLE, N. Y.

LADY SNOW 286 EGGS



A few of her cockerels to offer. No pullets.

Cockerels from our 226 egg pen including four hens with egg record above 230 eggs.

Baby chicks and eggs for hatching from twenty pens of trap-nested yearlings and two year olds, everyone a profitable producer. No drones. Stock old and young to offer at all times. For further information address

UNDERHILL FARMS

BOX W.

FORT ANN N.Y.

CARING FOR AND BROODING CHICKS

**Vigorous, Healthy, Well Bred and Well Mated Parent Stock Combined
With Cleanliness and Good Food Insures Success in Brooding**

Replying to your question in the February issue regarding the care and management of chicks we submit the following:

The successful brooding of little chicks dates far back from the brooder. We have always contended and proven to our satisfaction that chicks from vigorous, healthy, well bred and well mated stock, if care has been taken during incubation to keep the machine absolutely clean and well disinfected, will give very little trouble during the brooding period. We ship a good many day old chicks and the good luck our customers have reported in brooding their chicks verify our statements.

Our chicks are taken from incubator when dry and placed in nursery underneath the machine for thirty-six hours then removed, (care being taken not to let them get chilled), to brooder house and placed in flocks of about four hundred. We use colony brooder stoves for most of our chickens as they save a great deal of time and labor. We still use small hovers for our best breeding stock as we think we get a little better results in smaller flocks. Fine cut clover makes a fine litter for chicks to scratch in. We run brooder just warm enough to keep chicks comfortable, about 95 degrees at first.

When thirty-six hours old we give them a little water and begin feeding hard boiled eggs, bread crumbs and oat meal. We feed this five times a day, mixing a little chick feed in the litter to keep them busy, they also require a little fine chick grit or sand, a very little, until they find out what it is, it would be a very good idea to sprinkle a little fine chick charcoal in this feed. The third day we begin to increase the chick feed until about one week old they are eating chick feed entirely, containing to feed this until old enough to eat wheat and fine cracked corn.

The first two weeks it is a good idea to keep bran and a little middlings before them, afterwards a mixture 3 lb. bran, 3 lb. middlings, 2 lb. corn meal, and 1½ lb. fine sweet beef scrap. Green food of some kind is very important, sprouted oats, being the best, always keep pure water before them and keep everything absolutely sweet and clean. I think that was our worst trouble when we first began raising chickens, but we saw our mistake and profited by it.

Cleanliness, pure sweet feed and not over feeding we think are very important factors in brooding chicks.

If this will help some one else to the road to success we will be well paid for the time we have taken in getting this to you.—Pettit Brothers, Wilson, N. Y.

WHY CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL. SOMETHING NEW—GET IT, IT'S FREE

We have received from the Reliable Poultry Specialty Co., Mills St., Alexander, N. Y., a copy of their new and very interesting Booklet entitled "How to Make Every Hatchable Egg Produce a Strong Healthy Chick".

This booklet takes up the subject of "dead in the shell" chicks and points out the cause of chicks dying in the shell, and how to

prevent the losses that come to Poultrymen in general, from this cause, every year.

It deals with the subject of Artificial Incubation in general and offers many suggestions showing careful and scientific consideration of the whole subject.

As the hatching period approaches, the subject of "dead in the shell" chicks becomes a matter of much interest to every Poultryman and woman who operates an Incubator. It is a fact—and this is something that has occupied the attention of many of the best writers on Artificial Incubation from time to time—that when the Incubator door is opened, after the hatch is completed, and many valuable eggs are found with the fully developed chicks dead in the shell, it is a most disappointing feature of Artificial Incubation.

In Bulletin No. 100 of the Oregon Experimental Station, it is stated that from 25 to 40 per cent. of the eggs placed in the Incubator are found at the close of the hatch with fully developed chicks dead in the shell. Taking the lowest estimate, of "25 per cent." and figuring that there are 200 eggs placed in the Incubator, it will be seen that FIFTY of these eggs are ruined through the "dead in the shell" chick route. The loss of the eggs, and the further loss of the chicks that SHOULD have hatched, means a considerable loss every time a poultryman sets his Incubator.

The Booklet above referred to is FREE. There is no obligation incurred in sending for it, but it will be noticed by reference to the announcement of the Reliable Specialty Co. in this issue of the World, that they do NOT want anyone to send for this booklet, UNLESS they OWN or OPERATE an Incubator. We are glad to call the attention of our readers to this announcement.

ROSEMONT FARMS

Rosemont Farms, Franklin, Pa., whose display ad appears on the inside back cover, are also carrying some classified "ads" that readers should not overlook. This farm breeds White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns and from their show record we draw the conclusion that they are producing high quality in each variety. Readers interested in either variety should send for

catalogue describing stock, prices and the farms.

"It's the Buttermilk"

That's what growing chicks need to get the right start in life. It's the buttermilk that makes

Conkey's Buttermilk

STARTING FOOD

different from all others. It's the only baby chick food with buttermilk in it. Use it the first three weeks and get the little chicks started right. It makes strong chicks that grow into big birds, good breeders and good egg producers. Bags \$1.00 to \$5.75. Packages 10c to 50c.

BUY A BAG

Get a big free sample at your dealer or we'll send direct with Conkey's Poultry Book for 10 cents stamps and your dealer's name.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
1004 CONKEY BLDG.,
CLEVELAND, O.



COLE'S QUALITY BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

FRANK C. COLE, Poultry Judge,

VAN WERT, OHIO

WHATGLEN FARM

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS EXCLUSIVELY

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

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

Frank McGrann, Prop.,

Hiram Demmy, Jr., Mgr.,
P. O. BOX 417

Lancaster, Pa.

WHY THE LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM IS WORTH WHILE

The Good Points of this Miniature Brahma as Seen by a Fancier

BY E. J. HICKEY

For economy and good results I recommend this variety of bird to persons having limited space as they are not foragers nor do they scratch very much, but are wonderful insect finders, very domestic and a beautiful lawn bird and not at all destructive. They are light eaters and comparatively inexpensive. The Light Brahma Bantams are good winter layers. From November, 1915 to January, 1916. I had an average of 45 birds, 6 males and 39 females (12 hens and 27 pullets) I now have 32 females and 5 males. My record on eggs which I kept very accurately resulted per month, November, 72 eggs; December, 85 eggs; January, 184 eggs and to day February 10th, 105 eggs. I feed on "scratch" which I buy in 100 lb. sacks and find that a sack feeds for two months with addition of 20 lbs. of dry mash. I allow my birds to run out in good weather. My pullets are now laying well as manifested. From November, 1914 to June 15th, 1915, with 13 hens my record of eggs shows November, 43 eggs; December, 16 eggs; January, 15 eggs; February, 56 eggs; March, 132 eggs; April, 160 eggs; May, 147 eggs, and from June 1st to 15th, 52 eggs, I did not keep an egg record after June 15th, although I collected a good number of eggs.

Last year I had wonderful success with my hatching. I set 112 eggs, and hatched out 105 birds and raised 97 having lost four by a hawk, which I now have stuffed sitting on my table.

The Light Brahma Bantam is a delicious table fowl, being tender, juicy, sweet and of delightful flavor. Their eggs are fine, weighing 18 ounces per dozen and 19 ounces if you pick out the largest.

In setting my hens, I used sod for the nest, and found it very acceptable to the setters. For instance, I cut a cube of sod turning the grass side down. Scratching out a saucer shape form in the earth, then put in a good thick layer of soft grass, securing such as is used for packing china, which is soft and pliable. Setting each hen on nine or ten eggs according to size of hen, and in every case save one exception, I hatched 90 to 100 per cent., the exception being 80 per cent. I think they are the most useful of all Bantams. I have my birds very tame and go to see them every night and stroke them a few times. I have taught them to sit on the roost with their heads all in the same direction for sanitary reasons.

There is another great pleasure and it is to visit the shows and walk to the Bantam department and find that your birds have been highly awarded. I hope this statement will prove interesting to Bantam fanciers and others. I feel confident with care and attention to the little birds others will reap the same satisfactory results.

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

*** In writing advertisers kindly mention A. P. W. It guarantees you a square deal.

J. C. FISHEL SAYS, "THIS BROODER OUTCLASSES THEM ALL"

This is a copy of a letter just received from J. C. Fishel, of Hope, Ind.

"Buckeye Incubator Company, Springfield, Ohio.

My Dear Sirs:-

"After trying out the Standard Colony Brooder, I am thoroughly convinced that you have a brooder that outclasses all others of this kind.

"We have been working it right along with various other coal brooders which we have had for several years, and this brooder has demonstrated its superiority over them all.

"I am enclosing herewith check for the one you sent us some time ago as per our agreement, and I am requesting you to ship four more of these, immediately, by first freight. Two of these are for my own use, and two are ones which I have induced U. R. Fishel to buy, and I feel confident that he will give you further orders.

"Please get these out promptly and do not lose any time on the order as I am needing one of mine not later than the last of this week.

"Yours respectfully,

"J. C. FISHEL, & SON,
"Hope, Indiana."

Feb. 7th, 1916.

This is a pretty strong statement for J. C. Fishel to make and the "STANDARD" must be a remarkable brooder to draw such outspoken testimony from a man with his experience.

Why not write Mr. Fishel about it—or ask the Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS

Harold Tompkins, Box W, Concord, Mass., advises that he has 150 cockerels, every one a high class breeder, for sale. These birds include both combs and have been carefully selected for size, health, vigor and standard requirements. He also makes a specialty of carefully mated trios and breeding pens and we understand that he is prepared to quote some very attractive prices. Why not secure a trio or pen and do your own breeding this season. For those that prefer to purchase eggs for hatching he has mated 16-pens. These pens contain his New York, Boston and Buffalo winners. They are fully described in mating list that will be sent on request. Mention A. P. W.

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QUALITY ONLY WRITE ME
L.B.McDONALD FARM R.D.6.SPRINGFIELD.O.**

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CHICK
FOODS
GUARANTEED-**

TO PRODUCE

Bigger-Stronger-Healthier Chicks

For YOU, Mr. Poultryman

NUTRO CHICK MASH

15 grain and meat meals and a portion of Nutro Salts blended into a perfect chick mash.

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Cracked grain and seeds make this a sweet and wholesome grain ration.

GROWING CHICK FOOD

Feed this perfect developing food after the chicks are four weeks old.

REMEMBER OUR GUARANTEE

and reduce your chick mortality to a cypher. That's what the largest poultry farm in Central Pennsylvania did last season.

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The Real Money-Makers

The dollar mark in the Pittsfield Poultry trade mark is more than a decoration. It is our guarantee to you that Pittsfield Day-Old Chicks are bred to be the biggest producers—to bring you in the most profit on your investment. You won't find "boarders" in Pittsfield Poultry. Try some—and if they don't "make good", we'll never ask you to buy another one. Guaranteed to arrive in perfect condition.

Look at These Low Prices on Day-Old Chicks

Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds at \$18 for 100, \$10 for 50 and \$5 for 25. S. C. White Leghorns at \$15 for 100, \$8.50 for 50 and \$4.25 for 25. White Wyandottes at \$22 for 100, \$12 for 50 and \$6 for 25.

ORDER NOW—SEND NO MONEY

Better reserve yours now—they're going fast. Tell us how many you want—which breed—when you want them shipped. We'll hold them for you. Send for Descriptive Folder. It's full of valuable information.

Write for our 1916 fancy mating list.

Pittsfield Poultry Farms Co., 276 Main St., Holliston, Mass.

**PITTSFIELD
DAY-OLD CHICKS**

OWEN FARMS

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

**HAVE PROVED THEY HAVE NO SUPERIORS
THEY HAVE MADE GOOD IN
THE SHOW ROOM, THE BREEDING PEN, THE LAYING PEN.
THEY HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT
THEY LIVE, GROW, LAY AND PAY.**

1916 MATINGS

Are better and stronger than ever before. Never before in the history of the Farms have the minor details been so perfect in every male and female as they are today. My new Mating List will give you a careful word picture of every male used in my best pens and a general description of all females. Every mating in White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns has been put together by the master hand of Frank H. Davey. Every mating in Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons and S. C. Rhode Island Reds has been made by Maurice F. Delano. Our combined experience in successfully breeding strong, healthy, winning birds amounts to nearly SIXTY YEARS. This experience means much to us and should mean something to you.

1916 MATING LIST

Tells the story and will be ably seconded by my grand new Catalogue which will be out early in March. You cannot afford to purchase eggs in my varieties without sending for these books and carefully considering Owen Farms quality. My customers have won highest honors all over the country with chicks raised from my eggs, and 1916 quality is better than ever. Owen Farms guarantee is original, and different and really means something.

EGGS FROM THE BEST MATINGS IN AMERICA
\$10.00 for 15. \$30.00 for 50. \$50.00 for 100.
EGGS FROM GRAND GOOD MATINGS
\$5.00 for 15. \$15.00 for 50. \$25.00 for 100.

No reserved matings. If you must have eggs from special pens they are yours at prices stated in Mating List.

1915-16 WINNINGS.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.
IN THE BEST QUALITY BUFF CLASS EVER COOPED.**

1st, 4th Pen; 2nd, 4th Cock; 1st, 5th Hen; 2nd, 4th Cockerel; 1st Pullet, and 1st Collection by a very wide margin. The TENTH OUTSTANDING BUFF WINNING during the past thirteen years Owen Farms birds have made at this great show.

WHITE ORPINGTONS AT THE GREAT PALACE SHOW, NEW YORK.

1st, 2nd, 4th Cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th Hen; 1st, 2nd, 4th Cockerel; 1st, 5th Pullet; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Pen and ALL SPECIALS. The strongest team we ever showed. Our customers won at the other leading shows.

WHITE LEGHORNS AT THE GREAT BOSTON SHOW, 1916

1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st, 3rd and 6th Pen, 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullet; 3rd, 5th and 6th cock. Special for best three cockerels and best three pullets.

BUFF ORPINGTONS AT BOSTON, 1916

1st, 3rd and 5th cock; 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st and 4th pen, and all Specials. Note, Madison Square 1st and 2nd winning Buffs were not shown at Boston.

S. C. R. I. REDS AT BOSTON

In best class of the year won First Collection, Special for best three cockerels and best three pullets, repeating their 1915 winnings at Boston of these same specials. In 1915 they also won 1st Cockerel, 1st Hen and 1st Pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I am not showing White Rocks any where this winter. My sales in this variety have been the largest in the history of the Farms and my customers have won splendidly. The winnings of the flock during years past have well established their ABSOLUTE SUPREMACY and my 1916 Matings will produce birds that will maintain this position.

WHITE WYANDOTTES AT CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1914

1st and 2nd Cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen; 1st, 3rd and 5th Cockerel; 1st and 3rd Pullet; 1st and 2nd Old Pen; 1st and 4th Young Pen; all the Specials, including Best Collection and Shape and Color Specials as well. This was the most complete winning ever made at a National Show and was made in a splendid class of 157 WYANDOTTES. The past show season I have furnished many winning birds to customers and Owen Farms Wyandottes have proved their quality.

BREEDING BIRDS

I have a few excellent cockerels in each variety that are good enough to head your best matings. If your males are not exactly what you wish I can help you strengthen. I still have enough females to spare to mate pairs, trios and pens for you that will breed you superb youngsters and will be put together with all our knowledge of the breeding back of our birds and our skill in producing winners. Write me exactly what you need and let me quote you.

MARCH SPECIAL

I have strong, husky cockerels in every variety but White Rocks at \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each; every one a genuine bargain at the price and sure to please you.

OWEN FARMS FLOCKS ARE ESTABLISHED

They are years beyond the experimental stage and have been the foundation blood of most of the really successful breeders in the country. Very few really good flocks exist that do not have more or less Owen Farms blood. My birds have made good for others and will start you on an equal fighting basis and save you many years uphill work. TRY THEM FOR YOURSELF.

UTILITY QUALITIES

Owen Farms birds are famous the country over for size, bone, perfect health, vigor, prepotency and heavy laying qualities. There are no birds that excel them in these important functions and very few flocks any where near as good.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY CUSTOMER EVERY TIME

I do not want any customer to keep a bird that does not please him, and any bird I ship can be sent back after a forty-eight hours' rest and the purchase money will be promptly refunded. I will pay the return expressage on males at \$10.00 or more, each and on females at \$5.00 or more each.

OWEN FARMS, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor

FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent



EGG-SELLING GROUPS

Co-operative Association for Marketing Poultry Products Formed by Farm Women in South

Farm women, in a number of southern communities are being encouraged by the demonstration agents to form cooperative egg-selling associations, the object of which is to secure better prices for poultry products. The members of these associations send all their eggs freshly gathered to one member, who tests and grades them carefully, packs them attractively, and sees to their shipment and sale. The product of the group is sold cooperatively, the members paying their proportion of the cost of handling and sharing in the profits. The agents representing the department and the State college help these groups by giving their members instructions in shipping by parcel post and express, in grading and testing eggs, and in choice of containers. In several of these groups the members have come to appreciate the value of a standardized product and, therefore, have agreed to raise the same breed of chickens and thus produce the same grade of eggs.

The following report from Mississippi, where there are 50 cooperative egg-selling associations and two junior poultry clubs, is typical of the work in the other Southern States. An association with a packing center at Centerville has a membership of 17. A secretary-manager is paid 1½ cents per dozen to do the packing, which is done in an old school building. This club has sold more than \$500 worth of eggs at prices substantially above the local market quotations. Another association, with a packing center at Woodville, has a membership of 20. They pay their secretary-manager 2 cents per dozen. The grading and packing are done by committee of three, which serve in turn. A local railroad agent has allowed the members to use part of the depot for a packing room. The association has an electric tester and scales for weighing the eggs. Under its standard, it does not accept eggs weighing less than 2 ounces each. The first shipment was made in commercial cases, but the eggs are now packed in the one-dozen cartons and shipped in the cases. This association separates fertile from infertile eggs and secures a premium for the infertile ones. They have sold 3,815 dozen at an average price of 24 cents.

POINTS ON IMPROVING THE FARM FLOCK—POINTERS ON MATING

Improvement with farm animals comes from proper methods of selection and breeding. Feeding enables the animal to do its best, but its ability is determined by its breeding. This being true, it will be seen that failure often comes through improper methods of breeding.

If the proper selections and mating are made for the breeding yards, the flock next year will be better than this year. If improper selections are made, the flock will not be as good as this year, and if eggs for incubation are taken from a mixed flock in a haphazard manner, haphazard or uncertain results will be sure to follow.

One mistake often made is to set the first hen to go broody in the spring. The

best hen there is on any farm is the hen which lays during the spring season, and she is usually the first hen to go broody in the spring. About the time the winter layer goes broody the non-winter layer begins to lay. By setting the first hen to go broody in the spring on eggs from the flock, usually means that the good winter layer is set on the non-winter-layer's eggs, and as a result the good winter layer spends three weeks incubating the eggs and perhaps six weeks brooding the chicks. The final results are that the good hen has spent about nine weeks raising a brood of chickens from the poor hen; therefore, none of her eggs have been used for incubation.

The better plan is to select the good winter layers and place them in a breeding yard with a good male, and by using their eggs for incubation, we can raise chicks from the good hens, which will improve the egg production of the flock.

Where incubators and brooders are used, it is easier to get chicks from the winter layers, for incubation can be done earlier in the season, and before the poor layers begin to lay.

In order to secure a good hatch of strong chicks, care should be used to select eggs which have good shell texture, and uniform in size and shape. One reason why a hen which steals her nest usually hatches a good per cent, is that the eggs are all uniform. No one can get a good hatch from an incubator if the eggs are large and small, long and round, and have thick and thin shells.

The results of many tests at this Station indicate that from ten to twenty females with one male gives better fertility than a larger or smaller number: The larger breeds, ten; the medium, fifteen; and smaller ones, twenty females with each male. A sterile hen will produce fertile eggs in about three days after a male is placed in the pen, and the eggs will remain fertile often for

twenty days after the male has been removed from the pen. Cockerels mated with hens and cocks with pullets usually give best results.

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

95 DARK CORNISH

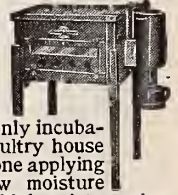
State Club Meet, Springfield, 1916. We won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1-2-3 hen, Special Best Hen Entire Show. Eggs \$5.00 per 15.

EDWIN W. STEPHENSON, OXFORD, OHIO

Mandy Lee

The Incubator of Certainty

Operated by rule. The novice gets the same excellent results as the experienced operator. The only incubator with the open-front poultry house plan of ventilation. Only one applying the vital principle of low moisture with high temperature and high moisture when heat runs low. All regulated automatically. Send for latest book, describing the new features—plain, practical, helpful.



Also ask for free Poultry Book and name of your nearest dealer.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 308 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

BUTTERMILK

Semi-Solid for Poultry or Pigs

Makes hens lay more and better eggs. Saves the lives of little chicks. Buttermilk, aside from the food value, keeps the bowels regulated and the chick in a perfect state of health which other feeds fail to do.

Buttermilk condensed to a "thick, jelly-like product," eliminating 84 pounds of water from every 100 pounds of buttermilk. You only pay freight on 16 pounds instead of 100. It is 93% digestible. The "Ideal Food" for little chicks and pigs.

Approximate Analysis

Protein 18%, Carbohydrates, (milk sugar) 21%, Ash or salts 4%, Lactic Acid 4%, and Fat 3%.

Write for Full Particulars and Prices

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO.

Dept. D 1029 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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

LENROC REDS

Are now mated for the season of 1916 with the following winners heading the pens:—Pen No. 1, "Palace King" first cockerel and color special Palace, New York Show in class of \$5. Pen 2, Frisco, second cockerel at Panama-Pacific Exposition in class of 64. Eggs from these matings \$10 per 15. Also two grand pens of Rose Combs consisting of a number of prize winners. Eggs \$10.00 per 15. For description of either matings send for free mating list.

HOUCK & ALT, BUFFALO, N. Y.
HENRY ALT, 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y. JNO. E. HOUCK, Black Creek, Ont.



DICTOGRAPH WHITE FAVEROLLES

The Sensation at Madison Square, Palace, Syracuse, Boston and Allentown. 32 Blue ribbons won with specials for Shape and Beef Type.

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

DICTOGRAPH POULTRY FARM

RFD 6 WEST NYACK, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL BROODING

By Harry M. Lamon

(Continued from page 363)

is done. When a lamp is used as the source of heat, care should be taken to keep the wick and burner properly cleaned. Brooder lamps and stoves should be inspected several times a day. Do not fill the brooder lamp quite full of oil as the heat from the lighted wick will expand the oil in the bowl and may cause it to overflow and catch fire.

Gasoline brooders, brooder stoves burning engine-distillate oil, and a separate individual hover heated by a coal fire are coming into more general use, each with a capacity varying from 200 to 1500 chickens. These large individual brooders are used in colony houses and when the chickens are weaned the colony house is used as a growing coop, which requires a smaller investment than the long, piped brooder house and allows one to rear the chicks on range to good advantage. Brooder stoves, with a capacity of from 500 to 1500 chickens, heated by distillate oil, are used quite extensively in some sections of the country. These stoves are usually seen in houses which are about 18 feet square, but are occasionally found in long brooder houses. Most of them are equipped with a wafer regulator that controls the flow of oil which is fed automatically from a tank or barrel outside the house, or several stoves may be connected with the same supply tank. This system provides good ventilation, sufficient heat to keep the chickens from crowding and requires a minimum of care.

Until one has had considerable experience it is best not to brood over 1000 chickens in one flock, and a much smaller number would probably do better.

Individual hovers with a capacity of from 200 to 1,000 chickens have recently been placed on the market and appear to be giving satisfaction. Each hover is heated by a separate self feeding coal stove which is adapted for use in a colony brooder house.

Hot Water Pipe Brooders

This system consists of long brooder houses heated with hot water, coal being used for fuel almost exclusively. Many of the latest mammoth brooders are giving good success and in these cases the labor of brooding a large number of chickens is less than where small individual brooders or hovers are used. These brooders are suitable for large poultry farms or for farms where most of the chickens are raised during the winter and early spring.

Method of Heating

Brooders are heated either by overhead or bottom heat or by a combination of these two methods. Too much bottom heat does not give good results, while either the overhead or the combination methods are used successfully. Many pipe systems have a hover or cover over section of the pipes in each pen, while others are used without them, and each appears to give good results with different operators. A piece of wool felt or cotton flannel is often used for this purpose. Gas and electricity are also used for heating brooders and hovers with good success and where available they supply one of the steadiest and most convenient sources of heat. A brooder

built along the style of the oil brooder stoves with gas or electricity as the source of heat should prove very satisfactory. Heaters for the mammoth brooders or hot water pipe systems are usually equipped with automatic regulators, which are operated either by expansion of water or electric contact. Both types of regulators have given good satisfaction. A reliable regulator is very essential to success with any of these systems.

Fireless Brooders

Cold or fireless brooders are used in a small way by many people with success and can be either purchased or built. As their construction is very simple, many people prefer to build rather than to buy them. The body heat of the chickens is the source of warmth in this system, which requires that several chickens be placed in a small receptacle to generate and retain the heat. Small fireless hovers with adjustable quilts or covers are used in both indoor and outdoor brooders and in colony houses. A box 18 inches square and 8 inches deep makes a good hover of this type. The number and position of the quilts used over the chickens in this box are regulated according to the weather and the number of chickens in the brooder. In very cold weather the quilts should sag so as to rest on the backs of the newly hatched chickens and there should be little or no empty space in the hover, while in warmer weather or with older chickens the quilts or covers are raised

or part of them removed. From 12 to 40 chicks are usually placed in a fireless brooder, 25 being the average number, while small lots do better than larger ones under this method. The litter in these brooders must be changed frequently, and the chickens must be watched carefully and closely to see that they are comfortable and do not sweat. Fireless brooders may be used in connection with heated brooders, using the latter for 7 to 10 days and reducing the heat, which should be governed by the season of the year and outdoor temperatures, before transferring the chickens to the fireless brooder. When first placed in the fireless brooders the chickens may have to be put under the hovers frequently, until they learn where to get warm. Good results are also obtained with these brooders when used in a heated room.

Correct Temperatures for Brooding

The best temperature at which to keep a brooder or hover depends upon the position of the thermometer, the style of the hover, the age of the chickens and the weather conditions. Aim to keep the chickens comfortable. As the operator learns by the actions of the chickens the amount of heat they require, he can discard the thermometer if he desires. When too cold they will crowd together and try to get nearer the heat. If it is found in the morning that the droppings are well scattered under the hover, it is an indication that the chickens have had enough heat. If the

URBAN FARMS, Pine Ridge, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

1916 MATING LIST NOW READY



ALDRICH WHITE ORPINGTONS

Have won 268 prizes during the past four years at Chicago Coliseum, Buffalo, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Atlanta, Allentown and Madison Square Garden and have been consistent winners in the National Laying Contests. **Our cockerel winning first this season at both Chicago and Madison Square Garden is now the Champion of America.** Our pens now contain the only living first prize cockerels at Madison Square Garden, four in number, two of which have also won as cocks, also the only male which has won twice at Chicago, all \$5.00 matings headed by males bred from 200 egg record hens. Send for catalogue and mating list. Mention A. P. W.

ALDRICH POULTRY FARM

4044 No. High Street,

Columbus, Ohio

SILVER WYANDOTTES

"THERE IS MONEY IN SILVERS"

I have a fine lot of Silvers and can furnish good ones for the Fall and Winter Shows. The open laced and double wing bar kind. All correspondence answered promptly. Shipments made subject to approval of buyer.

HENRY STEINMESCH,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

chickens are comfortable at night they will be spread out under the hover with the heads of some protruding from under the hover cloth. Too much heat will cause them to pant and gasp and sit around with their mouths open.

It is impossible to state for each case at what temperature the brooders should be kept to raise young chickens: however it will run from 90 up to 100 degrees in some cases, as some broods of chickens seem to require more heat than others, an average being 93 to 95 degrees for the first week or 10 days, when the temperature is gradually reduced to 85 degrees for the following 10 days, and then lowered to 70 or 75 degrees for as long as the chickens need heat. This depends somewhat on the season of the year and the number of chickens, as it can be readily seen that the heat generated by 50 chickens would raise the temperature under the hover to a higher degree than the heat given off by a lesser number, consequently the amount of heat furnished by the lamp or stove will have to be regulated accordingly. As the chickens grow larger and need less heat, the lamps may be used only at night and later only on cold nights. The heat is usually cut off at the end of 4 or 5 weeks in March or April in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., while winter chickens have heat for 8 to 10 weeks, or until they are well feathered. Care should be taken to prevent chilling or overheating the chickens, which weakens them and may result in bowel trouble.

Chickens need a cool place for scratching and exercising in addition to heat. Indoor brooders and hovers can be used successfully in unheated brooder houses except during the coldest weather in most sections of the country. Outdoor brooders usually have a cool compartment for exercising, where the chickens are fed in cold, stormy weather. If winter chickens are being raised, it is advisable to heat the brooder house to a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees, regardless of the temperature of the hover, which often requires placing brooder pipes around the outside walls of the brooder house. The need of this heat depends entirely upon the brooding system and the weather conditions, but it is absolutely necessary that the heat be kept at the desired temperature under the hover. Brooders and hovers should have from one half to two inches of sand, dry dirt, cut clover, or chaff spread over the floor and in the brooder house pen. The hovers should be cleaned frequently, as cleanliness is very essential in raising chickens successfully.

When chickens are first put into the brooder they should be confined under or around the hover by placing a board or wire frame a few inches outside (this would not apply to the small outdoor colony brooders). The fence or guard should be moved gradually farther away from the hover and discarded entirely when the chickens are 3 or 4 days old or when they have learned to return to the source of heat. Young chickens should be closely watched to see that they do not huddle together or get chilled. They should be allowed to run on the ground whenever the weather is favorable, as they do much better than when kept continuously on cement or board floors. Weak chickens should usually be killed

as soon as noticed, as they rarely make good stock, while they may become carriers of disease. Brooders should be disinfected at least once a year, and more frequently if the chickens brooded in them have had any disease.

Toe punch all the chickens before they are transferred to the brooder so that their age and breeding can be readily determined after they are matured. Farmers frequently keep old hens on their farms and kill the younger hens and pullets, because they are unable to distinguish between them after the pullets have matured.

Feeding Young Chickens

Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Undoubtedly

**CHAMPION STRAIN
WHITE CORNISH**

Eggs and stock for sale from Blue Ribbon winners at Hagerstown, 1915. Bred for weight and general utility purposes.

John H. Sheffer Poultry Farm, Dillsburgh, Pa.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks

fall Judge Cleveland said 1st hen the best bird in class (168 birds in class). Stock for sale, Eggs in season. G. S. BUXTON, Box W.

Boston and New York State Fair winners, 1st hen at New York State Fair last three years, last in class). Stock for sale, Eggs in season. BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

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

Cockerels, \$5 and \$10 each. Pullets, \$3 to \$10 each.
EGGS—Selected matings, \$2.00 for 15; \$8 for 100. Special matings \$5 for 15. Winning and exhibition birds. Improve your female line by birds or eggs from our yards.

MOORE BROS. MOSCOW, N. Y.

Harter's Imperial Golden Buff Rocks

Harter's Buff Plymouth Rocks have a national reputation as winners at the leading shows of the country. Line bred for years they are equalled by few and surpassed by none. This season I have not exhibited and I have the finest matings that I ever put together. Matings that will produce for you the quality that will put you among the winners at next season's shows. Eggs from these matings at \$5 and \$10 per setting. Send for mating list. I still have some choice stock for sale.

NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM
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Silver Campines - Wyandottes

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

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PILLING CAPON TOOLS *Easy to use*



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We also furnish 180 Egg Incubator \$12 and 180 Chick Brooder both for only \$12

Wisconsins have hot water heat, double walls, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Made of finest, select, clear CALIFORNIA REDWOOD, not pine, paper or other flimsy material. Incubator and Brooder finished in natural color—not painted to cover up cheap, shoddy material. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, everything but the oil. This is the best outfit you can buy. If you don't find it satisfactory after 30 days' trial, send it back. Don't buy until you get our new 1916 catalog, fully describing this prize winning outfit. WRITE FOR IT TODAY. You can't make a mistake in buying a Wisconsin. On the market 15 years.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY, - Box 60 Racine, Wis.

chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but it should be borne in mind that more harm can be done to the young chickens by overfeeding than by underfeeding, and at no time should they be fed more than barely enough to satisfy their appetites and to keep them exercising except at the evening or last meal, when they should be given all they will eat. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is apt to result in those confined.

The young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder. The first feed may contain either hard boiled eggs, johnnycake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal or rolled oats, which feeds or combinations may be used with good results. Mashers mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life,

but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition. After the chickens are two months' old they may be fed four times daily and after three months' old three times daily with good results. Johnnycake composed of the following ingredients in the proportions named is a very good feed for young chicks: One dozen infertile eggs or 1 pound of sifted beef

SUSSEX

All Varieties

SUSSEX

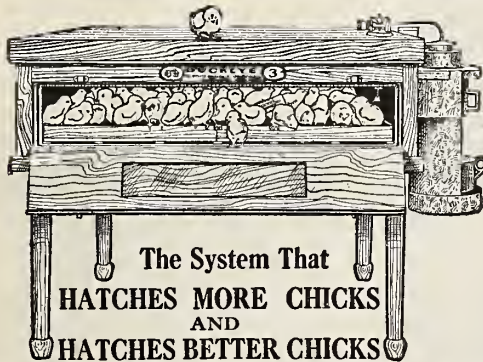
Eggs and stock for sale at all times. If you want a money maker and the finest table fowl known to mankind try Sussex.

RED JACKET POULTRY FARM, W. M. Patteson,

PENN YAN, N. Y.

"Buckeye"

"The Best Incubator Made"



The System That
HATCHES MORE CHICKS
AND
HATCHES BETTER CHICKS

Than any other incubator regardless of size, price or method.

Recognized by the largest breeders and the largest poultry supply dealers as the safest and surest incubator ever built. Every machine a guaranteed success.

FOR THE BIG BREEDER the 600 egg "Buckeye" will produce more chicks and stronger chicks than any big incubator you ever owned. We guarantee that. Operated with one lamp on a quart of oil a day and guaranteed to work perfectly in any temperature down to freezing.

FOR THE SMALLER BREEDER any of the other six sizes are guaranteed to do everything the big machine will do. Even the little 60 egg "Buckeye" at \$7.50 will hatch more chicks and better chicks than any other incubator—no matter what its cost.

It's the Best Incubator Made

Not the cheapest incubator but the best.

It's the incubator that is built UP to a standard and not DOWN to a price. That's why the "Buckeye" is sold by more reliable dealers than all the others combined—that's why so many of the large, successful breeders will use no other. The "Buckeye" is sold by more than two thousand of the largest poultry supply dealers and there are over 400,000 in successful operation! Let us send you a list of some of the big breeders who use the "Buckeye" and their reasons for using it. Let us send you the names of the largest dealers and their reasons for selling it. Let us tell you about the wonderful success of the "Buckeye" system and why so many have tried to imitate it. The "Buckeye" is made in seven sizes—60 eggs to 600 eggs.

600 Eggs	-	-	\$50.00
200 Eggs	-	-	17.50
110 Eggs	-	-	12.50
60 Eggs	-	-	7.50

SOLD ON 40 DAYS TRIAL

and guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg.

Try a "Buckeye" in the same room with any other incubator and if it doesn't hatch more chicks and better chicks the first time you try it we'll take it back.

Write for "Buckeye" Catalog and Proof of "Buckeye" Superiority

The Buckeye Incubator Co.

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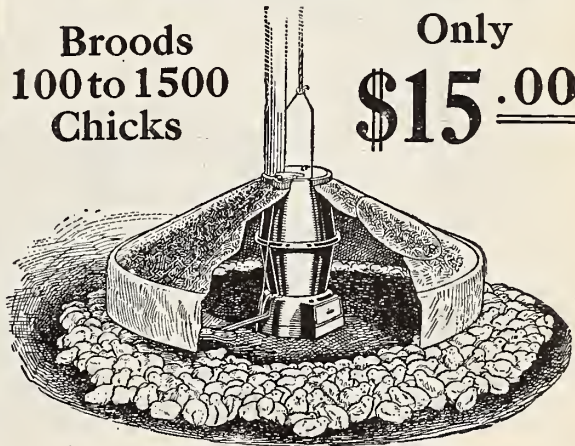
Note: Prices are a little higher west of the Rockies on account of freight rates.

The Standard

COLONY BROODER

Broods
100 to 1500
Chicks

Only
\$15.00



The Greatest Coal-Burning Brooder Ever Invented

Self Feeding—Self Regulating—Everlasting. Heavy cast iron stove that requires coaling but once in 24 hours in any temperature.

Fifty-two inch hover that will positively brood 1500 newly-hatched chicks.

