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JANUARY, 1910

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AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y., U.S.A.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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

158 Pearl St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

President GRANT M. CURTIS
Vice-President . . . PRINCE T. WOODS, M. D.
Secretary-Treasurer L. M. AVISE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy. Ten cents per back number.

FOREIGN, one dollar per year. Canada seventy-five cents. Ten cents per copy.

Subscriptions can begin with any month.

Write your name and post office address plainly. If your Journal does not reach you promptly each month, kindly notify us.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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.

25,000 COPIES PER MONTH

It is positively guaranteed that during the year ending Oct. 1, 1910, the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD will circulate an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) copies per month. All advertising contracts are based on this circulation.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

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

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application

Application for entry as second-class matter at the post-office at Buffalo, N. Y., pending.

30,000 FOR JANUARY, 1910

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 thirty thousand (30,000) copies of the January, 1910, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

E. D. CORSON,
C. B. KOON, Commissioner of Deeds.

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SPECIAL FEATURES FOR FEBRUARY

ONE of our New England subscribers writes:—"Your December number is certainly a 'hummer'. Never saw such good value for the money. Beats the *Saturday Evening Post* all hollow. Do not see how you can gather in enough good stuff to make such a good paper and keep it going. Should think it would run out or be hard to get."

It does us good to have our Readers show their appreciation of the "good stuff" to be found in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. We can assure them that though it IS hard to get, the supply WILL NOT "RUN OUT." A. P. W. has contracted with twenty-six of America's leading practical, desirable, poultry authorities to write special series of articles that it would take one to two years to publish if we should print nothing else.

In addition to this "good stuff", there is more good, down-to-date, reliable poultry information at first hand from representative breeders of Standard-bred poultry, for show and market purposes, all over the American continent. Men and women who know how to make poultry pay and who can tell how it is done in plain language, that makes it easy for everybody to understand.

We want everybody to know and appreciate what good value A. P. W. gives for the money; it is bigger value than many dollar magazines we know of and the subscription price is only fifty cents a year. The January issue is bigger, and we believe better, than the first two issues which preceded it. There are MORE GOOD THINGS and more pages of them FOR FEBRUARY. We can only give a partial list below.

DR. LEON J. COLE, of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University has an illustrated article on **Blackhead in Turkeys**, Cause, Prevention and Treatment. Other poultry is sometimes affected with this disease. No poultryman can afford to miss this article.

J. H. DREVENSTEDT writes on **White Wyandotte Origin**, History, Type and Color of Twenty Years Ago. Winning Popular Favor. Illustrated. There will also be a continuation of his article on **The Modern Light Brahma** with a symposium by representative breeders.

THE BIG SHOWS—NEW YORK, BOSTON and BALTIMORE will be reported by **J. H. Drevenstedt** and **William C. Denny**. Newsy notes direct from the show room, illustrated.

A. G. GILBERT, Manager Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada will write on:—**Successful Poultry Feeding**; Factors to Reckon With in Our Quest for Eggs and Flesh. Statements Which May Jolt Against Preconceived Notions. "Little Things" are "Big Things" to the Experienced Poultry Keeper. A thoroughly practical article you will want to read.

HARRIET WALLACE ASHBY, poultry editor and institute lecturer of na-

tional reputation tells about **A Visit to an Irish Poultry Farm**. Culley-backey and Ballymoney Flocks. What the Government is Doing, illustrated.

DR. PRINCE T. WOODS has a down-to-the-minute, practical article on **Work With the Incubators**. Getting the Machines Ready for Business. Location. Care of Hatching Eggs. Incubator Operation. Egg Testers and How to Test Eggs. Illustrated with reproductions from photographs of eggs in different stages of incubation.

SYMPOSIUM OF PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING. You cannot afford to miss the February installment. It tells how to care for the chicks when hatched; what and how to feed young chicks; essentials in range, yards and shade; coops; best number of chicks in a flock; weaning the chicks; growing rations.

THE DUCK BREEDERS' SYMPOSIUM will give the leading breeders' advice on hatching duck eggs; details of incubator management to secure best hatches; brooding ducklings; foods and feeding methods for first week and from one week to one month old.

A. P. W. DEPARTMENTS. Owing to lack of space, in spite of the 8 page supplement added at the last mo-

Publishers' Column

FROM READERS AND ADVERTISERS

"I have read the first issue of A. P. W. not once, but several times, and still find something of interest each time. It certainly is a great paper for both the amateur and fancier of experience. The Standard Editor is an old friend of mine, and I congratulate him on the brilliant success of his work, also the readers on getting something so far out of the ordinary in a poultry journal." John Rumbold, Baltimore, Md.

"I take great pleasure in saying that AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, by accurate account has given me more inquiries this last month than all of the five other papers that I advertise in combined. I have had as many as ten inquiries in one mail from all over Canada and United States. If A. P. W. is going to do this in its infancy, what will it do when it grows up?" D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y.

"Exactly the paper I was looking for: practical, from cover to cover." D. L. P. H. Lorrain, V. S., Montreal, Canada.

"My ad in A. P. W. has brought inquiries enough to sell the three pens mentioned and more. I am pleased with results." R. G. Richardson, Lowell, Mass.

"I am pleased indeed to say that we are hearing wonderfully well from the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD." William Barry Owen, Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

"I have shipped two trios and have sold eight singles that I can trace direct to my ad. in A. P. W. I was satisfied from the start that it would be a business getter. I want to double my space for January issue." Charles H. Brundage, Danbury, Conn.

ment, several departments were crowded out of this January number. The Departments will be out in force and better than ever in February. Watch for them next month.

In addition to the above, there will be other practical timely articles on seasonable topics, all of great interest and value to the busy poultry keeper. If you have not done so already, **SUBSCRIBE NOW** and if you don't want to miss the "good stuff" that has been printed, date your subscription back to Vol. 1, No. 1. We will date orders back while the supply lasts, but that will not be long. Those who come first will be served first. Avoid delay and possible disappointment by mailing your subscription order right NOW.

BARRED ROCKS
New York Champions

HAWKINS'

WHITE ROCKS
Original Graves Strain
NONE BETTER

ROYAL BLUE BARRED ROCKS

Have won more prizes at *New York, Boston* and the *World's Greatest Shows* than all others. ¶ At *New York* in the strongest class of *Barred Rocks* ever seen, *451 birds*, I won 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th Cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; 1st and 3rd Coocks; 1st and 2nd Hens; 1st and 2nd Breeding Pens.

¶ "**ROYAL BLUE**," my first prize and sweepstakes Cockerel at *New York, 1909*, is a marvel of the breed. A model of perfection. My other varieties have the same high quality. *Hundreds of choice breeding birds that will produce winners* at honest prices.

SHOW BIRDS TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY

¶ I have sold birds that have won at the largest shows in America and England, and if you want *the best* I can please you. ¶ CATALOGUE OF AMERICA'S FINEST PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES FREE

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
FROM NEW YORK AND
BOSTON WINNERS

A. C. HAWKINS

Lock Box 30, LANCASTER, MASS.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
THAT CAN WIN
ANYWHERE

OWEN FARMS OWEN FARMS

Are Receiving Your Orders For

Are Receiving Your Orders For

ORPINGTONS

WHITE WYANDOTTES

WHY? And **THREE** times as many orders as we ever received at the same period

WHY? And **FOUR** times as many orders as we ever received at the same period

IT IS a pleasure to answer this question, for there are such a lot of things we *know*. We have won consistently in the hardest shows of the country. We had without question the best stock for foundation stock that this country ever saw. We have sent hundreds of our birds over this great country to our respected customers and they have won for them and have formed the foundation of hundreds of successful strains of Orpingtons. There is no doubt that our *satisfied customers* have been the active means of this enormous increase of our Orpington trade. Then, we have improved our strain by leaps and bounds by good breeding. We have had the best skill in the breeding of Buffs this country ever had applied to the particular case, namely, Buff Orpingtons, so it is not strange that Mr. Owen and Mr. Delano feel pretty good when they say at this present writing, November fourteenth, that they have twelve better Buff Orpington cockerels than they ever exhibited fit and ready for New York. Large, big boned birds, and fully finished, so we know whereof we speak, with scores of others that are wonders, and we are positive that we can satisfy you all along the line. This is the one point, too, in which we allow our customers the final word. We satisfy you or there is no sale. One of the things we *know* is, there is no farm in America that will more surely send you a \$10.00 bird for \$10.00. If you are expecting a \$25.00 bird for \$10.00 you will not get it from Owen Farms. But you can know the reverse will not happen. You will *never* get a \$10.00 bird for \$25.00. I guess that is what the public is looking for, their value for the money. Now, my conclusion about Buff and Black Orpingtons is this. I never actually wanted your trade as I want it this year. Because I have the goods and I know they are better than ever and in goodly quantity, and especially because I believe I can do for you in Buff Orpingtons what no one else can do.

BELIEVE the reason for the large increase in the receipt of our orders in White Wyandottes is because of the many friends and interested people who have seen our birds. The old saying is that "seeing is believing" and when we have shown two pullets (all that we did show) at Madison Square in the largest class of pullets ever shown and won 1st and 2nd, they being two pullets that were as near alike as any two ever shown, and when they looked all along our string and found the same type and perfect head it was convincing, and the same way about our cockerels. We won 1st New York with one bird; sold that bird right there at the show and had a better one left, certainly better at the day he was shown at Chicago, and each and every time these birds are producing the same identical quality that makes them win. Grand heads, absolute perfect whiteness, good combs, fine station, very bright red eye, and altogether a style of their very own. Scores of times every day people in writing us say "Do not quote us on a bird unless he is something really remarkable. We have plenty of good birds now. What we want is something that is more than good." How glad I am to answer every single individual inquiry for a Wyandotte, because I feel that when our inquirer asks for just such a bird that we are perfectly prepared to give him entire satisfaction, and in every case the price will fit the bird. My only regret is that you cannot see these birds as we see them day by day, but I promise every White Wyandotte enthusiast and every inquirer for this breed very particular attention, and if we have what he wants there will be no doubt about his getting it if we agree on the price. That is the only difference that there could possibly be between us and we will try to be reasonable in that. Write us, therefore, freely, about White Wyandottes.

OWEN FARMS'

YOU WILL be reading what I am writing on this particular subject in January, and I believe that this is the time of all times in the year when you should commence to think very seriously of what you are going to do in eggs for hatching. Perhaps I speak with far more feeling and certainty concerning this matter because of my own experience. Year after year I have been a little late in getting our pens mated, our hatching operations started, and in commencing to bring forward the chicks which were afterwards to prove the winners of our next year's shows. This last year, however, we came very near the mark which we set, and this year I am positive that we shall reach it.

Make your plans for some chicks early, particularly if you have trade for the fall shows. You cannot get fully furnished cockerels and pullets that are ready to show in September unless you get your birds out very early. We have made some experiments and I am positive that we shall be able this year to send eggs right through the winter to the southern half of the United States so that

OWEN FARMS WM. BARRY OWEN, Prop. Box W, Vineyard Haven, Mass.
MAURICE F. DELANO, Mgr.

OWEN FARMS OWEN FARMS

Are Receiving Your Orders For

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHY? And **THREE** times as many orders as we ever received at the same period

WHO has guaranteed to win for their customers in Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Buffalo, Omaha and scores of other cities, and made their guaranty good? That is the question. It is these continuous wins of ours for our customers and the hammering upon hammering that we have been doing all the time on the White Rock, that has made our business what it is. I have felt for years, that there was an individual character as to the color and type of our White Rock that was entirely different than any one's else and superior to any one's else. I have felt this strongly. I never was more convinced of it than at Madison Square Garden last year. There were 26 White Rock pens along the Garden for judging. They were right in the centre of that very large hall. On the second day of the show a Western purchaser came to me and said, "Mr. Owen, I have been studying for twenty-four hours these White Rock pens. I am willing to say after the most careful study that in your pens alone do I find the whiteness and lustre which makes them stand out so entirely by themselves. I have even gone so far as to feel of your birds as compared with other pens and they have a more delicate, velvety feeling to the touch than any other pens." My reply was, "I believe you have hit the nail on the head. Our White Rocks have a whiteness and a smoothness and softness of feather that no others have, and coupled with their perfect type and excellent head points it is really what makes them win."

If the United States was not so large and our customers so widely separated I should be inclined to say to you as one of the great automobile builders has been saying for years, "Ask the man who owns one," and leave the question of whether you would be interested in Owen Farms White Rocks entirely to that test, but I know the conditions will not permit it, and I find it necessary to say to you a great many things about our White Rocks that I wish I could show you instead. Always remember we will fit for the show and we will guarantee to win any show you name.

Are Receiving Your Orders For

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHY? And **SIX** times as many orders as we ever received at the same period

I AM perhaps more pleased to tell you *my* reason for our large trade in Barred Rocks than in any other variety. It touches me personally in a tender spot, namely, our public's confidence in Owen Farms. To a fair extent we are really being weighed in the balance as regards Barred Rocks, certainly in the minds of a very great many people of the United States. We have been breeding some fine birds for many years but we have never shown them. We have acquired, and that fully and completely, the best flock considered from both standpoints of the male and female that we believe existed in the United States, namely, the Gardner & Dunning flock.

They have been under the care of and mated by Mr. Newton Cosh and our Mr. Delano, in whom we have unlimited confidence, and the interesting question that is going to be answered very soon is whether Owen Farms has made good with these Barred Rocks. Well, now, I am going to say one thing in advance of the New York Madison Square show; that as far as we are concerned we know that we have made good. We have better cockerels than we ever commenced to show, considering all of the old prestige of the Gardner & Dunning flock. We have better females than we believe they ever showed. We believe it is true that never in the history of Madison Square Garden have the cockerel and pullet which took the premier honors in a single year been bred by the same individual. I wonder if it will happen this year. There are some people that I know of who are confident they have a good chance this year for both the premier honors in cockerel and in pullet. At any rate, we know that we are going to put forward for competition at New York the best string that Owen Farms believes ever went there, and we shall certainly hope for great success. It is a far different proposition to go to the State Fair at Syracuse in Barred Rocks or White Wyandottes than to go to Madison Square Garden and ask for the same blue ribbons. In Barred Rocks this year we made a wonderful win at the State Fair. There were thirty ribbons in all: five in six different classes, for they had a class of pens made up of old birds and of pens made up of young birds. Twenty-two out of these thirty ribbons Owen Farms won. I could not go into the matter at length except to say that our birds were in fine feather and did themselves great justice, winning grandly. That I can furnish you Barred Rocks in cockerel matings and in pullet matings this year second to none in this country and at the right price, I am as positive as I ever was of any statement I have ever made.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

they will reach you in good shape and hatch well. They will be packed with extreme care and handled at this end so that when they start we will know they will go to you in good condition if the express companies are not unduly severe in their handling of them. Furthermore, we are going to be prepared to give you information concerning the eggs earlier than ever.

After the most careful consideration on the part of Mr. Delano and myself we have decided fully this year that we shall sell from the run of our pens, giving everybody an equal opportunity of raising some of the very best of the year at a medium price. Only the very best birds that we own will be used in our matings, both in the male and the female line. Our price will be a uniform one: 75c per egg when ordered in a single sitting; 60c per egg when ordered in fifties; and 50c per egg when ordered in hundreds. We shall have no other price than this price for our eggs during the season of 1910. We guarantee three eggs out of every four to be fertile. We solicit your correspondence and our mating list, which will tell you all about it, will be duly mailed you upon request.

OWEN FARMS WM. BARRY OWEN, Prop. **Box W, Vineyard Haven, Mass.**
MAURICE F. DELANO, Mgr.

BREEDS COME AND GO

During my thirty years' experience breeding Fancy Poultry, I have watched the coming of new varieties, how they attract the attention of the buying public for a season or two, but having no utility qualities they soon lose public favor. With



'My papa wants to sell you this wooster'

U. R. FISHEL,

Box B,

HOPE, INDIANA

U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

it is quite different. Ever since their first introduction their popularity has increased by leaps and bounds, until today they are the most beautiful and profitable fowl bred. The cause for this is their superior table qualities as well as their being the best egg producing breed we have. This is why they are

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

Our recent winning of every prize but one at the 1909 Indiana State Fair is proof enough that our birds are better this season than ever before. We have thousands to select from, all farm reared, strong, vigorous birds. Exhibition birds, selected breeders, and utility flocks, regular egg machines. Sure to please you. Send two dimes for my 56-page catalog, worth dollars to anyone. And remember when buying U. R. Fishel's White Rocks you receive blood lines no other breeder can give you.

200 EGGS A YEAR PER HEN

EGGS 6 2-3 CENTS A DOZEN

So great has been the demand for the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen—How to Get Them," that the sixth edition is exhausted, and a seventh edition of 10,000 copies has just been printed.

The great success of this book is due to the fact that poultry keepers throughout the land are coming to recognize it as the standard book on eggs making and profits in poultry.

The Greatest Number of Eggs at the Lowest Possible Cost.

More than 10 years ago the author of "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," foresaw that great changes were impending in the poultry world. He saw that exhaustion of public lands in the West and the rapid increase in the world's population would inevitably send up the price of all kinds of feed stuffs, and that the demands upon our forest for wood pulp and lumber would increase the price of building materials so that only those who made a careful study of egg production from the point of view of "the greatest number of eggs at the lowest possible cost," could hope to succeed. The book was written from this point of view. The author practices what he preaches, and gets eggs the year round at a cost not exceeding 6 2-3 cents a dozen. By laying down his surplus eggs in the spring and selling in the fall, he makes each hen net him \$3.00 a year.

Every Chapter of Value, But Some Almost Priceless.

The book now contains 96 pages, 15 chapters, and tells all there is to know about the poultry business, and tells it

in a plain, commonsense way. Every chapter is valuable, but some are almost priceless. Among these the author ranks the chapters, "Feeding for 200 Eggs a Year," which contains the philosophy of feeding, and tells how men who get 200 eggs a year or more per hen, feed; "Foods and Food Values," in which the whole matter of feeding is so simplified that any one can understand it, and make up his own ration from low-priced feed stuffs, saving one-half the cost; "Eggs in Fall and Winter;," "The Sex Element in Egg Production," in which the reader is instructed how to tell at a glance which hens are good layers and which are not; "The Trap Nest and Its Uses," with illustrated description of one of the best trap nests on the market. "Breeding for 200 Eggs a Year," a chapter of great interest in the spring; "Products and By-Products," in which the best methods of laying down eggs are carefully described. Eggs laid down by one of these methods have been kept a year and then incubated.

Readers of "200 Eggs a Year" Get Eggs when Eggs are High.

By following the methods of the book, Mr. E. F. Dunlap, of West Salisbury, N. H., obtained 6368 eggs from 400 pullets and 150 hens in the month of December, 1903, the pullets doing most of the work. Mr. Dunlap sold these eggs in Boston for \$212.26 net, and expended for food the same month \$46.85, leaving a profit of \$165.41. Mr. E. F. Chamberlin, of Wolfboro, N. H., got 1496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902.

Mrs. S. D. Fox of the same town got 68 eggs from 72 hens one day in January, and five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. The author of the book is a New Hampshire man, which explains why all these records are taken from the Granite State. But if hens can be made to lay in New Hampshire in winter (where the mercury sometimes drops to 40 below) they can be made to lay anywhere!

Warm Words of Praise from Men Who Know.

"The book is a model of clear, concise hen wisdom, and will help."—A. F. Hunter.—"First-class."—Grant M. Curtis.—"We not only endorse the work, but recommend it to our readers."—M. K. Boyer.—"It will prove of great value to all who are interested in getting the largest possible egg yield."—Frank Heck.—"I consider the ideas in your book worth many times the price paid. I take at least a dozen good poultry magazines, have stacks and stacks of poultry books, but the Biggle book and yours I think the most of."—John M. Tenny, Esq., Sonoma, Cal.—"Nothing that I have read approaches your book in clearness of expression and fullness of detail. It has given me more information about practical points than all the rest put together."—William R. Fisher, M. D., Swiftwater, Pa.—"If more level headed advice, such as is found in your book, was put before poultry breeders, the average beginner would have better success."—L. Brown, Middleboro, Mass., president the Old Homestead Brooder Co.—"Specially recommended."—Cyphers Incubator Co's. Catalogue.

Price 50 cents, or with a year's subscription, 75c., or given as a premium for two yearly subscriptions to the American Poultry Advocate at 50 cts. a year.

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645 Hogan Block,

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FOR THREE
SUCCESSIVE
YEARS

BRIGHT HAS MADE THE BEST RECORDS ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., 1907, 1908, 1909

OUT-WINNING—OUT-POINTING EVERY COMPETITOR

On Total Exhibit, on Cocks and on Males, *for the Third Time in Succession*, and this last year on all these and on Pullets besides. Our winnings at this much heralded show including 1-4-6-7 Cocks and 4 Specials on Cocks alone; Special for the 4 Best Cockerels; 2d and 3d Pullets and 2 Specials; 3 Specials on Pens, including those Grand Specials.—



CRUSADER III

GROVE HILL'S Champion \$3,000.00 Males at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907. (Valued at \$3,000.00 because he has earned it.) Three of his sons won American Poultry Association's Gold Medals in a single season. He is closely bred to first prize winners at New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Guelph, Lincoln, Nebr., and a host of other shows.

**FOR BEST PEN TO PRODUCE
EXHIBITION MALES** ◻ FOP
**BEST PEN TO PRODUCE
EXHIBITION FEMALES**

Our prizes also include the most sought for award in all the Realm of Poultrydom : : : : :

CHAMPION NEW YORK MALE

This crowning honor has been won by *Grove Hill Bred Birds* in our own hands twice during the past 3 years. No other breeder does or can boast of such an unprecedented honor : : : : :



NEW WONDER II
First Prize Cockerel at New York, 1907

Bright's Brown Leghorns

For More than 10 Years they Have Been Champions of the World

◻ They have practically had no competitors at America's Biggest Shows, though the Brown Leghorn classes were mammoth in size. At the *Big Shows*, New York, Boston, the three World's Fairs, they were surely *Supreme*. **THEY ARE BETTER NOW.**

◻ We can supply you with exhibition Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets to win in any company. Rich in the strong blood lines of famous winners. Will improve your stock. Name your wants for show or or breeding pen and we will quote fair prices.

SEND FOR OUR LATEST PRIZE RECORDS

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS,

WM. E. BRIGHT, Prop.

BOX 804,

WALTHAM, MASS.

A. C. SMITH, Supt.



Money in Poultry, \$3,600.00

NET PROFIT FROM 30 HENS IN ONE SEASON ON A LOT 24x40. IT IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT, IT HAS BEEN DONE ON THE **Kellerstrass Farm**

My New Poultry Book

Covers all branches necessary for Success with Poultry. It tells you what I have done. It was written from actual experience.

IT TELLS YOU HOW—

HOW I made \$3,600.00 in one season from thirty hens on a lot 24x40 by feeding them the scraps from my table three times a day. The test was made to show what can be done on a city lot as well as on a farm. I also furnish you the names of the parties who paid me over \$2,000.00 for the eggs alone from these thirty hens, for reference, which is evidence undisputable. Remember this book is written by a man who has had the actual experience.

HOW I make my chickens weigh two and one-half pounds when they are eight weeks old.

HOW I prepared my chickens for the show room so that I won over 90 per cent of all the blue ribbons that were offered during 1907 and 1908, the last season that I showed. A "secret" that has never been published before.

HOW I built my indoor and outdoor brooders for 85 cents each, to be used either as fireless or with heat in them and plans for the same.

HOW I raise ninety-eight chickens out of a hundred that I hatch.

IF YOU RAISE CHICKENS OF ANY KIND YOU NEED THIS BOOK

HOW I took a flock of chickens and made them lay \$68 worth of eggs per hen in ten months!

HOW I keep my male birds from fighting without injuring them.

HOW I raised the five chickens I sold to Madame Paderewski for \$7,500.00.

HOW I feed my chickens for egg production.

HOW I keep my chickens healthy and free from sickness.

HOW I select a good laying hen from the poor layer.

HOW I break up my broody hens without injuring them.

HOW I pack my eggs so they will stay fresh.

HOW I mate up my chickens for breeding and fertility.

HOW I run my incubators and supply moisture.

HOW I raised my famous \$10,000.00 hen "Peggy."

HOW I build my hen houses and plans for the same.

HOW I bred my big egg-laying strain.

It also tells about broiler plants, egg plants, and remember, there is also an article in this book called "Two Years on the Kellerstrass Poultry Farm," which explains hundreds of things—just what we do in two years on the farm, or in other words, a two years' course on the "World's Greatest Poultry Plant." This is the greatest article ever written by a real practical poultryman.

Remember, this book was written by a man who has sold the highest priced chickens in the world, who also sold \$68.00 worth of eggs per hen from a flock of hens in one season, in fact, if you breed a chicken of any kind you know my reputation as a breeder. This is the first time I have ever offered to sell any of my "methods or secrets" to the breeder or to the public.



Try My Way and You Can Raise Them by the Thousands

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY

Ernest Kellerstrass, Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose you affidavit; also trap nest record of the Kellerstrass Strain Crystal White Orpington hen, register No. 503, that laid two hundred and sixty-three (263) eggs in 272 days.

August 8, 1909.

(Signed) P. J. HARLLEE, Chattanooga, Ga.

Ernest Kellerstrass, Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Congratulations on the splendid showing you have made by selling \$68.00 worth of eggs per hen from thirty hens in one season.

G. M. CURTIS, Editor Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Kellerstrass:

I have sixteen of your hens that average two hundred and thirty-one (231) eggs per bird in 12 months.

LAWRENCE JACKSON, Pittsburg, Pa.

July 19, 1909.

The simplest sort of a thing—common black dirt—has solved the problem of eradicating a chicken disease which cost thirty million chicks' lives annually, a disease which scientists of the National and State Experimental Stations have been studying without success for ten years. Ernest Kellerstrass, the Kansas City poultry fancier, found the secret.—St. Louis Republic.

May 23, 1909.

The remarkable hen "Peggy" is owned by Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass, of Kansas City, Mo. She had traveled all over the globe capturing prizes. Mr. Kellerstrass has forty-eight hundred chickens

of this family and Peggy is the most perfect. He controls the output of perfect Orpingtons.—Sunday Chicago American, March 19, 1909.

Mr. Kellerstrass is now easily one of the leading and most successful breeders in America, and perhaps during the past two or three years raised more good prize-winning birds on his farm, devoted exclusively to White Orpingtons, than any other breeder on this continent.—Poultry Success, Springfield, Ohio, February, 1909.

The White Orpingtons began their real history in the American fancy when Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass took them up. Mr. Kellerstrass has done for this variety and for the breed of Orpingtons in general what no other man has ever accomplished for any other breed.—American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

It was a rare treat to spend a day in September at the Kellerstrass Farm, where were originated the Crystal White Orpingtons, now famous the world over. Mr. Kellerstrass himself does the work of a half dozen expert poultrymen and does it right. Mr. Kellerstrass exhibited upwards of \$25,000 worth of birds at the Chicago Show.—Western Poultry Journal, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mr. Kellerstrass has taken the chicken business out of the kindergarten class, and has done more to encourage the poultry business than any ten breeders in the United States combined. The Kellerstrass Farm won over 90 per cent of all premiums offered. We doubt if any breeder in the world ever sold stock or eggs that produced as many winnings in one season as the Kellerstrass Farm did in 1908. The Inland Poultry Journal takes its hat off to men of this kind.—Judge Theo. Hughes, Editor Inland Poultry Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass, of Kansas City, Mo., is the owner of the most perfect fowl in the world, according to the National Poultry Association of America.—New York Herald, March 15, 1908.

"Peggy," the \$10,000 hen owned by the Kellerstrass Farm, was viewed by over half a million people around the southern circuit of State Fairs, which included Nashville, Memphis and Atlanta.—Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn., December, 1908.



Send \$1.00—and a Copy of the Latest Revised Edition of the Book Will be Sent You by Return Mail

Address **ERNEST KELLERSTRASS, Publisher,** Westport Station, No. 66 **Kansas City, Mo.**

NOTE: Ask any editor of any Poultry Journal or any "licensed" poultry judge as to my reputation as a breeder.

Why I Can Sell the Best Incubator on Earth For Less Than \$10 and Pay the Freight



M. M. Johnson, Incubator Man.

I KNOW my competitors wonder how I do it—and I know many of my customers wonder that I can make such an elegant machine for the price I ask for it.

I'm going to tell the reason why right in this paper.

It is because I make and sell so many of them.

If I only made half the number of machines that I do, I'd have to have anywhere from twelve to fifteen dollars for them—because my overhead expense on half the number that I'm now making would be just as great as it is on double the amount.

Now, I make over 50,000 incubators a year—and I give my customers all the advantage of the saving I make on this big volume.

This is a good many thousand more Incubators and Brooders than any other manufacturer in the world

ever made in a year—so they **have** to charge the **long price** to even up on their big overhead expense.

I give the benefit to all my customers. I only want a small profit on each machine—because I can afford to be satisfied with that on account of the immense number of them I sell.

If I could make 100,000 machines instead of 50,000 a year, I'd make the price still lower.

I figure my profits at just 8%—some people call me "8% Johnson—The Old Trusty Incubator Man."

8% is all I want for my profit. Anybody making half as many Incubators as I do would have to have 16% profit—and in a good many cases considerably more.

Old Trusty Incubators are hatching chickens all over the civilized world—over 4,000 of them right here in my home country.

You see, my machine is just as popular right near home as it is anywhere else. Many other manufacturers can't say that.

First, the case is made of finest California redwood—dry as powder—then it's covered with expensive, high-grade asbestos board of first quality—heat-proof—and then, again, the case is covered with handsome, mottled sheet-metal—and there you are—the finest Incubator you ever heard of—good for a lifetime—absolutely safe under all conditions—the most perfectly insulated Incubator possible to make—runs steadily on half the oil—and so simple in operation that a child understands it at a glance. Now, wouldn't you like to try one of my 8%-profit incubators?

8% means less than 80 cents profit on each machine I sell. Making them in such enormous lots, I can make them much cheaper than anybody else—and my customers get the benefit.

Wouldn't You Like To Try An Old Trusty For 30, 60 or 90 Days At My Risk?

I haven't any inside rate with the railroad or express companies—but I pay the freight on every machine I sell just the same—so that doesn't need to worry you.

When I quote you my less-than-\$10.00 price, you know exactly how much my machine is going to cost you right at your own railroad station.

If, after you've used it for a month—or two months—or three months you **don't like it**—you can send it back—I'll pay the return charges and the test wont cost you a penny.

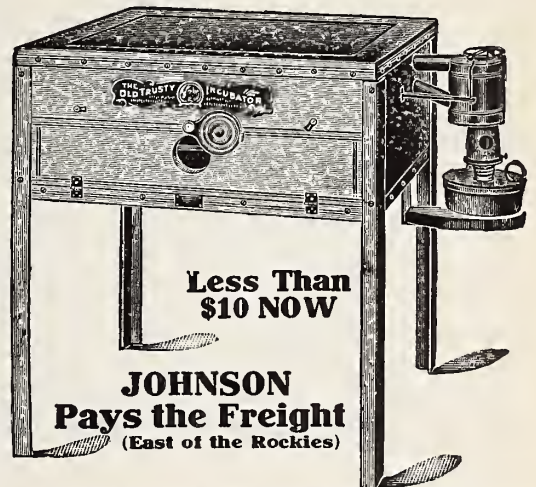
While my **price** is low, my quality is always high. You couldn't get a better incubator than Old Trusty if you paid \$30.00 for it. Sometimes people think that my price is so low that my machine can't be any good—but when I send it to them **on trial**, they always **keep it** and write back to me that they wonder how I can give such a value for the money. Just remember this—

I'm not a "new beginner." I've made more Incubators and Brooders than any three men in the world. I've sold them **all** on this Free Trial Plan—and I'm going to keep on making and selling more Brooders and Incubators than anybody else because my trade is increasing every day.

Wont you let me send you my book? It's written in just the plain language of the man who makes and sells the machines, without any fine or fancy writing—but it tells just the things you want to know about Incubators and Brooders and about how to make money with the Old Trusty. Thousands and thousands of people all over the country are making big money in the chicken business because the Old Trusty Incubator is certain and sure.

Write for my Big Book today—and find out all about me and my Incubators and my 150,000 satisfied customers and friends before you order. Write me a postal today and I'll write you personally and tell you my price to you and send you the Big Poultry Book Free.

M. M. JOHNSON, Incubator Man
CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA



Less Than \$10 NOW

JOHNSON Pays the Freight
(East of the Rockies)

COUPON

M. M. Johnson
Incubator Man
Clay Center, Neb.

My Name is.

Address.....

Send Free Catalogue.....

A LIVING FROM POULTRY

\$1,500.00 from 60 Hens in Ten Months on a City Lot 40 Feet Square

TO the average poultryman that would seem impossible and when we tell you that we have actually done a \$1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in a city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long we are simply stating facts. It would not be possible to get such returns by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new

PHILO SYSTEM

is adopted and followed.

THE PHILO SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER WAYS OF KEEPING POULTRY

and in many respects just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing.

THE NEW SYSTEM COVERS ALL BRANCHES OF THE WORK NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner.

TWO-POUND BROILERS IN EIGHT WEEKS

are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler almost without loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

OUR SIX-MONTHS-OLD PULLETS ARE LAYING AT THE RATE OF 24 EGGS EACH PER MONTH

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, the PHILO SYSTEM OF POULTRY KEEPING, gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

DON'T LET THE CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL

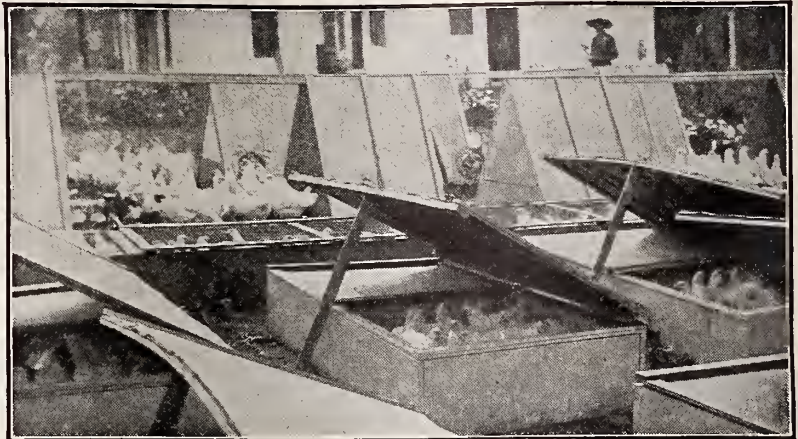
One of our secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It is a simple trick and believed to be the secret of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese which enabled them to sell the chicks at 10 cents a dozen.

CHICKEN FEED AT 15 CENTS A BUSHEL

Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble and have a good supply, any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

OUR NEW BROODER SAVES 2 CENTS ON EACH CHICKEN

No lamp required. No danger of chilling, over-heating or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on them when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can easily be made in an hour at a cost of 25 to 50 cents.



TESTIMONIALS.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 7, '09.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I just want to tell you of the success I have had with the Philo system. In January, 1909, I purchased one of your Philo System books and I commenced to hatch chickens. On the third day of February, 1909, I succeeded in hatching ten chicks. I put them in one of your fireless brooders and we had zero weather. We succeeded in bringing through nine—one got killed by accident. On June 1, one of the pullets laid her first egg, and the most remarkable thing is she has laid every day since up to the present time.

Yours truly,

R. S. LA RUE.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept, 10, '09.

My Dear Mr. Philo:

I want to tell you how pleased I am with my use of the Philo System during the past year. The fowls laid exceptionally well in the New Economy Coop, much better in proportion than those in my old style house. The fireless brooder has solved the problem for me of raising extra early chicks. I am going into your methods more extensively this coming year.

Wishing you success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) E. B. TEMPLER.

South Britain, Conn., April 14, 1909.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I have followed your system as close as I could; the result is a complete success. If there can be any improvement on nature, your brooder is it. The first experience I had with your System was last December. I hatched 17 chicks under two hens, put them as soon as hatched in one of your brooders out of doors and at the age of three months I sold them at 35c a pound. They averaged 2½ lbs. each, and the man I sold them to said they were the finest he ever saw, and he wants all I can spare this season.

Yours truly,

A. E. NELSON.

Osakis, Minn., June 7, 1909.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir: You certainly have the greatest system the world has ever known. I have had experience with poultry, but I know you have the system that brings the real profits.

Yours,

JESSE UNDERWOOD.

Brockport, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1908.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I have had perfect success brooding chickens your way. I think your method will raise stronger, healthier chicks than the old way of using lamps, and besides it saves so much work and risk.

Yours respectfully,

M. S. GOODING.

Send \$1.00 direct to the publisher and a copy of the latest revised edition of the book will be sent you by return mail.

E. R. PHILO, Publisher, 64 Third Street, Elmira, N. Y.

THE POULTRY REVIEW.

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Progressive Methods of Poultry Keeping. \$1.00 a year.

Edited by E. W. Philo, author of the Philo System book. Results of experiments on his poultry plant are given each month.

Rev. W. W. Cox, associate editor, is handling a six hen plant by the Philo System and will give full particulars each month of every step taken to secure the largest returns from six hens.

Also a review of the best poultry articles from other publications.

The price of the Review is \$1.00 a year for 12 copies by mail postpaid. Or with the Philo System book for \$1.50.



Three-Pound Roasters Ten Weeks Old

The Brooder Question

When the poultryman goes to his barn or shed to look over his stock of brooders and get the machines ready for use

and as he takes one of the machines down from the pile and dusts it off, and looks at its shabby weather worn sides

as he patches the hole in the tin roof where the paint was accidentally scratched and the rust has eaten in

as he opens the lamp door and takes out the oily tank, and faces the charred wick and lamp black, is it not time for him to stop and ask

is there still no better brooding plan? Must I go through the season with these?

To such thoughtful, progressive poultrymen, the *Hall Brooder System* must appeal. It is the better brooder plan—the one that solves the brooder question.

Bigger Hatches of Chicks that Live

The embryo chicks develop of the *white* of the eggs.

This white is composed largely of *water*.

When *air* that has been *warmed* and *dried* by the flame of a lamp is continually forced into the *egg chamber* of an incubator, the *water* content of the incubating eggs is *evaporated*.

The eggs have *no* means of drinking for absorption—of resupplying themselves.

Imprisoned in their shells, the hot air *evaporates* the *very substance* of which the embryo *chicks* are *developing* and the *result* is, you hatch *small, weak* chicks.

In some of the eggs even the *lining* is so *dried* that the chicks *cannot* pierce it and break their way to freedom and you have chicks *dead* in the shell.

Big hatches of *big, livable* chicks come from the incubator that does *not dry* the *eggs*.

That incubator is

THE HALL MAMMOTH INCUBATOR

It is the incubator that is *honestly satisfying* the *want*, and *actually filling* the *need*, on both large and small *profit paying* poultry farms.

The Hall Mammoth Incubator Co.,
South Columbia, New York.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 6, 1909.

Gentlemen:—Enter my order for 120 Hall hovers and 4 No. 18 Hall Self-Regulating Furnaces. Please make immediate shipment.

These 120 hovers will make an increase in my brooder capacity of 12,000 chicks. This should speak better than words of the success and economy of the Hall Brooder System. The two systems I installed last year and have used throughout the past season, have brooded the chicks with all the warmth and comfort of mother hens, and the loss of chicks in the hovers has been practically nothing.

My Hall Mammoth Incubator hatched wonderfully well throughout the entire season. One of my neighbors was hatching as low as 30 per cent. of his eggs in his small machines. He brought several trays of eggs—from the same breeding birds—over to me to hatch out in my Hall Mammoth Incubator, and they hatched 85 per cent. After this experience, he discarded his small machines and brought all his eggs to me. As I wrote you last May, I had all the hatching of eggs for others, that I could do. Your larger sized machine would have been none too large to handle the custom hatching that was offered.

(Signed) JUSTUS H. COOLEY.

It may pay you to discard your present *oil* equipment. It certainly will *not pay* you to add to it—to add *unnecessary work* and *uncertainty*. Indeed, an *increase* in oil machines means a *diminishing return* in proportion to your increase in capacity. And at *this time*, no fully informed poultryman would think of *starting new* with *uncertain, laborious, inadequate* equipment. The *Hall Catalog* tells *why*. Send for a copy of our catalog. It is free.

The Hall Mammoth Incubator Co.

Dept. W.

SOUTH COLUMBIA, NEW YORK

PHILO NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE



LEARN TO MAKE POULTRY PAY

We teach poultry keeping in all its branches, by mail, or by demonstration at the greatest poultry institute in the world. The home of the

PHILO SYSTEM.

Fresh laid eggs are considered the most perfect food, and any one can learn to produce them at a profit. With the improved methods taught in our schools

A Successful Business and Good Living

may be had on a city lot or a small lot of ground in suburbs or in the country, Poultry keeping is really a science. To get the greatest returns all branches of the work must be thoroughly understood. A short course is all that is necessary to make the business a success and to avoid the mistakes so common with those who do not understand the work.

We Can Teach You Scientific Poultry Keeping

by mail or at our National Poultry Institute where thousands of the finest birds are raised annually. With our improved methods it is possible to handle the business with a very small capital, or students can get employment at good salaries.

*Write for useful information about our course of instruction in
Poultry Keeping.*

Philo National Poultry Institute,
1613 LAKE STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.

The  **FAMOUS**

PEERLESS

Incubators and Brooders

MORE than 30,000 in successful operation in all parts of the world. Guaranteed to hatch and raise the largest percentage with less attention and less expense than any other make. The Famous Peerless Incubators and Brooders possess many special and exclusive features, such as **automatic ventilation and moisture, heat distributing bars, Tandem Thermostat Regulator, Automatic Lamp, Safety Burner, with combined damper and flame regulator, saving half the time, labor and cost of operation.**

Either Knock Down or Ready for Operation

I am now prepared to furnish these machines complete and ready for use, as well as in knock down form. **Take your choice.**

My Acme Lamps and Burners are **safe within themselves** and require no fire proof housing or other safety appliances. They were **safe** when I put them on the market years ago, they are just as **safe** today, and will be **safe** for all time to come.



THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR

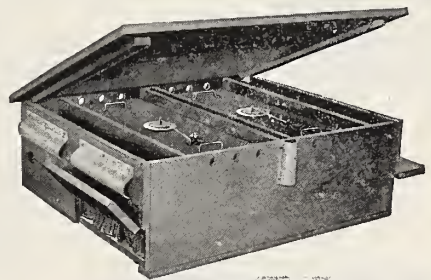


TANDEM DOUBLE-COMPOUND THERMOSTAT

My Acme Trip Burner is provided with an automatic flame controller, which is connected with the regulator. **My Tandem Thermostat** is so powerful it operates both flame controller and damper as easily and more accurately than any other thermostat will operate damper alone. The result is the saving of half the oil, half the cost of operation.

Acme Burners fit any lamp. Tandem Thermostat fits any regulator. I furnish all attachments for connecting to both damper and flame controller. I make complete regulators to fit any incubator; also complete lamps. **My Acme Automatic** is the finest Lamp on earth. Has large oil reservoir, seldom needs filling; automatic feed keeps oil always same height on wick, insuring uniform flame, even heat. Acme wicks are double thickness, need no trimming; no smoke, no soot, no overheating the burner. These appliances are readily attached to any incubator on the market, and will repay their cost in a short time.

My Acme Alcohol Burner is a new creation—burns denatured alcohol, the new fuel, clean, economical, smokeless and odorless. **Absolutely safe.** Burns a beautiful blue flame that is always under perfect control, requires no attention and is positively fire proof. No fumes to kill the little chicks in brooders.

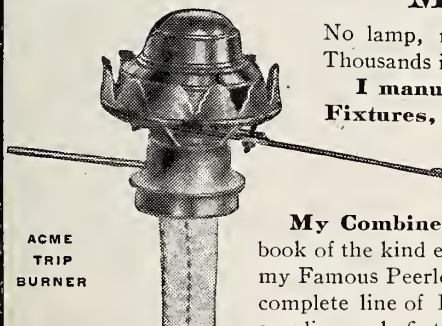


LAMPLLESS BROODER

My Lamplless Brooder The greatest Brooder invention of the age.

No lamp, no tank, no expense to operate, yet it raises chickens like the old hen. Thousands in successful operation.

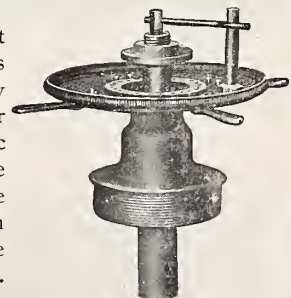
I manufacture a complete line of Incubator and Brooder Supplies and Fixtures, everything to repair or remodel your old machines, or to build new ones. My Lamps, Regulators, Tanks, etc., are made to fit all makes of Incubators and Brooders. I will also make up to order anything special you may want in my line.



ACME TRIP BURNER

My Combined Catalog and Book of Plans is the finest book of the kind ever published. It fully illustrates and describes my Famous Peerless Incubators and Brooders, together with my complete line of Lamps, Regulators, Tanks and other incubator supplies and fixtures. Contains more than 100 photographic illustrations, showing, step by step, how the Peerless Incubators and Brooders are constructed, and how you can easily build them yourself. These plans are so simple and the instructions so complete that anyone, even a 12-year-old boy, can follow them and do the work. Whether you build it yourself, or buy it ready made, you will have the satisfaction of knowing just how Famous Peerless Incubators or Brooders are constructed.

I will send you this handsome catalogue and book of plans absolutely **FREE**. Send for it today, right now before you forget it, and remember, if you trade with me, both you and I will be making money, and if you don't trade with me, we **both lose**. It's up to you. Address



ACME ALCOHOL BURNER

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

HENRY M. SHEER, Manager and Proprietor,
H. M. SHEER COMPANY, Box A-7, Quincy, Illinois.

To the Chicken-Raiser Who Wants Biggest Hatches - Healthiest Broods

DOUTBLESS you are looking forward to the day when you will own a Cyphers Incubator. Why *postpone* your satisfaction and savings?

Why worry along trying to *coax results* with an inferior incubator—that hatches a poor percentage under “21 days’ protest” —

That is a *losing proposition from the start*—When the best—the standard machine of all—is so easily obtainable?

We want to hear from every man and woman in this country who is aiming to make the most money in chickens—who wants to

Make the Best Start

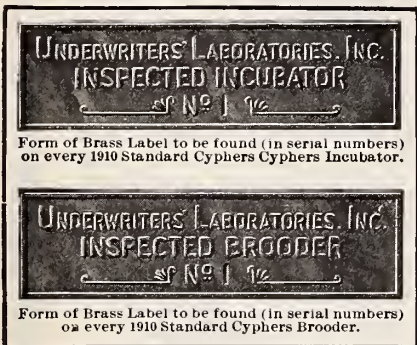
We want to prove to them the big mistake they make by “experimenting up” to Cyphers quality.

And that—first or last—the Cyphers is the most *economical* proposition they can possibly consider.

The Cyphers Is an Incubator of Known Quality

It has the standing, the reputation! It is used by more Government Experiment Stations and by more large, practical poultry plants, by more fanciers of national reputation—than any other.

It is not only the incubator for the big and successful poultry raiser—It is the incubator for the beginner.



It guides him away from faults and failures. Does not bother him with moisture troubles, heat troubles, ventilation troubles. It is trouble-proof—almost neglect-proof. Give it 10 minutes’ attention each day—that’s all.

Address Nearest Office

Cyphers Incubator Company, Dept. 31,
Buffalo, N. Y.; New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.;
Oakland, Cal. Reliable agents in principal cities and towns. (2,000 selling agents.)

The Standard Cyphers Incubator is made of Michigan White Pine. That is the best wood for incubators.

We Pay From \$10 to \$20 More

—per thousand feet—to get this lumber than we would have to pay for the kind used in the poorer incubators.

The most efficient *resistant* to heat and moisture.

The Cyphers is a hot-air incubator—because *that* is the best system.

You don’t want a machine with a tin or galvanized tank in it—that, sooner or later, springs a-leak, soaks the eggs and spoils your prospects. A metal tank is bound to accumulate sediment. That makes *uneven* heat.

Our Patented Diffusive Principle

applies the heat gently and evenly through porous diaphragms; diffuses and draws it out through a lower set of diaphragms. No air currents or *direct drafts* to chill the eggs. The Cyphers is a genuine non-moisture incubator—no added moisture is required. It also is self-ventilating.

The self-regulating device is perfect. The steel regulator of the thermostat never changes. Other makes have wafers and discs that get out of shape or fail to work.

The drop-bottom, which gives extra ventilation in summer in warmer rooms and hot climates, is another special Cyphers feature.

Also the handy nursery drawers in Nos. 2 and 3 Cyphers. They let you take out chicks and ducklings without disturbing the rest of the hatch.

The Cyphers Were the First Inspected and Insurable Incubators and Brooders.

The first to be perfected and safeguarded in heater, lamp and general construction to conform to the rigid “Rules and Requirements” of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The first to be tested, *approved and labeled* by the Insurance Engineers. Every Cyphers Incubator and Brooder bears the Inspection label of the Underwriters’ Laboratories, placed thereon under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Cyphers Incubators Are Guaranteed to You

Test a Cyphers Incubator at our risk. Use it for four hatches—90 days.

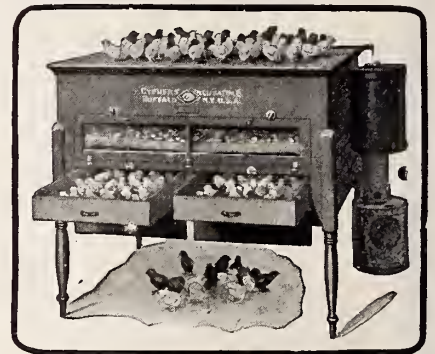
If it doesn’t prove all that we claim for it as a *standard incubator*—return it, after FAIR TRIAL, within 90 days—and your money will be refunded.

Every Cyphers is warranted for 10 years, without repairs, if given ordinary care.

Learn all about our \$40,000 experimental and demonstration Poultry Farm. Seven popular varieties. Stock and Eggs for sale.

Write for Our 1910 160-Page Cyphers Catalog

Our book this year is more instructive than ever, more fully illustrated. It shows the leading poultry farms all over the coun-



try where Cyphers machines are in use—gives real letters from their owners, every one dated and signed. It describes and illustrates Cyphers Incubators and Brooders from popular sizes up to the Mammoth machines for big, practical poultry plants—and the 70-odd Cyphers special poultry products.

And it tells of our latest achievement—Cyphers Electric-heated and Electric-lighted devices for hatching and brooding chickens—usable everywhere that a constant electric current exists for ordinary lighting purposes.

Fill out and sign the coupon below:

COUPON FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 31, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Please send me your 1910 Catalog without obligation to me. I am interested in a.....size incubator (or) asize brooder.

Name.....
Address.....

You, Reader, Can Do With Our Incubator What Others Are Doing

What We Claim, We Prove

Standard Cyphers Incubators are warranted to hatch, year in and year out, larger percentages of good, strong, sound chickens and ducklings than any other make or style of incubator on the world's markets—and they do it.

OUR 1910 COMPLETE CATALOG is brimful of the proof. Here we present a case in point showing Cyphers dependability

—Cyphers uniformity in profit-earning hatches. Poor hatches with an incubator should be the rare exception. Hundreds upon hundreds of pleased Cyphers Company customers are getting most favorable results. Here is an example:

Mr. R. P. Ellis, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the originator of the Aurora Chain of Branch Egg Farms; a co-operative establishment which has been most successful and profitable

in supplying eggs to the New York markets. The following certificate from Mr. Ellis will indicate the size and importance of this organization. The fact that it is a profit-making successful Poultry Farm or Chain of Farms, is proof that their plan of operating and their equipment is also most satisfactory. Needless to say they have Cyphers Company equipment. Read Mr. Ellis' certificate. Here it is:

Hatched Over 25,000 Chicks in Cyphers Standard Incubators

AURORA LEGHORN FARM

R. P. Ellis, Proprietor

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—BRED TO LAY
2406 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Executive Department and Breeding Farm of the Aurora System.

Highest Grade of Poultry Products Delivered Direct to Private Residences.

Telephone, No. 956 Flatbush.

To Whom it May Concern:

December 2, 1909.

This is to certify that on the home farm of the Aurora System of Branch Farms, between the dates of March 16th, 1909, and September 23rd, 1909, we hatched in *Cyphers Standard Incubators*, manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A., 25,268 good-sized, vigorous, healthy, utility-strain White Leghorn chicks from 30,082 fertile eggs, or an average of 83.9 per cent of all the eggs that were fertile and hatchable. All hatches are included in the count, no partiality being shown to the machines. Out of ninety-five hatches two only were below 70 per cent, one of these being a 66 per cent hatch, the other a 69 per cent hatch. Of the ninety-five hatches twenty ranged from 70 to 79 per cent, fifty-seven ranged from 80 to 89 per cent, and sixteen ranged from 90 to 96 per cent. Hatches were made in all kinds of weather, the first hatches being started February 2nd, and the last hatch was taken off September 2nd. Reckoned by month the hatches averaged as follows, the eggs being set in the months named:

February—89.3; March—81.5; April—82.3; May—87; June—86.5; July—81.6; August—82; September—83.

We have never heard of better average hatching results, covering so long a period of time, and with so large a number of different hatches; and we do not know of any other make of incubator that could equal it. Your New York branch house will have my order for all the additional machines that our plant shall have trap-nested breeders of 160-egg, or better performance, to fill. We estimate that we shall set next season between 60,000 and 75,000 of our trap-nest-bred Leghorn eggs.

Our home farm and a majority of the branch farms use your adaptable Hovers, and they have given complete satisfaction.

AURORA LEGHORN FARM



MR. R. P. ELLIS
Proprietor
Aurora Leghorn Farms

Proprietor.

Women and Beginners Are Successful With Cyphers Incubators

"This Is My First Year's Experience."

"Ellington, Conn., July 15, 1909.

"Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"My banner hatch was 93 per cent of all eggs set, and all my hatches averaged 84 per cent. *The chicks were very strong and healthy, and I was much pleased with them.* I have one of your Style A, 1909 Brooders, and the chicks are doing nicely. I find both Incubator and Brooder to be A1. I also use your Chick Food with great success. This is my first year's experience in the business.

MAX BERTZ."

"Is This Not Good For My First Attempt?"

"Mahoningtown, Pa., June 21, 1909.

"Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"The No. 0, 70-egg incubator I thought of you this season has proven to be very successful. *I am an amateur in the poultry business, but am well pleased with my present results.* I set the machine with 68 eggs; tested the 13th day, and found 53 fertile eggs, and on the 21st day there were 45 chicks hatched. *They are all living and doing well.* Is this not good for the first attempt? I have been feeding them on Cyphers Chick Food. I have shown my incubator to a great many people, and they all think it the most perfect machine they have ever seen.

PERRY THOMAS."

"It Is My Duty to Let You Know."

"Lebanon, Pa., June 19, 1909.

"Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I think it my duty to let you know of my success with your No. 1 Incubator and Style B Brooder which I bought from your local agent last March. I took three hatches from my incubator so far, and have the fourth in now. From the first hatch I got 84 chicks from 99 fertile eggs, all healthy and strong; hatch No. 2, I got 97 chicks from 100 fertile eggs; No. 3, I got 107 chicks from 128 fertile eggs.

"This is my first experience with an incubator and brooder, never having seen any before. The chicks from the first hatch are nine weeks old, and they weigh from 1½ to 1¾ pounds, which I think is very good. My faith in your machine is great.

R. T. YOEUM."

"Will Hatch Every Good Egg."

"Accomac, Pa., July 16, 1909.

"Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Last February, I thought from your agents, Messrs. Sprecher & Gans, one of your No. 1 Standard Incubators. I set the machine running and hatched 98 as fine little chicks as ever came through an egg shell. I set, all told, 498 eggs, and hatched 427 chicks, which is not so bad for my first attempt. Then I got 100 Pekin duck eggs, and hatched 78 of them. I will say that Cyphers Incubators will hatch every good egg entrusted to them.

LEONARD WALLER, JR.

"This is Considered Phenomenal."

"Adam's Run, S. C., March 26, 1909.

"Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"It may be of interest to you to know that my last hatch of 110 chicks was the result of 118 eggs left in incubator, and this is considered phenomenal by those of my neighbors who use incubators.

DR. J. T. TAYLOR."

"Raised 192 out of 200 Chicks."

"Canton, Mass., June 7, 1909.

"Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have been in the poultry business two years previous to this season, and had a failure each year in the raising of my chicks. *This year I bought one of your Style A 1909 Brooders, and am having such good results with it that I bought another of the same style.* Out of 200 chicks I have raised 192. They are all growing well. Your Chick Food, also, cannot be surpassed.

MRS. CHARLES McCARTHY."

"Ninety-five Perfect Chicks From 101 Eggs."

"New Haven, Conn., July 28, 1909.

"Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"This year we bought a No. 2 Cyphers Incubator and Style A Brooder. They are fine. One hatch was 95 perfect chicks from 101 fertile eggs. Another hatch, I forgot the eggs and left them out from 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M., but I got 137 fine chicks from 150 eggs. Every hatch has been over 90 per cent. The brooder is just as good as the incubator.

ADA A. LEIGH."



SAVES 50% IN FUEL!

SAVES 70% IN LABOR!

THAT IS THE SECOND-YEAR RECORD MADE BY THE LARGEST INCUBATOR IN THE WORLD, THE 36,000 DUCK-EGG, 50,000 HEN-EGG

CYPHERS MAMMOTH

Now in successful operation on Atlantic Duck Farm, A. J. Hallock, Proprietor, Speonk, Long Island, N. Y. Read below what Mr. Hallock says about this *Cyphers Mammoth Hatcher*—ONE OF THE TRULY GREAT INVENTIONS OF THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE.



Views (From Photographs) Showing Left and Right Hand Aisles, A. J. Hallock Incubator Cellar, Speonk, Long Island, N. Y.

TRIED ONE TWO YEARS—THEN ORDERS ANOTHER.

ATLANTIC FARM
Speonk, L. I.

A. J. Hallock, Prop.

BROOKSIDE FARM
Center Moriches, L. I.

Speonk, Long Island, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1909.

Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Mammoth hot-water Incubator that you installed for me in January 1908, has given excellent results.

The machine requires very little attention, as your regulators on the heaters do the work satisfactorily. We consider that we save over 50% in fuel and 70% on labor in operating as compared with the old-style lamp-heated machines. This saving of labor is quite an item on a plant as large as ours, as it enables the incubator operator to superintend the nurseries and rearing for the first six weeks.

With the eighty-three old style lamp-heated incubators we formerly used it required one man's entire attention for the filling and trimming of lamps, regulating the machines and turning and cooling the eggs.

The odor in the cellar with lamp-heated machines was very noticeable, while with the Cyphers Mammoth there is no appreciable odor nor vitiated air to stunt the growing embryo.

We hatched 49,000 ducks in the Cyphers Mammoth Incubator this year and we would have hatched more if we had had enough eggs on the home farm to keep it filled.

While we have a large capacity, we decided to increase it for next season and therefore have given you our order to install another thirty compartment section of 10,640 duck egg capacity. We are going to keep a proportionately larger number of breeders.

After using the Cyphers Mammoth for two seasons, my ordering thirty additional sections is surely ample proof of my faith in the work of the machine and I do not hesitate to recommend the Cyphers Mammoth Incubator to any one wanting a capacity of six thousand eggs or more.

Yours very truly, A. J. HALLOCK.

NEXT DOOR to Atlantic Farm Cyphers Incubator Company has installed a forty-compartment CYPHERS MAMMOTH for E. O. Wilcox, a man of twenty-five years experience in growing ducks for market on Long Island. Mr. Wilcox saw what Mr. Hallock's CYPHERS MAMMOTH was doing as a fuel and labor saver and SUCCESSFUL HATCHER, then discarded forty lamp-heated incubators of a popular make and put in the CYPHERS MAMMOTH. We are now installing three other Mammoth machines on Long Island and several of them in New York State proper, in Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, etc.

TEN OR A DOZEN MORE:—We shall be in a position to supply ten or twelve more Cyphers Mammoth Incubators this season, but not a larger number. *These machines are a demonstrated success.* Automatic in regulation, in ventilation and in moisture supply. Guaranteed equally successful with hen or duck eggs; both can be hatched at one time. Blue-prints furnished free with each machine. Full particulars on request. Address all correspondence on subject of Cyphers Mammoth Incubators to home offices of

Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores:—23 Barclay St., New York City. 12-14 Canal St., Boston, Mass. 72 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

A Little Poultry and A Living

Is the title of a little booklet we will mail free. It was written by the author of the *Philo System Book*, who makes every one of his hens pay him a profit of \$50 to \$100 each.

METAL MOTHERS

OUR NEW DISCOVERIES MAKE POULTRY KEEPING EASY AND PROFITS SURE : : :

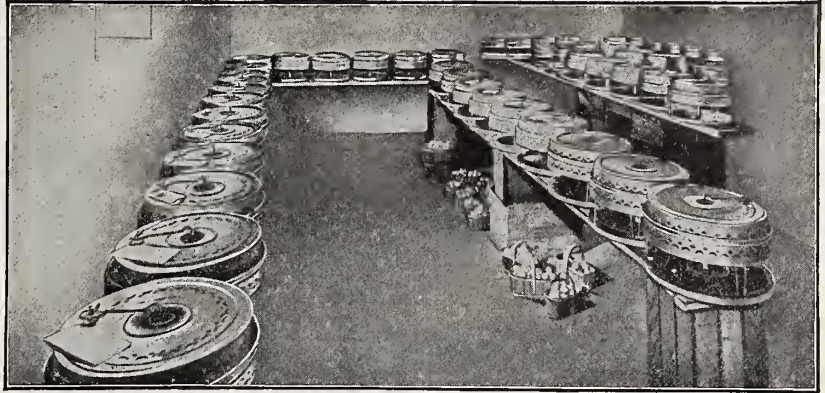
Our machines were used exclusively in the original Philo System plant where over \$1500 FROM 60 HENS IN TEN MONTHS has been cleared from the sale of eggs, baby chicks and fowls raised on a city lot 40 feet square. One of the largest hatching plants in America saved over \$700 this year by using our System of Brooding. We sell the best brooder ever made for only \$2.50.

One party hatched and raised \$500 worth of poultry last year with four Metal Mothers, and hundreds of others are delighted with our machines and our new way of raising poultry. Our combined machine hatches and broods perfectly at the same time with only one lamp and one-fifth the oil used in other machines. Once filling the lamp completes the hatch. It runs as steady as a clock in any room from cellar to garret, and our Long Burning Safety Lamp runs on for weeks without attention. It is the only machine that airs the eggs in the natural way and applies the heat to the chickens like the mother hen.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Nov. 18, '09.

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.:

Sirs:—I have used your incubators, both the Cycle Hatcher and Brooder Hatcher, during two seasons, and found them very satisfactory, as they were easily managed and gave excellent results every time. The Brooder Hatcher makes a convenient place for brooding the



View Showing 56 Cycle Hatchers in Operation.

little chicks when first hatched, before putting them into the fireless brooders.

Very truly yours,

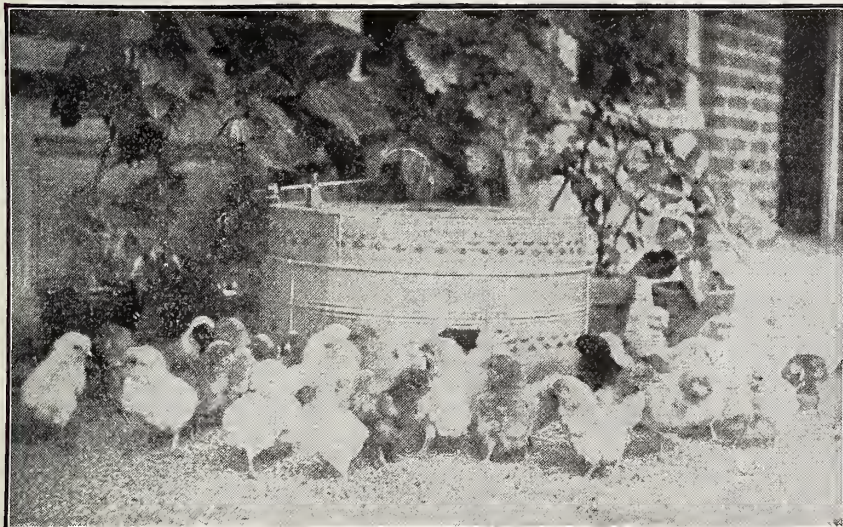
REV. R. B. TEMPLE.

The Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—No doubt you will be interested to learn of our success with the Cycle Hatchers. We have cleared over \$960 running our Hatchery plant consisting of 56 Cycle Hatchers. We are pleased with the results, and expect to do better the coming year. With best wishes we are,

Very truly yours,

MRS. C. P. GOODRICH,
Elmira, N. Y.



Metal Mother in operation

Our 1910 Pattern METAL MOTHERS

are the perfect results of the latest discoveries in artificial incubation. They will hatch hens', ducks', turkey and goose eggs equally well and at the same time. Regulation of moisture and heat entirely automatic.

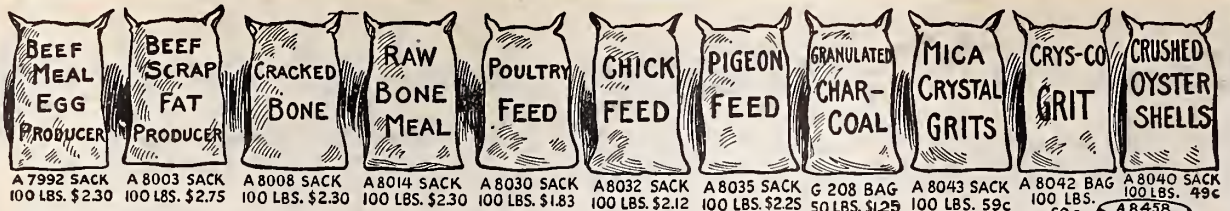
One Metal Mother complete, \$7.50; two, \$14; four, \$24. One Cycle Hatcher complete, \$5; two, \$9; four, \$17; six, \$24. The Booklet, "A Little Poultry and a Living," fully illustrated, and describing these Machines, and a complete line of the most approved poultry appliances mailed free.

Large stock of Machines at Oakland, Cal., our Western shipping point.

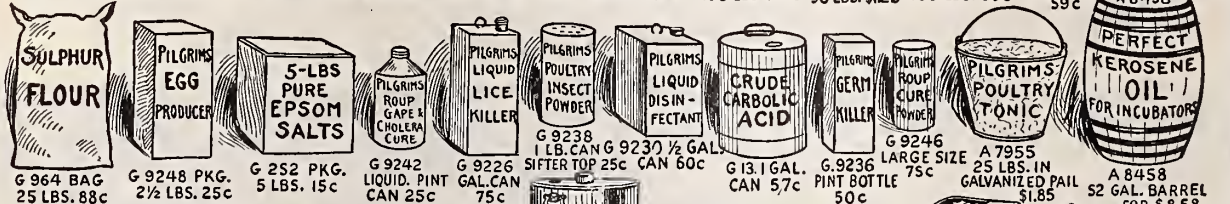
Write the Cycle Hatcher at the above address for Pacific Coast prices.

Cycle Hatcher Co.,

Elmira, N. Y.



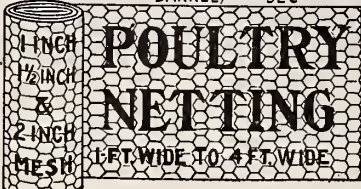
A 7992 SACK 100 LBS. \$2.30 A 8003 SACK 100 LBS. \$2.75 A 8008 SACK 100 LBS. \$2.30 A 8014 SACK 100 LBS. \$2.30 A 8030 SACK 100 LBS. \$1.83 A 8032 SACK 100 LBS. \$2.12 A 8035 SACK 100 LBS. \$2.25 G 208 BAG 50 LBS. \$1.25 A 8043 SACK 100 LBS. 59c A 8042 BAG 100 LBS. 59c A 8040 SACK 100 LBS. 49c



G 964 BAG 25 LBS. 88c G 9248 PKG. 2 1/2 LBS. 25c G 252 PKG. 5 LBS. 15c G 9242 LIQUID. PINT CAN 25c G 9226 GAL. CAN 75c G 9238 1 LB. CAN G 9230 1/2 GAL. SIFTER TOP 25c CAN 60c G 13. 1 GAL. CAN 57c G. 9236 PINT BOTTLE 50c G 9246 LARGE SIZE 75c A 7955 25 LBS. IN GALVANIZED PAIL \$1.85 A 8458 52 GAL. BARREL FOR \$8.58



B 3802 STONWARE POULTRY FOUNTAIN 1 GAL. 32c E 6174 BLUE RIBBON FOUNTAIN (TO ATTACH TO BARREL) 52c E 6180 AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN 1 GAL. 30c FOUNTAIN AND HEN HOUSE WARMER EF 6090 \$3.95 K 33800 \$2.35 CAPONIZING SET POSTAGE 8cts ROOT AND VEGETABLE CUTTER EF 6110. \$3.40 WILSON BONE & SHELL MILL EF 6160 \$3.10



Our netting is of steel wire, galvanized after weaving; is of uniform mesh and double selvage; will roll out flat and straight; does not sag when up; is the best and finest on the market. Sold in full bales of 150 ft. only. Prices 73 cts. and up. The 3 ft wide 2 in. mesh is \$2.14 per bale. See catalogue for low prices on poultry netting, fencing, etc.

Save Money on all Poultry Supplies

We have been headquarters for money saving for thirty-seven years. We buy in car lots from the makers and sell direct to users, thus saving you all intermediate profits. Our goods are all standard makes and honest grades, and are fully guaranteed to suit you in every way or we will refund your money on return of the goods.



0262—Made from selected long fibre wool felt, saturated with waterproof composition. A solid, flexible fabric. Good for roofs and sides of hen houses, and many other buildings. Caps, nails and cement are extra. See catalogue for prices of all kinds of roofing and other building materials, as well as of everything you eat, use and wear, all at lowest prices.

Nineteenth and Campbell Sts., KANSAS CITY Montgomery Ward & Co. Chicago Ave. Bridge, CHICAGO

(Originators of the Catalogue Business) 99

- ### Poultry Needs
- Nest Eggs, B 5656. Per doz.....20c
 - Nest Eggs, hygienic. B 5666. Per doz.....45c
 - Egg Testers, E 6088. Each.....10c
 - Egg Cartons, (hold 1 doz.) B 8860. Per doz.....10c
 - Wire Nests, O 1712. Per doz.....55c
 - Turkey Bells, O 53910. Per doz.....92c
 - Leg Bands, small size. K 33820. 50 for.....32c
 - Leg Bands, medium size. K 33822. 50 for.....32c
 - Leg Bands, aluminum, for all sizes fowls. O 53575. 100 for.....40c
 - Gape Worm Extractor. K 33814. Each.....18c
 - Whitewash Brush. S 485. 7 in. wide. Each.....15c

We Sell Everything that you use, eat or wear.

Our large, new catalogue, No. 78, shows our full line. All the goods shown in this advertisement and 125,000 other articles are fully described in the big catalogue. You may order any goods from our Chicago house at prices here quoted, or you may send for a free copy of the No. 78 catalogue and read full particulars of all these goods and many more you will want. Try to make your order reach 100 lbs or more in weight, and have it sent by freight. That is cheapest for you. Where we quote postage it means that if you order a single item by mail that amount of postage should be sent in addition to the quoted price. If you order that item to be sent with other goods by freight or express you'll save the postage. NOTICE: We have stores in Chicago and Kansas City. If you live west or southwest of Kansas City write for our special Kansas City catalogue and order from our store in that city, from which point only you will pay freight. All others will send to our Chicago house and pay freight from Chicago. With any goods you order, ask us to send you a large, new catalogue No. 78 and we will help you save some money. Send for the free Catalogue, anyway.

- ### Poultry Books
- Practical Poultry Culture. 144 pps. M 8500.....25c. Postage 4c
 - American Poultry Culture. M 8505.....\$1.30. Postage 12c.
 - Standard Poultry Encyclopedia. 182 pps. M 8515.....15c. Postage 3c.
 - Farm Poultry. 341 pps. M 8530.....\$1.15. Postage 16c.
 - How to Make \$500 Yearly Profit With 12 Hens. (An old-timer that you will enjoy.) M 8545, paper. 25c.
 - The New Egg Farm. 332 pps. M 8560.....80c. Postage 11c.
 - Poultry Appliances and Handicraft. 120 pps. M 8575.....42c. Postage 5c.
 - Poultry Architecture. 130 pps. M 8590.....42c. Postage 5c.
 - Poultry Feeding and Fattening. 160 pps. M 8605.....42c. Postage 5c.
 - Reliable Poultry Remedies. 93 pps. M 8620.....25c. Postage 3c.

K 28054 INCUBATOR THERMOMETER 45cts. POSTAGE 6cts. K 28058 PERFECTION INCUBATOR THERMOMETER 95cts. POSTAGE 6cts.

K 28062 BROODER THERMOMETER 18cts POSTAGE 6cts K 33850 LANSDOWNE POULTRY MARKER 20cts. POSTAGE 3cts.

K 33870 ANGULAR POULTRY KILLING KNIFE 54cts. POSTAGE 5cts. K 33860 DUPLEX POULTRY MARKER 20cts. POSTAGE 3cts.

K 33880 SAFE EDGE POULTRY KILLING KNIFE 54cts. POSTAGE 5cts. K 33810 PILLING FOWL CATCHER (FITS ANY POLE) 22cts. POSTAGE 10cts.

HUMPHREY BONE CUTTER E-F-6140 \$11.00

FAVORITE EGG CARRIER (144 EGGS) E 6100. 33cts. WILSON GREEN BONE CUTTER E. 6132 \$5.70

FOLDING EGG CRATE (12 DOZ. EGGS) B 8850 25 cts. 3 FOR 68 cts.

NEWHOUSE SKUNK TRAP WITH CHAIN C54539 29 cts. STEEL WIRE TRAP FOR MINK, SKUNK, ETC. C54592 9 cts. PER DOZ. 92 cts.

COMBINATION RAT AND MOUSE TRAP. C54664 30 cts. "DANDY" CORN SHELLER-E 4200 48 cts.

Read how
two men make
\$12,000 a year
clear profit, on a small egg-farm



FOUR years ago the Cornings, father and son, both in poor health, and with no practical experience, began egg-raising on a few acres of land at Bound Brook, N. J., with only thirty hens. To-day they have one of the greatest egg-producing plants in this country, and a business that, with 1953 hens, paid last year *a clear profit of more than twelve thousand dollars.*

Next year they plan to have 4000 hens. What do you think their profits will be? Get the **FARM JOURNAL** and find out.

The **CORNING EGG-BOOK**

(entitled "**\$6.41 per Hen per Year**") tells HOW these two men did it. Not theories, but *facts*; not air-castles, not expectations, but *methods*, tested and proved by experience. It tells how they found a market eager to get choice eggs at high prices. It tells how they learned to meet that demand with an *unfailing supply*, in winter as in summer. It tells of their problems and failures, and how they overcame them and won **SUCCESS**. It gives photographic pictures of their plant, plans of their buildings, etc.

And it gives beginners just the help they need to make money in this unlimited field. Your chances of success are far better than theirs, for you have their experience to guide you. The knowledge which cost the Cornings thousands of dollars and years of experiment is at your command for the price of a dozen eggs.

Here are some of the things that the **CORNING EGG-BOOK** tells:

The troubles of great hotels in getting reliable eggs.
The prices paid for **CORNING** eggs throughout the year.
The number of eggs sold each month throughout the year.
How to get the most eggs when other people get none.
When to hatch chicks that are to lay winter eggs.
How to grow juicy broilers in nine weeks.
How to mix the food that makes the most eggs.

How to prevent the drafts that kill chickens.
How to save 97 per cent. of the young chicks.
Why and how they make the hens scratch for food.
Why they send hens to roost with full crops.
How to make hens attend strictly to business.
Why they raise only white-shelled eggs.
How to have May chicks laying eggs in October.

The Corning Egg-Book is sold in combination with the
FARM JOURNAL to increase its subscription list
to **ONE MILLION** for next year

Farm Journal has for thirty-three years conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. Beside this strong section, which of itself makes the paper valuable to every chicken owner, its other departments are ably conducted and widely quoted. It is the standard monthly farm and home paper of the country, with already more than three million readers. It is clean, bright, intensely practical; boiled down; cream, not skim-milk. Its editors and contributors know what they are talking about, and can quit when they have said it. It is for the gardener, fruit man, stockman, trucker, farmer, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. It is illustrated and well printed on good paper. It has not a medical or trashy advertisement in it. More than half a million of its subscribers pay five and ten years ahead—a very remarkable fact.

HERE IS OUR OFFER:—We will send, postpaid, **The Corning Egg-Book** and **Farm Journal** for five years,

BOTH for \$1.00

cash, money order or check. And if you send order and money within **TEN DAYS**, we will also send you **FREE** "Poor Richard Revived," a splendid 48-page **FARM ALMANAC** for 1910, full of wit and wisdom for the rural home.

FARM JOURNAL, 1081 Race St., Philadelphia

Cut out and send this coupon

FARM JOURNAL 1081 Race St., Philadelphia
Enclosed find \$1.00, for which send **The Corning Egg-Book** and **Farm Journal** for five years to

Address.....

Include the **Poor Richard Almanac** free, if this order is received in time.



FIRST PRIZE PEN S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS AT CHICAGO DEC. 1909
C. S. BYERS HAZELRIGG IND.,

WINNING WHITE ORPINGTONS AT CHICAGO SHOW, DECEMBER, 1909

The future success of White Orpingtons in America is assured and it may be considered one of the popular varieties of the present time. Artist Schilling in the above illustration has caught the true Orpington type and characteristics in the excellent winners of C. S. Byers of Hazelrigg, Ind., who is admittedly one of the pioneer Orpington breeders of America.—Wm. C. Denny.



AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Vol. I

JANUARY, 1910

No. 3

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HOW TO BREED FOR HEALTH

THE HEALTH TYPE. INSIDE VALUES. HOW TO HAVE AND KEEP HEALTHY FOWLS. SANITATION AND HYGIENE. VITALITY—THE POWER TO LIVE

Prince T. Woods, M. D.



BEGINNER'S LUCK" is a by-word among poultrymen. Beginners usually do well with poultry the first season. The mishaps come the second or third year, generally the latter. There's a reason!

The beginner starts with everything new and clean. His breeding stock is usually selected for sprightly carriage and fine appearance that are the attributes of good health.

He is full of enthusiasm, takes pride in his flock and usually gives them good care. When the new has worn off and familiarity has bred contempt and neglect for the necessary little things, then the troubles begin to brew. "Beginner's Luck" might be prolonged indefinitely if the poultry keeper would pay more attention to breeding, housing, feeding, and managing his flocks with a view to obtaining maximum results in **HEALTH, VIGOR** and **VITALITY**. This last named trio represent **INSIDE VALUES** of the greatest importance, and should be bred into every flock or strain through strong blood lines of constitutional vigor.

Every true fancier recognizes the importance of inside values in breeding for desired Standard points. He knows that unless it is bred in the blood he cannot get a good percentage of chicks with the shape, color, style or other qualities he aims to perpetuate. Blood and breeding count for success.

Singularly enough, the breeder often fails to apply the same rule to breeding for health and vigor. Absorbed in

producing shape, color, or in building up a strain of prolific producers, he neglects or overlooks the health type and breeding for health, thereby placing a "stumbling block" in his own pathway to ultimate success.

In the selection of breeding stock the possession of good health, sound constitutional vigor, should outweigh all other qualifications. Too often birds are selected that lack stamina and are bred because of Standard qualities which the breeder is unwilling to sacrifice to the requirements of breeding for good health.



FIGURE 1. A—Head of Barred Plymouth Rock male showing sexual vigor and masculine qualities. B—Head of Barred Plymouth Rock capon (unsexed male) showing characteristic effeminacy. Note small comb, wattles, and elongated beak. This "crow headed" appearance shown in head B is common in weak males. Published by courtesy of New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University.

THE HEALTH TYPE

For all practical purposes, the type of health and strength and the type of weakness, of lacking bodily vigor, are easily differentiated. Do not mistake the purely nervous energy of closely bred thoroughbreds for an indication of vigor. This may be simply the mettlesome spirit of the thoroughbred and alone is of no great value as a guide to health; combined with satisfactory physical qualities it is a desirable asset.

Choosing the Male Bird.—Always bear in mind that the male bird is for all practical purposes **HALF OF THE FLOCK**. The male should be a fully matured, well developed specimen, neither too young nor too old. Male birds from twelve months to two and one-half years old usually make the best breeders. He should be the son of sound healthy parents and should, so far as possible, inherit from them the qualities which are desired for chicks of his get. He should be particularly strong in all points of physical vigor, and Standard requirements, where his mates show any traces of weakness. Have him as nearly perfect in Standard shape as possible, and of medium size and weight for the variety. Too heavy males often seriously injure their mates and are not desirable in the breeding pen.

The head should be rather large, broad and of good shape, well carried. The eye should be bright, round and full with no irregularities in shape of pupil. The comb, face and wattles should be a good healthy color, neither too pale nor too dark. The beak should be rather short, stout and set well at the base. The long, flattened beak of

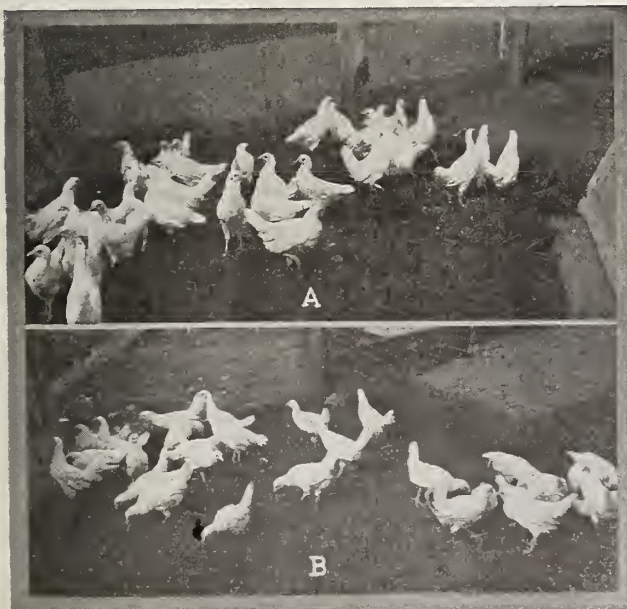


FIGURE 2. A—Strong and B—Weak White Leghorn chickens when they have completed their first chick plumage. Published by courtesy of New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University.

"crow headed" oras or the misshapen "hawk-bill" are almost certain signs of physical weakness. The neck should be of medium length for the variety and rather full; the long, thin, "scrawny" neck goes with the "crow head."

The body should be well filled out and carried in the well-set-up manner indicative of a well ordered system of nutrition,—a good digestion. The plumage should be bright, lustrous and carried rather closely for the variety.

Mopey, dopey, loosely feathered birds with dull plumage and a listless "don't care for life" manner are too short on good health to be of value as breeding stock.

The legs should be medium short for the variety, strong and rather large boned and set well apart. The keel bone should be firm and straight. There should be no deformities.

Leggy birds, knock-kneed and with crooked breast bones are always lacking in physical vigor even if it does not show on the surface.

The male should be attentive and gallant to his mates, should have a clear lusty crow, free from any rattle at the end. He should be sound in wind and able to fight or run without shortness of breath or livid appearance of face or comb.

A good breeder will have a good appetite and will usually be of a rather "scrappy" disposition, disposed to resent any interference with his mates by other fowls or by the attendant.

TO TEST THE MALE

To test a male bird selected for qualifications noted above, catch and

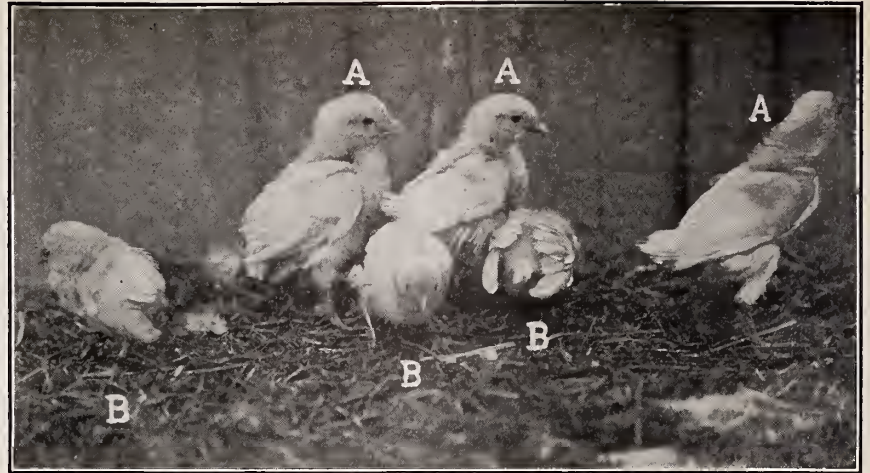


FIGURE 3. Chicks ten days old. Those in group A possess health, vigor and vitality; are larger in size and better developed with feathers held close to body. The weak chicks, indicated by letter B, are poorly developed, have smaller bodies, and plumage is loose and rough in appearance. Published by courtesy of New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University.

examine him by daylight. If he is inclined to cry and squawk like a craven when handled, view him with suspicion. The worthy male will generally prove rather quiet when being handled, though often difficult to catch, and will often seize the first favorable opportunity to strike with beak or spur.

Try him out by pitting him against another male for a short "mill," standing ready to check the fight whenever it goes beyond a "genteel boxing exhibition." If he comes from this test in good order with sound wind you can generally count him in

good physical condition. If he weakens quickly, grows short winded, either dark bluish or quite pale in face and comb and fails to crow soon after removed from the "ring", count him out as unfit for the breeding pen. This test is the one Nature planned for the purpose and is one of the best we know, but it need not be carried to the point of cruelty or a finish. Properly managed, there is no need of permitting the birds to become injured.

Always test eggs for fertility two weeks after the male is placed with the flock. If the fertility is not satisfactory at the end of his first month in the pen, try another male.

Choosing the Female.—The female should be a well-grown, well-developed, fully-matured pullet or sound and vigorous yearling or two year old. The health type will be active, alert and inclined to be talkative, "singing" cheerfully, and disposed to scratch and forage. She is usually the first off the roost in the morning and the last to go to bed at night. Head, eye, condition of plumage and leg requirements are practically the same as those called for under "Choosing the Male Bird," making due allowance for sex.

The body should be broad, deep, well filled out and medium large for the variety. The breast should be broad, full, and well meated; the back should be broad and the tail well spread at the base. Wry tails, crooked backs or keels, or pinched tails should disqualify for the breeding pen. The abdomen should be well carried and rather full, but should not "bag down."

Females cannot stand the rough handling suggested for males and should be given a less severe test. So far as possible, select those of known healthy ancestry and out of prolific producers. Put the birds in an exhibition coop and "flirt" them, gently not roughly, to test wind and heart action. If short wind, rattling in throat, blueness or pallor in comb and face is noticed they should not be bred. Rough handling of females may result in permanent injury.

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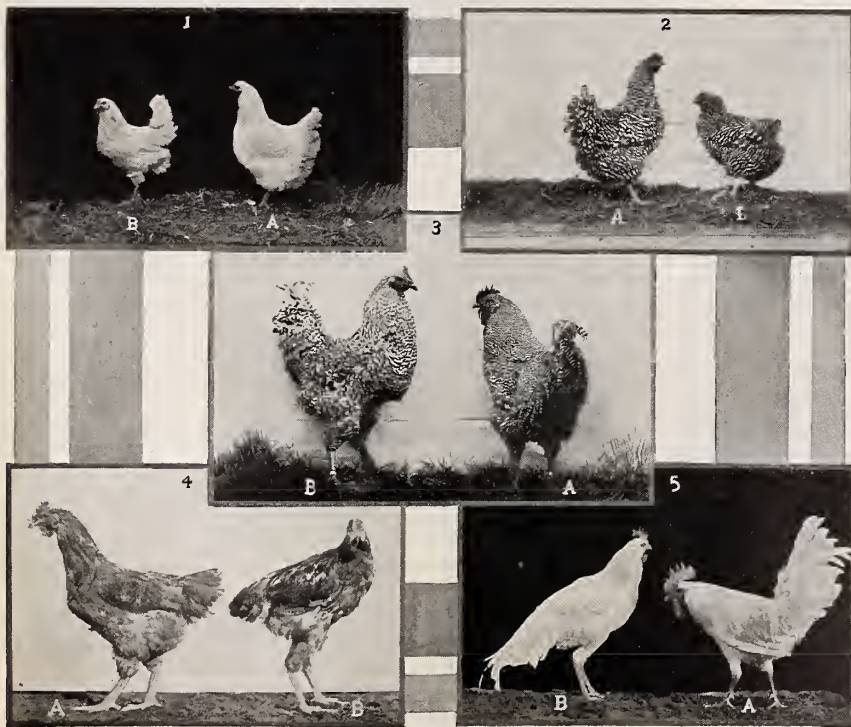


FIGURE 4. Fowls marked A are strong specimens; those marked B weak, showing contrast in constitutional vigor. Group No. 1, are White Wyandotte females. Group No. 2, are Plymouth Rock females. Group No. 3, physically and sexually strong Barred Plymouth Rock male and a sexless, clumsy, inactive male of the same variety. Note difference in plumage. That of the bird marked A is especially fine and brilliant, and he holds himself in an alert attitude indicative of health. The picture does not do the plumage justice. Group No. 4, Luff Orpington cockerels. Group No. 5, White Leghorn cockerels. Published by courtesy of New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University.

STRENGTH AND VIGOR OF INCUBATOR CHICKS

EFFECT OF IMMATURE BREEDING STOCK. INCUBATION INFLUENCING VIGOR. COOLING VS. AIRING EGGS DURING INCUBATION. USE OF MOISTURE IN INCUBATORS. NORMAL LOSS OF WEIGHT IN EGGS DURING THE FIRST NINETEEN DAYS. PRACTICAL ADVICE

Horace Atwood

Poultry Director, West Virginia Experiment Station, Morgantown



THE FACT that chicks differ in respect to their inherited strength and vigor may be verified even by a novice. For these inherited differences there are many reasons, some of which are little understood.

We know that immature fowls lay eggs that are small and that the resulting chicks are small and weakly. In order to verify this generally accepted opinion, and to call attention anew to its importance I recently finished a set of eight comparative tests to determine the effect upon the chickens of the immaturity of the parent stock. White Leghorns were used. The mature fowls in the various tests were mostly three-year-old hens, while the young fowls ranged from one-year-old hens down to pullets six months of age. In most of the tests the males were practically of the same age as the females.

The following table summarizes the results of the eight experiments:

	Old Fowls	Pullets
Total number of eggs incubated...	1094	871
Average weight of eggs per 100...	12.96 lbs.	11.19 lbs.
Total number of chicks.....	840	591
Per cent. hatched of eggs incubated	76.7	67.8
Average weight of chicks per hundred when removed from incubator	8.28 lbs.	7.12 lbs.
Average weight of chicks at second weighing, per hundred.....	29.56 lbs.	23.0 lbs.
Total number of recorded deaths..	42	85
Per. cent of chicks which died until about four weeks of age...	5	14

The results of this test clearly show that it is a matter of prime importance to have the breeding stock vigorous and of mature age. The eggs from the young fowls were smaller than the eggs from the old hens. The chicks were smaller when they were hatched, grew more slowly, and more of them died from chick diseases than was the case with chicks hatched from eggs laid by mature fowls.

Immaturity of breeding stock may be one of the most important factors contributing to the failure of many egg farms, where, on account of the fact that pullets usually lay better in winter than old hens, the practice has arisen of selling most of the old stock each summer, and breeding the following spring from year-old hens. That this is a bad practice there is no doubt, as it tends to reduce the size and vigor of the individuals and paves the way for future troubles with roup or parasitic diseases of the various kinds.

INCUBATION INFLUENCING VIGOR

Fowls that have been so heavily fed as to become lazy and inactive, and this condition is often accompanied by

an enlargement of the liver, lay eggs not well suited for hatching on account of the low average fertility of the eggs and the weakness of the germs. Usually the chicks from such eggs are weak and unthrifty. The remedy for this condition of the breeding stock is not difficult to discover, but beginners who are striving to hatch out a large number of chicks from a few breeders are very apt to feed so heavily that their birds get too fat and out of condition and then trouble results at once in respect to the vigor of the chicks.

A strong vigorous healthy germ may be so weakened by improper incubation as to hatch into a sickly individual that will never become of any particular value. In artificial incubation it is important to avoid those mistakes which have a tendency to reduce the strength and vigor of the chicks.

COOLING EGGS DURING INCUBATION

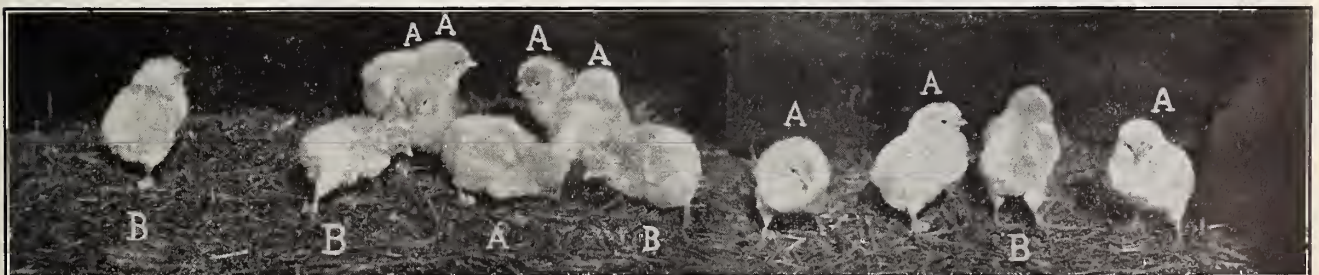
Eggs hatched under natural conditions are left unprotected when the broody hen leaves the nest in search of food. At such times the eggs may become cool or even cold, and being freely exposed to the air the absorption of oxygen and the excretion of carbon dioxide is facilitated. Copying this procedure it is not surprising to find many incubator manufacturers giving directions in regard to cooling and airing eggs during incubation. There is, however, a general lack of agreement as to how long to air the eggs or how cold to allow them to become.

In natural incubation the process of airing and cooling may be due to the necessity for the mother hen to obtain food, and may have no connection with normal incubation. In fact instead of being of benefit the cooling of eggs during incubation may be detrimental, in as much as cooling the eggs slows down the vital processes and delays the development of the embryos.

In the popular mind cooling and airing eggs are closely associated, but in order to incubate eggs properly these two processes should be sharply separated as their effect upon the developing embryos is not the same in any respect, although it must be admitted that the mere cooling of an egg tends to give the developing embryo an increased amount of air through the shrinking of the air in the air cell and the consequent sucking in of a small additional quantity.

In the case of incubators in which the ventilation is imperfect, it is possible that cooling and airing may be of benefit by giving the embryos fresh air rather than through the cooling effect, but in all such cases if the cooling of the eggs when considered by itself is detrimental, it would be better practice to provide a better ventilating system rather than to remove the eggs from the incubator for a time for the purpose of airing them.

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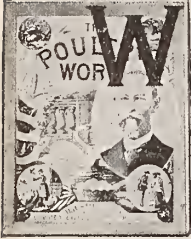


Newly hatched chicks direct from the incubator. A—Strong. B—Weak. Those in group A are large, sturdy and vigorous, with parallelogram-shaped bodies, fully developed abdomen and breast. Chicks in B group are delicate, abdomen bulges behind, and they appear droopy, or stupid. Weak chicks, if not killed, should not be brooded with strong, active ones. They set a bad example for the others, and may ruin the whole flock. Photo by courtesy of New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.—Ed.

POULTRY PIONEERS OF AMERICA

REMINISCENCES OF THE EDITOR OF THE FIRST "POULTRY WORLD." EARLY FANCIERS AND EARLY EXHIBITIONS. RAPID GROWTH OF ENTHUSIASM. FIRST MEETING OF POULTRYMEN AT THE STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS. NO MARKET POULTERERS OR GREAT POULTRY MARKETS IN THE EARLY DAYS. EARLIEST EMINENT FANCIER OF RECORD

H. H. Stoddard, Lincoln, Neb.

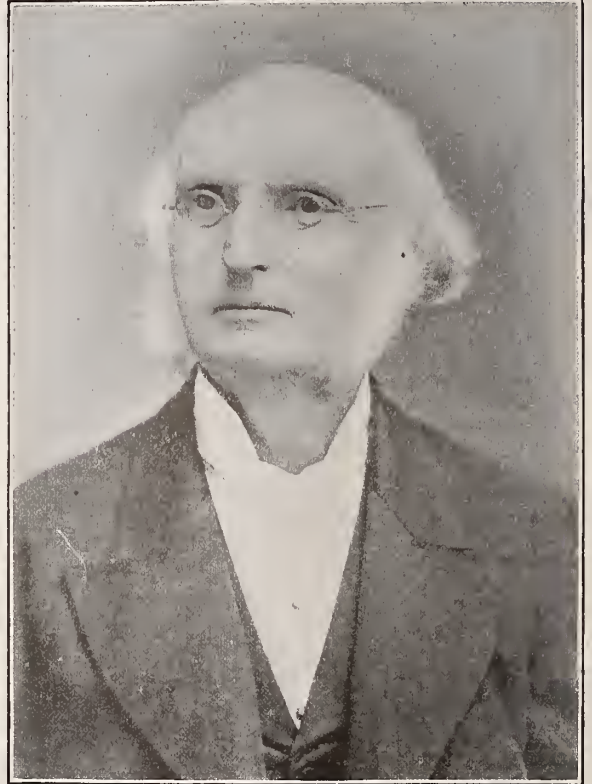


HO WERE THE FIRST prominent American poultrymen? It should be kept in mind that in the first thirty years or so of the nineteenth century there were no market poultrymen, because markets were lacking, there being no cities of consequence. A Poultry farm for producing food stuff would have been as unimaginable as a greenhouse for raising flowers to sell, a separate truck farm for market vegetables, or hundreds of employments now common. The poultry flocks were

small, because not so very many eggs were needed for home use, yet sometimes, for a little while, there was overproduction in the flush season, and boys, when "carrying on" played "snowball" with them, the chastisements following being more on account of damage to clothing than for squandering of eggs.

If there could be no MARKET poulterers, it is equally true that there could be no FANCIERS, the times did not admit. Grain was raised very laboriously, and fed to fowls only in winter and then sparingly. They were never confined, being expected to make their own living during most of the year. Such a thing as a fowl-yard had never been dreamed of. The gardens were often yarded with palings, rived by hand, to keep the fowls OUT, as is still a common practice in some parts of the country. Such a thing as the poultry fancy, as the term is now understood, could not exist when there were no distinctive varieties of fowl. Poultry were bred, as were also horses and cattle, in one indiscriminate hodge podge. Our ancestors, for a generation following the Revolutionary War, would not have known what a poultryman was, nor a horseman nor a dairyman, as a follower of a distinct calling.

Yet we must qualify a little, for there has been some rudimentary poultry fancying since time immemorial. A grandmother or a great-grandmother of ours sometimes had a favorite hen. If it was "Old Speck", then from her eggs were raised a flock of speckled birds, or with some folks there was a belief that coal-black fowls were better than any others. One of my earliest recollections is of a neighbor who would keep none but birds of the purest white and at just about the time when I began to feed fowls and gather eggs there was an American missionary in China who, from pure fancy, was establishing a strain of light buff fowls, culled from the common dunghill birds of China, and the good man little knew the importance of what he was doing. He "fired the



SAMUEL ROBBINS BROWN, D. D., 1810-1880.

American scholar, educator and missionary referred to by Mr. Stoddard as the Earliest Eminent Fancier of Record.—Ed.

shot heard round the world" and became the EARLIEST EMINENT FANCIER OF RECORD.

In the November A. P. W. we quoted Mr. Haight's letter showing the earliest authenticated importation of Shanghais to this country; that of Missionary Brown in 1847. I do not know his initials and hope some relative of his, or some one in a position to consult the annals of some missionary society will inform me.

[NOTE:—The Dr. Brown referred to by Mr. Stoddard was undoubtedly Samuel Robbins Brown, D. D., son of Phoebe Allen Hinsdale and Timothy Brown. He was born in East Windsor, Conn., June 16th, 1810. He was educated at the Academy in Monson, Hampden County, Mass., Amherst College, Yale University and the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

In 1838, Dr. Brown was appointed teacher and representative to China of the *Morrison* Education Society, was married on October 10th and with his young bride set sail for China on the good ship *Morrison*, October 17th of the same year.

The *Morrison* arrived at Macao, China, February 18th, 1839. Dr. Samuel R. Brown organized and taught a school of the *Morrison* Education Society at Macao, which was later removed to Hong Kong where Dr. Brown was wounded by pirates. He was undoubtedly in closer touch with the Chinese people than any other of the "Fa-ke Yuns" (as Americans were called in China) of his day. He was interested in all agricultural pursuits of the country and



The Brown Homestead, Monson, Mass.



"THE THREE MAIN PILLARS OF STANDARD-BRED POULTRY CULTURE IN AMERICA"

Our artist has caught the spirit of Mr. Stoddard's article in the above illustration. The portraits are from old wood-engravings published in the first *Poultry World*, when the first American Standard for thoroughbred poultry was in the making.—Ed.

sent home many curiosities to his friends in New England.

He was a man of very considerable prominence in his time and is mentioned as establishing the first Christian Protestant school in China and as bringing the first first in 1847 and it was doubtless at that time that the Chinese students to America. He returned from China "Shanghais" were brought to this country with other curiosities from the Orient. Dr. Brown returned again to China and Japan and spent the greater part of his life in the Far East. William Elliot Griffis gives him the title of "A Maker of the New Orient" in a book bearing that name which recites the life history of Samuel R. Brown, American scholar, educator and missionary.

In Mr. Griffis' book an interesting account of the attack on the Brown home by pirates and the wounding of Dr. Brown is given. In describing the home he states:—"The house on Morrison Hill overlooked the sea on one side and the flourishing new settlement on the other, the slope on either side being very abrupt. The enclosure, or 'compound' contained besides other outbuildings a large henhouse." One night pirates attacked the mission; Mrs. Brown with the children hid in the henhouse, where Dr. Brown joined them later, after being wounded. All escaped, as happily "the pirates did not think of looking among the chickens for their prey." Small wonder, then, that Dr. Brown took a lively interest in poultry, since the poultry house had proved a safe refuge for himself and dear ones in time of great peril. Dr. Brown was one of the founders of the Elmira, (N. Y.) Female College. He died at Monson, Mass., June 1880.—Ed. A. P. W.]

Now another letter from Mr. Haight, dated Singapore, India, Nov. 22nd, 1877 and published in the old "Poultry World" of March, 1878, page 89 contains the following:

"I believe since I wrote you I have discovered the true origin of the Light Brahma fowls, what they were bred from, where they came from, and who first brought them to America.

"In various parts of China (and intermixed with other fowls), can be seen a large, faded buff-colored fowl, the male bird being a light buff with black pencilled neck-hackle, dark wings and black tail with a greenish cast. Some of them have single combs, others resemble the pea comb. Their legs are yellow and well feathered. The hen is two or three shades lighter, (in fact, almost white), and has a heavy body, short, yellow, well feathered legs, black hackle, dark gray wings and tail. These fowls will weigh about eighteen or twenty pounds per pair. From fowls of this description, I am convinced the Light Brahmas originated. I have talked a great deal with old residents of China, some of whom know what our Light Brahmas are, and have seen and raised them and they all agree that they came from the fowls I have described.

"I am convinced that Dr. Brown was the first to notice them in China, and keep them separate, as far back as 1840, and that he was one of the first (if not the first) to introduce them in America, when he left China on a visit to his father in Connecticut, in January, 1847, bringing a number with him."

So it seems that the birds Dr. Brown took to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1847 were not picked up at random on their native heath, but had been bred by him for seven years, Mr. Haight did not tell us how much or how little selection Dr. Brown practiced during that time. He may have bred and imported a strain of rich red and faded red, and another of faded buff and black, and then taken to Windsor specimens of each. Or he may have bred, from 1840 to 1847, and taken to Windsor, a flock in which both the sorts I have mentioned were intermingled and from which either was liable to crop out at any time when bred in Connecticut. In either case, the Shanghais which I personally knew were in considerable numbers in various parts of Hartford County, Conn., in about 1850 showing

(Continued on page 185)

MODERN SILVER WYANDOTTES

EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TYPES. ADVANCEMENT MADE IN COLOR AND LACING. AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TYPES DISCUSSED BY EXPERTS. A CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY OF SILVER WYANDOTTES AS A STANDARD VARIETY. WHAT LEADING BREEDERS SAY

J. H. Drevenstedt



NOW COME to a time when the Wyandotte began to loom up more prominently and the specimens exhibited at our shows began to approach the modern ideal in a gratifying degree. The exhibits at the Philadelphia shows of 1891 and 1892 were remarkably good especially the pullets showing much improvement in lacing of back, wingbows and breast, the centers being of good size, the white free from penciling, a narrow lacing was strongly defined, a greenish and not a grayish black. Some of the hens looked equally well. The males, however, excepting the winning cockerels were not near as "classy" as the females, lack of good striping in hackle, too much mossier in saddle feathers and irregular wing bars being serious defects. Several of the winning cockerels, however, were strong in breast lacing and had fine silvery necks, backs and wingbows with very fair wingbars.

They were the best of the more open laced type we remember seeing at that time. We regret that no photographs of the winning cockerels and pullets were taken at these Philadelphia shows as they marked the first distinct advance toward the modern type.

At the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, a good class of Silver Wyandottes was exhibited, notably in pullets. Fig. I is a good likeness of the first prize pullet and gives some idea of the prevailing type. Fig. III. is a good illustration of a very fine hen, first at New York, 1894, a strongly laced bird with rather too heavy lacing of bars and secondaries of wings, type good except at hocks which are covered up too much by body feathers and are not defined in outline. Fig. II. is a pretty fair picture of the first New York, 1894 cockerel, a remarkable bird in

strength of color of hackle and saddle feathers. It was a good class of cockerels our comments on the same in the *American Fancier* reading as follows: "The cockerels were a fine lot, the winners being remarkable not only for their silvery surface color on hackles and saddles but for the intensely black stripe in same. * * * In breast plumage there is chance for improvement. In fact, some that failed to get a place were far better in this respect." And that is often the case today. Fine breast and body lacing of the feathers with nicely laced wingbars is too often accompanied

by "washed out" hackle and saddle feathers. But the cockerels at New York, as a rule proved a shapely lot albeit the illustration of the winner makes him show too much tail and lack of fullness in breast. But he stands up like a Wyandotte and does not drop down like a dumpy or creeper.

In 1895 when the demand for large white centers became a pardonable craze, words of caution were sounded by some of the old breeders of Silver Wyandottes among whom Irving Crocker, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was the least timid about stating his case. Mr. Crocker had been "through the mill" and spoke from his own experience and that of another prominent breeder, Dr. A. T. Beckett of Salem, N. J., which was similar to his own. If we are not mistaken, the late F. L. Mattison showed the same caution and Mr. Mattison certainly had great opportunities to study the problem from different angles and learn from considerable experience in outcrossing the difficulties and dangers that confronted the breeder in trying to produce these open laced Silver Wyandottes, especially

(Continued on page 188)



FIGURE I. Silver Wyandotte Pullet. First Prize World's Fair, 1893.

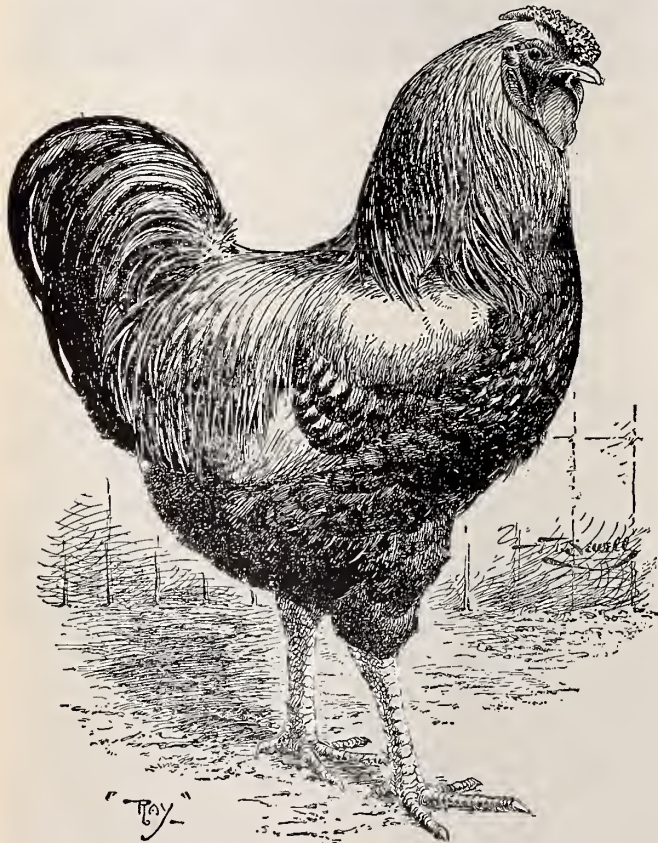


FIGURE II. Silver Wyandotte Cockerel. Winner of First Prize at New York, 1894.

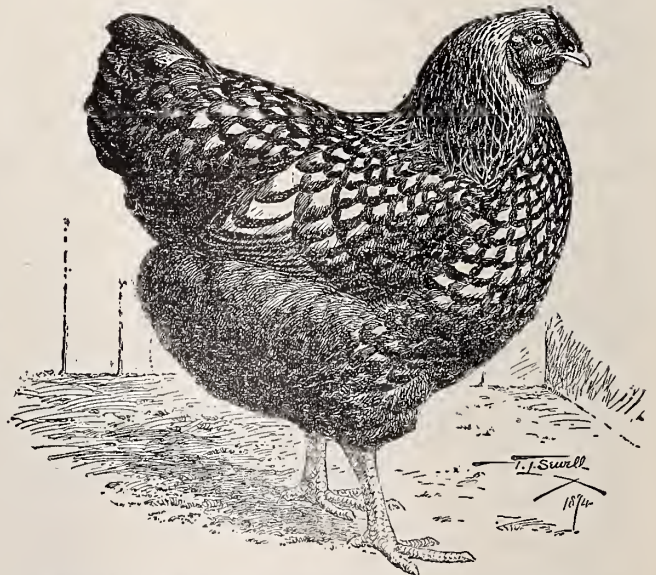


FIGURE III. Silver Wyandotte Hen. Winner of First Prize at New York, 1894. In our report of the Silver Wyandotte class at New York that year we said of this hen: "The first prize bird was a beauty, and came nearer perfection than I have ever seen in a two-year-old." - J.H.D.

JUDGING STANDARD-BRED POULTRY

SCORE CARD AND COMPARISON JUDGING. THE MERIT SCORE CARD.
WHY JUDGES DISAGREE. THE BEST METHOD OF AWARDED PRIZES

D. J. Lambert

Poultry Instructor, Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.



JUDGING POULTRY would be a delightful task to any well versed fancier, if all exhibitors could see alike and be satisfied with what their birds win when put in competition. But the absence of fault finding, "kicking," and perhaps protests, is the exception rather than the rule in all closely contested classes. Insinuations are often passed regarding judging, which cause some would be good judges to hesitate to undertake work of this kind.

The poultry shows are certainly taking an important part in the development of poultry husbandry and they create more fanciers than any other element in the business. The most perfect specimens of fowls, shown at our exhibitions, storm the "eye gate" of human fancy and a love for the feathered race is introduced into minds, where it may never have lodged before and where it could not have entered in any other way. Men have been known to go into a show out of mere curiosity and while there purchase a breeding pen of fowls an incubator and brooder. Then, again, the privilege of annually competing at shows, with other breeders to prove if possible the supremacy of your production over theirs, is an incentive which spurs fanciers to greater effort than any monetary inducement that could be devised. Now, if the shows are so important it behooves us to make them as successful as possible and to be a success they must be satisfactory. When they are not it is either the fault of the management, the judge, the method of judging or the presence of "chronic kickers." In this article we will discuss the judge and the methods of judging and let the management and the "kickers" settle it among themselves.

REQUISITES OF POULTRY JUDGES

It has been said that poultry judges, like poets, are born, not made. If this is true the best that the poultry world can do is to select the "born judges" and put them to work so that they can add experience to their "oirtright." If these fail to make good and prove their fitness for the work there will be a lot of anxious ones to take their places. The trouble has been that a lot of half-fledged fanciers have thrust themselves upon the market, seeking appointments, while in this as in other important callings the job should seek the man. The chief requisite of a good poultry judge is an inherited love for animals, especially the feathered race, and yet the boy who pets the hens and for sport torments the dog or stones the cat has poor stuff in him for making a poultry judge. Then, to these desired qualities it is necessary to add study and experience to complete the fitting for the work. With study we cannot be too familiar and of experience we cannot get too much.

It looks ridiculous to see a "greenhorn" try to make the awards in a class of which he knows nothing except what he has read in books. It is no wonder that some of them are anxious and willing to let the exhibitors say which birds shall be awarded the prizes. When some good ones

are passed that ought to be among the winners, there's a complaint coming, or, worse still perhaps, a protest and the committee meets and after talking over the matter decides that there is something wrong with the method of making the awards. At the next annual meeting of the association they vote to change from the score card to comparison or vice versa for their next show. This change with the same judges would produce the same results.

The best birds will win whether they are scored or compared, providing the judge knows his business and does the best he knows. I want to go on record as saying that I think the majority of them do this in every instance and when mistakes are made, they are of the head rather than of the heart. If one is employed that is prone to hand out favors to the exhibitors rather than to the best birds, the association will do well to change the judge rather than the method of judging.

THE SCORE CARD

The score card to fill its mission should be a record of the judge's opinion of each section of every bird that he handles. If the specimen is disqualified it should be so stated on the card and a reason given, which should be the exact wording of the standard for that disqualification. The use of the score card should be a guide for the judge, and he should deduct from the full value of each section what he considers the percentage of each defect according to the Standard description. The score card has this much in its favor as a method of awarding prizes, the judge is more apt to examine every section separately and would hesitate to attach his signature to a score card for a bird that he had not carefully looked at; this card properly filled out and signed should be as good as his bond for the numeral score of every bird he handles.

The present system of scoring should be changed to meet the other improvements of the Standard. The advocates of comparison can do nothing better to

discourage the use of the score card at shows than to contend for the retention of the scale of points as they are in the current Standard. True, the symmetry section, that bone of contention, has been reduced in value, and we shall soon see what effect this compromise has on the use and abuse of this qualification. Changing the valuation of the various sections in every revision of the Standard and having a different assessment for the same part in the various breeds tend to make the work of every judge more complex, while the aim should be to simplify the scale as much as possible to secure rapidity of work and uniformity of conclusions.

The American Poultry Association at its last annual meeting turned down the proposition to publish the Decimal Score Card along with the other in the Standard and by this rebuff they should lose their reputation for seeking reforms. No judge will deny that where each breed is assigned ten sections and each of these sections is valued at ten points, that he can get at every bird's valuation

(Continued on page 197)



An excellent portrait of D. J. Lambert, poultry instructor, Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston. Views below the portrait show class work in poultry judging and the incubators for class use.—Ed.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH A FLOCK

HOW TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE BIRDS FOR BEST RESULTS. PECULIARITIES OF INDIVIDUAL BIRDS. THE BEST CHICK MAY NOT ALWAYS COME FROM THE BEST LOOKING EGG

Harriet Wallace Ashby, Des Moines, Iowa



THE COLORED owner of a flock of six hens sells more eggs than do some people from four times the number. "It's because I know them hens and favors them that they lay for me," she explained. "Hens is like folks; you've got to humor them into doing their best."

"Favoring" the peculiarities of the hen is the secret of exceptional success with poultry. The exceptionally successful dairyman treats his cows as individuals; he varies the feed and the amount to suit the cow. The successful poultryman gets acquainted with his flock and caters to their fancies. If they are nervous he keeps strangers and strange dogs out of the poultry yard. If he wants to make changes in the ration he does it gradually, coaxing rather than forcing them to fall in with his plans.

"HENS WILL PAY BETTER THAN COWS"

Many a farm flock is larger than the care and house room warrant. If the flock has not been paying it is well to locate the trouble. Something is wrong; there never was a flock of hens which could not be made to pay well if handled right. If the dead beat boarders, the aged, infirm, and the surplus males are culled out, the hens will pay better than cows or any other farm animals.

The size of the winter flock should depend on the winter care and housing. Fancy keeping one hundred hens in a house 10 x 16 feet, watering in a pan which has a solid cake of ice on the bottom, throwing a little grain on a dirt floor twice a day, and complaining that hens don't pay for their keep! It is the owners of just such flocks who complain that hens "eat their heads off."

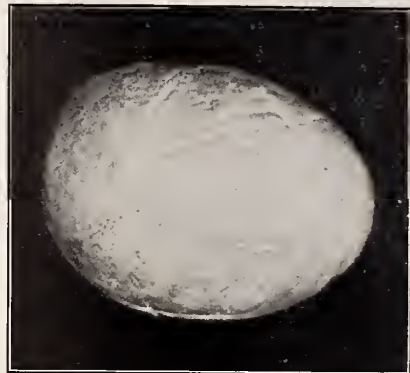
Let them acquaint themselves with the hen's needs, treat her with the same consideration, and to practically the same ration, they treat the dairy cow, and they will say, as did Mr. Bryan on his return from his trip round the world:—"I WENT OUT TO THE BARNYARD AND TOOK OFF MY HAT TO THE AMERICAN HEN FOR HER PRODUCT IS ALL OVER THE WORLD."

Acquaintance with the flock is needed to feed economically. The amount of food required varies in different flocks. By giving all the chickens will eat and measuring the amount fed, the quantity for a full meal is determined. A good plan is to give a little less through the day and just enough more than this amount at night to keep the hens busy from daybreak till breakfast.

The hen's tastes are sufficiently natural to be a good indication of what she needs. Fill the feed hoppers with a variety and let her eat what she will. A good layer is

usually a heavy feeder. Neither hen or cow can make food products out of nothing, they must have plenty of storage room for feed. A big crop in a hen is as necessary for a good producer as is a "big barrel" in a cow.

We do not breed fine birds to see how little they can live on, but to get the best results from our feed. To take food and put it to its best use either in the laying on of flesh or in the production of eggs is the life mission of the pure bred fowl. A pure bred hen is the farmer's best grain market. It is surprising how few good layers are to be found amongst hens that are small eaters for their breed and size.



The best chick may not always come from the best looking egg. Mrs. Ashby asserts that cull eggs, like the one shown above, yielded fine chicks. Read what she says about it.—Ed.

DETERMINING THE HEN'S VALUE

The bird's performance through the breeding season acquaints us with her value. The size and appearance of the egg tells nothing; the quality of the parent stock gives little positive information; because no matter to how high a degree of excellence the parent stock has been bred, there will be variation in the progeny.

Many good looking birds are poor breeders and vice versa. A fine hen may lay a cull egg. Note the accompanying photograph of an egg laid by a first prize hen. She is a prolific layer of sound shelled eggs all looking as if they had been crumpled when soft and hardened in deep creases. I used these eggs for cooking till Mrs. Hen stole her nest and from six crumpled eggs brought forth five downy chicks. Her eggs have since proved above the average in fertility and hatchability. None of her pullets lay a similar egg.

In pedigreeing her chicks we have followed our usual method of using the one mark, but punching the chicks at different ages. The older the chick when punched, the smaller will be the hole, hence we mark the chicks on the

fluff with ink and mark at different ages. Our object is to keep thrifty, early maturing late hatched birds, and to avoid mistaking for a late hatched bird an early hatched runt. By culling time the thriftiest late hatches are sometimes of a size with stunted early hatches.

Getting acquainted with a flock means to know the hens so well from the breeding test that we can intelligently choose the males to mate with them. We cannot know the possibilities of the sire unless we know the capabilities of the hen. Of two full sisters mated to the same male, one may produce birds above the average, the other birds below. Davenport says:—"The exceptional breeder is not necessarily the exceptional individual." It is important to get acquainted with the flock, and to preserve records of exceptional breeders. It is not chance which has brought about an improvement of this year's birds over those of last year, but knowledge.



An unusual sight photographed on a New England poultry farm. Two mother hens with a single brood. These twin mothers shared the chicks from hatching until weaning time.—Ed.

SYMPOSIUM ON PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING

MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES AND YARDS TO PREVENT DISEASE. CARE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING. BEST METHODS OF PACKING EGGS FOR SHIPMENT. HATCHING BY HENS AND INCUBATORS. CARE OF EGGS DURING INCUBATION

Answers for the January Symposium were received from:

Name	Address	Variety
F. W. C. ALMY,	Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.,	R. I. R.
JOHN C. JODREY,	Danvers, Mass.,	S. L. W.
HENRY D. SMITH,	Rockland, Mass., R. F. D. 1.	B. P. R. and L. B.
WILLIAM H. CARR	Round Lake, N. Y.	W. W. and W. P. R.
W. H. WITHINGTON,	Bridgewater, Mass.	R. and S. C. R. I. R.
J. H. CURTISS,	Assinippi, Mass.	W. P. R.
MISS HENRIETTA E. HOOKER,	South Hadley, Mass.	S. C. B. O.
CHAS. E. FOSTER,	Danvers, Mass.	W. P. R.
T. COURTNEY PUNDERFORD,	Fredericton, N. J.	S. C. B. and W. L.
C. C. HERRON,	Hope, Ind.	S. C. Black O. and S. C. W. L.
J. W. PARKS,	Altoona, Pa.	B. P. R.
CHAS. F. THOMPSON,	Lynnfield Center, Mass.	R. and S. C. R. I. R., W. W. and B. P. R.
ANGIER L. GOODWIN,	Melrose Highlands, Mass.	Ermine Orpingtons.

IN THE MARCH SYMPOSIUM the following questions will be answered:

22. How do you house and yard growing chicks after weaning? How many in one flock?

23. Do you keep young cockerels and pullets separate? How and at what age?

24. At what age can you determine the sexes in your variety or varieties and how?

25. What diseases prove the most troublesome and how do you prevent and treat them?



WE CONSIDER the following symposium relating to chick-rearing to be one of the greatest interest to poultrymen generally. To successfully hatch and rear chicks, means success in the poultry business. Prominent poultry breeders, those who have built up and are conducting plants both in the practical and fancy side of the business have given their methods for feeding, housing and rearing chicks. These ideas coming from reliable sources must, of necessity, be of great value to every poultryman. We ask each reader who is experienced and successful in poultry work to reply to the questions and to make suggestions as to subjects for future discussion. We may be able to use only a small part of your contribution, but each suggestion will be carefully considered and the result will be of value to many readers. Another's answer may suggest something that makes success for you a certainty.



Chicks brooded out-of-doors in winter. Dr. Woods successfully reared above flock in an out-door brooder during a severe winter in New England.—Ed.

"Every year clean out litter and top dirt in houses replacing with fresh earth. Wash houses top and sides, using hose, then whitewash or spray with disinfectant. Plow or spade up yard where there is no grass."—C. F. Thompson.

Houses—Thorough cleaning and disinfection weekly and fumigation every year. Yards—Six month's rest after cultivation and seeding. Range—proper drainage."—W. H. Carr.

"Keep clean and free from lice, mites, fleas, etc. Use whitewash with a little carbolic acid in it."—F. W. C. Almy.

"By renewing the sand in poultry houses each year and by plowing and planting yards and runs."—J. C. Jodrey.

"Plowing and sowing down yards."—H. D. Smith.

"By sowing grain, rape or millet in yards. Renew sand in house and scratching shed each year."—W. H. Withington.

We repeat the invitation to join us in these practical symposiums, with the assurance that we will be glad to receive your opinions on the subject under discussion.

12. How do you care for houses, runs or yards to prevent disease or to avoid so called "ground - poisoning"?

"Keep something growing in yards and by using plenty of lime in early spring."—J. W. Parks.



Coops for hens with chicks, shown in different positions as used by J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa.

"I have about twenty acres, and when one yard gets foul I change my birds on new ground and plow up and plant the old for a couple of years."—C. E. Foster.

"Renew by growing crops on the land."—J. H. Curtiss.

"Spade occasionally. Change sand once a year or oftener in houses. Remove droppings almost daily and kerosene roosts."—Henrietta E. Hooker.

"Whitewash houses twice each year. Take out all dirt in pen one foot down each year and fill in with new earth. Plow up yard twice each year."—T. Courtney Punderford.

"I whitewash my houses on the inside, plow the ground and sow rye about three times a year. This keeps everything pure."—C. C. Herron.



Colony coops for hens with chicks as used on the F. W. C. Almy plant Tiverton-4-Corners, R. I.

"The diligent use of the spading fork keeps the runs and yards fresh."—A. L. Goodwin.

(Continued on page 202)

WHITE DIARRHOEA IN CHICKS

VIEWED AS AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE. BACTERIUM PULLORUM AND NOT COCCIDIUM TENNELLUM BELIEVED TO BE THE CAUSE OF THIS DISEASE. SYMPTOMS AND POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES. SUGGESTIONS AS TO METHODS OF PREVENTION

Leo F. Rettger

Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University



HERE ARE VARIOUS notions regarding the cause of white diarrhoea in chicks. Most of them are very vague, and deal with such things as chilling of the eggs and chicks, lack of sufficient carbonic acid gas during incubation, improper feeding, poor ventilation, failure of the chicks to absorb the yolk, etc. Some of the alleged causes have been arrived at, however, in a more definite and scientific manner, and certain specific organisms are regarded as playing an important role in the causation of the disease.

Ten years ago I observed in the blood and intestines of chicks that were suffering apparently from white diarrhoea an organism which I believed to be the true cause of the disturbance. Since then, and after repeated examinations of chicks which came from numerous sources, I have become more and more firm in this belief.

SYMPTOMS AND POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES

The symptoms and post-mortem appearances were essentially the same in every epidemic to which my attention was called. Briefly summarized, they are as follows:

The chicks appear stupid and remain close to the hover or hen, apparently indifferent to what goes on around them.

They eat little, and when they attempt to feed the action is usually more or less mechanical.

The feathers become less smooth, and the wings are



Modern Light Brahma.—Male Tail Coverts.



A Winning Type of Modern Light Brahma.

drooped. Progressive loss of weight is noted.

Among the earliest symptoms is the whitish and sticky discharge from the bowels.

The posterior end of the abdomen protrudes, giving the chick the appearance of being tall, and short from head to tail. The pasted condition of the vent is a very common sight.

The chicks may drop off without much warning, but the above symptoms are usually quite apparent.

On examining a dead chick one of the most striking things to be observed is the loss of flesh. The animal is extremely emaciated. The liver is usually quite pale, with occasional reddish patches and streaks. The intestines are pale and almost empty. The yolk is unabsorbed, and usually has a stale but not putrid odor.

From the blood of the liver, heart and lungs, I have repeatedly found the organism mentioned above—*Bacterium pullorum*. More recently I have been able to obtain the organism, without difficulty, from the unabsorbed yolk, and in some instances from the crop of the affected chicks. In chicks that were quite young at the time of death (two or three days) the same bacterium may be found in the intestines. In older birds it is obscured by the common and rapidly-growing intestinal organism, particularly the colon bacillus.

I have recently published a method of identifying *B. pullorum* in the blood and other tissues, with comparative ease. (The Journal of Medical Research, XXI, 1909, pp. 115-123). The chicks are opened in the usual manner, the internal organs being brought to view with as little chance of foreign contamination as possible. With a sterile knife an incision is made in the liver, heart, lungs, etc., and by means of a sterile platinum inoculating needle a small amount of blood is removed and streaked over the surface of a slant-agar tube. After 24 to 48 hours (body temperature) minute colonies may be seen, best with the

(Continued on page 213.)

THE MODERN LIGHT BRAHMA

HIGH STANDARD REACHED BY LIGHT BRAHMA BREEDERS IN PRODUCING EXHIBITION SPECIMENS TO MEET STANDARD REQUIREMENTS. ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODERN WINNING TYPES. WHAT LEADING BREEDERS SAY

J. H. Drevenstedt



THE LIGHT BRAHMA of today is just as popular with the old time breeders and fanciers of the breed as it was twenty years ago. It has reached a degree of perfection now that, as one old breeder expressed it, "The Brahma grew ahead of the Standard." To this remark, we will add that the growth referred to applies principally to the wonderful progress made in the color of Light Brahmas.

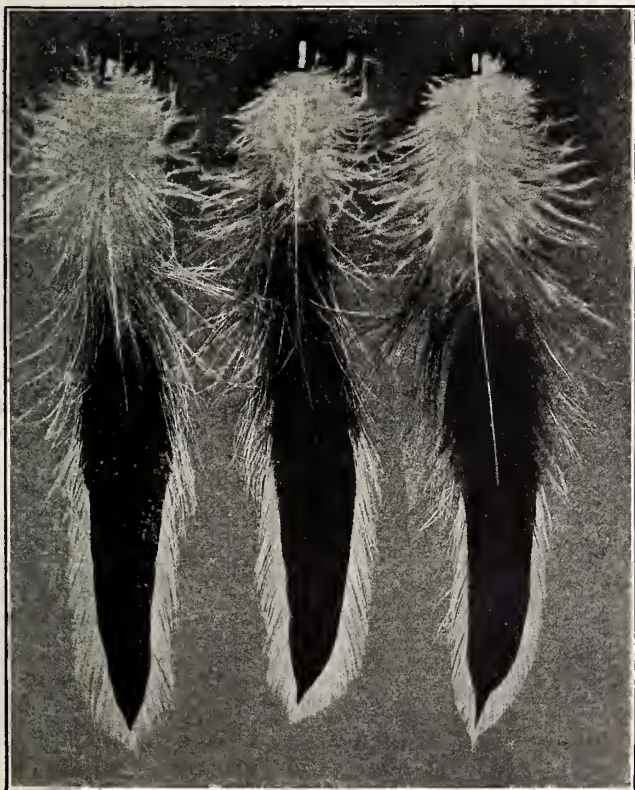
On this all breeders are unanimous.

As the veteran judge and breeder, J. D. Nevius poetically writes:

"Of all the fowls we know
The Brahma is the breed,
'Tis most attractive in the show,
And always takes the lead.

With dress of white and cape of black
In beauty it excels,
In pedigree it goes far back
As history surely tells."

But when the shape of the good old Brahma is discussed, we find dissenting views among its champions. Those that favor the correct type are just as insistent on having the strong color points as those that have gone color and feather mad. The latter in their desire for color points and heavy leg and toe feathering have unconsciously drifted toward the Cochin type of the Brahma, i.e., low, heavy bodied birds with short backs, profuse fluff and excessive feathering from hock to end of outer toes. They have lost the type entirely, yet such birds win at the big shows because their color points and massive appearance includes the judge who, good as he may be on the color



Modern Light Brahma.—Male Hackle Feathers.



Modern Light Brahma.—Female Tail Coverts.

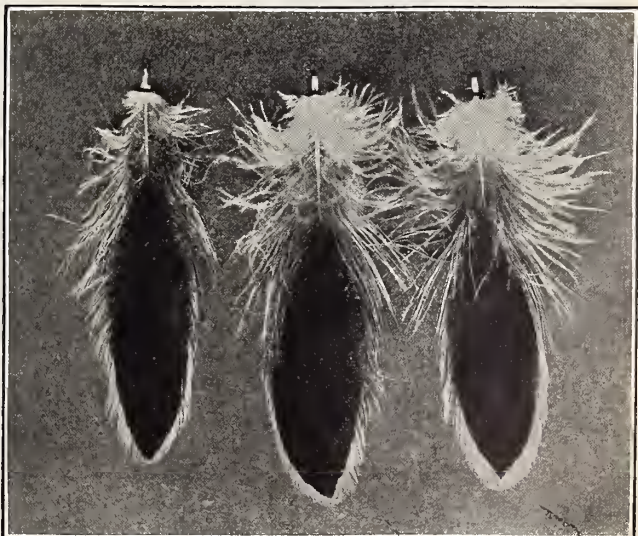
question, has not the Brahma type in mind. "Shape makes the breed, and color the variety," is an old but true saying.

John Rumbold, ex-secretary of the American Light Brahma Club, who has bred Brahmas nearly forty years, writes us regarding this shape problem as follows: "The type called for in the present Standard is all it should be. I can't see where a single change is necessary, but breeders don't breed to it nor do judges pay much attention to it; all either can see is color. Now, you wouldn't give a prize to a long bodied, lengthy legged, White Wyandotte—it isn't correct—so why should a short bird in all sections get a prize in the Brahma aisle,—it is not right. They are no more entitled to win than a long bodied, slab sided, Wyandotte because it has strong color.

"I am for cutting out the main characteristics of Cochins, but don't understand me to favor light leg and toe feathering; I want them well feathered but not so long and abundant as seen in Buff Cochins."

What Mr. Rumbold writes about is virtually the opinion

(Continued on page 173.)



Modern Light Brahma.—Female Hackle Feathers.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE

Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

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EDITORIALS

POULTRY PAPERS REBUKED.

It has remained for the Rhode Island Red Club of America to distinguish itself above all other specialty clubs as an active moral agency in the uplift of the Standard-bred poultry business. The National White Wyandotte Club, one year earlier, had an opportunity to do equally valuable work, but a majority of its executive committee, consisting of five members, failed to rise to the occasion. As a result this important club is soon to restore to membership, after a one year's suspension, the name of a poultry breeder and judge who, by his own letters, showed himself unworthy to belong to an organization, the principal objects of which are to improve the quality of exhibition fowls and to increase their popularity.

Many AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD readers no doubt are aware that at Niagara Falls last August a prominent eastern advertiser of Rhode Island Reds was expelled from membership in the American Poultry Association by unanimous vote on account of rascally conduct admitted by him when confronted with the evidence at a hearing before the executive board of the association; also that this man was expelled from membership in the Rhode Island Red Club of America at the same time, by unanimous action of the executive committee of the club, "for conduct unbecoming a gentleman."

Ignoring the public and unanimous action of the American Poultry Association and of the executive com-

mittee of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, a number of prominent poultry papers continued to accept and publish the advertisements of the man referred to, thus placing him in a position to practice his art of fraud and deception on their subscribers. This, despite the fact that several of these same poultry journals, during a term of years, have joined in denouncing the form of rascality of which this man unquestionably was guilty and have expressed the hope that sooner or later the American Poultry Association, as the representative body of self-respecting American and Canadian poultrymen, would find a way to stop such practices or to punish the offenders.

At Chicago, December 9th, during poultry show week the Rhode Island Red Club of America held its annual meeting. Twenty-five members are required to be present to constitute a quorum with authority to transact business. The Chicago meeting was well attended both by western and eastern members. The report embracing the action of the executive committee last summer in voting to expel from membership the man proved guilty of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman" was adopted unanimously. Furthermore, at this Chicago meeting the club, by unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, First, that we regret that some papers are so inconsiderate of the poultry fraternity and fair and honest dealing, as to carry the advertising of persons who have been expelled from this club; second, that such papers as carry the advertising of expelled members, do not deserve the support in subscriptions or advertising of members in good standing of this club."

We believe the action of the Rhode Island Red Club in thus rebuking poultry journals that have been willing, at so much per inch, to expose their subscribers to fraud and loss, doing this in the face of undisputed evidence that was published broadcast several months ago, will meet with general approval in poultry circles. As a matter of course it should not have been necessary for this or any other poultry club of size and importance to have taken such action. The poultry press of the United States and Canada should lead in matters of this kind—not be forced to follow. The least that alive and awake editors and publishers should do is to give their belated support to long-neglected and invaluable work of this kind when it is done for them.

Obviously it would be unwise for the poultry press to adopt a rule to refuse the use of its advertising columns to all persons who are expelled from membership in poultry clubs or associations under so broad a charge as "conduct unbecoming a gentleman" It is necessary, therefore, to leave the final decision in such cases to the editors and publishers. They, in turn, will find it advisable to be governed by the facts found to exist in each separate case. Next will arise the question of the policy under which the individual papers are managed or conducted.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD (likewise the *Reliable Poultry Journal*) will be found supporting the

American Poultry Association, the specialty clubs and all local associations in well-directed efforts to prevent fraud, "faking" and other dishonorable and dishonest conduct in the show room and in dealings connected with the advertising, sale and purchase of Standard-bred fowls and eggs therefrom; but we could not consistently—nor legally—refuse to accept advertisements from poultrymen on the sole ground that they had been voted out of membership in a poultry association or club. Take the case in question, for example. We knew of what the evidence consisted; we heard the man's admissions of guilt and felt justified therefore, in declining his business as an advertiser.

Some of the poultry papers, however, did not have the same opportunities that we did to learn the facts. Perhaps some of them were indifferent on the subject—and have remained so. Fortunately there was a large attendance of poultry press representatives at Niagara Falls last summer, the following papers being represented, among others: *American Poultry Advocate*, *American Poultry Journal*, *American Stock-Keeper*, *American Poultry World*, *Canadian Poultry Review*, *Farm Poultry*, *Inland Poultry Journal*, *Michigan Poultry Breeder*, *Poultry*, *Poultry Culture*, *Poultry Gazette*, *Poultry Herald*, *Poultry Item*, *Poultry Monthly*, *Poultry Record*, *Poultry Success*, *Reliable Poultry Journal*, *Successful Poultry Journal*, *The Standard and Western Poultry Journal*.

If any of the papers in the foregoing list are still carrying the advertisements of the Rhode Island Red breeder who was expelled from the American Poultry Association last August by unanimous vote on recommendation of the executive board, this action being taken in open meeting, after he had been given a hearing before the executive board, and who later was voted out of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, after he had been given a hearing by his own club—if, we repeat, any of the poultry papers that were represented at Niagara Falls last summer are still willing to publish the advertisements of this man, then it is fair to conclude that the editors and publishers of such journals are more or less indifferent to the interests of their subscribers, as regards taking reasonable steps to protect them from fraud and loss, also that these papers do not wish to be considered as being identified with the efforts of the American Poultry Association and of other organized bodies of poultrymen and poultry women to rid the industry of a species of parasite in human form that has preyed upon it with evil effects from the beginning of its history down to the present date.

FAKING IS DISHONEST

A statement was made and a half-year endorsement given in December AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, both of which call for an explanation, so it would seem. In the article entitled "The Poultry Industry of Canada," beginning on page 78, these words occurred:

"After an hour's wordy session John Glasgow roared 'What d'ye call fak-

ing, anyway?" to which William McNeil quietly replied: "John, faking is only faking when 'tis found out." And that's about what it amounts to whether practiced in the poultry or any other business."

We are confident that neither Mr. McNeil nor Mr. Drevenstedt occupy the position on the question of "faking" in the show room that the foregoing witticism and off-hand, partial endorsement might be understood to imply.

For example, in the same issue of A. P. W. page 85, in Editorial Notes, Mr. Drevenstedt quotes Mr. McNeil further and comments on his opinion as follows:

"As the sage of Canada, 'Uncle' William McNeil, once remarked to us: 'Without the American Poultry Association and its Standard, the poultry business would be down and out.' The more exhibitions of poultry held under the American Poultry Association rules the better the ultimate success of our shows will be. The day is past when loose and dishonorable methods of exhibitors and slipshod management by poultry show officials will be tolerated. The American Poultry Association made it plain to old and new fanciers, at its last annual meeting, that the show business must be conducted on a strictly honorable basis, and those who violate the ethics of the show room must suffer the penalty."

Referring back to our first quotation (from page 78, December A. P. W.) it is evident that Mr. Drevenstedt could not have meant what the cold type appears to give as his sentiments. Let us agree, also, that Mr. McNeil merely intended to close, in a good-natured way, a discussion that had become fruitless. He could not have believed what he said—the words to be taken literally—because the remark made by him is far from correct, except as a cynical comment on the lax management of poultry shows.

Faking, as practiced at a poultry exhibition where Standard-bred fowls are entered in competition for valuable prizes, is a wrong act, with dishonest intent; it is not the fact or the accident of being found out. The act in itself is "faking," whether discovered or not. Nor does the nature or dishonesty of the act depend on success. It is dishonest and dishonorable even if nothing of value is obtained by the act.

There are different ways of stealing—of obtaining possession of an article of value not rightfully ours. The crude and simple way is to grab it and run. Another way is to secure it by cheating or trickery, whereas if the known rules of the game were complied with the article or honor would pass into the possession of its rightful owner. In the first case we style the offender a common thief; in the second case the guilty person deserves no better name.

Cheating and trickery are what men must resort to who deliberately "fake" Standard-bred fowls, with the object of securing high awards and valuable prizes at poultry exhibitions held under the law and rules of the American Poultry Association. By the practice of fraud and deception these fakers plan to obtain possession of something that does not belong to them—something of value,

and they keep it! Successful faking, under these conditions is out and out theft. Worse still—because the wrong is multiplied, the successful faker uses the fraudulent awards as advertising capital with which to deceive the buying public and thus the initial theft is developed into a series of bare-faced robberies.

Plain terms, these, but they state facts. The American Standard of Perfection clearly defines faking at a poultry show where fowls are entered in competition for valuable prizes—defines it in such manner that it must be a pretty dull mind that cannot grasp what is meant, a duller mind than the successful faker possesses. We quote from the Glossary of Technical Terms:—

"**FAKING**—Removing, or attempting to remove foreign color in face or ear lobes when it is a disqualification; removing one or more side sprigs, or trimming a comb in any manner, except the dubbing of Games; artificial coloring of any feather; splicing feathers; injury to plumage of any fowl entered by another exhibitor; plugging up holes on legs of smooth-legged varieties where feathers or stubs disqualify; staining of legs; in fact any self-evident attempt on the part of an exhibitor to deceive the judge and thus obtain an unfair advantage in competition."

We also quote from the section, "Instructions to Judges," as it appears in the Standard of Perfection—which book is law in the show room—as follows:—

"**FAKING**—Faking of any description shall debar from competition specimens so treated; also every other bird entered by the exhibitor showing the faked specimen or specimens. (See Glossary for what is meant in this connection by faking.)"

It was with the intention of protecting the honest breeder and exhibitor that the above definition of faking was framed and the foregoing rule was adopted.

The moral idea of the Standard definition of faking is found in the words: "Any self-evident attempt on the part of an exhibitor to deceive the judge and thus obtain an unfair advantage in competition." These words might just as well have read, "Any self-evident attempt on the part of an exhibitor to deceive the judge and thus obtain possession of valuable property that does not belong to him"—property that he will keep, take home with him, and forever withhold from the man or woman to whom it does rightfully belong.

It isn't a question, for example, of whether or not the exhibitor believes that "removing one or more side sprigs" should constitute the act of faking. This is one of the rules of the game—one of the rules under which he has agreed to compete, fairly and honorably. If a man isn't willing to conform to this rule at poultry shows where the Standard of Perfection is the guide and law, it is his privilege to decline to enter his birds. The place for him to object to the law or to one or more of the rules is before the law-making and rule-adopting body. To claim, or to believe, that a law or rule is not just or advisable cannot be offered as a sufficient excuse for slyly resorting to deception and fraud, with the well-defined intention of obtaining possession of something of value which, under the law and the rules, could not rightfully be secured. Such a claim cannot be set up afterward as justifying a dishonest, dishonorable and unsportsmanlike act. The competition, please bear in mind, is not in the rascally art of "faking," but is meant to be a comparison of actual values, the awards to be based on genuine merit.

The poultry press during the last year has contained numerous articles, editorial and otherwise, treating on the subject of faking in the show room. Much has been said about fak-

LATHAM'S Barred Plymouth Rock FEMALES

are world wide famous as

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I have a grand stock of birds exclusively of my own breeding from matings for

EXHIBITION FEMALES FOR SALE,

Both in exhibition specimens, and in choice breeding birds both males and females.

They are right down to date in sharp, clean, bright, very narrow barring.

They stand second to none in QUALITY.

If you would have winners, buy of the man who breeds

WINNERS

HALF-TONE CUTS

I make half-tone cuts of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Write to me for particulars and prices.

C. H. LATHAM, Box B., LANCASTER, MASS.



Winner of Color Special Prize at Madison Square Garden Show, 1905. Bred, raised and exhibited by C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass.

ing vs. professional conditioning. It will be conceded by well-informed persons that professional conditioning, so-called, is legitimate and desirable—but faking is a bird of very different color.

One important point in connection with this subject should be cleared up. Nowhere in the Standard of Perfection is it said or intimated that a bird entered for competition at a poultry exhibition where prizes are offered shall be shown "in its natural condition." The rules of a limited number of poultry shows are known to contain this requirement, but the Standard of Perfection, which we acknowledge as law, says nothing of the kind.

At the time the present definition of faking was prepared for incorporation in the Glossary of Technical Terms (May, 1903, at Buffalo, N. Y.) members of the committee on revision discussed the point of including the phrase "shall be shown in their natural condition," but it was decided that to do so would be unwise. For example, it was conceded that the plucking of defective body or fluff feathers from a Barred Plymouth Rock should not be described or penalized as "faking," and the same as regards minor feathers in white varieties that show tickling or gray specks, etc.

The only practical safeguard proposed at that time against wholesale plucking of feathers was the introduction of "Cuts for Defects" where important feathers are missing, such as main tail and flight feathers, etc. It was agreed that it would be futile to describe the plucking of minor feathers as faking, providing it is not done to an extent that makes the removal of feathers "self-evident" to the judge. Under the present definition and "Instructions to Judges" if plucking were resorted to in such a manner as to be self-evident to the judge, we think it would be his duty to declare the bird a faked specimen and debar it from competition.

Perhaps "removing or attempting to remove foreign color in the face or ear-lobes when it is a disqualification" should not be included in the definition of faking. It may be that "plugging up holes on legs of smooth-legged varieties where feathers or stubs disqualify" ought not to be defined as faking. But so long as the definition of faking remains as it is—representing, as it does, the law of the American Poultry Association, as adopted by it in regular convention and made a part of the Standard of Per-

fection, there is but one thing for the honest and honorable man to do, namely, to either abide by the law, fairly and squarely, or withhold his birds from competition, doing so because he wishes to keep his hands clean, or as a protest against what he believes to be unjust or foolish legislation.

So far as the writer of these lines is concerned, he would not presume to decide what particular acts in the conditioning and altering of fowls intended for exhibition should constitute faking, but he does unqualifiedly endorse the principle of honest competition as embodied in the present definition of faking, to wit: "in fact, any self-evident attempt on the part of an exhibitor to deceive the judge and thus obtain an unfair advantage in competition."

"An unfair advantage in competition" is what should be avoided, is what should be prevented. An attempt to "deceive the judge" is the gate-way through which "an unfair advantage" is sought to be obtained and our present definition provides—wisely, so it seems to us—that this attempt "on the part of an exhibitor must be self-evident"—that is, must be self-evident to the judge, he to decide the question then and there with the faked specimen in hand and the interested person or persons on the ground with him, as a general rule.

Our "Instructions to Judges" then

say: "Faking of any description (as per Glossary definition) shall debar from competition specimens so treated", etc. What better definition has any one to suggest? What better arrangement can be made? These are the questions of first importance. Let those who write on the subject first read their Standard, consider carefully what it provides, then ascertain what the conditions are that need to be met and then tell the Standard makers exactly how to improve the law as it now exists.

Meanwhile, do not fail to join the American Poultry Association, provided you are not already a member, and be sure to arrange every summer to attend its annual convention and there let your voice be heard, PRO OR CON, in the discussion of questions of vital importance in the further development of poultry culture and the up-building of the industry in all branches. You will be welcome and much remains to be accomplished.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CIRCULATION

One of the best ways we know of for the poultry papers to help extend and build up the poultry industry is for them to improve more and more in quality, the "dig like sixty" for circulation—that is, the right kind of circulation and there is but one right kind, namely, paid circulation.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is asking no favors at the hands

Greystone White Rocks

Champions at Madison Square Garden means champions of the world; four out of six champions at last three shows
GRAND BREEDERS AND SHOW BIRDS FOR SALE
GREYSTONE POULTRY FARM, F. H. Davey, Mgr., Yonkers, N.Y

LIGHT BRAHMAS

That win, that produce birds that win, that have a show record from ocean to ocean, that have never been equaled by any breeders of Light Brahmans in America. Look at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Portland, (Oregon), and hundreds of other big shows. My last victory, Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1909, in the largest and best class of Brahmans shown for years, 2d and 5th cockerels, 1st pen. Some grand show birds for sale; eggs from choicest matings. Write your wants.

C. P. NETTLETON, SHELTON, CONN

Gowell's ^{HEAVY} ^{LAYING} Barred Plymouth Rocks BRED TO LAY AND THEY DO LAY

Not Show Birds
But Egg Producers

Bred for
Business

Not Guess Work
But Trap-nested

Send for Prices
and Catalogue

Go-Well-Farm

Box 112

Orono, Maine

of valued contemporaries on account of its tender age! On the contrary, it proposes to do all it can—the best it knows how—toward setting a NEW PACE in poultry journalism. It invites comparison; it challenges competition. Moreover, it here and now suggests to its respected rivals that they do their level best IN THE LINE OF IMPROVEMENT, thereby showing us (and the interested public) how grievously the new paper is suffering from an enlarged bump of "youthfulness."

So much for quality and quantity of contents each month, including value of illustrations. Next comes circulation, and the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD has conceived the idea—a foolish one, maybe—that it is going to be the first American poultry magazine on earth to have a paid circulation of one hundred thousand copies. Perhaps the idea is not so foolish as the telling of it beforehand! Be that as it may, the cat is out of the bag and we mean exactly this:—

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD HAS SET ITS HEART ON BEING THE FIRST POULTRY PAPER IN THE HISTORY OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY TO HAVE A BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES PER MONTH.

That, then, is our special ambition for A. P. W. It is this goal we shall very earnestly strive to reach, ahead of all competitors, with the aid of many, many friends—working on the basis of service rendered, of real merit, our readers to be both judge and jury. In this same connection we hope that three other things will happen:

First, that every other poultry journal in the United States and Canada will do its utmost, in friendly rivalry, to reach the same goal before A. P. W. crosses the line.

Second, that the poultry paper first to distinguish itself by securing a cir-

ulation of one hundred thousand copies per month will have a dozen or more competitors close upon its heels at the very moment of its victory.

Third, that as a direct result of this increased activity on the part of the poultry press—of this general improvement in current poultry literature—the entire industry, in every legitimate branch, WILL BE VASTLY BENEFITED.

This, reader, is what AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD very much desires to see come to pass—and, mark you, that is exactly what is going to happen, partly as a result of the forward march work that A. P. W. is now doing, has planned to do and actually will do, with the indispensable aid and hearty good wishes of a host of friends, present and future.

The sum total of results directly traceable to this "new pace" in poultry journalism will comprise a bigger and more creditable industry and create a larger and more profitable business for every earnest worker in the field of poultry culture whose rule of action is, "value received or no sale." And this will be true, aside from the question of whether or not AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is the first poultry paper in the world to have a paid circulation of one hundred thousand copies per month.

But now "we're off," with the dawn of 1910, toward that HUNDRED THOUSAND MARK, and may the best paper win! It's a goal well worth striving for. If we cannot win out, we shall be among the first to congratulate the paper that does. But A. P. W. gives fair warning that it is determined to win if it can. Never mind about a handicap! We freely concede the point that other poultry papers, several of them, have a big start over us; yet we are able to find comfort in the fact that it has taken them a good many years, in a majority of cases, to get where they are. This condition cheers us on! Pick your choice for "a winner," therefore, dear readers--

and please do not forget for a single day while the race is under way TO HELP PUSH ON THE LINES.

EDITORIAL NOTES

To Theo Hewes, Editor of *Inland Poultry Journal*, Indianapolis, Ind., belongs the major portion of credit for the successful poultry exhibition held last month at Chicago. Much credit belongs to others no doubt, but Mr. Hewes took the lead, as we understand it—and in about five cases out of every five "some one to take the lead" appears to be the one thing most needed.

E. E. Richards, Editor and Publisher of *Western Poultry Journal*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a positive force for progress and better conditions in the Standard-bred poultry industry—make no mistake about that. Last spring he was elected a member of the executive board of the American Poultry Association to serve three years and at the meeting in August he was "on the job" every minute of the time. Poultry culture in the mid-west needs all the "Dick" Richards it can develop, and Mr. Richards himself well deserves all the success he is enjoying.

A meeting of the committee on publication, to which has been entrusted the work of editing and publishing the 1910-1915 edition of the American Standard of Perfection in time for use during the next winter's show season, is to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, during poultry show week, December 28-January 1. Fred. L. Kimmey, Chairman of the Committee, has called the meeting. Members of the committee entertain the belief that the new Standard can be ready for use by December 1st, 1910. As a matter of fact nothing short of a national calamity should be allowed to prevent this belief being realized. We can have the new book ready for distribution November 1st,

PITTSFIELD BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PRACTICAL
PROFITABLE
POULTRY

QUANTITY
THE KIND
THAT PLEASURES
AND PAYS

Our birds have given satisfaction this season to hundreds of customers. They are up-to-date, rich in strong, vigorous breeding qualities, especially suitable for foundation stock and "new blood"

WE have a choice lot of *Utility Breeding Cockerels* from which to make selections for our customers this year. Price, \$5.00 each. They are worth the money. Cheaper birds do not pay. Buy the right kind and be rewarded by good results. Our shipments have always pleased. We guarantee them satisfactory. Trios or mated pens carefully selected from either young stock or year-old stock at reasonable prices.

We invite correspondence for Exhibition Cockerels for this year's shows, or for exhibition breeding birds. We have the quality that makes good in the show room. Our winnings last year included

26 Prizes at Portland and 8 Prizes at Boston and
A. P. A. Sweepstake Gold Medal for Best Cockerel any Variety

Do Your Business Where It Is Appreciated, and where every effort is made to please you. Write for illustrated catalogue and testimonials. Address

Pittsfield Poultry Farm Co. 276 Burnham Post Road, Pittsfield, Maine

To insure inquiries prompt attention, use street address.

WE have an exceptionally fine line of exhibition pullet breeding cockerels this year, and can make selections that will do you good at moderate prices.

The Next Breeding Season is nearly here. Keep in mind that we have some of the best stock and one of the best equipments in the world from which to sell hatchable hatching eggs and vigorous day-old chicks, and that we know how to handle and ship both.

Note that we hold the record for successful long distance shipment of day-old chicks, 2,600 miles. Also remember that the demand on us for both eggs and chicks taxes our capacity, and *it will pay for you to book your orders early. Now is the time.* We have orders for several thousand eggs already booked.



1910—if the men in charge get right down and hustle—as we believe they will. Additional to this, however, they must have the hearty and prompt support at all points of the “powers that be.”

The many friends and patrons of *American Poultry Journal* will regret to learn that Geo. G. Bates, Editor and principal owner during the last twelve years has permanently retired. He is succeeded as president of the American Poultry Journal Publishing Company by Jas. W. Bell, a man long associated with Mr. Bates and who was employed on the paper when it was edited by Morgan Bates, deceased. The good wishes and kind regards of a host of friends will follow Mr. Bates to new fields of effort and enterprise. He took hold of the *American Poultry Journal* when it was languishing and made it what it is today, a great poultry paper and valuable piece of property. The man was right, his methods straight-forward, his intentions of the best, his record clean. It is with reluctance that we say good-bye to George Bates as a fellow worker. We hope, therefore, it is only to be “so-long” until he finds it convenient and agreeable to again take up the work.

“Boost for St. Louis” is the word that S. T. Campbell, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, could not help sending out from the Missouri metropolis after he had been in attendance at the West’s banner show of the present season and had obtained thirty-seven new applications for membership in the Association—twelve in one day. Rah! Rah! for St. Louis as the next meeting place of the American Poultry Association, is our cry also. The mid-west is fairly entitled to the next convention and St. Louis is the particular spot where we should meet, shed our coats and

do some more good work for an organization that today is both worthy and essential—worthy to be joined by every man and woman who is actively engaged in the poultry business, and essential to a proper development of a great and profitable industry.

—o—

Secretary Campbell has the right, in our opinion, to “boost” for St. Louis as the next meeting place of the American Poultry Association, notwithstanding his official position. He not only received a cordial welcome in that city at the time of the recent big show and secured thirty-seven new applications for membership—perhaps an unprecedented number, by the way, west or east—but let it be remembered that at the last annual meeting of the A. P. A., held at Niagara Falls August, 1909, Henry Steinmesch, President of the South-West Branch of the American Poultry Association, and T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary of the State Poultry Board of Missouri, personally guaranteed the association one hundred new members if the next annual convention is voted to St. Louis. One hundred new members means not only five hundred dollars in cash for the treasury of the parent organization and an equal amount for the South-West Branch, but it will mean the addition of a lot of new blood in a section of the country where the Association prior to three or four years ago had practically no representation. “Boost for St. Louis” therefore is a good thing to pass along! It would be foolish indeed for any loyal friend of the American Poultry Association and of poultry culture in general to talk and vote against St. Louis merely because the weather is warm there in summer time. If none of us ever has to “do a turn” for duty’s sake or otherwise in a still warmer place, it probably will be because the heavenly book-keepers have been working overtime checking up other folks.

*** Colds and roup are often the result of a tightly closed, badly ventilated poultry house. It is the foul, cooped-up air that does the mischief. Try an open front house. ***

CARR'S WHITE WYANDOTTES WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Standard-Bred Exhibition and Utility Stock

Schenectady, December, 1909, winnings in White Wyandottes, 1st and 2nd Cock; 1st, 2nd and 4th Hen; 1st and 5th Pullets; 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cockerel. Trap-nested hens from \$1.50 up; males to breed heavy layers from \$3.00 up. Orders booked now at reasonable prices for eggs for hatching.

WM. H. CARR,

Box W,

ROUND LAKE, N.Y.

The Annual Show of the Genesee Valley Poultry and Pigeon Association of Rochester, N. Y., will be held January 10-16th. This will be their 4th Annual Show and indications point to its being larger and more successful than any of its predecessors. Convention Hall, which has been enlarged and remodeled, has been secured, insuring first class accommodations.

The Premium list, now ready for distribution, announces a valuable list of cash, silver cup and other prizes in addition to regular prizes.

The New York State Agricultural College, Ithaca, N. Y., will arrange for one of the largest exhibits ever shown and Prof. Rice, assisted by other members of his staff, will conduct a poultry institute during the week of the show.

The following judges have been engaged: Geo. Webb, M. S. Gardner, W. J. Standton, Fred Maunder, J. H. Quilhot, Alan F. Hill, W. C. Denny, Edw. D. Cornish. F. A. Newman, Sec'y., Rochester, N. Y., will mail premium list upon application.



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Illustrates and gives prices; 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Send your address on postal card to

S. A. HUMMEL

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

EGGS FOR HATCHING
\$2.00 Per SITTING

A FEW CHOICE COCKERELS FOR SALE

Mrs. EDITH M. HANDY
WINCHESTER, N. H.

YOUNG'S MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS AND BARRED ROCKS

Won lions share 1908 and 1909 at such shows as Tennessee State Fair, Knoxville Poultry Show, Lebanon Poultry Show. Making a Special price on Cockerels and pullets for Holidays.

R. H. YOUNG, R.R. 1, Lebanon, Tenn.

BLATCHFORD'S



“Fill The Basket” Poultry Meats

Composed only of the best Beef Meal; Sunflower Seeds
Cocoanut Meal, Albuminous Compounds, Iron, Red
Pepper, Ginger, Oil and a little special shell

Just What Poultry Require for Egg Production
Entirely Free from Mill Feed

Blatchford's Calf Meal Factory

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Established at Leicester, England, in 1800

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

PRINCE T. WOODS

— MANAGING EDITOR —



THE EGGS for HATCHING SEASON will soon be here, in fact it is a good time NOW to place and book orders for early spring delivery. The customer who orders early avoids disappointment and delays which may occur in the rush of the busy season. He insures careful selection of the eggs from desired matings and gets prompt delivery as close to the desired date as the breeder can make it. "First come first served", is the rule, —BE FIRST; and be sure to state when you want delivery.

At this season there are always inquiries as to how far eggs for hatching may be shipped with safety and still hatch well. If fresh and properly packed they should stand any express journey that does not take more than ten days or two weeks at the most.

Wishing for authentic information on this subject we wrote to some of our friends who have been very successful in shipping hatching eggs long distances. We print below a few of the replies:—

"I have made a number of shipments of eggs to Florida, Texas, California and other long distance points, with good results. Shipped March 25th one sitting (15) R. C. R. I. Red eggs to C. Ambeuster, M. D., Denver, Colorado, who reported every egg fertile and thirteen hatched. April 16th one sitting shipped to A. T. Wildt, Skagway, Alaska, who reported seven chicks. These were sent in ordinary commercial egg boxes, either the Imperial or Eyrie, don't remember which; eggs wrapped in excelsior and placed in the corrugated paper compartments.

"There is no trouble in shipping eggs any distance that won't take over two weeks, if the eggs receive decent handling by the Express Company. Nothing short of an iron box will guarantee safe arrival."

Fred W. C. Almy,

Tiverton-4-Corners, R. I.

"I have been shipping stock and eggs all over the U. S. and to foreign countries for the last twenty years and reports have been good.

"I shipped 2,000 R. I. Red eggs to Cuba; the eggs wrapped in excelsior and packed in sugar barrels, 500 in each. Out of the first 1,000 only eight were broken. A satisfactory hatch was reported. If fresh when they start and each egg is wrapped in excelsior they will go safely 5,000 miles and hatch well.

"One shipment to Montana was to a man many miles from the railroad and the eggs had a stage journey over the roughest kind of roads. He reported a fine hatch. Properly prepared for shipment either eggs or stock will stand a three weeks' journey all right."

William S. Harris,

Mansfield, Mass.

"On March 23, 1908, shipped to George Stephens, 28 Rue de Moulin de Pierres, Clamart (Seine), France, 100 eggs. One half were placed under

hens and one half in an incubator. Clear after seventh day in incubator, 9. 54 per cent. of fertile eggs hatched. Clear after seventh day under hens, 14. 41 per cent. of fertile eggs hatched.

"Mr. Stephens was much pleased and said they grew very strong and made large birds. The 100 eggs were packed in excelsior in an ordinary bushel basket. I always paste a large plain label on basket of eggs marked 'EGGS FOR HATCHING, HANDLE CAREFULLY.'

"May 3d, 1909, shipped 30 eggs to Honolulu, Hawaii, and only four chicks were hatched. They crossed the country by rail and then by steamer, so made a long trip. April 27, 1909, shipped 19 eggs to Austria with 3 chicks reported. May 17, 1909, shipped 30 eggs to Denham and Pearson, Brighouse, Yorkshire, England. They were received June 4th and hatched 18 strong chicks."

Lester Tompkins,

Concord, Mass.

Under date of November 25th A. P. W. received the following letter from England:—

"In answer to your letter dated November 1, I beg to say that I had shipped to me two sittings of S. C. R. I. Red eggs, from Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., on May 17th 1909, which duly arrived, all safe not one broken, on June 4th. After allowing them to rest for 30 hours I placed them under

two hens, which hatched on June 26th 75 per cent. of fertile eggs, which I consider very good after such a long journey.

"The chickens were very vigorous when hatched, and have done remarkably well ever since. They have surpassed my expectations. I keep eight different breeds of poultry and none of them have done any better.

"I consider it practical to import eggs for hatching from a long distance and I shall be glad to import more in the near future. Both Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are coming breeds here in England, and only just recently a Rhode Island Red Club has been formed."

Wallace Denham,

Armytage Road

Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.

John C. Jodrey of Danvers, Mass., writes:—"26 Silver Wyandotte eggs to London, England, hatched 16 chicks. Eggs were wrapped in paper and then packed in basket lined with excelsior and covered with same. When packed in this manner very few are broken during shipment. With reasonable care they will go thousands of miles and hatch well. The excelsior relieves the eggs from the jarring they get when packed solid. I can pack 30 eggs ready to ship in 20 minutes and twice as many in a few minutes more."

\$1.00

\$1.00

"MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED"

SPLENDID CLUBBING OFFER FOR THE

"BIG THREE"

SAVES 33 1/3 PER CENT

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

The "New Richmond" among poultry journals. Already recognized as one of the leading and foremost journals of the times. Interesting and authoritative articles on how to breed, feed and house Standard-bred poultry, by successful breeders, exhibitors and judges. Illustrated by A. O. Schilling, F. L. Sewell and I. W. Burgess. Published the first of every month. Has 64 to 128 pages. Price 50 cents a year.

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL

The largest poultry magazine published, from 60 to 172 pages and cover. It has long been recognized by leading poultrymen as the standard poultry paper of America. Its reading matter is contributed by the foremost fanciers and practical poultry experts, and illustrated by the best poultry artists in the world. Issued monthly. Price 50 cents a year. New 16-page Prospectus free on request.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

For a number of years has been one of the best known and most widely read of all poultry journals. C. C. DePuy, Syracuse, N. Y., is editor and publisher. Among the prominent writers in American Poultry Advocate is A. F. Hunter, who is one of the three or four best authorities on Practical Poultry Culture in America. Price 50 cents a year.

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In further comments on eggs Mr. Jodrey says:—"Chicks hatched from eggs that have been chilled almost invariably die of bowel trouble. I am led to believe that TOO MUCH COOLING of eggs in incubator causes the same trouble. Last year 40 chicks, from an incubator that was left open until the eggs were cold, all died of 'white diarrhoea'; while 50 chicks from one that was properly cared for all lived but two. Eggs all from same stock. Does this explain cause of white diarrhoea?"

We call the Reader's attention to above and to Horace Atwood's article on "Strength and Vigor of Incubator Chicks." We have long believed that cooling eggs while incubating predisposes to low vitality in the chicks hatched. Airing the eggs, or better ventilation of egg chamber without too great loss of heat may be desirable. Lessened vitality would make chicks susceptible to disease and most diseases of small chicks have the common symptom "bowel trouble." By weakening the chicks, (impaired vitality from any cause), their normal disease-resisting-power is broken down and they become easy victims of various diseases including infectious ones. Dr. Rettger in his article on "White Diarrhoea in Chicks," this issue, demonstrates what he believes to be the real cause of white diarrhoea. He is to tell us more about it later as the experiments he and Prof. Stoneburn are making at Storrs mature.

A. P. W. is giving a good deal of space to HEALTH, VIGOR and VITALITY this month, and it is all for the good of the cause, a bigger, better, busier and more profitable poultry industry. Healthy, strong, sturdy, breeding stock are necessary to the life and success of the business. At the beginning of this department we have called attention to successful long distance shipment of eggs. An abundance of constitutional vigor in the breeding stock was necessary to obtain such results. Eggs for hatching will stand a good deal of abuse and still hatch well if the breeding stock is right and the eggs have the right INSIDE VALUES. This has been proved many times. Health, Vigor and Vitality should be the slogan of every poultry keeper who seeks success.

There appears to be some slight difference of opinion among practical poultry-keepers as to the advisability of breeding from pullets. When it is all summed up it is only "a difference of opinion." The really important fact of the matter is that breeding stock to give best results in the long run MUST BE FULLY DEVELOPED AND FULLY MATURED, besides being in the best possible physical condition. The age really is of much less importance. Individual birds will vary a good deal as to time required to reach FULL MATURITY. Some

pullets are fully matured at 8 to 10 months old, others are not matured at 12 months old. This may be noticed in the same stock and often in the same flock. PAY LESS ATTENTION TO AGE THAN TO PHYSICAL CONDITION, VIGOR AND MATURITY. A yearling, two-year-old or three-year-old may make a fine breeder if you can be sure of the physical condition—the constitutional vigor—but it often takes an experienced observer to determine the physical fitness of a hen that is over eighteen months old. Much depends on her "past life," and whether or not she has been overtaxed through over or underfeeding, forcing, careless housing, over-showing, etc. If you know her record and are sure of her health, vigor and vitality she will probably yield better chicks than the well-matured pullet. If there is any doubt about the old hen, we will take chances on the strong, youthful vitality of the mature pullet. The old hen must be above suspicion before she is permitted to become a part of the breeding pen and the same applies in a somewhat lesser degree to the male.

*** A Happy New Year to you,—and bigger, busier, better business! ***

*** Plan early hatches for this season. February and March hatched chicks pay well. ***

YES—Count Your Chicks Before They're Hatched" IF you are using the— Tycos Thermometer

The success of an incubator rests with the Thermometer—if your Thermometer is wrong, it means a poor hatch, loss of eggs, loss of time and loss of money. If your Thermometer is a "Tycos" your success is assured, for "Tycos" stands for Temperature Insurance. Therefore, if your incubator is equipped with a "Tycos" Thermometer you can **Count Your Chickens Before They're Hatched**, in spite of the old saying to the contrary.

Thermometers may look alike, but there is a great difference in their quality; and it's this quality that makes Thermometers having the "Tycos" trade mark attached dependable. Although the Thermometer is the smallest part of an incubator, it is the most important. It really is the heart of an incubator, and you know that the heart is the vital organ of the human body.

When you buy a "Tycos" Thermometer you get 60 years' experience and skill in Thermometer making. When you buy an incubator see that it is equipped with a "Tycos."

Always ask for "Tycos."

Insist upon having a "Tycos."

Write to-day for booklet,
"TEMPERATURE FACTS." It's FREE.

Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y.



EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

J. H. DREVENSTEDT

—STANDARD EDITOR—

Charles D. Cleveland, proprietor of Sunnybrook Farm, West Orange, N. J., has secured the services of John H. Moore, as manager. This is a most excellent move, one that should prove mutually satisfactory. Mr. Moore was formerly connected with Castle Farm and was the originator of the famous Castle Farm Strain of Wyandottes that made such a fine record in the old Bay State several years ago. He is not only an expert breeder of White Wyandottes but can handle Columbian Wyandottes equally well. With the fine stock of Mr. Cleveland's as a nucleus, to build upon, we may look forward to some remarkably good White and Columbian Wyandottes in the future from this well conducted poultry farm.

We usually read about what the big shows are doing and the great list of specials offered at such, but rarely hear about the smaller ones in this respect. A letter received from P. J. Gisleson, secretary of the Monmouth Poultry Club, Red Bank, N. J., informs us that for their next show 54 silver cups and 15 gold pieces have been donated by the members and friends of the club, and this happened in a little city of 7,000 inhabitants. Two years ago there was but a handful of fanciers located there; now there are scores of them. A well conducted fair and a rattling good winter show last year started the poultry business in that fine section of New Jersey, at a merry clip. Hundreds of dollars were spent for choice exhibition and breeding stock and many more hundreds will no doubt be spent in the future. The value of such small shows is far greater to the poultry industry than is ordinarily supposed. The loyal support of all good fanciers and that of the poultry press is a prime factor in making

these smaller shows a success. The more of such exhibitions we hold, the greater will be the benefit to the poultry breeders at large.

New Jersey is a great Leghorn state and counts her White Leghorns by thousands and her Buffs by hundreds, but judging from what we saw at several of the poultry shows held in the "Skeeter State" this season, Brown Leghorns can be counted on a pair of hands. Years ago there were some fine Brown Leghorns bred in New Jersey and the classes at the fall fairs and winter shows rivalled those of the White Leghorns. Arthur C. Smith and George H. Burgott ought to get busy and stir up the Jersey men to breed the handsome and useful Browns. A little missionary work by these two expert breeders and loyal champions of Brown Leghorns will do an immense amount of good.

The fact is, every variety of fowl, in order to become popular and widely distributed throughout this land of ours, needs pushing and a lot of it. People in these strenuous times want to be told how good a thing is and the more they are told, the greater the chance of their taking hold of it. Advertising, persistent, judicious and generous, will do more to reclaim some of the old but forgotten favorites from temporary oblivion than anything else. The example of Ernest Kellerstrass in taking up White Orpingtons, a variety that some of our Eastern fanciers discarded several years ago, and, who by a campaign of advertising, unparalleled in the history of the American poultry business, has pushed them into the lime light and made thousands of dollars for himself. Moreover, he has created a White Orpington fancy that now numbers hundreds of breeders in all parts

of the United States. Mr. Kellerstrass educated them to believe the White Orpington was the fowl they were looking for. It was a simple business proposition and shrewdly and cleverly handled.

The Houdan fowl is still in the ring, notwithstanding the hard blows it has received from unscrupulous dealers and breeders. It certainly deserves a better fate, for it is unquestionably the finest breed of poultry that came to us from France, and its popularity in this country, while not as great as in the land of its birth, was great enough to keep it in the public eye, and enable a few sharpers to make a lot of money out of a gullible public. However, the atmosphere in Houdanland is being clarified, and with two or three good specialty clubs, backed by responsible breeders, to advance and champion the cause of the Houdan, we can see brighter days ahead. There is no prettier sight than a young brood of Houdan chickens, nor a more tempting offer than a dozen fresh white eggs laid by a Houdan hen. As a table fowl the Houdan is most excellent and superior to some of the more favored yellow-skinned and yellow-legged market fowl.

An old-time fancier writes us that the real breeder of show birds is often ignored, because the purchaser of it, when he wins, gets all the credit and he thinks the fact of who bred the bird should be stated in the advertising matter sent out by the breeder or purchaser. There are some breeders who do this by permission of their customers, but there are very few purchasers of winners that consider it necessary to extend the credit for breeding them to others. It is an unwritten law in American poultry fancy

LYTLE'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

WINNERS AT GREAT MID-WEST SHOW, CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1909

OUR FIRST COCKEREL was the *Sensation* of the *Chicago Show*. Acknowledged to be *the best Cockerel ever shown* in Chicago. We won: First Cockerel; Third Pen; Second Display; Illinois State Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel, Pullet and Pen; Keeler Trophy Cup for best 2 Cocks, 2 Hens, 2 Cockerels, 2 Pullets and 2 Pens. We had the largest entry of White Wyandottes at this show.

DO YOU not believe that you will need eggs from these birds? We think that you shall. You must have them to keep on top. 50 Cockerels for sale at prices to suit everybody. Get acquainted with this strain. Start your communication at once. *We like to answer inquiries about White Wyandottes*; that's our business. We know that we can benefit you. Six pens mated January 1st.

BREEDERS OF HIGH-CLASS EXHIBITION WHITE WYANDOTTES
HOWARD S. LYTLE, Box B, MATTOON, ILLINOIS

that when a bird changes hands at a good price the buyer is entitled to everything that is coming to him in the shape of prizes and trade.

We hear and receive many complaints from shippers of exhibition stock to poultry shows, regarding the tardiness of their packages by the Express companies. We also hear that the latter juggle the rates in many instances, there being evidently no fixed rate, or infallible rule to guide the agents. This, however, is an old story, but we are in hopes that the committee appointed by the A. P. A. to investigate this condition of affairs will succeed in their efforts to effect substantial reforms. There is another evil cropping out in the past few years and that is the slow and careless handling of poultry cages when shipped to shows on the railroads by freight. At the Paterson (N. J.) and Washington (D. C.) shows the cars in which the coops were shipped were side-tracked and found lying on some switch four or five days and it took energetic methods on the part of the managers of these shows to get their coops delivered at all. In both instances the delay was costly to the poultry associations or cooping companies as it required an extra force of men to place them in position in time for the opening of the show. No doubt the same committee could act in this matter and succeed in obtaining better service from the railroads in the future.

When Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his opening address at the Washington (D. C.) poultry show stated that the poultry and egg products of the United States in 1908 amounted to seven hundred million dollars and that only one other crop or product exceeded it, and that was corn, it made some of the listeners do a lot of thinking. And it will make many more people stop to think before they can realize the immensity of the poultry business of the United States. The value of the poultry products in 1908 exceeded those of 1898 by over four hundred million dollars, another remarkable feature in the growth of the hen as a national asset. And yet the poultry business is really just beginning to "find itself", that is, modern methods of hatching, rearing and feeding and marketing are rapidly taking the place of the shiftless, careless, slipshod methods of the past. Farmers are beginning to realize the value of producing choice poultry and eggs and no longer look upon the hen as a vehicle for a little pin money for their wives, but are now taking care of the poultry themselves. And still the supply of choice products of poultry and eggs falls short of the demand!

The above refers to the produce end of the business; but has Secretary Wilson or anybody else interested in figuring out the value of the live stock products ever tried to get the facts

concerning the value of Standard-bred poultry which is actually sold in the United States? We believe not. What an aggregate sum that would make! Suppose the Fishels, Thompson, Hawkins, Owen Farms, Bright, Duston Kellerstrass, Eradley Bros., and hundreds of other large producers of Standard-bred poultry were to furnish their annual income from this source! In that case we believe the total value of the poultry crop in the United States would crowd old King Corn good and hard. When Grant M. Curtis adopted as his motto years ago "Better Poultry and More of It," and kept reproducing it on the front cover of the *Reliable Poultry Journal* year after year, he struck the right trail. The "better" the poultry the "more" is sure to be wanted.

THE WASHINGTON SHOW

The fourth annual exhibition of the Columbian Poultry and Pigeon Association was held at Washington, D. C., December 7th to 11th, in the Armory. The latter is well located in the heart of the City and is an improvement over the hall used in former years, the floor space being larger and the electric lighting sufficient by day and night to show up the exhibits to good advantage.

President Waters, Secretary Hicks and Superintendent Lockwood worked hard to make the show a success and did all in their power to treat visiting fanciers with utmost courtesy. The poultry press is especially indebted to Washington Waters for the excellent and roomy quarters assigned to the various publications.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson made the opening address on Tuesday

SUN FLOWER POULTRY FARM. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

EGGS FOR HATCHING: \$1.00 per sitting of 15. \$5.00 per 100. Stock also for sale.

ARTHUR L. KNAPP,

Branford, Conn

GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS

THE BEAUTY AND UTILITY BREED

They are Barred, Buff and White. Write for catalogue and sample feathers. They are free.

L. E. ALTWEIN, Originator and Breeder,

St. Joseph, Mo.

I HAVE SIX HUNDRED

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Golden Sebright Bantams

of high breeding and exhibition quality for sale at reasonable prices

Mention "American Poultry World"

D. T. HEIMLICH

Jacksonville, Ill.

Miles Montauks-Barred Plymouth Rocks

☐ Have won in the best shows and World's Fairs for over thirty years. I have never exhibited except local.

☐ I have the blood that is winning today, and the best Cockerels and Pullets I ever had down-to-date.

E. L. MILES,

Sag Harbor, L. I., N.Y.

HILLSON'S BAR-LETS

WIN CHAMPION BARRED ROCK RECORD OF

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AT BUFFALO, 1909

Four of a possible five first prizes. 3rd Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2nd Hens, 1st, 4th Pullets, 1st Exhibition Pen. Have plenty of quality for all customers. Will you be one? ☐ Grand circular.

GEO. W. HILLSON,

Box 10,

Amenia, N.Y.

REDS

"There are among your flock 2 females which if mated to these males (today in my yards) would produce Reds the equal of which the world has never seen."—Judge Thos. F. Rigg. Winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee. 3000 magnificent cockerels and pullets, both combs.

EDWIN R. CORNISH

1426 Pontiac St.,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

evening when the show was formally opened to the public. Mr. Wilson called attention to the fact that during the last year the poultry crop exceeded every other crop but one produced in this country. This was the corn crop. The value of poultry and eggs produced during the last year was about \$700,000,000. In 1908 the value of the poultry and eggs produced in this country amounted to only \$281,071,000.

Quite a number of prominent Washingtonians attended the show, and it looks as if the Washington Poultry Show will be an annual feature of considerable importance in the future.

There were 968 entries which, including the pens, made over 1000 specimens exhibited. The judges were J. H. Drevestedt and J. D. Jacquins. The Empire Cooping Company furnished the cages and their manager did his work in excellent manner. "Tommy" Lockwood made an able and efficient superintendent under trying circumstances, as many exhibits came in late, being delayed on the road by poor express service.

The quality of the birds in most classes was of a high order; in some it was of the very finest, notably in Brown Leghorns, the classes being filled with some rare specimens especially the winners in the female classes, the first and second cockerel, first cock and first pen, the latter being a rarely beautiful one. But where Miss Pitchlynn lives or shows, we are bound to find some great Brown Leghorns. The White Leghorn classes were large and full of quality, competition very keen, first cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen being far above the average in type and color.

Barred White and Plymouth Rock classes excellent in quality and strong in number. Buff Rocks smaller in number but of good quality. Some nice Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks were shown by a fancier from Baltimore.

Silver Wyandottes excellent classes in quality, notably the winning females and first pens. The modern open laced type was the feature of this fine display of Silvers. Golden Wyandottes smaller classes than the Silvers, but the quality was equally as high. White Wyandottes, very strong in quality and quantity, first cock, hen, cockerel and pullet being of correct type and fine in color with other winners close up. Partridge, Silver Penciled and Buff varieties, small but good classes. Columbians, quite strong in numbers with some fine quality in some of the winners, color and shape being well up to Standard requirements.

Rhode Island Reds, large classes, notably rose combs. A number of well-known winners at other shows repeating their winnings here.

The Orpington classes were also well filled with birds of good quality as a whole and a few exceptionally good ones in the Buff and Black varieties and quite a large number of good ones among the White Orpingtons.

Black Minorcas and Anconas well represented, the quality being first class.

Bantams made a nice showing especially in Sebrights and Buff Cochins where the quality was most excellent. Game Bantams were not plentiful but the Black Reds, Duckwings and Pyles were of a high class, especially the Duckwings.

The turkey exhibit was very good, notably the display of Wild Turkeys, a rare feature at poultry shows.

There was a good attendance of fanciers from out of town, who were greatly impressed with the Washington show and to judge from the many favorable comments made, the next exhibition at

the Capitol City will be far more liberally patronized than any of its predecessors. We understand the same dates will be claimed for 1910.

THE ORANGE SHOW

The second annual exhibition of the Essex Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Club was held at the Orange Casino Skating Rink, East Orange, N. J., December 8th to 11th.

There were 833 entries which included 32 breeding pens and four exhibition yards, making the total number on exhibition an even thousand.

The hall in which the show was held is large, with fine top light, which helped greatly to show off the birds to good advantage in the Empire coops furnished by the New Jersey Poultry Association.

Charles D. Cleveland, president of the Essex Club, worked like a nailer to make the show a success, and was rewarded in a measure by the splendid class of birds entered, but he deserved a better attendance from the people in the Oranges. It is true, there was a goodly crowd in the evenings, but in the daytime visitors were exceedingly scarce. The fact that the big Fair was held the week prior to the poultry show, evidently took most of the loose change in town. Still the show came out with an even score, and while there is no surplus in the treasury there is no deficit.

Some fanciers (?) in the vicinity of Orange, who evidently believe in the "rule or ruin" policy, did not lend a helping hand that every loyal chicken man should when a show is held in his town or city, but the show went on just the same and scored an artistic success.

The judging was done by W. G. Minich, F. H. Davey, Dr. J. S. Wolfe, Chris. Kerschler, J. C. Punderford, W. F. Foterall, W. J. Stanton, A. Reinhardt, Jos. Phoff, J. E. Doremus and August Eckel.

Barred Plymouth Rocks were exceedingly well represented, the quality being excellent and the competition quite strong, even if "Al." Schroeder of Red Bank, N. J. ran away with all the blue ribbons. He certainly had a great string of Barred Rocks at the show, his first prize cockerel being a

White, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes
Winners at the leading shows, including Madison Square. Booking orders now for eggs for spring delivery.

J. H. SCOTT, R. D. 9, Auburn, N. Y.

ERMINE ORPINGTONS

Ask the Originator for information and literature concerning this newest of the Orpingtons and handsomest of the "Columbians."
A. L. GOODWIN, Box 276, Melrose Highlands, Mass.



"VICTOR"
DARK CORNISH

I'm offering the best show birds and breeders without reserve, because of removal.
W. S. TEMPLETON, Box 555 DAKOTA, ILL.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

"The breed that lays is the breed that pays"

My Leghorns are bred "by the trapnest" for Fall and Winter laying : : : :
Write for prices on Cockerels from best matings also Yearling Hens. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. S. CHANDLER, R. D. No. 2, Richville, N. Y.

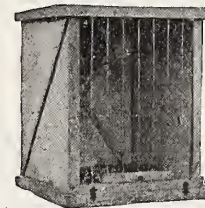
Light Brahmas

Bred to Standard Type. Large, strong in color, superior layers and sure Blue Ribbon Winners my speciality.

J. D. NEVIUS,
No. 7732 Norwood St. Chestnut Hill PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

THE GOOD KIND. THEY ARE LAYERS AND WINNERS
Easy Prices Write A Square Deal
Henry R. Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y.



LIGGETT Exhibition Coops

LEADS THEM ALL
Send for Catalogue and Prices.
F. L. LIGGETT BRADFORD, ILL.

WARD'S WINNING WHITE Rocks

UTILITY AND FANCY COMBINED
Winners of Scores of Ribbons. Stock for Sale. Eggs in Season
Secretary-Treasurer and Life Member W. P. R. Club
CHAS. H. WARD. BETHEL, CT.

Remsen's Black Minorcas and White Wyandottes

Are Victors of the field. At two of America's greatest Fall events they easily distanced all competitors in the race for the Blue. At Hagerstown, where 5,500 birds were in competition, won 6 firsts out of 7 competed for, also every shape and color special. It is the blood lines that tell and IF YOU WANT WINNERS or breeders to produce them, write
Greenberry Farm Poultry Yards, O. E. Remsen, Box 186-A, Annapolis, Md.

Frank D. Read's Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Always win at New York and Boston. His winnings at these last great shows were: New York, 1st and 3rd Pullets, 2nd Pen, 4th Cock, 4th Hen, and 5th Cockerel. At Boston, 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Pullet, 2nd Hen. Also shape and color special on Pullet at both shows, and silver cup at Boston for best R. I. Red Female, both Rose and Single Combs competing. If you want good breeding or exhibition birds that can win in hot competition, write.

FRANK D. READ Fall River, Mass.

ATTRACTIVE STATIONERY MEANS MORE BUSINESS

Send your orders for POULTRY PRINTING direct to the ORIGINAL POULTRY PRINTING SPECIALIST
Years of experience in this class of work insures absolute satisfaction. Letter Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Circulars, etc., correctly printed at nominal prices, transportation prepaid. Unequaled line of cuts. Samples mailed free.

S. E. RICHARDS, STA. W, MONTICELLO, WIS.

beauty in size, color and barring and very good in shape; his first hen and pullet were equally good in quality while his pen was a most evenly matched cluster of birds. However, they had a very hard fight to capture the blue from a cracking good pen shown by Wilhelmina Poultry Yards. The latter was composed of a fine lot of females as far as color and barring was concerned, but lacked a little fin size to make them real fit.

White Plymouth Rocks, small classes with some high quality in a few of the winners. Buff Rocks, quite good in quality but weak in numbers.

Silver Wyandottes, very good classes the quality being first class. White Wyandottes, excellent entries with lots of quality in the open classes notably in pullets which numbered twenty-four. Only three Buff Wyandottes appeared but they were good ones. Partridge Wyandottes, rattling good classes, the famous cartoonist, Homer Davenport, sending a fine string. There was lots of quality in Columbian Wyandottes, as might be expected when Sunnybrook Farm is located close by, but the proprietor, Mr. Cleveland, did not enter any of his own birds for competition. He evidently had a lot of good fanciers of the breed started right with some of his stock and they entered merrily into the competition. Honors were pretty well divided. Mr. Cleveland had a fine pen of Columbian cockerels for exhibition only, and every bird in the pen was good enough to send to a show. The Cuckoo Wyandottes of Wilhelmina Poultry Yards made their third appearance at a show this season and scored their third success.

Rhode Island Reds, both single and rose comb classes, strong in quality and fairly so in numbers, Sinclair Smith's Rose Comb cock being the star of the outfit.

Only four Light Brahmans were exhibited in the open classes and this is a spot where once upon a time the choicest Light Brahmans were bred by the veteran George Purdue.

Only a few but good Brown Leghorns were penned. White Leghorns very strong classes as might be expected as they are New Jersey's favorite fowl; the quality was first rate, some of the Paterson winners repeating their winnings here. Buff Leghorns, small classes, very even in quality, fine in type and color, albeit the latter ran too light.

Orpingtons very strong in quality and numbers, the Buff variety leading in the latter respect. Blacks, the best we have seen this season, some imported birds making their debut. Several of these will be heard from at the Madison Square Garden Show, no doubt. Some rarely good White and Jubilee Orpingtons attracted considerable attention also.

The White Crested Black Polish and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, especially the latter, were of the very finest quality.

Cornish Indian excellent in quality and well represented.

Game Bantams, strong classes in Black Reds and Red Pyles, Van Brunt's second prize cockerel in Black Reds being a very classy bird in type, shortness of feather, compact body, short back, lean neck and well carried wings and while not full furnished in tail or quite ripe, should prove a great little bird at later shows. Ornamental classes, small with good quality in most of the winners.

The only Waterfowl exhibit was a pen of Buff Orpington Ducks and it was a most attractive one.

The date planned for the next Orange show is Thanksgiving week, 1910.

Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio, announces that he is well prepared to take care of orders for stock and has a large number of exhibition birds, cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets that he will be pleased to quote prices on, if you will write mentioning A. P. W.

J. H. Scott, Auburn, N. Y., breeder of Buff and Partridge Rocks, writes that he is now located on a 20 acre farm where his stock will be raised on free range. Mr. Scott has been successful in showing his varieties and we know that he has some unusually fine birds, which have won for him. He will be pleased to correspond with intending buyers and quote prices.

The well-known and reliable firm of Chas. F. Thompson & Co., Lynnfield Center, Mass., breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes are yearly advertisers in A. P. W.—see their double column advertisement in this issue. Messrs. Thompson & Co., own and operate one of the largest Standard-bred poultry plants in New England. They make a specialty of show birds as well as of utility stock. They have bred persistently for heavy egg yield and all the fowls they offer for sale, both for exhibition purposes and as breeders are large, healthy and vigorous. They have pullets for sale that are now laying. Catalogue will be sent free if you will mention A. P. W.

Mr. H. W. Michael, New Castle, Pa., specialty breeder of Partridge Wyandottes, writes that he has about 75 cockerels and pullets "good enough to go any place" that he will sell at reasonable prices. Breeders who are looking for first class stock should correspond with Mr. Michael. We have known Mr. Michael for several years and have always found him to do as he agrees.

WORLD'S FOREMOST WHITE WYANDOTTES

J. H. JACKSON,

Lock Box 80,

HUDSON, MASS.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS THE ORIGINAL BURDICK NUGGETS

Come to headquarters. We do not show and are not afraid to sell our best. We have now hundreds of youngsters that have the size, shape and color to win at the largest shows. Every bird shipped on approval. If not satisfactory return, and I will pay Express charges one way.


100 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE AT \$5 EACH

The Nugget Poultry Farm, C. L. Pensyl, Prop., Bloomsburg, Pa.

Poultry Queen Fountain

will keep water warm in winter without fire, therefore will not freeze. It will keep water pure and fresh until used. As the fowls drink from the cup the water flows automatically from the reservoir. It is impossible for dirt to get into the water. Where the production of winter eggs is desired this fountain is indispensable. As a labor saver it pays for itself in a short time. In watering young chicks you don't have to carry water every day. By replenishing the fountain once a week the water will be clean and pure. Send for free circular.

BRYAN MFG. CO., Inventors and Manufacturers, CADIZ, OHIO



PILLING CAPON TOOLS

On the market capons bring double price and are cheaper and easier to raise. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. A Pilling Capon Set will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your profits. Sent prepaid with "easy to use" directions, on receipt of \$2.50. Anyone can do it. Write for free book on caponizing.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 23d and Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * * Disease does not mean exhausted vitality. It does indicate a loss of vital tone,—impaired inside values. Open-air housing and fresh air methods are the best helps in restoring vital tone to normal disease resisting quantity. * * *

Columbian and Silver Wyandottes AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SEPTEMBER, 1909,

On four entries in a strong class—First Young Pen Columbian, First Young Pen Silvers, First Silver Pullet and Second Cockerel.

J. F. VAN ALSTYNE, NIVERVILLE, NEW YORK

GROWING To keep pace with increasing demands for healthy, vigorous Standard Bred Poultry, we have enlarged our plant to 1,000 hen capacity. To our well known White Rocks we have added

White and Silver Wyandottes S. C. Brown and White Leghorns

Some Choice Birds for sale now at Reasonable Prices. Write your wants to
C. M. WALKER, Box 47, Herndon, Va.

THE IMPROVED CHAMPION LEG BAND



Aluminum or copper, two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. Held by double lock. They can't lose off. Initials, 10 cents per hundred extra. Also Pigeon Bands.



THE SUPERIOR is securely locked; can't lose off; six sizes. State breed and sex. Price postpaid, either kind, No. to suit, 12, 15c; 25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c. One sample for stamp. Circular free.
T. CADWALLADER, Box 966, Salem, Ohio.

THE MODERN LIGHT BRAHMA

J. H. Drevenstedt

(Continued from page 161.)

of the majority of Light Brahma fanciers. Another bone of contention among Light Brahma breeders is whether the saddle feathers should be striped or not.

J. D. Nevius, one of the oldest breeders of Light Brahmas in the country writes on this subject as follows:

"I would certainly not only think it advisable but would encourage the breeding of Brahma striping in the saddle hangers of males. If we can produce these with saddles corresponding with the neck hackle and at the same time keep all the feathers of the back white, I think the Light Brahma males would be the handsomest birds known. The Light Brahma male is the only one of any variety or any breed having a striped neck hackle that the Standard does not require to have a like stripe in the saddle hangers, and I know of no bird where the striping in the hackle is of so much importance or adds so much to the beauty of the bird, as that of the Brahma. What would be thought of a dark Brahma male, however perfect in neck hackle, if his saddle hangers were a silvery white, free from all striping and the same may be said of any of the males of other varieties where striping in the neck hackle is required by the Standard. I know of no advancement in the color of males that has added so much to their ap-

pearance, as the striped saddle hangers in all males requiring a striped neck hackle. The contrast in the color of the hackle and main body feathers of the Light Brahma, is far more decided than in any other variety and the improvement in color and appearance would be correspondingly greater in this variety if the saddle were well striped. It would no doubt take very careful breeding for some years to accomplish this change and preserve the purity of color in the females, but when once established, we could breed females with fine laced tails and black flights to a certainty."