30 Days Free Trial

The "Standard" Colony brooder is the most practical brooding device ever invented. It will do anything and everything that any other brooder will do and *do it better*. It is infinitely more satisfactory than brooders selling at twice the price. We are so positive that it can not fail that we will permit you to try one for thirty days and

Write Your Own Money-Back Guarantee

Sold and guaranteed by dealers everywhere at \$15.00. Insist on the "Standard" and beware of imitations. Write us for a "Standard" Catalog and we will tell you how to grow three chickens where one grew before.

scrap to 10 pounds of corn meal, add enough milk to make a pasty mash, and 1 tablespoonful of baking soda; bake thoroughly. Dry bread crumbs may be mixed with hard boiled eggs, making about one fourth of the mixture eggs, or rolled oats may be used in place of the bread crumbs. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats or johnnycake mixtures five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely cracked grains of equal parts by weight or cracked wheat, finely cracked corn and pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which about 5 per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 per cent charcoal, millet or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, when they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixtures.

the quality guaranteed before they are purchased.

As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat, cracked corn and other grains, the small sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chickens' growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper, mixing 2 parts by weight of cracked corn with 1 part of wheat or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats in one hopper and the dry mash for chickens in another. The beef scrap may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper so that the chickens can eat all this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately it is advisable to wait until the chicks are 10 days old, although many poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chickens at the start with-

100 HENS AND COST OF FEED
 Cut their present rations one half. To this add one half bushel of sprouted oats daily. The result will be what the cost should be and plenty of fertile eggs. One half peck of oats makes one half bushel of sprouted oats. Our 5 peck 1915 EFFICIENCY SPROUTER suited to the ordinary family flock of 100 hens and coming broilers. NOW \$6.00 P. O. B. Warrensburg, N. Y. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Cass Smith Efficiency Co., Warrensburg, N. Y.

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 SPECKLED SUSSEX**

Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching from Forest City Fair, Ohio and Ohio State Fair, Chicago Coliseum, Canton, Ohio, and Wadsworth, Ohio, Shows.

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BUCKEYES

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

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CHAMPION LEG BAND



Aluminum, numbered to suit, with large raised figures. Postpaid 100-50c, 50-30c, 25-20c, 12-15c. Initials extra 10c per letter per 100; 50 or less 5c. More than one initial with cut figures. Circular free giving price on Small Chick, Superior, Riveted and Pigeon Bands. Sample for stamp.

T. CADWALLADER, Box 1605, Salem, Ohio



The above illustration shows a corner of the Volusia County Fair, De Land, Florida, January 25-29, 1916. Upwards of one thousand birds were exhibited and many different states were represented. Iowa claims the honor of the longest shipment. A large and attractive display of pheasants and rare birds was one of the features of the exhibition and the crowds that thronged the show at all times proves the interest in Standard poultry in Florida. The above illustration shows a corner of the exhibit and a few of the visiting poultrymen and judges. Reading from left to right they are as follows:—W. P. Woodworth, judge, Gulfport, Miss.; J. P. Entenza, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. W. Brown, De Land, Fla., Superintendent of poultry and president Florida branch A. P. A.; J. H. Wendler, Quakertown, Pa.; Wm. B. West, representative of A. P. W.; R. W. Pawes, Asst. Supt.; J. A. Hutchinson, Valdosta, Ga. Supt. Brown to whom we are indebted for the above photo states that preparations are already under way for next years exhibition which will be held in De Land, in January, 1917.

**Keep a Record of your eggs
 1916 Egg Record and Calendar
 Beautifully Colored
 FREE**

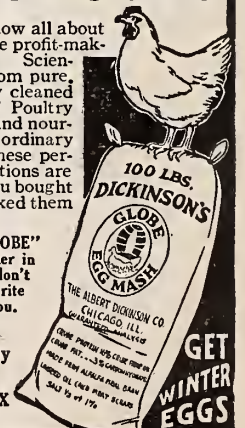


Just send your name—a postal will do—but be sure to send it N-O-W.
 Every poultry raiser should have a copy of this beautiful and useful Monthly Calendar and Daily Egg Record. Designed by a famous poultry artist, printed on special paper in FULL COLORS and is ABSOLUTELY FREE. Nothing else like it. The supply is limited, but if you write TODAY you can have a copy. We want to send it to you so that it will serve as a daily reminder to feed your chickens.

**Dickinson's
 Globe Feeds**

You ought to know all about them. They're the profit-making kinds for you. Scientifically blended from pure, sweet, thoroughly cleaned grains, "GLOBE" Poultry Feeds go farther and nourish more than ordinary feeds. Besides, these perfectly balanced rations are cheaper than if you bought the grains and mixed them yourself.

Look up the "GLOBE" Poultry Feed Dealer in your town. If you don't know who he is, write us and we'll tell you.
The Albert Dickinson Company
 Poultry Feed Division X
 Chicago, Illinois



out bad results. Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Fine charcoal, grit and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens at all times, and cracked or ground bone may be fed where the chickens are kept in small back yards, but the latter feed is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.

Note.—The foregoing article is a portion of Farmers Bulletin No. 624 United States Department of Agriculture.

*** Poultry houses for all climates and all locations are fully described in "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." The most complete book ever published on poultry house architecture. Fifty cents per copy ***

After the chicks are 10 days old a good growing mash, composed of two parts by weight of bran, 2 parts middlings, 1 part cornmeal, 1 part low grade wheat flour or red dog flour, and 10 per cent sifted beef scrap, may be placed in a hopper and left before them at all times. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chickens at all times.

When one has only a few chickens it is less trouble to purchase the prepared chick feeds, but where a considerable number are reared it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Many chick feeds contain a large quantity of grit and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and

FIRST CARE OF CHICKS

(Continued from page 355)

hot water pipe system and lamp brooders. I put 300 to 500 under colony brooders and fifty in the other brooders. Either produce good results.

Good fresh, warm air, good sanitary conditions and good breeding stock combined with common sense will raise chicks profitably without any question.—Le Roy E. Sands.

Dr. E. P. Hatheway, Ottawa, Ill., well known and successful Breeder of Golden Campines uses Electric Brooders and feeds Bread Crumbs first few days.

IN reply to your letter of February 1st, 1916, will say that my system of hatching, brooding and feeding chicks can be followed by small breeders like myself who are satisfied with two or three hundred birds. I have carefully studied Golden Campines for six years, their habits and wants, until I feel as if my method will raise a large per cent of all chicks hatched. Golden are very active, feather out quickly and with a good, early start will thrive and take care of themselves as well as any breed I know of. I have had little cockerels try to crow in thirty days and many of them in six weeks. I have had quite an experience in brooding chicks. Golden rarely set, have only had one female that hatched out her brood. The hens will cluck for a day or two and return to the roosts in the usual places within a week. I use small incubators to hatch my chicks. Up to the spring of 1915, I used brooders—of several makes—most of them heated with kerosene and put forty or fifty chicks in each brooder. In 1915, I bought electric brooders and put from fifty to seventy-five chicks in each brooder. Electricity, I believe, is one of the good methods to brood little chicks because the temperature is always the same. We never have had any trouble in obtaining a constant current.

In 1916 I will use a kerosene self-regulating brooder stove. The stove is self-regulating as to heat. The regulator is set for one hundred degrees for the first week or ten days. Heat is gradually lowered as chicks become older.

The expense of this stove brooder is small. I believe an average of one and one half gallons of kerosene per day at eight cents per gallon will brood four hundred chicks from March 15th to April 15th. After this date one gallon of kerosene per day will provide heat enough. I am a firm believer in a little more heat than is actually needed for chicks. You can't kill chicks with more heat than is necessary, providing they are brooded in such a manner as to be able to get away from the center heat to the outer brooder of the hover, where there is less heat and more air. There is absolutely nothing so bad as chilling your chicks. Once they are chilled they will crowd and smother one another. Those that are not suffocated will show bowel trouble within a day or two, and some wise poultrymen will see your flock and yell "White Diarrhoea", when the real trouble is lack of heat—"chilled chicks".

As a rule, Golden Campines begin to pip their eggs on the 19th day, at which time I cover my wire baskets in the incubators with a light piece of cotton flannel

run out of hot water. I then shut my incubator up to stay shut until the hatch is completed, which is never later than the evening of the 20th day of incubation. I know the male and female that produce every chick I hatch. Every egg is marked when taken from the trap nest with pen number and band number of female. Say in my incubator I have ten fertile eggs from my prize cockerel pen I, and pullet number 2. On the 17th day these ten eggs are placed in a little wire basket which is made out of fly screen wire and the chicks hatch in this basket and stay there until I take them out of the incubator, at which time they are toe-marked and chick bands put on. I never take chicks from the incubators until they are perfectly dry. Chicks are placed in the brooder in the night so they get acquainted with their new home in the dark, and easily find where the warm place is. My chicks are from thirty-six to forty-eight hours old when taken from the incubator. Up to this time these chicks have lived on nature's food which has been provided in the yolk. Beginning on the third day we feed sparingly of dry bread crumbs three or four times per day. On the fifth day we give bread crumbs and finely chopped hard boiled eggs, also feed a little chopped sprouted oats and continue with this until grain comes. Once or twice a day we give a little rolled oats. This is our method of feeding for about two weeks. During this time, ten or twelve days, we feed powdered charcoal and a little chick grit. We teach our

chicks to drink water early. Water is boiled and, cooled for drinking. Water vessels are kept perfectly clean. They are so constructed that the little chicks cannot get into them and get wet. Some of my poultry friends use milk, sour or

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

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

PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN



Every Fowl a Money Maker

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

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S. C. White Leghorns

Why not start right by securing hatching eggs and baby chicks from Heigl's bred to lay winter layers. By starting now you are assured of laying pullets next fall when eggs are high. January, February and March hatched pullets make the best fall and winter layers.

I can furnish any amount of strong fertile eggs at any time and guarantee them. Am also booking orders for baby chicks and have part of March and April booked up, so send your order now.

High class breeding stock at reasonable prices. Don't forget that winter laying is a habit with Heigl's bred to lay S. C. White Leghorns.

Chas. Heigl, Box W, Rocky River, Ohio

THEY WIN! At the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show THEY WIN!

November 22-27 in a class of 110 birds, in competition with some of America's best 1 pen old, 1-3 cock, 3 cockerel, 4 pullet and best display. PALMER'S WHITE ROCKS They also win as egg producers—they can't help it, they are bred that way. They are the profitable kind—the kind you have been looking for.

Let us quote you prices. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, baby chicks or eggs. Circular Free: THE GLEN POULTRY FARM, R. F. D., FAIRPORT, N. Y.

Do This—It Will Save Your Chicks

Start before the hen sets—dust her feathers thoroughly with Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer. If you want to see how quickly the preparation acts, just wait a minute, then fluff the feathers briskly over a piece of white paper and you'll surely see the dead lice drop. Then dust the nest before you set the eggs. With these precautions,

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

will insure your little chicks being hatched lice-free. Use this preparation on the roosts, in the nests and dust bath. Also kills lice on horses and cattle, sheep ticks, certain bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans under a money-back guarantee.

If your dealer can't supply, write

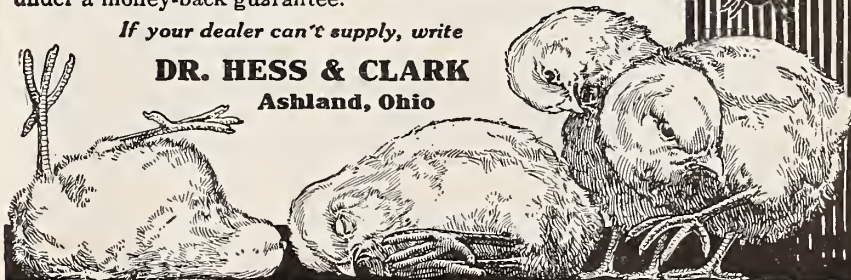
DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



1-lb. Can 25c

3-lb. Can 60c

(Except in Canada and the far West)



sweet, from the beginning. We don't. We use good pure water, nothing else from start to finish.

Summary.

Don't put too many chicks in one brooder.

Don't think a large number will furnish more bodily heat.

Don't forget to have a little more heat than is actually necessary.

Don't forget that cold chicks will crowd and suffocate one another.

Don't forget that chicks learn easily to crowd, and will continue to do so once taught.

Don't forget to keep your chicks busy, feed enough, but not too much.

Don't forget a little fine litter to scratch in will keep your chicks busy and help digest their food.

Don't forget charcoal, chick grit and good, pure water.

Don't forget a little pure castor oil on bread crumbs will overcome constipation.

Dr. Ethridge of Chicago, once said, "to

raise babies, keep them warm, dry, full and quiet". To raise chicks would modify the above a little and say "keep them warm, dry, moderately full and busy".—E. P. Hatheway.

Stale Bread Crumbs and Sweet Milk favored by O. L. Hill, White Wyandotte specialist of Shelburn, Ind., as the first Feed for Baby Chicks. Uses Fireless Brooders

I DO all my hatching with Cyphers incubators and when the chicks are first hatched I hang a curtain over the door of the machine to exclude light and leave the chicks in the incubator nursery until they are about 48 hours old as I think rest and sleep are the best thing for them during the first 48 hours. If the light is not excluded they will scramble all over each other to get to the front of the machine, and this is the cause of a great many cripples. At the end of this time I take them out of the machine and place them where I intend to raise them up to 6 or 8 weeks of age.



SECOND PRIZE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE GOGKEREL IN CLASS OF 13 AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, DEC. 1914 LEVI A. AYRES BREEDER GRANVILLE, N. Y.

Levi A. Ayres, Granville, N. Y., specialist in Columbian Wyandottes, made a remarkable record during the past show season and clearly demonstrated that as a producer of quality in this variety he has few equals and no superiors. To fully appreciate Mr. Ayres' grand record A. P. W. readers should send for his free mating list. In addition to show quality his birds have a reputation as prolific layers, one of his best hens having made a record of 241 eggs in 365 days.

Crown Bone Cutter
Best Made - Lowest in Price

EASIEST run, Fastest Cutter, Strong, Substantial build. Bone scrap means more eggs, higher percentage fertility. Own a "Crown" Cutter and have fresh bone for every feed. Dry Bone, Grain and Shell Mills, Hand and Power sizes. Free illus. catalogue. Est. 36 years WILSON BROS., Dept. 10 Easton, Pa.

POULTRY BAND FREE



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

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Sunnyside S. C. White Leghorns are my hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard quality, and egg production. Let me tell you about them or better still let me fit you out with a select pen. Some choice breeders both male and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY

G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.

Fowls Feed Themselves

IDEAL ECONOMY DRY FEED HOPPER

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

NEW PURINA BOOK 1916

FOR SALE BY LIVE POULTRY DEALERS

Contents: Baby Chicks. Breeding and Feeding Charts. Cures of diseases. Timely Poultry Pointers. Plans for poultry houses, trap nests & fixtures. Daily Egg Records (space for keeping). Best receipts for cooking eggs, poultry, etc.

If Purina Chick Feed and Purina Chicken Chowder are used as directed we

Absolutely Guarantee

Double development or money back

during the first six weeks of a chick's life. Purina Poultry Feeds are sold in checkerboard sacks by leading dealers. If your dealer doesn't sell them mention his name in asking for free poultry book.
Ralston Purina Co., 817 Grafton St., St. Louis

For their first feed I give them a little stale bread crumbs moistened with sweet milk. I also place both water and milk before them to drink. I feed little and often until they are 6 to 8 weeks old. The 2nd day I alternate the bread crumbs with baby chick feed and scatter a few rolled oats for them to pick at, after the 3rd day I leave off the bread crumbs and feed baby chick feed and rolled oats alternately. When they are about a week old I place a dry mash before them consisting of 20 pounds wheat bran, 20 pounds of wheat middlings, 20 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds of ground oats and 10 pounds of alfalfa meal and 10 pounds of beef scraps. When mash is placed before them too soon it sometimes becomes clogged in the roof of their mouth and if not removed before their beaks harden they will have crooked beaks.

In answer to question number two, will say that my chicks are brooded in a room that is kept to about 65 degrees during the day. I have small pens in this room and place anywhere from 10 to 50 chicks in each pen. For a hover I use a small box with about three inches of alfalfa in the bottom and fix it so it will come up around the sides about like a hens nest, over the top I lay feed sacks so that they will bag down in the center enough to touch the chicks' backs but leave about one inch space at one side for ventilation.

The floors of these pens are covered about one inch deep with moist sand and the chick feed is raked in the sand, in this way the chicks are kept busy all day. When it begins to get dark I turn on the lights and keep the chicks busy until about 9 o'clock, which makes them grow much faster. I have had cockerels to weigh 2½ pounds at 8 weeks of age. Now there is not much more work attached to this method of brooding than there is to heated brooders and the chicks do much better, and are much stronger and they are seldom attacked with bowel trouble. I have always used this method and have never had a chick to chill! and have had them in this kind of a brooder when the outside temperature was 16 degrees below zero --(L. Hill

A. G. Spahr, Xenia, Ohio, tells how his Quality Strain of White Plymouth Rocks are Fed and Cared for during the first few weeks. Recommends the Use of Sour Milk and Sprouted Oats.

THE following is the method we use in the care of our young chicks. We do not remove them from the incubator or from the nest until they are at least 48 hours old. Before removing them from the incubator we have the brooder ready which has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and littered with dry clover chaff from the mow, alfalfa is better if you have it, sometimes we use dry sand over which is spread plenty of bran, the

brooder is then warmed to about 95 degrees so there will not be too much difference in the temperature from the incubator to the brooder. After they have become settled we give them their first feed, which consists of hard boiled egg cut up, fine shell and all, salted as you would for yourself, to this add a little chick size grit. We only give them a little of this as they will not eat very much. After a few feeds we commence with some good commercial chick food which is thrown into the lifter, learning them to work for their feed. We do not give them more than they will eat up in a short time as we aim to have them hungry at each feeding time, which is every two hours' at first decreasing as they become older. Of course, we keep clean water and grit before them all the time, also keep the coops and brooders clean and sweet at all times.

We are using the Cyphers out-door brooders into which we place about 75 chicks at first, 50 is better if you are not crowded for room. With these we have the exercise room where we can feed the chicks, thus keeping the feed away from the hover; the first few feeds we feed in the hover chamber to keep the chicks from wandering away too far from the heat until they get accustomed to where it is. They are let on the ground as soon as possible and care is taken at first to see that they find their way back to the heat before they get chilled; if it is cold weather they will soon learn to go back. It is better for them to be on the ground as they become more

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My recent record at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN prove conclusively that my Buff Rocks are equal to the Country's best. In competition with America's best I won 1st. pen, 4-5 cock, 1 hen, 2-3-5 cockerel 2nd. pullet. These winners now in the best matings I ever owned. Stock or eggs. Send for mating list.

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If you are interested in this most PROFITABLE and ECONOMICAL breed of fowl, write at once. STOCK for sale at reasonable price, EGGS for hatching "MARTLING GUARANTEES A HATCH."

THE MARTLING HENNERY P. O. Box 136 RIDGEFIELD, N. J.



hardy and vigorous.

Feed sour milk if you have it, we believe it is a preventative of bowel trouble. Sprouted oats are also good for them if they don't have any other green food. Watch the little things during their first two weeks and you will not have any trouble to raise a large per cent of good strong chicks.—A. G. Spahr.

Two pounds Rolled Oats, two pounds Bran, one pound Powdered Buttermilk, two handfuls of Charcoal and a little Fine Grit is the first feed used by Chas. Heigl, Rocky River, Ohio, breeder of Heavy Laying S. C. White Leghorns.

I PUT from 100 to 150 chicks under the hovers in my brooder house. Have three brooder stoves and have found the best results can be obtained by putting not over 300 chicks under a stove, although the advertised capacity is 1000.

For the first two days they are not fed or watered, on the third day I mix two pounds rolled oats, two pounds bran, one pound of powdered buttermilk, known as Granolac, two handfuls of charcoal and a little fine grit. Some of this is spread on a clean board and left in front of the chicks for a half hour, water is given them at the same time and changed twice daily. They are fed this mixture every two hours during the third and fourth day, on the fifth day I add a little chick grain to the mixture and feed on the clean board every two hours, the sixth day mix half the mixture and half chick grain and feed as before, also throw some chick grain in the litter, which in our case is lake sand, on the seventh day we give them a mixture in the morning and afternoon and the chick grain is buried in the litter so as to make them work. When they are two weeks old, we feed a mash consisting of two pounds bran, two pounds of cornmeal, two middlings, one rolled oats one powdered buttermilk a handful of fine beef scrap, a little fine charcoal and very little fine table salt, this mash is fed every afternoon. Besides feeding the chick grain regularly, a little sprouted oats is fed now at noon, a very little at first and care is taken that the droppings don't get too soft, which is generally caused if too much sprouted oats are fed.

For the first week I take care to keep the chicks closely fenced to brooder stoves and they are not so apt to crowd in the corners when they grow older. The manure can be sifted out of the sand and the sand used for several months.—Chas. Heigl.

Simple ration, easily prepared, used at the Glen Poultry Farm, Fairport, N. Y., in the production of Winning and Laying White Plymouth Rocks. Coal Burning Colony Brooders used exclusively.

WE leave the chicks in the incubator for about 12 hours after hatching or until they are thoroughly dried off and then they are placed in a brooding house, alfalfa chaff being used for litter, they are then given water and a fine sharp sand. At the end of 48 or 56 hours, a light feed of hard boiled eggs chopped fine, shell and all, is fed, followed in a few hours by a good commercial chick feed or the following mixture which is to be preferred: 3 lbs. of cracked wheat, 2 lbs. corn cracked very fine and 1 lb. of pin

head oatmeal; this is fed at regular intervals five times a day or until chicks are old enough to eat a coarser mixture. After the first day the following dry mash is kept before them all the time in hoppers; 3 lbs. of corn meal, 3 lbs. wheat bran, 3 lbs. wheat middlings, 3 lbs. of the best beef scrap and 1 pint of finely ground charcoal. Some kind of finely chopped green food should be fed daily, such as cabbage, sprouted oats, lettuce and etc. As soon as chicks can jump a five inch board they are allowed out in small runs and when they will go back into their homes of their own accord, the runs are opened and they are given free range weather permitting, this we consider the key to raising big strong vigorous chicks and two pound broilers at nine weeks. As chicks at this time are very strong it is best they have no small bushes to huddle under in case of sudden storms, as they are apt to use them for shelter instead of their houses and become wet and chilled. We never place more than 300 together as we think in this way you obtain the best results. Coal heated brooders are used exclusively after trying many other kinds.—Glen Poultry Farm.

Clayton Paulding, Greenville, Ill., produces Buff Orpingtons of quality and starts them in life on a diet of milk, later oat flakes and bran is provided. Uses capons to brood with.

THE problem of hatching and rearing the chicks is the poultry farmer's most serious problem; it combines the

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A Living From Poultry

Can be made when you understand practical Poultry Culture. When you learn how to properly house, feed and mate your fowls for big egg and meat production you can count on a flock of thirty hens paying you a good profit.

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This record was made by Director Quisenberry of the Mo. State Poultry Experiment Station. In our course of 48 complete lessons he tells you how he secured these results, how you can increase your egg production and put your poultry plant on a money making basis.

If you want to save money and make money in the poultry business write us today for our Free Book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," and learn of the big opportunity that poultry raising offers you.
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SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE

On account of hard times and high cost of feeds I am forced to dispose of a large number of strictly high class birds. This is your chance to start with a popular breed that answers all the requirements of an all around fowl. Great winter layers. Unexcelled for their beauty. 20 Breeding Pens \$12.50 per pen. 20 Breeding Trios \$8.00 per trio. Order direct from this "ad."

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Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs—greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

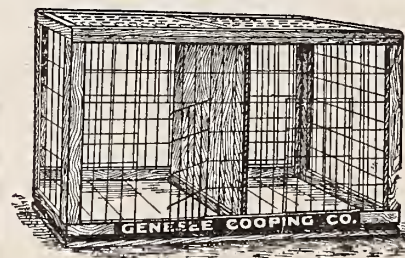
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GEO. W. WEBB, Mgr.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

problem of breeding, the problem of incubation, the problem of brooding, the problem of feeding and the problem of housing. The farmer or poultryman who cannot raise to maturity as many chickens each year as he had to begin with is destined to failure sooner or later. Your success or failure in the poultry yard each season depends upon your success or failure in raising a reasonably large per cent of the chicks hatched.

What are the elements necessary to insure success? Don't attempt too much especially if you are a beginner. The newly hatched chick is a frail and very tender little creature. Three weeks ago it was a fresh egg with no vigor or life, today it is a beautiful, fluffy, living, active, little chick, bone muscle, blood, feathers, sensitive brain, beating heart and active organs. It would hardly be possible to conceive of a more wonderful and rapid change. As long as the body is properly housed and fed, just that long will the chick remain in good health. During the past few years I have tried out several methods of starting baby chicks. I sprinkle a little clover chaff, fine cut straw, or clean litter over the floor of the brooder before the chicks are placed in it. I provide a small fountain of sour milk or buttermilk for the first half of the day. Water may be provided for the last half of the day. The chicks take to this as naturally as a baby takes to milk. The chicks are not fed for forty-eight hours or more after they are hatched. Don't feed too soon. Begin by feeding a mixture of two-thirds rolled oats and one-third wheat bran mixed with a small amount of charcoal. Clean sand is given about the time the first feed is given and no grit is given before.

After the chicks are four days old and you have been feeding them the rolled oats and bran for a day or two I begin to add a little commercial chick feed to the above mixture and gradually increase this until the rolled oats and bran are eliminated from the first or grain feed. The rolled oats and bran are fed morning, noon and night and the chick feed is thrown in the litter between meals. This compels the little fellows to exercise and they will soon begin to scratch as if they had been at it for many weeks. Young chicks must be fed liberally and often the first few weeks, at the same time they must not be gorged and over fed. That is the reason I recommend the dry grains and dry mash method of feeding. I state that they must be fed liberally because of the fact that a little chick doubles its weight in six days. An infant doubles its weight in 180 days or in other words the machinery of a chick runs 80 times as fast as that of a child. Chicks weigh about 1½ ounces at hatching time and you can make them weigh 2½ pounds at three months of age. This is 25 times its original weight. Then an infant weighed 10 pounds at birth at the same rate of gain as the chicken would be a cute little infant of 260 pounds at three months old. If the chick grows so rapidly as that, we can see the great need of plenty of food on which to make this wonderful growth.

The little chicks like little children require lots of sleep when first hatched. They should be put in comfortable quarters and kept quiet for a few days. Let them out a short while at feeding time. The little chicks come out in the sun-

shine and enjoy it, but when a cloud comes up they do not know where to go. The hover doesn't cluck, you can't make it cluck, the biggest, brightest chicks crowd together and pile up. The others crowd around them and the ones beneath are suffocated. The hand of the mother would have saved these little orphans. I prefer the Capon to mother chicks. I usually never set any more than three hens at a time and then give the chicks to about two capons as they can easily care for 25 chicks and the hawk never lived that can catch one from the mother capon. If I used a brooder I would prefer a colony brooder, I do not think there is any limit to the number in one brood if you have the proper brooder stove and plenty of light and ventilation.—Clayton Paulding.

NIGRADOTS

Marshall and Marshall, specialty breeders of "Niagaradots" White Wyandottes, write that they have a goodly number of chicks already hatched and a large number more under way. Marshall & Marshall are building up a satisfactory business in their specialty and have found it necessary to get out early chicks to take care of their growing business to furnish exhibition stock for the fall shows. They still have some nice cockerels that they will dispose of at reasonable prices. Anyone who is looking for a good breeding male should send to them for particulars. Mating list describing their 1916 matings can be had on request.

O. P. PARRISH GETS BIG RESULTS WITH PROGRESSIVE

From Rutledge, Missouri, comes a strong endorsement of the wellknown Progressive In-

cubator, penned by O. P. Parrish, a successful poultry man. He reports that his hatches in the Progressive average close to 100% each time, and the chicks are easily raised in the Progressive Brooder. "With ordinary care" says Mr. Parrish, "the Progressive will last a lifetime."

SCHNELLER'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS

A strain of prize winners that have rich color and true Rock type. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Send for description and prices.

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

Another Taylor Columbian Rock Win

At the Chicago Coliseum 1914 Show

I guarantee to please you. Mating list on request. Choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

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Baby chicks and hatching eggs from stock that has been bred and raised on free range for years, which insures strong healthy chicks and eggs of high fertility.

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DUTTON'S REDS WIN !! At the Greater Buffalo Show, November 22-27 in one of the strongest classes of the year my "Niagara Strain" R. C. and S. C. Reds win as follows: 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 cockerel, 1-4-5 pullet, 3 pen old, S. C. Reds and 1 cock, 2 hen, 5 cockerel, 2-4 pullet, 2 pen young on R. C. Reds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets of the same quality now ready. Let me quote you prices. **E. M. DUTTON, NEWFANE, N. Y.**

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Our birds are bred for heavy laying, quick maturity and exhibition purposes. Buffalo and Silver Creek winners, in fact winners wherever shown. 2000 birds to select from. Eggs, stock and baby chicks. Can book a few more orders for eggs from our trapnested Tom Barron White Leghorns.

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We make 32 styles of seed-drills and wheel-hoes—various prices.

PROBLEMS IN MILK FEEDING

(Continued from page 359)

Question 4. What is the average poultryman's cheapest source of protein under present conditions?

For the farmer who has an abundance of milk we think he should use his milk for poultry and give only the excess to the hogs. We think it is even better to give milk to the chickens, and buy tankage for the hogs. Animal husbandrymen tell us that milk is worth 45 cents per hundred for hogs. No farmer should allow milk to leave the farm. It should be fed. Experiments at Purdue have produced a feeding value of milk for laying Leghorns of \$2.04 per hundred. Meat scrap, however, was very profitable and brought \$23.92 for every hundred pounds fed to poultry. Where farmers lack milk they must use meat scrap or something of a similar character. A New Hampshire dairyman who keeps 1,000 Leghorns, and makes his hens pay, wrote us that he was able to credit his Leghorns with about \$1.75 for every hundred pounds of milk that he gave his chickens.

Question 5. With an unlimited amount of milk for drinking, do fowls need drinking water?

There is a variance of opinion regarding this question. We have found in experiments that in order to get the birds to drink a sufficient amount of milk to keep the ration properly balanced in winter, it was necessary to eliminate water. In the summertime the birds need more liquid and it was supplied each afternoon by means of water. This test was made where the ration consisted of—

Grain	Mash
10 lbs. corn	5 lbs. bran
10 lbs. wheat	5 lbs. shorts
5 lbs. oats	50 lbs. milk

Where meat scrap is used in place of part of the milk, water will certainly have to be added. In winter milk alone seems to be sufficient, and 30 birds will consume a little more than 50 lbs. in one week. In a very hot summer the birds will drink as much water as milk. We do not believe that the fowls suffer from lack of water, although on its face it seems impractical to make birds do without water.

Question 6. Does fish scrap have any advantages over meat scrap for laying hens?

In an experiment at Purdue University fish scrap did not do quite as well as the meat scrap on the average. It was also a little less efficient than the skim milk. Since, however, one year it did slightly better, and one year less, the difference in value we consider as most negligible. Commercial fish scrap is rich in ash and almost entirely devoid of fat. This latter is considered quite an important point by some, as fat in meat food is thought to be detrimental, and can certainly be purchased cheaper through the medium of grains than through meat or fish scrap. For practical purposes we believe that fish scrap could be used in place of meat scrap.

Question 7. With dry mash limited to equal parts of bran and shorts by

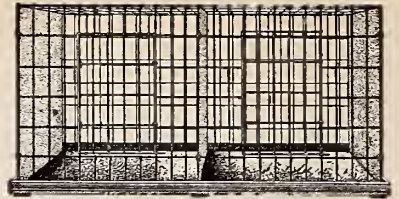
weight, what average consumption may be expected under farm conditions?

In an experiment mentioned before, at Purdue University, chickens were kept under what were as near farm conditions as was possible to find for experimental purposes. Bran and shorts were used in equal parts for the mash part of the ration and the average consumption where meat scrap, fish scrap, or skim milk was used in addition was about 17 pounds. If chickens were allowed access to manure piles and fields for range this consumption would probably be reduced to about 15 pounds. Under practical conditions the amount of mash consumed will be controlled by two things, first the palatability, and second the appetite of the fowls. Bran and shorts alone are not as palatable as when meat scrap or fish scrap is added, hence will not be consumed as heavily as when meat by-products are added. If birds are given all the grain they will eat in the morning, very little mash will be consumed, even though meat scrap be added to it. There are exceptional cases when this does not prove true. Extremely favorable range will also keep down



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First pen, first, second, third and fifth cocks, first cockerel, second pullet and third hen in Rose Combs.

Easily the Most Sensational Win on Rhode Island Red Males in the History of Madison Square Garden

Add to this record, second pen, third cockerel and second display in Single Combs at the same show and then emulate a certain gentleman of historical fables at the end of 20 years of slumber. You know Van did wake up.

Descriptive circular, price list and illustrated mating list yours for the asking.

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34 Pond Street, South Braintree, Mass.

HEIST'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS

prove their quality by consistent winning. Buffalo, 1914, 2 cockerel, 5 pullet. Batavia 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 pullet. Niagara County Poultry Show 3 firsts and best display. Let me tell you about them and quote you rock bottom prices on breeding or exhibition stock, cocks, hens, cockerels or pullets, also eggs for hatching.

ARTHUR HEIST,

CRITTENDEN, N. Y.

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

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"Progressive Incubator hatches average close to 100%." O. P. Parrish, Rutledge, Mo.

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PROGRESSIVE INCUBATORS bring off Blue Ribbon Hatches like these because they are built from the best materials with latest improvements. Most consistent hatches on the market. Biggest bargains.

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GENUINE CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. Hundreds of dead air cells to protect eggs against sudden changes. Perfect Copper Hot Water Heating System, Double-disc Temperature Regulator, Heavy Safety Lamp, Double Doors, Strong Egg Tray, Reliable Egg Tester, Accurate Thermometer.



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Incubator alone \$7.85--with Brooder \$9.85. Frt. paid E. of Rockies. Shipped complete all ready to use--no extras. Money back with 5 per cent interest if not found as represented. ORDER TODAY.



PROGRESSIVE INCUBATOR CO. Box [91] Racine, Wis.

the mash consumption. Where the full ration consisting of grain and mash is controlled as to proportions, and the desired proportion of grain to mash is two to one, the consumption will be about as stated above. Under such management, one half as much grain was fed in the morning as at night, thus leaving an appetite for the mash. In pens where no meat food was given in addition to the bran and shorts it was sometimes necessary almost to eliminate the grain from the morning feed, in order to get the fowls to eat a sufficient amount of mash and keep the proportions of grain to mash correct. Under all of these tests the mash hopper was kept open before the fowls at all times. The question of amount of mash is going to be controlled a whole lot by the management and no cut and dried rules can be given.

A KNOWLEDGE OF POULTRY RAISING.

Poultry raising like any other business requires knowledge if you would be successful. The man or woman who starts a poultry plant without this knowledge is almost sure to meet with failure, whereas, another with less capital and poorer equipment, but who thoroughly understands the principles of poultry culture is almost bound to meet with success. Those who have failed with poultry have been those who thought it was so easy that nothing but the money to start it was necessary, while the most important thing of all is a thorough understanding of your business, knowing what to do and how to do it.

There is probably no business open to men or women, of moderate means, that offers bigger and better opportunities for making money, than raising chickens. It is a clean business, a healthful occupation, keeping one outside in the great outdoors, bringing health and happiness. There is no deep science to learn, nothing hard or intricate or anything that the average man or woman cannot master, but there must be a thorough understanding of the principles and practices of poultry culture before you can hope to make a success.

How, you ask is one to obtain this knowledge? Either through years of costly experience or through the combined knowledge of others who thoroughly understand the business and who have made a success of it. The latter way is by far the easiest, cheapest and quickest. The American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 56, Mountain Grove, Missouri, offers you just such an opportunity. Headed by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, a man whose name is honored among poultrymen everywhere, and who has probably done more for the poultry industry than any other man in America, this school is prepared to give its students a training in poultry culture such as can be obtained nowhere else in the world. Practical, intensely interesting, easy and simple, their course of lessons taught by mail give you as complete a knowledge of poultry culture as it is possible to obtain.

With this opportunity to obtain a poultry education there is no excuse for anyone to make a failure of poultry raising by going into the business unequipped with the proper knowledge. Every phase of the business is covered completely and you gain knowledge you can get in no other way. The men back of this school have made a lifetime study of poultry culture and are experts in this line. They are scientific as well as practical poultrymen and you get the benefit of their broad experience, wide investigations and countless experiments.