But these important questions, as well as others of equal importance are answered in the symposium of

WHAT BREEDERS SAY.

The following well known Light Brahma fanciers having replied to the questions submitted to them:

- Frank P. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.
- C. P. Nettleton, Shelton, Conn.
- Holden Rigby, Paterson, N. J.
- George O. Brown, Baltimore, Md.
- Balch & Brown, Manchester, Conn.
- J. Greenwood, Paterson, N. J.
- John Rum'old, Baltimore, Md.
- H. W. Partlo, Ingersoll, Ont.
- Geo. V. Fletcher, Belmont, Mass.

The questions and answers follow:

1. How does the Light Brahma of today compare in type or shape with the Brahma of ten or more years ago?

"No comparison; too short both in body and legs." Frank P. Johnson.

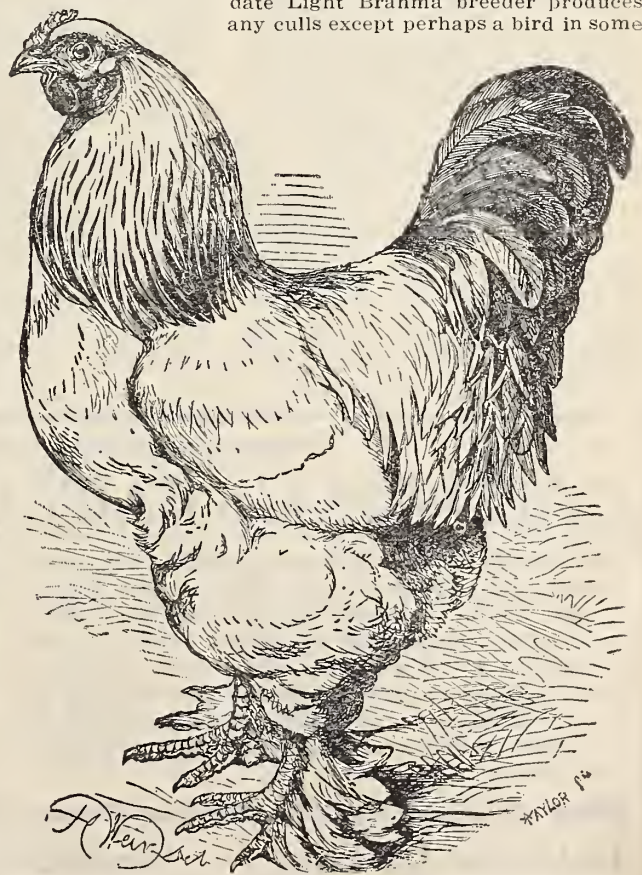
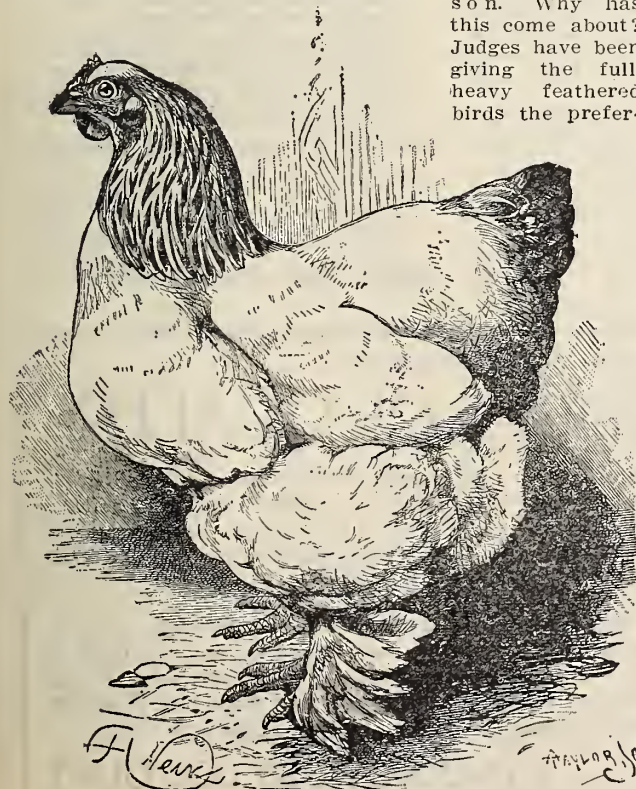
"The Light Brahma of today is more on the Cochin type and style, too short in back, body and leg, and does not carry the size or weight of the earlier Brahmas for this reason. Why has this come about? Judges have been giving the full, heavy feathered birds the prefer-

ence regardless of size or weight. These full feathered Brahmas always come near to Cochin shape. Unless we get back to more length of body and leg and the judges place awards accordingly, we never will get away from the Cochin type." C. P. Nettleton.

"The type of the present day, as far as markings go, perhaps shows better and cleaner contrasts of black and white." Geo. O. Brown.

"The Light Brahma of today, I believe is losing in comparison with those of ten years ago. They are being bred too squatty, or short legged. They are getting too much like a Cochin. Give us more leg." Holden Rigby.

"The Light Brahma of today compared with type of ten years ago has been much improved upon in this way; that a large per cent. now bred, have the nice full breast, with a nice sweep, wide and full back to tail, followed by a well spread tail. Ten years ago there were many birds with slanting breasts, narrow backs and pointed pinched tails, this together with the length of legs that we like now, made their entire appearance long and narrow like the ancient Chittagongs. Then there were those the opposite in type being low and Cochin with vulture hocks even, and short U shaped back, profuse leg and toe feathering and an upright pinched tail. The Light Brahma of today shows care and culture in its aristocratic bearing and better tone, finish and uniformity of black points and color. No up-to-date Light Brahma breeder produces any culls except perhaps a bird in some



English Type of Light Brahmas in 1873 Characteristic Sketches by England's Famous Artist Harrison Weir.

way deformed." Balch & Brown. "The Light Brahma of today, as a whole, has lost in type and gained in color. Too short in all sections. More attention on the part of judges is imperative to hold the correct type. None but the 'best type should ever win a blue ribbon." John Rumbold.

"We are steadily getting the Light Brahma down to a point of perfection. The most noticed point of improvement is when we breed them large we get them of a fine and graceful carriage and not clumsy like those of ten years ago." J. Greenwood.

"A large percentage of the Brahmas of today are much lower on shank and more blocky than the Brahmas of 10 years ago. Some breeders are getting too near the Cochin which is all wrong." H. W. Partlo.

"The Light Brahma today is practically the same here in Massachusetts as ten or twelve years ago in shape. In hackles, tail coverts and black tails, also flights there is good improvement, especially flights and tail coverts on females. There are some flocks that have too much fluff or Cochin shape feathers on thighs. Not so close feather and some flocks the same as years ago. I favor more compact, or close feathers, that is a bird that will weigh more than he looks. However, our 'best birds seem to have the 'E. C. Comey type' which has been kept well by Rollins, Shaw and others." Geo. V. Fletcher.

(To be continued in February A. P. W.)

words the bird was a great pet and was taught to jump over rods and through the arms of his owner, remain in a statuesque pose when stroked under the lower mandible or touched with the judging stick. It is needless to say that this bird attracted much attention, especially from the judge who simply could not resist the temptation to put the blue ribbon on its cage. The famous old Plymouth Rock hen, "Helen of Troy" was another one of Mr. Thompson's trained troupe of performing chickens. The cockerel he exhibited at Madison Square Garden and won the blue ribbon with, was most carefully trained and a splendid actor in the show pen. It is not going "behind the returns" to say that this training was largely responsible for the award going to the cockerel, for there were several other cockerels there that some breeders preferred to the winner, but they lacked that finishing touch without which the chances in a hot class at a Madison Square Garden Show, are greatly reduced.

A bird that has not been retarded in its growth from the time it was hatched until nearly feathered out, is easily conditioned for the show. There is nothing better than sound red wheat and Canadian flint corn to

CONDITIONING AND TRAINING FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION

TRAINING AND POSING NECESSARY. WHAT TO FEED. MILK AS A CONDITIONER. IMPORTANCE OF DRY SOUND GRAINS, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOODS. HEALTH, VIGOR AND STAMINA ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

J. H. Drevenstedt



THE FACT of a bird being well fed and groomed, showing splendid condition, while absolutely necessary and essential in competing for the prizes at our modern poultry shows, is not always sufficient in a tight place where two specimens are about equal in merit and in condition. This is where proper training of the show specimens will often determine the result. We remember an instance of this kind which occurred at the Madison Square Garden ten or more years ago. It was in the palmy days of the Buff Cochins when such noted fanciers as the Sharp Bros. of Taunton, Mass., and Adams, Purdue, and Young of Orange, N. J., made great entries of the once famed Buffs. The pick of English and American flocks could be seen at the Garden in those days. The manager for Messrs. Sharp was an experienced conditioner and had his charges in beautiful fettle. Their

plumage glistened and every little detail was looked after so that no fault could be found with grooming.

George Purdue, a past master in the art of feeding and conditioning birds, had his birds in equally fine condition as those in charge of Mr. Marshall. But he went just a little beyond that, he had his birds trained to the hour. No sooner was one of these birds touched by the judge's stick, than it would seem to know what was wanted and the proper pose was seldom lacking. One huge cockerel especially was an apt scholar and would stand and look his prettiest when handled by the judge. And that pose won the blue ribbon.

Edward B. Thompson of Barred Plymouth Rock Ringlet fame is another great believer in training his show birds. At a show held in Troy, N. Y., in the early nineties the creator of the famous Ringlet Rocks exhibited a cockerel that "did stunts," to use Mr. Thompson's expression. In other

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Walter Sherman, Chickwold, Newport, R. I.

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put it in fine condition when the birds are at liberty and have a good pasture to forage over. When finished indoors, more care must be taken in using the proper grains. A mixture of cracked corn and crushed oats in equal parts makes the best dry mash with red wheat for a whole grain. Granulated beef scraps of the best sterilized brand, given in small quantity twice a week will furnish the cheapest and best animal food. Vegetable food is best supplied by either mangel wurzels, cabbage or lettuce leaves. But there is just one food that is superior to all others in bringing birds up to a high condition and that is milk.

MILK AS A CONDITIONER

An English breeder in a recent issue of *Poultry* speaks of the value of milk as follows: "Nowadays, condition plays such an important part in the successful exhibiting of a bird that only two or three weeks special feeding will ensure its being put down in first rate form. Personally, I think the finest 'conditioner' there is, and the finest 'conditioner' that could be desired is milk and from what I have seen among big Rock and Wyandotte exhibitors in the North and elsewhere, I should say this opinion is shared by a good many. The extraordinary value of it in this direction is, I believe, known to but few amateurs; at any rate, very few take advantage of it in any useful way. To be really efficacious, it must play a part in almost everything the fowl eats or drinks for at least a fortnight. The drinking troughs must be filled with it twice a day, and the mashes likewise must be mixed entirely with it. Given this continually, the birds that are intended for show will quickly come to hand and be in prime condition when they are wanted. The other items of dietary should be quite as usual. Special dieting and extra feeding are quite unnecessary and indeed undesirable because show fowls thrive far better when treated like ordinary beings, and it is my experience that the more one fusses about one's best birds, the worse they fare and the less keen become their appetites. They must be kept clean, however, and everything around them must be clean and neat. Time spent attending to these matters is time well spent. Vessels in which milk has been placed require special attention as milk is apt to coagulate in the bottom, the effects of which are far from salutary."

The above advice is sound and, if followed, good results are bound to follow. Milk is not fed as extensively to chickens in the United States as in England and Canada except in a few localities near Philadelphia and Washington where milk fed chickens for market are largely and profitably produced. But there are a few fanciers who fully realize the great value of milk, and one in particular, George W. Mitchell, uses a liberal supply to grow his famous Partridge Cochins, while his manager, Adolph Anderson has produced the largest and finest White Cochins in the country by using the milk diet liberally. Mr. McNeil of Canada is another believer in milk as

food, and where length of feather is desired, the lacteal fluid is superior to all other foods. Years ago, when engaged in dairy farming, we used considerable milk for the young chickens giving it to them from the start, but we diluted it with one half boiling water, which we found kept the milk in better condition in warm weather.

GRAIN FOODS

There are prepared grain foods on the market that are excellent for conditioning fowls in confinement, but our advice to the purchasers is: Be sure to buy the best regardless of the price. Grain is high, that is sound sweet wheat, barley, oats or corn, and no such thing as a "cheap ration" should be considered.

As to Games and Game Bantams, we will say that the best way to condition such birds is to provide unlimited range, in the woods if possible, feed them a ground oats, barley and dry bran mash, using one-third by weight of each, with sound wheat and Canadian flint corn as a scratching food.

Dan Clayton, the most successful breeder of Brown Red Game Bantams in England is a great believer in the value of Canadian corn as a food for his Bantams. His birds are raised in movable coops on grassy plots and have unlimited range. The corn seems to put them in prime condition, bringing out the luster of the plumage in a remarkable degree.

Pigeon fanciers are well aware of the value of this yellow corn, and chicken fanciers would be if they realized it's value as a conditioning food. The high price, however, has acted as a barrier to it's more extensive use. Canadian flint corn is the small variety of maize known in the United States as Dutton corn. It is a very hard grain when old, and the harder

the grain, the better the result will be. It keeps the chickens busy grinding it, and this has a beneficial influence on the health of the birds. Birds fed and reared in such a way need no condition powders to stimulate their appetites or improve their condition. Although the above comments were written with the Game Bantam in view, they will apply with even greater force to the large prototype, the Exhibition Game. The decadence of the latter as a popular show fowl has been a source of regret to many old line fanciers, who bred this aristocrat of featherdom for pure love of the Game fowl.

Exhibition games cannot be raised in close quarters and without proper care and environments. They can be raised in the mountains of New York and New England, if allowed the freedom of range their nature demands, and their constitution is dependent on. To obtain the hard feather, the muscle and bone that makes the Game fowl the athlete of all fowl, requires open air culture and the simple life. This means hardness and splendid physical condition, which no artificial methods have been able to supplant. In fact, if you wish to raise superior Games and Game Bantams, the latter may not be the only way, but it certainly is the easiest way.

This reminds us of a little experience we had in 1888, the year the Newburgh, N. Y. show was held. We had a pen of Golden Spangled Hamburgs on exhibition, which by their fine condition attracted the attention of Sherman Hartwell, a veteran breeder of Partridge Cochins from the Nutmeg State. Mr. Hartwell asked us how we got these birds in such fine shape and we informed him that they were farm raised, well fed and had never been indoors since they were

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At Connecticut Fair, September, 1909, the Largest Fair in New England. Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., W. C. Denny, Judge. Won 1st Cock; 1st Hen; 2nd Cockerel; 1st and 2nd Pullet, and 1st Pen. Winners at Western Connecticut since 1902. Eggs \$2 and \$5 per 13.

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old enough to roost in the trees of an apple orchard, and we picked out the pen by lantern light from the flock that roosted in an open shed after they had been taken from the trees in November. "Well," remarked Deacon Hartwell, "that's about the way I condition my Partridge Cochins, but of course they can't fly high enough to roost in trees, so they take to the nearest fence."

It is needless to say that while such methods were productive of good results twenty or more years ago, they would not do in this age, when every bird must be prepared weeks before a show to get a place in the awards. The principle was correct as far as health, vigor and stamina was concerned, but the finishing touches had to be put on under cover where rain and sun could not affect the new plumage. The latter is especially important in the preparation of buff fowl for the show. To produce a buff bird in "silk attire" requires very careful handling. Successful breeders of buff varieties of poultry are very careful in providing the proper quarters for their growing young stock and the moulting old ones, especially in the fall of the year when the new feathers begin to push forth from the old ones. Shade from the sun and shelter from the rain are the two important factors in the ultimate success of producing rich golden buff plumage. One very successful breeder of Buff Cochin Bantams keeps his young and old stock under cover from the time the new plumage starts until it is fully grown. Breeding Cochin Bantams, he naturally keeps them in a small area, to retard any growth toward legginess and to increase the length and retain any volume of the foot feathering. The same rule will apply to Buff, White, Black and Partridge Cochins.

With Brahmas we believe Old Dame Nature is the best "conditioner." Give the Light Brahma the range, the exercise, and the same sound grain, breeders of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds give their fowls, and you will have Brahmas that are correct in type and second to none in egg production and market properties. The Brahma is not a Cochin, consequently does not require a restricted range and close confinement to grow a hugh bunch of feathers on body, fluff and legs and toes. Like the American varieties, they will require very little conditioning prior to a show, if they have had a bountiful supply of ozone and range on grassy lawns or pastures.

NATURAL CONDITIONING.

Some of the best conditioned White Leghorns we ever saw were raised in Western New York. They were hatched in incubators and placed in brooders, the latter being set along the edges of a growing field of corn; as the corn grew up the little Leghorns had the time of their lives, scratching in the rows and getting the warm May and June sun. When the stalks of corn towered way above their heads in the broiling sun of July and August the rapidly maturing Leghorns enjoyed the grateful shade and grew into handsome, vigorous specimens that were pure white in plumage and sporting rich yellow legs and beaks.

They needed no further conditioning except to clean the legs and rub the combs with a little vaseline; the plumage would shine if rubbed with a silk handkerchief. Later in the fall the birds were housed, of course, and those selected for exhibition were placed in roomy pens, the floors of which were covered with straw or shavings and kept scrupulously clean. They won about as many prizes in strong competition as modern birds, specially prepared and washed do in these days.

Assuming that birds have been properly conditioned and trained, we come to the final preparation for the showroom and that is grooming the plumage, the combs and the legs. Most of this was clearly pointed out in the December AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD in the article "The Show Bird's Toilet," but a few hints on preparing particolored varieties will be pertinent and possibly prove useful to the novice.

In looking over Barred Plymouth Rocks, or any other particolored variety, it is necessary to examine every section and remove the old or

dead feathers. This is perfectly legitimate and does not constitute what some would call "faking." It is also a well known fact that Barred Plymouth Rocks need just a little more plucking than simply removing the old or dead feathers. An occasional black feather needs to be removed or perhaps a poorly placed or poorly barred one. In Silver Wyandotte females the backs may need looking after. Overlapping feathers sometimes destroy the harmony of the lacing. The same applies to other laced varieties of fowl.

If every breeder who exhibits his birds at poultry shows will be as careful in getting them fit, as he or she is careful to appear in the best "bib and tucker" at a social or church gathering, there would be less fault found with condition of birds in the showroom, and much more satisfaction gained by winning prizes on birds because they were "fit as fiddles." Every legitimate means should be employed to win a prize, but "faking," as defined in the American Standard of Perfection is made unlawful by the Association rules and should not be practiced.

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USING JAPS FOR INTRODUCING NEW BLOOD. NUMBER OF EGGS PER BIRD PER YEAR. PERCENTAGE OF FERTILITY DECEMBER TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE. IMPROVING FERTILITY AND VITALITY OF DUCKLINGS. CARE OF DUCK EGGS SAVED FOR HATCHING. PACKING AND SHIPPING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Answers to January Symposium were received from:

Name.	Address.	Variety.
W. H. WITHINGTON, . . .	Bridgewater, Mass.	Rouen, Indian Runner and Pekin.
S. B. & E. W. TWINING, . . .	Yardley, Pa.	Pekin.
JOHN H. WEED,	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Pekin and Japanese.
W. R. CURTISS & Co.,	Ransomville, N. Y.	Pekin.
A. B. COOLIDGE,	Orange, Mass.	Indian Runner.
PAUL G. SPRINGER,	Bridgeton, N. J.	Pekin.
W. R. SPRENKLE,	Waynesboro, Pa.	Pekin.
H. M. PROUD,	Glassboro, N. J.	Pekin.
CH. E. MOFFATT,	Woodstock, Ont.	Indian Runner & White Muscovy.
BYRON PATTERSON,	Sewell, N. J.	Pekin.
F. S. KEITH,	Easton, Mass.	Pekin.
OTIS K. HOBBS,	Kirbyton, Ky.	Pekin.

IN THE MARCH SYMPOSIUM the following questions will be answered:

16. What do you feed from the 4th to the 7th week and how?

17. What do you feed to finish off ducklings for market at 10 to 11 weeks old; how is it fed and how long?

18. Do you feed ducks intended for

breeding stock differently, and if so, how?

19. At what age or ages are ducklings most marketable and give weights.

20. What does it cost per pound to grow market ducklings?

21. How do you house and yard growing ducklings?



VERY DUCK grower will be interested in suggestions that will lead to improvement in fertility of the eggs and to increased vitality of the ducklings. Men who have been long in the business claim that feeding a variety of green food during the winter months making the ration as near a summer one as possible will result in fertile eggs and ducklings that make a better live of it. Some breeders believe they have made an improvement in their breeding stock by the introduction of new blood from the so-called Japs,—a white duck from Japan similar to the Pekin. Some Long Island breeders claim for this method of introducing new blood that the cross has resulted in increased vitality of the breeding stock, and much better fertility in eggs. Other breeders have tried Jap crosses with less satisfactory results.

It is the early hatched duckling that brings the greatest profit, and every successful duck breeder aims to get the greatest number of hatchable eggs early in the season. At this time the breeding birds are of necessity more or less confined to the buildings and it is because they have

less freedom at this time that greater care must be exercised in feeding the breeding stock. Ducks are gluttonous feeders, and heavy feeding on highly concentrated foods is liable to produce disastrous results, in large, watery eggs that, if they hatch at all, usually produce weak ducklings. Such are almost certain to die a few days after hatching. Ducks require a great deal of roughage in the form of coarse green food, clover hay, corn-fodder, cut green rye, etc., and duck growers provide in the fall a sufficient supply of suitable green food for the flock during the winter months. Bran is generally fed much more heavily in duck mashes than in those used for laying hens. With healthy breeding stock, properly fed, there is no difficulty in getting plenty of eggs that will, under ordinary favorable conditions, hatch strong healthy duck-

lings. Most of these will live if properly fed, as well hatched little ducks are usually very hardy.

Ducklings must be carefully fed and kept growing from the start. Grown quickly and well they are profitable, but if allowed to get a setback in growth, the stunting is usually permanent, and they are not likely to ever pay for the trouble necessary to raise them. If during the first few weeks the food supply has been insufficient and not of the right sort, no amount of feeding and care will make up for the first loss, and with ducks that have been given a poor start, it is almost impossible to obtain a properly fattened market product.

How best to feed the growing duck from hatching time to marketable size will be discussed in the February and March Symposiums; all duck growers are invited and urged to answer the questions announced for the March issue. We want to make this Duck Breeding Symposium of the greatest possible value to all breeders of these highly profitable water-fowl, and we need your help in order to do this.

The answers to our questions can be relied upon as AUTHENTIC INFORMATION AT FIRST HAND FROM MEN WHO KNOW. In quoting answers to the following questions, each answer will be credited to the contributor by attaching his or her name thereto.

6. Have you ever used "Japs" in introducing new blood and what was the result?

"No." B. Patterson.

"I have never used Japs." H. M. Proud.

"No." S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"Yes, we have used Japs with very poor results." W. R. Sprengle.

"Japs on American Pekins. Good results in eggs and vitality." W. H. Withington.

"No. We endeavored to get some Jap crossed stock, one season but the size was so disappointing we gave it up." P. G. Springer.

"I have Jap blood, English, China,

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of this show stock, which I will condition for your show if desired. Your better interests will be guarded, not forgotten the moment your money is received, if sent this way. I want your order, and when I get it the treatment accorded you will merit a continuance of your valued patronage. If stock ordered is not satisfactory, advise me promptly and tell me why, and I will replace it or refund your money. I am not in the business for pecuniary gain only. Your order is solicited in view of these liberal assurances. Bear this in mind for your present or future requirements. To avoid inconvenience and delay, be sure to specify the quality desired. My Catalogue and Fall Sale List is free.

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All the world is waiting for the fellow who delivers the goods. Now, I have the stock; it's the kind you need, the kind that will make you money. I know that no breeder in the States can and will give you more value for your money than I can and will give you at this time. My complete line of carefully line-bred birds, including hundreds of exhibition specimens, means something. An enviable show record awaits the early purchaser



Feeding Time.—F. S. Keith Duck Ranch, Easton, Mass.

S. A., Australia. Twelve different strains combined." O. K. Hobbs.

"Yes. Increased egg production, birds matured earlier but were not so large as full bred Americans." J. H. Weed.

"I have never used Japs to change the blood, but I should approve of it." F. S. Keith.

7. When and how long should breeding ducks lay? Also, how many eggs per bird per year?

"Our birds lay about nine months. Average 120 eggs." W. R. Curtiss & Co.

"About seven months; 140 eggs." S. B. & E. W. Twining.

"From January 1st to July 1st. They have averaged us 152 eggs apiece." J. H. Weed.

"Should lay 10 months of the year. 180 first year 120 second." A. B. Coolidge.

"January 1st to July 1st. Ought to lay 125 eggs for Pekins, 100 for Rouens. Indian Runners will lay ten months, 160 to 170 eggs." W. H. Withington.

"From the last of January to the middle of June. Should lay an average of 133 each if fed right and of best strains." O. K. Hobbs.

"Start February 1st and continue till end of July. Have them begin in the middle of January and am now getting some in August. About 130 to 150 per season." P. G. Springer.

"We keep our breeding ducks one year. We have better results in this way. Start to lay December 1st and lay till August 1st. Average 130 eggs each." W. R. Sprenkle.

"Ours commence about December 1st to 15th and lay through until July 1st to 15th and in that time lay 120 to 130 eggs each." H. M. Proud.

"Indian Runners, January 1st, about 200 eggs. Muscovays, January to August, about 65." H. E. Moffat.

"From the last of November till the last of July. About 140 to 150 eggs per bird." F. S. Keith.

"December 1st to May. From 120 to 140." B. Patterson.

8. What is the usual percentage of fertility for duck eggs in December? January? February? March? April? May? June? July? August?

"December, 20 per cent.; January, 50 per cent.; February 75 per cent.; March 85 per cent.; April 90 per cent.; May 75 per cent.; June 60 per cent." B. Patterson.

"December, 35 per cent.; January, 40 per cent.; February, 70 per cent.; March and April, 90 to 95 per cent.; May, 80 per cent.; June, 70 per cent.; July, 60 per cent.; August, 0." F. S. Keith.

"January, 90 per cent.; February, 90 per cent.; March, 90 per cent.; April, 90 per cent.; May, June, July and August, 70 per cent." H. E. Moffat.

"December, not over 30 per cent.; January, 40-70 per cent.; February, 75-80 per cent.; March, 80-90 per cent.; April, 80-90 per cent.; May, 75

per cent.; June, 60-70 per cent.; July, 50 per cent.; August, 25 per cent." H. M. Prowd.

"December, 40-50 percent.; January 65-70 per cent.; February, 75-80 per cent. March, 90-95 per cent.; April, 95-98 per cent.; May, 90-95 per cent.; June, 75-80 per cent.; July, 55-60 per cent.; August, 40-50 per cent." W. R. Sprenkle.

"About 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. Lower percentage earlier and later. April, May and June best." P. G. Springer.

"December, 72 per cent.; January, 78 per cent.; February, 83 per cent.; March, 88 per cent." O. K. Hobbs.

"January, 50 per cent.; February, 80 per cent.; March, 90 per cent.; April, 95 per cent.; May, 90 per cent.; June, 90 per cent.; July, 80-90 per cent.; August, 60 per cent." A. B. Coolidge.

"December, 60 per cent.; January, 65 per cent.; February, 70 per cent.; March, 80 per cent.; April, 90 per cent.; May, 95 per cent.; June, 80 per cent.; July, 60 per cent.; August, 40 per cent." W. R. Curtiss and Co.

"January, 75 per cent.; February, 75 per cent.; March, 80 per cent.; April, 90 per cent. May, 90 per cent.; June, 80 per cent.; July, 60 per cent." J. H. Weed.

"Depends on the year, December 40 per cent.; January, 50 per cent.;"

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
Lieve bred for years, both for egg production and exhibition qualities. Some fine breeders and young stock for sale.

Write your wants.

W. J. GOWERN, JR., Box S, CANONSBURG, PA.
Member National S. C. White Leghorn Club.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Bred to lay and win. A fine lot of Cockerels and some choice show hens for sale.

CHAS. McFARLAND, Salamonia, Ind.

R. G. RICHARDSON

Breeder of
AMERICA'S FAVORITE STRAIN OF
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

They always win where exhibited. Winning at Boston the last five years.

R. F. D. 2, Box B, Lowell, Mass.

?? COLE FOR RHODE ISLAND REDS

H. E. COLE, Box 780-8, Trenton, N. J.

S. C. White Leghorns, Black Orpingtons, White Holland Turkeys, AND MAMMOTH IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

Plenty of Old and Young Stock for sale at reasonable prices, so write me your wants.
C. C. HERRON, Prop., White Crest Poultry Farm, HOPE, INDIANA

ORPINGTONS — OF THE — BETTER SORT
S. C. BUFF--BLACK--WHITE

High Class Stock for Breeding and Exhibition Purposes for Sale

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM

E. A. HARING, Owner, R. F. D., South Kent, Conn.

Orpington Importation

We have just received 34 Single Comb White Orpington Pullets and six magnificent Cockerels from Frank Sissons, Eglad. Bred from Crystal Palace winners of last year. These birds are for sale at \$25 each ad op. Also have some Imported Buffs of great size and wonderful type. Our Blacks could not be improved upon in England. CATALOGUE FREE. CHEVIOT POULTRY FARM, CINCINNATI, OHIO

February, 70 per cent.; March, 85 per cent.; April, 90 per cent.; May, 90 per cent.; June, 90 per cent.; July, 85 per cent.; August, 80 per cent." S. B. and E. W. Twining.

"Seasons average 68 per cent." W. H. Withington.

9. How can fertility of eggs and vitality of ducklings be improved?

"By cleanliness and pure food. Very important." S. B. and E. W. Twining.

"By letting breeders roam at will, feed lots of hard corn and do not feed for heavy egg production, cut out beef scraps." J. H. Weed.

"Use plenty of green food and breeders of right age." W. R. Curtiss and Co.

"By natural methods of hatching and rearing." A. B. Coolidge.

"Best of stock and care." O. K. Hobbs.

"Fertility is largely influenced by having none but strong healthy stock and the same can be said of vitality of ducklings." P. G. Springer.

"By proper feeding and good breeding stock. Big strong drakes are very important." W. R. Sprenkle.

"Use strong, healthy yearling to three year old drakes; two year old to six year old ducks, alternating the drakes each day to prevent playing favorites. Feed all they will eat up clean. Give room for exercise and plenty of pure water." H. E. Moffatt.

"By introducing new blood and giving free range." F. S. Keith.

"By picking out the most shapely and vigorous females and males and having new blood every year." B. Patterson.

10. What special care do you give duck eggs intended for hatching? How long can they be kept and give a good hatch?

"Kept in temperature of 50 degrees. Not over 10 days old." W. H. Withington.

"Keep in even temperature of about 60 degrees. Two weeks." S. B. and E. W. Twining.

"The fresher the better. Don't keep over one week. Place in cool, moist place, wash as little as possible." J. H. Weed.

"Set every day if possible. One week is the limit with us." W. R. Curtiss and Co.

"No special care. Two weeks." A. B. Coolidge.

"Keep them in a moderately cool place, neither hot nor cold. One week." O. K. Hobbs.

"Keep eggs in a cellar, turning daily. Have had good results from eggs four or five weeks old, but do not send out eggs kept longer than three days to two weeks." P. G. Springer.

"Keep them in boxes made for the purpose, small end down. Three weeks if kept in a cool place, say 40 to 50 degrees." W. R. Sprenkle.

"We gather eggs as quickly as possible in severe weather to avoid chilling. Wash them in luke warm water and place in a rack especially prepared so they will stand on end until we have enough to fill an incubator.

They must be kept in a cool place not under 40 degrees nor over 60 degrees. Duck eggs do not hatch well if kept over one week—if weather is warm, not over three days. The sooner they are in incubator after laid, the better results will be realized." H. M. Proud.

"In cold weather see that they are not chilled; keep in temperature of about 60 degrees, turning every other day. Have had 100 per cent. hatch from eggs 24 days old." H. E. Moffatt.

"No special care. Set them before they are two days old. They can be kept two weeks if in a cool place and turned often." F. S. Keith.

"After gathering, wash in luke warm water, stand on end in room about 50 degrees. About ten days but prefer as fresh as possible." B. Patterson.

A. Schroeder of Red Bank, N. J., one of our regular advertisers, made a "scoop" on Barred Rocks at the Orange, N. J. Show winning first Cock, first Hen first Cockerel, first and fourth Pullet and first Pen, also a large number of specials including one color special, two shape specials and a silver cup. Look up his ad elsewhere in this number and if in need of Barred Rock stock or eggs, write to him for prices.

Attention of our readers is directed to the ad of Wilson Bros., Easton, Pa., manufacturers of Crown Bone Cutters. Every experienced poultryman is familiar with the value of green cut bone to produce winter eggs and we can recommend the Crown Bone Cutter as being one of the best. Those who are interested should send for their free catalogue, and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Silver Laced Wyandottes have been called the beauty breed and it is no doubt because of their beautiful appearance that so much attention is now being given them by fanciers of Standard-bred poultry. During the last few years they have become more popular than ever and many beautiful specimens have been seen in the show room. Among successful exhibitors is R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass., breeder of the Silver King Strain. Mr. Williams breeds his show winners and has been successful in winning leading prizes at both New York and Boston Shows. He will be pleased to quote prices to those who are interested in securing high-class breeders or exhibition stock.

Among the leading White Rock breeders of the East is H. W. Schnitzer, proprietor of Fairton Poultry Farm, Fairton, N. J. Mr. Schnitzer has been a prominent exhibitor for a number of years, and we have had the opportunity of examining his birds and know them to be among the best. In copy for this month Mr. Schnitzer announces a record win at the Bridgeton Show held November 1909, where his birds won many regular prizes; 3 firsts, also a number of specials including silver trophy for best Plymouth Rocks all varieties competing. His first prize cockerel won special for best bird in the show. If you are in need of White Rocks, write to Mr. Schnitzer and have him quote you prices on your requirements.

* * * Stale, devitalized, cooped up, polluted breathing air directly impairs the disease resisting powers of the fowl. This is emphasized by the rapid improvement that follows cooping in open-air quarters. * * *

SEE WHAT PURVIS OF "POULTRY" SAYS ABOUT THE BOB WHITE FARM. DECEMBER ISSUE.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks (SWEET'S STRAIN)
Blacktailed, Japanese and Buff Cochins Bantams. A few choice Cockerels of all varieties for sale. No females. Eggs in season at \$2.50 per setting. Two Settings \$4.00. E. B. ROBERTS, Canastota, N.Y.

Wyandottes WHITE BUFF

"THE QUALITY KIND"

OUR STOCK has won since 1898 at such shows as Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Indianapolis. Special low prices now. Circular free.

Power & Threlkeld, Box 532-A, Maysville, Ky.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES AND HOW TO FEED.



Mailed FREE to any address by the author,

H. CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S.

118 W. 31st Street, NEW YORK

Silver and White Wyandottes

I have a lot of fine youngsters for sale, bred from prize winners and great layers. If in need of stock, write for prices on what you want.

M. DOMMER

Route 5, Corydon, Iowa



LEGHORNS

BROWN AND WHITE

The greatest layers bred--- 242 to 256-egg strains White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. and S. C. Reds.

Catalogue free. W. W. KULP Box 12, POITSTOWN, PA.

S. C. Black Minorcas Buff Plymouth Rocks

We have for sale some young birds from high quality Pedigreed Stock that look very promising.

GET OUR PRICES.

E. S. HOOPES, BEAVER, PA.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

Trap Nested Record Laying and Exhibition Stock; also Eggs for Hatching.

H. H. MARSH, WHEELING, W. VA.

LEST YOU FORGET

Allow us to remind you that we are still breeding the "Triumph" White Wyandottes, and "Ringlets" Barred Plymouth Rocks.

No more Wyandottes for sale, but we can spare a few Barred Rock pullets, just ready to lay.

Eggs for sale after February 1st.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,

Dinsmore & Co., Props.,

KRAMER, INDIANA

Columbian and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks

45 GRAND COCKERELS FOR SALE,

Bred from my Philadelphia, Allentown, Trenton, Hagerstown, Norristown, Columbia and Lebanon Winners. JAMES H. BREITIGAN, Box 258, LITITZ, PA.

WILD TURKEYS IN THE SHOW ROOM

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN PREPARING TURKEYS FOR EXHIBITION AND IN SHOWING THEM. THEIR FEAR OF CLOSE CONTACT WITH ADMIRERS. DIFFICULTY IN POSING WILD TURKEYS. EFFECTS OF CONFINEMENT. FEEDING IN THE SHOW ROOM

Bertha M. Tyson, Rising Sun, Md.



IN SOME WAYS Wild Turkeys in the show room remind me of people going to a photographer to have their pictures taken. Of course in the case of the Wild Turkey it is through fear, while with the person it is the yearning to secure a better looking picture than the object photographed.

Though we speak of "domesticated" Wild Turkeys, and they are domesticated in a sense, yet there is that strong desire for freedom from all restraint ever present in these birds and for them to be forced to appear in small exhibition coops and stand therein in a graceful, easy position is not to their liking, consequently there is restlessness and an ever-watchful eye on those passing by, with the words "keep your distance" plainly expressed by the attitude and expression of the Wild Turkey on exhibition.

This being "on the defensive" mars the beauty and grace of the Wild Turkey's outline when "on show" but the plumage shows to excellent advantage, especially in the electric light when it falls on the birds at a good angle.

Those of us who have had varied experiences, (and I believe they "come to all min", as Mr. Dooley says) can attest how hard it is to be placed in new and trying positions and yet be natural. Certain environments and conditions so change us that we cannot be our natural selves while so placed. So it is with Wild Turkeys in the show room; the position is out of the ordinary and extremely trying, consequently the bird is unnatural.

PREPARING FOR THE FIRST SHOW

A few years ago I got it into my head that I'd like other people to see my turkeys. Like all amateurs, I thought I had the "best ever" and so



The above picture is from a snap-shot photo of Miss Tyson's Wild Tom.

with "fear and trembling" I made my first attempt. The question with me was, not to improve them in any way for I thought them par excellence, but to get them tame enough to look their best while in the show. I selected two toms, one a yearling and the other a cockerel and placed them in a pen I had underneath a corn house; this pen was about 6 x 20 feet. I went in with them frequently, always taking some choice food and talking with them in a confidential way.

I used every method I could think of to get them to "pose", sometimes I came away thinking I had struck the right thing and that I had at last gained control over them, but lo! the next time I'd try that same method I could not get them to do anything I wished. I found it was best not to be too sure so early in the game. Sometimes when I went into that pen they seemed to be well satisfied that I meant no harm, but again they would act as if I had determined to have one of them, or both, for Christmas or Thanksgiving dinner and so were fearful of me. I continued to visit them very often until time to send them to the show, and I think it helped them somewhat.

When I caught them to ship to the show I looked them over carefully to see that their plumage was clean and well-kept; I carefully washed their eyes, mouth, feet and legs. Then I brushed their plumage all over carefully with a soft silk handkerchief, and put a few drops of olive oil on a woolen cloth and rubbed it over their beautiful pink legs and rubbed them dry with another cloth.

I always ship them in a carefully lined coop so there are no rough places for the plumage to catch and break and each bird is placed in a separate compartment. It is also necessary with Wild Turkeys to have the top of the coop either padded or lined with some soft material as they jump or fly upward when they make any attempt to get out of the coop. Unless the top is covered with something soft their heads will become bruised and they look very badly with bruised and swollen heads.

Those who still remember when they first won a prize can appreciate my great delight when I went to see the result of the judging and found a blue ribbon on one coop and a red ribbon on the other. This gave me new interest in turkey raising, and I went home from that show determined to raise even handsomer turkeys than those; and I have been able to carry out my resolve.

IN THE SHOW ROOM

However, I have never succeeded in "posing" Wild Turkeys to my satisfaction. I have been able to so con-

trol some specimens as to have them look fairly at ease in the show room when the visitors stand off and admire, but when these over-familiar visitors come too close, stand up against the coops and poke their fingers between the bars of the coop, Wild Turkeys resent it. They seem to be in accord with the old adage "familiarity breeds contempt" and they walk rapidly up and down the coop, keeping as far from the intruder as it is possible for them to get. Frequently when I find this situation and go to the coops and talk with them a while they will calm down and assume the attitude of a child in the protection of one they had learned to place confidence in; and the expression of the eye seems to appeal for protection from the too familiar visitor.

I do not think it wise to exhibit birds of a wild nature often in the shows. The change is too great, as they must necessarily be kept in such close quarters for over a week, when you consider the time consumed in going to and from the exhibition and while there. Then, the halls where shows are held must be heated for the comfort of the visitors, so that the change from a free range out in the pure air to one of so small a space and where the air is not only heated, but decidedly impure, is very bad for birds of a wild nature. If the birds are shown in many shows during a winter I believe it weakens them very much. Of course this probably does not apply to fancy fowls that feel perfectly at home in the show room and are under no particular change or restraint.

In several shows where I have ex-

RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
Strong, vigorous stock. Winnings this fall at two shows—15 firsts, 1 special and 2 Silver Cups.
F. H. WELLS, Deer Park, L. I., N. Y.

Silver Wyandottes Exclusively
Eggs from trap nest strain; prize winners. First pen \$3.00; second pen \$2.00 per 13. Order early.
TWIN BROTHERS POULTRY YARDS, Geo. W. Spence, Prop. TULLY, N. Y.

"Snowy" White Wyandottes
Bred for vigor, eggs and beauty. Some choice birds for sale at reasonable prices.
H. M. LOVELL, ELMIRA, N. Y.

BANDS for everything that wears Feathers. 75c per 100 and up. New Illustrated Catalogue of Breeders' Specialties Free. -:- -:- -:- -:-
BAIR, "The Band Man"

119 Twilight Yards Hanover, Pennsylvania

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
Some very fine young stock for sale very low
Barred Plymouth Rocks
Young stock for sale. By birds have been Winners wherever shown. Write your wants.
KENITA POULTRY YARDS
Geo. Higgins, Prop. Springwater, N. Y.

Indian Game and Wyandotte SPECIALIST
White and Cornish Indians. White, Silver Laced, Silver Penciled, Golden Laced, Partridge, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes...
Write for Catalogue and winnings.
H. J. HUNT, 3rd. BETHESDA, MD.

hibited I made the request when making my entries that the turkey and guinea exhibit be placed in the coolest part of the show-room and where windows were so situated as to be opened frequently to admit fresh air for these fowls of wild nature. I believe if this were practiced by the managers of shows the turkey exhibits would be larger than at present.

WILD TURKEYS NOT VICIOUS

I have read several times of the viciousness or fighting of Wild Turkeys, and a reporter once referred to a Wild tom I had on exhibition as being the "most vicious bird in the show"; while this bird was restless, his whole aim was to get away from so much admiration, he showed no fight. In my experience I have never seen any evidence of this trait in my Wild birds, no matter in what position they have been placed. I have read of their combats while living in the wild state, where the toms fight for supremacy in the mating season and it is said they will "fight to the finish" but my experience has ever been that they will make a desperate effort to get away and show no fight. They show no signs of fighting in the show room or elsewhere; I have never seen a Wild Turkey peck at anyone or in any way show fight, but rather strain every nerve to keep at a safe distance from people. The same applies to them when caught; they make very little, if any resistance after they find you have them securely. I have often seen fowls peck at or try to scratch the one holding them and show anger at being caught. Not so with the Wild Turkey; they will use every means to keep from being caught, but the moment they find themselves in your power they seem to accept the situation and remain still and resigned to their fate. If you attempt to put your hand anywhere about their heads they will blow at you making a sort of hissing noise, but I never saw one attempt to peck at anyone or scratch or even assume an angry attitude.

While in the shows they are fed on dry food, of course, and I always make it a point to take them a chopped onion, apple, some lettuce or other crisp green food, as green food is so essential to a turkey's ration and also such a pleasure to them I do not like to think of their doing without it for a whole week.

If the same turkeys were not shown oftener than twice during the winter and the turkey exhibit were placed in a cool, well ventilated place in the show room I do not think showing would do them any harm. For them to be taken from show to show as other fowls are often taken and thus kept under such unnatural conditions for a considerable length of time, I believe, weakens them for use in the breeding pens the following spring.

Wm. H. Carr, Round Lake, N. Y., won at the Schenectady show, December, 1909 on White Wyandottes 1st and 2nd Cock; 1st, 2nd and 4th Hens; 1st and 5th Pullets; 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cockerels. Mr. Carr's ad states that he has trapped hens from \$1.50 up and males from \$3.00 up. If you are interested be sure and write him for description which he will be glad to send on request. Mention A. P. W.

THE PATERSON SHOW

J. H. Drevenstedt

The fifth annual exhibition of the Paterson Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held in the Auditorium, Paterson, New Jersey, December 1st to 4th. It was by far the most successful show ever held by this excellent corporation of wide-awake fanciers. The hall is splendidly located, the floor space is great enough to admit of the coops being single-tiered and the light from the top is sufficient in the daytime to enable visitors and judges to see all the exhibits without straining their eyes.

The cooping was done by the New Jersey Poultry Association, who furnished new Empire cages and these added greatly to the fine appearance of the Show. The judging began promptly at ten-thirty in the morning of the opening day and all awards were made before dusk. The Judges and the classes assigned them were: Dr. Paul Kyle, Orpingtons; W. J. Stanton, Pigeons, Bantams and Waterfowl; J. C. Punderford, Leghorns; J. H. Drevenstedt, Plymouth Rocks, Brahmans, Cochins, Anconas, Minorcas, Games, Polish, Silkies and Red Pyle Leghorns; Robert Seaman, Rhode Island Reds.

Light Brahmans, as is the rule at Paterson, were the first on the list. There were eighty-five specimens, the quality being strictly first class all along the line so far as color was concerned, but some birds showed too much of the Cochiny type to suit the breeders who demand Brahma type to go with the color. The winners of the blue ribbon were very good in type and were shown in first class condition.

Cochins and Langshans were not strongly represented, albeit the winners were of good quality.

Barred Plymouth Rocks were very strong in the female classes, the hens and pullets in the money being of the finest grade. Winning cock and cockerel and pen also of superior merit.

White Plymouth Rocks, equally strong in numbers and of high quality throughout.

Wyandottes, small classes except the Whites which were quite well filled, F. Warren Summer showing a fine string and winning the cup for best display. Geisel's Cuckoo Wyandottes repeated their former winnings at other shows. Rhode Island Reds, very strong classes, E. W. Bogart making a fine record on the Rose Comb classes, capturing both blues for cock and cockerel.

Some of the famous Sussex fowls of England were exhibited and look to be the good tablefowl they are said to be. Orpingtons were plentiful in Buffs and the quality of some of the winners was high enough to entitle them to be contenders at the larger shows. Blacks and Whites, small classes of good merit.

White Leghorns very numerous and very good. Browns, small classes. Buffs, excellent in quality, notably the winning cockerel, a nice stylish bird of sound surface and undercolor. He was purchased by Mr. Punderford at a long price, and will be added to the latter's big collection of Buff Leghorns.

Minorcas, very good classes. R. Story's first prize cock being fine in size, very good in shape and color.

White Crested Polish made a nice showing, the birds being high class especially in size of crests.

Red Pyle Leghorns proved to be a new attraction and were well represented, the females showing excellent Leghorn type and good Pyle color; some of the males were too coarse in body and lacked in Leghorn type, but the win-

ners indicated that this new variety is being bred pretty close to a fairly high Standard of Color.

Bantam classes small with no competition in most classes.

The total number of entries was 933 of which 70 were exhibition pens, making about 1200 specimens in all.

The attendance was very good and the Association will have a fine balance in the treasury for its next annual show to be held on the same dates in 1910. The silver cups offered by the Paterson Show management are unusually large and valuable, but this is in keeping with everything done by the above, viz: Do the best and get the best.

R. C. Caldwell, Lyndon, Ross Co., Ohio, has a new advertisement in this number advertising "Caldwell Baby Chicks of Quality." Mr. Caldwell has recently installed a Cyphers Mammoth Incubator and is in a position to furnish "Quality Baby Chicks" of Fishel's Best in the World Strain of White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandotte Chicks hatched from eggs all direct from J. C. Fishel & Son. Mr. Caldwell guarantees "a full count" and safe arrival of all shipments. His interesting catalogue gives full particulars of his matings and his methods of doing business. It will be sent on request if you will address R. C. Caldwell, Box 102-A, Lyndon, Ross Co., Ohio.

At the recent Providence, R. I., Poultry Show, the Providence Seed Company had a very large and attractive display of incubators, brooders and all kinds of poultry supplies. Mr. Brown, the manager of this firm, is the very efficient secretary of the poultry association. He states that their poultry supply business has grown very rapidly during the last six years until now it is one of the largest in New England. Besides carrying a full line of poultry supplies, they also do a large business in farm seeds and implements of all kinds. They issue a very complete and attractive catalogue which they will be pleased to send upon request. Address, Providence Seed Co., 6 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.

S. A. Hummell, Freeport, Ill., proprietor of Fernwood Poultry Farm, writes that he has been breeding and advertising fancy bred poultry for 19 years, and that he has more and better stock this year than ever before. His catalogue, which he will be pleased to send on request to those who mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD "tells the story."

"White Wyandottes Exclusively" is what Mrs. Edith M. Handy, Winchester, N. H., advertises in this number of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, with which she becomes a regular advertiser. Mrs. Handy has an attractive folder showing White Wyandottes in colors. It describes her birds and gives prices. Those who are interested should write to her mentioning A.P.W.

Geo. D. Hoyt, Pittsfield, Mass., breeder of "Quality White Wyandottes," made a successful winning at the Winsted, Conn., Show December, 1909, 1st Cock; 1st Pen; 2nd and 3rd Cockerel; 3rd Pullet; 2nd and 4th Hen on an entry of 12 birds. Also winning Championship Badge for best male; Golden special for best display; Special for best Cock and Hen; Special for whitest female; Special for whitest male; Special for best pen. Mr. Hoyt is breeding Owen Farm Strain of White Wyandottes. He is offering some choice cockerels at reasonable prices considering the class of stock. Any bird shipped by Mr. Hoyt may be returned if not satisfactory and he will refund the price paid.

* * * If you like this number of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, tell your neighbors about it and send us the names of those who are interested. It will help you, help them, and help us. * * *

MISSOURI STATE POULTRY SHOW

ST. LOUIS MO. Dec. 6-10 1909

Charles H. Ward

The great St. Louis Show has come and gone and let it be said right here that it was certainly a big show. There were 535 exhibitors from over 20 states. There were 4,645 chickens and turkeys in the poultry classes, 781 pigeons and 31 cats, besides special displays of pheasants, fancy ducks, etc. Six entries were required to fill a class, and the cash premiums were, first prize \$5.00, second, \$3.00 and third \$1.50. One attraction was a cage of "Irish Bats" said to be valued at \$1100.00. These turned out to be three "brick-bats" in a large cage and caused considerable amusement.

The show secretary reports that the premiums, judges' fees and all expenses were provided for before the close of the show, and that money was deposited in the bank and requisitions drawn for payment by the State Board. A conference was held regarding the selection of judges for the future. A fine marked catalogue of the show was issued and is now for sale at the store of Henry Steinmesch, 220 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri. The judging was completed Tuesday evening and the awards all up.

Many sales were made and birds shipped to all parts of the country. Many of these sales were made directly through the secretary. The American Poultry Association meeting was well represented. Mr. Steinmesch handed out a double streamer badge with button to all members, as they arrived and after disposing of one hundred, found a number of members had been overlooked, thus proving a large attendance. Thirty-five applications for membership in the A. P. A. were made at this show.

The floor space of the Coliseum is 209 feet, 10 inches by 102 feet 3 inches and is well lighted by row after row of windows on all sides. The poultry, open classes were arranged in the centre of the Hall, and pens under the right gallery. Thirty-one cats were on



exhibition in the passage-way to this gallery. Messrs. Peary and Cook occupied the first cage. Particular care was taken, to keep them apart, however.

Displays of poultry supplies and the poultry Journal booths were arranged along the sides of the main hall. Poultry supplies and appliances were exhibited by Spratts Patent Company, W. F. Chamberlain Company, Blauke & Hauk Supply Company, the Chryseo Grit Company, Dr. Le Gear Company, Warsaw Incubator Company, Henry Steinmesch and the St. Louis Seed Company.

The classes taken as a whole were good, especially in both Buff Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. There were 159 in the Barred Rock open class and 14 in the pens, 143 Buff Rocks and 16 pens, 120 White Rocks and 12 pens, 391 in the Wyandotte open class all varieties, and 34 pens. Rhode Island Reds were a strong class, showing 111 in the open and 14 pens, in the Single Comb varieties, and 86 single entries with 7 pens in the Rose Comb variety. If Buckeyes need only be exhibited to keep them in the Standard they are certainly safe for another season. There were eight cocks, 14 hens, 11 cockerels and 17 pullets in the open class and 3 pens, all good birds and showing a distinct type of their own. Langshans also made a strong class there being 67 in the open with 11 pens in the Black variety alone and 21 in the open class with 3 pens in the Whites. Cochins, all Standard varieties totaled up 64 single entries and 7 pens.

There were some very fine Light Brahmas and again some that were not

so good. Leghorns were a strong class, both in number and quality. 98 Brown, with 4 pens, 185 White with 16 pens, 58 Buff with 9 pens besides the Black and Duckwing which combine at 13 singles and 1 pen.

Single Comb White Orpingtons brought out a showing of 12 cocks, 22 hens, 18 cockerels, 32 pullets and 6 pens. Single Comb Buff brought out a class of superior color and type. The winning cock was a very fine bird of even color throughout, though a trifle dark, and little fault could be found with the first hen; she was the best in her class of 30 competitors. First cockerel was fine in type and color. The classes were filled as follows: 13 cocks, 30 hens, 34 cockerels, 44 pullets and 11 pens. The Rose Comb in White, Buff and Black gave a total of 61 in the open class and 4 pens of which two were Buff and two Black.

Anconas, Blue Andalusians, Minorcas, in both Single and Rose Comb varieties, Polish, Hamburgs, Houdans, W. F. Black Spanish, White Cornish and Cornish were well represented in their several classes. Games were not so large a class, but of good quality, and competition was strong enough. Japanese Silkies attracted the attention of the visiting children as did also the Bantams of which there were 79 in number, which were cooped opposite from the pigeons. A pair of twin chickens hatched from the same egg attracted a good deal of attention at the back end of the hall.

Arranged through the centre of the hall were the turkeys. As fine a display as I ever saw gathered together. A large list of specials drew out a grand display. There were 135 birds entered for competition. Geese and ducks were out in force and made a splendid exhibit.

In the pigeon classes, there were 35 exhibitors showing 1006 entries. The poultry papers represented were, from left to right around the hall, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, The Standard, The American Poultry Journal, The Poultry Keeper, The Journal of Agriculture, Inland Poultry Journal, Poultry Culture, Reliable Poultry Journal.

The Buff Plymouth Rocks deserve special mention on account of the superior display of quality. The color throughout was exceptionally fine especially in all the winners. J. J. Bleakly, Abiline, Kan. won fourth cock, first, third and fourth cockerel, first

PINE TOP POULTRY FARM

BREEDERS AND EXHIBITORS of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

WE HAVE a number of very fine Exhibition and Utility Males and Females of both varieties for sale, *especially cockerels, every one of which we guarantee.* We are making a specialty of mating up breeding pens for purchasers, and can furnish the same in any quantity. Our 1910 Pens are now mated up and are the finest we have ever had. For full information send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue, showing our 1910 matings. Eggs for hatching. DAY OLD CHICKS. Stock for sale.

JOHN H. HALLOCK, Prop., Box 6, HARTWOOD, Sullivan County, N.Y.

pullet and third hen. The first cockerel was an exceptionally fine bird in both Rock type and Buff color. He has a beautiful sweep to the back and tail, and carried himself in general fine form. It is a noticeable fact that Mr. Bleakly's stock runs very even throughout.

E. L. Delventhal of Warrenton, Mo., was also a strong exhibitor in the Buff Rock alley, showing a string of 54 singles and 1 pen, all of which show uniformity of type and careful breeding. Mr. Delventhal won second and fifth cock, third, fourth and fifth hen, second pullet and fourth pen. It is too bad there were not more prizes for this class as plenty of good birds were unplaced. White Plymouth Rocks were a big class and of good quality.

Wm. Miller's first cock and first hen were placed in a display pen near the entrance of the main hall, with the beautiful silver cup won by them, and attracted a great deal of attention. On these two birds, Mr. Miller places a valuation of \$2,000.00. He also won second cock, fifth cockerel, third pullet and third pen. Mr. Miller has the goods to deliver. His home is at Crescent, Mo. Mr. Miller is a member of the White Plymouth Rock Club, in fact being the Western Vice President. He won the club ribbons for best cock and best hen.

J. A. Bickerdike also made a kill of third cockerel, fifth pullet and first and fourth pen, besides the special White Plymouth Rock club ribbon on first pen. Mr. Bickerdike is the trap-nest man from Millersville, Ill.

J. C. Richey of Clarence, Mo., won first, on a fine little pullet called "Lady Claremont" as fine a type of Rock as you want to see and excellent in color. Mr. Richey won the White Plymouth Rock special ribbon for the best pullet shown by a club member.

Among the S. C. White Leghorns, Brookside Poultry Farm is entitled to mention on their first prize cockerel. This was a very fine bird, with a fine carriage of tail, a good comb and face, and plumage good white. He was the best bird in a class of 48 cockerels and won the American Poultry Association special prize for the best S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerel shown.

H. F. Meister, the proprietor of Brookside Poultry Farm, also won third prize on pen, 12 competing, and showed no old birds, whatever. Mr. Meister makes a specialty of selling "day old chicks."

In the Single Comb White Orpingtons, John M. Murphy of St. Louis made a very good win of third cock and fifth hen on 6 entries in a class of 48 birds. A noticeable feature of Mr. Murphy's stock is its clear white color. So much cream and brass is found in many strains of White Orpingtons that it is a pleasure to handle such white birds as the winners above mentioned. Mr. Murphy is a resident of St. Louis and is in the insurance business but carries on the poultry business, as a pastime. He has spared no expense to get the best. The Buff Orpingtons call for a special mention on account of their general fine display and excellent type and color of most of the winners. All four firsts in the open classes were won by L. N. Eldridge of Bradford, Ill., who also won third prize on pen.

The first cock had only one weak spot that you could find from the aisle; his breast was just a trifle lacking in that deep full sweep so desirable in an Orpington. The first hen was a perfect type, her comb was her worst feature, but for all she was a cracker-jack. First cockerel was a dandy and so was the first pullet. She was a magnificent type.

Among the Rose Combed Black Minorcas, G. A. Clark of Seymour, Ind. made the strong winning of first and second cock, third and fourth hen, third cockerel and first, second and fourth pen. Mr. Clark's birds are all raised on range and are big, husky fellows with fine gloss to the plumage. A noticeable feature is the superior quality of the ear-lobe in Mr. Clark's male birds. Our eastern breeders will have the opportunity to try conclusions with Mr. Clark at the coming New York Show.

A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1910

One of the most pleasing calendars for 1910 that we have seen is the one sent out by our friends, the Vermont Farm Machine Company.

It is in several colors and shows a pretty dairy maid in full regalia in the foreground, with a setting of trees, a



running brook and a herd of dairy cows. And in the corner, modestly symbolizing the support that it is to all dairy maids who use one, is a United States Cream Separator. It is fitting that it should be there, because these famous machines make life a pleasure to thousands of dairy maids and dairy women throughout the world.

We reproduce the calendar in the accompanying illustration. Of course, the beautiful effect of the many colors is lost and the reduction detracts from its beauty, but it affords at least an idea of this striking picture.

The original painting is the effort of one of New York's best artists and is a credit to the painter, lithographer and company issuing it.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bel lows Falls, Vt., inform us they will mail to the readers of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD interested in improved dairying methods, this beautiful ten-colored lithographed calendar who mention our paper. Better write at once before the calendars are all gone, as we understand their quantity is limited.



View of the Great Missouri State Poultry Show, Coliseum, St. Louis, December 6-11, 1909.



William C. Denny

The first annual Chicago Show held by the Great Mid-West Poultry and Pet Stock Association, December 7-12, 1909, was a success. Every section of the country was represented, exhibits coming from 32 States and Provinces. The average quality was high and probably better than has been shown at Chicago heretofore. Much of the credit of this exhibition must go to Theodore Hewes of Indianapolis, Ind. Last spring Mr. Hewes was informed that another show was not likely to be held in Chicago and he at once started to form an association of leading breeders and exhibitors of the Middle West. A stock company was organized with the following officers: president, E. E. Richards; first vice-president, Irving A. Sibley; second vice-president, Ernest Kellerstrass; third vice-president, Geo. H. Rudy; secretary-treasurer, Theodore Hewes. Executive Board, C. S. Byers, J. C. Dinsmore, Frank Hare, A. E. Martz, C. C. Coulter, each and every one actively connected and deeply interested in a larger and better poultry industry. Starting late in the season, Secretary Hewes engaged the best list of judges that could be obtained and bent every effort towards bringing about a successful show. The entries in the open class as shown by the catalogue were 2129 with 475 additional birds in pens and 341 pigeons.

The Exhibition was held in the big Coliseum which is ample so far as room is concerned, but very deficient in light because of the orange and yellow glass windows, which make it very difficult to tell the real color of a White, Buff or Red bird and, where competition is so close, as a result of this light, some birds may have been done an injustice.

The Empire Cooping Co., was engaged to coop the show. This in itself is sufficient guarantee that this part of the work was well done. The Messrs. Wemple, proprietors of the Empire Cooping Co., were both on hand and worked early and late to get their work completed promptly and they accomplished their task to the satisfaction of the exhibitors and management.

The show management was somewhat embarrassed in getting their work started and the judging completed on time, as the hall was not turned over to them until midnight on Monday, and a snow storm which delayed trains and entries, made more delay, but Supt. Dipple worked industriously to overcome these handicaps and did exceedingly well.

The attendance was not nearly as good as might be expected for a Chicago Show. The daily press either was not in sympathy or was not asked for support, without which, it is quite impossible to secure attendance at a poultry show. A grand advertising opportunity was overlooked when the bill boards of the elevated stations were not used.

GREAT INTEREST IN RHODE ISLAND RED CLASSES

The Rhode Island Red Club of America for the first time held its annual meeting at Chicago. As a result entries in both the Rose Comb and Single Comb classes were the largest in the show. Leading breeders from the east and the west were competitors for the honor and glory that goes to the winner at a club meeting. It was the writer's fortune, or misfortune, to judge the Rose Comb class and so far

as his observation and experience goes, it was the best class of this variety that has ever been caged in a show room. It was a case of the east against the west with honors divided among the different leading breeders. At this time, it might be appropriate to mention that the breeders of Rhode Island Reds seem to be in the same position on the color question that the breeders of the Buff varieties were several years ago, when the color ideals ranged from light lemon to a cinnamon buff. It seems that the leading breeders are undecided as to whether birds can be too dark or too light in color. The writer contends that chocolate color or any of the shades of brown is not Standard and when specimens that are an even brilliant red, with merit so far as other Rhode Island characteristics are concerned, they are going to receive the awards when he is placing them. A number of breeders present were inclined to favor the specimens because of merit in color alone without due regard as to whether they resembled a Langshan, Wyandotte, or a Plymouth Rock.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Red Club of America important action was taken on the status of the poultry papers that continue to accept advertising from members of the club who have been expelled. This is referred to fully elsewhere in this number.

Plymouth Rock Classes were filled with quality. We have seen equally as good in Barred Rocks at previous Chicago shows, but White Rocks were above the average, and Buff Rocks better than they have ever been before. Critics must give Buff Rock breeders credit for persistence in breeding to Plymouth Rock ideals in regard to shape and at the same time holding their own in color.

It remained for White Wyandottes to carry off the honors for quality in the exhibit of Wyandottes. Included with the leading western exhibits of this variety were a number of exhibits from eastern breeders.