We feel that the success this school is making, the high standing of the men back of it, justifies us in recommending it. We therefore, advise anyone who is interested in poultry raising to investigate the facilities afforded by the American School of Poultry

Husbandry and to write them at Box 56, Mountain Grove, Missouri, for a copy of their catalog. This will be cheerfully sent.

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The Mann Bone Cutter is best to use to prepare the bone. It is the only machine equipped with the automatic adjustable feed. It always cuts fine and even. No splinters or lumps are left.

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he best ever produced in both Pullet and Cockerel line.

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Again prove their quality by winning at the Great Coliseum Show, St. Louis. With their previous record at the Missouri State Show and Illinois State Fair they have demonstrated that they are equal to the best. My prices on exhibition, breeding birds or eggs for hatching will interest you. Write today.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WINNERS SCRANTON'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Have been tried before the HIGHEST TRIBUNAL, and found guilty of carrying away the most coveted prizes from America's premier show, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. They won in the strongest competition possible, first and third pen, first cockerel, second and fourth pullet, fourth hen, color special on male, best display with more than twice as many points as my nearest competitor and grand special for the champion S. C. Red of the show. Have fifteen of the best matings this season ever in my yards. Mating list ready February 10th. A copy is yours for the asking.

B. H. SCRANTON,

RISING SUN, IND.

IS THE DOUBLE MATING OF WHITE FOWL NECESSARY?

(Continued from page 357)

keep a record of each mating and our blood lines. This cannot be done by a haphazard method or by mating females of one blood line or strain to a male from another strain.

From our several years' experience we say it is not necessary to double mate White Plymouth Rocks to produce the highest type of exhibition males and females.—A. G. Spahr.

—o—

I Produce First Prize Winners' Both Male and Female, From the Same Mating, Says Fred. C. Lisk, Romulus, New York Specialty Breeder of White Wyandottes

I DO not consider it necessary to double mate White Wyandottes in order to produce the highest type of exhibition males and females. I produce first prize winners in both males and females from the same mating each year. I think the trouble with many breeders is that they are not careful enough in selecting the females for the breeding pen. You hear them say the male is one half of the pen. I do not think so. The way I mate my pens of White Wyandottes is as follows:

Suppose I wish to mate up eight pens, I select eight of the very best males I have, going over each section carefully, at the same time giving vigor first place. I place one of the carefully selected males in each pen. Then I go into the pens containing my females and stand and watch the birds for shape (as shape and color are prime factors) and pick up one that pleases me and if I find her O. K. I place her with the male I think she will nick with best, after examining her toe marks to find what mating she came from. I continue this until I have my pens mated to suit me. I do not do this all in one day, I select a few at a time as after you have caught a few the rest will not show their natural shape until they become quiet again. You see I am very particular in selecting my fe-

males. I retain my best breeders until they are 4 or 5 years old as in that way I get my best birds. I was one of the first White Wyandotte breeders to show absolutely snow white birds, and people in the show room used to ask me how I got them so white. The secret was this, of course I was careful in selecting my males for mating, but I was just as careful in selecting my females for color. At that time there was a great difference in the color of the female but most breeders did not notice it. I have always followed this plan of mating and to that I attribute my success in breeding choice White Wyandottes.—Fred. C. Lisk.

—o—

There are Times When Certain Results May be More Readily Obtained by Making Special Matings Says, M. L. Chapman Manager of Breeding and Exhibition Department, Rancocas Farms, Brown's Mills, N. J., Breeding of White Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns

IN reply to your favor would say that while it is not necessary to double mate white fowls in order to produce the highest type of exhibition males and females, still there are times when certain results may be more readily obtained by making a special mating for the purpose of improving some certain sections in either the males or females.

For instance, some years ago there arose a demand for larger Leghorns, and at the same time there was a demand for lower tails, and extremely low combs in the male birds. In other words, the public wanted just as low a comb on a 5 lb. Leghorn cockerel as they had been getting on a 3½ lb. cockerel.

Now it is all right for the breeder to stand up for his personal ideals and to try to guide public opinion along the lines he thinks most desirable, still, in the end, he cannot go against public opinion too strongly, and must either produce what the public wants, go out of business or starve to death.

Now in order to get the extremely low combs on the large males we selected some hens of good weight that had upright combs during the entire laying

season, selecting those that had five points, and of good shape. This gave us the desired low comb on good sized males, but few of the females of this mating could be shown, owing to the fact that their combs would not turn over as described in the Standard.

ALMENDINGER'S R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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

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

White Cornish

MOUNTVILLE FARMS,

Pine Road, Loudoun Co. MOUNTVILLE, VA

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

S. C. R. I. REDS.

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

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Fiske's S. C. White Leghorns

COCKS—HENS—COCKERELS—PULLETS

I am now prepared to offer a grand collection of exhibition stock, including the finest lot of breeding show females ever put on the market. Now ready to enter the strongest competition. My strain of White Leghorns have won in all the important shows in this country. The proof upon request. They will add glory to your show record and dollars to your bank account. Send to-day for circular, prices and show record.

HARLO J. FISKE, 891 Westfield St., WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



This is only an illustration. Every breeder from time to time has to make such matings, according to the demands of the public and also based on changes in the Standard of Perfection.

Some years ago there was a demand for extra length in Rock females. These extra long females could be obtained with a normal breast development, but the male birds that came from such matings seemed as a rule deficient in breast development, and it was necessary for a time to use shorter-bodied hens in order to get the most desirable exhibition males.

The trend of fashion in White Rocks has changed somewhat in the last few years, and at the present time a pretty evenly developed bird is called for, and highest grade males and females can at the present time be produced from a single mating in this breed.—M. L. Chapman.

—o—

The Production of Exhibition White Fowl not a Question of Single or Double Matings, says James Moore, of Moore Brothers, Moscow, N. Y., Breeders of Exhibition S. C. White Leghorns

IT is not necessary to double mate white fowls to get pure white exhibition birds.

I can answer your questions collectively thus: It is not necessary to double mate S. C. White Leghorns to produce exhibition birds. In fact, I would not know how to do it. The questions propounded arise from this not clearly understood fact. Some males are prepotent in the production of both males and females, some will produce good males only, and others good females only. The great exhibition bird, which produces neither, does not possess the power of transmitting his good qualities and is valueless.

You perceive therefore that it is not a question of single or double mating, but a question of ascertaining whether your birds are prepotent and if so, is it for both males and females or only one of them.—James Moore.

—o—

Separate Mating Required to Produce Exhibition Males says, Sid Saunders, of Saunders and Williams, Ingersoll, Ont., Breeders of White Wyandottes

IN producing "Premier" White Wyandottes, a coarser female is always used to produce males than for females, and the females produced by this mating are what we term "cockerels breeders," and are used for that purpose only. The male used in this mating is distinctly an exhibition bird, a good typical bird throughout, good size and plenty of bone, yet not coarse, and we are particular as to texture of feather and should he have any weakness, naturally the females selected are particularly strong in that section and each one as near the same type as possible to get them.

The female matings, we find if composed of strictly high class exhibition females and mated properly to an exhibition male, will produce the desired quality, but care must be taken to see that the male is inclined to be neat rather than coarse. In speaking of coarseness, do not take from this that we pre-

fer a fine boned bird, because such is not the case, as we will not tolerate a fine boned male or female in any pen on the other hand we select a typical male, fine in texture of feather, free from loose feathering, good bone, leg color, red eye, white throughout and last but not least, a small neat comb, and if the females are really "classy" and line bred, you can hardly help producing the goods. Our first Boston cockerel 1914, comes about as near our ideal in this respect as any we have ever seen. Mated to him are such females as 1st hen and championship female Boston, 1st pullet Detroit 1916, and the females of the 1st Boston pen 1915, all being practically of one type, and all grand color, in fact every one a "star".

Our first New York cockerel 1915, is another bird that would make an excellent female producer, yet we are using him to a different type of a female entirely, hoping to produce something exceptional in cockerels, and I feel safe in

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



CAMPINES BLUE ORPINGTONS SUSSEX

Winners at Hagerstown, Frederick, Norfolk, Washington, Chicago and Madison Square Garden. If interested, please write me, mentioning breed. Eggs very reasonable.

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RESSEGUIE'S BARRED ROCKS

Make a wonderful record at the Greater Buffalo Show, Thanksgiving week as follows; 1-4 cockerel, 1 pullet, 2-4 cock, 2 hen, 2 pen old. Best display. If you are looking for Barred Rocks of quality, birds with both the winning and laying habit let me help you out. I have cocks, cockerels, hens or pullets of the same high quality as above winners that I will sell at reasonable prices. Tell me plainly what you want, I can help you.

L. B. RESSEGUIE,

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500 COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS

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

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 Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm, Cranston, R. I.

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IT WILL STOP YOUR CHICKS DYING IN THE SHELL

Professor Townsend says that chicks die in the shell because of the accumulation of Carbonic Acid Gas, or lack of Oxygen.

THE AJAX IMPROVED OXYGEN VITALIZER

Supplies Oxygen to the egg chamber of your Incubator and EVERY HATCHABLE EGG produces a CHICK. There is FIVE YEARS OF POSITIVE PROOF back of this statement and THOUSANDS of American Poultrymen have PROVEN it to be TRUE. Fifty "dead in the shell" chicks, means a LOSS of \$10.00 the Ajax Improved Oxygen Vitalizer costs \$4.00 DELIVERED anywhere in the United States, lasts a life time, can be attached to any incubator in five minutes, and PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY TIME USED.

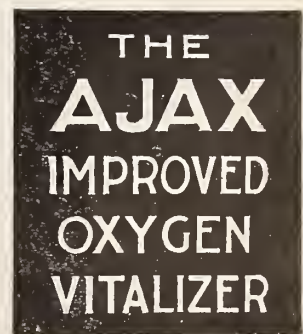
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Please send me FREE and without obligation on my part, your Booklet.
 My name is
 Address I own
 Incubator of egg size.

RELIABLE POULTRY SPECIALTY CO.,
 MILLS STREET, ALEXANDER, N. Y.



predicting that we will do so, and the mere fact that we are using practically the same type of a male for both male and female matings, goes to prove that we have all confidence in our judgment. You can therefore see that we "practice what we preach" and I am equally confident that I am correct in stating that it is absolutely necessary to have the two types of females, that is, if the highest quality is to be produced in both sexes. This of course does not necessarily mean that you have to have double matings, which is so objectionable to the small breeder, as excellent results can be obtained by having three females (more or less) of either type in one pen and birds trapnested, while those not in a position to attend to the trapnesting, and having only one pen, could put up a partition through the centre, and have their females of the two types separated, and allow the male in each side every other day. This plan I have seen worked out and the results were excellent, but of course with us having so many birds to select from, we resort to double matings exclusively, therefore eliminating all chance breeding, but I claim that this is not absolutely necessary, and therefore the small breeder can get the results from the one male, but I do insist that the two types of females have to be used, at least this is so, in our humble opinion. —Sid Saunders.

—o—

J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass., Breeder of White Wyandottes has Never Practiced Double Mating, but Believes Some Matings Produce Better Cockerels Than Pullets and Vice Versa

IN regard to my experience with single and double mating of White Wyandottes will say that have never practiced double matings to produce exhibition males and females.

There is no doubt that some matings will produce better cockerels and others better females, and I think the reason for it is that the male heading the pen has certain characteristics that when reproduced in a pullet go to the make up of a fine specimen, but when produced in a cockerel have not the finish and furnishings desirable in a male. The male heading such a pen would likely be lacking in finish of and rather short in tail, which should be well spread and not pinched. a good body and full breast. Such a male would not possibly show so well as a better finished male.

One may also have a mating headed by a male that while his tail was a little too long and somewhat pinched it was extra well furnished with coverts and sickles so that the defect of tail was not prominent and he would produce extra nice finished tails on the cockerels, but pullets from him would have rather long pinched tails.

The above two styles of males, mated with females having the same characteristics would produce cockerels resembling their sires and the females from one pen would be better than the cockerels, and the same would be true with cockerels from the other pen.

Take the above, males and mate them with females that were very strong where the males were weak and we should get possibly both good males and females from same mating. Some males

have the faculty of stamping their type on both the male and female offspring and when they are well balanced birds in all sections their pullets and cockerels should both be good exhibition birds.

A male that has been bred for several generations on certain lines for certain points will generally breed those characteristics, especially when mated to females that have not been bred intensely for some particular points. In mating for the best results I prefer to mate the very best females to my very best males, not mating together any male and female having the same defects, but

where one is weak in certain sections the other should be strong, and in any good points we wish to reproduce both should be strong. It is quite often that the type of females is reproduced in the male, and the type of male reproduced in his female offspring, and in mating one should try to imagine how the shape of male would look on a female and shape of female on a male bird.

Matings on the above lines should produce equally good males and females and I do not believe it necessary to practice the double matings to produce exhibition cockerels and pullets.— J. W. Andrews.

PHILLIPS PARTRIDGE ROCKS Make a great record at Buffalo, 1915, by winning 1-5 cock, 1 hen, 1-4 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1 pen old, 1-2 pen young and best display. They also won best display and several regular prizes, including 2 firsts at the New York State Fair, 1915. It takes quality to make a record like this. Don't you need some of this quality? Cocks, cockerels and pullets for sale. Now booking orders for eggs. A 10 per cent. discount allowed on all orders booked before March 25th.
JAMES F. PHILLIPS, 140 Merrimac Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

A fine lot of cockerels for sale. Grand breeders and will be classy cocks for 1916. Pens and trios. Reasonable prices. Greatest flock in the east.

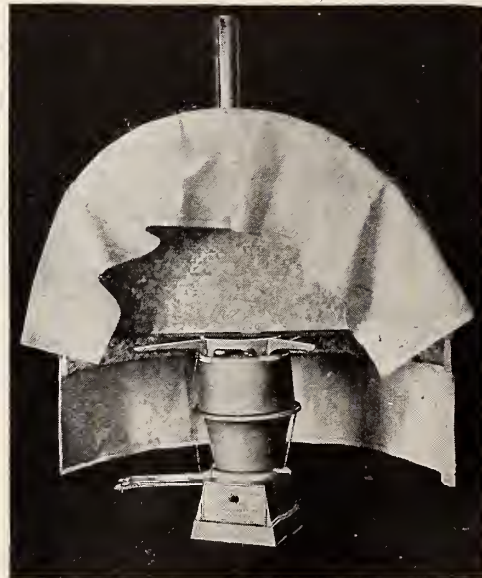
Winners at all the shows. Order your settings of eggs early.

E. D. BIRD,

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The Good Old Hen Watches Over Her Chicks DAY AND NIGHT?

So does the Dandy Colony Brooder—the Mechanical Mother. Mrs. Biddy may accidentally crush a promising chick now and then, but the Little Dandy never does. Costs but little more to keep than the hen and takes care of about forty times as many chicks.



Raises every chick that is fit to be raised.

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But the results you will get will be large. We are located so we can produce a brooder for this price and a good one too. Send for our folder and let us tell you why. Address Department 122.

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NORTHEASTERN MFG. COMPANY.

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Keeseville, N. Y.

Considers Double Mating of White Varieties Unnecessary and a Detriment to the Breed, says Arthur G. Bouck, Manager Fernbrook Farm, Albany, N. Y., Breeders of White Wyandottes

WE hear and read considerable regarding double mating White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and other white fowls to obtain better type, combs or tails, etc., in each sex.

The writer as you know is an old Barred Rock and White Leghorn breeder, and in breeding Barred Rocks and some other parti-colored varieties it is absolutely necessary to use the double mating system to obtain the highest class exhibition birds in color (not in type) to meet the standard requirements.

I consider double mating of white varieties unnecessary, a detriment to the breed as a whole, and know this double mating question is a scarecrow to many a would-be breeder. I believe in white fowl. The sooner we forget about double mating the better it will be for our favorites as a breed. It is true that some matings will produce better males than females and vice versa. In many instances we find this an individual characteristic. For two seasons we used a grand exhibition male at the head of a mating and each season his progeny ran largely to pullets and with hardly an exception these pullets were of nice breeding quality to excellent exhibition quality, while the cockerels ran only fair in quality. Each season we used different females of two types, or part of the type called cockrel breeding type. The results were the same each year.

We do not practice double mating with our White Wyandottes and do not consider it necessary to do so in order to produce high class exhibition stock of both sexes. For several years I have been noting results from different matings and different individuals. Last spring from our pen headed by a Boston cockerel, we selected a hen near ideal in type and hatched several of her eggs separately, toe marking chicks to note results. Both cockerels and pullets are excellent, type and color. One of these cockerels is at the head of one of our best pens and several of the pullets are in our best matings. The cockerel is near ideal in Wyandotte curves, type, color and size, and the pullets are a picture and a study in both type and color. This is just one of many tests we have made along this line. We keep careful records of all our birds and know the sire, grand-sire, etc., for generations, and in many cases the dams, grand-dams, etc.

My experience and experiments thus far justify me in saying that high class exhibition birds of both sexes can be produced from a single pair of White Wyandottes that conform closely to standard type in all sections.—Arthur G. Bouck.

KILLS RATS AND MICE.

Until very recently the chief means of destroying rats, mice and other small rodents that are so destructive to poultry raisers has been the use of various chemical compounds of which the principal ingredients are Arsenic, Strychnine, Nux Vomica, etc. These destroy the rodents by poisoning them, but the difficulty with these poisons is that to attain the desired object of the wide spread ingestion among the vermin, it takes too long a time and becomes positively impracticable when large areas are to be devastated. Moreover the employment of these chemi-

cal poisons is distinctly dangerous to domestic animals, and of course cannot be used about poultry houses, stables, granaries, kennels, game preserves, farms, etc. Furthermore these poisons have been the cause of deplorable accidents to children where the most vigorous precautions were not taken to prevent their coming in contact with the poisoned bait. But thanks to Bacteriological Science, which has made such progress within recent years, it has been ascertained that certain microbes are pathogenic to small rodents and spread a special disease among the species of animals.

This fact established the desired point is arrived at in perfecting and making practical this idea, and now there is being produced a Rat and Mouse Virus, either in liquid form or in gelatin form in tubes, which introduced into the system of rats and mice produces in them a mortal and contagious disease absolutely characteristic and pathologically limited to these rodents.

Rat Virus possess two great points of superiority over other methods for the destruction of rats and mice:

1st. It is absolutely harmless to man and domestic animals and all species of game (feathered and furred), consequently it may be freely used without fear of danger in private houses, about farms, in stables, poultry houses, kennels and in fact, anywhere.

2nd. It not only acts like a simple poison by killing the rats and mice that eat the bait, but spreads a contagious disease among these animals, thus each mouse or rat that eats the infected bait not only contracts and dies from the characteristic disease, but becomes a disseminator of contagion for its companions, communicating the same disease to them by contact.

Finally the easy and safe application of Rat Virus, as can be appreciated by a glance at the directions, together with its unquestioned efficiency, makes it absolutely superior to all other means for the extermination of rodents. For full particulars and prices, mention A. P. W., and address the Pasteur Laboratories, sole manufacturers, 336 W. 11th St., New York City.

The poultry man who studies the appetites of his flock and feeds accordingly, seldom fails in getting results.

Fresh ground bone, dry beef scraps, milk or meat in some form, helps fill the egg basket.

MONEY-BACK POULTRY PUNCH

Cuts clean and quick. Easy to operate and see what you are doing. GUARANTEED satisfactory or money back.



Plain Finish - 25c
Nickle Finish - 35c

From your dealer or direct from

T. W. Rogers, Box 6, Lamont, Iowa

4-in-1 Cornerless Poultry Houses

Portable, durable, sanitary. Ideal for Brooders. No corners for chicks to crowd into and suffocate. Light and sunny. Open-air front; removable, adjustable floor. Convertible into Breeding Pen, Brooder, Colony or Laying House. Features double available floor space. Cheaper and better than home built houses. Same materials as our famous silos. Cash or easy payments. Special introductory offer to Agents. Literature and prices on request. Address Box 388. Unadilla Silo Co., Unadilla, N. Y.



BABY CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS—BREEDERS

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

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES *YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE UTILITY AND FANCY*

We won A. P. A. Grand Prize Medal for Best in American classes at last New York, Palace Show.

THEODORE S. HEWKE,

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.



WOOD'S LIGHT BRAHAMAS WIN-WEIGH-LAY-PAY

300 choice cockerels and pullets for sale at reasonable prices from my winners at Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York State Fair, Hagerstown Fair, Allentown Fair, and Trenton Fair. Eggs after Jan. 15th from twelve choice matings. Please mention "A. P. W."
HARVEY C. WOOD, Box 74, BOUND BROOK, N.J.



TOLMAN FRESH AIR STRAIN

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

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

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM

AMERICAN S. C. W. LEGHORNS

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

Day Old Chicks Selected Cockerels Eggs for Hatching

ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS

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

Day Old Chicks Eggs for Hatching Send for Free Booklet

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM

MOUNT POCONO,

PENNSYLVANIA

ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING A SPECIALTY CLUB

By Frank L. Platt

(Continued from page 361)

nature which permits him to take a genuine interest in every letter received and every problem presented. An ideal Secretary, it seems to me would not be an active breeder of the breed that the club is championing. The Rhode Island Red Club is fortunate in having as their Secretary, W. H. Card, Red judge, but Cornish breeder, a man of wide interest and abundant time.

What a Club Should Be

Thus far I have set forth my idea of a specialty club which can be summarized about as follows, a community of interests the working principle of which should be to render helpful, unselfish service. Don't we help ourselves best as we help others? And that is the way I feel about this club business. If the Sussex is to be a great breed, we can't keep it all to ourselves, we must provide a standard to breed to; open classes in all poultry shows; sell stock that will do the buyer some good; encourage him with ribbons and cup specials and give him the benefit of our own experiences; educate the public to appreciate the Sussex so that he will have a market for the good birds of his own breeding.

How has the Sussex club of America done so many of these things in so short a time? To begin with our club was organized during the Buffalo Show, November, 1913. Mr. A. A. Carver took a slip of paper and went round the hall and got a half dozen men to say that they would help support a Sussex Club. Then I proposed to him that he be secretary and Dr. E. K. Conrad, President. Mr. Carver, no doubt was in closer touch with people who were buying Sussex than any other one man, and Dr. Conrad was the oldest American breeder. We had experience to start with, then there was Len Rawnsley, H. H. Coburn, W. M. Patteson, M. M. Gensemer, A. H. Emch, Geo. E. Noeth, who contributed promptly at every call for funds. When this club wanted the standard to carry an illustration of the ideal male and female Sussex and the A. P. A. meeting had adjourned, we guaranteed the one hundred dollars and raised the money and paid it within 10 days. When this club wanted to establish Sussex type at the Madison Square Garden show we offered special prize money and paid before the show, \$45 in cash with the thought that it would bring out a large class and

thus reimburse the Garden management for providing a specialty judge. I mention these things to illustrate an active and harmonious community of interests. There can be no stopping as long as this same spirit prevails. I can only see the stream of progress split up when the river has run its course and the isles of ambition in the delta are reached and the current is directed into many different channels.

Eight Important Points

I have read this article over, and it is plain to me that it tells merely what we have done and what the writer, who is secretary of the Club thinks, and having met with a very good set of "points" which cover the specialty club situation fully I am pleased to append them herewith. They will make this article come nearer to living up to the heading, which Mr. Denny suggested that I write under. These points which follow were written by Mr. M. R. Jacobs when he was Sec'y of the American Campine Club—and a very successful secretary and great pusher he was.

"1st. A suitable name. That is, the name selected should represent as much as possible what the club stands for.

"2nd. Suitable officers. Officers should be selected who are interested in the work and success of the club and such as have and can retain the full confidence of the

BRUNIG BUTTERCUPS ARE CHAMPIONS

My winnings at Chicago Coliseum Show, 1st cockerel, shape special, color special on male and 1st pen. Prove the superior quality of my stock. Write me for description. History and illustrations FREE.

Stock and Eggs For Sale.

W. C. BRUNIG, Box 403, ELKHART, IND.

IF YOU ARE THE LEAST BIT INTERESTED IN

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

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

CHERRY LANE FARM CO.

O. Wilson, Mgr.

Oak Hill, West Va.

Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for Utility and Beauty

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

NEW BOOKLET FREE

W. A. CONGDON,

Box 404,

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

RAVEN BLACK STRAIN S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

At the South Bend Show, January 19th.

Some FINE COCKERELS For Sale.

JAMES S. KEATING,

Formerly Mishawaka, Ind.

McGRAW, N. Y.

Do you want exhibition birds? Do you want breeders that will breed you the kind that it takes to win? Do you want to increase your egg production and profits? Then you want

ECLIPSE WHITE WYANDOTTES

They have been line-bred and pedigreed for several years and are the kind that never fail to win in the show room and breeding pen. Please write me your wants and get my prices before buying elsewhere.

O. L. HILL, Breeder and Originator of "Eclipse" White Wyandottes, Box 227, Shelburn, Ind.



RICH'S FAMOUS ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, and in the hands of our customers in every State of the Union.

Our latest winnings are 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, and fourths, two silver cups, silver medal, Diploma, Special for best display and for best Red in show.

No Rose Comb Red breeder in the world has made greater winnings for a period of eight years than we have. We have the blood lines, large long bodied birds of grand color.

Write today for mating list, the finest matings and egg prices most reasonable. One man from a big show writes: "Your strain has been winning here for years, I want some of your eggs".

D. W. RICH

Box W

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA

PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

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

HUNDREDS OF GRAND EXHIBITION AND BREEDING BIRDS

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

BESUDEN BROS.,

Box 2-W,

Evanston Station,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

club's members.

"3rd. Workers. Officers must be composed not only of interested parties, but of such members as have the time and are willing to attend to every little detail of the work of the office they are elected to fill.

"4th. Letter writing. For a club to advance and be of any service to its members, the secretary must be one willing to give a large amount of time to personal letter writing, to individual parties, in addition to the large number of notices necessary to be continually sent out to members, the press and other interested parties.

"5th. Advertising. To gain any ground it is absolutely necessary to advertise thoroughly. Not only advertise through the correct mediums, but also a proper method and system must be pursued and continued. The above, of course, includes getting in and keeping in touch with all parties known to be interested in the work.

"6th. Interest and enthusiasm. For the successful growth of a club it is very important to keep up the interest and enthusiasm in the club's work. Without this the club will be at a standstill or lose ground.

"7th. Each member a part of the club. Each member must be made to fully realize that he is a part of the club and that his help is not only desired but also necessary for the most successful work and growth of the club.

"8th. Results. The work of the club must be such that results are accomplished, not only results that can be seen by club members, but results that will be observed by those who are not members of the club, whether they are directly interested or not in the line of work which the club represents."

The Question of advertising is one that could be worked out vastly further than any poultry specialty club has ever attempted to work it out. Take the several cattle Clubs. They advertise their breed, and every one who is interested can write the secretary for printed matter on that breed. We poultry Club people have simply depended on the poultry papers to give us free reading notices once or twice a year; we have not attempted an aggressive advertising campaign that would set forth the merits of our breeds and compel public attention. One draw back to working out such a plan is petty jealousy; and to work it out it would be imperative that the Secretary should not himself be a breeder who would gain added prestige through the club's advertising. It would be neces-

sary to have a man like Wid Card, above referred to who has the time and the inclination. It would be necessary to pay a man of that kind for his services; and justly. As a last thought I want to suggest that every club secretary should receive, say 25 per cent of the gross receipts for his work. There is a very great deal of work attached to the office, and no club is so poor but what it can be conducted on the percent basis.

In the matter of complaints alone, the Secretary earns his commission. Complaints are bound to be made, it seems. If they are referred to the Executive Board, the breeder concerned is apt to feel that he is being advertised; and when the secretary handles them alone, with all sincerity and patience, the breeder is apt to feel that by virtue of his office of the Secretary is appropriating police powers which he



TAFT WHITE ORPINGTONS

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

Taft Orpington Farm, Collins, N.Y.

LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Third White Wyandotte cock at Madison Square Garden, 1916, was hatched from eggs I sold. The sire and dam of this great bird are in my breeding pens. You can buy eggs from them and their sons and daughters and raise some of these choice birds that win for my customers at the best shows. Don't forget their great laying qualities. The dam of this bird is one of my best layers. My matings contain my line bred birds that must throw extra choice specimens and best of all they are bred for great vigor. Eggs will hatch good and chicks will live and grow. Come to headquarters. Beat the other fellow to it. Eggs from exhibition matings \$5.00 per 15, \$12.00 per 45. Heavy laying matings \$2.50 per 15, \$8.00 per 100.

FRED C. LISK

BOX L.

ROMULUS, N. Y.

WHITE HOUDANS

are now in the Standard, after enthusiastic support from such great judges as *Drevenstedt, Rigg, Denny, Platt and Shove*. Their utility qualities are no less wonderful than their beauty. They are prolific layers of the largest white eggs, the table fowl of unique and cardinal merit, a combination not heretofore found in old breeds or new. Learn about them by writing to

F. D. BAERMAN,

DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY



Hatheway's Golden Campines

At the official Club Meet, Chicago Coliseum, the greatest of all Campine shows my birds win 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet, 3rd cock, 3rd hen, shape special on male and color special on male.

WIN AT CHICAGO COLISEUM, THREE YEARS, 1913-14-15

The Golden Campines I own and have in my breeding yards have won 8 firsts 3 seconds, 4 thirds, 2 fourths. A record unsurpassed in all Campine history The first prize pullet, Crystal Palace, London, England, 1913, and my importation of the seven best birds raised in England this year gives me without a doubt the greatest line of Golden Campines in all America.

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS

Hatching eggs from the finest matings in America. Write today for free mating list and prices.

E. P. HATHEWAY, M. D.,

P. W. Nertney Bldg.,

OTTAWA, ILL.

OUR CHAMPION SENSATION

And RED PRINCE Strains of Rose and Single Comb Reds

Have Won This Winter: MORE FIRSTS at Madison Square Garden than any other exhibitor. They won ALL firsts on females, something never before accomplished at this show. They won three times as many firsts at Boston as any competitor. They won at Madison Square Garden, Boston, and Providence four times as many firsts as any of their competitors, and within two of as many firsts as all competitors combined. ALL these winners and many others are in our 1916 Pens. Send Stamp for Mating and Price Lists.

A Few More Cockerels Left at Bargain Prices

RED FEATHER FARM, BOX 22, TIVERTON 4 CORNERS, R. I.

uses in a discriminating way. The hardest thing is to find a suitable secretary, and about the easiest way to break up a club is for the members to get out of patience with him. In either case he earns his pay.

I feel free to write frankly about this matter of reimbursing the secretary for the time and even money he may spend for the reason that I am not a candidate for re-election, and shall offer a resolution covering this matter at the next annual meeting.

A NOTABLE DISCOVERY OF GREAT VALUE TO POULTRYMEN.

Science frequently gives us a notable discovery when inspired by sudden and dire need of man or beast. Out of the hoof and mouth epidemic of last spring and summer came a discovery of great value, as well to poultrymen, as to stockmen and farmers generally. A disinfectant of a new nature—a disinfectant paint—was introduced to help check the dread disease. Its use in preventing the spread of contagion proved so successful that it is now being widely used for many other purposes.

The first ingredient of this disinfectant is a snow-white material, similar in appearance to zinc—being ground so fine that practically 99% of it will pass through a 200 mesh screen. In the process of grinding every particle of this powder is thoroughly saturated with the most powerful germicide known. The resulting disinfectant paint is 20 times stronger than carbolic acid—yet it is absolutely non-poisonous and non-caustic. It may be used anywhere with perfect safety to man, beast or fowl. For example, it may be sprinkled or dusted on little chicks—or used as an udder wash in the dairy barn, without danger of tainting sweet milk. At the time of the hoof and mouth scourge, one farmer we know of, went so far as to thoroughly wash the mouths, tongues and hoofs of his stock with this disinfectant. He writes how he has saved a ruinous loss, while his neighbors were obliged to see their valuable stock killed by the Health Authorities. This disease preventative conforms fully to the rigid regulations of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Husbandry and State Boards of Health.

Among the most progressive poultrymen the new disinfectant is rapidly becoming popular for many purposes. It is extremely easy to prepare and use—being simply necessary to place it in a pail or barrel and add water, warm or cold. One pound of the powdered paint is used to a gallon of water, and proportionately for larger quantities. The disinfectant remains thoroughly mixed for a considerable time, and may be either painted or sprayed on as desired. Any sprayer may be used—the germicide will not effect it or the rubber hose. With this disinfectant there is no chance of missing spots on the poultry house wall. Being snow-white, it shows where it reaches, and serves as paint, disinfectant and deodorizer.

It is far superior to whitewash. Lime possess only slight germicidal qualities, which are entirely lost as it slakes. Unlike white wash it will not become rough and scaly, or flaky, and allow a hiding place for lice, etc. Fifty coats of this new disinfectant paint may be applied to a surface and will not chip off or scale. It dries quickly, leaving a flat snow-white surface.

Besides being a positive preventative against glanders, cholera, foot and mouth, roup and other contagious diseases, the new germicide also quickly and effectively destroys lice, mites, fly eggs and similar pests in a poultry plant. A thorough application of this powerful disinfectant to the incubator cleans out the germs, prevents white diarrhea, and makes the incubators a safe home in which the chicks may start life. The brooder should receive the same treatment before the chicks are transferred. Sprinkle a little of the dry powder in the litter, too. It will prevent the development of lice. As the chicks grow older and become ready for the colony coops their health may be safe-guarded in the same way with this unusual disinfectant paint.

As we have pointed out there is a double blessing for the poultrymen in this disinfectant because it paints and disinfects at one operation. It actually does paint health and sunlight into your winter houses, and keeps them bright and sanitary. A snow white interior makes the day seem longer to the birds. They will get busy earlier in the

morning and go to the roost later at night. Busy, happy hens shell-out those high-priced winter eggs.

This splendid disinfectant paint is sold under the name, "Carbola". It is not a "cure-all". Its use is not suggested as a "remedy" for various diseases that affect birds and animals. It will, however, help prevent the introduction and spread of fatal, contagious diseases among your poultry and live-stock. It keeps your houses, roosts, runs, nests, barns, pens, etc., bright, clean and sanitary.

At the North American Competition Plant on the grounds of the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, "Carbola" is used to keep all trap-nests and interiors sweet, pure, and disease-free. It was here the famous Lady Eglantine broke the world's laying record with 314 eggs laid in 365 days. In your poultry houses be guided by the old



The above illustration is a reproduction of the cover of the New Catalogue just issued by the Homestead Campine Farms, Box W, Wayland, Mass. This is one of the most attractive and valuable Campine catalogue issued by any breeder of this variety and Mr. C. A. Phipps, the proprietor of Homestead Campine Farms, is to be congratulated for his enterprise in issuing such a book. Every lover of the breed should be in possession of a copy, which may be obtained upon request by mentioning A. P. W.

maxim, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." "Safety First" is the watchword of the day.

A two pound sample of Carbola is obtainable for twenty-five cents. This will make two gallons of disinfectant paint—enough to cover 300 square feet. We recommend that poultrymen and farmers get acquainted with this health-promoting, germ-killing disinfectant and deodorant. The stores have it, or can get it for you. If, however, for any reason, you cannot get it locally write the manufacturers, the Carbola Chemical Company, No. 7 East 42nd St., New York City.

TWO 100 PERCENT HATCHES IN PROGRESSIVE INCUBATOR

Wm. H. Thomas, of Oak Flat, Ark., reports two 100% hatches recently, using a Progressive Incubator. He says that out of five different makes of incubators, which he has used, he finds the Progressive the best hatcher and easiest to manage and that the Progressive Hot Water Brooder is a fine machine to raise the chicks in. More facts about the outfits used by Mr. Thomas can be secured by writing the Progressive Incubator Company, of Racine, Wis.

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

Monarch Strain Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
Rouen Ducks
A few cockerels and pullets for sale in Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Write your wantsto "THE MAPLES", A. G. Barlow & Son, MEDINA, N. Y.

Engagements Booked Now For Fall Fairs and Winter Poultry Shows *all classes* Legalized Expert Poultry Judge.

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

USE DIAMOND EGG BOXES for shipping your fancy eggs. Cheapest because safest. Thousands of testimonials. Sample 25c, dozen \$1.50. Write me. DIAMOND BOX MFG. CO., N. 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

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And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
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Crockford's Real White Runners
AMERICA'S GREATEST WINNERS.

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

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



COLORED LEG BANDS

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES R. C. R. I. REDS
Cocks and Cockerels
Cocks used in our breeding pens. Cockerels great big husky fellows from our Genesee strain of great layers. Reduced prices to move them quickly. Satisfaction always.
LONE OAK POULTRY YARDS
21 Chestnut Street, BATAVIA, N. Y.
ANCONAS S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS

While They Last

100 S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels \$3 to \$10 each. Fine breeders.

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American Poultry World
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Everybody's Poultry Magazine

Both One Year for 75c.

Or better still we will send you the above two papers together with your own selection fra any 50 cent Poultry Journal published in the United States.

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Don't delay. Send today, this great offer may not appear again.
(Canadian subscribers add 25c additional for each paper wanted.)

Address All Orders.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD
BUFFALO, N. Y.

AN OPEN LETTER TO POULTRY JOURNAL EDITORS

By Chairman of Committee

(Continued from page 365)

"The separate breed Standards are to be of the same size as the main Standard of Perfection, as regards size of page, size of illustrations, etc.

"In the case of each separate breed Standard we are to 'lift' from the main Standard everything that applies to each breed and all varieties thereof. In no case are we to reproduce in the breed Standards from the main Standard anything that will tend to confuse the inexperienced reader of the breed Standards.

Line-Breeding and Strain-Building

"Line-breeding and in-breeding are to be definitely explained in each and every breed Standard, with a concise, definite statement of what it means to establish a strain of Standard-bred fowl and the importance thereof. If found practical, a chart is to be reproduced that can be used to advantage by readers of these breed Standards in maintaining strains or families that if properly handled will possess the ability to reproduce themselves or transmit their standard values from generation to generation.

"It is the intention of the committee to submit the controverted points as regards breeding, etc., to active, interested members of the Association, whenever it is deemed advisable to do so.

"Standard of Perfection 'Terminology' is to govern, as a rule, in the wording of all reading matter of these separate breed Standards. Additions will need to be made to the present Glossary of Technical Terms, including such words or terms as line-breeding, in-breeding, etc. All due pains are to be taken in this work and when in doubt all points in question are to be submitted to the best authorities for their opinions.

"A bibliography is to be included in the back pages of each separate breed Standard and, as per motion herewith, due credit is to be given in the case of all persons who furnish valuable information that is used in these Standards, but it is to be understood that the post-offices are to be omitted.

"In the matter of illustrations devoted to Barred Rocks (for example), plates showing photographs of two, three, four or five feathers from every important section are to be made, two or three of the feathers in each case to show common defects and the best feather in each lot to have next to it the same feather 'idealized', thereby showing how near Nature comes to producing a perfect feather being in competition with exactly the kind of a feather (the idealized one) that the Standard of Perfection calls for.

"In other cases three feathers may be used from one or more sections—one of

these feathers to be as perfect as can be obtained, as regards barring, (for example), while one of the other two may be too narrow and the third one will perhaps represent the other extreme of bars, in this case being too wide. The object, of course, is to impress upon the mind of the student of breeding problems, a correct idea of just what he is after, as per Standard requirements.

"In these breed Standards we are to use half-tones, but also shall be free to use line drawings, when they will show to better advantage what we are seeking to convey in the way of reliable information.

Such Questions as Double Mating

"It was agreed that complete pictures in the form of photographic reproductions are to be published in the Plymouth Rock Standard, of a pullet-bred male and a cockerel-bred female, with proper wording, thus showing and telling the readers of this book the necessity of using these two types or styles of birds in the successful production of exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks.

"If practical to do so, photographs may be used to show correct and incorrect shape, as applied to different sections of the several breeds and numerous varieties.

"At this meeting of the committee a letter of date August 1, 1914, from A. O. Schilling, was read by Mr. Smith and the suggestions made therein as regards plates of feathers were approved by the committee as being desirable. Writer, as chairman of the committee, is to write to Mr. Smith and obtain a copy of this letter, from which enough additional

A. A. WHYLAND

Columbian Rock Specialist

CHATHAM, NEW YORK

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

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W. G. Marshall, Prop. Gerald Williams, Mgr. Poultry Dept.



Start Right

There Will Be No Bowel Trouble When Feeding

Blatchford's Milk Mash

Raise 100% Hatch in Record Time

Don't take chick chances. After they are five weeks old, add 10% fresh corn-meal to the mash and you have the best growing food made, and you make it.

Ask us how to get 32% increased weight on your Spring Chickens in 12 days. It's a simple matter.

For sale at all dealers or

Blatchford
Calf Meal Factory
Waukegan Illinois

*** Send us the annual subscriptions of two friends or neighbors and get your copy one year gratis.

DO YOU WANT WINTER EGGS?

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

LEROY E. SANDS,

Box W,

HAWLEY, PA.

STOP LOOK READ

We have recently acquired by purchase the entire flock of Manhattan Farms Campines, both colors, including their famous winners. The quality of this flock is too well known to need description here. This stock is now on our farm and we are prepared to supply EGGS, BABY CHICKS or BREEDING STOCK. More than 500 head to select from. Some rare bargains. Write us for full information. We can save you money.

McDONOUGH & BIDWELL,

Box W,

NEWARK, N. Y.

COBURN'S RED SUSSEX FARM

Great Victories at Two Sussex Club Shows Within 10 Months, In competition with England and America's Best Birds

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RED SUSSEX—Championship male and female, 1st pen, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 5th pullet on five entries. **SPECKLED SUSSEX**—Championship female, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2nd pen on three entries.

COLISEUM, CHICAGO, 1915

RED SUSSEX—\$25.00 silver cup, best display, \$15.00 silver cup, best colored male. 1st old pen, 3rd young pen, 1-4 cock, 3-5 hen, 2-4 cockerel, 2-3 pullet. **SPECKLED SUSSEX**—1st young pen, 3-4 old pen, 3rd hen (no cocks shown), 4 cockerel, one entry. All winners from our own pens. We raised them. Write for our special prices and values on exhibition, breeding and utility stock. Mating list February 1st.

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HAROLD TOMPKINS,

150 high class breeding cockerels in both combs left to select from. Breeding pens and trios a specialty. Mating list describing 16 matings containing Boston, Madison Square and Buffalo winners. Strongest ever put together. Write your wants to

Box W,

CONCORD, MASS.

copies will be made to furnish one to each member of the committee, same to be retained with these memoranda notes and inclosures for future reference.

"At our committee meeting, Mr. Russell raised the question of whether or not a pullet-bred male will produce what is wanted in the way of Standard quality, generation after generation. It is his belief that such a male will not do this. It was agreed that he is to write a brief, but complete statement of his ideas as to this question and is to submit same to the committee for decision as to whether or not this matter should be treated in the Plymouth Rock breed Standard.

"In handling the important question of correct and successful mating, the matter of off-setting the defects in one sex by mating such birds with specimens of the other sex that are strong in these sections, is to be handled in a manner that will inform the novice how to take this first primary step in successful breeding.

Utility Features

"It was decided that we are to 'lift' the desirable reading matter from the Market Poultry and Egg Standard and incorporate same in the separate breed Standards. It was suggested that it will add practical value to the commercial or utility section of these breed Standards, and at the same time will advertise favorably the Market Poultry and Egg Standard to reproduce the copyrighted egg score card and dressed poultry score card in each of the breed Standards.

"In each breed Standard there is to be printed a short, but strong chapter on the vital importance of constitutional vigor—of what it consists, how recognized, how secured, how maintained, etc.

"In the utility section of each separate breed Standard are to be published pictures of dressed fowl and of market eggs, showing correct shape, proper size, etc., etc.

"Also, in this section of each separate breed Standard is to be a chapter on egg productiveness, with information about trap-nesting, etc.—the idea being to bring out clearly the fact that prolific egg yield is highly desirable, is the 'neck of the bottle', not only as regards profits to be earned in the sale of market eggs, but also to emphasize the absolute need of a liberal egg yield for reproductive purposes in the case of Standard-bred fowl of any quality, including the best that can be produced.

"Probably the official A. P. A. Egg Score Card can be used to advantage in all of the six separate breed Standards that have been intrusted to this committee. It was suggested that the Dressed Fowl Score Card might be used only with the 'general purpose' fowl breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.

Utility and Beauty in Combination

"It was further suggested—in fact,

urged—that in each of these breed Standards the statement should be made that there is no connection necessarily between a high score and prolific egg production. In other words, this combination must be brought about by selection—by intelligent and persistent effort. The plan used at the Storrs, Connecticut, Agricultural College, for picking utility fowl which possess standard value seemed to meet with approval on the part of our committee. This plan is to use Standard-bred fowl, apply the trap-nest, then score the birds and afterwards select the best layers from among the high scorers—these specimens to be used as breeders, etc.

"Another idea that appeared to meet with favor was the introduction of elementary facts on housing, yarding and feeding fowl for best results, these short chapters or extended paragraphs to be used perhaps in each of the separate breed Standards. Among other subjects suggested were these: Color feeding, feeding for eggs and feeding for quick maturity.

"In the way of illustrations for the

commercial or utility section of each breed Standard, it was suggested that the remarkable egg yield per hen (by the use of Standard-bred fowl) be shown 'in pounds', so to speak—that is, that the public be fully informed as to the wonderful power of the well-bred hen to reproduce her bodily weight five to ten times in 365 consecutive days, in the form of new-laid, marketable eggs.

"It was also thought advisable to present an 'estimate statement', as to the number of chickens it is believed can be produced from one hen in 365 days by setting all of her eggs and all of the eggs laid by pullets produced from her eggs within a year's time, i. e., by the elapse of 365 days after the test hen laid her first egg.

"Mr. Graham suggested that each of these breed books should have a brief chapter on pedigreeing valuable specimens or strains, which chapter he offered to supply.

Illustrators for Separate Breed Standards

"Our committee was favorable to hav-

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

1896 BUFF WYANDOTTES 1915

Have won continuously during the past eighteen years at the leading shows and in the largest classes ever shown. Have won best display at three National Club Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio in 1902, at Madison Square Garden in 1903, at Toledo, Ohio in 1913, in the largest and best classes of Buff Wyandottes ever shown. My small line is the strongest you can get anywhere and my males were persistent winners in large classes last season for my customers. Have some excellent males and females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly returned provided stock is returned to me within one week.

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

ENGER'S BARRED ROCK FARM

Have won more firsts, second and special prizes during the last three years than all our competitors combined at Cleveland, Ohio's Winter Show, and the Forest City Exposition, Cleveland's Summer Show. This great winning proves beyond all doubt they are OHIO'S FOREMOST STRAIN OF BARRED ROCKS. If its a prize winner you want, write us today. Prices reasonable. Send for descriptive booklet. Fifteen acres devoted to Barred Rocks.

GEORGE W. ENGER, Station W, **BEDFORD, OHIO**

Bown's Big Three

Columbian Rocks White Faverolles Columbian Leghorns

If you want to win at a certain show; if you want to improve your stock, or if you want a variety that will make money for you let me tell you about my 'Big Three'. For all around purposes, that is, fancy and utility combined, they cannot be beaten. As a fancier fowl, as winter and all the year around egg producers they will meet every requirement and as table fowl they are excelled by none.

I have some choice stock at moderate prices. The number is limited so be quick if you want something good.

LEW H. BOWN, Box W, **EAST AURORA, N. Y.**

Forest Hill Poultry Yards Quality White Plymouth Rocks

EGGS—Fertile eggs 100 per cent fertility GUARANTEED. Pens 3 and 4. Exhibition stock. Eggs \$5.00—15, \$8.00—30.
Pens 1 and 2. Extra exhibition birds. Eggs 50 cents each. Pens 5-6-7-8. Exhibition stock. Eggs \$3.00—15, \$5.00—30.

You can not buy eggs from any better stock at the above prices anywhere. All unfertile eggs replaced free if they are returned express prepaid within 15 days from receipt of eggs. Our birds have been prize winners at the leading shows for ourselves and customers. Order direct from this advertisement and save time, mating list free. Send your order NOW. Don't delay.

A. G. SPAHR,

Box 1220,

XENIA, OHIO

ing Mr. Sewell illustrate the Plymouth Rock book, first to last.

"To have Mr. Schilling illustrate the Wyandotte book.

"To have Mr. Sewell illustrate the Leghorn book.

"To have Mr. Schilling illustrate the Rhode Island Red book.

"It was agreed that Mr. Smith is to furnish Mr. Sewell, at as early a date as practicable, a list of all cuts wanted for the Plymouth Rock book, explaining those that have been decided on by the committee of which Mr. Smith was chairman.

"It was agreed that the chairman of the present committee is to write to or confer with Messrs. Sewell and Schilling and have them take all due pains at the Winter Show season of 1915-1916, to secure additional effective illustrations for the four breed books above named.

Assignment of Work

"Starting immediately, the following work is to be done by members of the present standing committee on Standards:

"Mr. Smith is to furnish the manuscript for the main section of the Plymouth Rock book, following up and completing the work done thus far by the committee of which he was chairman.

"Mr. Graham is to work up at his early convenience, a schedule of the proposed contents of the commercial or utility section of the Plymouth Rock book, and is to forward same to Mr. Curtis, who will have this schedule reproduced in typewritten form and will mail same to all members of the present committee.

"Mr. Smith, as soon as he can do so, is to send to Mr. Curtis the historical data he has prepared for the Plymouth Rock book, same to be submitted by Mr. Curtis to other members of the present committee, for comment and suggestions; this data also to be sent to various authorities on the origin of breeds and varieties, if this is deemed advisable.

"Mr. Richards is to work up historical copy on the origin of the Wyandottes and Leghorns, all varieties respectively, and at his early convenience is to forward it to Mr. Curtis, so that the same course can be pursued in this case as is to be adopted with the historical data regarding the Plymouth Rocks, all varieties.

"Mr. Curtis, without delay, is to get out a series of letters to leading successful breeders of all varieties of Standard Wyandottes and Leghorns, asking for breeding instructions and advice with reference to same—doing this with the object of securing the best information practicable on the breeding problems connected with these two breeds and the numerous varieties thereof.

"Mr. Sewell is to be asked by Mr. Curtis (by letter) to let us know soon what he has to contribute to these breed

Standards, in the way of old or recent illustrations, also in the way of historical data, etc.

"Mr. Russell is to write to the chairman of the present committee a letter of suggestions, covering carefully all points or questions that he believes should be handled in these different breed books, respectively, first covering the Plymouth Rock book, next the Wyandottes, then the Leghorns.

"The plan is to have all members of the present committee do whatever they can during the showing and breeding season now close at hand, in the way of sending suggestions to the chairman; also in the way of collecting data, pictures, feathers, etc., that may be of use—all this matter to be got in as good shape as practicable by May 1st, 1916, so that on or soon after that date the committee can meet and shape up its work. Meanwhile, Mr. Curtis is to employ the necessary stenographic and editorial help to carry this work forward as rapidly as may be found practicable.

"In conclusion, all members of the present committee are asked to keep this important work constantly in mind and to write to the chairman as often as any new ideas or materials present

themselves that can be used to advantage. The work entrusted to this committee is not only highly important, in the interests of the American Poultry Association and poultry culture, but it is truly difficult; therefore the best efforts of all members of this committee are needed, supplemented by all the help we can get from other members of the Association and from every other friend of poultry culture who can be induced to contribute valuable material or suggestions.

Very truly yours,
GRANT M. CURTIS."

PRINCESS REDS

Readers interested in Rhode Island Reds, Rose or S. C., should write the Red W. Farms, Wadsworth and Caster, Proprietors, Wolcott, N. Y., for their mating list for 1916. This list gives a detailed description of their matings for the season, together with prices and guarantee and also some facts in regard to the wonderful record of their birds in some of the leading shows. This firm has been producing some grand quality in Reds and prefer to produce good birds in small numbers rather than a large number of inferior birds. They solicit your patronage on this basis and their liberal guarantee assures satisfaction in every instance. It would be a good plan to consult their mating list before placing orders for eggs. A card will bring it if you mention A. P. W.

FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS

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

GUY DAILY,

Box W,

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND

**Rose Comb White Leghorns
Black Wyandottes**

**Buff Rocks
Emden Geese**

**Colored Muscovy Ducks
Fawn Runner Ducks**

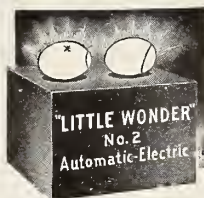
win at Great New York State Fair, 1915, 7 out of 23 firsts competed for, also 8 seconds with 495 birds competing in these six varieties. Grand breeding and exhibition stock in all varieties at low prices for quality, reasonable satisfaction guaranteed. 12 years in business.

LOUIS H. PERRY,

Route No. 7,

CLAY, N. Y

INSTANTANEOUS! AUTOMATIC! ELECTRIC (Patent Pending) The Most Powerful Egg Tester on the Market



All other testers are "tallow dips" in comparison! No other tester even approaches it in power, speed, safety or convenience. The very instant an egg is placed, the powerful Mazda-Tungsten lamp shoots ALL its light into and through it; not a ray of light is wasted; the egg gets it all. Equipped with dry batteries; no other current used. **WIDE OPEN MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.** LITTLE WONDER No. 1—Light, \$2.00 each prepaid. LITTLE WONDER No. 2—2 Lights (like cut) \$3.00 each prepaid.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials, they will convince you! Here's one from the great Ancona breeder.

It is just what I have been looking for, would not take ten times the price of it, if I could not get another H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio; June 17, 1915.

Manufactured by J. B. Timerlake & Sons.

Station "W" JACKSON, MICH.

PARKS' BRED-TO-AND-DO-LAY

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Are America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain. In fact they are conceded by such men as Grant M. Curtis, Dr. Woods, Judge Schwab, Professor Morrison, Wm. Denny and othersto be the daddy laying strain of them all. Today they have to their credit individual records up to 230 eggs. Sworn continuous laying records up to 143 eggs. Small flock averages up to 242 eggs. While a flock of 123 averaged 208 eggs and better still they just proved their Official Laying Capacity by laying more eggs in the last Missouri Laying Contest than any other breed entered. (The Famous English Leghorns included). Not all at the sacrifice of standard qualities, as our winnings of 18 firsts and seconds and four American Barred Rock Club Specials at Elgin, Ill., Utica, N. Y., Youngstown, Ohio, Wheeling, W. Va., and Altoona prove. Eggs—Selected \$5-15; \$8-30; \$11-50; \$20-100. Selected Utility \$2-13; \$6-45; \$12-100. Chick and egg circular free. Large 40 page catalog a dime.

J. W. PARKS,

Box W,

ALTOONA, PA.



FERNBROOK WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

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

FERNBROOK FARM,

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

ALBANY, N. Y.

THE GREAT FLOWER CITY SHOW

The Twenty-First Annual Exhibition held at Exposition Park, Rochester, New York, the Premier Show of this Association. More Than 3,500 Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese and Pigeons

REGIMENT after regiment of feathered and fur coated champions mobilized at Rochester, New York's Great Exposition Park, the show house of the Flower City Poultry and Pigeon Association during the week of January 27th-February 3rd and what a mobilization it was! Your representative has seen poultry shows and show halls, but this really was an exposition.

Some idea of the show may be gained when we learn that the show proper was staged in two beautiful and large halls having a floor space of 70,000 square feet, all on the ground floor and the buildings one story structures with plenty of glass in the roof and sides. Ventilation and heating facilities in these buildings are about perfect—there was absolutely no odor, no sneezing, everything being just right. In an adjoining hall about 65 x 150 feet the United States Government Dept. of Agriculture screened their movies showing the Beltsville, Md., Farm management and the association supplied some local reels, giving an hour show. It was estimated that in order to view such exhibit the spectator would be obliged to walk nearly five miles.

The attendance was by far the largest enjoyed in the 21 years history of the association. This was brought about, no doubt by the several features the association introduced this year, viz., door prizes each afternoon and evening consisting of pens fowls tons of coal, barrels of flour, etc., donated by the members, by the United States Government Movies, and by the auction sales held the last three days. The writer understands that nearly every bird listed for sale or for auction having been sold, making Rochester, a great sales center this year. Bantams brought as high as \$20.00 for a single bird.

One of the other big features of the show was a model utility poultry plant put on by Nichols and Bailey of Barnard, N. Y., showing everything from the breeding pen to the hatching of eggs, with oat sprouters, bone cutters, grinding mills, etc., in operation. The supply men caught on to Rochester, too this year and some of the booths were the finest ever seen.

When it comes to classes it is hard to begin, but I believe credit should first be given to the Rose Comb White Leghorns. The Club had its National Meet in connection with the show and Secretary Chase with the help of L. H. Perry of Clay, N. Y., and the association brought out by far the largest display of Rose Comb White Leghorns in the history of the Club. The entry was 10 cocks, 20 hens, 14 cockerels, 16 pullets, 3 old pens, 4 young pens. A show that can draw these numbers with exhibits from Rhode Island to Wisconsin, is some drawing show. Prominent exhibitors being Turtle Point Farm, L. H. Perry, Mrs. Will Haynes, Mrs. H. C. Rogers, John H. Peters, J. M. Chase, H. F. Dunkel, J. H. Abeel and the Peerless Poultry Farm. The Hamburg Club has also learned of this and I under-

stand has already voted its next National Meet for this show. Next in line comes the great exhibit of the American Polish Club members who also had their National meet here. Secretary Lock, said it was the largest W. C. Black show he had ever heard of. Will J. Kelly and J. Uher captured most of the prizes, but that veteran fancier, Charles L. Seely had something to say and his big yard at the front of the hall attracted a great deal of attention. He had about 30 birds in a yard 25 x 35 feet.

In speaking with Secretary Chapman and congratulating him on this marvelous showing of Polish, he said, that it was too bad that the Eastern breeders did not come and regretted their elanishness in this respect and as he talked he warmed up considerable. He went on, our boys patronize the New York and Boston shows as liberally as our

flocks will permit, but these eastern fellows do not reciprocate. "In this manner of acting they may be doing the fair and right thing, and again they may not we shall see". Rochester had the show just the same, say that too.

Now we must mention the Standard or Modern Games. Not so many exhibitors, but a great big entry of all varieties, due probably to the fact that it was heralded that a club in their interest was to be formed. The club was started, mention of which in full will be found in another column.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes each had their fine classes full of quality. S. C. Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas had a great come back this year and are bound to find favor with breeders in the future. They are too valuable to drop by the wayside. All the way through there was a particularly fine balance in the classes none were particularly overloaded, but most of them were well filled, which is what really makes a show that draws attendance and also makes the show profitable. The Bantam Show was a

VIERHELLERS'
SUNBURST STRAIN—BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Our young stock is ready to show. If you want to win at the early shows, we can furnish you the birds to win. Write us at once.
VIERHELLER BROS., 17 Sylvania Ave., **PITTSBURGH, PA**

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH
BEST IN AMERICA

I have raised a fine flock of birds from my Madison Square and Boston prize winners. Splendid green black color. Fine large crests. Grand size. Free photographs. Write

WESLEY BALDWIN, East Park Place, **NORWICH, N. Y.**

Longfield Rose Comb Reds

Are again victorious at the greatest of all Red shows winning 3 first Premiums at the December 1915, Chicago Coliseum Show. Being the only R. C. Red exhibitor to win more than 1 first premium. Our complete awards were 1st cock, 1st old pen, 1st and 5th young pen, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd pullet silver cup for best display. Silver cup for 4 best cocks, silver cup for 4 best hens, silver cup for 4 best pullets and shape and color specials on male.

At this great show we have won the best display three successive years. A record, and in the past 5 seasons have won more than four times as many first premiums as any competitor. We have a fine lot of stock for sale, in both good breeding and exhibition birds. Free illustrated mating list ready.

LONGFIELD POULTRY FARMS, Box 339, **BLUFFTON, IND.**



(40)

LOOK Before You Buy BOOK

Send for This FREE BOOK

Even if you are going into the poultry business in only a small way you can't be too careful in selecting the incubator you will use. Spoiled eggs, weak chicks and other losses will soon eat up your profits if you start with a poorly constructed, unscientific outfit.

Prairie State Incubators and Brooders

—insure largest possible success. Easy to operate—roomy—economical in the use of fuel and entirely safe. Approved by the National Board of Underwriters. Have exclusive features not found in any other machines on the market.

"Hatch Most Chicks That Live"

Prairie State Incubators are famous the world over for hatching the largest number of strong, healthy chicks—the kind that develop rapidly—mature early and pay biggest profits. Used and endorsed by Poultry experts and leading Agricultural Colleges the world over. Don't buy any incubator until you get the 1916 Prairie State catalog. A postal brings it to you free and postpaid. Contains chapter on hatching, rearing and prevention and treatment of poultry diseases.

Prairie State Incubator Co. 202 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



Leaders
for
35 Years

"Blinger" the exhibitors said. If they mean it was 99 9-10% by that phrase they were right. The Pigeon show brought out some 600 or more birds which is some pigeon show.

It would require much more space than is available to tell of all the good birds, good management, etc., of this show, but I can best sum it up in Secretary Chapman's words when I asked him what his opinion of the show was. He said "its a riot of entries, a bewilderment of quality—the greatest show on earth." And, I guess he was pretty nearly right.

As at past exhibitions the Barred Rocks were one of the features and some choice quality was shown. L. B. Resseguie, Millers, N. Y., who has acquired the habit of producing birds of the winning kind was much in evidence and captured the principal prizes as follows: 1-4 cock, 1-2-4-5-9 hen, 2-3-4-5-7-9-10 cockerel, 1-2-9 pullet, 1 old pen, 1 young pen, 2-3 cockerel breeding hens, 1-2-5-6 pullets 1-2 young pen and 1-2-3 pullet breeding cocks and 2-7-8 cockerels.

The Buff Wyandotte classes also found another A. P. W. advertiser at the front. E. B. Fellows, Scottsville, N. Y., who has been breeding Buff Wyandottes since their early days made a fine entry of his favorites just to show the boys what he had an in addition to 1st old pen and 1st young pen won 1-4 cock, 1-2-3 hens, 1-2-3-4 cockerels and 3-4 pullets.

In S. C. Rhode Island Reds the Imperial Rhode Island Red Farm, formerly Grover Poultry Farm, Irondequoit, N. Y., captured 1-2-5-8 cockerels and 1-2-4 pullets no old birds shown. This farm is under the management of Ted. C. Grover, who advises that he has formed a partnership with Geo. E. Jones the firm name to be Imperial Rhode Island Red Farm. This will be devoted exclusively to the production of Rhode Island Reds of the better sort. The breeding pens for the coming season have been carefully mated and orders are now being booked for eggs or day old chicks.

As mentioned in the foregoing the R. C. White Leghorns were one of the surprises of the show. It was surely a quality class and honors were very evenly divided. Turtle Point Farm, Saratoga Springs winning 1 cock, 2-3 hens, 2 cockerels, 1-4 pullet. Louis H. Perry, Clay, N. Y., also demonstrated that he produces the winning kind by capturing 1 pen old, 1 pen young, 4-6-7-9 cock, 4-7-8 hens, 3-6-7 cockerels, 2-3-9 pullets.

The S. C. Brown Leghorns also displayed the quality that is a pleasure to see. Here again the honors were pretty well split up but Barlow and Resseguie, Millers, N. Y., came in for their share as usual by winning 1 old pen, 1-4 cock, 2-4 hen, 3-5-7 cockerels and 3-4 pullets. In S. C. Black Leghorns, Turtle Point Farm, carried off all four firsts in the single classes; second cockerel and second pullet went to McDonough & Bidwell, Newark, N. Y. Turtle Point Farm also won 1 cock, 1 hen in the Silver class.

McDonough & Bidwell made three entries in Black Langshins and were awarded 1 pullet, 2 hen, and 3 cock. Their biggest win, however, was in the Campine classes where they won as follows: 1 cock, 1-2 hens, 1-2 cockerels, 1-3 pullets and 1 old pen on Silvers and 2-3 cock, 1-3 hen, 1 cockerel, 1-2 pullet and 1 pen on Goldens. This farm recently acquired by purchase the en-

tire flock of Campines of Manhattan Farms, Brighton, N. Y., one of the best known flocks in America, of this variety. This stock has all been transferred and is now in the yards of McDonough & Bidwell, Newark, N. Y., who we understand are offering some grand bargains in extra stock not required for this seasons matings. When it is brought to mind that the Manhattan Farms flock numbered upwards of 500 head it will be easily seen that these breeders are in position to give value in Campines that few breeders in the country can duplicate.

*** We believe A. P. W. is the best poultry magazine published. What is your opinion?

FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS

Readers interested in White Rocks should not overlook sending after the special announcement just issued by Guy Daily, White Rock Specialist, Jeffersonville, Ind. Mr. Daily does not waste any words, but gets right down to business at the start, and the way he hammers his argument home shows his sincerity and the fullest confidence in the value of the Fairview strain of White Rocks. Mr. Daily has made twenty matings for the 1916 egg season and he can furnish eggs at prices that will appeal to those who contemplate the purchase of hatching eggs. To show what confidence Mr. Daily has in the vigor and vitality of his birds we wish to call attention to the fact that he guarantees 100% fertility. Just think of it, full value in hatching quality in every setting you purchase. Better send for his announcement and read for yourself Mr. Daily's prices and guarantee, also some of the facts he quotes regarding his birds in the hands of customers.

Young's Strain Single Comb White Leghorns



YOUNG'S Strain is acknowledged throughout the World as being the STANDARD for ALL THE LEGHORNS and the LEADERS of HEAVY LAYERS. It is the original line-bred Strain of Leghorns in America today.

The One Strain That Has Made Good

For many years it has been a known fact throughout the United States and Canada that it has been impossible to win without my strain. It has won and is still winning the blues for my thousands of customres.

Such a letter as the following tells its own story, as to my dealings, and I have hundreds more of them:

D. W. YOUNG, ESQ., St. MARYS, ONT. CAN., NOV. 5, 1915.
Monroe, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

The several settings of eggs I purchased from your Pens, Nos. 1 and 2, brought fine results. Both cockerels and pullets show their choice breeding, and I am fully satisfied with results. It is some eighteen years, since, as a boy, I first purchased Leghorns from you, and your straightforward and generous treatment of customers has always given entire satisfaction, in so far as it was in your power to do so. You have the goods, and you deliver the goods, both at the big shows and to purchasers of stock and eggs. Your splendid success serves you right. Thanking you for your generous treatment, I am,
Yours truly

(Signed) J. GEORGE MILLER.

The show season is here. If you are going to exhibit, you must have the best to win. Why not come to headquarters and get the best? My stock has outclassed itself in quality this season. My birds have never been so superb or shown such perfect health and form. I am offering and selling the finest, most beautifully finished birds now, that it has ever been my pleasure to offer. Hundreds of yearling hens and grand cockerels for sale at reasonable prices.

WRITE ME for quotations and I can please you from the best the world produces. Mating list describing the most wonderful S. C. White Leghorn breeding pens ever put together free, if you mention A. P. W.

(The show specimens have always been chosen from the best layers, a point worth noting.)

D.W. Young, Box E13, Monroe, N.Y.



Few breeders of any variety have achieved greater success than H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, with his Mottled Anconas. Mr. Sheppard has not only built up a flock strong in standard requirements but also one that excells in the production of eggs. The above illustration shows two females possessing beautiful color markings that are seldom equalled. It is the ability to produce such specimens as these that has put Mr. Sheppard to the front as a producer of this popular and valuable fowl.

A CORRECTION

In the February issue of this publication an error appeared in the address of the advertisement of McDonough & Bidwell, Newark, N. Y., which will undoubtedly lead many of our readers to address them at Newark, N. J. We wish to emphasize here that the correct address is Newark, N. Y., and that this firm through their recent purchase of the Manhattan Farm's entire flock of Silver and Golden Campines are now in a position to give unusual values in this popular fowl. Many of the Manhattan Farms winners at Madison Square Garden are now in the breeding pens of McDonough & Bidwell, Newark, N. Y., and we understand some very attractive bargains are to be had in eggs for hatching. They also have a surplus of males and females that will be reasonably priced to those wishing a good breeder or show bird.

FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Every lover of White Plymouth Rocks should send to U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind., for his literature on this popular and deserving breed. Mr. Fishel believes in letting the public know what he has for disposal and is constantly issuing special circulars telling about some branch of his business. Reader, when you come to appreciate that Mr. Fishel has a 120 acre farm devoted entirely to White Rocks; that his whole attention is devoted to White Rocks; that White Rocks are his "bread and butter" that is, that he depends upon White Rocks for his living, then and not until then will you realize what it means to Mr. Fishel to produce White Rocks of superior quality, birds that will make good in the hands of his customers in any part of the country. When all of this is considered his policy of frequently issuing new circulars and sales list will be fully understood. He has several of these right now waiting for you to send your name and address and besides there is his regular catalogue and mating list. You can obtain any and all of these if you are interested in White Rocks, particularly Fishel White Rocks, the kind that this one man has spent the better part of a lifetime in careful breeding and improving just to make them worthy of the thousands of poultrymen and women who are annually selecting White Plymouth Rocks to pin their

faith to. A request mailed today will bring you a prompt reply and possibly some new and valuable facts about your favorites. Kindly mention A. P. W. when writing.

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WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS
 THE WORLD'S GREATEST WINNERS, BEST LAYERS, HARDEST, AND MOST PROFITABLE FOWL
 69 FIRST PRIZES, 21 SILVER CUPS, MEDALS, BADGES, GOLD AND CASH SPECIALS AT LEADING SHOWS
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In the two most remarkable classes of Columbian Wyandottes ever shown my birds practically made a clean sweep, viz: At New York State Fair and New York Palace Show. These winnings were:

Syracuse—2nd and 4th cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th pullet, 1st and 2nd pen.
 Palace—1st cockerel in a class of 23; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, pullet in a class of 25, 1st pen in a class of 8, 3rd hen in a class of 13.

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

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

Chas. D. Cleveland, Sunnybrook Farm, Box W, Eatontown, N. J.



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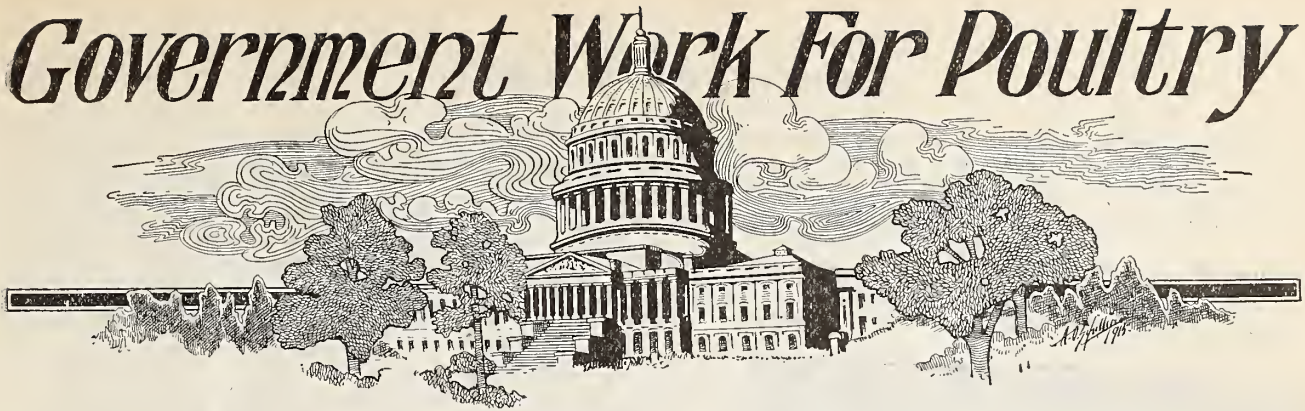
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WORLD'S CHAMPIONS, 1914-1915. First prize winners and specials for best males and females at both Boston and Madison Square Garden on different birds. Stock of same blood lines for sale.

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Government Work For Poultry



Conducted by Homer W. Jackson

CORNELL WIND BAFFLER

A Ventilating Device that Prevents Drafts and Needs no Regulating

It is generally recognized that the common method of ventilation of poultry houses, by means of cloth curtains, is open to a number of objections, such as the accumulation of dust, the closing of the pores by rain or ice, the rapid deterioration of the material, and the necessity for giving considerable attention to adjustment of the curtains to meet varying weather conditions.

When the so-called "Foolproof Poultry House" Bulletin of the Missouri Poultry Station at Mountain Grove was issued a few years ago, introducing the slatted front or louvered ventilator, it was believed by many that the last word in poultry house ventilation had been spoken.

It was claimed that this slatted ventilator would prevent rain or snow from blowing in, and would make it unnecessary to give any attention to adjustment of curtains, this providing practically automatic ventilation the year round. In practice, this proved to be a vain hope, as the slatted front ventilator does permit snow to blow in and houses so equipped have been found to be drafty, as a rule.

The latest development along this line is the Cornell Wind Baffler, the construction of which is shown in the accompanying cut. It will be seen from this that the air, in entering this ventilator, has a difficult path to follow, and I can readily credit the claim that there are no drafts where it is used. As a matter of fact, it is hard to see how the air can get in at all without being personally conducted.

The authorities at Cornell, however, have given this Baffler a thorough test and pronounce it completely satisfactory. No rain or snow can enter the house; and it is stated that no matter how hard the wind blows, there is no draft back of the baffler, while, on the other hand, there is a constant interchange of air which keeps the house well ventilated and dry at all seasons.

No attention is required in adjusting shutters at any time and, especially in the case of poultrymen who must depend

upon hired help or who find it difficult to give attention to the adjustment of shutters when required, this new ventilator appears to offer important advantages.