All of the Leghorn Classes, particularly the Single Comb White, Single Comb Buff and the Single Comb Brown Leghorn, were big classes and of excellent quality. The first S. C. White Leghorn cockerel sharing honors with the winning White Wyandotte cockerel and first prize Buff Orpington



MIN-NE-HA-HA

"Sibley's" Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

First Prize Winners Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis and Buffalo

1906-7-8-9.

IRVING A. SIBLEY, FRANK CHURCHILL SIBLEY, PROPRIETORS



MO-HAWK

Our Winnings at Detroit, Mich., January 9-14, 1909, were as follows:

First, second, third and fourth on Cocks. First, second, third and fourth on Hens. First, second, third and fourth on Cockerels.
 First and fifth on Pullets. First and second on Pens. The four Club Specials for Color and shape.
 The Silver Loving Cup (valued at \$25.00) offered by the Mayor of Detroit for the best display of either rose or single comb Rhode Island Reds
 The Silver Loving Cup (valued at \$20.00) offered by the Hotel Normandie for the best display of rose comb Rhode Island Reds
 One Cut Glass Celery Dish, one Cut Glass Vase, one Silk Umbrella, together with several other special prizes.

We have fifty extra Choice young Cockerels, and about one hundred Pullets for sale for Exhibition and Breeding Purposes, ranging in prices from five dollars up. All birds from our own pens.

Send for our Catalog.

Our 1910 matings circular will be ready February 1st.

IRVING A. and FRANK CHURCHILL SIBLEY,

1032 JEFFERSON BOULEVARD,

Box B,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Cock being three of the sensational birds of the show. The Minorca classes were well filled and of high quality. It is doubtful if a better class of S. C. Black Orpingtons has ever been shown than at this time while the classes of S. C. Buff and Blacks were of high quality.

HOUDAN EXHIBITS WITHDRAWN

Entries in Houdans were of sufficient number to have brought forth a big class and creditable competition had not the entries of leading breeders including Dr. Geo. Taylor, John T. Heizer and Scott A. Clark been withdrawn. These fanciers on learning of the acceptance of the entries from a leading eastern exhibitor, against whom many serious complaints have been made, withdrew their entries. Mr. Heizer is president of the American Houdan Club and Dr. Taylor and Mr. Clark are members. Since the show Dr. Taylor writes, "We did not wish to compete with a man whose business methods we did not approve of *****. The American Houdan Club stands for a square deal and it is our aim to patronize no show or publication that accepts entries or advertising from one who willfully cheats and defrauds his customers."

A NEW "WEBSTERS DICTIONARY"

Webster's International Dictionary has long been recognized as easily the first of its class alike for the scholar and the unlettered man. With its predecessors issued by the same publishers, it has made "Webster" a popular synonym for "dictionary". To surpass or supersede such a book might seem well-nigh impossible. Yet this has been effectually accomplished by the skillful and assiduous toil of a company of trained scholars, working together for many years; reinforced by a wide circle of eminent experts; following the Webster traditions and amplifying them by the latest modern knowledge; and backed by an expenditure commensurate with the purpose to "Get The Best" in every particular. The result is now presented to the world in "Webster's New International Dictionary."

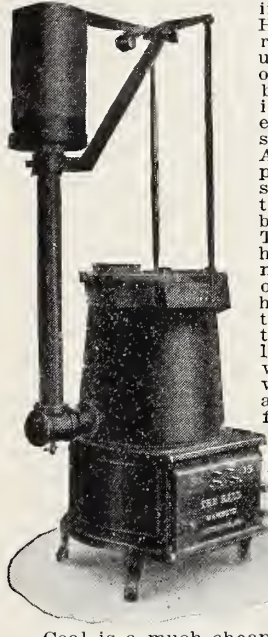
In making the book the search for new or improved material has ranged through the sciences and the centuries, through libraries ancient and modern, and through the newspaper, street, shop, market, household and playground of today. The garnered outcome has been sifted, tested, compared, condensed, corrected, revised in "copy", revised in proof, amended and perfected again and again,—through a series of processes like that by which wheat starting from the harvest field arrives finally as breakfast rolls. The net result, compared with the old International, is, measured in terms of quantity, a more than doubling of the words and phrases defined—about 400,000 defined words and phrases, 2,700 pages, 6,000 illustrations.

See ad on page 198. Readers who are in need of a really good dictionary should write to G. & C. Merriam Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass., and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

* * * Grain may be high but the price of good poultry and good eggs is enough higher to show a good profit.

SELF REGULATING FURNACE.

Below is an illustration of the Hall Furnace that is built for brooder house use. This is a hot water heater and is used for long pipe brooder systems. Hot water heat for brooder systems is a healthful heat for the chicks, and furthermore hot water is less easily affected by the changes of atmosphere in the brooder house, and therefore a more even temperature is maintained in the hovers. The economy of burning coal in a



Coal is a much cheaper fuel than oil and much safer.

These Hall Furnaces are self-regulating and control the temperature of the water in the pipes to within a variation of one degree. The expanding of the warming water or the contracting of the cooling water controls the regulation of the fire. This method is exceedingly successful. The "Hall" was the first and is the original Self Regulating water Furnace. These fur-

naces are sold separately. The Hall Catalog describes them, and a copy of it will be mailed free to you on request. You should send for a copy of this new book, as it tells of the successful Hall Brooder System and Hall Mammoth Incubator, as well as the heaters. The Hall Company is also getting out another new book on the Brooder System and Furnaces, and in writing do not fail to ask for this new addition to their literature. Address the Hall Mammoth Incubator Co., South Columbia, New York.

naces are sold separately. The Hall Catalog describes them, and a copy of it will be mailed free to you on request. You should send for a copy of this new book, as it tells of the successful Hall Brooder System and Hall Mammoth Incubator, as well as the heaters. The Hall Company is also getting out another new book on the Brooder System and Furnaces, and in writing do not fail to ask for this new addition to their literature. Address the Hall Mammoth Incubator Co., South Columbia, New York.

5 ACRES \$125

\$5 Down, \$5 Monthly

Near Atlantic City, N. J.

Ideal Poultry Land

Clean Soil Pure Water	Mild Climate Early Spring
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TWELVE million people are within 150 miles of this property; two main line railroads and state boulevard, give quick, convenient access to the great Jersey seashore resorts, and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets.

Location and other natural advantages are not excelled anywhere. Climate mild and helpful. Plowing was done in this locality during every month last winter. Winter eggs and early broilers bring highest prices in the markets.

Berries, fruits and vegetables can be produced with good success, insuring an income from the land during practically the entire year.

Large manufacturing town and navigable river nearby. Title insured. White people only. Booklet free. Write today.

FRAZIER COMPANY

541 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Richardson & Sons' Meadow Lake Farm
30 ACRES DEVOTED TO POULTRY 17 YEARS OF LINE BREEDING

During the past 8 years we have won most of the first prizes in our classes on
WHITE WYANDOTTES S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS TOULOUSE AND EMBDEN GEESSE
 In such competition as the Kent Co. Poultry Association Show and the Rhode Island Poultry Association Show, this year, we won 12 firsts, besides numerous minor prizes. Send for mating lists.
 Our motto is "Onward for Better Still." Visitors welcome, and will be met with carriage if notified in time.
C. W. RICHARDSON & SONS, P. O. Box A, APPONAUG, R. I.

NOTICE TO ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDERS

AT the Great Chicago Show, December 7 to 12, 1909, in the strongest Rhode Island Red Class ever exhibited, including both the Eastern and Western breeders, "KING PHILIP" won first Cock. My other prizes were as follows: 2nd Hen, 3rd Pen, 4th Pullet, 5th Cockerel My exhibit of 40 splendid *Rose Comb Reds* of uniform color and type has never been surpassed. *I was the only exhibitor winning in every class.*

Send for Free Sale Sheet. Mating List will be ready after February 1st
 Rhode Island Red Book--Origin and History of Rhode Island Reds; How to Mate and Breed them, etc., for ten 2-cent stamps, ready January 1st to 15th.

C. L. Buschmann, 4930 North Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.
 NON-FADING RHODE ISLAND REDS--ROSE COMB

Greenwood's Black Orpingtons America's Leading Strain

Great Mid-West Show, Chicago, December 7-12, 1909, I won 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Cockerel; 1st and 2nd Hen; 3rd Cook; 1st, 2nd and 5th Pullet; 4th Pen; \$50 Silver Cup, 3 Gold Medals. I have won more first prizes the past four years at Chicago than all my competitors combined. Send for mating list. A square deal to all.

G. E. GREENWOOD, Box 3, LAKE MILLS, WISC.

THE BROOKLYN SHOW

J. H. Drevenstedt

The "Brooklyn Show" as the annual exhibition of the Empire Poultry Association (Incorporated) is known to poultry breeders in Greater New York, held its third annual event at Dauer's Hall, Richmond Hill, L. I., New York, November 23rd to 27th. Richmond Hill is a suburb of Brooklyn, and although the railroad and trolley facilities are very good, we are certain that it is about the poorest location that could be selected for a poultry show. It is too remote from the avenues of trade and transient visitors are as scarce as hen's teeth. It is true that quite a good many poultry fanciers attend the show, but they would visit a show if it were held at the North Pole.

But poultry shows cannot exist or subsist on the patronage of fanciers alone. There must be some revenue at the gate. There was precious little at Richmond Hill. The bad weather that prevailed during the first three days was enough to keep people away, but even with the best weather conditions, Richmond Hill is not a magnetic place.

The hall where the shows are held is a good one for about one thousand birds. For a show of the class to which the "Brooklyn Show" belongs, the biggest and best hall is none too good. Members of the Empire Poultry Association realize this and efforts are being made to plant a strictly up-to-date show in Brooklyn next year.

Notwithstanding all the drawbacks mentioned above, the show was a financial success, thanks to good management and the loyal support of real fanciers. Men and women interested in poultry culture, braved the weather on Thanksgiving day and attended

and enjoyed the show, when the local inhabitants stayed indoors and enjoyed their turkey.

At the annual meeting of the Association, the same board of officers was re-elected, excepting in a few places which, however, do not change the board of management. With Robert Seaman as president and Sinclair Smith of Brooklyn as first vice-president, we can see a move that will land the next show in the City of Churches.

We had quite a little talk with Mr. Smith on this subject, and he, being a successful business man of Brooklyn, believes in prompt action and, furthermore, he believes that the great Twenty-Third Regiment Armory can be secured, if the management get busy at once with the powers that be.

The entries numbered 1147, which beat the last show by 254. This means that about 1600 birds were on exhibition—a very good showing.

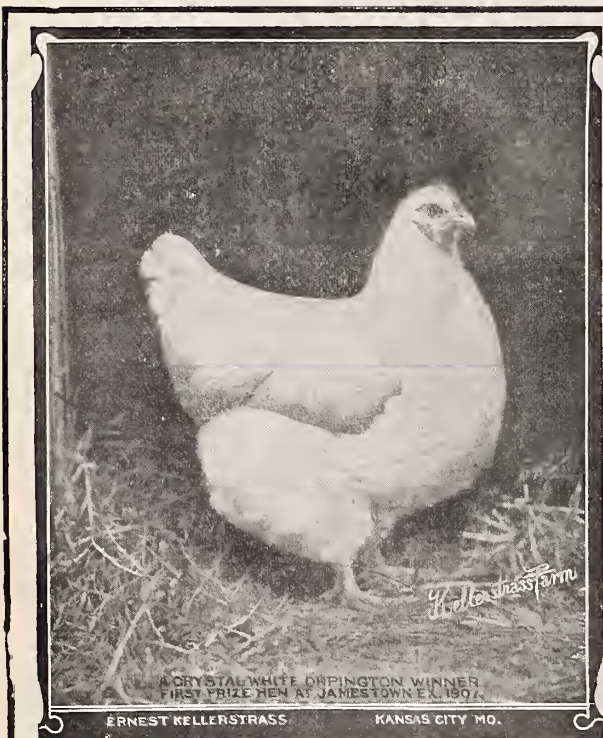
The show was well managed, President Seaman, Secretary Wells, Superintendent Hearsfield and the show Committee being old and experienced hands at the business.

Although the judging was delayed by the stormy weather prevailing on the first day, it was practically completed by noon of the second day. The judges and the classes assigned them were: George W. Weed, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Houdans, Brahmas, Black, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes, Silkies, Ornamental and Game Bantams, J. C. Punderford, Leghorns, J. H. Drevenstedt, Barred, White, Buff, and Columbian Plymouth Rocks, Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Games, Polish and Waterfowl, F. W. Gorse, Pigeons.

Barred Plymouth Rocks were unus-

ually strong in number and quality, in fact, it was one of the best displays of this great American fowl we have ever seen on Long Island. Plymouth Rock breeders of the United States are well aware of the fact that many choice Barred Rock winner was bred on this lengthy island. Scudder and Townsend, years ago, cut a wide swath in the "Rock Alley" at the big shows, and for many years Phillip Halstead Scudder judged the Rocks at Madison Square Garden. The venerable Captain Griffing, treasurer of the New York Show, used to breed some great Barred Rocks at Shelter Island, and while both Mr. Scudder and Capt. Griffing are no longer engaged in the breeding of Barred Plymouth Rocks, there still remains one old breeder, E. L. Miles of Sag Harbor, L. I. Old Father Time and "Papa" Miles are still inseparable, and when the latter peeked into the cages containing the splendid Rocks at the Brooklyn show, it seemed as if an old master was looking over the work of some of his younger pupils; and very apt pupils they proved to be.

Take Top Notch Farm, for instance. This new and coming light in Rock fancy, dazzled the crowd with a string of birds that were, like the name of the farm, top notch as far as quality was concerned. Their first prize cockerel was in top color and narrow, sharp and regular barring, a magnificent specimen. He was young, not fully developed, had fine head points and should, when matured, prove a most dangerous competitor in the strongest company. The pen shown by Top Notch Farm was equally great in quality and indicates the class of Rocks that will be bred at this Long Island poultry ranch. The proprietor of the latter, Ancell H. Ball, is a most devoted live stock fancier, and one of the most



THE FAMOUS HEN, "PEGGY"

Value \$10,000. First prize winner at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York, and everywhere else she has been shown. The reason we value the above hen at Ten Thousand Dollars is because we refused \$2,500 for her after we sold five of her chicks for \$7,500; and we will give \$10,000 for a "Crystal" White Orpington Hen that will equal her in every way.

KELLERSTRASS FARM,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Kellerstrass" White Orpingtons

ARE THE BIGGEST PAYERS

BECAUSE THEY HAVE PROVEN TO BE

The Biggest Winter Layers

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN

"CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons

Are the GRANDEST UTILITY birds on record today, and as to their FANCY QUALITY they won first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908; also at Crystal Palace, London, England, and Chicago and Boston. If you need some birds to IMPROVE YOUR STOCK or for the SHOW ROOM write us. We have them, and the KIND THAT WINS, as our past record shows. STOCK for sale at all times. Remember, we are the ORIGINATORS of "CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons, and breed only the one kind. We devote our whole time to this one breed.

LIFE MEMBERS AMERICAN WHITE ORPINGTON CLUB AND THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

KELLERSTRASS FARM

Originator of Crystal White Orpingtons

ERNEST KELLERSTRASS, Prop.

Send for Our Catalogue.

Westport Station, No. 66,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

prominent breeders of Pointers in America, being the owner of "Champion," "Masterpiece" and other noted winners.

Another coming man in the Barred Rock ranks is G. J. Cunningham, who also resides on the famous Island. His first prize hen and second prize cockerel were birds of the finest quality, while his fifth prize pullet was a most superior specimen and a bird that would have won a higher place had she been in proper condition, the latter fault being due to an accident while being shipped to the show, her mate bruising her head and comb.

A. Schroeder came over from New Jersey with a fine string of Barred Plymouth Rocks and landed the second pen prize in a very warm class with a most evenly matched lot of birds, sound in color and of good type.

White Plymouth Rocks, small but good classes. There was no competition in Buff or Columbian Plymouth Rocks, but the winners were above the average in quality.

Silver Wyandottes were nice classes but there was no competition. The same holds good in regard to Golden Wyandottes. White Wyandottes were strong in quality all along the line, but the winners were well known having "cleaned up" at the fall shows. Buff Wyandottes were excellent in quality and the same applies to the Blacks. Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes were up to a high standard, but hardly as numerous as at past shows. The new Cuckoo Wyandotte was shown for the first time by Mr. Geisel and it found favor with many. It is certainly a vigorous and useful looking variety, that ought to prove an excellent all around fowl.

Rhode Island Reds, as usual at this show, were strong in quality and numbers, especially the Rose Comb variety. This was one of the best classes we ever handled, some of the winners being Madison Square propositions.

E. W. Bogart had a beautiful team at this show, his first prize pullet being a very typical bird in shape and very sound in color, while his first prize pen was a symphony of color in the four females, with a very handsome male to head the pen.

F. H. Wells had the star Single Comb Reds in the first prize cock and fourth cockerel. The latter won the color special and when he matures, is liable to give the best of Reds a hard fight for the blue ribbon.

The Leghorn classes were handled by Mr. Punderford in good form and brought out a strong entry of Whites that averaged quite good in quality and a few choice Browns and Buffs.

Minorcas strong in Blacks, Top Notch Farm again coming to the front with a great string of birds. Rowland Story also showed a fine Rose Comb Black and a very strong pen of Single Comb Blacks.

The few Andalusians exhibited were beauty brights in color and lacing.

Orpingtons were out in great fettle, over one hundred Buffs being shown. It was a hard class to handle, but Mr. Weed did his work well and there was little or no fault found. E. B. Sprague of the Inglesand Poultry Yards captured the coveted pen prize with a very evenly balanced pen of females and a male, all of which were sound in color and correct in type.

Among the new comers was Mr. Leavitt, one of the oldest fanciers in America. It has been many years since Mr. Leavitt exhibited, but the old crowd will remember him as a breeder of Cochins and Brahmans thirty years ago. He has caught the fever again

and selected the popular Buff Orpingtons for his future fancy. With Mr. Sprague as a neighbor, it looks as though Buff Orpingtons will monopolize the North Shore of Long Island.

Black and White Orpingtons did not fill as largely as in the past, but the quality of the birds was very good.

Houdans were on exhibition and dress parade. They are always good at this show as Capt. Arnold has started the breeders on the right track. Size, color and shape, as well as good crests and beards characterize the Houdans shown at the Brooklyn Shows.

Bantams were rarely good in quality, birds from the best yards in America being represented. The largest display and the greatest winnings were made by Wild Goose Farm. Manager Smith of the latter had some English cracks at the show, but did a lot of winning with his American birds, notably in Rose Comb Blacks, showing about the greatest string of these we ever saw exhibited by one exhibitor.

Black Breasted Game Bantams were very strong classes with such noted fanciers as Welch, Keator, Van Brunt and Smith showing birds.

The Light Brahma Bantam exhibit was a show in itself and J. Hart Welch certainly has the classiest lot of these splendid birds we have known him to exhibit. They have the color, the shape and the smallness of size rarely found in Brahma Bantams.

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KELLERSTRASS STRAIN

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THE GREAT NEW YORK SHOW

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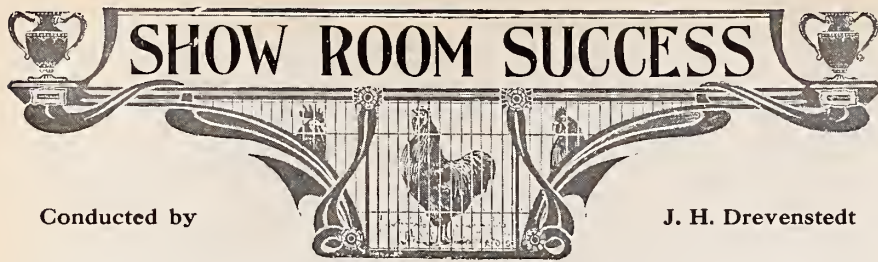
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Conducted by

J. H. Drevenstedt

CONDITIONING GAME BANTAMS

(1) Q. How should B. B. Red Game Bantams be fed, especially to condition for show? I was placed second because mine were fat; they had been to another show and came to the State Fair and I had no chance to fix them up.

(1) A. This question is answered in the article "Conditioning and Training Fowls for Exhibition" which appears on another page of this issue. Care should be taken in feeding Game Bantams as they are prone to become too fat if kept penned up and fed on grain. They need plenty of exercise and should be fed sparingly when confined in small pens, bran, oats and a little rice being good grain food. Sterilized ground beef scraps several times a week and all the fresh green food they will eat will keep them in prime condition. Red Pyle Game Bantams are especially hard to keep down in flesh and some strains of Black Reds are just as hard to keep from becoming hog fat when fed on corn and wheat while confined in small pens or coops.

(2) Q. Has a slightly gold penciled breast on the above Game cock any chance for placement in Buffalo or other big shows?

(2) A. Very slight penciling in the breast of an old Black Breasted Red Game male is not a very severe handicap, provided the bird has the style, reach and shape. Very old Black Reds have solid black breasts, and the older they get the more red lacing or edging will develop.

(3) Q. How shall I feed and take care of Buff Cochon Bantams, particularly for color and foot feathers. Has feeding coloring matter any appreciable effect on color of feathers? In the Bantam book tasteless cayenne is mentioned; where can it be obtained? I never heard of it and it is not known in Raleigh. W. N., Raleigh, N. C.

(3) A. This question is also answered in the article on "Conditioning and Training Fowls for Exhibition" appearing in this issue. We have had no experience with "tasteless" cayenne, but can vouch for its strenuousness in other respects. It is a good stimulant for the appetite and may warm up the system, but it will never produce rich buff feathers "where they aint" We are glad to answer questions of the above kind as they are helpful not only to those who send them but to many of our readers as well.

WHITE LEGHORNS AT HAMILTON SHOW

Q. At our show in Hamilton I exhibited several Leghorns (S. C. White) and out of 30 cockerels I

picked three good ones. Two had good big combs, and wattles correspondingly big; one had a spike too many with a jagged blade, good white smooth lobes and everything else as far as I could see was up to the Standard. Second one had a good comb, five points with a heavy blade, a grand shaped bird with a good spreading tail carried rather high. Third was too young, small comb, tail not developed but good size. The one that won first cockerel was a good bird, a small comb curved back too quick from beak, very small serrations, and blade going straight back from the head, not following the neck a little bit; tail was rather wry, very well spread with a wealth of saddle feathers. Second cockerel, a good big bird with a good head barring comb which was bigger than that of first cockerel, otherwise the same; squirrel tail, at times carried

three inches from the head. Mr. Brace, a prominent breeder of Victor, N. Y., was judge and I should like to know his idea on White Leghorns so that young breeders, particularly myself, may know what to breed from next year. F. H., Hamilton, Can.

A. We submitted the above question to Mr. William F. Brace, who kindly favors us with the following reply:

"The class of White Leghorns at Hamilton was a large one and of fine quality. A number of birds not in the winnings would do to show in good company. The first and second cockerels were very fine birds and were easy winners being such as your correspondent describes to you with the exception of tails, both having nice, well spread ones and carried right. I afterward learned that they both belonged to Mr. Wales and you know he breeds good ones and would have no more use for wry or squirrel tails than you or I."

As Judge Brace saw and handled the birds, his decision must be accepted as final in regard to the wry or squirrel tail point raised by Mr. H. It is not uncommon for Leghorn males to throw their tails forward or to one side, especially when penned in too small a coop and it is unfair to criticize a bird under such conditions.

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INTERPRETING THE STANDARD

Conducted by

J. H. Drevenstedt

MATING RHODE ISLAND REDS

Q. Will you kindly tell me, in the columns of A. P. W., how to mate up Rhode Island Reds for exhibition color, and whether the single or double matings are to be preferred.

B. M. W., St. Albans, Vt.

A. The one great merit claimed for the Rhode Island Red is that it is the fowl for everybody, because it can be produced from single matings and does not require special matings to produce either cockerels or pullets. If this is true, the correct way, in fact, the only way, to mate Rhode Island Reds is to use a male with females both sexes to be exactly as the Standard describes each to be in color. Personally, we believe that females of sound surface color, free from any shafting in the feathers, mated with a male of equally sound surface color, strong black main tail feathers and a little slate in the undercolor of the back will give the best results, or rather, the largest percentage of rich colored males and females in the progeny.

BLACK SUMATRAS

Q. I notice that in the English Standard for Black Sumatras, a red eye is demanded. I have never seen this in first class American specimens of the breed and do not believe it to be characteristic of the breed and would like your opinion on this point. S. A., Virginia.

A. The American Standard of Perfection describes the eye of the Sumatra as being "dark brown" and this is correct. It goes with the dark red or purple face demanded on first class specimens of the Sumatra fowl. Sumatras having been classed among Oriental Games, many breeders seem to think that the coveted red eye demanded in Exhibition Games should be bred in the Sumatras also. It is just as much out of place in the Sumatra as the reddish bay eye is in the Cornish Indian. Sumatras are very popular in England, and Mr. Eaton, who is responsible for the present Standard used in that country, modeled it on the American Standard of the breed, a copy of which we sent him some years ago, but changed the color of the eye to "red", instead of adopting "dark brown" color.

BARRED ROCK COCKEREL

Q. I have a Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel that is excellent in type, good in comb, very good in color and nicely barred in every section but he has quite a little black in the beak, and I hesitate to show or breed him on this account. Amateur, New Jersey.

A. Show and breed the bird. The beak is but a minor section of the bird and should not influence the judge seriously in making his awards. Strongly barred Plymouth Rocks oft-

en fail in beak and leg color, but their superior color points are the first consideration that confronts both judge and breeder. By this we do not mean to imply that a Barred Plymouth Rock with white beak and white legs should be considered, but do imply that a yellow beak, marked with black, or yellow legs with willow fronts or dotted with black scales, are not as serious faults as some judges claim they are. This hunting for minor defects and overlooking the major virtues is not good judgment.

EAST INDIAN DUCKS

D. A. R., Long Island, N. Y.—East Indian ducks, like the grey and white Calls, are Bantam ducks and the smaller the size the better chance they stand of winning the prizes. Pure East Indian ducks are very scarce, in fact, we have not seen any that we would be willing to acknowledge as absolutely true to name. Those that we did see were undersized Black Cayugas.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

B. A., Maryland—The Blue Andalusians belong properly to the Minorca type in shape and is so classed in the American Standard of Perfection, but they are shorter in back and carry more tail than the latter.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN PENCILING

P. C., Connecticut—The correct penciling of a female Partridge Cochin

feather is a greenish black and not a dark brown, even if the English Standard calls for such. The color of English Partridge Cochins and Partridge Wyandottes is much lighter than that required for Standard-bred Cochins and Wyandottes in this country.

BUFF COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE

A. I., Mass.—Buff Columbian Wyandottes have not been recognized as a Standard variety, by the American Poultry Association. They are the newest variety of Wyandottes and were only introduced a short time before the death of the originator, R. G. Buffington, last spring. They will be judged by a similar Standard to the one that governs the judging of Columbian Wyandottes, substituting buff for white color in the sections of the latter.

WHITE LACED RED CORNISH

L. B., Missouri—No, the color of the new variety of Cornish fowls is red laced with white, and not buff laced with a lighter shade of buff as in Buff Polish fowl. White Laced Red Cornish fowl are very striking in appearance and the rich red feathers of the breast of the male and the breast, back and wingbows of the female, when evenly laced with white are what the revised Standard of 1910 will require.

* * * Carbonate of lime is necessary to make egg shells. Crushed oyster shells furnish practically pure carbonate of lime and also other valuable mineral matter to supply the fowls' needs. * * *

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Bulletin No. 60, December 1909 of Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn., by Dr. L. F. Rettger, Yale University, and Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, Storrs, reached our desk just as the January issue was about to go to press. It treats of "Bacillary White Diarrhoea of Young Chicks", and while only a preliminary report, is well worth the attention of poultrymen. Dr. Rettger has an interesting article on this subject in this number of A. P. W. The bulletin gives brief resume of the history of White Diarrhoea, contributory causes, symptoms, post-mortem appearances and gives the original source of infection as the *Bacterium pullorum* (Rettger). Following are extracts from the bulletin:

SYMPTOMS OF BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHOEA

"As in many other diseases, the symptoms may vary within certain limits in the individuals affected. We do not wish it to be understood that all of the following symptoms will be observed in every chick suffering from bacillary white diarrhoea; but almost all of them will be apparent in the epidemics of any considerable size.

"The earliest deaths may occur within a very short time after hatching, without any prominent symptoms, excepting perhaps, weakness and lack of vitality. The characteristic whitish discharge from the vent soon makes its appearance in the flock, the time depending, without doubt, upon the virulence of the organism and the mode of infection. The discharge may be slight or profuse, in color white or creamy, sometimes mixed with brown. The voided matter has a more or less sticky or glairy character. It may simply streak the down below the vent or may cling to the down in sufficient quantity to seal up the vent. This is the condition that poultrymen designate as 'pasting up behind.'

"The chicks soon become listless and sleepy, inclined to huddle together and remain under the hover much of the time. They seem to lose appetite and do not eat much. Frequently when they attempt to take food their action is more or less mechanical. The wings begin to droop or project slightly from the body, with feathers ruffled. In acute cases the eyes are closed and the chicks become indifferent to everything that goes on about them. Many of the chicks peep or chirp constantly, the sound being shrill or weak according to the strength of the individual. Frequently when endeavoring to void the excreta the chicks utter a shrill twitter, apparently a cry of pain. The breathing may be laboured, the abdomen heaving with each breath. Occasionally one may note a certain amount of gasping or gaping.

"During the progress of the disease the chicks may die suddenly while still fairly strong. When the disease is prolonged the chicks gradually waste away, becoming weaker and weaker until they are scarcely able to support their own weight. In this stage they will often be seen to rest against foreign objects for support, standing with

legs braced apart, squatting or lying utterly helpless.

"Frequently the chicks take on the appearance which poultrymen call 'short backed.' The back seems to shorten and the abdomen to protrude out of proportion, causing the chick to look 'stilty' as compared with one of normal development. This condition Woods accurately describes as follows:

"The weakling is almost always big-bellied, the abdomen protruding to the rear so that it bunches out behind well out of line with the vent, with the result that the chick looks as if the tailpiece and back bone had been pushed forward and in just above the vent.'

"With few exceptions, deaths from typical bacillary white diarrhoea occur while the chicks are under one month of age. After this a few straggling deaths may be expected, and if complications set in, a high mortality may be observed. The chicks which have had bacillary white diarrhoea seem to be greatly weakened in constitution and fall an easy prey to disorders which would be easily resisted by normal chicks.

"Those which survive remain more or less stunted in their development. Frequently they are misshapen, with long beaks and 'crow heads', and with imperfect feathering. In every way they impress one as being weak and lacking in vitality. This condition may persist indefinitely, or the bird may slowly regain vigor and vitality and finally make fairly satisfactory development.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.

"The usual method of autopsy has been followed here, the bird being placed on its back on a board, the outstretched wings and legs tacked in position, the skin covering the breast and abdomen removed and the internal organs exposed to view by the removal of the entire breast bone. In typical cases the following conditions are found:—

"Crop—Empty or partially filled with slimy fluid or with food.

"Lungs—Apparently normal. (Tubercles observed.)

"Liver—Pale, with streaks and patches of red. These apparently slightly congested areas are usually large in size.

"Kidney and Spleen—Apparently normal.

"Intestines—pale, and for the greater part empty. A small amount of dark grayish or brownish matter frequently present.

"Ceca—With a few exceptions but partly filled with a grayish soft material. Only occasionally cheesy or firm contents.

"Unabsorbed Yolk—Usually present, varying in size from a pea to a full-sized yolk. The color may vary from

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Charles H. Brundage, Danbury, Conn.

yellow to brownish green or nearly black. In consistency there is also much variation. It may appear perfectly normal, distinctly gelatinous, or watery. Frequently it is observed in the character of custard and again more or less dry and firm. Unless the chick has been dead for some time the yolk is usually not found putrid, but merely stale.

"The chick as a whole appears more or less anaemic and emaciated. The muscles of the wings, breast and legs may be almost completely wasted away.

SCOPE OF PRESENT INVESTIGATION

"It was evident that a thorough investigation of bacillary white diarrhoea would involve many and varied experiments. It was deemed advisable to limit our investigations at first to the following topics:—

"1. The original source of infection by *Bacterium pullorum*.

"2. The possibility of transmission of the disease through the food supply.

The Original Source of Infection by *Bacterium Pullorum*

"Several possibilities as to the original source of infection immediately present themselves:—

"Infection of chicks after hatching.

"Infection of eggs in the incubator.

"Infection of the egg shell during its passage through the cloaca or contact with foreign objects, such as nesting material, soil, hands of attendants, baskets, egg trays, etc., and subsequent passage of the organism to the interior of the egg.

"Infection of the egg during its passage through the oviduct or during process of shell formation.

"Infection of the egg in the ovary.

"During the course of the investigations we were fortunate in having an abundance of material at hand, and hundreds of bacteriological examinations were made. As a large number of the chicks hatched from eggs produced by the previously mentioned Rhode Island Red hens died from a disorder having the prominent symptoms of bacillary white diarrhoea, and bacteriological examinations of the internal organs of such chicks yielded pure cultures of *Bacterium pullorum* in a large percentage of cases, we decided to pay special attention to a study of these birds and their eggs. Many eggs from various other varieties were secured from the Rhode Island Reds.

Bacteriological Examination of Shells of Fresh Eggs

"In July a thorough bacteriological examination was made of the exterior of the shells of twelve eggs from Rhode Island Red hens, with negative results. This experiment will be repeated in the future on a larger scale, as we do not consider the results obtained from this number of eggs at all conclusive.

Bacteriological Examination of Contents of Incubated Eggs

"In June eighty-six eggs which had been incubated for longer or shorter periods were examined to determine the presence of *Bacterium pullorum* in the yolks. Some of these eggs were infertile, but the majority of them contained embryos in various stages of development. Of the yolks of the eighty-six eggs examined, eight were found to

contain the organism in large numbers and apparently pure, and five were questionable. While this lot of eighty-six eggs came from eleven different varieties of fowls, it was curious to note that all the infected eggs came from two varieties, the Buff Orpingtons and the Rhode Island Reds. There were six Orpington eggs, one of which contained the organism, and twenty-six Rhode Island Red eggs, seven of which contained the organism. There was also one egg from the latter variety in which the presence of the organism was questionable.

"On another occasion sixteen eggs were examined, none of which came from the Rhode Island Red hens, and the results were negative.

Bacteriological Examination of Contents of Fresh Eggs

"The twelve Rhode Island Red eggs already mentioned, whose shells were examined for *Bacterium pullorum* were also tested as to the presence of this organism in the yolk. The yolk of one of them contained the bacterium, pure, and in large numbers. This experiment also will be repeated more extensively in the future.

Bacteriological Examination of the Ovaries of Hens

"The results secured from the examination of the contents of fresh eggs which had been incubated for longer or shorter periods indicated that infection must occur in the hen and probably before the shell is formed. Accordingly, twenty-three hens were killed and examined. Of this number, twenty-one had decided pathological ovaries. While the majority of the ova were apparently normal, a number in each hen were not. Of these showing abnormal characteristics the very small ones were merely discolored, in shape and consistency resembling normal ova. The larger pathological ova were distorted in shape, many of them appearing decidedly angular, and in texture more or less firm or cheesy. Many of them were dark in color and more or less mottled.

"The ovaries of twenty of the above mentioned hens were examined bacteriologically, and from nine of these birds pure cultures of *Bacterium pullorum*

were obtained. The organism seemed to be present in the ova in small numbers, but there is no question at all as to its identity.

"After such decided results it was deemed best to make further and, if possible, more thorough examinations. Six additional hens, all Rhode Island Reds, were examined and accurate data were secured regarding the condition of the ova, both normal and abnormal. In no case was the organism found in ova that seemed normal in every way, but from abnormal ova from each hen, pure cultures of *Bacterium pullorum* were secured. In other words, all of this last lot of hens had ova which were infected with the organism under discussion.

"The finding of this organism in (a) the ova in the ovaries of the hens, (b) the yolk of the fresh egg, (c) eggs incubated for varying lengths of time and (d) yolk sacs of fully-developed chicks still within the shell, appeared to us to be conclusive evidence that the original source of infection of the chick is the hen. Therefore, on poultry plants where bacillary white diarrhoea is found, a certain percentage of the chicks have this disease when hatched.

Infection Through the Food Supply

"Before beginning actual experiments in infection of chicks through the food supply it was deemed advisable to ascertain as far as possible, the extent to which bacillary white diarrhoea prevailed upon the Station poultry plant, and the mortality from this cause among the chicks of the different varieties up to the age of four or five weeks.

"In the first experiment, 180 incubator-hatched chicks from eggs produced by Station stock, representing ten of the more popular varieties of fowls, were evenly divided into

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BLUE COMES easy to Martz's line-bred, trap-nested layers. Chicago 1st Pen; 1st Cockerel; 2nd Cock; 3rd Cock; four best Pullets; four Club Specials. ¶ Indianapolis--1st and 2nd Pens; 1st Cock; 1st Pullet; 2nd and 3rd Cockerel; five Club Specials and other minor prizes at both shows. A few Cockerels for sale. The largest Egg Catalogue and Mating List ever issued will be ready for mailing about January 10, 1910--25 illustrations and other valuable information. FREE. ¶ Send for one

A. E. MARTZ, Buff Orpington Specialist, Box F, ARCADIA, INDIANA

three lots of 60 chicks each and placed in pens in the brooder house. They were fed and cared for according to the system which had given us very satisfactory results during the fore part of the season.

"The mortality from all causes up to five weeks of age was 23 chicks or 13 per cent. of the number under observation.

"100 hen-hatched chicks were divided into equal lots of 50 chicks, and each lot placed in a colony house in care of three hens. The chicks were similar given the same general care.

"In five weeks the total mortality was 13 chicks or 13 per cent., but of this number 7 were picked to death by the hens, so that the mortality from natural causes was but 6 per cent.

"Combining the above figures we find that in these five lots of 280 chicks, representing several varieties, hatched and brooded by both natural and artificial methods, the total mortality to the age of five weeks was 36 chicks, or 13 per cent. and the total deaths from natural causes was 29 chicks, or 10 per cent.

"As a whole the chicks developed splendidly, growth being decidedly satisfactory. No marked symptoms of bacillary white diarrhoea made their appearance, but 12 of the dead chicks were examined bacteriologically for the presence of *Bacterium pullorum*. In 2 cases the organism was found.

"From the above test it seemed probable that though the infection was present on the plant it was not widespread. This statement applies to the Station stock as a whole. Later in the season it was noted that the chicks from the previously mentioned Rhode Island Red hens were not up to the standard of vitality. A large percentage of them developed bacillary white diarrhoea. Insufficient data were secured to permit us to present an accurate comparison, but this condition was observed and commented upon by all who had any part in the practical work at the plant.

SUMMARY

"The group of intestinal disorders in which a whitish diarrhoeal discharge is a prominent symptom is apparently causing greater mortality among young chicks than any other agency. The consequent financial loss to the poultrymen of America has aroused such a widespread interest as to demand a thorough investigation of the subject. Some work of the kind has already been attempted, but great confusion seems to exist in the minds of the different investigators as to the identity and specific cause of the various disorders with which the above mentioned symptom is associated.

"We have selected the name 'Bacillary White Diarrhoea' to designate the particular type of diarrhoeal disease of young chicks which is caused by the specific agent, *Bacterium pullorum*. This disease has fairly uniform symptoms and postmortem appearances, and appears to be the type which is popularly known throughout New England as 'white diarrhoea'. It seems to be most prevalent among artificially-hatched and brooded flocks, though hen-hatched chicks are not immune.

"Although our investigations are far from complete we believe that the data already secured warrant us in submitting the following statement concerning bacillary diarrhoea:—

"The mother hen is the original source of infection of the chick.

"A certain percentage of the chicks on infected farms have the disease when hatched.

"The disease may be induced by subcutaneous injection of chicks with pure

cultures of the organism, and transmitted through infected food supply.

"The mortality depends upon the virulence and numbers of the organism, and doubtless upon the vitality of the chicks.

"While a large percentage of infected chicks die under four weeks of age, some may survive the infection. These are likely to be weak and stunted, and seem particularly susceptible to other disorders.

Suggestions as to Possible Means of Prevention

"Thus far we have not undertaken experiments bearing directly upon the prevention and cure of the disease, but in the light of the results secured from experimental work already done we venture to offer the following suggestions:

"1. The poultryman should learn to recognize bacillary white diarrhoea both from external symptoms and post-mortem appearances, as other types of diarrhoeal disorders may require entirely different treatment.

"2. If the disease makes its appearance among the flocks of chicks every effort should be made to ascertain the source of the infection. This may be (a) breeding stock upon the place, (b) eggs for hatching secured from other breeders, or (c) newly hatched chicks purchased from others.

"If the breeding stock proves infected there are two courses of procedure open; (a) market the entire flock or refrain from using their eggs for hatching, or (b) install trap nests in the breeding pens and by means of accurate pedigree records ascertain which individual hens are producing infected chicks, and remove such hens from the breeding flock.

"Since infection may be brought upon the place through purchased eggs or stock, such purchases should be made from farms where bacillary white diarrhoea is not common.

"3. If bacillary white diarrhoea is known to be present on the place steps should be taken to prevent the spread of the infection, and, if possible, to effect a cure. (As to the latter we do not feel justified in offering any suggestions at this time.)

Prevention

"Since the disease cannot, apparently, be transmitted through the food supply

after the chicks have reached the age of three or four days, every means should be pursued to prevent the spread of the infection during this critical period. We suggest:

"The segregation of the chicks in small lots during this interval.

"Perfect disinfection and cleanliness of brooders or brood coops.

"Food and water supplied in such a manner as to prevent contamination by the droppings.


"The use in the brooder of a liberal amount of fine, absorptive litter which will quickly cover and seal up the droppings.

"Raise and maintain the vigor and vitality of the breeding stock and chicks by every reasonable means known to the poultryman."

Immediately after the close of the Connecticut short course in Poultry Husbandry, Prof. Stoneburn is to go to the University of Missouri to conduct a short course there. This is the maiden effort in poultry instruction in the "show me" State. A big class is assured. Men with push and pluck ought to find ample opportunities for combining fruit growing and practical poultry keeping in the fertile Ozark region which has fairly good access to St. Louis market.

Prof. James Dryden, Oregon State College, Corvallis, has made a decided hit with his poultry instruction and demonstration train. He says it out-rivals a circus for drawing crowds in rural districts and, best of all, he is getting the farmers greatly interested in better poultry and more of it. Prof. Dryden is a believer in open-air methods and open-air poultry housing is becoming very popular in the great North West.

Why Not Win at Your Own Show

 HARTMAN furnishes winners at modest prices. Hartman's catalogue fully illustrated, gives prices of 60 varieties of the most popular and useful Land and Water fowls. Latest ideas on Poultry Houses. Diseases and how to prevent them, also simple cures. Catalogue free to anyone sending five cents postage.

Geo. F. Hartman, Box 92, Freeport, Ill.

STANDARD BRED ROCKS AND REDS

(COPY OF TELEGRAM)

Wm. H. Moore, Chadd's Ford, Pa., "swept the deck" at Williamsport, Pa. Won 1st Cock, 1st 5th Hen, 1st 3rd Cockerel, 1st 3rd Pullet, 2nd Pen. All on birds you raised from my stock this summer. (Signed) H. D. RILEY.

We still have left some fine Cockerel and Pullet Breeding males and females of Mr. Riley's strain.

MOORE & HANBY - - CHADD'S FORD, PA.

SUMNER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

WIN AGAIN, UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES AT THE BIG PATERSON SHOW

My exhibit for the 1909 National White Wyandotte Club Cup was destroyed by fire. I shipped another string with only three days' conditioning and again won the *Club Cup*; also the *cup for best display*, also both *color specials*—116 *Wyandottes exhibited*. I have a few grand cockerels to dispose of—no pullets. I have 150 birds mated and sell eggs for hatching, at \$2.00 per sitting or \$8.00 per hundred.

REMEMBER my birds have won over 100 prizes, including silver cups. My annual average egg yield was 161%.

F. WARREN SUMNER, St. Andrews Poultry Yards SOUTH ELIZABETH, N. J.

POULTRY PIONEERS OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 155)

parts of Hartford County, Conn., in about 1850, showing males with gorgeous red hackle and saddle and females of a faded red or buff, could be accounted for. At all events, our historical missionary may be justly regarded as a fancier, and in this respect as a pioneer of pioneers.

FIRST AMERICAN POULTRY SHOW

Two other notable pioneers were T. B. Miner and Dr. J. C. Bennett. Mr. Miner began writing on poultry in 1853, was author of an important poultry book, and later was poultry editor of the *Kural American*, Dr. Bennett was one of the most conspicuous of the old timers being, it appears, the main spring of the first poultry show held in America, the date being November 15th and 16th, 1849, and the place the Public Garden at Boston. By the way, was this held in a tent? History has it that Capt. H. H. Williams of West Roxbury sold the first prize Buff Cochin cock for \$100.00 "in the show-tent at the Public Garden at Boston," three years later, and if a tent was needed in 1852 in the presumed lack of a suitable building, it was no doubt required in 1849.

Dr. Bennett was described to me, by one who knew him well in the old times, as not only a physician but an officer in the militia, a small man, more imposing in manner than in personal appearance. My informant said: "One trainin' day, Dr. Bennett dropped in on me in gorgeous uniform and with bright plumes, resplendent as a rainbow. What, what! what! Doctor!! What is all this about?" "Oh," said he complacently, "the PEOPLE appreciate this." Dr. Bennett's name, like Mr. Miner's will go down in history as the author of a poultry book which the Doctor published in 1851.

All things considered, Brown, Bennett and Miner, may be set down as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the three ancient worthies, of poultry history.

In 1848 to 1850 quite a number of prominent poultrymen appeared on the stage. We give the names of the following, whose initials are known: Jonathan French, John Giles, R. B. Forbes, Charles Sampson, H. H. Williams, G. P. Burnham, Eben Wright, and S. O. Hatch. The name of the latter will remain conspicuous because he was the first exhibitor of Light Brahas, his display being in November, 1851, in the hall of the Fitchburg R. R. depot at Boston. We find the following designated by their titles, their initials being unknown: Rev. Marsh, Capt. Cushing, Capt. Allen and Col. Jaques. Clergymen, military officers, physicians and sea captains often seem to take to fine poultry as ducks to water.

Regarding the fanciers above named, it is impossible to state the exact year when their poultry career began, but they were all active in poultrydom during the generation preceding what may be called the era of the earliest modern fanciers, and by this term, we mean those who preceded the first printed and authorized Standard.

There was a great hotbed of interest in poultry matters from 1847 to 1850 inclusive, which was based, as we have said, almost entirely on the advent of Asiatic birds, the importation of European breeds being a sequel merely.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF EARLY FANCIERS

In 1850 a very notable event occurred. Dr. Bennett's *Poultry Book* informs us that an organization designated as "The New England Society for the Improvement of Domestic Poultry" held a meeting February 28th, 1850 in the Legislative Hall of the Massachusetts State House at Boston, and that there were some "five hundred gentlemen present." Great guns! Think of mere "henmen" passing under the emblem of the sacred codfish and assembling in the noble "Legislative Hall!" A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and Dr. Bennett says: "A large number of gentlemen then came forward and united with the Society, by the payment of the initiation fee of two dollars, His Excellency George N. Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts, heading the list." As about five hundred persons were present, and a live Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts headed the list, it may well be believed that a large number "came forward." Query: Did any other poultry association ever start off stronger at its initial meeting during all the years since? One of the largest and strongest societies I ever knew was started by ten men assembled in a cigar store. A few leading spirits, only, are generally the prime movers.

If we knew the members of that society, we could give a list of a crowd of ardent fanciers, good fellows mostly, for poultry amateurs are almost invariably genial and open hearted the world over. But they have nearly all passed away and the records of the various associations and shows all through the fifties are for the most part lost or inaccessible to the investigator and so there is a

gap of over a decade, for there were no poultry periodicals in those days.

The first poultry paper began in 1870 and was closely followed by others. The few years that had elapsed after the war was over, had settled, at least partially, the general conditions of the country, and it only needed a poultry press to cause fanciers to multiply rapidly and ex-

Fisher's Bred-to-Lay Reds, Both Combs, Bred for R Laying. Trap Nests Used.
E If you want
FOR REDDER BRED TO LAY REDS. Why Not? Write R. N. FISHER
R Box J, Manistee, Mich.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
OF THE KIND WHICH WIN IN GOOD COMPANY
Also the best utility birds of all.
Dr. C. J. ANDRUSS, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Among so many bidding for your patronage, you are undecided where to buy your

BUFF LEGHORNS

JUST FOR LUCK, try a sitting of my New York State Fair winner's eggs. In 100 days my pen of 9 hens laid 602 eggs. How is that for fancy utility?

E. C. GILBERT, Tully, N. Y.

Piper's S. C. White Leghorns

ARE THE BEST LAYERS
AND PRIZE WINNERS

Eggs for Hatching from Selected Matings, \$3 per 15

JOHN H. PIPER

109 Daisy Street, MANSFIELD, OHIO

Lewis' S. C. Rhode Island Reds

ARE THE WINNING KIND

FERTILE EGGS for HATCHING

From Choice Matings \$3.00 per 15

Get your Order Booked Early

W. H. LEWIS, R. F. D. 7, MANSFIELD, O.

PRIZE LIGHT BRAHMAS

and White and Buff Cochin Bantams

Females scoring to 95%, and males to 95.

Fertile eggs from best matings at \$3.00 per

15. All infertile eggs replaced free.

CLAUDE E. COE, LEXINGTON, OHIO

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS

We have the kind that are winning FIRST PRIZES wherever they go

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE--SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

MONADNOCK VIEW POULTRY FARM, J. Edward Barrus, Prop., 135 Pleasant St., ATHOL, MASS.

LANGSHAN HILLS POULTRY FARM

HOME OF BARNES' BLACK LANGSHANS

Winners wherever shown. Write your wants. Cockerels and Pullets \$2.50. Hens \$1.50 each.

NAPOLÉON J. BARNES, R. F. D. 6, Box 15, WINCHESTER, KY.

ELLIOTT POULTRY FARM

S. C. White Leghorns WIN the LEADING PRIZES wherever exhibited. Selected eggs from winners that produce winners \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Place your order early : : :

ELLIOTT POULTRY FARM, R. D. 7, MANSFIELD, OHIO

MENGES' BARRED ROCKS AND R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS WIN

AT MARION, OHIO, on Rocks, 1st and 2nd Hens on two entries. AT MANSFIELD, OHIO, in strong competition--on Rocks, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Pullets, and 1st, 2nd Hens on five entries; on Rhode Island Reds 1st Cockerel and 1st Pullet on two entries. Few good breeding birds for sale.

FERTILE EGGS FROM BEST MATINGS, \$3.00 PER 15

A. B. MENGES, Box A, CRESTLINE, OHIO

hibitions to speedily become larger, more systematic, orderly and prosperous than ever before.

From the above date we can trace the doings of the earliest modern fanciers. Some of the names of these I will attempt to set down; but it should be clearly understood that no man living can compile an accurate list of the individuals most noteworthy, and at the same time avoid including some less worthy to be mentioned than some others that are omitted.

Again, though my list is based on known activities of breeders, exhibitors and dealers during 1870, 1871 and 1872, still many of these, like Felch, Williams and Ball, were active in the sixties, the details of their careers being for the most part hard to get at, for the reason, as above stated, that the printing press is the chief en-

gine of history. The best I can offer is the following list of

FANCIERS OF THE NEW ERA

The reader noticing omissions of sundry weighty names, comprising some of the mightiest writers, Standard makers, breeders, exhibitors and judges who have appeared, should consider that those they have in mind entered the arena LATER than the time limit adopted for the one hundred fifty selected for this partial list.

Daniel Allen	C. A. Johnson
L. F. Allen	G. S. Josselyn
W. P. Atkinson	George Kingman
L. E. Atwater	F. J. Kinney
William Atwood	J. B. P. Ladd
Samuel Barker	G. H. Leavitt
S. A. Bassett	B. F. Lewis
G. B. Bayley	J. S. Lippincott
John Bennett	W. H. Lockwood
J. A. Bentley	J. C. Long
S. J. Bestor	R. L. Mallory
J. Y. Bicknell	H. A. Mansfield
C. M. Boynton	J. R. Maxham
W. H. Brackett	Samuel Merry
G. W. Bradley	F. B. Messer
C. W. Bridgen	A. A. Miller
G. O. Brown	T. H. Munson
R. G. Buffington	C. P. Nettleton
J. P. Buzzell	E. C. Newton
A. M. Carey	Albert Noyes
Emory Carpenter	E. S. Ongley
C. W. Chamberlain	W. P. Palmer
G. F. Champney	R. H. Peck
W. H. Churchman	E. B. Perkins
G. F. Clark	J. R. Pierce
S. E. Clark	B. N. Pierce
Henry Clayton	C. A. Pitkin
William Clift	Mark Pitman
E. C. Comey	G. C. Pitzer
H. M. Crook	C. C. Plaisted
C. H. Crosby	W. H. Pond
M. H. Cryer	W. J. Prather
E. P. Day	E. S. Ralph
J. E. Diehl	H. S. Ramsdell
G. A. Dietz	E. B. Reynolds
Ezra B. Dibble	E. N. Rice
W. H. Doel	L. R. Lockwood
A. H. Drake	Charles Ruckholdt
J. A. Early	S. H. Seamans
G. V. Eastman	W. E. Shedd
C. R. Elben	James Shepard
John Eldridge	N. A. Shute
S. H. Elliott	William Simpson
M. I. Ellis	E. C. Skinner
L. D. Ely	J. B. Smith
A. B. Estes	C. B. Southwick
W. T. Falham	E. R. Spaulding
I. K. Felch	H. T. Sperry
G. W. Felter	P. N. Sprague
J. F. Ferris	D. L. Stage
W. E. Flower	W. E. Stitt
H. A. Follett	G. D. Stockwell
H. C. Forbush	E. G. Studley
Frank Ford	S. W. Studley
John Forsyth	T. L. Sturtevant
Frederick Fox	C. A. Stwert
W. A. Fuller	A. R. Tatnall
P. Gardner	T. F. Taylor
V. C. Gilman	E. P. Tiffany
D. S. Gilmore	W. H. Todd
Jacob Graves	A. J. Tuck
Alfred Gray	C. E. Tuttle
F. H. Gray	J. M. Wade
R. M. Griffith	T. H. Walton
A. P. Groves	G. H. Warner
J. H. Hall	S. H. Warren
A. M. Halsted	A. D. Warren
E. R. Hayward	C. P. Welles
C. W. Heaton	A. H. West
D. W. Herstine	W. J. Wheeler
Robert Howard	G. W. White
W. A. Howland	Amos Whitney
E. P. Howlett	Philander Williams
P. W. Hudson	G. L. Williams
W. Jennings	

ers, stand as the chief founders of modern thoroughbred poultry culture in America, and have been so considered for the past twenty years and more.

THREE MAIN PILLARS

Charles A. Sweet, Isaac K. Felch and Philander Williams, were the three main pillars of Standard-bred poultry culture in America. If a fourth name were to be designated, then J. Y. Bicknell, H. S. Ball, W. H. Todd, together with five or six others would come to mind, and the appropriate names for the fifth place would number a dozen or a score. The three main pillars differed very much in their mental make-up, and in their principal spheres of influence.

Mr. Sweet was the most scholarly of the three, and had by odds, the best command of language, though he was what is known as a self-made man, his attendance at public schools having been very limited. The great assistance he gave to the poultry cause was largely on account of his wonderful executive capacity. In the stormy times when the American Poultry Association was in danger of being cast on the rocks, he, of all, was the successful pilot. Though he appeared to advantage as a speaker, writer, breeder, exhibitor and judge, his executive ability was his strongest point. A better man in the presidential chair of A. P. A. will be long in appearing. His disposition was naturally so kind that on the occasion of bereavement coming to a fancier whom Mr. Sweet knew, if but fairly well even, the mourner was sure to receive a beautiful letter of sympathy.

Mr. Williams was slower mentally than either of the others but exceeded them in dignity and solidity. Those who knew him might well think of the old saying: "A solid man of Boston" though Boston was not his home. He wrote little and spoke little, either in private or public when compared to the others, but his words were to the point. His business letters were remarkably brief, as a rule. I remember hearing W. H. Todd say: "It beats all how much 'Phi' Williams can tell in a few words in a letter." Steadiness, perseverance and an even balance, joined to indefatigable industry and a high sense of honor were his characteristics, rather than any particular brilliant parts. As regards a kindly, winsome manner, all three of the men were eminent, and I should say all were equal in this.

As for dear old Ike, I cannot trust myself to speak as I would like, for he, thank Heaven, is still with us, and it might appear as if I were "slathering" him. He was intellectually the brightest, or any way the quickest of the three, Sweet occupying the half-way place. When in A. P. A. or whatever council of fanciers, a question came up, he made his conclusion "quicker'n lightning", and it was generally mighty near right too. His work was that of a judge and a Standard maker as well as that of a writer and a wonderfully skilled breeder, and considering both his remarkable ability and the great length of his service in these fields, it is not likely that his equal will turn up in a hundred years. There never was a dishonest hair in

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS RHODE ISLAND REDS

Duckwing Games, Buff Cochia Bantams. Get my prices before placing your orders.

Pleasant Hill Poultry Yards, Box Z, Bethlehem, Pa

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

A HEAVY SPECIALIST UTILITY A LAYING STRAIN SPECIALTY

BRIGHT, VIGOROUS BREEDERS

Stock and eggs for sale in season
Write me before buying elsewhere

Fountain Farm, R. A. Fraser, Rosebush, Mich.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

We have been making a specialty of S. C. W. Leghorns for ten years, and our customers get the benefit of our experience. Don't place your order for eggs until you hear from us. We are booking orders for eggs now. Send for mating list, it is free.

TURLEY & SCOBEE

Box O, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

F. L. POULTRY FARM REDS

This Ad. will tell you where some of the Prize Winners are bred and raised. Write for circular.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

F. L. OBER, R. F. D. No. 1, Verona, Pa.

SCHROEDER'S

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

As good as the best
Better than the rest

Winners of first prizes at Hagerstown, Orange, Redbank. Two Silver cups for best display. My Matings are small but very choice. Stock and Eggs reasonable in price. Quality Considered.

AL. SCHROEDER - RED BANK, N. J.

NOYES' COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Bred for Exhibition and Business. If you want Exhibition or Breeding Stock, get my photos. They tell the story.

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Ideal Aluminum



LEG BANDS for Poultry and Pigeons are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 15c; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-75c. All

supply dealers sell them. Sample band and my price list mailed for 2c stamp.
Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 75, Freeport, Ill.

Space will not allow me to set down a hundredth of the reminiscences called forth by the roll. A host of pleasant memories of the sweet bye and gone, come thronging. I will speak first of three men whose names, by almost unanimous consent of their co-work-

his head. An intense love of justice was a quick instinct with him, an invaluable possession of a judge whose path is scattered with temptation "thick as leaves in the valley of Vallambrosa." His fine sense of humor, quick appreciation, and genial disposition made him a delightful member of any chance social circle of fanciers. In debate, if his positive and impetuous manner sometimes gave offence, his self-command and never failing courtesy, on getting a second breath, generally smoothed everything over. His writings on poultry are very voluminous and as instructive as extensive. His ingenuity in formulating rules and methods of judging was as remarkable as the enormous number of fowls he pronounced on in shows, in every part of the country, for years on years. He was the schoolmaster who taught a generation of fanciers how to judge fowls.

Glancing over the list in the most casual manner, I remember this and that. A pleasant visit at my home or that of the fancier. A particularly sharp competition in the show-room, a spirited discussion in poultry paper columns, a funny story that doubled everybody up in convulsions of mirth, a social trip to or from a distant show, a lively debate on the Standard, and so on. Ah! Boys! Boys! "Backward, turn backward! Oh, Time in thy flight."

Some of the remembrances turn more on the pleasant, gentlemanly, courteous manner of particular fanciers than on anything else. What a pleasure in the first annual handshake as the show season began! Who of the old crowd does not remember J. C. Long, whose smile of itself was a benediction as he advanced with outstretched hand? I mention him as a type to which belong G. O. Brown, H. A. Mansfield, C. H. Crosby, V. C. Gilman, A. B. Estes, G. S. Josselyn, P. W. Hudson, A. J. Tuck, J. M. Wade, E. S. Ralph and scores of others who stand in the "affable niche" in my memory gallery.

Here I must pause for this month, reserving other random reminiscences of notable fanciers for a future time.

James Kugler, Jr., of Frenchtown, N. J., won on Buff Leghorns at the Dover, N. J., show first Cockerel and second Cock. Mr. Kugler also won second on Cockerel at Paterson, N. J. in strong competition. He has some surplus cockerels and pullets to sell at reasonable prices.

D. Lincoln Orr, Box 2, Orr's Mills, N. Y., announces a special sale of Columbian Wyandotte Cockerels, which he will ship on approval, and if not entirely satisfactory they can be returned and money refunded. His birds have a long string of winnings at leading shows to their credit. Mr. Orr is one of the "right sort" and we are pleased to recommend him and his business methods to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD readers.

F. W. C. Almy, Proprietor of Red Feather Farm, Tiverton, Four Corners, R. I., at the Providence, R. I. show, won 13 regular and special prizes on 9 entries including 3 firsts and 2 seconds and all specials including shape and color specials and Gold special for best male and female pen. Mr. Almy is one of the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the country and his birds are noted for their heavy laying qualities as well as being successful in the show room. He will be pleased to quote prices if AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is mentioned, when writing.

Mattison and Toel of So. Shaftsbury, Vt., breeders of Buff Wyandottes begin a yearly ad in this number. For 20 years Mr. Mattison of this firm has been a successful exhibitor and breeder of Wyandottes, and Mr. Toel, likewise, has had a great deal of experience with Standard-bred poultry both in breeding and in the show room. In a booklet they are sending out, we find the following: "Every ten years history repeats itself. We won ALL the first prizes at New York, 1899, winning first Cock, 1st Hen, 1st and 2nd Cockerel; 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. At Boston 1909, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th Cock. 1st, 3rd, 4th Hen; 1st and 2nd Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Pullet; 1st and 2nd Pen." These are two remarkable records, especially when the keen competition that is always found in Buff Wyandottes at both New York and Boston, is considered.

We have known both the members of this firm going on 15 years and are glad to recommend them to our readers as men who can be depended upon to do what they agree. Messrs. Mattison and Toel are the kind that are a credit to the poultry industry. May their number increase. They are planning to go more extensively into breeding Buff Wyandottes. Mr. Mattison writes, "For several years past, I have been planning to go into the poultry business as a business, instead of a hobby, and have finally found the way and means to do so. Have built half a dozen new houses and yards attached to accommodate 200 breeders. These are all completed and am now building a new incubator cellar 12 x 30 ft." Readers who are interested in Buff Wyandottes should correspond with them and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Attention of our readers is called to

H. E. HUMPHREY'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win at Madison Square Garden, Boston, New York State Fair, and Cleveland, Ohio. On six entries at New York State Fair this Fall, I won 1st pen young, 1st cock, 2nd hen, 5th cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullets. Have about 200 free range Cockerels and Pullets for sale at \$1.00 and up. Address,

H. E. HUMPHREY,

18 Cottage Street,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

THE HIGHLAND POULTRY YARDS

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively for Eleven Years

I HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF YEARLING PULLETS, WHICH, IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM, I WILL DISPOSE OF AT REASONABLE PRICES. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION

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World's Fair, Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. 1,500 head of fine birds to spare, including 300 head of our last season's breeders, many grand cock birds among them at bargain.

If you want fine show birds or the best of stock birds, I can fit you out with size, shape and color at reasonable prices. Also Golden and Silver Sebrights, and Collie Pups.

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the advertisement of R. H. Young, Lebanon, Tenn., breeder of Barred Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. He was successful in winning more than his share of the prizes at the Tennessee State Fair at Nashville. On Bronze Turkeys he won 1st Tom, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 2nd Cockerel, 1st Pullet, and best display. On Barred Plymouth Rocks, 2nd Pen, 3rd Pullet, 3rd Cock. Mr. Young reports that he has some excellent Turkeys fit to show anywhere for sale at reasonable prices. Write him for description and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Charles Nixon, Washington, N. J., writes that he will be pleased to send booklet describing his White Wyandottes to all readers who will write him mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Babcock Poultry Farm, F. M. Babcock, proprietor, Fredonia, N. Y., become regular advertisers with this number. This firm is making a specialty of Single Comb White Leghorns and White Rocks bred for utility as well as to meet Standard requirements. A new 6000 egg Cyphers Mammoth incubator has just been installed with the intention of making a specialty of Baby Chicks. Mr. Babcock writes that success in shipping Baby Chicks depends on how they are packed as to whether they will arrive at their destination in good condition. The Babcock Poultry Farm ships in the finest safety cases on the market. These cases, owing to the special construction, insure safe delivery and save on express charges. Those who are interested should write for free catalogue which will be sent on request if AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is mentioned.