As recommended for use, the baffler is to be slipped into place between studs in the front of the house, and the standard size appears to be 28 inches by 3 feet, three of these bafflers being provided for a house 20 x 24 feet. There are ten spaces, one-half inch by 28 inches in each frame, making a total opening about 5 inches wide and 6½ feet long for a house of the size above

justments that cannot be secured in any other way.

The directions for the construction of this baffler are given in the "Bill of Material and Specifications for the construction of the Cornell Laying house, 20 x 24 feet."

Those desiring working plans of the Cornell Wind Baffler, also working plans for 20 x 24 foot Laying House, can secure the same by addressing the Department of Poultry Husbandry, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclosing 25 cents.

WIND BAFFLER

Arrows show how wind passes through baffler.



CORNELL WIND BAFFLER

This cut shows the new Wind Baffler, designed by the Poultry Department, Cornell University, and highly recommended by Prof. Rice. The slats, which are of ¾x3 inch material, should be cut 27¾ inches long and nailed together in sets of three, as indicated in the cut. Draw pencil lines across the side pieces and bring the lower corners of the slatted sections on to these lines and nail through the side pieces into the end of the slatted section, using No. 5 finishing nails.

mentioned, which to the bystander does not appear to provide sufficient ventilation for extreme conditions.

One apparent disadvantage in the substitution of bafflers for the muslin shutters is the necessity for considerably increasing the amount of glass sash used in order to provide sufficient light. It does not seem to me that the baffler will ever entirely displace muslin shutters. The poultryman who is on the job will prefer shutters that provide ad-

NATURAL INCUBATION

Seasonable Advice in Regard to the Sitting Hen and the Preparation of Nests

The poultry Division of the Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin, (Exhibit Circular No. 1) on the above subject. The following liberal extracts are taken from this circular:

Natural or Artificial

Hens or incubators, which? If you have a small flock of hens and do not intend to increase the number the incubator is not advisable. In fact, if no more than 100 chicks are to be hatched it would not pay to buy an incubator, especially if the variety of hens kept provides good sitters and mothers. If many more than this number of chicks are aimed at, the purchase of an incubator might be considered or even advised, but an incubator should not be purchased if the purchaser is not interested enough to give it the care and attention it requires. The incubator will give, as a rule, earlier and more uniform chicks. There are individual hens that will hatch every fertile egg and rear almost every chick, but, as a rule, 10 hens set on 120 eggs will not bring out more chicks than a good incubator set with the same number of similar eggs. In small numbers the hen may rear more chicks than the artificial brooder, but in quantities the artificial methods must take the place of the natural. The artificial means of both incubation and brooding will be used, but not so much in place of, but as an adjunct to, the natural means.

How the Nests are Made

Nest boxes can be arranged around the walls of the house and, if necessary, they may be piled up like packing cases, one on top of the other. A nest box to contain three nests can be made from a 12-foot board, 12 inches wide. Cut the board in

three lengths and use one length for the top of the nests, one for the bottom and one for the back. Take four pieces of similar board one foot square to make the ends and partitions. This provides for three nests to a section. The front should be hinged at the bottom and the cross pieces should have shoulders that brace the door in a horizontal position when open. This open door forms an alighting board for the hens when the



A CORNER OF A HEN HATCHING ROOM

When hens are used for incubating eggs they should have a separate room where they will not be disturbed and where they can be cared for easily and quickly. This cut shows a convenient way of making nests for sitting hens and of placing them in tiers to save room. The doors are closed when the hens return to the nests after feeding and when open serve as running boards for those that are to occupy the upper tiers. If you must use them by all means provide equipment similar to the above. But before doing so stop and consider carefully whether you can longer afford to follow this tedious uncertain method.

nests are placed above one another. The nest itself may be formed by putting a piece of sod in the bottom of the nest box with grass or litter around the edges. Have the slope of the nest somewhat flat rather than deep.

Setting the Hen

When a hen is broody, dust her well with dry sulphur or insect powder and move her after dark from the nest in which she is sitting into the broody nest that is already arranged as above; put no eggs under her until after a day or two's trial, then, if she is still inclined to sit, put 13 to 15 eggs under her according to her size. Always see that the nest is perfectly clean and disinfected before allowing the hen into it.

It is not a good practice to set hens in the hen house or where other hens can get at them. Better to have all the sitting hens by themselves. A colony house makes an ideal place for this purpose or, if such is not available, a box stall or even a part of the poultry house will answer, but the hens that are incubating should be separated from the rest of the flock. In this house or stall place fresh water, hard grain on the floor or in a hopper, green food and a dust bath for the sitters when they come off the nests.

No Harm to Change Nests

It will be noticed that when a number of hens are, used with this system, in all probability each hen may not go back on the nests from which she came off nor is it important that she should.

The heat of the different hens' bodies varies so much that a change of nest insures an even general temperature than if the hens kept to their own nests through the entire hatch.

While the hens are off, take a careful look over the nests to see that there are no broken eggs. If any damage has been done take out every broken shell and if the contents have smeared the other eggs wash them with lukewarm water and it may be necessary to renew the litter.

Leave the Hatching Hen Alone

Do not allow the hen off till all the chicks have hatched. Protect the nests so that the young chicks cannot fall out on the floor of the house. If the chicks seem slow in hatching and those that hatched first are becoming crowded before the later eggs have hatched, it might be well to put your hand under the hen and pick out the broken shells, but as a rule the less the hen is bothered at this time the better, and with a comparatively large flat nest, the chicks will not suffer though they are confined to the nest for 24 to 36 hours.

Doubtless persons who are hatching a small number of chicks only can do so by natural methods provided they are able to secure broody hens at the time required. As a rule, however, sufficient broody hens are not procurable until the season is so well advanced that only medium or late hatched chicks can be secured. It is a fact that is well known to all students of this subject that the attempt of the average farmer, both in the United States and in Canada, to depend upon natural incubation is responsible more than any other one thing for the small size of the average farm flock and for the comparatively small profit realized from it.

Natural incubation means late hatching, small flocks, pullets maturing late in the winter after prices have dropped and low prices for surplus stock which must be sold at the season when everybody else is selling; the result being that this method serves automatically to limit and restrict farm production of poultry and eggs.

—o—

It seems to me that the importance of the general use of incubators, especially on farms, is rather more important than is implied in this circular. Especially in Canada, with longer winters, later springs and the larger and slow-maturing breeds so generally kept, there is scarcely any possibility of getting out enough hen-hatched chicks to increase the size of the average flock to really paying size or to get the pullets out early enough in the spring so that they can develop and come into laying before winter begins. Late hatching also brings the care of the chicks at the busiest season of the year when it is especially difficult to give them the attention they need. This coupled with the long-drawn-out hatching season, the small broods of chicks widely differing in age, and the other well-known difficulties that accompany dependence on hen-hatching make it easy to understand why the number of fowls in the average farm flock remains low, and why farmers generally take but little interest in this department. There simply is no getting away from the fact that there can be little marked development in the size of the farm flock—in the total production of eggs and poultry in either Canada or the United States, until farmers generally avail themselves of their opportunity to equip the poultry yard with suitable facilities for the work. The necessity for up-to-date tools is no greater in any line of farm production than it is in the poultry department.

The statement that no harm will result from allowing hens to change nests is one that should be accepted with some reservations. It is true that the heat of the different hens' bodies varies greatly, a fact which I believe enters largely into the explanation of the great variation in percentage of chicks hatched, that occur where this method is followed. Careful tests, where the hens have been kept under close observation and where their temperatures have been observed throughout the hatch, indicate that low body temperature has much to do with poor hatches where the eggs are known to be of high fertility.

My own tests have indicated that there are hens whose temperatures are so low that considerable injury is done even where a hen occupies a nest only for a comparatively short time during a hatching. Whether it is wise, therefore, to take chances on the low-temperature hens injuring many of the hatches by interchanging or, by confining them to their own nests lose a few hatches entirely, is an open question.

It should be borne in mind, also, that while it may be permissible to allow hens to interchange on nests when all eggs are set at the same time, serious

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difficulties will arise where the hens are set at different times and allowed to interchange; the result being that some hens may continue sitting for an indefinite time, while others may have the experience of bringing off a brood of chicks before they get fairly accustomed to their task, a condition which results in serious losses almost invariably.

Washing eggs that have been soiled in the nest during incubation may be classed as a "necessary evil." Experiments have shown that such washing will reduce hatchability by ten per cent. or more, but there is no doubt that it would be still further reduced if the eggs were left without washing.

POULTRY FOODS AND FEEDING

Hints on Feeding That Should Prove Helpful to the Average Poultry Keeper

The above subject is one of unflinching interest at this season and an Extension Bulletin issued by the Rhode Island State College, December, 1915, (Vol. 3, No. 3) presents some phases of the subject in a new and interesting way. The following extracts are from this bulletin:

Whole and Cracked Grains

Whole and cracked grains are best fed in a litter of straw or dry leaves, especially when the birds are confined in small pens. If the litter is deep enough grain can be buried in the morning to keep the flock busy until night. When the birds have free range this compulsory exercise is not always necessary.

Wet Mash, Best Time to Feed

The best time of the day to feed wet mash or dough is the latter part of the afternoon as the final meal before the fowls go to roost. Wet mash with some meat in it is generally palatable, and both fowls and chicks will fill their crops full of it. The moist dough coming in contact with the day's accumulations in the crop softens the mass, hastens digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels so that the larger part of the droppings will be deposited on the boards under the roosts during the night.

Laying Mash

- Two parts by weight—Wheat bran.
- One part by weight—Middlings.
- One part by weight—Corn meal.
- One part by weight—Cut Alfalfa.
- One part by weight—Beef scraps.
- Two parts by weight—Gluten.

Dry vs. Wet Feeds

Dry feeds are the most convenient and they are less liable to be wasted or become sour. A wet mash is more easily digested than dry feed and it will hasten the growth and maturity of chickens. Fowls or chickens will fill up with a dough after they have refused to eat any more dry feed. Those intended for market will be ready sooner if given one meal a day of wet mash, preferably just before they go to roost.

Dry Mash and Exercise

Dry mash will provide something for the hens to nibble or pick at. They do not like it well enough to fill their crops with it. They will generally dig and scratch for cracked or whole grains even though they can get dry mash without working for it.

Bulky Food

The feeding of bulk rather than concentrated nutrients is designed to satisfy the appetite and not overtax the digestive organs. There is no special benefit for a hen to have a very large crop, although she uses it as a receptacle to retain food until such time as her system requires it. If we expect a hen to lay an egg every twenty-four hours, her daily gathering must contain sufficient

nutriment to make the egg and at the same time sustain the wear and tear of her body.

Feeding the Hens All That They Will Eat

All of the heavier breeds that are inclined to put on fat easily should be fed only what grain they will work for, so that their crops will never be full excepting at the close of the day. This rule applies more especially to foods other than dry mash as this is not as tasty as whole and cracked grains and the fowls will not fill up with it even though the dry mash hoppers are always open.

Methods of Feeding Beef Scraps

Beef scraps are usually included in or mixed with mashes. Ten per cent. of beef with each day's ration is a safe amount to use. Scraps improve the palatableness of any mash and the birds eat it better. Some poultry raisers offer the scraps in a separate box or hopper and let the birds help themselves. However, there is danger of their over-eating by the latter method.

Grit for All Ages

Coal cinders, crushed stone, broken crockery, glass and coarse sand all answer as grit when only a few fowls are kept, but the commercial grit is cheap and a little goes a great way, so that it pays to buy the best. The best is clean, bright, sharp and hard. Grit in a fowl's gizzard performs the same duties as teeth do in mammals. Hens need grit to sustain health. We need it in our business in order to succeed.

Sprouted Oats

To sprout oats during cold weather one must have a warm room or use an oat sprouter with artificial heat. The oats are first wet up with warm water, temperature 90 to 95 degrees. After soaking them in warm water for forty-eight hours, spread

them out, one inch deep in shallow boxes, stir them daily and keep them wet with luke warm water until they begin to sprout. Cover with wet sacking to prevent too rapid evaporation. As soon as the sprouts appear they should be kept wet, but not otherwise disturbed, when the blades are two and one half inches in length they are ready to feed, greens, grains, hulls and roots. If well sprouted and free from mold they are good for all ages of poultry. This is the widely advertised 10 cents per bushel feed, but this price does not include the cost of labor in its preparation.

Silage for Poultry

Silage is not recommended for poultry feeding. Poultry keepers have no reasonable excuse for compelling their birds to eat this kind of succulence so long as they can get cut alfalfa, clover, mangrel beets, turnips, cabbage and other vegetables, all of which are superior to silage and they aid digestion and increase potential energy.

Comment

In considering the amount of bulky food that should be given to hens, it is important to bear in mind the fact that their digestive organs are designed for handling concentrated foods and the amount of bulky food that should be allowed in the ration limited. A certain amount, however, is required, not only to supply needed mineral matter, but apparently to keep the food in suitable condition for the action of the gastric juices. Fowls appear to be indifferent as to the source of bulk, provided they get the quantity they need.

Experiments have shown that fowls



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Win great victory at Boston, 1916, 1-5 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-4 cockerel, 2-3-6 pullet, 1st pen. Best Display. Eggs for hatching from matings headed by all these winners. Send for mating list.

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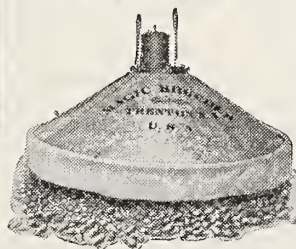
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If a brooder leaks gas and will not hold the fire it is of no use to you. Be as careful when selecting a brooder as you are deciding your own fate.

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on a fairly concentrated ration eat much more than normal quantities of green food. The introduction of bran into a concentrated ration almost invariably results in a marked decrease in green food consumed. The high temperature of the hen and her comparatively rapid digestion and her relatively great productiveness, all point to a concentrated ration, and the most rational way to supply bulk is to give it in a form that will enable her to take just what her appetite suggests, which it seems can be depended upon in this respect at least.

Experiments have shown that fowls will eat as much fiber as is required to keep them in good physical condition, taking it in the form of succulent green food if obtainable and consuming alfalfa, dried grass, blades from corn fodder or any other form in which it is obtainable. I have an impression, which I have not yet been able to demonstrate experimentally, that grit consumption also is governed in a large degree by the nature of the bulky food supplied.

The point brought out in the preceding extracts that the feeding of dry mash has a tendency to promote exercise, seems to me to be one of the most reasonable explanations for the superiority of dry mash over wet mash under some conditions. The feeding of wet mash, especially in the morning or at noon, tends to idleness. A dry mash, which is so palatable that the fowls will eat it freely, however, will produce exactly the same result. Success with dry mash depends upon providing a mixture which will be palatable enough to induce consumption of a proper amount, but not an excessive amount. From one-half to one-third the day's ration on the mash appears to be the proportion with which best results are secured.

It will be noticed that the laying mash suggested in this bulletin, carries one-eighth of its weight in cut alfalfa, a portion which, it seems to me, to be too high, especially if the mash is to be fed dry. I have never been able to get hens to eat cheerfully a dry mash, or wet either for that matter, which carried so large a proportion of alfalfa. A mash prepared after this formula will carry at least 8 per cent. of crude fiber and if only one-third of the day's ration consists of mash, the grain part of the ration, consisting of corn and wheat, the entire day's ration will still carry 4 per cent. or over of alfalfa, which is about as high as it should ever run.

If it is desired to increase the consumption of mash to one-half the day's ration, the proportion of fiber will be increased beyond a reasonable limit. Bearing in mind the fact that the crude fiber of alfalfa is partially indigestible by hens and that it is by no means an economical food as compared with grains; I am not able to see the reason for feeding it in so large proportions.

Experiments at Massachusetts Station (see pages 862-864 of this department) and elsewhere, clearly indicate that dry alfalfa is not particularly palatable to hens, and there certainly is no advantage in forcing the consumption of this relatively high-priced food.

—o—

Feeding to Secure Fertile Eggs

There are no special foods other than a well balanced ration that will increase

the fertility of the eggs. Any wholesome foods or methods of feeding that promote health and activity will go far towards insuring fertile eggs for hatching and strong livable chickens. The manner in which the food is given, so as to induce exercise and keep up the good health and condition of the birds has an effect upon the hatchability of the eggs. When the breeding stock is vigorous and have unlimited range, their eggs nearly always hatch well.—R. I. State College Extension Bulletin No. 3.

The statement that there are no special foods other than a well-balanced ration



PROFESSOR A. G. PHILIPS
CHIEF IN POULTRY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Professor Philips is a farmer's son and a native of Kansas. He took the poultry course at Cornell and returned at once to his home state to take charge of the poultry department at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. A little later he went to Purdue as Chief in Poultry and is building up a strong department there. Bulletin No. 182 of the Indiana Station (reviewed in last month's department of Government Work for Poultry) was written by Professor Phillips and gives the results of some valuable experiments in feeding hens. Everyone who is keeping hens for profit should have this bulletin.

that will increase the fertility of eggs might be misunderstood by a hasty reader. With the proper emphasis on "well-balanced", I can heartily subscribe to the statement, but that term implies the inclusion of that a good deal that is not generally recognized as coming within the meaning of that term.

A proper supply of animal food—which means neither too much nor too little; a proper proportion of bulk and green food; and a proper proportion in the grains used, all have a distinct bearing upon fertility. I have found, in some experimental feeding, that liberal proportions of corn have resulted in higher fertility than where wheat was made the principal grain food.

It is well to remember in this connection that experiments made with dairy cows at Wisconsin, have shown that cows fed upon a corn ration have been

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kept in better health, have produced more milk and their calves have been stronger and more vigorous than when fed on oats, instead of corn.

The fertility of eggs, however, depends to a large extent upon the condition of the breeding stock, and where corn forms the principal part of the grain ration, special attention must be given to keeping the fowls in good condition—that is, not too fat; and, also, the corn should be fed cracked and fed in deep litter, so as to compel as much exercise in scratching for it as would be required if wheat were fed.

This bulletin is correct in the statement that when the breeding stock is vigorous and has unlimited range, the eggs nearly always hatch well, and under such conditions it is true that no special attention need be given to the feeding. With breeding stock in confinement, however, the situation is very different and the breeder will find that the fertility of the eggs produced by his fowls is going to depend quite largely upon the character of the food supplied and the way in which it is given.

Foods for Sitting Hens

Whole corn is the best food for hens while they are sitting. Enough can be quickly eaten to fill the crop, it digests slowly and it does not have a tendency to loosen the bowels. If kept dry and in a clean receptacle, well cured whole corn will remain sweet throughout the entire sitting period. It should never be left on the damp ground or in the dirt.—R. I. State College Extension Bulletin No. 3.

I should like to emphasize the statement that whole corn is the best food for sitting hens. If the hens have access to green food of some sort, it is doubtful whether anything at all need be given except corn. Bulky foods, such as oats or mashes, almost invariably result in causing looseness of bowels and soiled nests.

How Hens Distinguish Food

A hen distinguishes the different foods by the appearance of the food and her sense of smell and taste. It is evident that instinct guides the hen in the selection of proper food. Instinct tells her what kind of food she needs to repair her body and supply nutrients to complete forthcoming eggs. Instinct warns her to seek heat producing foods at the approach of winter and green food and grit when digestive stimulus is needed.—R. I. State College Extension Bulletin No. 3.

I am not certain that our scientific friends have settled to their entire satisfaction that fowls have the sense of smell, but I think it may be considered established for practical purposes. A recent instance which appears to prove the point quite definitely occurred with my own flock a few days ago. Going among the hens with some fresh meat scraps wrapped in paper and completely hidden in a coat pocket, the fowls promptly left the wet mash which had just been supplied and began to pick eagerly at the outside of the pocket. As they could not possibly have seen anything in the pocket, the conclusion seems almost unavoidable that they were able to smell the fresh meat.

Instinct guides the hen to some extent in her choice of foods, but appetite certainly intervenes in the matter and individual taste appears to be a force stronger even than instinct. Fowls in experimental feeding have been found to consume highly fattening foods when they are already overburdened with fat, and when pure, wholesome foods better suited to their needs could have been as easily obtained. Beyond the most elementary features of the rations, such as grit, bulk or fiber and grain foods, I doubt if the instinct of the hen can be depended on to any great extent. However, much depends upon conditions under which fowls are kept. Those that are on open range and living under fairly normal conditions will make suitable choice of foods as a rule; hens in confinement very frequently do not.

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

EXPERIMENTS IN ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

Tests to Determine the Proper Temperature with the Thermometer in Different Positions

I have seen very little with reference to experimental work in artificial incubation in the last two years. The bulletin by Dr. Lamson of Storrs, Connecticut, issued about two years ago on "Carbon-dioxide in Incubation," is the most recent bulletin on incubation that I have seen. I do not know whether this lack of new literature is due to the fact that there are important difficulties connected with experimental work of this sort or not; but the large number of unsolved problems that confront the users of incubators would seem to warrant much more attention to the subject than it seems to be getting.

In the last Annual Report of the Agricultural Experimental Station of the



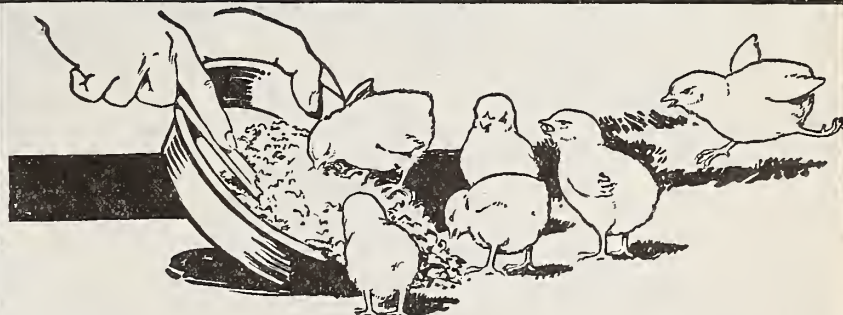
1st NEW YORK COCKEREL

(Madison Square Garden) 1st cock and 1st pen male, 1st and second pen males and 2nd cock Boston, 1915, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pen male, Boston, 1914, will head some of our WHITE WYANDOTTE pens this season.

Eggs from ten pens EACH ONE HEADED BY A BOSTON OR NEW YORK WINNER. \$5 per 15.

At Detroit, 1916, on five entries out White Wyandottes won, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen and specials including best cockerel in American classes, while on four entries our LIGHT BRAHMAS won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and all specials. Eggs \$5 per 15.

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H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed

Preferred by poultry raisers because the starch is easily digestible, owing to our process of steam-cooking. Free from excess moisture, so does not spoil but keeps sweet for a long time.

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General Sales Agent
 HARTFORD, CONN.



Howell 1915

FIRST PRIZE EXHIBITION PEN NEW YORK STATE FAIR SYRACUSE, 1915 BRED AND OWNED BY JOHN S. MARTIN, PORT DOVER, CANADA.

Few breeders of poultry, any variety, are more widely or more favorably known than John Martin, Port Dover, Can., and it is all due to the fact that he possess the ability to produce White Wyandottes that have a country wide reputation for their remarkable quality. In commenting on Mr. Martin and his productions, Franklane L. Sewell recently said: "There has always been a big welcome for jovial John S. Martin, Port Dover, Canada, here among his Yankee friends and many admirers. Mr. Martin is a thorough-going fancier and sportsmanlike exhibitor, and he is an extensive producer of the highest-class Standard, show quality White Wyandottes. He has proved that in Canada, his "Regal", strain birds have the vitality and grow rapidly enough to mature into winners in time for our early autumn fairs. The quality and early maturity of his "Regal", strain birds have been demonstrated by the record made by his young stock at the New York State Fair for ten successive years. In that big show for ten years in succession Mr. Martin has won the cash special prize for the best display of White Wyandottes, and during that time out of a possible sixty first prizes he has won fifty-two. The grand team that won the special for best collection for Mr. Martin this year was only one of five teams, reared and fitted at his yards, that won leading honors at important autumn fairs. Mr. Martin reported a larger business in eggs for hatching the past season than ever before. The popularity of the White Wyandotte, indicated by the demand for the type Mr. Martin breeds, is steadily on the increase."

University of California, I find the following:

Incubator Temperatures

Investigations by Dougherty indicate that the best average temperature for an incubator is 102 degrees F. when the bulb of the thermometer is on a level with the top and touching a fertile egg. If, however, the thermometer is above and not touching the eggs, the incubator should be started at a fairly high temperature and this temperature gradually lowered as the hatch progresses.

Three trials were made in which an incubator with a thermometer touching the eggs was compared with one where the bulb was one-half inch above the eggs. In these trials the thermometer on the eggs at the beginning of the hatch registered about 102 degrees F., while on the other incubator the thermometer, one-half inch above the eggs, registered about 104 degrees F. Toward the close of the hatch, however, both thermometers in each trial registered almost exactly the same, varying in different trials from 103 degrees to 103 degrees F.

The inference from this is that the incubator should be run at a temperature of approximately 102 degrees F. throughout the hatch. This distinguishes it from the general belief that it is desirable to start the hatch at a relatively low temperature and increase the temperature as the hatch progresses. It is not clear from the statement here given whether experiments covering this point have been made. If so, I should be very glad to see complete records of them.

The statement that, with a suspended thermometer, the incubator should be started at a high temperature and gradually lowered as the hatch progresses, implies that a uniform degree of temperature is desirable throughout the hatch, because if the suspended thermometer starts at 104 degrees and is gradually lowered to 103 or 102 degrees, for example, this would mean that the temperature at the top of the fertile egg would be approximately 102 degrees throughout the hatch. I should like to see some experiments made to determine whether or not it is desirable to do this—that is, to start the hatch at a little lower than 102 degrees and conclude it at a little higher temperature.

One of our leading incubator companies, using a suspended thermometer with the bulb somewhat less than one-half inch above the eggs advises a uniform temperature of 103 degrees

throughout the hatch. This would mean that with a thermometer in contact with a fertile egg, the initial temperature would be 101-101½ degrees at the start, gradually rising with the increase in animal heat in the egg, and concluding at possibly 104 degrees. Since the temperature of a fertile egg near the end of incubation will register higher with a contact thermometer than with one suspended a little above it, it seems immaterial whether a suspended or contact thermometer is used, provided the temperature is properly adjusted to the style of thermometer used. But it is extremely important that the public should escape confusion in regard to the matter.

Granting that it is correct to start the machine at a temperature of 104 degrees, I am prepared to concede that the temperature should be dropped a little toward the end of the hatch, but in the absence of definite experimental data that would justify this change from common usage, I believe that the average operator will find it safer to follow closely the instructions that accompany his machine rather than to risk follow-

Barker's Black Langshans

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

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NONPAREIL STRAIN

Grand Central Palace, 1st hen and shape special, also 5th pen. At Springfield, winner of 1st Display Cup. At the great Waterbury-Hartford Show, winner of Rhode Island Red State Cup of America.

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OCEAN TO OCEAN

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At the World's Fair, San Francisco, the National Buff Rock Club Meet, I won 1st cock, 1st pullet, 2 seconds, 3 thirds, 1 fourth, 2 fifths, 3 sixths, 2 sevenths, 1 eight. All specials except one and the National Cup for America's Best. At Madison Square Garden, 1916, with a different string and only 4 birds, I won 1st pullet, 4th cockerel, 5th hen, the only breeder of Buff Rocks to show at both these two America's greatest shows this year. 6 grand yards. Circular free.

C. R. BAKER, Box W, ABILENE, KANSAS

PINE CREST
S. C. White Orpingtons

Heavy laying strain with showroom record Four grand pens headed by sons of Madison Square winners. Five and three dollars for 15 eggs. Baby chicks after March 1st. Catalogue.

MRS. W. HOUGH

Pine Crest Farm, Royal Oak, Michigan

Laywell White Wyandottes

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

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

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Homestead Silver Campines
The Vigorous Strain

AT THE BIG BOSTON SHOW, JANUARY, 1916.
At the largest winter show of the season—cock, 1-2-3-5-6; hen, 1-2-3-4; cockerel, 1, 3, 4; pullet, 1, 3, 5, 6; 1st and 2nd exhibition pen, 1st display, special for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen.

PALACE SHOW, NEW YORK, 1915.
At the second largest show of the season, Frank L. Platt, Judge—1-4 cocks, 1-2 hens, 1-5 cockerels, 2-4 pullets, 2nd exhibition pen, 1st display, special for color and type, 1st hen, special for color, 1st cockerel.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1915.
The first big show this season—2nd cock, 1st hen, 3-5 cockerels, 2-3 pullet, 1st old exhibition pen, 2nd young exhibition pen.

WON AT BOSTON, 1915.
Thirteen regular prizes—four firsts, special for best display, best cock, hen, cockerel and pen.

The comment on the quality and condition of our birds at the above shows was universally—WONDERFUL! We have many more good birds at our HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM and if you are interested we shall be pleased to send you one of our new catalogues. Our aim always is to give full value and satisfaction. We would suggest to our prospective purchasers they book their orders as soon as possible that they may not be disappointed from present indications, the demand for both hatching eggs and stock will be greater than the supply.

We have mated about twenty pens for 1916 all headed by prize winners and we are giving our patrons the full benefit of every prize winner and not a single egg is shipped from our farm that we would not use for our own purpose.

Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass.



FIRST PRIZE SILVER CAMPINE PULLET
BOSTON SHOW JAN 1915
HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, WAYLAND, MASS.

ing general instructions of this nature, which may not be adapted to the type of incubator that he is using.

VACCINATION TREATMENT FOR CONTROL OF CHICKEN POX OR SORE HEAD

Valuable Data in Regard to the Cure of This Very Annoying and Sometimes Fatal Complaint

Bulletin No. 62, issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Nevada, treats on the con-

tagious epithelioma in chickens upon a somewhat large scale, as the disease has been quite prevalent in this locality. The first flock to engage our attention was large, and our effort to control the disease in that flock notably successful, so that the resulting publicity made considerable material for further experiment available. In the main we have succeeded in eradicating the disease from the flocks treated and appear to have materially reduced the mortality among the infected birds. Seven flocks, consisting of 3,878 birds, 2,212 of them apparently well at the time of treatment, but in every instance thoroughly exposed, and 1,666 visibly infected, many of them seriously and extensively have been treated. In five flocks, containing 3,062 birds, the treatment was an unqualified success. In two flocks of 816 birds, trouble followed the injections, and it appears as though the treatment was detrimental. On the whole, however, the results have been satisfactory. The methods followed, while crude and unscientific, appears to be effective in controlling the disease. Should subsequent methods prove as successful as our experiments lead us to expect, the methods may be refined and the control of this destructive malady placed upon a sound scientific basis.

Identity of the Disease

There is considerable confusion regarding this disease and avian diphtheria. Until recently they were considered as distinct pathological entities, typical contagious epithelioma presenting "scab-like" nodules upon the skin of the unfeathered portions of the birds, avian pihheria showing pseudo diphtheria membranes upon the mucous surfaces of the head. Avian diphtheria occurs in outbreaks in which there are not cutaneous lesions. Contagious epithelioma may attack the combs and wattles alone, but it frequently extends to the mucous membranes. It is especially likely to attack the borders of the eyelids and the commissures of the mouth, extending thence to the adjacent mucous surfaces.

Identity of the Disease

The senior writer studied outbreaks of avian diphtheria in New York, in 1904, in which lesions upon the skin were never observed.

In the present investigation we were able to readily produce typical contagious epithelioma lesions upon the comb and wattles and in both eye and mouth by rubbing the virus into scarified surfaces. The virus used in these inoculations consisted of triturated scabs taken from the combs of infected birds, apparently pure contagious epithelioma virus except for the presence of the ordinary bacte-



FIRST PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKEREL
CLEVELAND, O. JAN. 1916 BRED & OWNED BY
EDW. E. BUNNELL BUFFALO, N. Y.

The above illustration pictures a substantial and very promising White Orpington cockerel, one that possessed the characteristics that have brought popularity to the variety, i. e., length and depth of body, a deep full breast and good bone. This bird won first in a large class at the late Cleveland Show where he was well spoken of for his all around excellence. In addition to good type, he had good color and size,—at show time crowding the ten pound mark on the scales. Mr. Bunnell has been persistent and shown singleness of purpose in breeding his favorites. For several years he has been line-breeding and the result has been winners for a number of important shows including Greater Buffalo Show, Cleveland, and elsewhere.—Wm. C. Denny.

control of contagious epithelioma in chickens.

This disease, commonly known as chicken pox or sore head, appears to be increasing in prevalence at a rapid rate. It is much more common in the South than in the North, but is of general interest because of the fact that it seems to be closely associated with roup. The following extracts are found in this Bulletin:

Introduction

During the past winter and spring (1914-1915), we have had opportunity to study

S. C. Buff Leghorns
Madison Square and Palace Winners
Orange Poultry Yards
MANHASSET, L. I.

BUFF WYANDOTTES
BOSTON WINNERS

Best Single Winter Egg Record at Storrs Egg Contest, 1914-15. Breeding or show stock.
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White Houdans **Buff Wyandottes**
Young stock for sale after November 1st. Will satisfy my customers or refund money.

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EGGS-CHICKS-BREEDING STOCK and 8 weeks old pullets from hens with records up to 264 eggs. Choice utility matings composed of birds that average 170 to 180 eggs



per year. EGGS.
March \$1.70 per setting, \$8.00 per 100, \$70.00 per 1000.
April \$1.50 per setting, \$7.00 per 100, \$60.00 per 1000.
CHICKS. March \$5.00 per 25, \$18.00 per 100, \$160.00 per 1000. April \$4.25 per 25, \$15.00 per 100, \$130.00 per 1000. May \$3.50 per 25, \$12.00 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000.

We also have SPECIAL LAYING PENS from stock with trapnest records of over 200 eggs per year. If you want the best layers to be had order chicks or eggs from these pens. EGGS are \$2.70 per setting, \$15.00 per 100, in March; \$2.25 per setting, \$12.00 per 100, in April. CHICKS \$9.25 per 25, \$35.00 per 100 in March; \$8.00 per 25, \$30.00 per 100 in April; \$6.75 per 25, \$25.00 per 100, in May.

Eggs, fertility guaranteed, chicks, live arrival guaranteed. Breeding stock shipped on approval.

Breeding hens from \$1.65 up, pullets \$2.00 up, cockerels \$3.00 up. Pens of 12 hens and cockerel from \$22.50 up. Special prices in hundred lots.

Eight weeks old pullets as low as \$1.00 each in hundred lots

WE RAISE THOUSANDS of White Leghorns every year and can fill promptly orders of any size. We have supplied foundation stock to thousands of successful poultry farms in the past 16 years. You will find testimonials from all parts of the country in the free catalogue, which we will be glad to send you. The White Leghorn is the most profitable breed for eggs.

32 PAGE FREE CATALOGUE tells the whole story, complete description of plant and how we developed laying qualities, views of farm and stock, descriptions of the birds we have to sell, prices and all the information you will want before buying. If you need stock, eggs or chicks write us. We will be glad to quote you prices and give all possible information.

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

ria necessarily associated with cutaneous lesions. During the senior writer's investigations in 1904 he was unable to produce the disease which he was studying by experimental inoculations, either with cultures of bacteria isolated from the affected parts or with emulsified exudates and membranes rubbed into scarified mucous surfaces.

Evidence that the two affections are identical, is accumulating, although that conclusion is not universally accepted. Carnwath succeeded in producing a diphtheritic disease of the mucous membranes with pure contagious epithelioma material and with diphtheritic material produced contagious epithelioma. These experimental results were confirmed by several other investigators.

Reports from various parts of the world indicate that these affections are widespread, the cutaneous form, i. e., contagious epithelioma, being more prevalent in warm regions, while the diphtheritic form is more frequently encountered in northern countries.

Treatment-Vaccination

Many writers advise the removal of the "scab-like" nodules from the skin and the pseudo-membranes from the mucous surfaces where this can be accomplished with but moderate violence, and the application to the denuded surfaces of chemical disinfectants, such as silver nitrate, mercuric chloride, iodine, potassium permanganate, copper sulphate, etc.

It was decided to undertake to control this outbreak by that method and a quantity of the pseudo-membranes from the mucosae of the mouths and eyes and of the "scab-like" nodules from the combs and wattles of some of the affected birds was collected and used in preparing a vaccine. The material was finely minced, mixed with sharp sterilized sand and triturated for one hour with a small quantity of normal salt solution until it was very finely divided. A small quantity of salt solution was added and the mass allowed to macerate in the ice-box over night. It was then filtered through cotton, diluted with normal salt solution until moderately turbid, and attenuated in a water bath at 55 degrees C. for one hour.

Unless otherwise stated each bird was given 1 cc. of the attenuated virus subcutaneously in the unfeathered area beneath the wing. The injections were usually repeated five to six days later. In a few instances a third injection was given to seriously diseased birds.

A day or two after the first treatment the birds all showed moderate dejection, loss of appetite, and diarrhoea, from which they recovered promptly. This was doubtless a part of the reaction to the inoculation.

Third Treatment

While at work with the first flock we undertook to determine whether severe advanced and resistant cases would benefit by more than two treatments. January 3rd we selected 31 cases, as unpromising a lot as could be found, and injected them for the third time. Two weeks later twenty-two of them had recovered, seven had died, two were still very sick and died a few days later. January 23rd we segregated 117 cases from the same flock and vaccinated them the third time. Similar results were received in later tests.

Results of Vaccination for Sore Head

Flock	Total Birds	Apparently Normal	Total Visibly Infected	Died	Recovered
No. 1	2,614	1,555	1,059	259	800
No. 3	242	73	169	20	149
No. 5	15	11	4	1	3
No. 6	148	8	140	18	122
No. 7	43	21	22	1	21
Totals	3,062	1,668	1,394	299	1,095

The identity of roup, avian diphtheria, and contagious epithelioma is a subject of controversy which requires further extended research to settle.

The use of virus prepared by triturating the morbid products collected from the skin and mucous surfaces checked the spread of the disease promptly and exercised a favorable influence upon visibly infected birds. Cases thus treated ran a shorter and milder course than those not treated and the mortality was materially reduced.

Two injections were sufficient in most instances, but severe advanced cases benefited by a third and larger dose.

On the whole the treatment was satisfactory and successful. In five flocks no unfavorable results followed the subcutaneous administration of the vaccine, but in two flocks serious toxic and septic processes were apparently caused by it. The crude preparation used is not, therefore, without danger, and a more refined product must be devised. However, the conclusion that in this method we have a fairly efficient means for promptly checking outbreaks of contagious epithelioma or the other uncertainty defined diseases appears to be justified.

There does not seem to be anyway of settling the dispute as to whether chicken pox and roup are caused by the same organism in the light of our present knowledge. As the writers of this bulletin state, evidence that the two diseases are identical is accumulating.

The uncertain results that it is stated are liable to follow the use of vaccine have noticed at other institutions. Sometimes the vaccine appears to be only negative in its results.

The following extracts are from the Report of the College of Agriculture,

"Slades" Imperial Pekin and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks
 Leading Winners, champion layers. Mating list with certified record of "Victoria", World's champion layer
JOHN SLADE, MALVERN, PA

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White Plymouth Rocks. Buff Plymouth Rocks. First pen Buffs and 6th pen White. Also at Wakefield, Mass., 1st cockerel, 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen Buff Rocks, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Silver cup and gold special on White Rocks.

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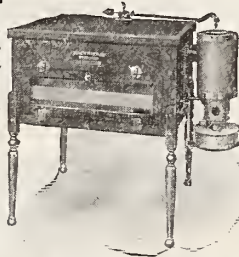
Your profits depend on Hatching record of your incubator and the efficiency of your brooders. Standard Model Hatching Record is 100% Three Consecutive Times.—And Model Brooders have become the standard by which others are judged.

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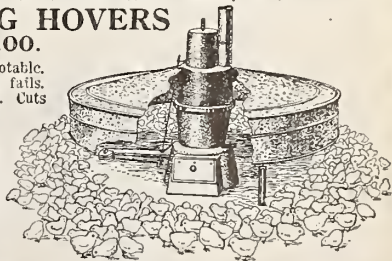
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Greatest Hover values ever offered. Cast-iron. Protable. Perfect combustion. Automatic Regulator. Never fails. Self-feeding. Self-cleaning. Spark-tight—gas-proof. Cuts time and labor to minimum. Smallest coal consumption. Indestructible.

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Model Coal-Burning Hover.

Experiment Station of the University of California, on the same subject:

On July 1st, 1914, investigations concerning roup, chicken pox and similar poultry diseases were undertaken by Beach of the Veterinary Division. Funds for this work were provided jointly by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and this station. He has made a practical and successful application of the method of vaccination against chicken pox which was devised by Hadley and Beach at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. In one flock, badly infected at the time of vaccination a total of 1,177 fowls were treated and only nine per cent. subsequently developed chicken pox lesions. In the same pen 121 fowls were left unvaccinated for controls and 87½ per cent. of these subsequently developed chicken pox. The vaccination appears to have a curative as well as preventive value. Vaccine was given to 113 diseased fowls in addition to local treatment and 113 diseased fowls with lesions of the same degree of severity were given local treatment of the lesions only. The percentage of mortality of the vaccinated lot was 25 per cent., of the unvaccinated lot 54 per cent. The average length of time required for recovery of the vaccinated lot 14 days. The technique of this vaccination method is so simple that it is believed that poultry raisers will be able to prepare the vaccine and administer the treatment themselves.

Work in this line was first undertaken at the University of Wisconsin. We hope to be able to present an article from Prof. Halpin of that institution at an early date showing just what has been accomplished there where similar investigations have been under way for several years.

TO KEEP FERTILITY HIGH

By reviewing an article by Capt. Ralph Allen entitled "Mustard as a Poultry Food," the following paragraph attracted our attention:

"Reverting to the fertility tests, the results attained by the progeny of the Mustard pen were superior to those bred from the ordinary pen, clearly indicating that fertility, hatching results, and rearing were in no way weakened or decreased by the addition of Mustard to the feed, but contrariwise, stamina was actually improved and fortified."

This being the case we believe it would be a good plan to feed mustard during the breeding season, as anything that insures better fertility also means stronger chicks, and stronger chicks mean greater success and larger profits.

The main thing seems to be to keep the fowls in the best of condition. That the feeding of mustard insures this is verified by such well known and successful breeders as Haldie Nicholson, the Grove Hill Poultry Yards, E. B. Thompson, Urban Farms and many others. Do you suppose that such well known poultrymen would use and recommend poultry mustard if they did not recognize its value as an addition to the poultry ration? Of course not! Then what is good enough for them should also be of value to all poultry raisers, large and small. But why proceed further when you can obtain a 32-page book absolutely free, telling the whole story, and presenting the facts in such a way as to leave no room for doubt. Just address the R. T. French Co., Dept. B., Rochester, N. Y., and ask them to send you a copy of the book. It means no obligation.

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS

The Imperial Rhode Island Red Farm, Irondequoit, N. Y., whose announcement appears in another column, have made several choice matings for the 1916 season, and are now booking orders for hatching eggs or day old chicks. They have a twenty acre farm devoted to their enterprise and take justifiable pride in the vigor and quality of their flock. In referring to their birds they say: "We have not got the best Reds in the World and our birds cannot all win first prizes at Madison Square Garden—but we have birds that are large, vigorous, even, dark and lustrous, and can hold their own in any competition, and fill the egg basket with

large brown eggs at all season of the year, especially when eggs are high and birds of other varieties loafing". In addition to eight exhibition matings, they have six other pens of surplus stock, each and every bird a good breeder. The birds in these pens will be used to fill orders for stock and those wishing eggs or chicks from these matings may obtain them at remarkably low prices. Baby chicks will be sold from all matings, the prices varying as to quality, some as low as 20 cents or \$18.00 per hundred. The mating list will give full particulars and will be sent upon application to all who mention A. P. W. when writing.

A FEW POINTS FOR AMATEUR OR EXPERT.

The above is the title of an interesting little booklet issued by the Mount Pleasant Farm, Mt. Pocono, Pa. For years this farm has been well known for its productions in S. C. White Leghorns—Leghorns not only noted for their vigor and vitality, but also for heavy egg production, in fact egg production has been one of the hobbies with the owners of this farm. The above mentioned booklet, aside from a few testimonials from customers, has little to say about Mr. Pleasant's productions, but is devoted to the care and management of chicks. The brooding problem is discussed and instructions for caring for and feeding chicks together with feeding formulas are given. It then goes on to give instructions for the care of the older birds and takes up each step right on through life until the breeding pen is again reached. It contains much valuable assist-

ance for the average poultryman and should be found valuable to all. A copy can be obtained upon request by mentioning this paper and addressing as above.

ENGER'S BARRED ROCKS

Geo. W. Enger, Proprietor of Enger's Barred Rock Farm, Bedford, Ohio, has issued a sixteen page mating list that should prove highly interesting to every breeder of Barred Rocks, present or prospective. That Mr. Enger is producing quality in Barred Rocks there can be no doubt. His show record makes this a concrete fact. Room is not available here to go into detail regarding his most excellent show record, but we cannot overlook his record at Cleveland, Ohio, where during the past four years he has won more first prizes than all competitors combined, and over six times as many first prizes as his nearest competitor. During these four years, Mr. Enger showed 72 birds of which 70 were placed under the ribbons. In addition to these regular prizes he carried off the principal specials. He has made ten matings for the season's egg trade, all of which are headed by prize winning males and also contain many females that have won high honors. That these pens are very evenly balanced is shown by the fact that there is no difference in the price of eggs, all pens being the same. The mating list fully describes all matings and gives their grand show record and will be sent free to readers mentioning A. P. W.

*** Tell us what you think of A. P. W. We appreciate goods words from our readers.

MOTTLED—JAVAS—BLACK

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

SETH W. MORTON

BOX 124,

ALBANY N. Y.

VICTORY AT CHICAGO

GENSCH'S WHITE ORPINGTONS

Win first pen the coveted prize of all the S. C. White Orpington class, also second and seventh cockerels, third cock, sixth hen, third and seventh pullets. In addition to this GREAT CHICAGO WIN my White Orpingtons have won during 1914-1915, 8 firsts, 3 seconds, 5 thirds and 2 fourths.

White Orpington buyers of breeding stock or hatching eggs. Write me today for reasonable prices. Remember QUALITY. Better than ever.

F. M. GENSCH, Box G, OMRO, WISC.



Wilburtha Poultry Farms say

We find Carbola superior in its use for painting, and, as a disinfectant it gives very satisfactory results. (Signed) Wm. H. Carr Manager



Poultrymen, take a tip from the experience of this great poultry farm. Winning poultrymen use the best disinfectant to safeguard their flocks. Their hen-houses, coops, pens, runs, roosts are made clean and sweet with Carbola, in solution—applied with brush or sprayer. Incubators, brooders, nests are kept sanitary with it. Their best hatches and comfortable, healthy baby chicks are obtained with the use of germ-killing

CARBOLA

Birds that will thrive and win for you should be protected also by this snow-white mineral paint combined with the most powerful germicide. It is 20 times stronger than carbolic—yet absolutely safe. Makes happy birds and healthier chicks by quickly destroying ice, mites and other parasites. Prevents introduction and spread of roup, cholera, glanders and other contagious diseases. Every poultryman should use Carbola. Once used, always used. At least give it a trial on one of your coops. Send at once for

Trial package—25c—paints and disinfects 300 sq. ft.
10 lbs. (10 gal.) for \$1.00 plus delivery charges
20 " (20 ") " 2.00 delivered
50 " (50 ") " 4.00

Carbola will paint health and sunshine into your whole plant. Easily applied. No chipping or flaking off, as with white-wash. Retains germicidal strength for months. Your dealer will supply you. If not writes us. Send for trial package anyway, today.

Carbola Chemical Co.

Dept.

7 E. 42nd St., New York City



LINE BREEDING BARRED ROCKS

By Editor of A. P. W.

(Continued from page 354)

under-barring. Shall be glad to send you some specimen feathers plucked from a number of my best birds."

Editor: "You feel that clean yellow legs, bright in color, also have a market value, do you not?"

Mr. Hawkins: "I do, certainly. The dark beak and dark legs are all against the utility or market demand for this breed. Dark color in legs and beak means a whitish skin in place of the rich yellow. The Boston market is particular on this point and pays a premium for bright rich yellow skin in plump market fowls. Why sacrifice this? To do so is a business mistake for Barred Rock breeders, while at the same time these rich yellow points, being plainly visible, add much to the attractiveness of the bird when seen in the yards, on exhibition or on a farm."

How He Practices the Double Mating System

Next we asked Mr. Hawkins to tell readers of the American Poultry World just how he practices the double-mating system in the breeding of standard Barred Rocks of exhibition quality. To this question Mr. Hawkins replied as follows:

"I mate the very best specimens together, either pullets or hens—it makes no difference. If pullets are early hatched and well matured there is no reason why they cannot produce chicks with as much vigor and as fine plumage as can be produced from older birds. Therefore, I use the most perfect specimens of any age to produce the best results.

"In mating to produce high-class exhibition cockerels I use my most perfect exhibition males and with them I mate females that were sired by the very best exhibition males of previous years. These females are free from all disqualification and are selected for their perfection of type and clean, narrow barring. As regards cockerel-mating, that tells it all in few words.

"In mating to produce high-class exhibition pullets I use the most perfect exhibition females without regard to age and with them I mate a male bird whose dam was of the very highest exhibition quality. This male bird should have correct type and clean, narrow barring in all sections, also good head points, with yellow beak and legs.

"I do not like to breed from pullets with much black in legs. Remember, however, that this is the 'ideal mating' we are talking about now—the best mating I am able to put together for the advancement of my strain. Naturally birds of this kind—of the quality here mentioned—are not numerous. They represent what we are all working for and there still is plenty of room for improvement. That is what makes the breeding of Barred Plymouth Rocks so fascinating."

Asked how closely he inbreeds, in maintaining and improving the Royal Blue strain, Mr. Hawkins said, at the same time pointing to a number of specimens in the two display pens:

"This season I shall mate that champion cock with the best of his own daughters and some of his sisters. This

will intensify the good qualities in the progeny. Inbreeding of this description is necessary sometimes if we are to make real progress and it does not seem to decrease their size or vigor, as nearly all my adult birds are above standard weight. To prevent any deterioration from line-breeding I take pains to select as breeders large, strong and vigorous specimens ONLY, regardless of any other values."

Asked for a brief statement of his views on single-mating, as applied to Barred Rocks, Mr. Hawkins replied:

"With the existing description of the Barred Rocks in our present Standard, I do not believe they will ever be produced from one mating, giving us birds of the same quality as the best now seen at leading exhibitions. This double-mating system, however, is not limited to Barred Rocks—not by any means. It has come to pass that in the case of about one-third of our popular varieties, double-mating is now being practiced. This cannot be prevented. Enterprising breeders will breed them in a way that will produce the winners. If we want to limit ourselves to what is called the single-mating system we shall have to make radical changes in standard descriptions, as applied to these different varieties."

Blood Lines Can be Relied on as Rule If Well Established

Editor:—"Have you found that you can rely on the blood lines you have established?"

SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Bred for fancy and utility, excellent winter layers and sure winners. Write for prices. Eggs for hatching. Stock for sale.

Edward J. Turner, Box E, Springvale, Maine.



Rowans Black Spanish

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

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

Try Black Spanish

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

R. A. ROWAN LOS ANGELES CALIF.

Mirimichi Quality

S. C. R. I. Reds, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Winners at New York, Boston, Brockton, Providence and Attleboro.

Cockerels, Pullets, Cocks and Hens that will win for you. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM

W. H. Saart, Mgr., Foxboro, Mass.

"SUPERIOR DARK BRAHMAS"

At America's Greatest Exhibition, Madison Square Garden, 1916

In a keen class in competition with some of America's best breeders they made a most sensational winning (on seven entries)

1st and 3rd Cockerel
1st and 2nd Pullet

4th and 5th Hen
2nd Pen

My first pullet being the sensation of the class. At the late Louisville and Dayton shows I won 8 firsts, 8 seconds, 14 minor ribbons, 7 specials including special for best display on one variety. If interested in this Grand Old Variety send for my 1916 Mating List.

W. H. BESUDEN, Box 13-R, Evanston Station, CINCINNATI, OHIO



Wendell's

Incubators

Metal inside and out, heavy case well padded and double walls, automatic as near as can be constructed. A cracken good one.

We have specialized on brooders for the past 15 years.

We make all sizes, all metal, hot water heat, Warm Flannel to Lay on Chick's Back. The best on the market. We have not raised our prices this year.

100 Egg	\$10.00
150 Egg	12.75
200 Egg	16.00

25 to 50 chick brooder for \$2.50—50 to 75, \$3.00—75 to 125, \$4.00. It will pay you to

Send Postal Today for free book

Wendell Incubator Company

Holly, Mich.

Mr. Hawkins:—"Yes, to a remarkable extent, yet now and then they fail us for some reason or other. Perhaps we get mixed in our records as a result of carelessness; again, perhaps, it is what they call reversion."

Continuing, Mr. Hawkins said:

"Let me give you an illustration or two. This cock bird that is to be published on the cover of the March A. P. W. was the first prize cockerel and champion male here at Boston a year ago this month. His sire was first cockerel and champion male at Chicago the



EXHIBITION COLORED BARRED ROCK COCKEREL FEATHERS

The beautiful feathers in the above group were taken from a Royal Blue Barred Rock exhibition cockerel owned and bred by A. C. Hawkins, Box 30, Lancaster, Mass. Attention is directed to the narrow barring and the regularity of the markings that extends from the tip through the web and undercolor to the base of each feather. This quality of barring does not "just happen". It is the result of careful study and systematic breeding methods, which in the case of Mr. Hawkins extends over a period of nearly a third of a century.—Wm. C. Denny.

year before. The sire of that Chicago bird was first prize cockerel and champion male at New York, 1911-1912 show. This New York winning male was awarded the A. P. A. silver medal for best cockerel in the entire show.

"And so this line goes back for years. The cockerel-breeding pullets mated each generation with these numerous prize-winning sires were related right back to the beginning. As stated, this form of line-breeding or inbreeding is relied on to intensify the good qualities. There is no other way to do it. All other livestock breeders have practiced it—and with success. It can be made to produce larger beef cattle, greater quantities of milk and butter, larger, more powerful horses, fast trotters, etc."

Editor:—"In practicing line-breeding, do you sometimes mate brothers and sisters?"

Mr. Hawkins:—"For years I have not hesitated to mate brothers and sisters if I believed it would intensify and help establish the good points desired, and my records show that birds bred in this manner, if given ample range and well cared for, lay just as well as they ever did. Moreover, I believe that our present exhibition type is the true egg type and that birds of exhibition color are as good for egg production as those of the so-called utility type and color, whatever they are."

Editor: "As a matter of fact, have you found your exhibition quality Barred Rocks to be good layers?"

Mr. Hawkins: "The idea that an exhibition hen cannot be a prolific egg producer is one of the most foolish and unreasonable things now and then met with in the poultry press. I proved this to be the case years ago and it has been proved hundreds of times, not only by my own records, but by my customers. Leave it to us, New Englanders! I sell eggs for hatching and we have to depend on them for reproduction. Few eggs per hen or flock would mean reduced revenues and fewer offspring. For any one to imagine that during the last third of a century we have consented to such a foolish proceeding, is really nonsensical."

Be Sure to Give Growing Chicks Plenty of Yard Room or Range

Continuing, Mr. Hawkins said:

"Please put it in your paper that I am particularly 'strong' for standard weights, good size and great vigor. These highly important characteristics of the Plymouth Rocks cannot be secured, according to my long experience and close observation without ample range, especially for the chicks. During the breeding season you can confine the breeders within reasonable limits, but don't try it with the chicks, not if you want permanent success.

"First to last, find a way to give the chicks practically free range. This doesn't mean acres and acres or anything like that, but it does mean fresh ground and green grass under their feet and enough room so that they will not even suspect that they are confined. To confine growing chicks closely or to imprison them with wooden walls, cuts down their activity, takes the heart out of them, softens their muscles, limits their size and exposes them to ailments and disease. Tell your readers for me that it isn't line-breeding as a rule that hurts, but limited quarters, lack of exercise, improper food and too much of it, etc.

"Let us pay careful attention to the natural requirements of our fowls, both


Ondawa Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win prizes and Lay eggs. Eggs and Chicks from high class pedigree birds bred from trapped hens at reasonable prices. Choice stock always for sale.

L. T. McLEAN. Ondawa Farm, Box 60, SHUSHAN, N.Y.

PIGEONS PAY

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



FREE BOOK

REMOVE THE DRONES

Increase your profits by using the

Sigler Automatic Trap-Nest

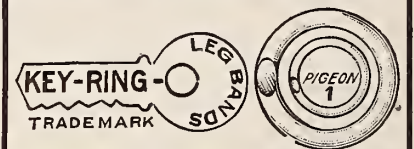
all-metal, reliable, fully guaranteed. Lasts for ever. Printed matter and description on request.

SIGLER AUTOMATIC TRAP-NEST
North Lansing, N. Y.



Now is the time to mark your chicks—then you can easily recognize them when they become larger.

Make identification easy, quick and certain by using



Key-Ring-O Leg Bands are used by some of the biggest and best informed poultry raisers in the country. Dr. N. W. Sanborn of Holden, Mass., one of the most eminent men in the poultry world, writes as follows:

"Last summer I had some chicks hatch out of eggs laid by my 246-eggs record hen, and failed to toe-mark them, so I slipped on the shank a green Key-Ring-O Leg Band. As I have found pullets this winter with the toe-mark of the hen's chicks, I have put on the green band. So I can quickly make up a breeding pen when the season opens."

SHIPPED POSTAGE FREE

Key-Ring-O's are put on like a key ring—but easier; light as a feather; last a lifetime; made in ten colors; will not fade. And what's more, they stay on when put on.

No. 1, Pigeon, and No. 3, Baby Chick—12 at 10¢; 25 at 20¢; 50 at 35¢; 100 at 50¢.
 No. 2, Mediterranean; No. 4, American; No. 5, Bantam; No. 6, Asiatic—12 at 15¢; 25 at 30¢; 50 at 50¢; 100 at 75¢.

Made in Black, White, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Red, Green, Yellow, Purple, and Garnet.

State Colors and Sizes Wanted.

NEWELL & GORDINIER

Manufacturers

Dept. 16,

TROY, N. Y.

the old birds and the chicks, but especially the chicks. The old birds, if well raised, have a reserve of vigor and strength. They can stand a good deal, but this isn't true of the chicks and the smaller they are the less abuse they can stand.

"Raising the chicks RIGHT is half the battle, as regards the quality they are to show and the blue ribbons to be won. Some philosopher wrote that the most rare 'sense' among people is common-sense. That applies particularly in the poultry business, as I have noted many times. A majority of poultrymen, especially beginners, try too hard! Let them give Mother Nature and the fowls—also the chicks—a fair chance. Give them plenty of range, enough green food, simple foods, fresh water and then let them alone—largely so. Shade is needed in the hot weather, and soft ground for the fowls and the chicks to wallow in is 'heaven' for them and a good enough lice preventive."

Average of 207 Eggs per Hen for the Flock

In referring to the egg-producing ability of the Royal Blue strain Barred Rocks, Mr. Hawkins showed us the following testimonial, as same is published on page 6 of his 1914-1915 mating list:

"Wakefield, Mass., January 19, 1911.
 "Mr. A. C. Hawkins,
 "Dear Sir:—
 "I wintered twenty-one of your Royal Blue Barred Rock pullets and kept an accurate account for one year, from November 10, 1909, to November 10, 1910, and they laid 4,362 eggs, an average of over 207 eggs each for the entire flock. This is surely a great record for your strain.
 "BYRON H. BROWN."

Referring again to the important subject of egg production, Mr. Hawkins said:

"We must line-breed for eggs as well as for color. We can get both in the one strain. I know this to be true. The report of Mr. Brown was unsolicited. I did not know that he had any thought of 'keeping tab' on the Royal Blue pullets I sold him."

In conclusion, Mr. Hawkins said:
 "There seems to be a popular idea that only scrubs, called utility stock quite often, are fit to eat and lay eggs. There is nothing to it and the public that wants the truth should be told this fact. Moreover, our leading breeders need to demonstrate from time to time, by the use of trap-nests and pen records, that well-bred, vigorous, high-class exhibition specimens, which conform closely to Standard requirements in all the popular breeds, especially the Mediterranean and American breeds, 'can lay their heads off' and will do it if they are housed right, fed right and given a fair show."

BOTTLED DOLLARS

The above is the way the H. I. Co., Salem, Va., refer to "Oculum", the celebrated new discovery that is said to quickly cure roup, colds, cholera, etc., and also to put new stimulus in the laying flock when a drop a day per hen is used in the feed. It is also claimed that chicks never have white diarrhoea if they are raised the Oculum way. Of course these are strong claims, but they have plenty of testimonials from users that verify every statement. One thing certain and that is it does not cost much to give it a trial, a 10 cent bottle containing 240 doses will prove its own case to your satisfaction. Just send a dime to the H. I. Co., Box Q, Salem, Va., and say send me a trial size bottle and it will go forward by return mail.



He crows because he stood at the head of a quality class, in the Quality Show of America, in competition with the best in the land.
 First prize Buff Wyandotte cock at Madison Square, N. Y., Feb. 1915. Bred, owned and shown by T. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y.

BUXTON'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS.

G. S. Buxton, Bellows Falls, Vermont, whose show record proves that he is producing quality in Partridge Rocks, is now sending his mating to all interested in this variety upon request. Mr. Buxton has won 1st prize on hen two years in succession at the New York State Fair and has many other high honors at other prominent shows including Boston to his credit. For the coming season he has mated four pens, and has made his prices \$2 and \$3 per 15 eggs. Eighty per cent fertility is guaranteed. He will be pleased to hear from all interested in this sterling variety and feels sure that he can give as good value as any breeder in the country.

SANBORN'S PEDIGREE REDS

H. W. Sanborn, Prop. Sanborn's Poultry Farm, Attleboro, Mass., has made a specialty of heavy laying Rhode Island Reds and has succeeded in producing a hen with a trapnest record of 309 eggs in three hundred sixty-five days. He has now arrived at a point where he has decided to offer to the public some of his heavy laying stock and is offering a limited number of males from record hens. To obtain a better idea of what he has accomplished we suggest that you send today for his free list of over 400 trapnest records and prices of stock and eggs.

BOTTLED DOLLARS

"OCULUM", the celebrated NEW DISCOVERY, which has stood a United States Government test at Washington, D. C., is making the poultry business a veritable "GOLD MINE."

D. B. McNeil, Cunningham, W. Va., increased his eggs from 20 to 300 a day in 3 weeks by using "OCULUM"—SOME EGGS
 F. B. Hood, Somerset Mass., raised a 11lb. R. I. Red cockerel with "OCULUM"—SOME MEAT!
 A drop a day IN THE FEED—That's all.

H. S. Wetzler, Mgr. Successful Poultry Journal, Chicago, took 32 chicks—on half he USED "OCULUM" and raised all on the other half he DID NOT use "OCULUM" and lost 14 out of the 16 with WHITE Diarrhea—SOME REMEDY.

Sample 10c (240 doses) Booklet FREE.

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

25 Times World's Champion

Jim Rohan Pres.

"Tycoon" Cup, Won by the Belle City

"In 25 World's Greatest Matches Belle City Won With Perfect Hatches"

SEND for my new big free book, "Hatching Facts," today. The whole wonderful story told by the winners themselves. Book gives all facts—proofs—particulars—shows 100 actual photographs of prize-winning hatches—gives full description and great, big illustrations of incubator and brooder in actual colors, tells you why World's Champion is—
 "An outfit made for hatching that there's no such thing as matching."
 402,000 in use—the kind used by the U. S. Government and leading Agricultural Colleges—the kind that won the Gold Lined Silver "Tycoon" Cup—the kind that will win big success and cash profits for you.

Belle City Incubators and Brooders

"Add a money-making charm to the poorly paying farm"
 My book, "Hatching Facts," shows money-making opportunities for every man, woman, boy or girl. With it comes my low price—same as last year—freight prepaid—my 1-2-3-months' home test—my ten-year personal money-back guaranty—my

\$1300.00 GOLD OFFERS

Conditions so easy anyone may receive biggest pay
 Biggest Chance Anyone Ever Had to Make Extra Money with a Hatching Outfit
 Learn how I paid one Belle City user \$156.25, another \$50.00, two others each \$45.00 and many others from \$33.00 down. Learn how thousands have made big hatches and cash profits with my 25 Times World's Champion Belle City Incubator—how my World Famous Belle City Brooder saves the chicks and raises the highest percentage—how you can make the most money out of poultry this year whether you go into it on a large or a small scale. Write to me today. Address Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box M117 Racine, Wis.

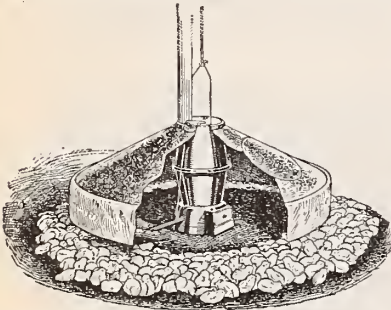
My Great Book on Chicken Raising—Get It

Get My 1-, 2-, 3-Months' Home Test Offer Freight Prepaid

"Simply beats the dickens how it hatches out the chickens"

COAL BURNING COLONY BROODER

On page 355 will be found an article entitled "First Care of Chicks". It consists of letters from various successful breeders telling of their methods of feeding and caring for their chicks for the first ten days or two weeks. A majority are emphatic in their endorsement of the coal burning colony brooder stove as the best and most successful method of brooding chicks.



The above illustration will give a good idea of the operation of this style of brooder which successfully broods from 200 to 1200 chicks of the same age at one time. A brooder of this type can be purchased for \$15 and when the cost is compared with some of the older styles of brooders, the capacity of which is limited to from 50 to 75 chicks, the advantage of the stove at once becomes apparent. There are several of these stoves now on the market. The one illustrated above is manufactured by the Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio, who will be pleased to send description and price list on request.

A VERY INTERESTING BOOK

"The Story of the Mankato" is an interesting history of the development during the past twenty-five years of the well known Mankato Incubator. This book is not the usual "dry-reading" catalog, but it is a real human interest story, developing humorous as well as serious situations with fascinating frequency. It was written by F. H. Miller, president of the Mankato Incubator Company, who started making incubators in a woodshed twenty-five years ago. This story clearly illustrates what determination and honesty of purpose can do.

The incubators Miller has been building for years have given universal satisfaction to thousands of users and have made a host of friends wherever used. The policy of this Company is not to build their incubators "as cheap" but rather "as good" as possible. In the Mankato machines only the highest quality of materials are used, regardless of cost. The Mankato people set their machines on a very close margin; they can well afford to, as they manufacture them on a large scale. Their ever-increasing business has forced them to enlarge their factory, so that they now have a capacity of turning out a hundred thousand machines a year. Nevertheless they have been obliged to run their big factory day and night during their busiest season in order to keep pace with the demand for Mankato Incubators.

This certainly speaks well for their machines and their liberal "square deal" policy.

This year they offer a greatly improved type of incubator that should appeal to every progressive poultry raiser. Detailed information and that interesting book, "The Story of the Mankato," may be obtained by simply sending a postal with your name on it, to Mankato Incubator Company, Box W, Mankato, Minn.

EGG AND CHICK BOXES

The proper box for shipping eggs for hatching and day old chicks saves much annoyance to both shipper and customer. The proper box carries its contents in good condition protecting them from heat or cold and the bangs and knocks received at the hands of express employees. Supt Wright of the Tywacana Farm, Box 60, Farmingdale, N. Y., tried several makes of boxes but still he did not secure the results desired. So he set about it to make one after his own idea. He had heard that oft repeated phrase that "necessity is the mother of invention" and was satisfied that necessity demanded that he develop a shipping box that would prove satisfactory under the most adverse conditions. The result of his labors was the "Wright Box" and it was immediately

recognized as embodying the correct principles. This resulted in such a demand that it was decided to place it on the market. It is now manufactured in large numbers and it costs no more than other boxes. If you desire to hear more about it just write to Tywacana Farms, Box 60, Farmingdale, L. I., and ask for free literature.

SHEFFIELD FARMS CATALOGUE

The 1916 catalogue of the Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, like its predecessors, is a work of art and is in keeping with the high quality of the Sheffield Farms Partridge Wyandottes. The book is enclosed in a beautiful cover of two colors bearing a photo of "Mrs. Dooley" one of the greatest Partridge Wyandotte hens ever produced and one that has never been defeated. The book is profusely illustrated throughout and many photo reproductions of prize winners at leading shows are in evidence. There is also a liberal number of views of the plant that are not only interesting but also show what ideal conditions prevail at this modern and up to date poultry establishment. The text matter is interesting and carefully written and explains why the Partridge Wyandottes are bred exclusively. A review of the contents shows that the premier strain of Partridge Wyandottes are not only ideal exhibition fowl, but that they also fill the bill as producers of eggs and table poultry. Readers of A. P. W. should write for a copy and learn more of the good qualities of this breed that are paying big profits to their owners.

A FINE CATALOGUE

A card addressed to the Prairie State Incubator Co., 202 Main St., Homer City, will bring by return mail their beautiful catalogue for 1916. This book contains information that will be of value to every poultry raiser,

large or small. The several chapters on the various phases of poultry raising will prove helpful to all and no doubt will be the means of starting many on the right road with their 1916 poultry raising operations. The Prairie State Incubator is one of the oldest on the market, and enjoys the reputation for performance, that is, constantly making new friends year after year. It is one of the old stand-bys that it is not necessary to change its construction each year for the sake of taking points. The Prairie State relies on hatching ability and this supplies all the talking points necessary to convince one of its value as a worthy successor to the mother hen. Just drop a card today addressing as above and a copy of the catalogue will go forward by return mail.

BUCKEYES

A bird that appears to be rapidly forging to the front is the Buckeye, originated several years ago in Ohio. They soon attracted the attention of an army of enterprising fanciers and gained admission to the Standard at an early date. The Buckeye is a standard bred, resembling no other standard variety while they are claimed to possess the good qualities of several. That is they make excellent show birds, mature quickly, making early broilers and choice table fowl, combined with which is the ability to lay eggs in profitable numbers. Among those who have been most successful with this breed is Elton C. Mahon, Norwood, Tenn., who by his wonderful record at prominent shows, including the Panama-Pacific and Chicago Coliseum, has demonstrated the superiority of his productions. Mr. Mahon we understand will have a limited number of eggs for sale so it behooves those desiring to obtain a start with this promising and popular fowl to order early. For prices and full particulars address as above and mention A. P. W.

RAWNSLEY-SHEILDS POULTRY FARM

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

DEPT. 6, STATION B, COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

600-YEARLING PULLETS, COCKERELS-600

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

ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON,

Box W.

MORTON, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

with low well spread tails, four high class exhibition matings. Winners at Chicago, and other mid west shows. We also breed R. I. Reds both combs, with that dark rich red color. Some are deeper in color of neck than other sections. Eight high class matings. None better anywhere. Our White Rocks have been line bred for 15 years and have proved their quality by their wonderful wins for the past ten years.

They are exceptional in back, tail and breast shape, four star matings. Send for free circular and description of matings.

KEYSTONE POULTRY FARM, Guy E. Schreff, Mgr..

LINCOLN, NEBR



CLOSE-TO-NATURE OPEN AIR HOVER

The Longest Portable Hover Now Advertised
Five Feet Long, Warmed Evenly By Heater on Inductive Principle

Applies the three Close-To-Nature principles—Contact Warmth like hen; Open Air Ventilation, not hot air; Non-Piling or Overcrowding.

Combines the Fireless with the Lamp, use the lamp for very young chicks and discard it as they grow older; or use the lamp during the daytime but extinguish it at night when they cluster for the night.

Hinged for easy cleaning and airing. Roosting bed of earth or litter. Perfectly sanitary, brooders on the same principles. Nothing like these brooders and hovers now on the market. Don't buy till you have read the Close-To-Nature circular. It is free. Very low prices this season.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO.,

48 Front St.,

COLFAX, IOWA



WINNER IN NEW YORK of
Best in American Class

Above bird, "Golden Prince" wins wherever shown. He won the Grand Prize Medal with 22 varieties and breeds and 177 cockerels competing. He was bred, owned and shown by T. S. Hewk, Middletown, N. Y.

RED FEATHER MATING LIST

F. W. C. Almy, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I., owner and proprietor of Red Feather Farm, is now sending out a most interesting 20 page mating list. As most A. P. W. readers are aware Red Feather Farm is the home of the "Great Sensation" and Red Prince strains of R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. At the recent Madison Square Garden Show, Mr. Almy won more firsts than any other exhibitor including all firsts on females, an achievement never before accomplished by one exhibitor of Reds in the history of the Garden. At Boston, a few weeks later he won three times as many firsts as any other exhibitor, in other words he won as many firsts as any three of his competitors. In fact, he has made a most wonderful record—a record that includes Madison Square Garden, Boston and Providence and gives Mr. Almy at these three shows more firsts than any four competitors and within two of as many firsts as all of his competitors combined. His first S. C. hen at Madison Square Garden was pronounced by Judge Tracy and many visiting fanciers and exhibitors as the best S. C. Red hen ever exhibited. All of the above winners and many others are in his pens for 1916, which are fully described in the above mentioned mating list, which will be sent free to all who make application and mention A. P. W.