Fig. IV, Silver Queen, first pullet at Boston, 1898, bred by J. C. Jodrey.

MODERN SILVER WYANDOTTES

J. H. Drevenstedt

(Continued from page 156)

males with finely striped hackles and saddles and a breast and wingbars that were of the real Sebright kind. Mr. Mattison succeeded in getting the hackles and saddle striping most admirably, but the lacing of the breast and body feathers, as Fig. II. will prove, was too heavy, and the white centers were rather small. The wingbars were also too heavily laced. The letter Mr. Crocker wrote us in February, 1895 referred to this subject as follows:

"From information derived from correspondents and through other sources I am led to believe, that the practice of mating to secure large white centers in the plumage of Silver Wyandottes, is in danger of being over-done.

"Many fanciers do not seem to understand that the Standard only requires the plumage of the breast to have large centers, while that of the back should have medium ones, but endeavor to breed large centers on back and breast. Following this mistaken idea they are entailing defects upon the breed that will prove a barrier to its progress, from the fancier's standpoint, and a misfortune to them-

selves as breeders.

"In the first place, large centers on the back will carry with them the imperfectly laced feathers on the breast. This defect is often covered up by the overlapping plumage, it is true, but it is none the less a serious defect. Again from sample feathers which have been sent me and from my own experience, I am satisfied, that as the centers are enlarged beyond a certain limit, the lustrous black lacing gives place to one which even if black, is dull and lifeless, thereby depriving the bird of one of its distinguishing marks of beauty.

"Another defect, already too common, but which is destined to become more firmly fixed if this system of breeding is carried to an extreme is the white edge so often run on the black lacing. I doubt if it is possible to produce large white centers without making this fault more prominent and consequently more objectionable.

"I am in favor of the Sebright type and always have been, but think that efforts in that direction should be to secure a clear white center instead of a large one. To be more definite, I should say that the white center might cover from one-half to one-third the width of the feather, and that this proportion may be secured with perfect safety to the other mark-

ings, while larger centers would bring with them the evils mentioned."

Whether the warning was generally heeded or not, we cannot say. But we do know that the Sebright type of lacing did not lose ground or favor with some of our enthusiastic fanciers. On the contrary, it spurred them on to stronger efforts in attaining their ideals, and this brings us down to 1898 when the first of American type of the Sebright ideal was exhibited at the Boston Show by J. C. Jodrey. The illustration Fig. IV., made by F. L. Sewell is an idealized likeness of the bird. The comments we made on the Silver Wyandottes at Boston were: "A magnificent class. First pullet grand in style and shape, lacing open and regular on back, wings and breast. The finest laced bird we have yet seen. Wing primaries and tail black." We should have added that tail coverts were laced, and this feature we believe, should be encouraged in the Sebright type of lacing in all females. A study of this illustration will prove interesting and instructive to the present generation of fanciers.

A good Wyandotte female is a magnificent sight. Take the Silver variety. Begin at the neck. A hackle, each feather of which is black, edged with white, and if the center of the black—the shaft—is white, all the better. The back, each feather having a large white center laced with an intense narrow band of black; the wingbow the same, the secondaries showing the lower and exposed web white; the upper and folded web a solid black, except that a slight edging of black encircles the white of the exposed web at butts; the primaries a solid black, except a narrow band of white on the lower web; no penciling or mousing in the white; the breast laced the same as the back; the tail coal-black. If you have such a hen, cry "Eureka!" I will not describe the male, as the pictures do that; but it is important to never breed from a male that is penciled in the saddle hangers. I know this will send to the pot hundreds of nice Wyandottes, but it is the proper place for them. In seven years' breeding I have found only three birds exempt from this fault, and while many of the others were fine looking and would win at shows, they were useless as breeders.

The English type of the Silver Wyandotte attracted the attention of American breeders, especially those residing in New England, F. L. Mattison and J. C. Jodrey being among the first to introduce English blood into the American bred Silver Wyandottes. Breeders in other parts of the country followed suit, and a few years later, the results of this infusion of foreign blood was very evident in the exhibits at New York, Boston and at Canadian shows. It was the aim of our fanciers to produce the "open lacing" or more properly speaking, the Sebright type of lacing. In order to convey an idea of what a typical English Silver Wyandotte male is like we call attention to illustration on page 77, December A. P. W. drawn by the well-known English artist, Ludlow. The shape of this bird, like

all other English Wyandottes, is not that of a Wyandotte and will not find favor with American fanciers. But it is the lacing of feathers of breast, body and wingbars we wish to call attention to, for it clearly indicates the Sebright type of lacing, which, no doubt, is responsible for the open laced English Silver Wyandotte females we see today. What American breeders think of this infusion of English blood, and whether the results are beneficial or not, will be treated in the symposium "What Breeders Say."

WHAT BREEDERS SAY

In order to get the views of prominent and successful breeders of Silver Wyandottes, on the progress made in the past two decades, and its virtues and faults of today, we sent a list of questions to leading fanciers in the East and West. We received answers to this symposium from:—

- Fred A. Houdlette.....Boston, Mass.
- Julius Bachman.....Kansas City, Mo.
- J. C. Jodrey.....Danvers, Mass.
- Sharpe Butterfield..Windsor, Ont., Can.
- Henry Steinmesch.....St. Louis, Mo.
- F. H. Davey.....Yonkers, N. Y.
- J. F. VanAlstyne.....Niverville, N. Y.
- R. G. Williams.....Barre, Mass.
- W. E. Samson.....Kirkwood, N. Y.
- A. & E. Tarbox.....Yorkville, Ill.
- Chas. S. Shirk.....Hanover, Pa.

The questions and answers follow:—

1. How do Silver Wyandottes of today compare in shape and color with Silver Wyandottes of ten or more years ago?

"I think Silvers have improved. Perhaps not so much as some breeds, but you know very well that they have no exponents like Owen Farms, Keller-

strass and such people, to push them with time and money. It is the few with limited means. I feel sure that if they only had the backing and were raised in the quantity that others are, they would show equal improvement." R. G. Williams.

"The winning Silvers of today compare favorably with those of ten years ago." J. C. Jodrey.

"My judgment is that they compare favorably. I do not think there is as much attention given to shape and in some cases to color, as there should be." Fred A. Houdette.

"As a rule the shape found in the show-pens and the breeding yards is not what it used to be. We are sorry to say that too many breeders are losing sight of true Wyandotte shape. As a whole the Silvers in lacing are ahead of what they were ten years ago; especially is this true of the backs of the females and over the thighs and, in males, of the lower breast, hocks, thighs and wing-bars. And there is far less frosting." W. E. Samson.

"The Silver of today is ahead of the Silver of ten or more years ago both in shape and color." A. & E. Tarbox.

"I think we see more good ones, especially in color sections." Sharpe Butterfield.

"The Silver Laced Wyandottes of today are better in shape and better in color than ever before." Henry Steinmesch.

"Silver Wyandottes of today are more open laced and somewhat improved in shape." F. H. Davey.

"The Silver Wyandottes of today are far ahead of the Wyandottes of ten years ago, being far better in lacing and color but we still see some very



Silver Wyandotte Hen. A Famous Winner photographed in 1908. Bred and owned by W. E. Samson.

nically laced birds of poor types, where shape has been sacrificed for narrow lacing." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"I have had a little difficulty in getting the backs as short as the new Standard demands. I think the weight should continue as at present. We notice that combs, eyes and tails have considerably improved also, though I admit that a small, well-covered tail in cockerels, carried well, is another little difficulty with which I have to battle. Otherwise, as far as shape is

CHALLENGE

IN THE NOVEMBER NUMBER OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

MR. U. R. FISHEL CHALLENGES ALL WHITE ROCK BREEDERS

I ACCEPT THIS CHALLENGE AT ANY WINTER SHOW THIS OR NEXT SEASON

Please, Mr. Fishel, communicate with me through the columns of this paper. I am very anxious to meet you in a friendly and sportsmanlike way.

WILLIAM MILLER
BREEDER OF WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

CRESCENT, MISSOURI



FIRST PRIZE HEN KANSAS CITY MO. 1909.
BRED AND OWNED BY
JULIUS BACHMAN KANSAS CITY MO.

A Modern Type of Silver Wyandotte.

concerned, I am glad to say that I have always a nice, uniform lot of youngsters, and am a staunch advocate of the single mating system." Julius Bachman.

"There has been a decided improvement especially in color." Chas. S. Shirk.

2. Do you find a larger percentage of one and two-year old hens having clear white centers in feathers of back and wingbows than in the past?

"I think there are more today than formerly, especially those that go into the show pens." Fred. A. Houdlette.

"Yes." A. & E. Tarbox.

"Yes, I do." R. G. Williams.

"The Silver Laced Wyandotte hens of today in many cases are showing better color after moult than ever before. We find quite a few specimens today with clear white centers and black lacing all around, both in breast and back, and I may also say in wing surface. We want more of that kind, yet it takes just such birds to win in the shows of today." Henry Steinmesch.

"I can state that my one and two year old hens are feathering out somewhat better with clear white centers than years ago, but not in such numbers as I would like to have. Let us say the increase of the percentage is 40 per cent. of such hens that show after moult the same clear centers and the same deep black." Julius Bachman.

"I do." Chas. S. Shirk.

"I do not. For some reason which I do not fully understand, many of my hens that moult in moult will moult clean in other yards, particularly in the West." J. C. Jodrey.

"Yes." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"I fail to see much gain in the number of hens that moult with clear centers." F. H. Davey.

"Yes we do, and in several cases have

had them, when over a year old, moulting to become hens, moult out far better and clearer as hens than when pullets and they would pass in the show-rooms as pullets." W. E. Samson.

"I think slightly more." Sharpe Butterfield.

3. Is the lacing narrower and are the white centers larger, as a rule, in specimens exhibited today?

"Yes, narrow in lacing, but a little heavier lacing would be preferable." Sharpe Butterfield.

"Yes." A. & E. Tarbox.

"Yes, we think there is an increase of the white centers at least twenty-five per cent." W. E. Samson.

"I think the white centers are larger, than we had ten years ago, yet smaller than those of imported birds. And to my mind they are prettier than the nearly round white centers usually found in imported females and the lacing in females is also stronger and better, because it is blacker or I may say has that black sheen so much desired." Henry Steinmesch.

"I find narrower lacing and the centers more uniform in size, and I think, larger in all sections excepting saddle, than in former years." J. C. Jodrey.

"I find the lacing more clean cut and centres more shapely." Chas. S. Shirk.

"As for the open lacing wonderful progress has been made in recent years, to such an extent even, that I am afraid it is going too far. Such breast feathers, for instance, as I show on card V. are absolutely lacking of black; and while the other three feathers on the same card demonstrate about the limit as far as I would go with the heavy black lacing, I think that on card IV. the two breast feathers in the left upper corner are a right medium, also those next to them from my champion pullet. A cockerel with breast feathers

as shown on card II. is open laced enough for me; in fact, I like even a little darker breast to help prevent the fading of the breast of the females, because such a breast with a little cres-

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Silver Laced Wyandottes

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AS GOOD AS ANY, AND BETTER'N SOME.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING DAY OLD CHICKS.

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Everybody knows what they are. "Best by Test." Winners at
THE GREAT NASHVILLE SHOW, SEPTEMBER, 1909
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HILLCREST FARM'S, OAKFORD, PA. BARRED, PARTRIDGE, SILVER PENCILED, COLUMBIAN, and GOLDEN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WILL SHOW ALL VARIETIES AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Scranton, Allentown, and Hagerstown

Several hundred choice breeders and exhibition birds to select from. Males and females that can win those coveted prizes, and improve your flock at reasonable prices

WE WON SIX SILVER CUPS LAST YEAR

WM. F. FOTTERALL, PROPRIETOR

cent border I consider the ugliest defect in female plumage. I call your particular attention to those three back feathers on the same card, II., plucked from the same cockerel beneath the saddle top feathers, and which show unique large white centers of a pullet breeder. I. and III. show feathers from two cocks, also with nice white center stripes, even the hackle feathers on I. with such stripes. The latter are not necessary in the hackle and are only tolerated, but I think they help us a good deal for breeding open-laced females and are usually found in connection with the diamond centers of the saddle feathers." Julius Bachman.

"Yes." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"It strikes me that at New York and Boston the last few years, the centers have not been quite so large, but the winners have been better laced and there has been not quite so much frosting. It seems to me that way and I personally, approve." R. G. Williams.

"Yes, the average of our classes of Silvers are narrower in lacing with larger white centers than formerly." F. H. Davey.

"I am very glad to say that at the last New York and Boston shows the specimens there exhibited were nearer to my ideal than anything I have seen, having larger white centers and the lacing being a deeper black than formerly, making the birds more beautiful. Judges heretofore have given preference to what I call the black type of birds, which in my judgement is not correct." Fred A. Houdlette.

4. Do you find less mossaing or penciling in tail coverts and wing primaries and secondaries than in former years?

"The tail of my male birds is abso-

lutely good in color, but the females show occasionally a little moss or penciling in coverts and main tail feathers, seldom in the wing. Brass I have bred out entirely. What puzzles me yet is to bring the nice open centers with glossy black lacing still more evenly all over the pullet. It is no trick any more to have the extremely large open centers on the cushion feathers, but with those and a too light breast a good black colored wing is too much of a contrast; and, for instance, such a harmonious ensemble of lacing as shown on my champion pullet can be obtained only by very careful mating." Julius Bachman.

"Yes." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"Mossaing or penciling in tail coverts and in wing primaries and secondaries is less faulty now, than formerly, and we do find specimens nearly perfect in these sections." Henry Steinmesch.

"We cannot say that we do, taking or considering the whole. We might add that we find some far in advance of years ago, and some of the females with every tail covert clean and even the main tail feathers laced white, increasing the white in the centers of feathers. It seems to carry gray in the flight (?), especially in one or two year old birds." W. E. Samson.

"Occasionally see them, but not generally." Sharpe Butterfield.

"In good specimens yes, but in general, no, they do not pay enough attention to these things especially in the tail coverts, most all of them have more or less moss where they should be clear white centers and it hurts the looks of the bird very much." Fred A. Houdlette.

"Yes, decidedly so." A. & E. Tarbox.

"Yes, less, I feel sure. I get very few males showing white in tail, a lit-



Silver Wyandotte Hen of the Extreme Open-Laced Type.

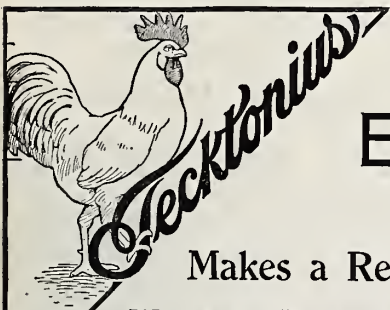
tle bit of a hobby of mine." R. G. Williams.

"I do." J. C. Jodrey.

"I find but slight improvement in mossaing and penciling in tail coverts and wing primaries and secondaries." F. H. Davey.

"I do." Chas. S. Shirk.

5. Is the proportion or percentage of high-class males larger than in former years, i. e., do you find it possible to breed more first-class cockerels with large white centers and narrow intense



SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS

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Single Comb: 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st and 5th Pullet, 2nd and 4th Cockerel, 4th Cock.

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Also winning *Silver Cup* and *Silver Set* and special for *Best Shape* and *Best Colored Female* offered by American Buff Leghorn Club.

I will mate *Sixteen Pens* for the Season of 1910; *Thirteen Pens* of *Single Combs* and *Three Pens* of *Rose Combs*. Mating list ready for mailing February 1st. Get a copy before placing *Egg Orders* elsewhere.

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Have proven by *test* to be the *Best General Purpose Fow on Earth*, because they are *light eaters, healthy, hardy and large Winter Egg Producers, choice eating, handsome, attractive birds*, every inch of them. My *Catalogue* tells all about them.

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To save time and lengthy delays and to assist you to decide how much to invest to get a *good, honest* start in the breeding

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My beautiful illustrated 8 x 11, 32-page *Catalogue*, with colored cover design, contains colored-plate insert of a pair of Buff Leghorns (suitable for framing), showing true color and shape to breed to. This book covers every point of the poultry business, especially the feeding, breeding, mating, conditioning and care of Buff Leghorns; also covers the diagnosing of diseases common to poultry, and a specific cure for same. *Catalogues* will be mailed to any part of the United States or Canada, upon receipt of twenty-five cents, either coin or stamps.

F. A. TECKTONIUS, Route 20, RACINE, WISCONSIN



Mr. Bachman's Card I
Silver Wyandotte Feathers.

black lacing in feathers of breast and body, with well laced double wing bar and well striped hackles and saddles than formerly?

"The Silver Wyandotte males are much better in lacing in all sections; also better in color as to pure silver backs, etc., but striping of saddles and hackle, I think has been somewhat neglected in order to get the open lacing." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"Yes and no. We find we can breed a larger percentage of show males than in former years, and the laced wing-bar a common thing; but no in regard to saddle and hackle. The large open centers in most cases do not carry with them that dense black stripe in hackle or the defined saddle

feathers as is seen more in the "happy medium," which we consider must be the American Silver of the future, although some very open-laced males do have the defined saddle and well striped hackles." W. E. Samson.

"We have more first class males, especially as far as color is concerned, than we ever had before. Splendid breast lacing, plenty of birds with fine lacing even down to the hocks, and as for wings, there are plenty with well laced double wing bar. Will say, however, that real good striped hackles and saddles are seldom seen, and it would seem that the breeder who can perfect these sections without cutting down the many other good qualities, will be IT for the time being. In this connection it may not be out of place to say that the Silver Laced Wyandotte males will stand a lot of shaping up. Just compare the winning Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerel to the winning White Wyandotte in almost any show, and note that the White Wyandotte will outclass the Silver in shape nine times out of ten." Henry Steinmesch.

"I raise about the same proportion of good cockerels as pullets. The illustration showing my first prize cockerel, 1908, is about the right idea for the open centres of a male bird from which you wish to have pullets as well as cockerels. The wing-bar comes wonderfully correct on my cockerels. I have frequently three and have had even four almost perfect bars on cockerels. But I ask myself whether this is an improvement so far as appearance is concerned. It shows simply that such a cockerel would breed



Mr. Bachman's Card II
Silver Wyandotte Feathers.

strong lacing, but it does not look more beautiful, and I think a good clean defined double bar, behind a clear, silvery rose gives the most beautiful appearance. Hackles and saddles, as a rule, show good silver top color." Julius Bachman.

"Personally I do find it possible to breed more first class cockerels with

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

We have birds on hand which will win for somebody.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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Winners New York, Chicago, St. Louis and twenty other big shows. Guarantee on all breeding stock and EGGS FOR HATCHING. Catalogue mailed FREE.

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CANADA'S BEST LIGHT BRAHMAS

CHAMPION'S OF THE SHOW ROOM. At Canada's Imperial Show of 5,300 birds, the Western Ontario at Gueph, my Brahmans won 1st, 2nd and 3rd on Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets and all Specials. 500 birds of quality for sale. Do not ask me for cheap stock. I have some choice Cockerels fit to win in any company or improve your breeding yard at \$25 each. No eggs for sale.

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Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.



Crusader III

Madison Square Garden Show of Canada

At the "Great Ontario"

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES

Made a killing by winning Best Display 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908.

1907—In a class of 41 Cocks, 50 Hens, 61 Cockerels and 63 Pullets, (no pens are shown) I won 1st Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st, 3rd, 7th, 8th and 9th Cockerel, 1st 2nd and 6th Pullet. Also all Silver Cups, Medals and practically all specials.

1908—In a class of 37 Cocks, 60 Hens, 55 Cockerels and 66 Pullets, I won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 9th Cocks, 1st, 2nd, 9th and 10th Hens, 1st, 2nd and 6th Cockerels, 1st, 2nd 3rd and 9th Pullets. Also all Silver Cups, Medals and nearly all specials, including shape, color and head specials.

New York State Fair - 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909—21 Blue Ribbons out of a possible 24.

This record stands on its merits as the best record today of any White Wyandotte breeder.

Do you want such a record? You must try the Regal Strain, the down-to-date type of the breed.

1000 Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, Pullets for breeding or exhibition.

FREE 52-page book telling all about the Regal Strain, price, etc.

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

large white centers, narrow black lacing, etc., and especially way down to the last feather on the shanks, which is not the case with a great many birds that are on exhibition. I believe that the saddles and hackles should have a white center. When the birds are bred with those white centers it makes the hackle and saddle help out the lacing and white centers on the rest of the body. There is another clause in two places in the Standard, which in my judgment should never have been allowed, but I did not see the Standard when it was being discussed and therefore did not have a chance to express my opinion. Under the heading 'Body and Fluff' it says, 'Fluff should be dark slate powdered with gray.' That 'powdered with gray' never should have been allowed. In another case, under 'Legs and Toes' it says 'Thighs black or dark slate powdered with gray.' That 'powdered with gray' raises the deuce by causing outside white lacing and mixed gray feathers down between the legs and low down on the shanks, where for my own part I would rather have it solid black if we cannot have the open centered feathers. I know we can have the latter if we try for them, because I do it and if I do it, others can." Fred A. Houdlette.

"No. Not any better but more good ones than formerly." Sharpe Butterfield.

"Yes, the proportion is larger than it was; at least we are able to get more fine males and this year they are more promising than ever." A. & E. Tarbox.

"My average is better. I am finding it harder each season to pick males I will show or sell or breed. I have more uncertainty about picking what I feel is best for my flock and the show room." R. G. Williams.

"We are getting a better per cent. of open laced breasts and laced wing bars but I believe we have lost in striping of hackle and saddle." F. H. Davey.

"From a pullet mating I get everything but hackle and from the cocker-

el line am getting better each year. I expect, this year, to add the silvery top to other good qualities." J. C. Jodrey.

"I find a much larger percentage of high class males wherever I look than formerly, and I am continuously improving along present lines myself." Chas. S. Shirk.

6. Has the introduction of the blood of English Silver Wyandottes improved the lacing of the variety to a noticeable and beneficial degree?

"If English blood has produced the effect that has been shown me I am inclined to think it has been to the detriment of shape and lacing." Chas. S. Shirk.

"It has helped out the females, and I don't know but what it has helped out the males. I fully believe it should be introduced from the females. Can give no special reason; only know that it has been that way with me. The females have helped me more than the males. I have bought no importations—only have had half, and in one instance, a full-blooded female from Wood and Freeman." R. G. Williams.

"Very much. The English blood will help in lacing, but one has to be very, very careful to overcome the bad dark hackle, also awful shape English blood will produce in our American bred stock." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"The English Silver has given us the uniformity in lacing that is seen in our best birds, and has, in a marked degree, improved the female side of the Silver." J. C. Jodrey.

"The introduction of English blood has been beneficial and then it hasn't. It has been beneficial in showing American breeders, the large centers, the double wing bar, good top color, driving out the old fashioned spangle wing, bronze or copper top color. It has been detrimental in this: that the black lacing that will hold color has been lost, and what I might say, a brown black, that will not hold its color, has taken its place, and the extremely large white centers are too thinly surrounded by the kind of black lacing that will hold color. It has been de-



Mr. Bachman's Card IV. Silver Wyandotte Feathers.

trimental in causing many sports. I may mention some of my experiences in trying to definitely locate this particular fault. I had 2 females that threw white ones, I separated them and used 2 separate males for them. I set

Rogers S. C. Rhode Island Reds
1st Cockerel and 2nd Cock at Riverhead, September, 1909, and 1st and special Hen, 2nd Cockerel, and 3rd Pen at the Richmond Hill Show, November, 1909.

Wm. T. Rogers, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.



Mr. Bachman's Card III. Silver Wyandotte Feathers.

CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM AGAIN WINNERS

At Bloomsburg Fair, 6 Firsts, 6 Seconds. At Williamsport, Buff Rocks, 1 Cock, 2 Cockerel, 2-4 Hen, 4-5 Pullet. S. C. White Leghorn, 1-2 Pullet. Mating List ready February 1st.

B. H. JOHNSON, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BLUE RIBBON S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

THEY WIN! THEY LAY! THEY PAY!

EGGS FOR HATCHING FEW BIRDS FOR SALE

ROBT. P. ADAMS, Prop., Hickory Hill Poultry Farm, R. F. D. No. 1, Lynchburg, Va.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE POULTRY YARD

Bred to win and lay, and they do it. Solid Buff to the skin. Eggs \$1.50 and up. Baby chicks \$2.50 a dozen and up. You ought to see my attractive book on Orpingtons. It's free.

CHARLES F. GOELZ, CHILlicothe, OHIO

EVERY OUNCE of PRIMO Feeds contains nutrition. No dust, sweepings or refuse of little or no feeding value is found in them.

Primo Little Jewel Chick Feed

is compounded of pure grains and seeds, including Kaffir Corn, Wheat, Rice, Millet, Peas, Corn, Etc. No dust, meal or screenings. Just the right size to produce the best results. **FREE FROM GRIT.** Ask for quotations.

Now is the time to place your order with us. Send for booklet describing our full line of goods.

Pennsylvania Primo Feed Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

Prof. F. D. Fuller, General Manager and Chemist



Mr. Bachman's Card V
Silver Wyandotte Feathers

9 and 10 eggs from each female and got 1 to 3 sports. I changed the males and still got the same results. The puzzling question was, that while the females would throw a few white ones, yet the majority were Silvers, and I may say good ones too. I went further I raised some of the white sports, bred them and never got back a Silver." Henry Steinmesch.

"Yes, better outward appearance." Sharpe Butterfield.

"The blood of the English Silver Wyandottes has improved the lacing of the bird immensely, but they pay very little attention to shape or to egg production, either shape or color, or to the undercolor. If I were a judge I should not cut a bird or throw it out if it had white undercolor because some fanciers breed in that line and get the surface color all right, and I really think if they were white undercolor instead of slate we would get less of the brassiness when they come to be exposed to the sun, however, it is just about as easy to breed them with the slate as with the white, I should not discard a good bird if white; that is the idea I wish to express." Fred A. Houdlette.

"Yes, we consider it has. The females were scarce that were laced over thighs and on hocks before the introduction of the 'English Blood.' We have a half-tone cut made from feathers taken from a male raised from eggs from our yards in 1895 before we introduced any English Blood, that was laced on thigh and hock, equal to the best seen at the present time. He was the only one we had seen up to that time." W. E. Samson.

"It has not in our strain; we found that it did not work in well and we had to cut it all out, and we have heard from a number of others who had the same results and we are looking for straight American stock." A. & E. Tarbox.

"While the introduction of English blood has no doubt increased the number of open laced birds, some of the American bred specimens are quite as open in lacing and superior in shape." F. H. Davey.

"I made a little bit of an experiment with English blood, but introducing only by ¼ birds, having reduced some of my own females to that percentage of blood, but the ugly shape of the males that was the result pretty quickly changed my mind and I am glad of it. I cannot help, when I see at a show those leggy, pinched, coppery fellows cracked up to be 'pullet breeders,' remembering my little experience with English blood; and from what I observed I think that cockerels of real merit are shown in much smaller numbers than pullets—another consequence of the English blood. The mentioned photograph shows a cockerel that is not exactly as deep as my

average; and that he won first ribbon was mainly on account of his beautiful silver color, which won the judges. This proves to me that male shape has been sacrificed in order to obtain better lacing of the females. It seems as if every fancier is working for the one point, to have large open centers on his pullets; and if this keeps on I think that superior all around cockerels must become gradually a very scarce article." Julius Bachman.

7. Has shape been sacrificed to any extent in obtaining improvement in color points?

"Not to any great extent." F. H. Davey.

"Yes, decidedly so, judging from some seen in our shows of recent years, which seemed to have no resemblance to the Wyandotte so far as shape is concerned, but were beautifully laced." W. E. Samson.

"Along present lines it has not." Chas. S. Shirk.

"Yes, to some extent." Sharpe Butterfield.

"Shape has been very much ignored in getting color, and as previously noted, this fact is very evident, when comparing winners in the White and Silver classes at any show, more especially in males." Henry Steinmesch.

"I am afraid shape has been sacrificed for something,—anyway, we have not kept it. But I do think it is being thought of more." R. G. Williams.

"Three or four years ago, lacing seemed to be everything, but now you will find judges are commending good true Wyandotte type, which should be every time." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"I do not think so." Fred A. Houdlette.

"We do not think that it has, as a rule, but there may be some that have." A. & E. Tarbox.

"I think not. Still many birds are shown by people who cannot wait to improve the shape. A little good cutting by judges will in a short time remedy this." J. C. Jodrey.

8. Does the present Standard of Perfection give correct descriptions in all sections of male and female Silver Wyandottes, and will birds mated in accordance with the Standard requirements produce the best and most uniform results?

"We consider the present description in the Standard very good and think as a rule that if the birds of Standard description, are mated together, other points being right, that the best results will be obtained from the mating." A. & E. Tarbox.

"I think the wingbar description in male and female should be the same. Why not have the first run of wingbar feathers the same in both sexes? I would not think of mating male and female of Standard requirements together. Nothing but disappointment would come. The males will come fair, but the females will, by the time they are six months old, be a bunch of moss. This has driven most breeders (who learn by experience) to practice double mating to produce exhibition males, which I have done for about nine years. The females from this mating grow poorer in color each year; never is one of them fit to show after it is five or six months old, and not then in a hot class. Too much undercolor is the cause, and still we see dark

slate undercolor in the Standard. Cut out dark slate and let the man who can produce the best surface color in males win. The female can uphold color. Dark slate in female and strong surface color in males is what is needed to produce better Silvers and more of them." J. C. Jodrey.

"As far as I can see, they do, and I think with the expulsion of the gray feathers described above, the birds mated in accordance with Standard would produce uniform results." Fred. A. Houdlette.

"I believe the present Standard is about right except in demanding a dark slate undercolor. Too much white is required to produce the open laced breasts, fluffs, and shanks not to have it appear in undercolor. The Standard would probably be better understood if the plumage of the female and

White Wyandottes Exclusively

My stock is as good as the best. A few good Cockerels, \$2.00. Orders booked for eggs

L. E. WHITSITT, AUSTIN, IND.

Bay View Poultry Farm

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS
PRIZE WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN

E. W. BOGERT, Prop., Box 18, PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y.

Buff Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns

12 years a breeder of prize winners
Stock, both varieties. Write your wants

Robt. O. Stevenson, R. F. D. 1, Ellwood City, Pa.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
QUALITY TALKS**

At the big New York State Fair, 1909, in a strong class of 68 birds, Dreventst Judge, I won two 1sts, two 2nds, two 3rds, one 4th on eight entries. Also Silver Penciled, Black and Golden Wyandottes of like quality. Special sale on Exhibition Cockerels for this month only.

RAY D. BROWN, TULLY, N.Y.

**OLD DOMINION STRAIN OF
Barred Plymouth Rocks
and S. C. Brown Leghorns**

WINNERS LAYERS

Some Grand Exhibition stock bred from choice winners. Utility birds the finest I ever raised. ☞ Don't fail to get my price. They are sure to please you.

Chas. C. Wine, Box 26, Mt. Sidney, Va.

BABY CHICKS

From Standard Bred Madison Sq. Garden Winners

225 EGG HENS—12 LB. COCKS

Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, White, Columbian, Partridge and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Anconas and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, all from heavy laying strain. Every chick pure. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Capacity 2,500 per day. Price 8 cents np. Catalogue free.

FIRELESS BROODER

Double Wall, Galvanized Steel Outside, Wool lined, \$1,000 for the man who will heat it with any brooder made or with hens. PRICE \$2.50.

Standard Hatchery, Attica, Ohio

POLLARD'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

ARE NO EXPERIMENT. Bred from selected layers, the stay-white kind, on a farm of 89 acres, free range. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. 90 per cent. fertility guaranteed.

Grand View Poultry Farm, A. M. Pollard, Mgr. Mansfield Center, Conn.

breasts of males were described as white, each feather evenly and distinctly laced all around with glossy black. There seems to be a tendency in the show room to disregard the open lacing and type of birds that are black and white, even drifting back to the narrow lacing of twenty years ago. I believe this to be a mistake and contrary to the Standard. It is open lacing and type that makes the Silver Wyandotte." F. H. Davey.

"To me this is the hardest question in your list to answer; because, for my part, I run up against so many interpretations of wordings. One man understands by a man's written statement one thing, another something else. The same with the Standard.

"I would like to see something done to have the shape of all Wyandottes alike. Surely the old illustrations, if all printed white, would not look, in shape, as though they belonged to the same family.

"I have already referred to the deep white and deep black in centers and lacings. It is my feeling that the idea is coming back to having both more distinct,—not running to quite so much open, unless the feather is distinctly black all around. These are my two main points; shape and positive black and white. They don't, either of them, seem to be emphasized enough for me." R. G. Williams.

"It does to the fancier, with the exception of a very few non-essential points." Chas. S. Shirk.

"Yes, when we leave out the dark slate undercolor. But we do occasionally find good birds with dark undercolor, which has a strong tendency to make the lacing show more glossy sheen." Sharpe Butterfield.

"The present Standard gives correct description of Silver Laced Wyandottes, and I am sure if more care were exercised to mate birds in accordance therewith, that in a few years we would have lots of good ones." Henry Steinmesch.

"I think the Standard gives a good description of Silver Wyandottes. As to mating, I always have said to get good results know your birds, what is back of them. Many a fine show bird will prove a poor breeder." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"Our opinion is that the Silver Wyandotte should be black and white, and to allow powdered gray on hock is not the color for them since it will carry frosting with it. This should be bred out. Birds mated in accordance with the Standard should produce the best and most uniform results." W. E. Samson.

9. Do you consider undercolor immaterial in exhibition or breeding specimens; in other words, do you consider surface color the main object regardless whether the color of fluffy portion is white, grayish white, or slate?

"I consider undercolor very essential to good breeding specimens. Of course we must have surface color, but even the best exhibition specimens if bred from light or grayish white undercolor will go to pieces after the first moult. On the other hand, if breeding stock is selected having dark slate undercolor, the offspring will have that fast color that don't fade." Henry Steinmesch.

"Now you have hit me where I live. To get the distinct black and white we have just got to have the genuine slate undercolor in males, the females generally having it. To get black tails and wing coverts, we will only get them, I think, when our males have slate undercolor. I know that is where I am getting it and trust I may have the pleasure of proving my point this

winter, more strongly than any American breeder has done up to date. Unless my pens are a failure this spring, I feel sure that I shall be able to do it. With the deep undercolor we will get the black tails and coverts on both male and female. The blacker they are the more distinct the white will show, if the degree is kept right, and a handsomer bird we will have. * * * I am very much in earnest about the undercolor, and so far results have proved, with me, that I am working in the right direction. I find that the Silvers are picking up more interest than formerly—more interest in the West than here in Massachusetts." R. G. Williams.

"No. We consider the undercolor almost as important as the surface color. We have to have the dark undercolor to get the strong, black edge and also to get the birds that moult out clear as hens; we have always had our best results with the dark undercolor birds." A. & E. Tarbox.

"I consider surface color the main object. Years of experience have taught me that color can be maintained by breeding males of good surface color to females of dark slate undercolor, and no white or grayish white fluffs have appeared in my yards for years; or not since I began to practice double mating, but I recall that I used to have plenty of it before that time."

"On the whole, I think the Silvers are improving all along the line. There is no doubt that the females are better than ten years ago. I send you a picture of the first pullet grown in this country, bred from an English male and one of my hens. I am breeding this line now, and my first Boston and New York hen this year is a direct descendant of the Queen." J. C. Jodrey.

"No one will say dark undercolor is not good, but to me a good bird is one that is beautiful and shows merit at first glance and does not have to be handled to find out if it is extra fine in sections we do not see while running at large." J. F. Van Alstyne.

"I should leave out the grayish white as far as possible. I would rather have the pure white or slate." Fred A. Houdlette.

"We consider undercolor immaterial, and the birds judged as they stand in a natural position. The undercolor 'hobby' we consider 'tommy rot.' While slate undercolor in the females seems to be the natural color this is not so in the male. You may take a male and female raised from the same pair and examine them and there will be a vast difference in the two. The surface color is the main object, as they appear walking about at their own pleasure and as a wise Creator has made them to appear." W. E. Samson.

"Undercolor immaterial. We want the undercolor that will give us the most perfect surface color whether it is white, grayish white or slate." F. H. Davey.

"I consider undercolor very important and make only a concession to a fancy cockerel as to saddle feathers, and the undercolor should be slate." Julius Bachman.

"On this question I wish to express my own decided opinion, for in this lies the future of the Silver Laced as I like to see them. A long time ago I read from the pen of Theo. Hewes, that the breeder who overlooks undercolor in breeding Silver Laced Wyandottes will sooner or later regret it. At the time I did not fully understand what he meant by it, however, I never forgot it and as my matings year after year are almost entirely individual, I soon discovered what mating two even fairly light undercolored birds would produce, viz: an occasional exceptional exhibition specimen for a judge who knows nothing about breeding them, the balance up to 40 per cent. white and the rankest lot of culls imaginable." Chas. S. Shirk.

"Not to any great extent. Yes. Dark slate preferred but fluffy portion not showing white to the surface." Sharpe Butterfield.

* * * Success in the poultry business depends a good deal upon the start. Start right, go slow until the business is learned. Work hard to establish a reputation for honest dealing and high quality goods. The man who can and does "deliver the goods" is the man who wins. * * *

* * * The longer a man stays in the poultry business the better prices he can get if he is careful to build up a reputation for honest dealing and honest values in stock and eggs. * * *

BABY CHICKS

From "HOLMES" Trap-Nested, 200-Egg strain, S. C. White Leghorns, 10c each. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Better book your orders now and get the finest chicks in the land, from the ORIGINATOR of CRYSTAL White Leghorns. Incubators start January 1, 1910. Safe arrival guaranteed anywhere in United States. Circular if you mention American Poultry World.

L. F. HOLMES,

CORNING, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PULLET MATINGS A SPECIALTY

Close narrow barring and up-to-date. Mated breeding pens, five birds, for \$15.00. Single birds, Cockerels and Pullets, \$3.00 and up. Also 100 S. C. White Leghorn Pullets \$2.00 each. Look for my show record in January number.

Chas. F. Kenney, R. F. D. 21, Danbury, Conn.

HOUDANS

OF QUALITY. Still the leading winners in some of the largest shows in America. Record for 1909, 51 ribbons out of a possible 55.

Also \$100.00 Special Prize for Best and Largest Display competition open to the world. Send for my Free Catalogue of matings and winnings. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Stock and eggs at all times.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR,

Box A-1,

ORLEANS, INDIANA



In the Hottest and Largest Brown Leghorn Show Since 1904, Belsley's Brown Leghorns Won

twice as many prizes at Chicago, December, 1909, as the nearest competitor, winning 1st, 4th Pullets; 2nd, 3rd Hens; 3rd, 4th Cockerel; 4th Cock and 3rd Pen, being the best winning made by any exhibitor. Thirteen firsts out of 14 at Chicago, 1906, 1907, 1908

I BREED MY OWN WINNERS. I have for sale Cocks and Cockerels for exhibition and breeding. Full brothers and sons of my winning females; pullets in any number mated to suit. Prices very reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed

R. J. BELSLEY, Box C, 1405 N. Jefferson Ave., PEORIA, ILL.

FULL-BLOODS OF 1866 VS. THOROUGHBREDS OF 1909

SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT OF THE MODERN GAME. GAME FOWLS OF '76 CONSIDERED SUPERIOR TO THE PRESENT DAY TYPE. CLAIMS THAT UTILITY VALUES HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED TO DETRIMENT OF BREED

I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.

IN 1866 George Marshall had a pen of Game fowls consisting of a Derby Black-Red, a White Game hen, a Black-Red hen, a Brown-Red hen, a Black hen, and what was called a Wheaten hen. From this pen, with a single male, he exhibited at the Music Hall show at Boston, Mass. a pair of Derby fowls, a pair of White Game chicks, a pair of Brown-Reds, a pair of Blacks, a pair of Wheatens, a pair of Red Pyles and a pair of Gray chickens, and came home with eleven regular and special prizes. For all that, these birds were typical of the Game stock of that date. "Old English style" we would call it today, with their full flowing tails.

Yet out of that chaos of breeding have we seen the modern Game perfected and each of the Derby Black-Reds, Red Pyles, White and Black Games bred so as to come true to name and present Standard color. The whole race of Game fowls have been remodeled in the past forty years of poultry culture in America. But can one of the modern type whip one side of one of those old warriors, or can the best dam of today lay as many eggs? I think not.

The question comes home to all the fraternity:—Has the change been profitable? Is it any wonder that the interest in Games has subsided and our exhibitions so many of them, have not a single specimen in them. In 1876 at Buffalo, N. Y., they were the banner class. They were the most beau-

tiful of all fowls. They had passed through the transition state, and had attained fine station, and what today would be called medium length of shanks and thighs as between the old English and modern Game.

The writer believes that, if the Game breeders of today were to make an effort and have the illustrations in our Standard changed and work for this more useful type, during the next decade the Games could regain their old time popularity. They were useful and profitable fowl, and the epicures demanded them for broilers and roasters. They were good producers of eggs and the best of mothers. What more is wanted in fowls, I ask you? They were the aristocracy among fowls. Would that they could again monopolize our poultry exhibitions! Modern Games are not Games, notwithstanding they have usurped the

name, and a false taste has marred their usefulness.

The day has passed when a novelty will long hold the attention of breeders. Usefulness, utility, must be the keynote to popularity and prosperity in the life of breeds.

The Annual Show of the Mahoning Poultry Association will be held at Youngstown, Ohio, January 10-15, 1910. The Ohio Branch of the American Poultry Association, Ohio Branch of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, and the Ohio Branch of the National White Wyandotte Club will hold their annual meetings at this show. \$500 in cash and cups besides the regular premiums are offered to exhibitors. Empire coops have been engaged and the show will be held in the Auditorium which has sufficient floor space to coop 3,000 birds. Judges McClave, Tompkins and Wolsiefer have been engaged.

This Association is one of the oldest in North Eastern Ohio and has conducted a number of very successful shows. With the keen interest displayed in poultry matters in general, this year's exhibition will no doubt be equal to the very best. Premium list and entry blanks may be obtained by addressing Secretary R. L. Davies, Box 243, Youngstown, Ohio.



WIBLE'S White Rocks and White Wyandottes

Can furnish high quality show birds and breeders at reasonable prices bred from our winners at the great Kansas City show. Write for circular.

WIBLE BROS., Box B, Chanute, Kansas

The Peerless "Ringlets"

True to their tradition, are again Great Winners at New York

At the Imperial Madison Square Garden Show, 1909,

E. B. Thompson's Barred Plymouth Rocks

Win First and Third and Special Prizes on Exhibition Pens; Special Prize Cocker; Special Prize Cockerel; Numerous Specials on Hens and Pullets, and the Harding \$50.00 Challenge Silver Cup offered for Best Exhibition Pen.

The race at this 1909 New York Show was a Marathon for Speed and Quality. My First Prize Silver Cup Exhibition Pen was declared by Expert Opinion to be the Finest Ever Shown—a Paragon of Perfection—and Created a Sensation as the Finished Achievement in Modern Barred Rock Breeding.

The "Ringlets" Are Always Imitated—But Never Equaled.

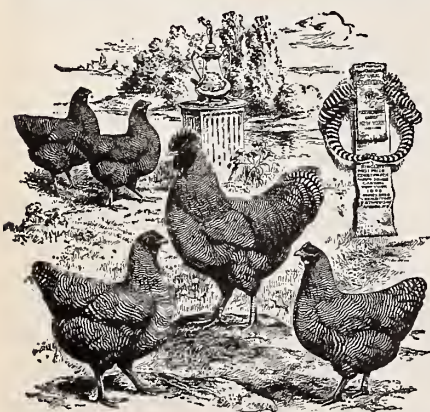
They Are First in Record, First in Quality, and First in Popularity.

Their Record at New York for 22 Years is GOLD LINED—it is a Calendar of Successive Victories Demonstrating Step by Step Their Irresistible Advance towards the World's Absolute Leadership.

The Enormous Prestige of the "Ringlets," Created by Superlative Quality, Has Made Them the Standard by Which All Other Barred Rocks Are Judged.

I Now Have on My Farm the Largest and Finest Lot of Superior Exhibition and Breeding Birds I Ever Owned. They Show the "Ringlet" Barring and the Sharp Contrasting Colors that Win Under All Judges.

Richly Illustrated 58 Page Catalogue mailed upon request, it is full of original pictures of New York Winners From Life, 1,000 Grand Breeding and Exhibition Cockerels for sale. Elegant Hens and Pullets in any number. Show Birds Fit to Win in Any Competition. You may have the product of my skill reaped by 30 Years Experience at reasonable prices. Your wants will have my best and personal attention.



"Ringlet" First Prize Exhibition Pen and Winners of Sweepstake Silver Cup at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1909.

(See my other Ad. on Back Cover)

E. B. Thompson, Lock Box 330, Amenia, New York

JUDGING STANDARD-BRED POULTRY

(Continued from page 157)

better and quicker than where the same part on one breed is valued at seven points, on another nine, on another ten and on another twelve. He will admit too that he cannot remember these valuations without referring to the book. In order to place a sweepstakes prize correctly all breeds should be judged by the same scale.

COMPARISON JUDGING

Comparison judging is often where the judge comes and gives the bird a look and a say, marks the winners on the award card and goes on his way, rejoicing that he got off so easily. The way things go it appears that he sometimes has his say without a look and when he has gone we have no recourse. We do not know why he gave this bird 1st the other 2nd and another 3rd and so on. We are not sure that he handled our birds unless we were there and saw him. At nearly every comparison show you will hear someone saying: "I wonder why this bird didn't get a place?" or "I don't see how that bird won over this one." I will confess that we have to do a lot of guessing as to the reason and it would be worth more than the price of the admission, to many shows, to hear the judge explain his reasons for placing the awards as he did. In fact this would be a drawing card for any comparison show and I verily believe it a coming innovation.

If the comparison judge really desires to leave his opinion of all the birds in his class why not formulate a card on which he can register his impression as he does his work and leave this record for the benefit of all interested. In the absence of something better I shall venture to propose that we use a card similar to the illustration, "The Merit Score Card."

I have an idea that we have too long looked for defects at the expense of noticing merits. It is time we described a bird by its "adjective worth", rather than by its bad qualities and this method will allow us to do so. These cards could be used by the judge in making his awards and later on given to the exhibitors to whom the birds belong. The awards would really be made by comparison and the cards would convey to the

owners of the birds what the judge would say were it possible for him to do so.

When a judge uses this card and finds what he considers a good comb, he puts a check at the juncture of the two columns, "comb" and "good." If he thinks that shape of neck is excellent and color fair, he makes the marks at the two places as in cut and so on through the ten sections. This score need not be used in awarding prizes unless the judge wishes to do so for his own information.

These cards could be well used by breeders to briefly describe a bird which they may have for sale as they express more than cuts of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 and intending customers get a better idea from them than from the cuts. It is possible that some would not agree as to what constitutes a good comb, an excellent neck or a fine back; but it is very probable that they would agree better hand by the present method of scoring and these adjectives would not prove so confusing as a lot of numerals down the line.

WHY JUDGES DISAGREE

Even the judges disagree as to how much any defect shall be cut, but in nearly every instance they will select the same birds as the winners. Furthermore, they will agree on the quality of the various sections when under

discussion. Of course there are some defects which a judge may find by handling that do not show on the surface or at first glance, and to criticize their work one should look the specimen over as carefully as did the judge. Some of the important color sections,

Dunne's S. C. Black Minorcas *The Famous Parkdale Strain.*—Though reserving my BEST for "Madison Square," at Canada's Premier Winter Show, Cuelph, my birds won 2nd, 3rd, 4th Hen, 1st, 4th Pullet, 2nd, 5th, Cockerels, 2 specials and 3 Club Ribbons, 85 birds in competition. No Stock. Mating List February 1st. Correspondence a Pleasure. H. DUNNE. (Vice President A. B. M. Club for Ontario.) Parkdale Poultry Yards, TORONTO, CAN.

THE MERIT SCORE CARD						
BREED _____		SEX _____				
ENTRY NO. _____		COOP NO. _____		WEIGHT _____		
BAND NO. _____		DATE _____				
PRIZE _____		QUALITY				
AN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN FULL SECTION		EXCELLENT	FINE	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
CREDIT AMOUNT OF VALUE						
ONE HALF SEC. ONE HALF AMOUNT.						
ONE QUAT. SEC. ONE QUAT. AMOUNT.		10	8	6	4	2
VALUE						
CONDITION						
WEIGHT OR SIZE						
COMB OR CREST AND COMB						
HEAD AND ADJUNCTS						
NECK						
BACK						
BREAST						
BODY AND FLUFF						
WINGS						
TAIL						
LEGS AND TOES						
TOTAL VALUE _____						
PRICE, IF FOR SALE _____						
JUDGE _____						
SECY _____						
OWNER _____						

Rudy's Perfection Strain White Wyandottes

ESTABLISHED A WORLD'S RECORD AT THE BIG CHICAGO SHOW, DECEMBER, 1908,

Winning at this great show 1st, 3d and 4th Cock; 1st, 4th and 5th Hen; 1st, 2d and 4th Cockerel; 1st, 2d and 5th Pullet, and 1st and 2d Pen; also Silver Cups and Specials for Best Display. These winnings made in competition with the best birds from the East, West, North and South—the cream of the country—stamps **RUDY'S PERFECTION STRAIN** the leading strain of America. If wanting birds for new blood, or if you are just starting in the business, do not overlook the fact that all of our birds are direct descendants of "PERFECTION," the greatest living specimen of this variety, winner of 14 first prizes in America's largest shows. Never defeated. Why not start right and purchase stock with blood lines that are as near perfection as it is possible to get them, and reap the benefit of my work in producing this line-bred strain that makes it possible for you to win the same as I have done. **1,000 Birds for Sale** Including 80 Cock-birds and 200 Hens. No another breeder in America can offer the quality in Cocks and Hens that I can, and remember they are the "Perfection" Strain. Write me, giving a description of what you want, and I will quote you prices. Let me fit you out with exhibition birds that will win. No matter what you want in White Wyandottes, I can supply you. Every bird offered for sale bred and raised on my 200-acre farm. Customers are invited to inspect these birds at their home.

GEO. H. RUDY,

Box W,

MATTOON, ILL.



FIRST PRIZE CK'RL. CLEVELAND 1909
 THIRD " " NEW YORK 1908-9
 Bred & Owned By E. H. LIGHTENWALTER GIRARD PA.

such as wing primaries, secondaries, wing coverts, main tail feathers and under-color are not all seen from the outside and may be seriously defective in some birds with good surface color. The color which we can see at a glance is more important than that which we have to dig for, but nevertheless the bird that has both good surface and good under-color is doubly valuable.

More judges disagree about the use of symmetry than any other section. Some prefer to call it carriage, some form, others shape but few agree as to it's application or value. Not one judge in five will give us a good explanation of it. Not a few American Poultry Association judges ignore it's presence on the card. I once judged a show where two of the judges simply passed it; while a third, a prominent American Poultry Association member, cut for lack of symmetry, but when he saw the higher scores of his colleagues, said that he wished he had not done so. At another large show I was informed by the executive committee that there had been so much trouble over the way this section was used that they had voted to instruct the judge, that, in justice to all the exhibitors, he must cut every bird 1/2-point on symmetry, no more and no less. Do you wonder that we could not agree or that I would not go on with my work until I could cut under this section?

Then, again, it is almost impossible to follow the Standard literally in "cutting for defects." For instance, suppose a Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet has lost three main tail feathers, the Standard says we must cut that tail three points for these missing feathers alone. I always supposed

(Concluded on page 199)

Whenever a really meritorious new breed or variety is admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, some old line breeder and fancier will remark: "What's the use of loading up the shows with so many varieties? We have enough good ones now." The same individual would probably "wonder know" what's the use of building more trolley lines or subways in a growing city. He belongs to the class of men best exemplified in the play of "The Man Who Stood Still." There is another little clique who oppose all new breeds on general principles, viz: It might hurt their business as breeders and dealers in breeds they foster and prosper on. Americans select the breeds they prefer, and at the same time, acknowledge the right of others to

do likewise. The open door policy is a winner always.

*** Be down-to-date and Breed For Health this season. ***



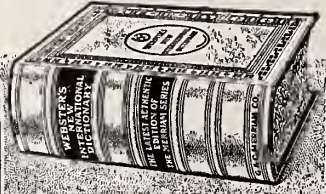
THE OLD RELIABLE

Lambert's Death to Lice has no superior, being endorsed by leading poultrymen as the quickest and safest lice killer. Poultry infested with Vermin will not flourish. Use Lambert's Remedies and you will not be disappointed. Modern Poultry Methods sent for 2c. stamp.

O. K. Stock Food Co.,
 441 Traders Bldg., Chicago.

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 WEBSTER'S
 NEW
 INTERNATIONAL
 DICTIONARY**

JUST ISSUED. Ed. in Chief, Dr. W. T. Harris, former U. S. Com. of Education. The Webster Tradition Developed by Modern Scientific Lexicography. Key to Literature of Seven Centuries. General Information Practically Doubled. **2700 PAGES. 6000 ILLUSTRATIONS. 400,000 WORDS AND PHRASES.** Unquestionably the Choicest Holiday Offering of the Season. **GET THE BEST in Scholarship, Convenience, Authority, Utility.**



Ask your bookseller for the New International or write for Specimen Pages to **G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.**

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners of nearly all the prizes at the "Great Rochester Show. Awarded \$15 special for best exhibit of Leghorns, any variety. Highest honors at other leading shows. Some very choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Write us for wants. We will please you.

COOK & UNDERHILL,

238 EARTON STREET

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S S. C. WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS

Are without a doubt the greatest layers of large white shelled eggs in the World today. None but the best—none but those that have shown us beyond a doubt that they have proved by their past performances to be sterling layers are ever allowed to enter our breeding pens. Write for our illustrated catalogue, it will interest you.

DAY OLD CHICKS after March 1st, \$15.00 per 100

WAYNE POULTRY FARM

F. W. CHRISTIE, Prop.

STONY POINT, N. Y.

HALBACH'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have shown their Quality by Winning at the

BIG CHICAGO SHOW, DECEMBER 7-12, 1909.

First cockerel, third and fifth cock, fourth and fifth pullet, second and fifth hen, first pen and for the 3rd YEAR IN SUCCESSION, the coveted prize for **BEST DISPLAY.**

Do you know that many **PRIZE WINNERS** have been furnished to the breeders of America by me? I can supply your wants in

SHOW BIRDS OR BREEDERS

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks are Not Surpassed as Layers

Prices Reasonable. Your money back if not satisfied. Catalogue Free.

H. W. HALBACH,

Box 60,

WATERFORD, WISC.

* * * Be sure to supply green food in winter weather. It saves money and increases profits. * * *

"Sterling Strain"
BUFF ORPINGTONS
My strain has wonderful type and color. If you need a few good birds to win or breed from, write
H. H. KINGSTON, JR.
R. F. D. 7, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
FROM
FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

are the kind that will hatch you **Winners and Heavy Layers**. My matings this season contain the best birds in in this country. 1910 mating list ready now. If you want eggs in single sitting or in thousand lots, it will pay you to send for it.
Can furnish you breeding cockerels and pullets in any size lots at right prices.
If you are interested in "the best in S. C. White Leghorns" send for mating list and catalog now. **Get your order in early.**
N. V. Fogg, Box W, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES
UP-TO-DATE

True type, correct lacing; winners of the \$150 Champion Cup at Convention Hall, 1909. A grand lot of Cockerels and Pullets—**NO EGGS**

Julius Bachman, Kansas City, Mo.

Barred Plymouth Rocks White Wyandottes
Black and White Minorcas
Pekin Ducks Toulouse Geese

BRED FOR QUALITY, VIGOR AND UTILITY

The Great Midwest Show, CHICAGO, December, 1909, Our birds won:

First and Fourth Barred Rock Pullets
First S. C. White Minorca Hen
First Pekin Cock Second Pekin Hen
First Pekin Cockerel First Pekin Pullet

Send for 1910 Mating List, it is Free for the Asking.

BLACK POINT POULTRY YARDS,
(South Shore of Lake Geneva)
ZENDA, WISCONSIN.

My World-Beater Incubator \$3

I HAVE nature's own plan, for I use the actual living hen. Over 500,000 users have proved my Natural Hen Incubator (patented) to be right. G. E. Bengtson, Falun, Ks., says, "Your Incubator speaks for itself. I got 507 chicks from 540 untested eggs."

The Hen Runs It

The living hen controls heating, regulating, ventilating—everything. No lamps, no fumes, no trouble. No freight to pay. **\$3.00 for 200-egg size. Agents Wanted.** Send postal today for Free Catalog.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO.
1349 Constance St., Dept. 13, Los Angeles, Cal.

that this cut would come under shape, for we cannot cut color for missing feathers, but in many cases the balance of the tail was to all appearances nearly perfect and I could not understand how I could cut it 75 per cent. of its worth. It is quite possible to pluck two or even four of these feathers and improve rather than mar the shape of the tail. How then could we cut it four for shape? Will some expert explain?

BEST METHOD OF AWARDING PRIZES.

It's an easy matter to go into the show room and select the winners when there is little or no competition, but when there are a host of good birds competing for a few coveted prizes it's quite a different proposition. No one with experience will deny that the comparison method is the quicker and better way of determining where the ribbons shall go. Some of the show rooms are too dark to use a score card. Some of the classes are too large to be scored in two days. Some of the exhibitors do not care a covey for a score card whether their birds win or not. Some would be satisfied if they did not win, providing they got some kind of a score card or estimate on their birds.

The best way to award prizes, then, is to instruct the judges to go over the class by comparison, get the ribbons up, catalogues out and everybody happy. Then those exhibitors, who so desire, can have their birds scored by the latest and best score card with which the judge is acquainted by paying a small fee for each bird or perhaps better still, debar the winners from a score and score only those birds which do not win a prize. This latter plan would do away with the necessity of "splitting hairs" to decide ties or any possibility of the second prize bird scoring more than the first on account of his better condition and furthermore it would give every exhibitor a chance to get something for his pains.

* * * It always pays to produce chickens a little fatter, a little softer meated and a little better than those grown by the neighbors. * * *

* * * It takes a little time to build up a reputation for first quality goods. It does not take long to lose one. Build up the Quality! * * *

* * * The man who "fools the dealer" by working off stale eggs as new laid is the man who keeps the price of farm eggs down. The dealer isn't fooled; he makes the price low enough to meet all probable losses. * * *

* * * The chick that is puny when hatched never catches up. If you want to grow winners they must be hatched right, big, healthy, sturdy and happy and out of eggs from stock that is bred and managed right. * * *

* * * Breathing poisoned air and drinking polluted water are two of the most common causes of disease. Do you protect your fowls by providing pure drinking water and open-air quarters? It is cheaper than dosing and doctoring. * * *

WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Single Comb Cockerels for sale. Farm raised. Eggs and day old chicks.

CORA CAWBY, ARROWSMITH, ILL.

Heil's S.C. Buff Leghorns

Won 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel and 3rd Cock at Madison Square Garden, 1908-1909, which places them among America's best. Stock for sale.

Wm. H. Heil, R.F.D. No. 3, Easton, Pa.

Crown Bone Cutter
FED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a **Crown Bone Cutter** you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue.
WILSON BROS., Box 700, Easton, Pa.
Best Made—Lowest in Price

BROWN LEGHORNS.
THE EMPIRE STRAIN ALWAYS WINS.
GEO. H. BURGOTT,
LAWTONS CATALOGUE FREE. LAWTONS, ERIE CO., N. Y.
EXHIBITED AT
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

1893 SILVER KING 1909

Silver Laced Wyandottes

Constant winners for me at both **NEW YORK and BOSTON**. My customers win also.

R. A. Knight, Moncton, N. B. writes:—"The birds arrived O. K., and I certainly got my moneys worth. At Amherst the Cockerel won an easy first, and the pullet was placed second."

If you want to win I can supply you with winners. Write,

R. G. Williams, Box W, Barre, Mass.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

bred from winners at Madison Square. Will win in any competition. Breeding stock for sale at \$5 to \$15, that will improve your flock.

LUTZ & WEIDMAN, BUTLER, PA.

Members of American Plymouth Rock Club.

WHITE WYANDOTTES S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Trap nested Line bred Pedigreed

Established strains of Persistent Layers, have made a creditable winning wherever shown.

Each breeding pen contains Males or Females first or second generation of AMERICA'S CHAMPION HEN. RECORD 277 EGGS IN 1 YEAR, 361 EGGS IN 17 1-2 MONTHS.

Eggs for hatching after January 15th, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$10.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100.

Send red stamp for Mating List.

J. LEROY CUNNINGHAM,
R. No. 3-Box O, INDIANA, PA.

BEST FOR THE TABLE

Conducted by

Helen T. Woods.

"Eat and be merry. Who cares to know
How time is passing? Blow high or low,
'Tis meet this duty be done as well
As aught this side of heaven or hell.
Take time to eat and be no shirk
If you want to have the strength to work." —Anon.



IN the above theories, rhythmically expressed, according to our best authorities lies the secret of a long and happy life. If it is not so much what we eat as how we eat it, would it not at the beginning of the New Year be a good resolve to allow ourselves the luxury of time to eat?

Horace Fletcher tells us that if an appetite for mince pie and Welsh rarebit has been properly earned and these are then properly eaten, "they will be utilized by the body eagerly and easily." It is the fact that these so-called indigestibles are usually eaten either when the system does not call for them or in such a "swallowed whole" fashion that the "morning after" finds us with tired brains and the knowledge that "life worth living depends on the liver."

We are living in an age when life IS worth the living. The years are crowded with marvelous happenings of interest to all. Each morning we can look over the earth by means of the daily press and know what has taken place during the past twenty-four hours. Where once it took hours to deliver an order at the butchers or bakers, today it can be done in a few moments and at trifling expense by means of the telephone. The railway, the trolley, the automobile has so lessened distances as to be truly wonderful. The camera presents to the eye happenings of interest hundreds of miles away. The systems generally used in our public schools save so much in time and labor that in this as in all else, the so-called "grind" might be eliminated. Gas and electricity, the fireless cooker and countless utensils, all boons to the busy housewife must in the long run lessen the wear and tear of housekeeping. Does it not behoove us then, in view of less hours required for the performance of all lines of work to add a few minutes more to the necessary and pleasurable act of eating?

To those who have accustomed themselves to the system known as "bolting," after a few trials of properly masticating the food, there will usually be found a decided luxury in eating, a lusciousness of taste always lost in bolting and above all a lessening of brain and body fatigue, or in other words loss of that "tired feeling."

No market in the world can compete

with the food products the farmer has at his command. With the purest milk and cream, the best poultry and eggs, the freshest of vegetables, with clear and bracing air, has he not an advantage over all other walks of life? And the means of producing a race of people broad minded and wise intellectually, with healthy and properly developed bodies, and the innate knowledge necessary for honest and right living.

In the country every man is lord of his domain. The prosperous country home is as near paradise as we can hope to attain in this life. At the beginning of the New Year it is a source of great gratification to note the degree of prosperity abroad in the land especially among country livers and with the hope that a full share of it may continue with the readers of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, we wish you all a Happy New Year.

ROAST PIG

Has it ever been your good fortune to attend a Roast Pig dinner? A few years ago it was our privileged to be a guest at a New Year's dinner where a roast suckling pig was served and the remembrance of it "stays put." We

heartily agree with Charles Lamb, "There is no flavor comparable, I will contend, to that of the crisp, tawny, well-watched, not over-roasted, crackling, as it is well called—the very teeth are invited to their share of the pleasure at this banquet, in overcoming the coy, brittle resistance—with the adhesive oleaginous—O call it not fat! but an indefinable sweetness growing up to it,—the tender blossoming of fat—fat cropped in the bud—taken in the shoot—in the first innocence—the cream and quintessence of the child-pig's yet pure food,—the lean, not lean but a kind of animal manna,—or, rather fat and lean, (if it must be so) so blended and running into each other, that both together make but one ambrosian result."

Select a young and tender suckling pig, about a month old. Wash and wipe it dry inside and out. Go over the inside with salt and pepper if desired. Fill the cavity with a dressing as given for Roast Goose in the December number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Sew up the opening and cover the ears and tail with a clean buttered cloth or paper to prevent their drying up during the roasting process. Press the legs forward and wrap two or three strips of

WE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE

to save you from 5 to 20 per cent. on your monthly bill for poultry feed and supplies.

You cannot afford to lay down this paper without dropping us a postal asking for full particulars.