FAIRMOUNT FARMS

Harrison C. Dawes, Proprietor of Fairmount Farm, breeder of White Wyandottes, exclusively has been engaged in poultry raising ever since he was a small boy. At different times he has bred Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. In 1909, he took up White Wyandottes and as they met his ideal as an all around fowl he has bred them exclusively ever since. While studying standard requirements closely and breeding systematically to improve the quality of his favorites he has not lost sight of utility values and by careful selection has succeeded in combining standard qualities with egg production and early maturity a very desirable combination and one which all breeders should strive for. He has succeeded in capturing his share of the prizes. He now feels that he has reached a point where he can share the fruits of his labors with the public and solicits the patronage of those desiring to obtain White Wyandottes of the better sort. He will have eight pens mated for the coming season and has priced eggs from \$1.50 to \$5 per 15, depending upon the pen selected. Inquiries are welcomed and will receive his prompt and personal attention.

RANCOCAS BABY CHICKS

Attention is directed to the announcement of Rancocas Poultry Farms on page 378. This Farm makes a specialty of hatching eggs and day chicks from their White Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns, and every egg shipped and every day old chick sent out is hatched

from eggs produced on this farm. This gives the assurance of first class stock as the Rancocas birds are noted for their health, vigor and vitality. This farm is known as the medium eggs farm and the name is no misnomer as considerably more than one million eggs are produced yearly. They issue some very interesting literature that should be read by every lover of White Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns. They furnish stock or either exhibition or utility quality and will give prompt attention to all inquiries for stock, eggs or chicks. All orders no matter how large or small will receive prompt attention and all shipments will be made when promised. Readers not familiar with this great institution should lose no time in getting acquainted. Just drop them a line today and say you saw their announcement in A. P. W. and it will bring you full particulars by return mail.

BUENA VISTA FARM

The Buena Vista Farm, Northboro, Mass., breeders of Rhode Island Reds and Light

Brahmas invite all A. P. W. readers to send for their circulars describing their birds and matings. They breed for Standard and Utility qualities combined and claim to have developed a strain of excellent winter layers. They make a specialty of eggs for hatching and are now booking orders for future delivery.

HILL HATCHERY

Attention is directed to the advertising of the Hill Hatchery 296 No. 7th St., Newark, N. J. This concern makes a specialty of day old chicks of the following varieties: White Leghorns, Minorcas, Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. The prices range from 12½ cents each to 20 cents each, depending upon variety. Mr. Hill is not a stranger to these columns having been a regular patron during the baby chick season for several years. To save time readers can order direct from his advertising.

Hibbard's White Wyandottes



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

Considering that I competed against many of the best breeders in the United States and winning four ribbons on an exhibit of only four birds is evidence that my birds are of the right type.

My breeding pen included the above winners which have produced a fine lot of early hatched Cockerels and Pullets which I am offering for sale at reasonable prices.

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

M. H. HIBBARD, RIDGEWAY, ONT.

Guaranteed to Raise Every Livable Chick

Thousands of poultrymen are now raising every strong chick. That is the wonderful result of feeding their baby chicks—

Pratt's Baby Chick Food

Costs Only a Cent a Chick for Three Weeks

A real baby food for baby chicks—75 per cent predigested. It carries the newly hatched brood safely through the critical three weeks period, when losses usually occur. Prevents white diarrhoea, intestinal trouble, and leg weakness. Makes bold, muscle and rapid, healthy growth.

It Makes Chicks Live

Mr. Lester Tompkins, known throughout the poultry world as a most successful breeder says, "You can certainly quote me as recommending it for baby chicks."

25 lb. bag \$1.50, 14 lbs. \$1.00. Packages at 50c and 25c.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator insures early maturity. Costs only a cent a fowl per month. 25 lb. pail, \$2.50. Packages at \$1.00, 50c and 25c.

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy positively prevents and corrects this common and usually fatal disease. 50c and 25c.

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant kills lice, mites and all vermin. One gallon can \$1.00, quart size 35c.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer is certain death to lice. 50c and 25c, in sifter top cans.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Philadelphia
Chicago Toronto
423

SELECTING SPECIMENS FOR THE BREEDING PEN

Points That Should be Given First Consideration in
Selecting the Birds Intended for Breeders

IN the February issue appeared an article under the above title, in which several breeders answered the following question: "What do you consider the three most important characteristics in both male and female that are to be used for breeding purposes? Why?"

Many valuable points were brought out that should prove of great assistance to the beginner and less experienced breeders in preparing their matings for the coming season. It must be borne in mind, however, that each reply while

February. It brings out some points not touched upon in the previous replies. Says Mr. Chapman:

"As a general rule the three most important characteristics in mating both male and females are, first—shape; second—color; third—size, and their relative importance is in the order named.

"In actual breeding and judging this will not always work out this way, although according to the American Standard of Perfection it should.

"I think in all breeds shape is given more points of value in the total score than is the color marking. As a matter of fact, however, in some of the parti-colored birds where the markings are specially difficult to attain you will find the breeders and judges actually give more value and importance to color than to shape.

"I assume from your letter that you probably want my opinion to be confined more particularly to the White Leghorns and White Rocks, which are the two breeds we raise here at Rancocas.

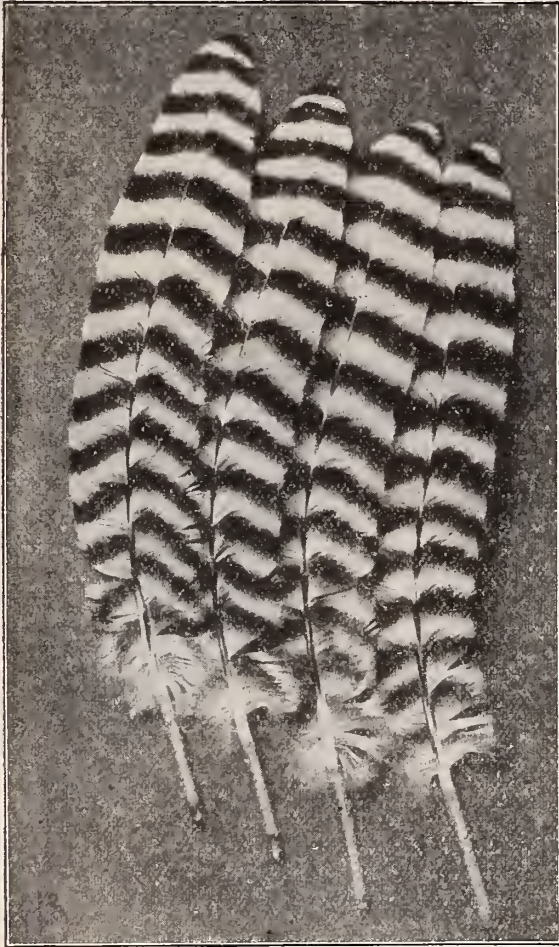
"In both these breeds shape is of the greatest importance, and when I say shape, I include comb, head, smoothness of face, legs and station.

"I will not waste any time on what the comb should be, back shape, or angle of the tail, because these are the first things that a breeder of poultry becomes familiar with. The section of the body more generally ignored or not fully understood is the breast and the entire bottom line, also the way the bird stands on his legs and the way the legs are put on.

"Very few birds are perfect in breast shape, and this is an essential point, both as to the beauty of the bird and as an indication of strength, vitality, and desirability from the market standpoint. The majority of people will carefully count the points on the comb, note the sweep of the back, carriage of tail, and all the things on the top of the

birds, but one of his legs may be a little turned, either to the right or to the left, or both of them may be set too far back or too far forward under the bird to produce a well-balanced specimen and they will never notice the difference.

"The bird that is knock-kneed or badly balanced on the legs will not breed well and it is a defect that is unsightly to the eye after it is once understood.



The wonder of perfectly barred wings has always been among the chief objects coveted for beauty of Barred Plymouth Rocks. There is little more to be said when such regularity of barring is produced as is shown in the above photograph of the wing flight feathers plucked from one of the Ringlet Barred Rocks at the yards of E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. Turn the page and look across the bars. Note that the light and dark bars are just about equally divided. Compare them with the best shown this winter. When you find better, the Barred Plymouth fanciers will be interested to see them illustrated.—F. L. S.

based upon the breeders experience with the breed to which he has been devoting years of attention will apply in a general way to all varieties.

The following reply from M. L. Chapman, Manager of breeding and exhibition department Rancocas Farms, Browns, Mills, N. J., breeder of White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks arrived too late for publication in Feb-

ROSE COMB REDS

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

C. E. RILEY, 747 Fillmore Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR BARGAINS IN REDS

Stock or Eggs Either Comb, write
ROCK CREEK FARM, Route 2, GENESEO, N. Y.

Golden Rule Barred Rock Yards

Some choice cockerels at fair prices.

Eggs Both Matings \$3.00 per 15.

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

\$2000 YEARLY FROM POULTRY

Many make more using our copyrighted Twentieth Century methods. Why not you! Profusely illustrated textbook only 10 cents, if you mention this paper. Circular free.

NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE, TOPEKA, KAN.

Bennett's Andalusians and S. C. Reds

At the New York State Fair on 2 entries won 3rd old and 4th young pen Blue Andalusians. Some choice birds for sale also 40 S. C. Red Hens at a bargain. Leon A. Bennett, Euclid, N. Y.

OYSTER SHELL

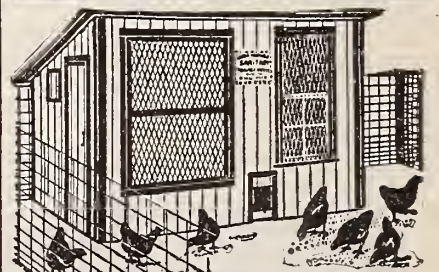
100 lbs. 50 cents, 500 lbs. or over 40 cents hundred. These shells are baked, ground and screened. Special prices in car lots, Samples on request.

United Sales Company, Norfolk, Va.
PRODUCE BLDG.



UNIVERSAL HEAT-CHECK
Agency 109, Buffalo, N. Y.

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



A \$36 House, Painted 2 Coats

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

Get the world's best poultry equipment at the lowest prices. Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the

chicken business. Send 4c in stamps for large 100-page Poultry Equipment Book.

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



The color requirements on the breeds that we handle are not especially difficult. In speaking of color I include the color of eye, plumage, ear lobes, legs, etc. Correct color of eye is very essential, and in all white breeds requires a bay eye.

"The penalty designed by the Standard for an off-color eye is from 1/2 to 1 1/2 points, but as a matter of fact it might as well be 25 points, because I have not seen a bird with a poor eye win a prize



It is an achievement to produce one wing of beautiful plumage; both wings should be the same; they should match on the perfect show specimens. In above photo is shown one secondary from each wing of a well harred pullet bred by Mr. E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. When laid together, bar to bar they are seen to match with beautiful regularity of effect. It is this uniformity that has made the Imperial Ringlet Barred Rocks Famous the world over. I have met his patrons from many parts of the world and they all place the highest value on his strain.—F. L. S.

at any important show in the last ten years, no matter how good the bird may be otherwise.

"If you have a bird that will score 96 points, but is off color in eye, any 90 point bird with a good eye will beat him in the show room. This ought not to be so, but is one of the customs that has grown up nevertheless, and as such has to be reckoned with. There is a tradition in the poultry world that a prominent Barred Rock breeder once won first Barred Rock hen at Madison Square Garden with a bird that had a green eye. This happened before my time and I cannot vouch for the truth of it. All I know

is that the same breeder does not bring any birds with off-colored eyes to the Garden these days. If he did he could not win with them.

"After shape and color, comes size, and this is also important. It is a little more difficult to produce a bird that is an all-round good one, and at the same time a little above average in size. This is the kind of bird that everybody wants, and if you have it, you can always get a good price for it, and also it will generally win.

"Sometimes I think size, is given more preference in the show room than is really just. Still, size is an indication of vigor and especially in male birds; I like to have it. I don't think this is quite so essential in the females, because the fact is that many of the best layers are only medium in size, and I find as a rule that the sons of such hens are fully up to normal.

"In breeding fancy poultry we should not lose sight of the heavy laying and market qualities, consequently to discriminate too severely on these medium sized females would injure the egg producing qualities of the breed.—M. L. Chapman.

PINE CREST WHITE ORPINGTONS

White Orpingtons that are heavy layers with a show room record are the kind that the Pine Crest Farm, Royal Oak, Mich., are breeding, and they are desirous of telling A. P. W. readers more about them and have a beautiful catalogue that will be sent free upon request. Hatching eggs and baby chicks at reasonable prices are specialties and great stress is laid on the health and vigor of these

Michigan bred birds. A request mentioning A. P. W. will bring the catalogue by return mail.

FERNBROOK WHITE WYANDOTTES

The way Fernbrook Farm, White Wyandottes have been capturing the prizes during the past few seasons would lead one to think that they had the winning habit, which according to Arthur C. Bouck, the manager, is the whole truth, as he says they are bred that way, so cannot help it. Be this as it may, they surely have made a grand record and from what we can learn of their matings for the coming season they are going to produce still more of this blue ribbon quality. The best part of it is that there is nothing reserved and Fernbrook Farm's customers will stand the same chance of producing the season's sensation as they do at the farm. There are ten superb matings and they are fully described in a free 16 page mating list that will be sent to those addressing Fernbrook Farm, Menands Rd., Albany, N. Y. and mentioning A. P. W.

SQUAB BOOK FREE
 Make money breeding PR squabs. 1916 demand highest ever. Squab book free, telling money-making experiences. How to sell by parcel post, \$6 to \$8 doz. Start small, grow big. Many women customers. Write today. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 611 HOWARD ST., MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASSACHUSETTS.**

200 EGG HATCHER COSTS ONLY \$3
 No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. No lamps, no expense, no costly mistakes. Over 750,000 in use. Thousands of testimonials. Agents wanted. Free Catalog with 1916 Million-Mark Introductory Offer. **NATURAL HEN INC. CO., Sta. H, Dept. 29 Los Angeles, Cal.**

COLORED LEG BANDS
 Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green. 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-\$100; 250-\$2.25.
 Box 344 Third St. **CHAS. L. STILES COLUMBUS, OHIO**

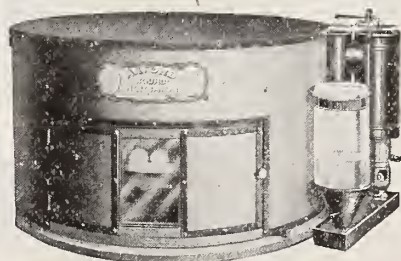
RED-SUSSEX-LIGHT

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Buffalo and Hagerstown. At Pittsburgh, 1915, ten firsts, three seconds and special for best display of Sussex. The demand for Sussex will be enormous. If you wish to be sure of getting your stock or eggs when you want them, order now. Mating list on request.

HOUSTON & HOFIUS

So. Charlestown, Ohio

WE CHALLENGE
SEE THAT XX?
 6th YEAR POINTS THE WAY START RIGHT YOU ENDRIGHT
 any person in the world to hatch one egg the Magic Egg Tester registers unhatchable before incubation. 2d. We challenge anyone to produce evidence of one 200 egg layer that was not hatched from an egg rated good by the Magic Egg Tester. It is a sure loss to take a chance on weak eggs. Unimpeachable testimonials. You save and make money when the Magic Egg Tester picks out the eggs for hatching. Don't use weak eggs. It kills the profits, and nearly kills you. This device also helps to regulate moisture. Price \$2.00 and no expense to use. One year's trial given. Money back if not satisfied. Orders filled by Insured Parcel Post. Sold by Poultry Supply dealers throughout the country, or by the **Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. K, Buffalo, N. Y., also Bridgeburg, Canada**



2 in one \$13.90 Incubator and Brooder
 an imitation Spanish leather. Round, no cold corners. Will not warp or crack open. Write for catalogue.
AXFORD INCUBATOR CO., 735 E. 45th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Axford Round Incubator

For forty years the Axford has stood the test and has a reputation second to none in artificial incubation. It is the original sand tray incubator now that supplies proper moisture to eggs while under incubation.

It has the most wonderful, simple and safe lamp ever attached to an incubator. Oil supply always in sight. You need never put out light to refill the lamp.

Every machine is perfect and will do all we claim for them. They are sanitary, light and easily cleaned. Will last a lifetime with good care. They are neatly upholstered with cold corners. Will not warp or crack open.

GROVE HILL WIN FIRST COCK AT BOSTON

Due to an oversight in our report of the Boston Show in the February issue, Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., were not credited with their complete winnings in the Barred Plymouth Rock classes. In addition to three places on cockerels, two places on pullets and four places on pens they won first cock, shape special and champion male on their wonderful male "Ivanhoe" pronounced by leading Barred Rock authorities as one of the greatest Barred Rock males ever produced. This is indeed an honor and we are pleased to make the correction and advise A. P. W. readers of the oversight. The Grove Hill Poultry Yards have for years been recognized as leaders in the production of Barred Rocks and their achievement at the Boston Show is a fitting climax to the years of careful and systematic breeding.

THE AXFORD INCUBATOR

Among the incubators that have stood the test of time and are still doing creditable work is the Axford—the original round incubator—one of the oldest machines on the market. It was way back in the seventies that this machine began its public performance and many diplomas and medals were won by its hatching ability. During all the years since this machine has maintained its good reputation and its "hat is still in the ring" so far as hatching performance is concerned. The Axford has many distinctive features that are impossible to duplicate on account of its construction. The Axford is round, therefore cold corners are eliminated. It is upholstered on the outside with an imitation Spanish leather, making it absolutely air tight, thus preventing any air leakage and making it comparatively easy to control an even temperature, one of the important essentials of a good hatch. There are many more points to recommend this good old hatcher and they may be found in the free literature that will be sent to every reader of A. P. W. who will address the Axford Incubator Co., 735 E. 45th St., Chicago, Ill. One feature we did not mention is the very low price—yes very low considering the quality and reliability of this machine.

SLADE'S BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Elsewhere in this issue H. W. Slade, Newark, N. Y., is offering some rare bargains in Buff Orpingtons. This is one of the opportunities that seldom come at this season of the year and each and every reader of A. P. W. interested in this variety should investigate the offer. In addition to the March special sale of stock he is also offering grand values in hatching eggs from five carefully selected matings. As Mr. Slade's stock contains some of the best blood lines in America, there is no room to question the quality of his offerings. His birds are all grown on free range, and chicks are all hatched and brooded. Mr. Slade is a firm believer in nature and prefers the natural methods even though his output is curtailed by so doing. His theory is that it is better to raise a few good birds than to sacrifice health and vigor in trying to raise large numbers. He will be pleased to hear from all interested in his variety and extends an invitation to all to visit his farm and learn just how close to nature he keeps in raising his Buffs.

HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM

We have just received an attractive mating list from the above farm, Theo. Poole, proprietor, Dewitt, N. Y. This farm makes a specialty of White Plymouth Rocks, bred both for standard excellence and utility values. This farm is located in the famous alfalfa section of Onondaga County, N. Y., and consists of twenty acres, all of which are devoted to the production of White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Poole has mated six pens for the 1916 season, these pens are headed mostly by winners and eggs are very reasonable prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per 15. Each and every setting, no matter from what pen selected, carries a guarantee of 75 to 80

per cent fertility. Hiawatha White Rocks are range grown and are noted for their vigor and vitality and A. P. W. readers desiring new blood or those desiring to make a start in White Rocks will not make a mistake in selecting this strain. When asking for a copy of mating list it will be appreciated by Mr. Poole if you will mention A. P. W.

RAT CONVICTED OF CRIME

The United States Government has convicted the rat of the following crimes.

He attacks and kills young children and even bites the hands and faces of grown people while they sleep; he spreads and carries fleas and vermin of the worst form; he causes a property loss of at least \$100,000,000 per year; he enters households to spoil, destroy and carry off foods, clothing, etc.; he kills fruit trees by burrowing and gnawing under them; he attacks and devours chickens, squabs, geese, ducks, even young rabbits, pigs and lambs, killing them by one deft bite.

Worst of all he carries disease germs from house to house and is the chief cause of spreading the terrible Black death and bubonic plague, which kills thousands of people every year.

It is about time, as an individual, that you should try and help to destroy this pest. The Morrisrite Mfg. Co., Dept. D, Bloomfield, N. J., also of London, Lyons and Canton, manufacturers of the famous rat cure in tablet form, which on mixing with other foods, kills four rats for 1 cent, will send you their goods to try before you pay. Don't you think you ought to try and get rid of the rats for everybody's sake?

QUALITY BUTTEHCUPS

W. C. Brunig, Elkhart, Ind., breeder of Buttercups is a firm believer in the all

around utility value of this vigorous and productive fowl that claims the island of Sicily in the Mediterranean as its home. Like all other varieties originating in this zone the Buttercups have a reputation as phenomenal layers and they seem to be maintaining it in the hands of American breeders. The Buttercup is a unique fowl in more ways than one, its cup shaped comb is unlike that of any other breed and the marking of the female is a distinctive pattern (Sicilian dots they are called) so that this little lady is in a class by herself as far as dress goes. Mr. Brunig has been very successful and has made rapid advancement in improving this variety. His productions are among the best in the country as the illustration of his Chicago winner in a previous issue will prove. As he is a firm believer in quality rather than quantity, those who desire eggs for hatching or breeding stock should lose no time in placing their orders. For further particulars mention A. P. W. and address as above.



A BOOK FOR FAMILIES

DISEASES and THEIR CURE

FIFTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

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Wallingford, Bucks, England.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

Hens Ailing.

Q. As a reader of your paper, would like to ask a question with regard to a queer affliction of my hens. I have a bunch of S. C. White Leghorns, mostly pullets in an open front house, that is, covered muslin frames, and gravel floor. The pen is clean and airy, litter for scratching, roosts protected at night with cotton curtains to prevent frozen combs, fresh water at all times, cracked grain in litter twice daily and wet mash at noon. The hens are not laying as well as they might, 10 to 15 eggs from 80 head. The only outward trouble with them seems to be a sort of half choke, half gasp like a small chick with the gapes. They all seem to be bothered with it to some extent and it shows mostly at feeding time. Have lost several after a few days' illness. F. W. R., Attica, N. Y.

A. Your inquiry is so lacking in detail that any assistance we may offer will be primarily guess work. You fail to state whether or not you have carefully examined any of the affected ones, if so what condition mouth and throat was in. It is possible that these birds have a cankered condition of the mouth and throat. This being the case it would naturally affect them at feeding time. Had you stated the condition of fowls after death, we could easily have determined this point. Often in a bad case of canker the bird dies of suffocation due to the canker becoming loose and dropping into the windpipe. At feeding time, providing the birds are in condition to eat, and yours appears to be, the chances for deaths from above cause would be greatly increased. If this is the true cause of death the combs and face would turn a very dark color, making it an easy matter to determine if death was due to suffocation. Examine the birds carefully and if a cheesy appearing substance is found in the mouth or throat it indicates canker. If no indications of canker are found we will be glad to assist you further if you will give us more detailed account of the trouble. A good treatment for canker consists of removing the cheesy growth with a small wooden paddle and then applying with a cotton swab a good disinfectant (see advertising columns) full strength by holding the swab against each sore a short time.

A Question of Vitality.

Q. I have trouble in keeping up the vitality of my Leghorn chicks for the first 2 or 3 weeks during the rapid growth of feathers. Please give formula for a Leghorn chick ration as distinguished from that of the larger breeds of chickens. Do the larger Leghorn farms keep their laying hens housed up entirely for the six cool months or are they left out at times? H. C. E., Amanda, Ohio.

A. The question of weakness in Leghorn chicks during the period of feather growth is more often we believe due to poor vitality in the breeding stock than to other causes, although an improper ration would bring about practically the

same results. The writer had several years' experience in raising Leghorns and tried various means to overcome the droopy wings and accompanying weakness, which I then believed was due to the rapid growth of feathers, but after the oughly investigating the problem and going all the way back to the breeding pen: I was forced to conclude that the solution rested with the breeding stock, and further developments proved the correctness of the theory. It will not be over-stating facts to say that a large per cent of the trouble experienced in successfully raising chicks has its origin in the breeding pen.

Drooping weakness and leg weakness in young chicks can be somewhat lessened by feeding granulated dry bone, chick size, either mixing it with the feed or by placing it in separate dishes and allowing the chicks to help themselves. Milk, either sweet or sour, or buttermilk fed from the time they are put in the brooder until placed on range will also be found to be a strength giver and muscle builder. It should be remembered, however, that if you start to feed sweet milk, continue with it, do not change from one to the other without the change is to be permanent. For feeding formulas we refer you to the article in this issue entitled "First care of chicks."

B. A majority of poultrymen believe that a greater production can be obtained by keeping the fowls confined. Of course this will depend much upon the location. In sections where the winter is mild and there is little or no snowfall we believe

that there would be some advantage in allowing the fowls to range.

Blood Spots.

Q. Can you kindly tell me why upon breaking an egg, fresh from the chicken house, I should find a streak of a bloody looking substance, closely adherent to the yolk of the egg and usually measuring about one-half inch in length and an eighth in width? This seems to occur quite often. Thank you for any information. O. J. H., Riverside, Conn.

A. This very annoying complaint is believed to be caused by a rupture of one of the small blood vessels in the ovaries. (egg cluster). It is a question that has led to much discussion and while we know of no substantiation of the belief, the fact that the blood spots are invariably found in the yolk of the eggs make this theory seem very plausible. As far as we know there is no cure for this condition. While no injury is done to the egg it is desirable, however, to locate the specimen laying such eggs and dispose

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Because it insures **Clean Fowls**

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of her as it is not only very annoying to have such eggs in the home supply, but also very liable to cause trouble if they go to a customer.

Eye Trouble.

Q. Can you inform me of the nature and treatment of the disease which is affecting some of my hens as follows:—First, the eye commences to discharge and this is followed by a swelling of the surrounding tissue and in some cases by closing of the lids. On one hen there was a rather hard swelling between eye and nostril and on being opened a yellow, cheesy substance was removed. Some of the hens have dark colored warts come in the combs. The trouble has affected some of the most vigorous fowls and does not seem to affect their general health much as they are still laying and the eye not affected is bright as usual and there is no discharge from the nose. I have painted the combs affected with iodine and dropped argerol into the eyes, but with little benefit. Also separated the hens and disinfected the house. A. I. M., Hyde Park, Mass.

A. The affection of the eye looks very much like conjunctivitis, a complaint that is sometimes caused by slight colds, but more often by the lodgment of some foreign substance, like particles of dust in one of the nasal passages leading backward to the ear. This causes an irritation that sooner or later develops inflammation of the membranes particularly those surrounding and in front of the eye. There are various ways recommended for the treatment of this complaint but from personal experience I prefer to make an incision in the swelling that appears just in front of the eye and after cleaning out the accumulation of pus, thoroughly cleanse the wound with a good antiseptic, repeating the treatment daily until all indications of the formation of pus have disappeared. Sometimes in the early stages of the disease by exerting an upward pressure with the ball of the thumb just in front and below the eye one can succeed in removing a large kernel of pus from the corner of the eye. Improvement is often rapid afterward. We believe if you continue your treatment, and open the severe swellings that you should affect a cure in a majority of cases. The specimens showing the dark colored warts on combs may be affected with chicken pox. Details of this complaint are lacking in your inquiry. Would advise that you consult some of your neighboring poultrymen and if they decide that chicken pox is present, remove all of the affected birds to quarters by themselves and thoroughly disinfect quarters previously occupied. See that houses are dry and light, get as much sunshine as possible. Chicken pox thrives in cold, damp houses. Do not use as breeders any birds that have had an attack of the complaint as it appears to have some hereditary tendencies and usually breaks out in the progeny the next fall or winter.

Utility Standard.

Q. Will you kindly give us through American Poultry World the rules, adopted by the American Poultry Association at its meeting last year, for judging utility poultry? P. A. M., Oakland, Me.

A. The American Poultry Association has authorized the publication of a Utility and Market Poultry Standard, and the work is now in the hands of a committee who are accumulating data and preparing the text for publication. This information will not be available until the book is published. Our suggestion would be for you to write your State Experiment Station, located at Orono, Maine, for the desired information. The

Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, has a very good standard for judging utility poultry.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF-MEAL

The farmers all over the country now realize that "calf profits" are among the easiest that can be made on the farm. It is not so very long ago that many calves were slaughtered as soon as they opened their eyes to the light of day, but that is now a thing of the past. Calf profits have become a very important factor.

There are, of course, many opinions held by various men, as to the most efficient way to raise a calf. To be sure it is not economical for a dairy farmer to feed the calf milk, but so many milk substitutes are to be had today that it is rare that any farmer whether or not he is in the dairy business will think of raising his calves on milk.

Probably the most efficient and dependable substitute for milk is Blatchford's Calf Meal. It is not only a complete milk equal but its use solves the problem of the cheapest and best way to raise calves. The calf may be taken from the mother after four or five days, and with very little milk, Mr. Calf can be carried to a marketable age with Blatchford's Calf Meal and water.

There are many other calf meals on the market, and they have their merits, to be sure, but most of them are the bi-products of cereal mills and their manufacturers have not given the scientific study to calf raising, as have the manufacturers of Blatchford's Calf Meal.

For thirty-five years Blatchford's Calf Meal has been the recognized commercial milk substitute for raising calves. It is made in the largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of milk substitutes for young animals.

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A CORRECTION

We wish to call attention to a few errors, that escaped our proof reader, in the report of the Madison Square Garden show in the February issue. On page 325, S. A. Howland, Granville, New York, won on White Houdans and not S. A. Howard. On page 326 the address of D. P. North, is given at Waterly, N. Y. This should be Waverly. We deeply regret that these errors occurred as they are not only annoying but temporarily withhold credit due these breeders for producing birds of the quality required to win at America's premier poultry exhibition.

Rex's S. C. Buff Leghorns

New York Palace, Buffalo, Allentown and Hagerstown winners. Choice youngsters for sale. Prices and description on request.

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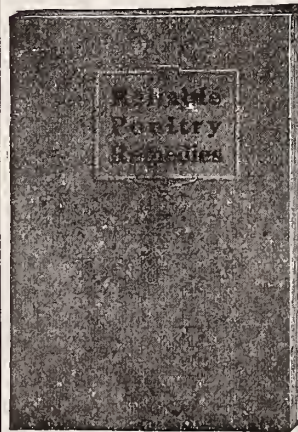
An indispensable handbook of reference and comprehensive review of the year for Poultry Keepers and Pigeon Fanciers, fully illustrated with photographs of the winning birds at British shows. 45 cents in Paper Boards; 80 cents in Cloth Binding.

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POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

Steamship Etonian, which sailed for Liverpool, January 21, took out 1,553 boxes of cheese and 4,690 cases of eggs.

J. V. McConnell, Jr., son of J. V. McConnell, the well known Black Minorca breeder, passed away recently after a short illness.

Contracts have been made recently by representatives of the British Government for 2,000,000 pounds of Texas poultry.

The new catalogue of the American Buckeye Club is now ready for mailing according to the newly elected secretary H. W. Deem, Dayton, Ohio.

The White Star liner Adriatic, sailing from New York on February 15th, included in her cargo 270,000 pounds of poultry, all medium size chickens, mostly for Liverpool.

The State of Washington experienced a general shortage of eggs during the latter part of January and the fresh article was quoted up to 42 cents with no reserve stock of storage eggs to fall back on.

Chas. M. Bryant, well known Rhode Island Red fancier and ex-president of the American Poultry Association passed away Tuesday, February 8th, after a short illness from pneumonia following an attack of La Grippe.

Another old time poultry fancier and one of the oldest members of the American Poultry Association, Capt. Jas. E. White, Washington, D. C., died January 23rd. Capt. White became a member of the A. P. A. in 1879.

A local daily prints a story of a two hundred and fifty dollar prize "Rooster" that escaped from a poultry show in New York and walked back to his home in Port Jarvis, N. Y., a distance of 88 miles. Of course we don't vouch for the veracity of the story.

It is reported that the directors of the Allentown Fair have decided to dispose of the property owing to a recent raise in the assessed valuation of the property that will place the taxes at a figure that the treasury cannot stand. The price asked is a little over \$600,000.

The membership of the American Light Brahma Club on February 5, 1916, was 579 according to Secretary Harvey C. Wood. This is a gain of 421 members since March 1, 1914. Looks as if the grand old fowl was going to make some of the newcomers step some in the popularity contest.

C. S. Theo. Van Gink, Amsterdam, Holland, who has many friends in America, announces his marriage on January 11, 1916, to Miss Rita M. Verkrout of his native city. Mr. Van Gink spent some time in America a few years ago and is a poultry artist of some ability.

The dates for the next New York State Fair are announced as September 11-16, 1916. We understand that Supt. W. H. Manning of the Poultry Department is already planning for the addition of new features to his department and is looking forward to one of the largest and best shows in the history of the fair.

On February 1, 1916, according to official statement, there were 250,000 cases of eggs in storage in the state of New York. Of this amount the city of Buffalo is credited with 19,362 cases. As the time limit for storage is ten months, the department looks for a heavy "liberation" of eggs in the near future.

Friends of Franklane L. Sewell, will be pained to learn that he is seriously ill at his home in Niles, Mich., with an attack of pneumonia. We know that the thousands of poultry raisers who have admired his portrayal of standard types as shown in his many illustrations of prize winners will extend to him their best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

Chas. Kerns, Baltimore, Md., well known as a subscription solicitor has planned a unique automobile trip, the purpose of which is to benefit Mrs. Kearns' health, which has been failing for several months. He plans to drive from Baltimore to Butte, Montana, taking subscriptions on the way and camping by the roadside wherever night overtakes them. They will carry a complete camping outfit and live in the open.

The Modern Game and Game Bantam Club was organized during the recent Flower City Show, Rochester, New York, with the following officers for the first year. President W. J. Greenman, Cortland, N. Y.; Vice Pres. T. C. Hoffman,

Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer Claude C. Armstrong, Rochester, N. Y. The charter will be held open until September 1, 1916, and each breeder of modern game or game Bantams who sends his name and address to the secretary before that date will become a member without dues until then.

Sharpe Butterfield, one of the old time all around judges whose services were always in great demand in both the states and Canada, died at Passaic, N. J., January 31, 1916. Mr. Butterfield up until a few years ago resided in Canada, and was one of the older generation of judges, which included Felch, Bicknell, Brown and Price. The three first mentioned are still active and although they seldom don the duster, they take an active interest in poultry affairs.

I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., one of the oldest and best known poultrymen in America celebrated the 82nd anniversary of his birth, January 17 by attending to his regular duties and incidentally making shipment of poultry to customers.

E. B. Rogers, Cincinnati, Ohio, has established a fine flock of Blue Orpingtons and it is his intention to devote considerable time to them in the future. Mr. Rogers believes that the Blues are about

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Written by Geo. H. Northrup, conceded to be the greatest living authority on this breed. This well written, well illustrated book will prove valuable and instructive to all lovers of Minorcas.

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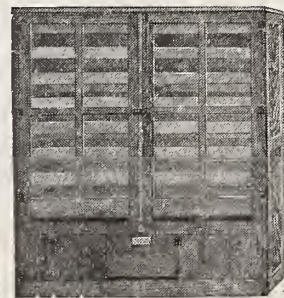
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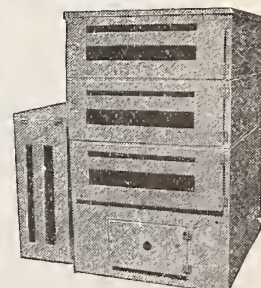
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Built in Sections—Add Sections as your Flock Increases. Two Base Units.



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to become widely popular and he is backing his convictions with the best stock that can be procured in this country or abroad.

The Long Island Duck Growers Association organized about fifteen years ago for mutual benefit and protection of their interests voted to disband at a meeting held February 12th, at Eastport, L. I. The affairs of the Association will be wound up at the end of sixty days and the \$24,000 stock subscribed by the members will be returned to them together with earnings, which amount to about 20 per cent. As the duck growers are the principle stockholders in the Farmers Commission House, Inc., organized about one year ago, and as this new organization made the old Association practically useless it was unanimously decided to disband.

There is a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature to limit the storage of eggs to six months and at a hearing on this bill, the other day, Secretary Briggs, of the Fruit and Produce Exchange strenuously opposed making any such limit, saying that he "ate that morning two eggs which had been in storage at least nine months" and that he "has used only storage eggs since the price of the fresh variety reached the recent high altitude," Mr. George E. Stoddard, of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, was present and spoke against any further limit to the time for eggs to be in storage, claiming that a six month's limit would prevent the people from

getting April eggs, which are always the best laid, in December when fresh laid command very high prices.

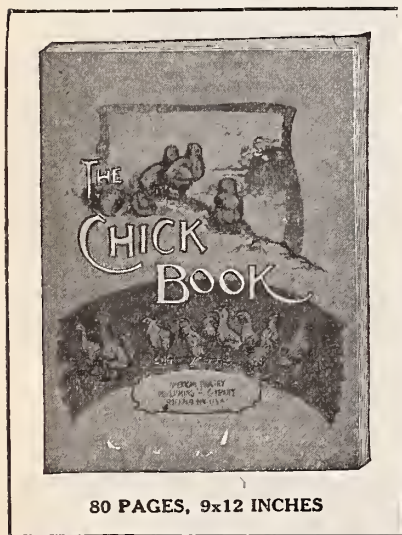
Late developments appear to indicate that the slayers of Barnet Baff, the independent poultry dealer on Washington Market, New York, would soon be apprehended and the mystery surrounding his assassination cleared up. At the time of the crime fifteen months ago it was charged that the members of the live poultry trust were conversant with the facts surrounding the case, but the police officials were unable, at the time to secure any evidence upon which to base a charge.

Recent arrests and subsequent confessions have brought out the fact that a fund was raised by members of the so-called poultry trust to hire gunmen to put Baff out of the way. The police claim to know the subscribers to this fund and promise wholesale arrests within a few days. Baff incurred the displeasure of the trust by forcing an investigation of their business



"SECOND PRIZE COCKEREL"
GREATER BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW N Y 1914

The above illustration shows one of the winning males from the yards of H. W. Slade, Newark, N. Y. This bird won second prize at Buffalo, November 1914; third, Flower City, Rochester, December, 1914; third, Great Rochester, January, 1915, and second as cock, Rochester, January, 1916. In addition he is sire of the second and third cockerels, Rochester, January, 1916, fourth pen same show, and fifth cockerel, Buffalo, November, 1915. Mr. Slade has several cockerels by the same sire for sale at very reasonable prices. Look up his "ad" on page 376 and write him if you are in need of good breeders.



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methods that resulted in a drop in the price of live poultry.

SHEPPARDS ANCONA CATALOGUE

There are probably few A. P. W. readers but that have heard of Sheppards Famous Anconas. There are however, but very few that have any idea of the farm where these birds are bred. To say that it is the largest exclusive "Ancona Plant" in the country is only putting it mildly and we have not the space to give an adequate description of this up to date plant. But we know of a better way and that is for the reader to send for a copy of the beautiful and interesting—yes intensely interesting 84 page catalogue recently issued by Mr. Sheppard. This is one of the finest catalogues we have seen in many a day and even though you are not an Ancona breeder after reading the catalogue you feel as if you would like to take them up. It has a beautiful cover in three colors and in addition to numerous illustrations of prize winners, and views of the plant contains a two page illustration of Anconas in natural colors. Mr. Sheppard has shown commendable enterprise in issuing a book of this kind as it will not only add new friends to his long list of patrons but will also result in a world of good for the breed in general. He has shown that he is a firm believer in better poultry and more of it and if we had more poultrymen of his calibre we would have a larger and better poultry industry. We trust that A. P. W. readers will obtain a copy of his catalogue. There is one waiting for you if you address H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, and mention A. P. W.

CLEVELAND, 1917

The regular yearly meeting of the Cleveland Poultry Breeders Association was held January 31 st, 1916, and officers as follows were elected to serve for 1916. Geo. M. Poulson, President; J. H. Busch, First Vice Pres.; C. E. Ackerman, Second



First Single-Comb White Leghorn Cockerel at Greater Chicago Show, January, 1916, bred and owned by Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Boulevard, Aurora, Illinois. Mr. Smith won best display in the White Leghorn class at this show, and among these winnings his strain won every place on cockerels in the single class in addition to first pen cockerel. Mr. Smith's new catalog is now ready and will be sent to those interested upon request.

Vice Pres.; J. B. Holmden, Treas.; Ex. Board members: F. C. Steir, J. O. Somers, Chas. Zecek, A. E. Rehburg, Geo. Cunningham. Show committee in charge: D. H. Hopkins, Dr. R. H. Sunkle, R. Brooker, Chas. Rehburg, Chas. Swoboda, O. J. Johan, W. G. White.

Owing to greatly increased business, Dr. R. H. Lindhorst retiring Secty., was unable to give the club enough attention this year, and J. O. Somers, Redford, O., was elected Secretary and Supt.

As stated in various poultry papers and journals, this Association out grew the space in Grays Armory, and was forced to secure a larger building for the coming year, and Central Armory within FIVE minutes walk of the Public Square has been secured for the week of January 8th to 13, and owing to being able to coop all birds in single decking, this is going to be the record show held by this Association, the big FIFTH annual.

Having unlimited space, the management will cater to the Pigeon Fanciers this season, and we can accommodate almost any amount, and would be pleased to have any one interested in Pigeons to take this up at once with the Secretary.

Cleveland, being so centrally located, is the ideal place for almost any of the specialty National all club secretaries are requested to write

the Secretary for our next show, and write early, so that we can arrange to select judges that will be satisfactory to the clubs.

Our quality shows have an advertising value second to none in the country.

FOREST HILL WHITE ROCKS

We guarantee 100% fertility in eggs and that is just what you will get, says A. G. Spahr, proprietor of Forest Hill Poultry Yards, Xenia, Ohio. Mr. Spahr breeds quality White Plymouth Rocks and that he has the fullest confidence in their stamina and vigor is proven in his egg guarantee. For the season's egg trade he has made eight matings and by the way, he will hatch from the same matings as he believes that what is good enough for his own use is good enough for his customers. He has no reserve matings. Elsewhere in this issue Mr. Spahr tells how he cares for and feeds his chicks, also how he mates to produce best results. In addition to offering his patrons the best he has in eggs and stock, he also tells them how to mate and raise chicks successfully, showing that he is a firm believer in the Golden rule. Surely a good doctrine. If you are interested in quality White Rocks he will be pleased to send his printed matter. As a favor mention A. P. W. when writing.



S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

The S. C. Buff Leghorn pullet illustrated above won first prize and special at the great Hagerstown Fair, October, 1915. She was bred and is owned by Geo. W. Rex, Slatetale, Pa., who has made five matings for the season of 1916. His mating list is now ready for mailing and any reader interested in the Buffs can obtain a copy by mentioning A. P. W. and addressing as above.

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

DEER'S QUALITY WHITE ROCKS

EGGS — EGGS — EGGS

Write for a mating list. Some choice birds for sale. **F. L. DEER, FRANKLIN, IND.**

THE BARRED ROCK HANDBOOK.

(Copyrighted) 128 pages, clothbound, illustrated. Treats fully history, mating and judging Barred Rocks. Contains names and addresses of 1100 breeders. Price 75 cents, including your name and address in next edition. **The National Poultry Institute, Topeka, Kas.**

FAIRMOUNT WHITE WYANDOTTES BRED FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY

Line bred since 1909 for standard requirements and utility values. They win, lay and pay. If you want stock of this kind I can supply your wants. Eight matings to select from. Eggs \$1.50 to \$5.00 per 15, depending upon the mating you select. Free mating list gives full description.

HARRISON C. DAWES, FAIRMOUNT FARM, MARLBOROUGH, N. Y.

Cultivate Horse Radish

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Increasing demand, large profits, 100 roots sets with full information \$1.00. Write for list of our \$1.00 friend makers, consisting of all kinds of fruit trees, berries and roses.

EGGS WANTED

In payment for nursery stock.

VALLEY FARM CO., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

1/2 COST

and more eggs if you use



Succulenta Tablets

Winter green food is costly, troublesome and contains harmful fibre. Succulenta Tablets are cheaper, safer and better than green food. No trouble at all. Simply dissolve it in drinking water. Watch your fowls thrive and lay more eggs. 100 large tablets by mail 50c. Large can, 250 tablets, \$1.00 postpaid anywhere. Results or money back.

50¢

THE SUCCULENTA CO. P. O. Box 405-17 Newark, N. J.

Breeders' Special Display Cards

Advertisements of uniform size inserted under this heading at \$2.50 per month in advance; six months for \$13.50 or \$2.00 per month by the year payable quarterly in advance.

Palmer's White Rocks

ARE BRED FOR
UTILITY AND QUALITY
BABY CHICKS

The Glen Poultry Farm, R.F.D., Fairport, N. Y.

TOM BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.
Yearling Hens \$2.50 each.

C. G. BAXTER, Box 62, ROSELAND, N. J.

HARRY TAYLOR STRAIN "Jimcrack" Houdans (None Better Bred)

I have a few fine cockerels for sale fit to show in any company. Big, vigorous birds, carrying all the great qualities of this famous strain. Sons of prize winners last 5 yrs. Toronto, Ontario, Guelph, Boston. Eggs in season.

M. Knight, Owner and Breeder, Cresskill, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS A Utility Flock of Quality

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

Locust Grove Farm Eatontown, N. J.

"BUNGALOW" S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS

Hatching eggs from four pens, winning best bird and all specials on females, Worcester, 1915-16.

GEORGE A. GUY
63 Granite St.: Worcester, Mass.

SCHUNEMAN'S BLUE RIBBON Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Mammoth Pekin Ducks

are of highest quality. Stock and Eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

G. Schuneman, R.F.D. 2, Box 98, So. Huntington, L. I.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WHITE WYANDOTTES

Highest quality stock. Placing your order for eggs or stock, with me, will prove to your advantage. Mating list free. Write me your wants, will answer in detail.

Hubert Elting, Ulster Co., Highland, N. Y.

WYANDOTTES

Dorcas Line Direct from Martin Eggs.
Duroc Jersey Pigs.

Mt. Rydal Farm, Amherst, Va.

"E. F. Schweikert's" Barred Rocks

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

E. F. SCHWEIKERT, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS Extra Heavy Laying Strain

Eggs for hatching and day old chicks. Prices very reasonable

PLEASANT VALLEY POULTRY FARM,
R. HADLEY, Prop. Ellicottville N. Y.

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**\$2.50 per Month in advance; Six Months
\$13.50 payable quarterly in advance
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Now is the time to advertise your surplus stock. Feed prices are high and the quicker you turn them into money the larger your profits.

A Breeders Special Display Card is the medium that will quickly put you in the touch with the buyer, and do so at small cost.

Just note the above prices and see if you can afford to pass the opportunity by and continue to throw away hard earned dollars in high priced feed.

Don't let that feed bill grow until your profits are all consumed. Use a Special Display Card for a few months and let it dispose of that surplus stock.

Better send your copy and order today.

BARRED ROCKS

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

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

G. H. Mayne, Springfield, Ohio.

S. C. White Leghorns

Stock and eggs in season. Eggs \$2.00 per 15 from prize winners. Fine pen of Black Leghorns \$10.00 White Leghorn cockerels \$2.00

JESSE LOVE, CUTLER, OHIO

Send Us Your Order Today

AND LET A
SPECIAL DISPLAY CARD

Sell Your Surplus Stock
THEY GET THE BUSINESS

Get my mating list of Dune Alpin Strain S. C. W. Leghorns and S.P.P. Rocks, yards headed by 1st. Madison Square Garden cock, 1st. Palace cock and cockerel 1st. and 2nd. Brooklyn cocks, and others as good. Eggs and stock for sale.

Wm. M. Jones East Hampton, N. J.

REICHARD'S POULTRY FEED Will Make Your Hens Lay

We have oyster shells, beef scraps, blood meal, bone granules, bone meal, grit and charcoal. Write for price list. Special prices to dealers, who buy large quantities.

Reichard Hide & Tallow Co., Ashland, Pa.

Blue Blooded White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks of Quality

A few of our select stock of cockerels, pullets and breeders for sale. Write for particulars. Eggs in season.

Rutter Poultry Place, Patchogue, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

1 Essex's Model Incubator, 400 egg size, hot air, Humphrey Greenbone Cutler, 2 International Hoovers, Corn Cracker and Grit Mill, all in first class condition, will exchange for any kind of fancy chickens or fancy pigeons. Address

James Holtzinger, Walnut St., Wrightsville, Pa.

ROSE COMB REDS

RED TO THE SKIN

I have a few good, strong cockerels for sale from \$5.00 up. Write me your wants.

GEORGE H. BROWN,
Box 67, Dover Plains, N. Y.

JOHN E. STOLL Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes

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

3311 E. 105 St., Cleveland, Ohio

HUTCHINSON WHITE ORPINGTONR SHOW STOCK FOR SALE. EGGS FOR HATCHING

Winners, Augusta, Memphis, Columbus, Orlando, Tampa and many others.

We do not only win in own class but sweepstakes with all classes competing. 1915-1916 catalogue on request.

Hutchinson Farm Box 595 W, Valdosta, Ga

THE J. S. J. AUTOMATIC AND TRAP NETS

Won First Prize and Gold Medal at Panama-Pacific Exposition

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

JORDON & CHAPMAN MFG. CO., INC.
221-225 No. Central Ave., Staunton, Va.

MAGENTA POULTRY FARM Established 1898
Eggs by settings or hundreds. My 1916 matings contain winners from Madison Square Garden, New Haven, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., shows. Fine single comb breeding males \$10 each. Will send them on your approval. Free circular. S. C. and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds F. E. Woodard, East Longmeadow, Mass.

Experiment Station Stock Trap Nested-Pedigreed

A limited number of hatching eggs and baby chicks from W. Rocks, B. Rocks, W. Orpingtons, S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. W. Leghorns and Buttercup at prices based on actual cost of production. Order early. Mating lists and prices.

Fallbrook Poultry Farm, Box 253, Little Valley, N. Y.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Tompkins and Scranton Strains

Our 1914-1915 matings proved more than we expected. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 500. We will give satisfaction.

J. S. BERGH, JACKSON CORNERS, N. Y.

BREEDERS' SPECIAL DISPLAY CARDS

Advertisements of uniform size inserted under this heading at \$2:50 per month in advance; six months for \$13.50 or \$2.00 per month by the year payable quarterly in advance.

PIGEONS
A few of my select stock of large Homers and Runts for sale. Matings guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. 36
W. M. WELLMAN
5 Lawrence St., New Haven, Conn.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
I won at the Great Rochester Show, 1916, on Barred Rocks, 2 firsts, 4 seconds and 5 specials. Pullet bred cockerels, brothers to my champion Rochester pullet \$3.00 and \$5.00. Pullets \$2.00 and \$3.00. Your money back if not satisfied. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Schwab's "Nonpareil" Strain. 36
FARLEY PORTER, Box A, SODUS, N. Y.

ANCONAS
Two pens, one pullet and cock mating. One hen and cockerel mating. All dark birds, males were 1st winners and most of females were winners at Bangor show. All eggs for sale from these pens after March 10th. 36
W. H. NORTHUP, BANGOR, ME.

"ALERT" ANCONAS
Bred and perfected at Tip Top Poultry Plant. Have won the Blue wherever shown. Excellent winter layers. Twice entered in North American Laying Contest, four of the ten went above 200 eggs each with two others just below. Eggs for hatching. Day-old chicks and yearling hens for sale. 36
H. M. BLAKE, Prop., HONSDALE, PA.

WHITE WYANDOTTES--S. C. BLACK MINORCAS
Won 1st display on Wyandottes at Springfield Show. Large class competing. Won every 1st at Springfield and every first but one at Tiffin on Black Minorcas in class of 47 birds. Eggs for hatching in season. 36
GEO. L. KIMES, FOSTORIA, OHIO

Eggs, Chicks from Quality Bred-to-lay S. C. W. Leghorns
Eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks \$12.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. No order too large. From grand exhibition matings every pen headed by first prize winners. Eggs \$3.00-15. Latest winnings on request. 46
Grassel Poultry Farm, Route 22, East Akron, Ohio

WHITE CREEK HATCHERY
M. B. Gould, Manager
WEST RUPERT, VERMONT
Day-Old Chicks a Specialty
Rose Comb R. I. Reds Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Single Comb Mottled Anconas. Custom Hatching. Stock and Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Correspond and get acquainted. 36

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS
Eggs for hatching from extra fine birds of English extraction. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 45, \$10.00 per 100. 36
BROOKWOOD FARM,
W. T. Morgan, Prop., Mooreville, Ind.

You cannot afford to buy a Single Comb White Leghorn Chick or Hatching Eggs before you get our circular. Over 211 eggs a year flock average. Send your name on a card today. 36
CHATAUQUA POULTRY-FRUIT FARM
D. Paschke, Specialty Breeder, Fredonia, N. Y.

BIGELOW WHITE ROCKS
Big winners at Cleveland, 1916, Show, also silver cup for best type bird at Wadsworth Show, eggs from choice matings \$3.00 per 15, eggs from choice utility stock \$6.00. 36
P. C. BIGELOW
Box B, Medina, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
Young's Strain S. C. W. Leghorns
Chicks from carefully mated, heavy laying, free range stock. Book your orders now \$12 per 100. Deposit of 25 per cent with all orders.
CLEARVIEW FARM 36
W. H. Alders, R. 6, Ithaca, N. Y.

LEGHORNS AND REDS
White Leghorn pen headed by son of 254 egg hen.
Rose Comb Red pen headed by Kaufmann & Windheim cockerel. Eggs \$1.50 for 15.
FRANK C. COX, 36 NUTLEY, N. J.

DON'T ALLOW HEN TO EAT OWN EGGS

Vice can be Stopped—One Broken Egg Will Frequently Start Whole Flock—Some Precautions

No flock of chickens will prove profitable if they are consumers of their own products. Egg eating is a vice which has ruined a great many flocks of laying hens. See that your hens have access to plenty of grit and lime and are given plenty of protein-content feeds. Bran, middlings, meat, milk, alfalfa leaves, vegetables and sprouted grains are all valuable in supplying the need of protein and succulent feeds.

One broken or soft-shelled egg will often start an entire flock in the habit of eating eggs. Furnish plenty of attractive nests to avoid crowding. It is best to have nests secluded and darkened and rather high up.

Some such device as filling an egg shell with ground mustard paste or red pepper will often break up the habit, but unless they are exceptionally valuable birds, confirmed egg-eaters should be discarded.—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

CHICKENS SOMETIMES TURN SAN-NIBAL

Will Pull Each Others Feathers and Sometimes Pick Holes in one Another

Did your chickens ever turn cannibal? Many a poultryman has discovered old biddy denuded of feathers and was at a loss to account for her sudden lack of modesty. The feathers were pulled out

by her pen mates, and often the pin feathers were picked out as fast as they appeared. When this vice becomes established, chickens will go so far as to pick holes in one another, and woe unto the bird on whose body the blood is once started!

Toe picking is a kindred evil, but only among young chicks. They like the taste of blood and an injured toe is a source of attraction.

Close confinement and unbalanced rations are the usual causes of such vices. Both grown fowls and young chicks need green food, meat food and grit, and if these are provided, along with plenty of exercise, the conditions favorable for the formation of the above habits will not be present.

The best plan is to kill the confirmed feather pullers that go wild at the sight and taste of blood. In flocks kept under close confinement, the male birds are liable to have their neck feathers pulled. It will be found beneficial to rub the naked necks of such victims with ear-bolated vaseline.—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

THE SAYINGS OF HILL

C. V. Hill, the inventor of the Hill Colony and the Magic Coal burning brooder stoves, has prepared an interesting little discourse, in pamphlet form, on brooding. Mr. Hill is an experienced and successful poultryman and appears to know just what he is talking about. He starts out by saying: "Do unto the chicks as you wish to be done by and you will succeed." Then he goes on to express a wish that each and every poultry raiser could visit his poultry farm and see the devices he has invented in actual operation. When he says that brooding chicks is the

greatest problem of modern science of the poultry industry he hits the nail squarely on the head. But Mr. Hill believes that he has solved the problem and he is perfectly willing that all should know of his success, and he goes on to explain how it has been accomplished. He does not advocate trying to brood from 1000 to 1500 chicks under one hover, experience having taught him differently. In this respect he says: "Raising chicks for the sake of raising chicks and raising chicks that will produce a profit is as different as day is from night. I contend one chick raised at a profit is better than a thousand scrubs raised at a loss." Now that is the cold and unvarnished truth and many a poultry raiser has paid dearly to arrive at the same conclusion. The little pamphlet, of which we write, is full of just such truths and eye openers and should be read by every earnest poultry raiser, and there is no reason why they should not read it as a copy can be obtained absolutely free. All that is necessary is to write the United Brooder Co., 38-40 Bellevue Ave., Trenton, N. J. and ask for a copy.

GOLDEN CAMPINES

Dr. E. P. Hatheway, P. W. Nertney Bldg., Ottawa, Ill., whose success with Golden Campines is emphasized by his winnings at the Chicago Coliseum Show, during the past three years, is now mailing his 1916 announcement and mating list. His matings this season contain in addition to his many prize winners, some of England's choicest productions, as the doctor during the past season imported four males and five females—the best that money could buy. These birds were bred by the Rev. Jones, of England, whose reputation as a producer of choicest quality in Campines is unquestioned. Five pens have been mated for the hatching season and as the doctor will do his own hatching from these pens his customers stand the same chance of producing the season's sensation in Goldens as himself. His first prize cockerel at the recent Coliseum Show was pronounced by Artist Schilling as the best one he had ever handled. For a copy of the mating list mention A. P. W. and address as above.

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

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 insertion. Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display allowed other than initial word or name.

TERMS:—Cash with order and copy of advertisement. Positively no exceptions to this rule. Please count the words correctly to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy of your advertisement plainly to insure its appearing correctly. Copy must reach AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD office by 18th of the month preceding date of issue.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is furnished every classified advertiser without charge during the time his advertisement appears in these columns.

We guarantee to publish an average monthly circulation of 45,000 copies during the year ending with April, 1916.

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

ANCONAS

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS. The World's best. Single or Rose Comb. First at World's greatest shows. Greatest egg record—256 average. Catalogue free. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 6-3-6

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Heavy layers. Hatching eggs, 15-\$.125. Progressive Poultry Farm, Interlaken, New York. 4-5-6

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS EXCLUSIVELY. Fine large dark, correctly mottled birds. Comb and type right, grand egg producers. Cocks, hens, pullets and cockerels for sale at very reasonable prices, considering quality of stock. Eggs for hatching at \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 110. Geo. C. Schwegman, Richmond, Indiana. 4-5-6

ANCONAS. Mated to Sheppard cockerel. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. F. Booth, West Alexander, Pa. 3-4-6

S. C. ANCONA EGGS. Write for mating list. J. B. Horner, R. D. 8, Washington, Pa. 3-5-6

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS. From a good laying strain. Pens headed by prize winning males. Prices reasonable. Harry Cotting, Rhinebeck, N. Y. 3-4-6

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, also White and Brown Leghorns. Bred from a strong, vigorous heavy laying strain of free range stock. Circular. Adrian DeNeef, Sodus, N. Y. 4-5-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. \$10 per 100. Eggs, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000. If you want really good chicks or fertile eggs from high grade utility stock order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. Schwebel, Leaman Place, Pa. 4-5-6

BABY CHICKS. Candee hatched S. C. W. Leghorns from large healthy females mated with males of trap nest stock. Booking orders now. \$12 per 100. Venture Farms, Middletown, N. Y. Route 1 3-4-6

FOR SALE, day old chicks, 12-15 cents each. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. Buff and White Orpingtons. Mrs. A. B. Cleveland, Union, N. Y. 4-5-6

BABY CHICKS, 8 CENTS AND UP. Expressage paid. 10 varieties. Sale sheet free. Satisfaction guaranteed. South Kenton Poultry Farm, Kenton, Ohio. 3-5-6

BABY CHIX AND DUCKS. Single comb White Leghorns, \$9 per hundred. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, \$10 per hundred. Pekin Ducklings, \$20 per hundred. Harry Lester, R. 23, Ransomville, N. Y. 3-5-6

BABY CHICKS from trapnested stock with records from 160 to 245 eggs per year. 20 cents each, \$15 per 100. Wendell Smith, Belle Vernon, Pa. 3-5-6

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS. \$12.00 per 100, booking orders now. Mrs. Murry Moose, Wayland, N. Y., Route 3. 1-3-6

BABY CHICKS. Single Comb White Leghorns, choice stock of the best laying strains, satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1,000. Harry F. Palmer, Middleport, N. Y. 1-3-6

BABY CHICKS FROM BRED TO LAY S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Prices reasonable. Hatching capacity 3750. Roots Roost, Rock City Falls, N. Y. 1-3-6

PEDIGREE Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Rock baby chicks. 236 egg strain. Highest quality. Trapnested pure bred layers. Safe arrival and satisfaction guarantee. Hundreds of pleased customers. Catalogue No. 31 free. Tells how we produce them. "Cedarcroft", Madison, Conn. 1-3-6

BANTAMS

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

BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

SEABRIGHT, SILKIE, Light Brahma, Rose Comb Black, Black Tailed Japanese, Black Red Game, Buff, Black and White Cochin Bantams. Proper & Son, Schoharie, N. Y. 6-4-6

JAPANESE, SEBRIGHTS, Cochins, Games, Brahmas, Rose Combs, Polish. Circular 2c. stamp. Fenn Bantam Yards, Desk 44, Delevan, Wis. 6-6-6

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS. Breeders and show stock. W. E. Fowle, Danville, Pa. 2-3-6

Edmund J. Hickey breeder of (blue ribbon) **LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.** High winners in all shows. Washington, Hagerstown, Allentown, Panama-Pacific Exposition, Buffalo, Baltimore Philadelphia, Altoona. Eggs and stock. Box 1918, Washington, D. C. 4-5-6

R. C. BLACK BANTAM EGGS. Circular free. Show winners. Jay Beswick, Berea, Ohio. 3-4-6

BRAHMAS

SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement, Light and Dark Brahmas, page 399. tf

SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 399. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. tf

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Show stock and eggs. S. S. Newton, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 6-5-6

THOROUGHbred LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs for hatching. Circular free. Reams Brothers, Boonville, N. Y. 3-5-6

BUTTERCUPS

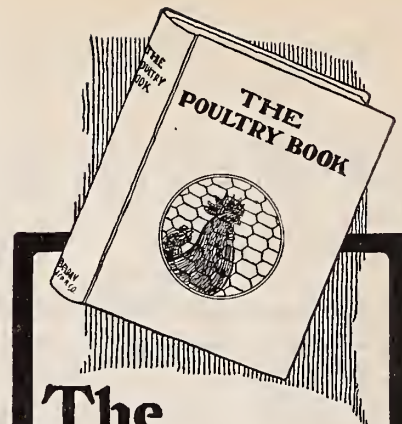
BUTTERCUPS, ALVINIAN STRAIN from hens laying from 260 to 309 eggs yearly. Stock and eggs; booklet free. Satisfaction given. Sahler & Sons, Harlingen, N. J. 4-3-6

SOLE WINNERS all classes Buffalo and Palace shows. More specials than competitors combined. Only Buttercup strain having Official Laying records. Circular. Chantecler Plant, Ulster, Penna. 3-4-6

CAMPINES

IMPROVED SILVER CAMPINES. Choice stock reasonably priced. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

SILVER CAMPINES, Jacobus and Kennedy strains only best cockerels I am selling at two dollars. Eggs one fifty per setting of fifteen. Strictly fresh. Charles E. Henderson, Austerlitz, New York, Columbia Co. 3-4-6



The Poultry Book

An Encyclopedia on Poultry Raising

One of the most valuable treatise on poultry ever published. Contains over 1300 pages of reading matter, 75 full page illustrations and 3000 small pictures of poultry, poultry houses, etc., etc. Weighs almost four pounds. Formerly issued in three volumes and made to sell for \$13.50. Now issued in one volume in hand-some cloth binding at the remarkably low price of \$1.50.

The Poultry Book

Covers every branch of poultry raising from the egg to the mature fowl. Describes over 100 varieties of poultry. It is the most complete and reliable treatise on poultry that has ever been published. In addition to describing the various varieties it discusses feeding and housing problems, mating and breeding, incubation and brooding and the thousand and one things that the poultry raiser wishes to know.

By special arrangements with the publishers we can send a copy postpaid, together with three years' subscription to A. P. W., for \$2.00.

Send a two dollar bill today and get the greatest bargain in poultry literature ever offered. Address all orders

American Poultry World

Book Department

BUFAALO, N. Y.

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

COCHINS

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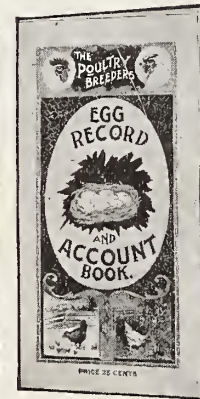
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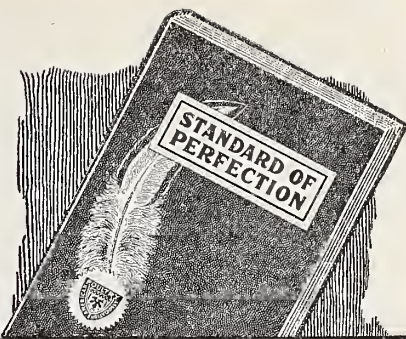
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The above plate shows four groups of feathers from each of four high class exhibition pullets reared in the season of 1915, on the farm of E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. To the left will be noted two feathers barred very fine and very straight across. Count the bars down from the tip to root, not so much for their number but their uniformity. In the next pair of feathers they are a trifle darker and even a little finer. There is a great demand still for the very fine barred Plymouth Rocks. Although Mr. Thompson can breed plenty of these barred birds he does not consider that they merit the greatest popularity with the fancy, for the reason that when too fine in barring the pattern becomes confused. He has often expressed to me his opinion of the greater value of birds for exhibition and emphasizes the clear cut standard ideal like the third group of three feathers. There is more actual brilliance in the contrasts seen on birds possessing this pattern and color. It is always more attractive. If the reader will turn the page and look across this group he will see how accurately they illustrate the standard description. The last two feathers on this photo are from a pullet bred dark enough to produce exhibition cockerels if her blood lines were so directed. The dark bars are much broader than the light bars. Notice that the tips of all the feathers in this group commence with the dark bar, which today is standard, whether darker or lighter, broad or narrow bars. Uniformity, regularity in the bars from tip to root proves the pattern of high breeding and when the feather is "snuggled" up next to another of its own section matching of the bars is apparent.—F. L. S.

Too Late to Classify

WHITE YOKOHOMAS. A number of pens for sale. One cockerel and two pullets, \$10.00. Write for picture. C. Schelter, Fonthill, Ont., Canada. 3-5-6

CANADA'S BEST SILVER CAMPINES won at Canada's largest shows, Guelph, Ottawa, Hamilton, Peterboro, Belleville and others. Eggs at reduced prices. Write for circular and price list. W. E. Pakenham, Drawer 77, Norwood, Ontario, Canada. 3-5-6

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O. I. C. JUST WHAT I WANT. \$2.00 a setting for Mann Farms Black Wyandottes. Seven entries, 7 prizes at Rochester; four entries, 3 prizes at Buffalo, the past season. The Peerless laying strain. Mann Farms, Cemetery Rd., Lancaster, N. R. 4-6-6

GREAT COMBINATION. Thirty packets choice garden seed varieties of twenty-three, combination seed drill and cultivator, one can fertilizer, one packet mixed flower seed, all for \$1.75 postpaid guarantee. G. H. Koontz, Box 448, Hagerstown, Md. 1-3-6

VITALITY BABY CHICKS from bred to lay yearling hens. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, 8 to 12 cents each. Our Leghorn pullets averaged 165 eggs per year. Catalogue. J. Craig Nichols, Box F, Chili Station, N. Y. 4-6-6

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ANY PERSON wishing to buy baby chicks or eggs for hatching, bred up from "x" to "xx" eggs only, any variety, may get name of breeder, for the asking, from us. Magic Tester Works, Buffalo, N. Y., Desk K. 1-3-6

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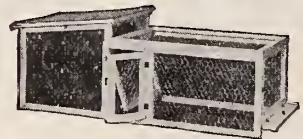
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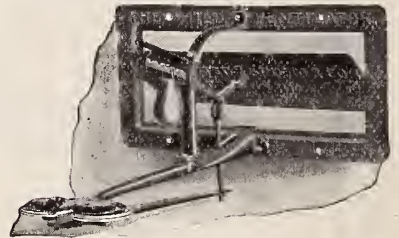
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Young Pens 1-2
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3 Pullets in Single Class
2 Cockerels in Single Class
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Coliseum Sweepstake Cup
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In 1914 on four entries we won first and third hen, fifth pullet, third cockerel and at the same show this year December, 1915, we added to our winnings first and fourth cock, first, second and third hen, first old pen.

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I am offering real bargains in strictly high class show birds to reduce my flock. Must have more room for Blue Orpingtons to meet the increasing demand. My records both showing and selling for the past five years stand alone. I doubt if there is a breeder of White Orpingtons in the United States who can show more good type birds. Four pens containing many noted prize winners are all that we will have mated in Whites this year. Eggs, \$10.00 and \$5.00 per setting.

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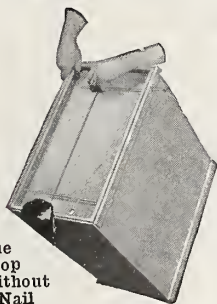
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Have won first at the world's greatest shows, including London, England, Cleveland and Madison Square Garden, N. Y. For eight consecutive years my birds have won three times as many first and second prizes at the Nation's greatest shows, including late shows, as all my competitors together, so have earned the distinction of being

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They are famous egg machines and the greatest winter layers, with the wonderful egg record of 256 average for a flock.

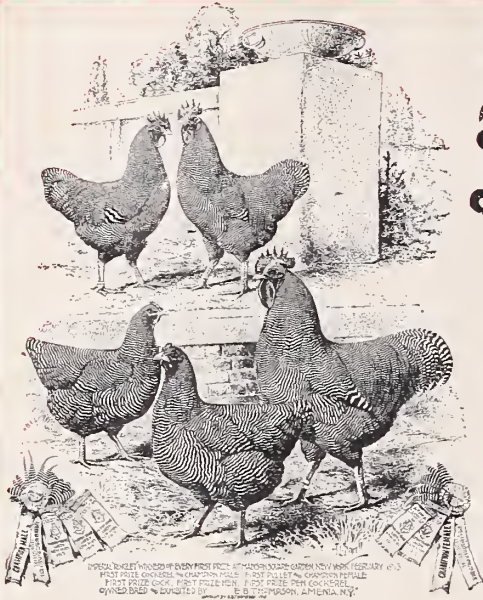
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E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



Winners of every first prize offered at Madison Square Garden, New York, February, 1915—first cock, first Cockerel, first pullet, first hen and first pen cockerel.

SPECIAL FOR BEST SHAPED MALE.

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Diploma presented by the American Poultry Association for Best Cockerel, Special for Best Cockerel and Pullet, Best Cock and Hen, Three Best Cockerels. More first and special prizes than any exhibitor of any breed.

Madison Square Garden is the recognized quality show of all America—It is the center of a system around which all other shows revolve. My exhibit of 100 birds of supreme quality is the accomplishment of a feat unknown in the entries of poultry shows—unequaled in the annals of Barred Rock history.

The amazing records of all prizes offered on Cockerels, viz., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, three years in succession; of all prizes offered on Pullets, viz., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th for the second time and both Champion Male and Champion Female at three shows at New York declares the Imperial "Ringlets" have reached the summit of superior excellence.

Win at the Imperial Show of all the World, Madison Square Garden, New York, December 31st, 1915-January 5th, 1916, the following matchless record:

All Prizes and Ribbons offered on Cocks, Cockerels, Pullets and Exhibition Pens, viz.

COCKS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

COCKERELS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

EXHIBITION PENS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

PULLETS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

HENS, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

THE PRESIDENT'S SILVER CUP FOR BEST DISPLAY.

SWEEPSTAKES SPECIAL FOR CHAMPION MALE.

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SPECIAL FOR BEST COLORED MALE.

SPECIAL FOR BEST COLORED FEMALE.

You Are Now Thinking About Eggs to Produce the Silver Cup and Blue Ribbon Winners for Next Season's Shows

Think of the great satisfaction of winning prizes on birds you raise with your own hands—from the time the chick first sees daylight until the Blue Ribbon hangs on the coop in the show room. The delight of winning on a bird you owned all its lifetime cannot be described.

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My Eggs Are The Best That Money Can Buy—They Produce First Prize Birds

Mr. E. B. Thompson:—

Dear Sir:—Just a few lines to let you know what the Imperial "Ringlets" have done for us in the show room this last fall and winter. The Mountain Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n., of Kane, Pa., held their show last week. We had 28 birds entered and they were admired by everyone as well as by the judges; in prizes we took 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Pen, 1st, and 5th Hen, 3rd Cock; Special for Best Pen in show, also Special Silver Cup for Best Display in American class. At McKean Co. Fair and Johnsonburg Show they won the Blues also. These birds are all from the stock we raised from the eggs we bought of you in the spring of 1914. We have some promising youngsters from the eggs we got of you last spring too.

Yours respectfully,

Nelson Bros.



Imperial "Ringlet" Eggs

GRAND EXHIBITION AND BREEDING BIRDS OF THE RICHEST FIRST PRIZE NEW YORK BLOOD FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

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