We do not give something for nothing, but we do guarantee you the above saving if you take advantage of our offer.

Van Wie Poultry Supply House

512 Liberty St., Schenectady, N. Y.

LAMSON'S **Brown Leghorns**
R. C.

Special for January, 50 Cockerels from hens that laid 190 to 217 eggs a year, \$3.00 each. Show Cockerels \$10.00, bred from 1st Madison Square Cockerel. Circular free H. S. Lamson, Box C, Cameron, N. Y.

TOLMAN'S FRESH AIR POULTRY HOUSES
"NONE SUPERIOR"

Every poultryman should read my illustrated circular upon them. It will interest you all. Eggs for hatching from my Fresh Air Bred and Raised White Plymouth Rocks.

JOSEPH TOLMAN,

R. F. D. Box G,

ROCKLAND, MASS.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF

Won 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 3rd and 4th Pullets, 1st and 3rd Pens
EMPIRE POULTRY SHOW

Won four special Silver Cups—First Cockerel was the sensation of the show

TOP NOTCH BARRED ROCKS

also won 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 2nd Cockerel, 1st Pullet and 1st Pen,
with but four single birds and one pen shown.

TOP NOTCH S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

A few choice birds for sale, also eggs from my best matings in season.

WRITE TO-DAY OR VISIT OUR FARMS

TOP NOTCH FARMS, Water Mill, Long Island, N. Y.
HENRY CUNDELL, Mgr.

cotton cloth around the pig to hold him in shape. Place a cork in the mouth. Rub the outside thoroughly with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Cook in a moderate oven from three to four hours basting frequently with the fat in the pan and with butter and hot water. If the pig is turned occasionally, the sides and under part will be evenly cooked. When ready to serve garnish with parsley in the eye cavities and back and with a rosy apple in the mouth. Serve with apple sauce.

MARYLAND BISCUIT

1 quart flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lard or butter
1 cup cold water

Sift the salt with the flour and work the shortening thoroughly into it with the hands. Mix with the water to a very stiff dough adding the water gradually, stirring and kneading all the time. Knead for ten minutes then beat hard with a biscuit beater or heavy rolling pin for twenty-five minutes. The rule used to be a thousand strong beats. When finished the dough should be light and puffy and have begun to blister. Form into small round biscuits by pulling off pieces of dough suddenly as with a snap and pinching quickly into shape. Do not place them close together in the pan as each biscuit must be distinct. Prick lightly with a fork and bake about twenty minutes. The biscuit should be of a fine even grain and have a slight crack around the sides, with the tops and bottoms a delicate brown when done.

POPOVERS

2 cups flour
1 1/4 cups milk
2 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt

Place the flour and salt in a bowl and add gradually the milk and unbeaten eggs. Beat gently at first and then vigorously until filled with bubbles. Turn into hot greased muffin cups, and bake in a moderate oven that the air in the dough may have time to raise the batter before a crust is formed. They require about thirty minutes to bake and should double in size.

MACCAROON CUSTARD

1 pint milk
3 eggs
1-3 cup sugar
1 dozen maccaroons
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
A little salt

Scald the milk in a double boiler and add the egg yolks beaten until light colored and mixed with the sugar and salt. Stir until thickened but do not allow it to boil. Remove from the fire and add vanilla and half of the maccaroons grated. Pour the custard into serving cups and use the whites of eggs stiffly beaten with a sprinkling of maccaroon crumbs and a little sugar as frosting. Place a spoonful on top of each custard with a whole maccaroon on this and brown slightly. Serve cold.



Roast suckling pig ready for the New Year's table. Use mint or parsley over the eye and to garnish. Place a round rosy apple in the mouth—Ed.

POTATO CARAMEL CAKE

By M. K.

2-3 cup butter
2 cups sugar
2 cups flour
1 cup hot mashed potatoes
1/2 cup sweet milk
4 eggs
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup grated chocolate or 2 squares melted
1 cup chopped English walnut meats
1 teaspoon each cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg (half as much if prefer-

red). Cream the butter, sugar and yolks of eggs, add the milk, the mashed potato, spices and chocolate. Sift the baking powder in the flour and beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; stir the sifted flour into the batter and fold in the whites. The nuts are added just before the cake goes into the pan. Bake in a moderate oven.

*** If eggs are wanted for next winter's high prices, hatch the pullets early in March. ***

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES Our birds won the **Championship Cup** for best collection two years in succession at **Madison Square Garden**. Stock at very reasonable prices
AUG. D. ARNOLD Box D, DILLSBURG, PA.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners at Chicago Show, December, 1909. Stock and Eggs for sale—Send for illustrated circular.

FRANK NEWELL,

Whitewater, Wisc.

Didricksen's Champion Rose Comb **BLACK MINORCAS** Single Comb Chicago and Minneapolis, World's Fair First Prize Winners. Can furnish winners for the best shows, single birds, pairs, trios or pens. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. DIDRICKSEN, Whitewater, Wisc.

PRIZE WINNERS!!! We have them, you can have them too, if you get eggs from us.

White, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes

S. C. Buff Leghorns

Circular of winnings and mating list after February 1st. Eggs \$3.00-13. \$5.00-26.

HIGGINS & COOK, Lewisburg, Pa.

Poley's World's Best Buff Rocks

have won more firsts at Madison Square Garden, N.Y., at the two last shows than all of my competitors together, which is conclusive proof that I have the

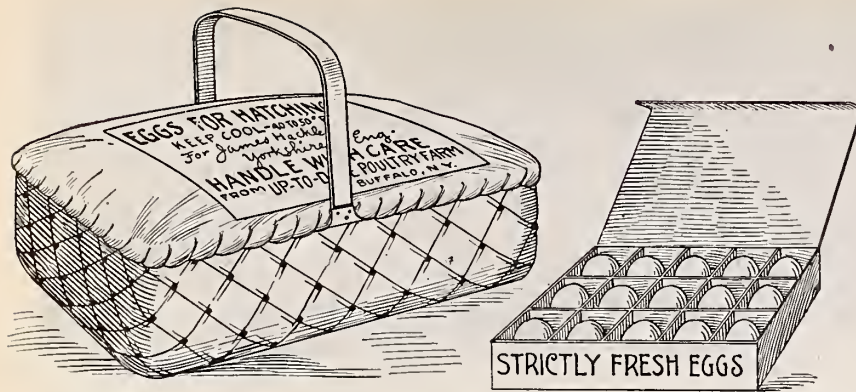
Best Flock of Buff Rocks in the World

I have a lot of high class show birds for sale. Write your wants. I can please you in quality and price

JOHN W. POLEY,

Box W,

Royersford, Pa



One of the most satisfactory methods of packing eggs for hatching is to wrap each egg in excelsior, pack them in pasteboard egg boxes and bed the boxes in a thick wrapping of excelsior in an ordinary market basket covered with cotton cloth stitched on around the edge. Note the style of label.—Ed.

SYMPOSIUM OF PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING

(Continued from page 159)

13. What special care, if any, do you give eggs saved for hatching? How long can they be safely kept and give a good hatch?

"Care that temperature of cellar is between 40 degrees and 60 degrees F. Two to three weeks."—W. H. Carr.

"Turn frequently. Two weeks, but seldom send out any over one week old."—F. W. C. Almy.

"Collect eggs often in cold weather. Never ship or use eggs over seven

days old. Older eggs will hatch if carefully kept until two weeks old, but not safe to ship eggs a distance, if over seven days old."—C. F. Thompson.

"Keep them as near 60 degrees F. as possible; ten days if hotter and three weeks if colder and turn them two or three times."—H. D. Smith.

"Keep them in a cool place where temperature is from 50 degrees to 60 degrees and if they are likely to be kept for any length of time, turning them half way over every day. I prefer eggs not kept over two weeks."—J. W. Parks.

"No special care, simply turn them occasionally and keep from light and heat. Eggs two weeks old will hatch well, but I prefer them only a few days."—J. C. Jodrey.

"Try to keep hatching eggs in temperature of 50 degrees. For shipping not over 10 days old. Oregon case reported from buyer shows, eleven fertile, nine hatched, thirteen eggs sent."—W. H. Withington.

"Eggs kept for hatching are placed in dozen-size pasteboard egg boxes, little end down. I believe eggs will hatch practically as well when 15 days old as when first laid."—A. L. Goodwin.

"Place in a cellar where it is dark, dry and of an even temperature and turn once a day. I have kept them this way for three weeks, and have had excellent hatches."—C. C. Herron.

"Eggs for incubating ought to be kept in a revolving cabinet so germs will not adhere to the shell. I do not keep eggs for more than a week."—T. Courtney Penderford.

"I keep where cool and set within a week after laid."—C. E. Foster.

"I keep them at about 60 degrees in a cemented cellar turning them occasionally."—Henrietta E. Hooker.

14. How far have you shipped eggs for hatching and had good results reported? Please report actual cases, how you packed the eggs and how they hatched.

"I pack eggs in commercial egg boxes and then pack in a basket of ex-

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

KEATING'S CHALLENGE STRAIN



First Cockerel and Special for First Male, Boston Show, 1909.

LINE BRED for ten years. I originated and bred the "Challenge Strain": Light Brahmas twenty years ago, and now give my customers, in my

Challenge Strain Columbian Wyandottes

the benefit of my long experience in breeding and producing the markings demanded for Columbian Wyandottes by the latest Standard of Perfection. Their record at

NEW YORK, 1908-1909

First Hen, Second Pullet, Second Pen

BOSTON, 1909,

First Cock, Second Hen, First Cockerel, Pen and Special for Best Colored Male.

in the keenest of competition at these two leading American Shows Proves that Keating Challenge Strain leads all others.

FOR SALE—Some Grand Exhibition Birds that can win anywhere, and Breeders that will improve your flock.



First Hen, Madison Square Garden, New York, 1908-1909.

Describe your wants and how much you are willing to invest, and I will tell you just what I can and will do for you.

Reference: The Editor and Publisher of American Poultry World.

J. P. KEATING, WESTBORO, MASS.

celsior. I have shipped eggs to New York and to Texas and have had good hatches reported."—C. C. Herron.

"Massachusetts to Maine, 15 chicks from 15 eggs. From Massachusetts to California, 8 chicks from 15 eggs. To Topeka, Kansas, 15 chicks from 15 eggs. Usually, however, results reported are not as good. Packed in cotton in commercial pasteboard boxes—the latter packed in baskets of excelsior with burlap sewed over top, baskets with handles—market baskets."—Henrietta E. Hooker.

"Have shipped to Italy. 60 per cent. hatch resulted. Eggs packed in baskets, each egg wrapped in paper and then in excelsior."—T. Courtney Punderford.

"Eggs packed in pasteboard egg-box, suspended in a basket with excelsior in bottom have gone to Pacific coast and good hatch reported. As a rule, however, the best reports come from cases where eggs are shipped 200 miles or less."—A. L. Goodwin.

"One hundred miles; hatched fine. Shipped in regular egg case filled around eggs with barn chaff or hay seed. Never had a complaint."—C. E. Foster.

"Houston, Texas. Shipped 24 eggs to G. B. Nogle and he reports seventeen chicks, one dead in shell and six infertile."—J. W. Parks.

"In U. S.—Florida, Oregon, California, Colorado. Packed in baskets each wrapped in fine excelsior. California case thirteen eggs sent, eleven fertile, ten hatched."—W. H. Withington.

"From Danvers to Govan, Wash., fourteen chicks from sitting. To Maring, Iowa, thirty-six chicks from thirty-seven fertile eggs out of forty-

five. 1500 miles. To Quebec, twenty-three chicks from thirty eggs, early in spring of '09. Twenty-five chicks from thirty fertile eggs, sent to Michigan hatched in an incubator. All this season. Twenty-six eggs to London, Eng. hatched sixteen chicks. Eggs wrapped in paper, then packed in basket lined with excelsior and covered with same. Very few broken."—J. C. Jodrey.

"Fifty miles. Sent nine thirty-dozen cases, with only two cracked eggs. Packed in cheap western cases, well filled in every layer with fine dry sawdust. Party well pleased with hatches."—H. D. Smith.

"Not over 1000 miles. Eggs packed in commercial fillers, set in bran."—W. H. Carr.

"To all parts of U. S. To Denver, Col., 93 per cent. To Alaska, 7 chicks out of one sitting."—F. W. C. Almy.

"We often ship to California with good results. Do not ship to foreign countries except at customers' risk. Always advise them to buy birds instead of eggs."—C. F. Thompson.

15. How do you hatch? Do you prefer hens or incubators?



"Incubators."—H. D. Smith.

"Hens."—F. W. C. Almy.

"Use both—prefer incubator."—W. H. Carr.

"Use incubators except for small lots from trap nested birds when hens are used."—C. F. Thompson.

"I prefer hens."—J. C. Jodrey.

"Use both. One is as good as the other—requires experience with incubators and a good machine to equal hens; but hens are best for small numbers. We hatch about 5000 each season."—W. H. Withington.

"Have been very successful by putting eggs in machine for six days, testing the bad ones out, and placing the eggs under hens and setting machines over again. I prefer to do this, as I am pedigree breeding, and must set each hen's eggs where I can mark them as soon as out."—J. W. Parks.

"Hens when I can get them, but I use both methods."—Henrietta E. Hooker.

"All utility eggs hatched in incubators. Show matings hatched under hens."—T. Courtney Punderford.

"Incubators."—J. H. Curtiss.

"Everything considered, an incubator is superior to a hen for hatching. If you use your brains in connection with running incubator, you will get less disappointments with valuable eggs than if you entrust them to the average hen under average conditions."—A. L. Goodwin.

"Incubators. Hens are not in it."—C. E. Foster.

"Use nothing but incubators for hatching chickens as I can set eggs at any time and in as large a number as I like."—C. C. Herron.

16. How do you care for eggs dur-

MICA-CRYSTAL The Grit that Makes Hens Lay

Contains mica, iron, magnesium and quartz, each in its purest and best form. It is of such peculiar formation that it will not take a polish as is the case with grit made from white quartz or marble, and unlike limestone grit, or grit of like soluble substances, is not dissolved by the fluids in the crop, consequently it never loses its sharpness. It sharpens itself by contact, the only grit that does, and therefore excels all others as a grinder. Without grit the feathered tribe cannot be healthy or productive. This is a well demonstrated fact in nature. Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to other animal creation. The standard for 17 years. Send for sample.

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CONCORD, N. H.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS THE "REGULATOR THAT REGULATES"

The "Universal" Regulator will fit any incubator, and is the only automatic self-adjusting regulator made.

Our booklet, "Successful Hatching," gives facts obtained by costly experiments, worth dollars to every poultryman to know.

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Great International Show

OF POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PET STOCK

Buffalo, N. Y., January 25 to 29, 1910

A card addressed "INTERNATIONAL SHOW" 309 BRISBANE BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y., will bring you a Premium List, December 10, 1909.

ing incubation? (a) In incubators? (b) Under hens? Please tell how you set a hen.

(a) "According to directions of incubator manufacturer."

(b) "Remove hen twice daily for food and water and proper airing of eggs."—W. H. Carr.

(b) "I make a flat bottom nest of dry, clean straw so eggs will not be crowded together. I confine hens and take them off once each day."—J. C. Jodroy.

(a) "102 degrees to 102½ degrees first week, then 103 degrees and do not allow it to get over 104 degrees when hatching; turn eggs twice per day. Test on the 5th and 14th days. Keep floor wet."—H. D. Smith.

(a) "Cool twice a day, third to eighteenth day. Moisture applied when eggs show need of it under test lamp. Temperature, 101½ degrees to 103 degrees, depending upon season and make of incubator."

(b) "Set on moist earth with a little hay on top of soil. Test on 10th day. Sprinkle on the 17th day, if nest shows dried-up condition."—W. H. Withington.

(a) "After the second day turn morning and night. Never cool below 90 degrees and then only after the 14th day."—C. F. Foster.

(b) "In a cool, rather moist place, with sod in bottom of nest. Allow hen to go on and off at will if set in a place she is accustomed to."—J. W. Parks.

(b) "When a hen is broody, say after two nights on a nest, I make a clean nest in a kerosened box and set that on her box, putting her in it. If she stays there—and she always does—when it is dark I move the box to the room I keep for sitting hens and give her the eggs."—Henrietta E. Hooker.

(a) "Eggs placed in incubator in the morning. Temperature runs 102 degrees for first three days, then 103 degrees. Eggs turned twice a day after third day. At first, eggs allowed to cool only during turning. Gradually increase cooling until brought up to ½ hour at 15th, 16th and 17th days, but must use your own judgment. Eggs and inside of machine sprayed with warm water on the 8th and 16th days."

(b) "Nest made in dark box with damp earth under nesting material. Hen shut in and let out twice daily for food and water. Wash off any dirty eggs with warm water. Dust hen well twice during the hatch."—T. Courtney Punderford.

(a) "I follow the directions of the man who made the incubator so far as possible. This use of the machine is at all times supplanted by thoughtful "headwork," in an endeavor to make the incubator meek the old hen in all respects possible. In other words, try to run the machine as near to nature as possible."—A. L. Goodwin.

*** "Valued at \$3,000, because he has earned it." Is the way one cockerel is advertised. May he have a thousand sons and may his shadow never grow less! ***

MAKING THE PULLETS LAY

Vincent M. Couch, Courtland, N. Y.

It's all right that we should expect the pullets to lay this winter if they are developed, old enough and are properly handled, but we should bear in mind that the natural time for a pullet to lay is when she has arrived at sexual maturity, let this be summer or winter. People speak about "making" their pullets lay. The pullets that I "make" lay are those hatched from eggs laid by good healthy layers and set early enough in the spring so that the chicks will arrive at maturity before cold weather comes and checks their growth and functional development. The other conditions that make early layers are plenty of room and suitable food for them every day during the entire period from shell to laying house, getting them early into permanent winter quarters from four to six weeks before I expect them to lay, and keeping them hustling and happy, comfortable and contented by abundant exercise, scratching and kicking over a bed of nice dry straw eight or ten inches deep, providing a chance for the sun to shine in and fresh air enough to keep the entire pen perfectly dry all the time, and the feeding of a generous supply of wholesome grain and vegetable food with pure, clean water, animal food, grit and charcoal goes a long way in getting the pullets down to business.

INTERNATIONAL ANCONA CLUB

It is very pleasing to note the progressive spirit that has been aroused among the Ancona breeders. Surely these grand layers are worthy of the attention they are receiving.

There are two good ways to advertise our breed. The first is to use the Poultry Journals, and the second is the show room. Anconas have never had a creditable showing at any of our shows. The opportunity is at hand to give our breed the greatest boost it has ever received.

The International Ancona Club has made arrangements to hold its annual meeting January 25-29, 1910, at the Great Cleveland Show. The Cleveland Fanciers Club has favored us with valuable assistance. There will be nearly \$200.00 in prizes for Anconas, including 11 handsome Silver Cups, 60 elegant Club Ribbons, besides the generous cash prizes.

We hope that all will climb in the "Band Wagon," and have the honor of showing in the largest class on record, and in a show of international importance. Don't fail to make an entry and you should attend in person and avail yourself of this opportunity to meet a large number of Ancona breeders.

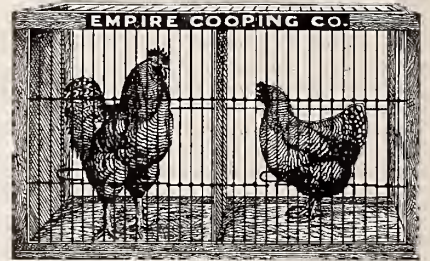
The glad hand will be awaiting all. Come! If you cannot come, send your birds and I will see that they are cared for. H. C. Sheppard, President, Berea, Ohio.

*** Build up your poultry plant and your reputation at the same time. Good profits will be sure to follow. ***

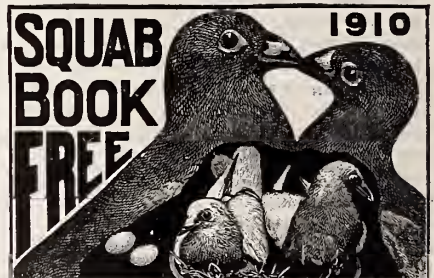
*** To gain a profitable egg trade; produce better eggs, better flavor, better size and color. Quality, cleanliness and prompt deliveries of guaranteed fresh eggs will make business where there was none before.***

Mackellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. R. MACKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.



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Coop Fronts and Galvanized Feed and Drink Cups.
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Write to-day for our 1910 Free Book, handsomely printed and illustrated, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs. (Cloth-bound book now 303 pages, 114 illustrations; it's great.) Ask for special offers with express and freight prepaid. PLYMOUTH ROCK HOMERS and CARNEAUX are the standard everywhere. Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks. We were first, the originators. The greatest success of the twentieth century in feathers. We take subscriptions for the new splendid National Squab Magazine (monthly). Specimen copy mailed for ten cents. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
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HOW TO BREED FOR HEALTH

Prince T. Woods, M. D.

(Continued from page 152)

FRESH AIR NECESSARY

Having healthy fowls selected to start with, we must so house, feed and care for them that they will continue to be sound, healthy and vigorous.

Pure fresh open air is undoubtedly one of the best and cheapest agents we possess for maintenance of physical vigor and the rejuvenation of the body. Given fresh open-out-door air combined with sunshine in reasonable quantities, a variety of wholesome food, pure water, with graduated rest and exercise, we have the requisites for holding physical vigor when once we have it; even to the point of restoring vitality which may have been



FIGURE 5. An extreme case of low vitality resulting in loose feathers and irregular development. Notice "crow head," listless expression of the eye, and withered legs. Published by courtesy of New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University.

temporarily lost. Fresh air is of even greater importance at night while the fowls are on the roost than it is by day. During sleep more oxygen is needed and used by the body in restoring losses or expenditures of tissue or energy which occurred during the activity of the day.

To get best results, house the breeding birds in open-air houses, the colony plan preferred, feed liberally on a variety of wholesome food, plenty of grain, green stuff, animal food and mineral food. Supply grit, shell, granulated raw bone and an abundance of pure, clean, fresh water.

Provide a liberal range on good grass land where there is shelter from hot sun and from storms. An orchard makes an excellent poultry park. Whether the yards are in an orchard or field, keep the ground well tilled as frequent stirring and cropping of the earth is the best means of securing sanitary runs free from so called "ground-poisoning."

Where litter is used in the poultry house, to encourage exercise, use only clean, dry, bright litter material; dusty, musty, mouldy leaves, straw or hay invite disease. If clean bright litter is difficult to obtain, it will be better to use none at all or to substitute clean beach sand to cover the floor a few inches deep.

Overhaul the poultry houses thoroughly spring and fall for a general cleaning up and at this time use a good disinfectant freely. Cresol or creolin solutions are cheap and effective and a good white wash applied with a compressed-air spray-pump is a very satisfactory means of cleaning and sweetening the poultry house interior. Where earth floors are used, renew the top six or eight inches of the floor with clean sand or sandy loam.

CARE OF HATCHING EGGS

Precautions to preserve constitutional vigor do not end with the care and management of the breeding stock. They must be continued throughout all stages of development and growth of the chicks.

A frequent source of loss of vigor and vitality, which may affect the chick when matured, is failure to properly care for eggs intended for hatching. When a fertile egg is laid incubation has already begun and the germ has passed the first stage of development to remain practically dormant until quickened by the application of heat. Frequent heating and cooling of eggs intended for hatching or even rough handling may injure the germ so much as to result in loss of vitality, faulty development, chicks dead in shell, mortality or imperfect development after hatching. Prolonged exposure of the eggs to temperatures from 70 degrees to 90 degrees F. or above may result in death of the germ and is sure to cause losses, poor hatches and weak chicks. Weakness in the chick when hatched may be continued through its life and prob-

ably will be transmitted to its progeny, if it has any.

Eggs intended for hatching should be gathered frequently. Should be kept without turning in a cool, dry place and should be covered to prevent evaporation. The fresher they are when set the better and they should not be kept for a longer period than two weeks if best results are expected. The best temperature at which to keep eggs intended for hatching is at not below 40 degrees F. nor above 60 degrees F.

When the chicks are hatched and during growth they should be given good common sense care and management to keep them contented, comfortable and happy. In fact, comfort and contentment may be considered as keys to good health in young or old stock.

Be sure to keep birds of all ages free from lice and mites. One cannot successfully raise poultry and vermin at the same time. Good lice powders and liquid lice killers are cheap and effective. Use them! Vermin are the forerunners of disease and the loss of constitutional vigor.

With this article we reproduce several interesting and instructive illustrations which were published in the excellent Cornell Bulletin on "Importance of Constitutional Vigor in the Breeding of Poultry" by Prof. Jas. E. Rice and C. A. Rogers, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.

Partridge Wyandottes-Mahogany Strain

Breeding Cockerels, Pullets and Hens \$2.00 and \$3.00. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15

H. W. Michael, New Castle, Pa.

REDS—CARVER'S QUEEN QUALITY—REDS

The deep dark red kind, with long bodies and red eyes. Eggs from my finest matings, one sitting \$2.00, three sittings \$5.00, always. See adv. 1910 Year Book. Exhibition males, trios, pens reasonable
A. A. CARVER, Prop., Highland Poultry Farm, CHARDON, OHIO

FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL BOSTON 1909	FIRST PRIZE COCK BOSTON 1909	FIRST PRIZE HEN BOSTON 1909	FIRST PRIZE PULLET BOSTON 1909
<p>Buff Wyandotte WINNINGS At BOSTON, JAN., 1909. MATTISON & TOEL 5 East 42nd St. So. Shaftsbury New York Vermont</p> <p>DEFEATING all the Buff Club Show First Prize Winners at Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Our First Prize Cock also won First Prize at New York as a Cockerel and Sired all the Cockerels and Pullets in our entire Boston Exhibit except one Pen Pullet.</p>			
SECOND PRIZE COCKEREL BOSTON 1909			SECOND PRIZE PULLET BOSTON 1909
SECOND PRIZE COCK BOSTON 1909			THIRD PRIZE PULLET BOSTON 1909
FIRST PRIZE PEN BOSTON 1909	\$100.00 CHAMPIONSHIP CUP BUFF CLUB CUP BEST DISPLAY BEST COCK AND FOUR HENS BEST COCKEREL AND FOUR PULLETS ALL FOUR SHAPE AND COLOR SPECIALS		
		SECOND PRIZE PEN BOSTON 1909	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Conducted by Prince T. Woods, M. D.

CINDERS AS SCRATCHING MATERIAL

Q. Would it be practicable to build a scratching shed for chickens by putting a one foot foundation under it, and filling in with cinders? Is this a good scratching material or is the dust likely to cause disease?

A. Cinders do not make good scratching material, as the ashes contained are liable to bleach the legs of fowls and the sharp cinders cut their feet. Would prefer well packed earth covered with dry litter or a cement or board floor covered a few inches deep with beach sand and then with clean bright straw.

CHICKENS WITH SORE FEET

Q. What is the cause of chickens having sore feet and what is a good remedy for healing them? Would like to give something which would be beneficial, and at the same time be obnoxious to the other chicks, who pick at those having the sore feet, often causing death.

A. The chicks have evidently been too closely confined in crowded coops, and have not been fed sufficient meat food or green stuff, particularly green stuff. Would try carbolated vaseline or a good creolin ointment to apply to the injured toes. A good ointment can be made by adding fifteen or twenty drops of creolin to an ounce of lard.

RESTAURANT WASTE

Q. Are waste bread, meats and vegetables from a restaurant suitable food for laying hens winter or summer?

A. If the waste is clean and sweet it would be all right to use, but it is better to keep the bread separate from the other waste. If the bread is moldy or musty do not feed it.

CEMENT BLOCKS IN POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Q. Could a good poultry house be built of cement blocks, with glass on the south side?

A. Cement blocks would probably make a satisfactory poultry house, but would cost more than the material for a wooden building, and for strictly practical purposes do not consider that a poultry building should exceed 50 to 75 cents per head of the flock which it is intended to house. Cement construction is at present too expensive for poultry buildings.

DOUBLE MATING

Q. What is a double mating? Is it two separate pens of twelve hens and one male, or one single pen and two males used alternately, and continued throughout the mating season?

A. Neither. Double mating is a method which is practiced by breeders who wish to produce exhibition specimens; males and females of direct cockerel breeding line being required to produce cockerels which come up to exhibition requirements. The pullets obtained from this mating are considered of value only as cockerel breeders. Another special mating of pullet breeding stock is necessary to produce exhibition pullets, and as a rule the cockerels from such matings are not available for exhibition purposes. Therefore double mating means breeding two distinct families of the same variety, one to produce show males, the other to produce show females.

KEEPING HATCHING EGGS

Q. Can eggs for hatching be kept in good condition in a cellar, and what temperature should they be kept in?

A. It is all right to keep the eggs in a cellar, provided it is dry, clean, and well-ventilated. The eggs for hatching should not be kept in a temperature which exceeds 60 degrees, or falls below 40 degrees. Prolonged exposures to temperatures above or below those named is liable to weaken the germ.

LARGE FLOCKS.

Q. Would a space of about 3000 square feet be sufficient for a flock of 800 hens? They would have unlimited range, during fair weather.

A. You cannot estimate capacity by square feet area alone. If in open-air colony houses, 3½ to 4 sq. ft. per bird will answer. Some poultrymen are successful in caring for a large number of fowls in one flock, but it generally proves more satisfactory to house them in flocks of not more than fifty each.

WANTS GOOD COLOR IN EGG YOLKS

A. What food or treatment is best

NEW YORK'S FIRST PRIZES WON BY BRADLEY BROS., LEE, MASS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

At Madison Square Garden the last 20 years Birds We Bred and Raised Have Won:



"WORLD'S CHAMPION OF 1906."
OUR \$2,000 MALE.

Winner of First Prize and Sweepstakes Special at New York's Greatest Barred Plymouth Rock Show, nearly 500 in line. Is descended from the sire of 1st Chicago Cockerel 1902; also from sire of First Chicago Male 1906. These and other Chicago 1st Winners were bred by us. Sons were winners in several shows, including New York and Boston.

ishing Carefully Mated Trios and Pens for breeding. Exhibition Cockerels and Exhibition Pullets-- Birds that can be depended upon for first-class results.

FREE: Illustrated Printed Matter telling of Winnings at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, etc.

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Box A,

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1st PRIZES

Total, more by over 11 per cent.

1st PRIZES ON COCKERELS

More by 50 per cent.

1st PRIZES ON MALES

More by 42 per cent.

Than any other exhibitor has won on any stock.

427 All of the Silver Cups competed for have been won by us, three times out of five.

427 Four 1st, Four 2nd, Three 3rd Prizes, besides other awards have been won by us at a single Madison Square Garden Show.

427 Three times have Males of our breeding won four of the five prizes offered in the class, including firsts.

24 of Our "Lee Belle" Line

of Females have been First Winners at New York Shows alone.

First Prize in each of the Two Largest Shows and The Championship Prize in what was considered the strongest female competition of the year, is a recent "Lee Belle" record by birds we bred, raised and sold. We have permission to state this, also the other records referred to.

First Prize Winnings at Chicago and Kansas City, and the largest shows outside of New York, which our birds have won for our customers, would alone be sufficient to demonstrate the superiority of our strain.

FOR SALE Breeding and Show Birds, both young and old, bred from these same lines of New York and Boston First Prize Winners. We also make a specialty of furnishing

to give a good, rich orange color to the yolks of eggs?

A. Feed the birds on plenty of yellow corn, clover and alfalfa, and allow them to run on a good grass range. Free range on a salt marsh will yield wonderfully rich color in egg yolk.

REMOVING SPURS

Q. What is the proper way to remove spurs from a full grown cock? Would cutting off the spurs disqualify a bird in the show room?

A. Remove the spurs with a fine sharp saw (a hack saw), taking them off within half an inch of the shank. Sear the cut with a hot iron, to stop bleeding. Care should be taken not to cut too close to the shank. Cutting the spurs will not disqualify the bird.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Q. Are White Wyandottes satisfactory as winter layers and utility fowls?

A. They are one of the best varieties for the purpose and are exceptionally good winter layers. They make good market poultry, their white plumage leaves them very clean in appearance and free from pin-feathers, which is an advantage in poultry dressed for market.

HOPPER-FEEDING

Q. Is it a good plan to feed oats and other grains in the hopper, so that the birds have access to it all the time? Would it have a tendency to make the birds over-fat?

A. The result would be excellent. Heavy white oats and good beef scrap, kept in separate compartments in the hopper should be kept always before the birds. The pullets will not be lia-

100 Per Cent. Profit in Preserving Eggs

Water-Glass, is the best preservative known. Buy direct from us and save money. High test. Low price. Send for free booklet, mention A.P.W. THE STIXALL CO., Keene, N. H.

50 Columbian Wyandotte Cockerels

Bred right and raised right. Price from \$3.00 to \$10.00. These are good vigorous birds from a winning and laying strain. Describe about what you want and send on what you can pay. If you don't like them, send them back and I'll return your money.

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8 CENTS EACH

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BUFF COLUMBIANS

BUFF COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES BUFF COLUMBIAN ROCKS THE COMING BUFFS. Handsomest, Largest, Most Vigorous of Columbians START NOW with a rising breed. No finer birds to be found than in my "Originator's Strain" of these varieties.

Egg orders booked before February earn a liberal discount. An extra setting free to first American Poultry World customer from each State.

EDW. CONE, MUSKEGON, MICH.

ble to become too fat, but with yearlings or older hens it is better not to feed corn as heavily as it is fed to pullets unless they are made to work for it in litter. If a heavy egg yield is the object, give heavier feedings, while for eggs for hatching purposes the birds should be fed less freely, especially during the early winter when eggs are not wanted for incubating purposes.

DAMPNESS IN THE POULTRY HOUSE

Q. What can be done to remove dampness from a poultry house which is 10 by 12 feet with scratching-shed

attached? The south front is covered with muslin. I keep about fifty birds in the house.

A. Fifty birds in a house of such type and dimensions are too many, for best results. Arrange the muslin front so that it can be open on sunny, dry days, and thus air out the house, and prevent dampness. Keep the door open between roosting-room and scratching-shed.

Q. How long must fowls be penned with male before eggs are fit to use for hatching?

A. Three days if females have not been running with the other males, otherwise ten to fourteen days.

French Quality Reds

Won Highest Honors ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis and others. Sale list of Exhibition and Breeding Stock sent on request.

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GREAT BIG ADS. DON'T MEAN BETTER STOCK

Winnings at Fall Fairs don't mean Winter Competition
WINNING OTHER SHOWS don't mean New York competition.
 Just paste these facts in your hat, and then consider I won first collection two years out of three at New York, winning last year over the competition of the year before.

This Is Unparalleled This the hottest class in the world. My first Cockerel and first Pullets were marvels of quality almost undreamed of. My second pen considered by fanciers the best in the show, but unfortunately the male's tail was broken so the pen had to be punished. Don't forget these things, and just consider I have stock from these birds to WIN for YOU. Don't forget I bred winners for the world before most of these claimants were out of long dresses, as far as

WHITE WYANDOTTES

are concerned. Don't forget my stock this year won at Crystal Palace and the big Dairy Show in England. Don't forget to write for stock to the breeder that has made possible these Famous and World's Best Flocks. That's history!

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

Write to
Arthur G. Duston
 Drawer B, SO. FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

We Will Pay \$18.00 a Week

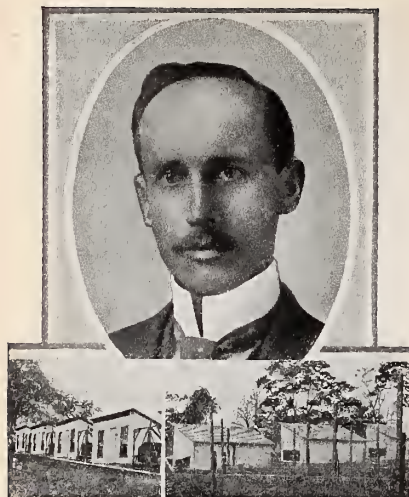
TO ANY YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN WHO WILL SEND AN AVERAGE OF 12 SUBSCRIPTIONS A DAY TO AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD EACH DAY DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN WANTED

WE want to introduce *American Poultry World* to every person who is interested in, or keeps, Standard-bred poultry, in every city, town and hamlet in America, and need *workers* to do this. We will pay liberally for this work. Positively not a cent of expense; the only investment will be your time. ¶ The amount we will pay is not limited to \$18.00 a week. It all depends upon you.

BUT ONE PERSON WILL BE APPOINTED IN A PLACE, SO DO NOT DELAY BUT MAKE APPLICATION NOW TO

Circulation Department AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO. Stafford Building, Buffalo, N. Y.



HORACE ATWOOD

Poultry Director, West Virginia Experiment Station. Below the portrait are shown front and rear view of colony poultry houses at the station.

STRENGTH AND VIGOR OF INCUBATOR CHICKS

Horace Atwood

(Continued from page 153)

TESTS IN COOLING AND AIRING EGGS

In order to throw some new light upon the subject of cooling eggs I have carried out, recently, a few tests a brief summary of which may be of interest in this connection.

Test 1. In this test two 360-egg Cyphers incubators were used in which to hatch the eggs and the chicks were brooded in two Cornell University gasoline brooders. The eggs in each incubator were turned twice per day as is customary, the eggs being removed from the incubators at each turning. The bottom ventilators were kept open during the entire hatch.

Beginning on the second day of incubation and continuing until the nineteenth day the trays of eggs of one of the machines were removed from the incubator and covered with a thick woolen cloth and cooled an average of 152 minutes once per day, or to an average temperature of 85 degrees. During the period of this test the average of the maximum temperatures of the room in which the machines were located was 80 degrees, and the average of the minimum temperatures was 54.7 degrees.

From the cooled eggs there were hatched 238 chicks and from the eggs cooled no longer than it was absolutely necessary in order to turn them there were hatched 255 chicks. The chicks were marked, mixed together and brooded in two flocks for three weeks. Up to that time there had died 18 of the chicks from the cooled eggs and 16 of the chicks from the eggs not cooled.

Test 2. A 360-egg Cyphers incubator was used. One tray of eggs was cooled as in the preceding test and the other tray of eggs was not cooled. The ventilators were closed until the beginning of the hatch, then they were left open. The average of the

maximum and minimum temperatures of the room was 48 degrees and 28 degrees respectively. The eggs were cooled an average of 47 minutes per day or to an average temperature of 77 degrees.

From the cooled eggs there were hatched 129 chicks, and from the other eggs 145. During the first three weeks 13 of the chicks hatched from the cooled eggs died, and only 2 of the others, and at the end of that period the chicks from the cooled eggs weighed 23.8 lbs per hundred chicks and the chicks from the eggs not cooled weighed 25.9 lbs. per hundred.

Test 3. This test was carried on in the same way as the preceding test except that the eggs were not covered while cooling. The average of the maximum and minimum temperatures of the room during the hatch was 77 degrees and 59 degrees respectively, and the eggs were cooled on an average 19 minutes, or to an average temperature of 91 degrees. The bottom ventilators remained closed until the beginning of the hatch, then they were opened.

There were hatched from the cooled eggs 134 chicks and from the eggs not cooled 137. During the first 13 days 4 of the chicks hatched from the cooled eggs died and 13 of the chicks hatched from the eggs not cooled.

Test 4. This test was conducted at the same time and is practically a duplicate of the preceding test, Cyphers incubators having been used in both cases. From the cooled eggs there were hatched 116 chicks and from the eggs not cooled 128 chicks. During the first 14 days 1 of the chicks hatched from the cooled eggs died and 9 of the other lot.

Test 5. In this experiment the eggs were cooled and the work carried on as in the two preceding tests. A 1908-model Prairie State incubator was used, and the side ventilators remained closed from start to finish.

From the cooled eggs there were

hatched 143 chicks and from the eggs not cooled 124. During the first two weeks 1 of the chicks hatched from the cooled eggs died and 9 died from the other lot.

SUMMARY OF COOLING TESTS

We may summarize the results of these trials as follows:—

In the first trial with the ventilators open and with an average maximum and minimum outside temperature of 80 degrees and 54.7 degrees respectively, a better hatch was obtained and the chicks were stronger when the eggs were not cooled.

In the second trial with closed ventilators, and with a low external temperature the eggs not cooled hatched better than the cooled eggs and the chicks were stronger.

Buff Plymouth Rocks at Clinton, Ia., Nov. 23-27, showed three birds; won 1st Pullet and 4th Cockerel, in a class of exceptionally good quality. Eggs from high-class breeding pen at reasonable prices Book your orders now.
H. O. McClashan & Sons, Box 101-A, Morrison, Ill.

Ruby Strain—S. C. Rhode Island Reds

LAYING TYPE

At Richmond Hill again prove quality, winning cup for best display of Single Combs.

Geo. L. Andrews, Freeport, N. Y.

Nixon's White Wyandottes

WIN

ELEVEN FIRST PRIZES

and One Second during fall of 1909 in hands of customers—a record that stands alone in White 'Dotte History. Why waste time with inferior and haphazard breedings? Buy of the man who has produced many of the world's best specimens—the man with a succession of seventeen years successful breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices and full description on request

CHAS. NIXON, Box 303-A Washington, N.J.

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & Co.
BOX 8
LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

R. I. REDS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES

BIRDS READY FOR THE SHOW ROOM.

200 egg strain; large, healthy, vigorous stock. Pullets and Cockerels all ages. Buy early before the best are sold. Eggs, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00 per sitting; \$6.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 per hundred.

CATALOGUE FREE.

SEND STAMP FOR RED STANDARD

Fairfield White Rocks Always Lead

Winners at such leading shows as Scranton, Pa., Allentown, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Bridgeton, N. J., Hagerstown, Md., and wherever shown. Just won at Bridgeton, N. J., November, 1909, 1st, 4th Cock, 2nd, 5th Hen. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cockerel, 1st, 3rd, 4th Pullet, 2nd Pen, in one of the largest classes of White Rocks ever shown in New Jersey; also Silver Trophy Cup for best display of Plymouth Rocks, all varieties competing; also cup for best Cockerel, same bird won special for best bird in show. Also at Norristown, Pa., 5 firsts, 2 seconds on seven entries.

Choice stock for sale, write just what you want.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

FAIRFIELD POULTRY FARM

H. W. Schnitzer, Prop.

FAIRTON, N. J.

observing the loss of weight and comparing this loss with the loss as calculated from the table one can easily determine whether the moisture conditions are right as compared with natural incubation. So much for the theory!

Now is it actually a fact that incubators should be so operated as to have the eggs decrease in weight the same as though they were incubated under hens? During the past two past two years I have been studying this question by operating incubators with and without moisture, and have kept a record of the number and weight of the chicks hatched out, and the strength and vigor of these chicks as shown by the rate of gain in weight, and the number of deaths. The following table summarizes the results obtained:—

	No moisture used in incubator.	Moisture used in incubator.
Number of eggs incubated	2860.....	2860
Number of chicks hatched	2012	1943
Total loss in weight of eggs	44.49 lbs.	29.41 lbs.
Normal loss in weight as calculated from table given above.	46.77 lbs.	46.77 lbs.
Departure from normal loss in weight..	2.28 lbs.	17.36 lbs.
Average weight of chicks per hundred when removed from the incubators	8.44 lbs.	8.79 lbs.
Average weight of chicks per hundred at 2d weighing	35.7 lbs.	36.2 lbs.
Total number of deaths from all causes	415	402
Per cent. died of all hatched	20.6	20.6

In these experiments somewhat more chicks were hatched when the incubators were operated without moisture. It is possible, however, that this result may have been due to the operator's wider experience in the operation of no-moisture machines, or to the location of the incubators in a room naturally somewhat moist, rather than to any injury resulting from the use of moisture.

Under the conditions which obtained in these experiments the actual loss in weight of the eggs incubated

without added moisture was very nearly normal, while in case of the machines operated with moisture the loss in weight of the eggs was only about two-thirds of the normal loss, and yet in spite of this fact there was very little difference in the number of chicks hatched out under the two treatments.

In all cases the chicks hatched in the machines with added moisture were heavier when hatched than the chicks hatched without added moisture, and apparently they remained somewhat heavier, for at the second weighing, when the chicks were two or three weeks old, they averaged one-half pound per hundred chicks heavier than the chicks hatched without moisture.

The percentage of deaths from all causes in the case of the two lots of chicks was exactly the same. Most of the deaths seemed to be due to white diarrhoea or other digestive disturbances.

The results of this test seem to indicate that the chick embryos have the power to adapt themselves, to a considerable extent, to different degrees of humidity during their development, and consequently to slightly differing percentages of moisture in the tissues of their bodies. The chicks with the lower moisture content seemed to be as vigorous as those containing more moisture, but there are certainly limits beyond which this would not be true, and undoubtedly it is the best practice to so incubate eggs that the loss in weight will agree as closely as possible with that loss which takes place when eggs are incubated under hens.

*** Quality as well as demand makes the price. Good goods never go begging for customers.. The extra cent a pound for chicks, or extra cent or two per dozen for eggs is ALL CLEAR PROFIT and counts up in big figures at the end of the year. ***

*** Walls of poultry house covered with frost? More fresh air needed; try an open or a muslin front. Frost and dampness in the poultry house mean poor and insufficient ventilation. ***

*** Don't breed crosses or mixed flocks.. The Standard-bred bird is superior to the mongrel every time. ***

*** The longer one is in the poultry business the better it pays,—if he is in right. ***

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

Winners at New York, Trenton, Easton, Pittsburg, Dover and Paterson. Choice Cockerels, big birds \$2 and \$3. Eggs for Hatching \$2 and \$3 per 15. \$10 and \$15 per 100. Ten years with Buffs.

MAPLE HILL FARM,

JAS. KUGLER, Jr., Route 1, Box K, Frenchtown, N. J.

Trumansburg Poultry

—AND—

Pet Stock Association

OFFERS FOR SALE:

- WYANDOTTES, Columbian Buff and Silver Laced.
- RHODE ISLAND REDS, Single and Rose Comb.
- PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Barred, White and Buff.
- BRAHMAS, Light.
- LEGHORNS, Single Comb White, Rose Comb Brown.
- MINORCAS, Single Comb Black.
- HAMBURGS, Black and Golden Penciled.
- ORPINGTONS, White, Black and Buff.

BANTAMS

Buff, White, Japanese and Golden Sebright.

PIGEONS

R. C. Helmet and White Fantails.

RABBITS, White Angoras.

GEESE—Embden.

DUCKS—Pekin.

TURKEYS—White Holland.

Stock inspected by our committee and sold on approval.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR EGGS : : :

Write for information.

P. F. SEARS, Sec.,

Trumansburg, N. Y.

BRACE'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Are in a class by themselves, having won more prizes than any other strain. Thirty years breeding. Write your wants.

WILLIAM F. BRACE,

VICTOR, N.Y., U. S. A.

READ THIS! OAKLAND POULTRY YARDS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS MAKE THREE GREAT WINS.

At Allentown, Pa., all 1st prizes and 3 Silver Cups including Silver Cup for best display. At Trenton, N. J., all 1st and 2nd prizes and one Silver Cup for best display and gold special for best cockerel. At Nazareth, Pa., in show of 1100 birds, November 22nd to 26th on 11 entries won 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets, 1st and 4th Cockerels, 2nd and 3rd hens and 1st pen, and Silver Cup for best Leghorn in show, 124 Leghorns competing.

200—Cockerels and Pullets—200—Fit to win at "Let Live" prizes.

WM. C. BOWMAN, Mgr.

(Please mention this paper.)

Box W, Trenton, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS---WHITE ROCKS---1000 GRAND LAYERS

A Superb strain of heavy layers, bred for utility purposes, and to meet Standard requirements. Farm raised on free range, and are large vigorous and handsome.

BABY CHICKS—Direct from our 6000 egg Cyphers Mammoth Incubator, and shipped in our safety cases, at lowest express rate.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Leghorns, \$5.00 per 100; White Rocks, \$6.00 per 100. Fertility and absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

SECOND HAND INCUBATORS.

CUSTOM HATCHING.

CATALOGUE.

THE BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, F. M. Babcock, Prop., Box W, Fredonia, N. Y.

SECURING BETTER FERTILITY

PRACTICAL AND SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR POULTRY KEEPERS ON HOW TO OBTAIN FERTILE EGGS, BETTER HATCHES AND STRONG CHICKS

Charles H. Wagener, Fullersburg, Illinois



THE PROBLEM of securing a large percentage of fertile eggs is of great importance to every poultryman. His success depends upon his ability to obtain them. This subject deserves a great deal more of attention than it receives. Every year we hear reports of poor hatches and low fertility.

It is very discouraging to pay a good price for hatching eggs, have a hen set on them three weeks and, in the end, only hatch one or two chicks. It is not only a loss to the buyer, but the seller also loses by having a discouraged and dissatisfied customer.

The shipper receives many complaints and he is often at a loss what to do. In most cases he will send extra eggs and thus his profit in the transaction is gone.

Eggs that are strong in fertility come from strong, robust healthy fowls and they hatch good strong chicks; which means well satisfied customers. It must be remembered, however, that it requires the right feed, good care and knowledge of how to select the breeders to secure fertile eggs. The chicks have a hard enough time in this cold world of ours without being handicapped by being hatched from weak-germed eggs.

Of course the fertility of eggs depends a good deal upon the condition of the male. If he is not in good condition or if he is allowed to run with too many females, the eggs are liable to be infertile. The male is half of the pen and he should be in perfect health.

NUMBER OF FEMALES TO A MALE

The number of females that should be allowed to run with a male depends upon his age, vigor, the breed and whether the birds are kept in confinement or on free range. A male that is in good condition ought to be able to take care of twelve hens if a Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte, and fifteen if a Leghorn.

The male should be at least one year old and not much over two years. One that was hatched in March or April will, if properly handled, be in good condition for breeding purposes during the next year. He should run with the hens during the breeding season only, so that his vitality will not be impaired. This applies especially to young cockerels. Their growth will be stunted, if they are allowed to run with the pullets. Two males should not be allowed to run together unless they are friendly, because they will fight and fail to attend to their duties.

AVOID FORCING FOR EGGS

The females should be in the pink of condition and at least one year old. Pullets hatched in February or March

will be fit for breeders the following year. Breeding hens should never be forced for eggs. Around Christmas and New Years, when eggs are high, the average poultryman forces his hens for eggs and then wonders why the eggs don't hatch later on. Forcing hens for eggs will make them weak in vitality and the eggs they lay will be low in fertility.

It is a well known fact that eggs are more fertile in the spring and summer months than during the winter. This shows that free range and a variety of green food help in obtaining more fertile eggs. If hens are kept busy and are given green food, cabbage, beets, etc., during the late winter months it will help towards securing fertile eggs. Leghorn eggs often hatch much better than those of the larger breeds as they are more active, always working, it shows that exercise for the hen has influence on the hatching qualities of the eggs.

Good sound grain should be fed at all times. It should be scattered in leaves or straw so as to invite them to exercise. Fresh water, oyster shells and grit should be before them at all times.

The poultryhouse should be well ventilated as an abundance of fresh air is essential to health. Have plenty of light and by all means have the poultry house large enough to accommodate the fowls quartered in it. It should be cleaned daily.

Inbreeding is another cause of infertile eggs. Where it has been practiced a number of years the strain will



at last "run out." The eggs will be weaker in fertility each year and the fowls will be smaller each year. To have strong, robust, healthy fowls we must introduce new blood occasionally into our flocks.

Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting the breeders. The most robust cocks and hens should be selected, the ones that are most active and those that are first off of the roosts in the morning generally make the best breeders. Only those should be selected that are fully developed. Their combs should be red and they should be in the best of health, and as nearly perfect as possible in feather, body and other points. The chicks cannot be expected to be prize winners if their parents are not up to the Standard.

*** Eggs in cold weather should be gathered often, but don't keep them in a warm room. ***

At The Great Middle West Show December, 1909,

in competition with 65 highest priced birds obtainable

CHARLES G. PAPE'S SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

Were awarded the male special on lustre, shape and size and the much coveted SWEEP STAKES pen for Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; Cockerel at Chicago weighed nine pounds, especially bred to produce beauty, size, large white eggs and many of them. New mating list ready. Order eggs for hatching now. Manufacturer's agent for Incubators, Brooders and Egg Shipping Boxes. All transactions guaranteed satisfactory.

CHARLES G. PAPE, 1617 North Cass St., Fort Wayne, Ind.



"THE BEST IN THE WORLD"

U. R. FISHEL, HOPE, IND.

BRED & OWNED BY

WHITE PL. ROCKS



W. FISHEL

WHITE DIARRHOEA IN CHICKS

Leo F. Rettger

(Continued from page 160)

hand magnifying lens. These colonies are very delicate, and appear like small droplets of fat. They remain quite small and separate, even after several days.

Microscopic examinations of the bacteria in the colonies will reveal the presence of small, slender, non-motile bacilli, which in general resemble the bacillus of typhoid fever, aside from motility. They are, without doubt, members of the same general group of bacteria.

Colonies on agar plates also have a characteristic appearance. * They remain small, and their surface is usually marked with one or two rosette-like figures.

EXPERIMENTAL INOCULATION OF CHICKS

Repeated inoculation experiments with young chicks have proven that by the injection of small quantities of a pure culture of this bacterium under the skin the disease is reproduced. The symptoms and post-mortem appearances are like those described in this paper. The objection is naturally raised that infection by inoculation under the skin is not a fair test of the relationship of this organism with white diarrhoea. Infection by the more natural method, namely feeding, is of much more significance.

Two feeding experiments were carried out with at least partial success. Cultures of *B. pullorum* were mixed with the food and drinking water of apparently normal chicks. Two such chicks died with all the symptoms and tissue appearances of white diarrhoea. During the present year experiments have been conducted on a large scale at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station. Some of the results have been most gratifying. A full account of these experiments, together with others, will be published at an early date in a Storrs bulletin.

In order that feeding experiments with pure cultures may be successful the artificial infection must begin within the first 48 hours after the chicks are hatched. This is in perfect keeping with what we know regarding the natural infection of chicks that are allowed to run with the sick. Dr. P. T. Woods and others have shown that it is impossible to infect chicks in this manner after they are two days old; whereas such infection may take place during the first 48 hours. This subject will be discussed more fully in a subsequent paper.

That white diarrhoea is an infectious disease there seems to be very little doubt, but how the infection originates and spreads to such an alarming extent as it so often does, is a subject of much importance and about which there is much specula-

tion. Several things are possible. The eggs may be infected while still in the hen. Second, the infection may take place through the shell, after laying. Third, the chick may emerge from the shell uninfected but acquire the disease by eating and drinking infected food and water, or by picking at the droppings of diseased chicks. Our experiments at Storrs have already given us a great deal of information along these lines. The results will be found in this journal at some future date.

PREVENTION OF WHITE DIARRHOEA

While so little is still known regarding the modes of infection it is safe to say that cleanliness, disinfection of incubators and brooders, as well as yards in which the sick chicks have been allowed to run, proper feeding and ventilation, and the care of the chicks in general, are important factors in the prevention and suppression of white diarrhoea. That these things are of themselves not sufficient to safeguard chicks against this dreadful scourge Prof. Stoneburn of Storrs and myself, expect to be able to show at an early date. It is to be hoped that the disease, white diarrhoea as we have long known it, and as it has been recognized by many, may be completely eradicated. Whether such hopes shall be gratified the near future may tell.

Dr. Morse and Dr. Hadley have taken issue with me regarding the cause of white diarrhoea. Dr. Morse has for some time claimed that the disturbance is due to an animal parasite—*Coccidium tenellum* (Circular 128, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, 1908). According to him this parasite is found in the intestines, and particularly in the caeca, of infected chicks. The symptoms and post-mortem appearances as described by Dr. Morse are decidedly different from those which I have always observed in connection with white diarrhoea. It is quite probable that we have been working with different diseases.

Dr. Hadley likewise thinks that a coccidium (*C. cuniculi*) is responsible (Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Vol. L., 1909, p. 348; Successful Poultry Journal, October, 1909, p. 18). Dr. Hadley has also associated his coccidium with roup and one or two other chicken diseases. It is quite improbable that this one organism is a specific agent in these different disturbances which are so unlike in their general characteristics. Furthermore, it is claimed that coccidia are of almost universal distribution. I shall not dispute the alleged connection of coccidia with blackhead in turkeys and chickens, but I am firmly convinced that what many have recognized as white diarrhoea is not caused by this agent.

The symptoms and post-mortem appearances which Morse has described for white diarrhoea differ widely from those which I have repeatedly given. We are undoubtedly not working with the same disease. Chicks are easily influenced by foreign agencies, especially those of diseases. There are, without doubt, many ailments which

are still unrecognized. To say that all disturbances which cause a whitish discharge from the intestines are white diarrhoea would be a decided error.

I have termed what I consider white diarrhoea as a *simple or uncomplicated white diarrhoea*, or better still, *bacillary white diarrhoea*. It is quite probable that in many instances there is mixed infection in which *B. pullorum* and some other organism—possibly a coccidium—together play the prominent role. In such cases the symptoms, etc., are also more complex, and often misleading.

Dr. Hadley's recent feeding experiments in which he demonstrated that the feeding of his coccidia to chicks over 48 hours old caused disease and death, and the feeding with my organism failed to do so, are perfectly in keeping with my views regarding artificial infection by *B. pullorum*. If he caused disease and death with the coccidial material in chicks over 48 hours old, the disease must evidently be something else than white diarrhoea, since this ailment can not be induced under natural or artificial conditions in chicks which are at least 48 hours old.

—d—

* * * Luck is the result of chance. Success is the product of effort and intention. Put Push, Pluck and Perseverance into your poultry keeping and you will not need to consider Luck. * * *

—d—

The First Annual Exhibition of the Northeastern Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in Green Bay, Wisconsin, January 24 to 28th, 1910.

W. C. Ellison, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Rene Combrugge, Green Bay, Wisconsin, will place the awards. The premium list is well under way and large cash prizes will be awarded, besides a large number of fine silver cups and many other valuable premiums.

For premium lists and other information write F. J. Jonet, Secretary, Green Bay, Wis.

—o—

A new poultry association has been formed at Beaver Dam, Wis., with Richard H. Martin, Pres., Rae Weaver, Secy, James S. Scoville, Treas.

They will hold their first show February 1-4, 1910. Shellabarger, Judge. For particulars send to Secretary Rae Weaver, 107 Beaver Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

—o—

One of the best of the many shows held in Pennsylvania is the annual exhibition of the Blair Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held at Altoona, Pa. "This year's show was a great success, 1000 birds were exhibited, and were much above the average in quality and condition." Mr. Kearns, representative of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD writes. The association has 66 enthusiastic members who are doing good work for the best interests of Standard-bred poultry. The officers are H. W. Yingling, President; George Moore, Secretary; J. L. Wurtzburger, Treasurer, all enthusiastic and hustling breeders.

—d—

The Ohio State Poultry Association Company will hold its annual exhibition at Columbus, Ohio, January 10-16, 1910. It will be held in the big Auditorium and every indication is that it will be a splendid success. The membership and advertisers of the Ohio State Poultry Association Company include well known and experienced poultry fanciers and business men. Full particulars regarding the show can be had by addressing W. E. Hague, Sec'y, 1316 Oak St., Columbus, Ohio

* For full particulars as to microscopic appearances, cultural characteristics, etc., the reader is referred to earlier papers:—The New York Medical Journal, Vol. LXXI., 1900, P. 803; and Vol. LXXIII., 1901, P. 267; The Journal of Medical Research, Vol. XVIII, 1908, P. 277; and Vol. XXII, 1909, P. 115.

POULTRY SHOW DATES

(NOTE—The address of the Secretary of each Exhibition is the same as the location of the Exhibition, unless otherwise specified. Owing to lack of space, the notice of each show will appear but once.)

Location	Date	Judges	Secretary
ILLINOIS.			
Galesburg	Jan. 17-22	Falkner	C. Judson
Havana	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	Heimlich	T. B. Drisko
INDIANA			
Bloomington	Jan. 10-15		W. Vonberrin
Rensselaer	Jan. 11-15	Pickett	B. L. Brenner
Washington	Jan. 11-15	McCracken	John Statts
Goshen	Jan. 17-21	Mulinix	H. Krutz
Lowell	Jan. 17-22		Frank Malloy
Logansport	Jan. 18-22	S. Long	Wm. Grace, Jr.
Huntington	Jan. 18-22	I. Keller	Harry Young
Dansville	Jan. 24-30		D. Jones
La Port	Jan. 25-28	Ben Myers	J. Osborn Brink, R. 7
Indianapolis	Feb. 8-11		Chas. Milhans
Fort Wayne	Jan. 25-31		W. H. Didier
IOWA.			
Ames	Jan. 10-16		J. Koosier
West Point	Jan. 11-14		Albert King
Bedford	Jan. 11-14		J. Hapson
Cedar Rapids	Jan. 17-22		S. Wiley
Oelwein	Feb. 1-4		G. Van Atten
KANSAS			
Wichita	Jan. 10-15	Ellison, Heck and Stoner	Thos. Owen, Sta. B., Topeka, Kan.
Leavensworth	Jan. 25-28	Rhodes	Fred Nye
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	Jan. 11-15		W. B. Atherton
Maynard	Jan. 13-15		A. Reynard
No. Adams	Jan. 18-21		C. M. Ottman
NEW YORK			
Utica	Jan. 17-21	Jaquins, Kemp and Platt	Austin Wagner, Whitesboro
E. Pembroke	Jan. 19-22		E. E. Banks
New Berlin	Jan. 24-28	Jaquins	R. F. Talbot
Buffalo	Jan. 25-29		C. Standart
NEBRASKA			
Hastings	Jan. 17-22		308 Brisbane Bidg L. P. Ludden
OHIO			
Mt. Vernon	Jan. 10-16	O. Meyers	L. A. Stream
Columbus	Jan. 10-16		R. Haswell, Circleville
Cardington	Jan. 12-16	O. S. Johnson	D. Babson
Akron	Jan. 17-22		J. W. Granthier
Wakeman	Jan. 12-22	McClave	C. H. Figuers
Van Wert	Jan. 18-22	Shaner	R. P. Everly
Cleveland	Jan. 24-29	Hughes, Gardner, Oke, Falkner & McClave	J. T. Conkey 2337 E. 4th St.
Toledo	Jan. 24-30		F. Hoff, 1407 Chamberlain St
Athens	Jan. 27-Feb. 1		J. P. Blackwood
OKLAHOMA			
Guthrie	Jan. 11-15		F. D. Beamer
Alva	Jan. 18-22		C. D. H. McKnight
VIRGINIA			
Heerndon	Jan. 12-14	Wittman & Duffendorf	A. Kirk
WEST VIRGINIA			
Wheeling	Jan. 17-22	Wittman	Thos Meek

Massachusetts, usually in the front rank in educational work is still backward in the matter of practical poultry instruction in its State College and Agricultural Schools. We understand that the Mass. State Poultry Association is lending a helping hand and that before long the Bay State may be expected to line up with sister States that have made greater advancement in poultry instruction. Massachusetts grows some of the best poultry and eggs produced, has fine markets and probably has more successful poultry plants per square foot in the eastern section than any other part of the States, with the possible exception of the poultry growing sections of Long Island and New Jersey.

Prof. Jas. E. Rice reports a large class in Poultry Husbandry at New York State College, Ithaca. Cornell courses always stimulate interest, enthusiasm, and energy for progress in poultry husbandry. We need more earnest, tireless, active workers like Prof. Rice. May his kind increase and may his shadow never grow less. Watch Cornell this season for results.

Annual Meeting of the National Black Orpington Club was held Dec. 8th, at 3 P. M. in connection with the Chicago Show. The secretary's report showed an increase of over 10 per cent. in membership during the year, and for the first time a comfortable balance in the treasury. The place for the next annual meeting will, in all probability, be either Madison Square Garden or St. Louis, Mo.

A committee was appointed to confer with the revision committee to recommend, on behalf of the club the following changes in the Standard:

Legs very slightly shortened.
Neck slightly shortened and hackle slightly fuller.
Tail shortened and lowered very slightly.
Breast slightly fuller and broader.
Back and body slightly broader.
Color:—Eyes black or dark brown; Shanks, black or bluish black.

The new catalog will go to press in a day or two and will contain a complete register of all members, with their names and addresses and a guarantee of their business integrity.

All breeders of Blacks were urged to join the club without their delay and send their dues, \$1 per year to the secretary, Milton W. Brown, Cheviot Poultry Farm, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIP FOR HATCHING EGGS SATISFACTORY

"Please enter my subscription to your paper for three years. I want the first number so I may not miss anything. I saved enough by following one of Dr. Woods' ideas to pay for many years' subscription to half a dozen poultry papers, and if I should miss one paper it might be the one that had a valuable article from him.

"His advice to dip eggs for incubators in creolin solution before putting them in saved me hundreds of chicks. I have not had a sick chick from bowel trouble since I dipped the first lot of eggs, losing none at all from five hatches except by accident or from some cause arising after they were two months old.

"Before dipping I had many suffering from bowel trouble, but not one since. I consider that one letter from him is worth the price of all the poultry papers of the country."

MABEL H. TURRILL.

Honolulu, H. T.

[NOTE—The creolin dip mentioned by Mrs. Turrill as a preventive of white diarrhoea and other bowel troubles of chicks is made by mixing one gill of creolin with 8½ quarts of water, the solution mixed fresh each time it is used. The eggs are dipped in this and allowed to drain before they are placed in the machine. After each hatch the whole interior of the egg chamber and the egg trays are washed with this solution and allowed to dry out thoroughly before starting another hatch.—Ed.]

The big Cleveland show will be held January 24-29, in the Central Armory, main entrance of which is on Broad Street. Entries close January 10th promptly. Entry fees \$1.00 in open classes, \$3.00 pens. Regular premiums 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00; 3rd, 4th, 5th, Ribbons. Pens. 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.00; 3rd, 4th, 5th, Ribbons. Eugene Sites, Supt. of Poultry.

In addition to the above prizes are thirty \$15.00 Silver Cups offered by prominent members of the association and business men of Cleveland. These are in addition to the regular association cups. The 100th Silver "Champion Cup" offered by President John Zipp for the best White Wyandotte Cockerel and Pullet, has been won twice by each of the following: Fred E. Pile, W. H. Humiston and Chas. McClave. This year may decide the final ownership unless a dark horse appears.

Last year was the first time the poultry show has been held in the Central Armory. This year the spacious building promises to be crowded. The main hall is 210 x 120, and the gallery will be devoted to the pigeons. The Poultry Judges are M. S. Gardner, Richard Oke, Theo. Hewes, Chas. McClave, Thos. Falkner—Pigeons, L. A. Jansen.

The officers of the association are: President, John Zipp; Vice-president, A. G. Clark; Secretary-Treasurer, J. T. Conkey, 2337 East 4th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Ontario Poultry Association of Canandaigua, N. Y., has been organized by the following officers: Dr. C. J. Andrus, President; Dr. L. D. Sutherland, Secretary and L. L. Smith, Treasurer. The first annual show will be held February 2-3-4-5, 1910. H. P. Schwab and Wm. F. Brace have been engaged to judge. Premium list can be obtained by addressing the secretary.

W. T. Rogers of Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y., breeder of S. C. R. I. Reds and regular advertiser in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD won 1st Cockerel and 2nd Cockerel on three entries at Riverhead 1909. Mr. Rogers is advertising some stock for sale, and is ready to book orders for eggs for spring delivery.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Conducted by

Prince T. Woods, M. D.

OUT OF CONDITION

Q. Please advise, if possible, treatment of a three-year-old cock who is seriously out of condition. The comb and wattles are dark and discolored, and the specimen is very emaciated and weak, and has canker sores in the mouth. He has been confined and fed heavily since the symptoms first appeared.

A. With a bird of that age in such condition it is doubtful if any treatment would be effective. Try the following powder for canker:

Finely powdered permanganate of potassium.....1 grain
Finely powdered sugar of milk 1 ounce

Rub together until thoroughly mixed, and blow a small quantity onto the canker spots three times a day.

Obtain from any Homoeopathic physician or pharmacy Hensel's tonic, and use one teaspoonful of this prescription in each gallon of water, allowing the bird no other drink.

BUMBLE FOOT

Q. Please suggest a remedy for the disease called bumble-foot, in chickens?

A. The best remedy for bumble-foot is to prevent it. When once the abscess forms, there is nothing to do but open it freely to let out the pus, cleanse the wound thoroughly and dress daily with a good ointment until it heals. Bumble-foot is usually caused by the use of too narrow perches or too high ones from which the birds are obliged to jump to a hard, rocky floor. In some cases the birds have corns, due to similar causes. In such cases, it is necessary to trim out the core of the corn carefully with a sharp knife, and by removing the cause of the trouble, prevent recurrence.

DIARRHOEA

Q. What is the best treatment of diarrhoea? Have used Epsom salts, but without permanent success.

A. Give the birds a liberal supply of charcoal. Use more flour and middlings in the mash. For young chicks give them daily, scalded sweet milk thickened to the consistency of thin cream with boiled flour, and seasoned lightly with ginger.

FUMIGATION AFTER ROUP

Q. What is the best method of fumigating the poultry quarters, after a siege of roup?

A. One of the least expensive, most effective and most satisfactory modes of fumigating the poultry house is the modern formaldehyde-permanganate of potassium method now used by health boards, for house and public building disinfection, all over the country.

It can only be used effectively in warm weather or when the apartments to be fumigated are warmed

to a temperature above 65 degrees F. A temperature of 80 degrees is preferred, and gives better results. Where open-front houses are to be fumigated the poultryman should provide a heavy, oiled-muslin screen, stretched on a light wooden frame sufficiently large to close the open front of the poultry building to be fumigated. When a house is to be fumigated, all of the fowls must be removed to other quarters. It is best to fumigate in the warm part of the day. All openings—windows, open-fronts, doorways, etc., must be tightly closed to confine the fumes.

Before starting the fumigation, close up everything except the doors or door through which you intend to leave the building. Provide a large galvanized iron pail or tub for each room in the poultry house that you intend to fumigate at one time. If the house has more than one room, begin your operations in the apartment farthest away from the exit. For each apartment ten feet wide by sixteen feet deep by six feet stud, or in other words, for each one thousand cubic feet of room air space you will need the following material:

Formaldehyde, 40 per cent solution, 11 fluid ounces; water, 9 fluid ounces; potassium-permanganate, 11 ounces.

The potassium-permanganate should

be in the small commercial crystals, and can usually be had very cheaply. It should be kept by itself. The formaldehyde solution and water should be mixed and carried in a pail from which it can be quickly poured.

Place the tub or pail on a few bricks or on a layer of sand in the middle of the room. Sprinkle the 11 ounces of potassium-permanganate in the pail or tub. Pour the twenty ounces of water and formaldehyde solution over the permanganate, and then get out of the room or house quickly, closing the door tightly after you. If you do the work properly there will be a violent effervescence, and in a few minutes the contents of the vessel will be dissipated into the room as gas. If the tub or pail is too small the mixture is liable to overflow. Unless there are impurities in the formaldehyde there is no danger whatever of "active combustion." Do not hold your head over the tub when you pour the formaldehyde solution over the permanganate of potassium crystals.

This method of fumigating will effectively destroy all disease germs, and in four or five hours after using the house may be thrown open to air out. If absolutely necessary, it can be used for the fowls within six or eight hours after fumigation, but it should be first thoroughly aired and should be well ventilated at night.

ASPERGILLOSIS

Q. What is the disease showing the following symptoms; Swollen tongue, badly furred; loss of appetite; thin, light colored droppings. The breathing is difficult, and the birds make a loud wheezing sound.

A. The disease is probably asper-

\$12,000 From Plain Poultry in Eight Years.

No Fake "Secrets," no Humbug "System," no Hotbed Coops, no Sprouted Oats, no Miracles; But a Plain, Straight, Open-Air BUSINESS METHOD of Making Poultry Pay the Largest Possible Profit. Every Hen Made to Pay a Clear Profit of Over \$4 a Year.

Make your own Fireless Hatcherles and Brooders, Vermin-Proof Coops, Food-Saving Feeders, Dirt-Proof Water Fountains, Hen-Protecting Nests, Lice and Mite Killers. The Best Chick and Laying Hen Foods, and everything you need. These are the best yet invented, are Easily Made and cost less than one-third as much as any others. Write TODAY. F. GRUNDY, POULTRY EXPERT. - Morrisonville, Illinois.

Send for FREE Booklet



125 Egg Incubator and Brooder

Both For \$10



Why pay more than our price? If ordered together we send both machines for \$10.00. - Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery underneath the egg-tray. Both Incubator and Brooder shipped complete, with thermometers, lamps, egg-testers—all ready to use when you receive them. All machines guaranteed. Incubators are finished in natural colors showing the high grade lumber used—no paint to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others offered at anywhere near our price, we will feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money. It pays to investigate the "Wisconsin" before you buy. Send for the free catalog today, or send in your order and save time. WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 59, Racine, Wis.



"HIGHLAND BELLE"

BARRED ROCKS

"THOSE NARROW SHARP BARRED FELLOWS"

In the two greatest shows west of Madison Square Garden, my birds won as follows: At Cleveland, 1909, on five entries, 4th Cock, 5th Hen, 4th Pullet, 1st Pen and Color special on female.

At the Great Mid-West Show, Chicago, December, 1909, in the strongest class ever shown in the west, 2nd Hen, 3rd Cockerel, 3rd Pullet, 2nd Pen and Shape special on male.

Have about 400 choice birds from which to select exhibition and breeding stock. Both Cockerel and Pullet matings.

WRITE YOUR WANTS.

Covert's Barred Rock Farm,

WILLOUGHBY, OHIO.

gillosis, which is a fungus disease, caused by infection with spores from musty, moldy straw, grain or litter. All affected specimens should be killed, and the carcass burned. Thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the poultry house and runs.

CHICKEN POX

Q. What is the proper way to treat chickens which are affected with chicken pox?

A. First, remove the scabs or crusts which are on the comb, wattles and face and about the eyes. Then wash the parts with soap and warm water, dry carefully and apply common sulphur ointment. Be sure to cleanse and disinfect the poultry house and yards thoroughly.

COLDS

Q. What is the cause of the following symptoms in the fowls? Is the disease serious? Loss of appetite, difficult breathing, mucus running from the nose, and throats swollen and nostrils stopped up.

A. The birds are suffering from severe head colds. Get them into fresh air quarters, and try the following remedy:—tincture of aconite, 10 drops; tincture of bryonia, 10 drops; alcohol sufficient to make one ounce. Give one teaspoonful in each half-gallon of water, and allow the birds no other drink. The remedy combined with open-air housing will cure.

COCKEREL SHAKES HIS HEAD

What is the cause of a cockerel shaking his head continuously? He seems to be well in every other way, although the tips of his comb are slightly frosted.

A. Nervousness, vermin or irritation of some kind would cause the cockerel to shake his head. If his comb has been frost-bitten that is probably the cause. The first thing to do when a frosted comb is discovered is to rub it with snow or cold water, and then massage well with vaseline or lard until the parts return to normal appearance.

J. Leroy Cunningham, R. R. 3, Indiana, Pa., becomes a regular advertiser in this issue of A. P. W. Mr. Cunningham is advertising White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. He uses trap-nests in perfecting Standard requirements of his birds, as well as their laying qualities. He furnishes us with an affidavit of a record made by his White Wyandotte hen No. 67 which shows that in 12 consecutive months she produced 277 eggs and in 17½ consecutive months 361 eggs. Mr. Cunningham's 1910 catalogue and mating list is ready for mailing and will be glad to send it if you will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

H. W. Partlo, Ingersoll, Ont., breeder of Canada's best Light Brahmas and Light Brahma Bantams was a successful exhibitor at the Ontario show recently held at Guelph. Mr. Partlo succeeded in winning every first, second and third prize offered for cocks hens cockerels and pullets, also all specials including the four Light Brahma Club Ribbons as well as winning for the third time the Wentworth Poultry Association Challenge Cup for the four best birds in Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Light Brahmas. This is the third time in succession that Mr. Partlo has won first on Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets, a truly remarkable record. Readers who are interested in this grand variety should write to Mr. Partlo for prices.

Among the Silver Wyandotte Breeders in the West, Julius Bachman of Kansas City, Mo., is not only one of the most prominent, but also one of the most enthusiastic. Like all old Silver Wyandotte breeders, Mr. Bachman is intensely loyal to his favorite fowl and can talk for hours and write reams about the beauty and good qualities of the Silvers. He has been engaged in the breeding of Silver Wyandottes for the past fifteen years and has made an enviable record as an exhibitor, winning first prizes wherever he has exhibited. Last year at the National Exhibition, his Silver Wyandotte Pullet won the Championship as best bird in the show, quite an honor in a class of some 1700 birds. Mr. Bachman is progressive in his ideas and strives to keep his birds up to modern ideals in color, but as a conservative breeder, he pays equal attention to every section, and takes particular pride in the grand shape of his birds.

One of America's leading breeders of S. C. Brown Leghorns is Wm. F. Brace of Victor, N. Y. Mr. Brace has been breeding Browns for nearly a quarter of a century and has been successful in winning at the leading shows including Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Buffalo and elsewhere. Mr. Brace now has for sale a fine lot of pullet-bred cockerels and he writes that first orders will have the selection of the flock. Those who are interested in S. C. Brown Leghorns should write to Mr. Brace for description and prices mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Attention of our readers is called to the advertising of H. E. Cole, breeder of Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds. Mr. Cole's Reds at Trenton, N. J., won Gold Special for best display and his 1st prize R. C. Cockerel won special for best Red in the Show. Also at Mt. Holly, N. J., won 3rd Cock, 1st and 4th Hen; 1st and 5th Cockerel; 1st Pullet and 1st Pen on Rose Combs. 1st Cock, 2nd Hen, 1st Cockerel on Single Combs. 1st Single Comb Cockerel won Silver Cup for best Single Comb in the Show. Those who are interested in Rhode Island Reds should write Mr. Cole for catalogue. He will send one free if you mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

E. S. Chandler of Richville, N. Y., has been breeding Single Comb Brown Leghorns for the past six years. While Leghorns are noted for their egg producing qualities and are called egg machines, by the use of trap nests and the selection of the largest and most vigorous breeding stock, Mr. Chandler has increased the laying qualities and size of his birds which are noted in these respects. He raises from 800 to 1000 birds a year and now has for sale some unusually fine cockerels and pullets and also some of last year's breeders at reasonable prices. Mr. Chandler writes that the demand for thoroughbred poultry has been greater this year than ever before. He also makes a specialty of "Day Old Chicks" and those who are in need should write to him for prices.

G. L. Andrews of Freeport, N. Y., breeder of Ruby Strain of S. C. R. I. Reds was successful at Richmond Hill 1908 Show, winning 1st Pullet, 3rd Pen. His winning Pullet also won shape and color special. Mr. Drenstedt pronounced his first pullet, which Mr. Andrews has named "Ruby", "A jewel in type and color." At Elmira 1909 Mr. Andrews won 2nd, 5th Pullet. At Richmond Hill 1909 2nd Pullet also shape special; 2nd Hen; 3rd Cock and Special for best display of S. C. Rhode Island Reds. We are pleased to recommend Mr. Andrews to our readers who are in need of first-class stock and eggs.

Higgins and Cook of Lewisburg, Pa., breeders of Wyandottes and Buff Leghorns won at the Williamsport, Pa., show 2nd Cock; 3rd Hen on Columbian Wyandottes. 2nd and 4th Cockerel on Buff Wyandottes. 2nd Cock, 2nd and 5th Hen and 2nd Pen on Buff Leghorns. Attention of the readers is directed to their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

J. D. Nevius, 1029 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., announces that he can spare a limited number of young and old birds that are "much stronger in color, superior layers and sure Blue Ribbon winners." Write him mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

* * * Keep a pair of rubbers and a long duster handy to wear when you visit the poultry house. It will help the good wife to take a more kindly interest in poultry and avoid "tracking in," a source of possible argument, —if you leave the rubbers in the entry when you come back. * * *

The Angell System Of Securing Fertile Eggs

A strong germ in every egg, and guaranteed. A new discovery, and one that is bound to revolutionize the hatching part of the poultry industry. The result of long experience and by carefully following Nature's hints. It is not a "Scheme" or advertising matter offering something for sale.

It is the result of BRAINS put into practical operation to carry out Nature's Secrets. —No feeding systems, nothing to buy. Indorsed by leading poultrymen, publishers, and all who have learned of it.

Price, post-paid, 50c.

Albert Angell, Jr., Lakewood, N. J.

MORRIS'S WHITE WYANDOTTES WIN

At GREAT MID-WEST SHOW, Chicago, December, 1909: 1st Cock; 1st Pen; 2nd Pullet. This winning in the best class ever shown in the West, shows the quality of my birds. Egg orders booked from pens containing these winners and young stock of the same breeding for sale.

M. F. MORRIS.

ATLANTA, GA.

BEUTH'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

Have correct type, color and size. Chicago, December, 1909, Winners 1st and 2nd Cocks; 2nd and 3rd Hens; 4th and 5th Cockerels; 2nd Pullet; 3rd Pen.

8 REGULAR PRIZES

9 ENTRIES

I still have some grand stock to sell at reasonable prices, and guarantee satisfaction.

EGGS FROM BEST MATINGS.

SIMON BEUTH, GERMAN VALLEY, ILL.



Offices and Factory H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ills.

The accompanying illustration shows the offices and factory of the H. M. Sheer Co., of Quincy, Ill., manufacturers of the well known line of Acme automatic lamps for incubators and brooders. They make burners and lamps for using both alcohol and kerosene. The Acme Alcohol Burner is one of their latest inventions, and is designed exclusively for incubators and brooders. The burner is a new creation and is radically different from any other burner ever devised, either in construction or principle and is made for using denatured alcohol, thus furnishing a cheap and powerful heating force which is clean, safe, smokeless and odorless. The H. M. Sheer Co., also manufacture Peerless Incubators and Brooders, over 25,000 of which are in successful operation. By the use of their automatic attachments, the work of hatching is reduced to a minimum. Attention is called to their full page ad. in this issue.

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Montgomery Ward & Co., are repeating this month the large advertisement that appeared in the last issue. It is a group of bargains in poultry supplies that all should read carefully. Montgomery Ward's goods are low in price, yet are of standard quality; and the fact that they guarantee every purchase to suit you or stand ready to refund the price on return of the goods affords everyone an assurance of satisfaction. They have been in business 37 years and were the first concern to unconditionally guarantee satisfaction or to take back the goods without question.

Their annual sales in poultry supplies run into very large figures. One single month's sales of crushed oyster shells alone reached a total of 150 carloads, all sold in 100-lb. bags direct to poultrymen. Yet the poultry supply end of their business is but a small fraction of their total business. Send for a copy of their new large catalogue. They sell everything that anyone can eat, wear, or use about the home, farm or elsewhere. Their catalogue is often spoken of as "a great city store brought right to your door." Mention American Poultry World when sending for their catalogue, a copy of which is awaiting you free and postpaid.

Attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Greenberry Farm Poultry Yards, Annapolis, Md., O. E. Remson, proprietor. Breeders and Originators of the Remson strain of Black Minorcas and White Wyandottes. Greenberry Farm stock has been very successful this season winning at A-lentown on Single Comb Black Minorcas; 1st and 2nd Cocks; 1st and 5th Hens; 3rd Cockerel; 2nd and 5th Pullets; 1st Pen. The \$50.00 Champion Male Cup was won for the second time, being won by a different male each season. Also winning for the second time the \$50.00 cup for Best Minorca in the show, and the Silver Trophy Cup for best Minorca female. The Gold Special for best display was also won this season.

At Hagersown the winnings were White Wyandottes 1st Cock; 1st Hen; 1st Pullet; Color and Shape special on Hen, three entries. Black Minorcas, 1st and 3rd Cocks; 1st and 2nd Hens; 1st Cockerel; 4th and 5th Pullets; Special for Best Minorca Male on Cockerel

and Special for Best Minorca Female on Hen. We are pleased to recommend Greenberry Poultry Farm stock to intending purchasers. They will send prices and description on request to interested parties if AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is mentioned.

—o—

H. S. Lamson, Cameron, N. Y., specialty breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and a regular advertiser in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD writes that he has for sale "the best lot of cockerels" he ever raised. These birds have excellent color with fine hackle and saddle striping. He is also making a special price on 50 "bred to lay" strain cockerels that have been produced from trap-nest-bred stock and matings. Mr. Lamson has been exceptionally successful in winning at leading shows including Madison Square Garden, St. Louis Exhibition, Chicago, Toronto and elsewhere. He will quote prices on request.

* * * We want a report of your experience in poultry keeping. The things you have learned and know. Your advice or suggestions may help other helpers. Join the family. * * *

—o—

* * * More and better poultry markets every year. Are you helping? * * *



"THE DOLLAR HEN" Tells how to make and how to save money raising poultry. Endorsed by more prominent poultry editors than any other book. Contains 222 pages, maps, charts, etc., substantially bound. Price, only \$1.00 postpaid. If you order now mentioning this paper, we will also send you Poultry Digest for one year.

Poultry Digest Pub. Co., 57-C, Ann St., New York City

'RINGLETS' ARE IN THE LEAD AT AMERICAN SHOWS
LOCKYEAR'S RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

are from New York's greatest winning strain. I now have young stock for sale. I can furnish you with Show Birds, or Utility Birds. Write and tell me what you want, and I will make you a reasonable price, considering quality : : : :

G. G. LOCKYEAR, Lock Box C, **Chrisney, Ind.**

Lisk's White Wyandottes Win at Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Easton, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo

and many other large shows. I have the best stock I ever raised. Fine snow white blocky cockerels for sale. Prices right.

FRED C. LISK, Box L, **Romulus, N.Y.**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Bred in line with New York, Boston and Chicago Winners

Have won at five shows last season, 48 regular and special prizes, including three silver cups. Single exhibits scoring from 92 to 95 and pen 187%. Four Hundred Grand Breeding Birds to select from. Cockerels and Pullets up to Standard weight and winners. Come and look them over, or write for prices.

GRASS HILL POULTRY FARM - - - **CONWAY, MASS.**

The manufacturers of Blatchfords' Meats have been selling and dealing with farmers, stock keepers and poultry raisers for over 100 years. Any firm to continue to do a satisfactory business for so long must give good value. The manufacturers claim that Blatchfords' "Fill the Egg Basket" Poultry Meats have been thoroughly tested and tried. In their new plant at Waukegon, Ill., it is being made better and in larger quantities than ever before. Communications addressed to Blatchfords' Calf Meal Factory, Waukegon, Ill., will procure valuable particulars, free, which every poultry raiser should know. Mention A. P. W.

Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass., leading Barred Rock Breeders write that they have several choice yearling cock birds for sale which are exceptionally good value for the moderate price they are asking for them. Just such males as many will want to use with pullets for breeding this season. Mr. Bradley writes that they are already booking orders for eggs from their pens for 1910. Mention A. P. W. and they will be glad to quote prices to any who are in need of stock or eggs.

Pennsylvania Primo Feed Company of Harrisburg, Pa., incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of manufacturing feed announces election of the following officers: Isaac Freed, president; W. J. Calder, treasurer; E. M. Freeburn, secretary; Prof. F. D. Fuller, general manager and chemist.

This company began operations in a very modest way. A small room was rented in which feeds were prepared by mixing the proper proportions with shovels. As time went on and the demand for Golden Dairy Food, Hercules Horse Feed, Matchless Egg Makers and Little Jewel Chick Feed increased, the manufacturing facilities were increased and today this company is manufacturing from 75 to 100 tons a day. The Primo Feed Company products are made under the supervision of Prof. F. D. Fuller, formerly Chief of the Cattle Food and Grain Investigation Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Associated in this work with Mr. Fuller is L. E. Heiss who is superintendent of the mill.

A new mill has recently been built which is equipped throughout with modern time and labor saving machinery including 145 horse power Fleming engine. It is probably one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the country.

The New England representatives of the Primo Feed Co., are Donald Macalister & Co., and A. H. Brown & Bros., both of Boston, Mass. G. D. Van Dusen & Co., represent them in New York City.

Mrs. Cora Cawby of Arrowsmith, Ill., breeder of S. C. White Leghorns becomes a regular advertiser in this number of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Mrs. Cawby writes that she has some fine cockerels for sale and those who are in need will do well to write her for prices.

N. V. Fogg, Mt. Sterling, Ky., breeder of S. C. White Leghorns a regular advertiser in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD announces that he has a fine lot of cockerels and pullets to "please those who want something good." Fogg's White Leghorns are well known for their exhibition qualities as well as their heavy egg production. Persons interested in securing A 1 stock should write for prices.

Wm. Thurman of McMinnville, Tenn., reports that he won on White Orpingtons 2nd, 3rd Cock; 2nd, 3rd Hen; 2nd, 3rd Cockerel; 2nd, 3rd Pullet; 1st, 2nd Pen, at the McMinnville, Tenn., Show. Mr. Shurman has a nice lot of cockerels for sale at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$10.00, each. He will be pleased to send description to any person who is interested.

H. H. Kingston, Jr., Rochester, N. Y., breeder of Sterling Strain of S. C. Buff Orpingtons writes that he furnished a

string of winners for the Williamsport, Pa., Show that won for his customer as follows: 1st, 2nd Cock; 3rd Hen; 2nd Cockerel; 1st Pullet; 1st Pen; 8 specials. Mr. Kingston announces that he has still a limited number of birds to sell on which he will be pleased to quote prices.

Lutz & Weidman, breeders of high class Barred Rocks become regular advertisers with this number of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. S. G. Lutz who has been a breeder and exhibitor of Barred Rocks for 12 years, and Frank E. Weidman the other member of the firm has bred the "Bed Ticking" variety for the past five years. They have formed partnership under the above name and will carry on their poultry interests at Butler, Pa. In writing, Mr. Weidman states that they will have 16 pens mated for both utility and exhibition purposes from which they will sell eggs. They guarantee satisfaction in every instance. We recommend our readers who are interested in Barred Rocks send to them for information and prices on anything they need, and would request you to make mention that you saw ad in A. P. W.

Cook & Underhill of Rochester, N. Y., breeders of S. C. Brown Leghorns, write that their winnings at Rochester were as follows: 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cockerel; 2nd, 3rd, 4th Hens; 2nd, 3rd, 4th Pullets; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Pen. They also won special for winning the greatest number of points in Leghorn classes all varieties competing. They are now booking orders for eggs and will be glad to send information in regard to mating and prices on request if you will mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

Ray D. Brown, Tully, N. Y., one of our regular advertisers has "a special cockerel sale" of Silver Penciled, Black, Golden and Columbian Wyandottes during January. Mr. Brown's birds were winners at the New York State Fair, and the breeding of the birds he is offering is equal to the best. We recommend our readers who are looking for bargains to write to Mr. Brown mentioning AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

At the recent Williamsport Show B. H. Johnson of Bloomsburg, Pa., on ten entries won the following prizes on Buff Rocks, in hot competition: 1 Cock, 2nd Cockerel, 2nd and 4th Hen, 4th and 5th Pullet. On S. C. White Leghorns, 1st and 2nd Pullet, and Special including \$5.00 for best Buff Rock cock in the show. Mr. Johnson has recently named his poultry plant Crystal Poultry Farm. See his ad elsewhere in this number, and when writing mention A. P. W.

R. H. Young, Lebanon, Tenn., breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys, is making a special price on cockerels and pullets during January. Mr. Young has been successful in winning on both Bronze Turkeys and Barred Rocks at such shows as Tennessee State Fair, and the Lebanon and Knoxville Poultry Shows. He will be pleased to quote prices and send description on request.

Chas. Kenney of Danbury, Conn., becomes a regular advertiser in this number of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Mr. Kenney is making a specialty of pullet-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and sends us some excellent feathers selected from some of his specimens. These feathers show narrow, even barring and end in the desired dark tip. Mr. Kenney also breeds S. C. White Leghorns. He will be pleased to quote prices on both varieties on request if you will write him, mentioning A.P.W.

H. W. Michael originator and breeder of the Mahogany Strain of Partridge Wyandottes writes that at the last Youngstown, Ohio Show he won 1st Cock; 1st and 3rd Cockerel; 1st and 2nd Pen. At the New Castle, Pa., Show, 2nd Cock; 3rd and 4th Cockerel; 3rd Hen; 4th Pullet; 2nd and 4th Pen. At the Warren, Ohio, 1909 Show, 1st and 2nd Hen; 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cockerel; 3rd and 4th Pen. Mr. Michael has 15 Cockerels and 15 Pullets for sale on which he will be pleased to send description and quote prices on request. He will mate up six pens for the egg trade. Those interested in Partridge Wyandottes should send for circular.

*** "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear", neither can you breed winners for the big shows from scrub stock. ***

*** Any man can make a success with poultry if he will apply himself to the work and deal fairly with customers, actual or prospective. ***

*** To start right in the poultry business,—go slow, begin with a few and learn the business as you go along. ***

Webster's White Rocks

Have won more Blue Ribbons in Ohio and Pennsylvania than all other breeders combined.

SHOW BIRDS ARE NOW READY.

Write for Prices.

C. F. WEBSTER, GIRARD, PA



HAYNER'S

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners at New York, Boston, Auburn, Syracuse and other large shows.

AT THE
GREAT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1909,

in the strongest competition ever seen
there, my birds were awarded

4—FIRST PRIZES—4

Have sold hundreds of Winners in the Past and have hundreds more to sell now, and in the Future. Prices always right.

JONAS HAYNER,

LIVINGSTON,

NEW YORK

"PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO"

Over 800 poultry shows in America this season, but the Great International to be held in Buffalo, Jan. 24-29th, 1910, will be truly "International" in character and management.

The Canadians are coming over strong, and "Miss Canada" expects to carry back a good share of the cups and cash specials, even though "Uncle Sam" should make a courteous attempt to hold his own in the battle for the blue.

Small flags placed on each exhibit after the judging is done will help the visitors to readily distinguish the birds of each country, which are sent to this show to uphold the fanciers' reputations in this International try-out.

The originality which has characterized this show management in all its doings reaches the climax in its premium list, 5000 of which have been sent to the leading fanciers of both countries, who have asked for them.

A banquet will be given on Thursday evening, in honor of the Members of the New York State Branch of the American Poultry Association who will hold their annual meeting during the show. Preparations will be made for 250 guests.

Those who do not join in the chorus "Put me off at Buffalo," for the great International will miss a grand good time.

The regular annual meeting of the American Plymouth Rock Club will be held in connection with the Buffalo Show beginning Jan. 25th, 1910. It is to be hoped that we will have a generous list of Specials through private subscription at this show which is bound to be one of the very best in the country. The great effort that is being made to make this show an extraordinary one is bound to bring results in the Barred Plymouth Rock alley as well as throughout the classes generally. We hope members of the American

Plymouth Rock Club will second the efforts of the officers of this Association and aid in every way the success of this exhibition. Those who are interested are requested to correspond with the secretary who would be pleased to receive cash specials in any amount.

Aside from the special meeting which is called for the Mid-West members at Chicago, notice of which is given elsewhere, there will be a special meeting held in connection with the New York and Boston Shows.

A large number of new members have come in during the past two months and more interest is being taken by breeders in this organization than for several years past. A good attendance and general exchange of ideas for the general welfare is especially solicited at all these meetings. A. C. Smith, Sec'y-Treas., Waltham, Mass.

The Rutherford, N. J., Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold their tenth annual show January 13-15. The Association has added to their usual large number of cups and cash specials and have a large list of other specials. The show will be held under A. P. A. rules and the judges, Messrs. Davey, Stanton and Yelton are of national reputation. Birds will have the best of care and are shown in Empire Coops. Entries close January 1st. R. H. Wilcox, Sec'y, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

The New York State Branch of the Rhode Island Red Club of America voted in September to hold their Winter Meeting in January at the Great International Show, Buffalo, N. Y. A great list of Specials has been arranged for Rhode Island Reds, also Liberal Cash Premiums. The Buffalo Show has been widely advertised and we believe there will be one of the largest exhibits of Rhode Island Reds ever seen together, as well as a great gathering of

Red Breeders from out of the State as well as from the state.

We hereby invite all members of the R. I. R. Club of America to attend our Club Meeting at the Show on Thursday, January 27th, at ten A. M. See notice in Red Alley designating location of the meeting room. All Red Breeders who are not members should join our Club at Buffalo, (membership fees are only \$1 a year) and meet with us to talk over the many merits of the Reds and see where we can further the interest of the most noted breed.

Send to C. J. Standard, Sec'y, No. 309 Brisbane Building, for a premium list at once. Make a large entry at this show, attend it yourself, and show your colors at the meeting. Robert Seaman, President.

The National Silver Penciled Wyandotte Club will give handsome medalion badges for best cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen at all shows in America providing this notice is printed in their premium list. To compete for same, you must be a member with dues paid to date of show, Initiation fee \$1.00 Dues \$1.00 per year. James S. Wason, Sec'y-Treas., 30 Genesee Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

*** * *** Every one should be willing to concede that a fowl that has earned a thousand dollars for its owner is worth at least the thousand. Breeders of Standard-bred poultry have produced many such. *** * ***

*** * *** Even if you did not succeed with that flock of "common hens," try again and start right with an attractive pen of general purpose Standard-breds. *** * ***

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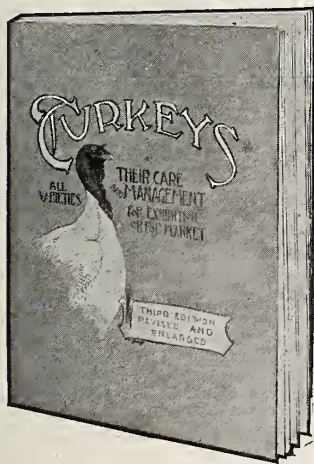
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How to mate, rear, exhibit and judge Turkeys, explained by the world's best and most experienced breeders, judges and writers.

PRICE, 75 CENTS, POSTPAID

SPECIAL OFFER:—For \$1.00 we will send the Turkey Book and include one year's subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, or we will send the book FREE for three one year subscriptions at 50 cents each.

American Poultry Publishing Co., STAFFORD BUILDING, BUFFALO, NEW YORK



After the greatest Polish and Polish Bantam Show ever held in the world at Hagerstown, Md., October 12-15, 1909, a club was duly formed among the great crested fowl breeders, which will hereafter be known as "The International Crested Fowl Club," whose object it is to advance the interests and further the breeding of all crested varieties of poultry, bantams, ornamental fowl and ducks.

The spacious rooms of the Hagerstown Fancier's Association where the meeting was held were crowded with men having the interests in the crested breeds. With the officers selected and the members already enrolled, it is needless to say that the "International Crested Fowl Club" means business, on the square, and is here to stay.

The next annual meeting is called during the Hagerstown Fair of 1910, and there will be specials galore on crested breeds.

The officers elected for 1909-1910 are as follows:

President: William G. Minnick, of Carlisle, Pa.

1st Vice-President: August Brown, of Syracuse, N. Y.

2nd Vice-President: W. A. Armbrust, of Armbrust, Pa.

Secretary: H. W. Schriver, of Chester, N. Y.

Treasurer: John C. Kriner, of Stettersville, Pa.

The Toledo members of the American Poultry Association in conjunction with the Toledo Chamber of Commerce and citizens generally are already preparing tentatively a great program of entertainment for visitors to the American Poultry Association's annual

meeting which they have great hopes of securing for Toledo.

Toledo has distinct advantages in the way of providing entertainment, from its location on the shores of the inland sea of Lake Erie. Among other things contemplated for the entertainment of the visitors is a mammoth seashore dinner; excursion to the bathing beach, moonlight excursion by boat to the historic islands of Lake Erie and numerous other features that will be sure to interest. Toledo claims that with its twenty-three steam railroads and eleven electric interurban lines, 50,000,000 people can reach the Ohio metropolis without spending more than one night on the road.

The Womelsdorf Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association has made itself a name in its First Exhibition, held in the Town Hall, December 1st to 4th, 1909.

The Hall was decorated with bunting, and long streamers of electric lights through the aisles furnished ample light and gave a pleasing effect. The coops were nicely arranged, and the birds well classified.

The entries numbered many more than were expected, and were the result of hard labor on the part of the Executive Committee, which was composed of prominent businessmen of Womelsdorf and vicinity.

The classes of Barred, Buff and White Rocks were exceptionally large, as were also the White, Buff, Golden, Silver-laced and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, and many exceptionally fine specimens were shown. The Leghorns and Light Brahmans, the Orpingtons, the Rhode Island Reds and some of the ornamental varieties were also shown in large numbers.

LOW PRICED INCUBATORS

Johnson, "the Incubator Man," so called, of Clay Center, Neb., inventor of Old Trusty Incubator and the Old Trusty Brooders, is the original manufacturer of low-priced incubators. Mr. Johnson started early to cut all the frills off his type of hatching machine and to get right down to the few simple necessities. He decided to build incubators for the multitude—for farmers, farmers' wives and daughters, for village folks, for suburbanites, for amateur poultrymen—for anybody and everybody who wants a good hatching machine of popular size at a price not to exceed \$10.00.

On page 7 of this issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, in a full-page space, Mr. Johnson shows a picture of himself, of his metal encased incubator and tells his interesting story. His annual catalogue for 1910 is now being mailed and you, reader, can get a free copy, postage paid, if you address M. M. Johnson, Incubator Man, Clay Center, Nebraska, and mention AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. Write today.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Bryan Manufacturing Company of Cadiz, Ohio, inventors and manufacturers of Poultry Queen Non-Freezing Fountain. The Manufacturers claim that this fountain may be set out in the open and will not freeze in winter or get hot in the summer. The water flows automatically from a reservoir that fills a cup, without over-flowing. Circular describing the Poultry Queen Fountain can be obtained by addressing the manufacturers and mentioning this paper.

* * * Win at the Big Show? Use an ad. in A. P. W. to tell about it. Publicity pays! * * *

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Any A. P. W. 50 cent poultry book.....	.50
Send us.....	\$1.40

\$2.25 VALUE FOR \$1.50.

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American Poultry World (Three Years).....	\$1.50
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Send us.....	\$1.50

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Any A. P. W. \$1.00 poultry book.....	\$1.00
Send us.....	\$1.75

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AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY,

STAFFORD BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

A CHALLENGE TO POULTRY SHOWS

The directors of "The Quality Poultry Show of Scranton, Pa., challenge any Poultry Association that has given a show in the last four years, to produce Premium Lists with as many challenge cups, trophy cups and cash specials as were offered in the Premium Lists of their former shows.

"The silver cups, cash specials and number of high class judges, have excelled all other shows of equal size in the last four years.

"The Quality Poultry Show" is conducted by a stock company incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with an authorized capital of \$5,000. The Company has paid out \$22,000 in four years and \$3,800 came out of the treasury. The show is not run for financial gain but to give the breeders and fanciers a show of quality; profit is a secondary consideration.

The fifth annual show will be given during the week January 17 to 22 inclusive and this show will excel all former shows in challenge and trophy cups. The cash specials will be more numerous than ever.

The silver cup and cash specials on the Bantam classes will open the eyes of all fanciers of the little birds. Seven of the best and most experienced men will judge.

The entries close Jan. 7, 1910. Write at once to A. W. Close, Sec'y, Scranton, Pa., for a premium list.

The second annual show of the Georgia Poultry Association is to be held January 18th to 23rd, 1910, promises to be an event of great magnitude and to mark an epoch in the show history of the south. Aside from her acknowledged commercial supremacy, Atlanta has always been recognized as "the show city of the south" and no winnings gained in any show outside of Madison Square Garden carries with it the prestige and advertising value of ours. In both number of birds and in quality of specimens exhibited, this city has always ranked above all others in the south, and the coming show promises to eclipse all previous records. The cooping will be done by Spratts Patent, C. A. Emery and Geo. Ewald will place the awards. More handsome Silver Cups and other valuable special premiums will be offered than ever before. Write for premium list to C. O. Harwell, Secretary, 113 North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Bucyrus, Ohio, Poultry and Pet Stock Association held its first annual Exhibit December 14 to 18th, 1909, in the spacious Pickering Hall. A corn exhibit was put on in connection with the Poultry and Pet Stock display and was a very successful feature.

Over 800 entries neatly cooped, a spacious, clean floor, yards of red, white and blue bunting artistically draped from the ceiling and walls, made a decidedly spectacular appearance. A good attendance of 400 to 600 persons per day showed that the undertaking was highly appreciated. A six piece orchestra furnished music nightly. The management was excellent, and the exhibits were of high class. Judge Sites placed the awards.

The Annual Pittsburg Show will be given by the Pittsburg Fanciers Club Feb. 21-26, 1910. The following judges have been engaged: W. C. Denny, M. S. Gardner, John D. Jaquins, Geo. Ewald. The premium list and information can be obtained by addressing G. C. Sutch, Secretary-Treasurer, 4 Lydia St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The fourth annual Exhibition of the Virginia Poultry Association will be held in Richmond, Va., January 13-19, 1910. The officers of the association are using their utmost endeavors to excel all previous shows.

They have been fortunate to secure the services of J. H. Drevenstedt of New York, as judge, and he will be assisted by Prof. C. K. Graham of Boston, and F. S. Morrison of New York. The reputation of these gentlemen precludes the necessity of an extended introduction by us.

The comparison system of judging will be used, insuring a prompt and accurate placing of the ribbons.

An attractive premium list will be ready for distribution by December 1st, and it gives full information as to all awards, including a magnificent string of silver cups and other specials. Competition is open to the world.

For further information, address W. R. Todd, Secretary, 426 North Sixth St., Richmond, Va.

Prof. Stoneburn of Connecticut Agricultural College and Dr. Rettger of Yale are to address the midwinter meeting of the Connecticut Poultry Association at Hartford, January 25th-26th. A fine program is promised. This is one of the most progressive State Associations and it keeps in close touch with the State College work for Poultry Husbandry.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

RATES:—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 4 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 3 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 25,000 copies during the year ending with October 1910.

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."**ANCONAS**

R. C. AND S. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS. A number fine cockerels for sale, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs in season \$2.00 to \$5.00 per 15 from prize winning stock. Chas. Warrick, Schoharie, N. Y.

S. C. AND R. C. ANCONAS. Elegant Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Large chalk white eggs all winter, in unheated coops. Heavy laying strain. Blue Ribbon winners wherever shown. Ellison's Ancona Ranch, Elkland, Pa.

ANCONAS. Geo. Johnston, 377 South Detroit Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

WONDERFUL Laying Strain of Anconas. Am booking orders for eggs for Spring delivery from my bred-to-lay Anconas. Get the best, they are the cheapest. Member of both Ancona Clubs. Ira N. De Line, Olympia, Wash.

A FEW ANCONA COCKERELS for sale direct from M. Thorniley's, 5 months old. Have some fine ones \$1.00 each. H. W. Gibbs, Westfield, N. Y.

C. A. KNIGHT, Olena, Ohio, the Ancona man. Circular. First prizes 18 shows

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—A few fine Cockerels for sale. Write me your wants. Wm. Deter, No. Baltimore, Ohio.

ANDALUSIANS—Get the best. Choice imported and domestic Blue Andalusians, exclusively. First prize winners at leading shows. Stock for sale at all times, eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Naylor, Painsville, Ohio.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Exquisitely beautiful. Clean sweep at Hagerstown, 1908-1909. Winners at Madison Square, Baltimore, Jamestown Exposition, Washington and Richmond. Magnificent Cockerels \$2.50 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. Virginius H. Council, Warrenton, Va.

ANDALUSIANS, exhibition and breeding Cockerels. Bred from Cleveland winners. F. L. Garnett, Nottingham, Ohio.

BANTAMS

B. RED GAME BANTAMS—Winners wherever shown. Some nice reachy males, with good color, and very small whip tails, bred from blue ribbon winners, price low. F. A. Wheeler, Slatersville, R. I.

JAPANESE SILKIE and Japanese Black Tail Bantams, Golden and Ring Neck Pheasants. Captured first, two seconds and third at the great Minnesota State Fair. Stock and eggs. Superb Poultry Yards, Winthrop, Minn.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—The Illinois State Show winners 1908. Write today to Harold W. Hayward, Cooksville, Ill.

BANTAMS—White and Buff Cochin and Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Have some splendid youngsters and breeders. Only high class birds sold. Prices according to quality wanted. Write now. Geo. O. Billheimer, Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH CLASS BANTAMS and Pigeons of all Standard and rare varieties. Winners at New York, Boston, Hartford, Syracuse, Trenton, Hagerstown, etc., 1908. Address Chas. W. Smith, Manager, Wild Goose Farm, Copiague, L. I., N. Y.

C. A. HOTCHKISS, Burton, Ohio,—Breeder of Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Winners at last Cleveland Show. Barred Rocks from four leading strains. Most beautiful Golden Pencilled Hamburgs. Stock and eggs for sale.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS \$1.50 each, \$3.00 pair, \$1.00 trio. Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS Breeders and Show Birds for sale. State your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Fillman, Red Hill, Penna.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS exclusively. Grand specimens always for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write for prices. N. James Cole, 524 11th Ave., Clinton, Ia.

BANTAMS;—Something to crow about. Our Golden Sebrights won the \$100 cash special at the New York State Fair, 1909, for best exhibit, all varieties (large and small) competing. Silver Sebrights, Buff and Black Cochins, Rose Comb Blacks, Black Breasted Red and Silver Duckwing Games of like quality. The kind you want to improve your flock. 200 choice cockerels \$2.00 and up. Exhibition birds a specialty. Proper & Co., Schoharie, N.Y.

GAME BANTAMS—High class, all varieties. Fincke & Thornton, Vineland, N. J.

BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS—Some fine cocks and young stock for sale. Last Rochester Show four entries in young birds, two firsts, two seconds. Alexander Meyer, 363 Orchard St., Rochester, N. Y.

BLACK BREASTED RED Game Bantams. Pure Anisough and Parker blood. Bred from a long line of winners. My matings produce winners. Stock and Eggs for sale. Geo. A. Van Brunt, Red Bank, N. J.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS—"The Best." Winning at Chicago 15 regular prizes on 15 entries, besides many specials. Eggs shipped to England hatch well as at home. Prices: \$2-\$3-\$5 per 15. Send for circular. John D. Prideaux, Benton Harbor Mich. 6-6-0

BLACK ROSE COMBS bred from our imported winners. A number of grand youngsters at \$3 to \$5 each. Address Chas. M. Smith, Mgr. Wild Goose Farm, Copiague, L. I., N. Y.

BANTAM EGGS and Stock, Gold and Silver Sebrights, Japanese, Polish, Brahmas, Rose Combs, Duckwings B. B. Reds, Cochins, Pyles. Send 2c stamp for circular. A. A. Fenn, Box 44, Delavan, Wis. 6-6-0

GAME BANTAMS for sale—A few Cockerels, pairs and trios in Black Reds, Pyles, Birchens and white at \$3 to \$5 each or \$10 per trio. All bred from imported stock. Address Chas. M. Smith, Mgr. Wild Goose Farm, Copiague, L. I., N. Y.

GRAND COCKERELS in Gold and Silver Sebrights, Black and White Cochins, White and Buff Japs, and White Polish Bantams, \$3 to \$5 each. All bred from winners at New York and Crystal Palace, England, last year. Address Chas. M. Smith, Mgr. Wild Goose Farm, Copiague, L. I., N. Y.

BRAHMAS

DARK BRAHMAS—The handsomest and best variety. Cockerels from birds scoring 90 to 94, \$3 to \$5 each, also Plymouth Rock Cockerels from prize winning stock at \$3 each. M. B. Dolson, Geneva, Iowa

COEN'S LIGHT BRAHMAS won thirty premiums at the Indianapolis, La Fayette, Frankfort and Crawfordville Shows. Old and young stock of splendid quality for sale. Write for prices. J. E. Coen, Box 70, Wingate, Ind.

HIGH SCORING LIGHT BRAHMAS—Two 2-year old cocks for sale. Cockerels and eggs in the Spring. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Cocks \$3.00 each. Elizabeth Hagans, Browns Station, Mo.

LIGHT BRAHMAS: General Utility Strain. Hatching Eggs from choice pens fifteen for \$2.00. Mrs. Ida M. Hain Route 2, Penbrook, Pa. 3-3-0

BUCKEYES

BUCKEYES—The handsomest of Reds. They stay red on moulting. Small pea comb, best winter layers. Send 4c for club booklet. Edgar L. Andrews, Sec'y. National Red Feather Club, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUCKEYES—eventually—why delay—money back if not pleased. Garnet Hill Range, Shelbyville, Ky.

BUCKEYES—Dunning's Buckeyes won as usual at Cincinnati, 1909. They await you. Gardiner Dunning, Camden, Ohio.

COCHINS

BUFF COCHIN SPECIALIST ten years, valuable catalogue with prices, testimonials and show records free. S. Berger, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

COCHINS—Buff, Black, White and Partridge. Winners at New York, Hagerstown, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Indianapolis, Chicago and Buffalo, of many regular and special prizes including silver cups and diplomas. Eggs and stock. Stamp for illustrated catalogue. Address D. C. Peoples, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 3-3-0

CORNISH FOWL

CORNISH FOWL; Winners at Madison Square, Jamestown Exposition, Philadelphia, Allentown, Hagerstown, Trenton, etc. Circular free. R. D. Reider, Middletown, Pa.

DOMINQUES

CARTER'S American Dominiques—Bred in Maine. In competition at Boston Show, 1909, won every first prize. Superb cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. A. Q. Carter, Freeport, Maine. Life Member American Poultry Association.

DORKINGS

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS exclusively. For 20 years have won more first and special prizes at New York and Boston since 1895, than all my competitors combined. Few choice birds to spare, prices right. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa.

FAVEROLLES

SALMON FAVEROLLES—A fine lot of young Cockerels for sale from prize winning stock. The coming general utility fowl. D. G. Stark, Waverly, N. Y.

GAMES

AMERICA'S, Ireland's, Cuba's best guaranteed Games. Stamp for catalogue. H. P. Clark, Mansor Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

GAMES—Black Breasted Red and Cornish Indian Games, winners in show room everywhere. Wesley Lanus, Greensburg, Ind.

MAY HATCHED Cornish Indian Cockerels and pullets, for sale cheap. Taconic Poultry Yards, Box 94, Sheffield, Mass.

GAMES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Irish Black Breasted Reds, Heathwoods, Tornadoes, Cornish and White Indians, Single rates. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HAMBURGS

HAMBURGS, Golden and Silver Pencilled. I have in my breeding pens the best birds I could buy from the best breeder in England. Eggs and stock for sale. D. W. Pfautz, Lititz, Pa. 3-3-0

HOUDANS

ABERNETHY'S Houdans are the "Better Kind". They won at Madison Square, Boston, Hagerstown and Brocton. They can win for you, and breed winners. Splendid Crests, color and shape. James Abernethy, West Pembroke, Me.

HOUDANS—Winners wherever shown—Allentown, Pa., four entries, three blues, one red—Hagerstown, Md., seven entries, three blues, two reds, one special. Stock for sale. J. Emlen Smith, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY HOUDANS won six ribbons on six entries at Rochester. Have some hens, Cockerels, and a few pullets (in pairs or trios) to sell. State your wants. Wm. M. Schwingel, Dansville, N. Y.

FANCY HOUDANS from A. E. Jones "Three Graces" headed by large, dark Cockerel out of imported bird. S. C. Buff Orpingtons direct from Cook; old and young. I. J. Rambo, DeLong, Ill.

HOUDANS—A few fine ones at fair prices. J. R. Windolph, 1044 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa.

HOUDANS, Cup winners, Allentown, Pa. A few males. Egg orders booked now. Circular free. R. D. Reider, Middletown, Pa.

9 QUALITY HOUDAN Cockerels, 30 White Homing Pigeons, 8 White Fan Tails for sale or trade. J. W. Johnson, 1 Mechanic St., Bradford, Pa.

CLARK'S HOUDANS have proven their high quality by their winning at Columbus, Toledo, Pittsburg, Chicago and Cleveland. In many places making a clean sweep. Scott Clark, Box 91, Sullivan, Ohio.

JAVAS

FAIR HOPE FARM Black Java Cockerels and Pullets from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. W. D. Van Wagner, Salt Point, N. Y.

LAKENVELDERS

LAKENVELDERS: The Coming breed. The most beautiful. The greatest layers. Exhibition stock. Eggs in season. A. Van Voorhees, Marshall, Mich. 3-3-0

LANGSHANS

LEE'S Black Langshans—won the President's Cup for best display at New York and Boston. Also \$34.00 in cash. State medal for 1907-8. Exhibition birds a specialty. C. G. Lee, Walworth, N. Y.

LANGSHANS shipped on approval. Write me if in need of really good ones. All this year's stock from State show winners. Entry of one pen at last State show exhibited, won four firsts. E. R. McCormick, Letts, Iowa.

R. W. BISHOP, breeds high-class exhibition, utility Black Langshans, Boston, Meriden, West Haven, Springfield winners. Fine show and breeding stock now. Eggs. R. W. Bishop, Guilford, Conn.

BLACK LANGSHANS—A few show birds and plenty of good breeders for sale. M. S. Barker, Box 7, Thorntown, Ind.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Bright strain; prolific layers. Three fine cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching after Feb. 1st., \$1.00 for 15. J. H. Sandel, Plymouth, Pa.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Bred for size, vigor and business. Only the best allowed in our breeding pens. Cockerels \$1 to \$3. Six females \$5.00. L. G. Flint, Blockton, Iowa.

STATE CUP and 4 firsts:—on Single Comb Brown Leghorns. F. A. Starr, Newton Falls, Ohio.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Won 1st pen, 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel Virginia State Fair, 1909. Trio and Cockerels for sale. Peninsula Poultry Yards, Williamsburg, Va.

FOR SALE: Single Comb Brown Leghorns; choice breeding Cockerels, bred from prize winners at \$2.50 each. John Fitzsimmons, Clarence, N. Y. 1-1-0

FOR SALE, 50 Single Comb Brown Leghorn Pullets, 10 Cockerels, 20 yearling Hens, 2 Cocks, all fine breeding stock. Eggs in season. 23 years a breeder of this variety. E. S. Schaller, Clark, Pa. 3-3-0

LEGHORNS—BUFF

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, winners at Syracuse, Hagerstown, Mineola, Riverhead, Islip and Richmond Hill. Sale list free, giving prices of choice exhibition stock, including all prize winners. Wm. E. Crevoiserat, Freeport, N. Y.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, winners at Madison Square, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc. Great layers. Stock for sale. Write me your wants. Howard J. Fisk, Box N, Falconer, N. Y.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, all stock sold on approval. Eggs in season. W. N. Watson, Sunbury, Pa.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, Good large even colored, well shaped stock, descendants of New York 1st prize winners at reasonable prices. Several well matured Cockerels cheap. M. M. Braas, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HEASLEYS PEDIGREED BUFF LEGHORNS—Can sell you cockerels from hens with egg records of 217 to 225, sired by son of 250 record hen. Money in these cockerels. Dr. Lawrence Heasley, Dorr, Mich.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, large blue-white quills, not creamy, from 196 egg strain, scoring 93 to 96. Winners Ocean to Ocean. Satisfaction or return. Geo. C. Wolfrum; Carey, Ohio.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Am one of largest breeders in Northwest. Won all ribbons but four at Minneapolis and the Minnesota State Fairs, 1909. Henry Hintermister, Room M, 553 Wabash St., St. Paul, Minn.

FIFTY S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, fine show birds, good breeders. Prizes taken wherever shown. Pens mated for best results. Prices reasonable. Send for price list. A. W. Davis, Mt. Sinai, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively for 26 years, have now the best I ever owned. Am offering them at reasonable prices: J. H. Kollmeyer, Quincy Heights Poultry Farm, Quincy, Ill.

WYCKOFF STRAIN, Single Comb White Leghorns. Choice breeding Cockerels raised from extra layers; also yearling hens. Trios and pens mated for best results. Attractive prices this month. H. F. Carriel, Cuba, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Blanchard and Young strains; 100 birds for sale very reasonable; can supply birds for the show or for next season's breeders. All stock sold on approval. Satisfaction and an honest deal guaranteed. Circular free. Lewis T. McLean, Oudawa Farm, Shushan, N. Y.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, cock, hens, Cockerels cheap. P. Augustin, Orland, Ill.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—A No. 1 layers of large white eggs. Blue Ribbon winners. Vigorous farm raised Cockerels, beauties, \$2.00 each this month. Frank C. Burdick, Box 10, Rockville, R. I.

LENNON'S S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels—\$1.00 to \$1.50; large, have nice combs. My stock are extra good winter layers. Money returned if not pleased. John Lennon, Quarry Hill Poultry Farm, Willimantic, Conn.

PREMIUM POULTRY FARM—White Leghorn Cockerels \$1.00 up. No culls. Bargains for somebody if taken soon. No pullets left. Eggs from our winners and layers give satisfaction. R. O. Dickson, La Harpe, Ill.

S. C. WHITE LESHORN Cockerels hatched April 3rd from eggs direct from Wyckoff, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. G. Doren, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

"SNOW FLUFF STRAIN" of S. C. White Leghorns. Great egg producers as well as exhibition birds. Choice Cockerels, Pullets and Hens. Eggs for hatching; choice matings only. H. T. Whitney, Rocky River, Ohio. 4-4-0

TRY A SETTING of my S. C. White Leghorns when you are looking for the best in chickens. They are exceptionally white and great for shape. One of my pens headed by first prize Cockerel at Imperial, Pa. Fair in 1908. E. Stanley Pickering, Fredonia, Pa. 3-3-0

TRAP-NESTED S. C. White Leghorns. Lakewood layers. The Big Kind. White birds, trap-nested for size and heavy winter laying. Circular free. Eggs:—15, \$1.00; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4.50. G. S. Cooke, Huron Ohio. 6-6-0

LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

LEGHORNS, S. C. Brown and White. Winners of 57 ribbons at leading Western Shows last season; stock for sale. "The best for the price always." Upland Poultry Farm, Box C., Decatur, Ill.

R. C. BUFF and S. C. White Leghorn stock for sale from my Pittsburg and Rochester winners. A few good show birds at fair price. James G. Todd, R. 4, Punxsutawney, Pa.

MINORCAS—BLACK

R. C. BLACK MINORCA High class Cockerels for sale. \$3.00 up. Actual photograph of each bird will be sent on request. Let me know your wants. H. D. Backus, Chambersburg, Pa.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Northrup Strain, Great layers, and show winners. Choice breeding stock with excellent type, color and size for sale. Write quick for bargains. Peter A. Apgar, High Bridge, N. J.

A FEW PENS OF NORTHRUPS for sale. We guarantee good stock. Over 50 premiums in a year. Prices reasonable. We keep Black Minorcas, Rose and Single Combs. Eggs for hatching. Write us. Dr. L. P. Holbrook, Olympia, Wash.

FREDERICK'S MINORCAS won leading prizes at East Greenville, Paterson and Philadelphia. My birds have correct shape, size and color. Choice stock for sale. Frank H. Frederick, No. 1027 Walnut St., Allentown, Pa.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS with size, shape, color and station. Bred to lay as well as show. Write for prices on hens, cockerels and pullets. Chas. F. Jordan, Box No. 2171, Jefferson, Wis.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Winners and a great laying strain, old and young stock. A few extra fine Single Comb, Black Orpington cockerels for sale at right prices. Write Maurice Bachrach, Plymouth, Ohio.

FIFTY S. C. BLACK MINORCA Cockerels good quality at bargain prices. Shipped on approval. Write for list. John M. Joyce, Howells, N. Y. State Vice-pres., American Black Minorca Club.

KOHLBACHER'S S. C. Black Minorcas. If you want size and high quality, place your order where you get square deal. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Few cockerels for sale. J. H. Kohlbacher, Fort Wayne, Ind.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS exclusively. Northrup and Blue Grass strains, farm raised, correct shape and color. Forty vigorous Cockerels \$1.50 and up. Hope Farm Poultry Yards, S. J. Arnold, Route No. 2, Dayton, O.

SCHOFF'S BLACK MINORCAS—Invincible wherever shown. Can supply you with birds that will win in strongest competition. Breeders that will add "blue blood" to your stock. Arno H. Schoff, Campville, Tioga Co., N. Y.

STORY'S BLACK MINORCAS. Having had raised for me on free range of three separate farms from eggs sent them, I am offering some high class S. C. Black Minorca Cockerels and pullets at bargain prices. Rowland Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS Exclusively. Thirteen years breeding this one fowl. Grandest and best strains of the world. Write for circular. Eggs in season, Satisfaction Guaranteed. Harold Stevenson, Coshocton, Ohio. 3-3-0

S. C. MINORCAS—13 Pullets, 2 Cockerels, Nice Birds reasonable. W. P. Rundall, Dover Plains, N. Y. 1-1-0

I BREED FOR QUALITY AND SIZE! S. C. Black Minorca eggs \$2.00 per 13. Cockerels for sale. I. Allison, Florence, Nebr.

DISPERSAL SALE. I find it necessary to sell my S. C. Black Minorcas, 10 years a breeder. Hens, pullets, cock, cockerels:—My winners go. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. Write your wants. G. H. Ray, Rock Creek, Ohio. 1-1-0

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—As good as the best. Eggs \$2 per 15. J. B. McKenzie, M. D., Wilmington, Ohio.

MINORCAS—WHITE

AMERICA'S BEST White Minorcas. At New York, we won 3 firsts, 1 second and third and 4 specials. Recently at Syracuse 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third. Stock always. H. Teetz, Gloversville, N. Y.

AMERICA'S CHAMPION S. C. White Minorcas. Winners, New York, Boston, Chicago and Pan American. Stock old and young for sale. J. N. O'Neil, Box 1006 Station C., Toronto, Canada.

MEISELBACH'S WHITE MINORCAS. First prize winners at Guelph, New York, Chicago—have old and young stock for sale. No hens below \$5.00 each. Write to Harry C. Meiselbach the Minorca Specialist, Melrose Park, Ill.

R. C. WHITE MINORCAS. My birds are large, white and true Minorca shape. Bred for exhibition and eggs. Choice stock for sale. Write for prices. Rose Lawn Poultry Yards, Box 32, Eureka, Wis.

CLARK'S WHITE MINORCAS won at New York State Fair, 1909. 1st and 3rd hen, 2nd cock, 3rd pullet, 4th cockerel, 2nd pen. Choice young stock for sale reasonable. L. D. Clark, Apalachin, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS—BLACK

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, imported strain from Wm. Bell, England. Fine young stock from cup winners for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Geo. W. Evans, Box 756 Durand, Mich.

FOR THE BEST R. C. BLACK Orpingtons—write me as I am making a specialty of this breed. H. C. Faulkner, Box 10, Marshall, Mich.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Foster's "Duke of Kent Strain." Over thirty prizes to their credit. My birds are all fine and will make prize winners. Over 50 for sale. Write for prices. Rev. H. N. Van Deusen, Fly Creek, N. Y.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Cook and Foster strain. Won at Illinois State Fair, Oct. 1909, one 1st, two 2nds, one 3rd, on six entries. Stock and eggs. W. R. Brittin Williamsville Ill.

ORPINGTONS—My birds win wherever shown, having won first Black Hen and second White Hen at Allentown, September, 1909 in competition with the two foremost breeders in this country, Catasauqua Poultry Yards, 733 Locust St., Catasauqua, Pa.

BLACK ORPINGTON Cockerels—Large; Extra good in color and eyes; from Silver Cup Winners. Prices low, considering quality. George D. Black, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels and pullets from imported stock, \$1.50 to \$5. Eggs \$1 to \$3; two sittings of best \$5. Sitting 15 eggs. H. A. Ault, Route 6, Columbus, Ind.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—1 Cockerel, 4 pullets, 4 hens \$10.00, 6 two pound chicks \$3.00, \$12.00 for lot. 4 cocks, 9 hens, Pearl Guineas, \$1.25 each, \$13.00 for lot. Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fine golden buff, line-bred, choice trios and pens, at reasonable prices. A few good White Orpington Cockerels of Cook strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Lorena Steele, Galena, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Winners since 1901. At Big Conn. Fair, Hartford, Sept. 19th, '09, three first, one second on four entries. Correct shape and colored Cockerels and females reasonable. Joshua Shute, Meriden, Conn.

MY S. C. BUFF COCKERELS are dandies. Big, husky fellows, all hatched from prize winning pens \$2.00 to \$5.00. Write quick and get your pick. A. F. Howes, Sheffield, Mass.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, Cook strain direct. Winners at the leading shows, choice young stock for sale. Write for prices. Eggs in season. Mrs. L. A. McClelland, Williamsville, Ill.

BEAHAN'S ORPINGTONS Single Comb Buff. Fifty selected Cockerels and pullets. Sired by my prize winners Madison Square Garden and Williamsport. \$2, \$3, \$5. Satisfaction or your money back. J. Sheridan Beahan, Clearfield, Pa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Four firsts, three seconds, one special, Memphis, 1909. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. W. A. Gibbon, Conway, Ark.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Prize winners at Jamestown Exposition, also Lansing, Jackson and Howell poultry shows. A few choice breeding cocks and hens for sale. Write for prices. C. J. Realy, Munith, Mich.

ROOT'S "GOLDEN" BUFF ORPINGTONS have won at leading Eastern shows. They are bred for utility as well as Standard requirements. Let me quote you prices. Birds shipped on approval. John Root, Collingswood, N. J.

MISS HOOKER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS. Winners at Madison Square since 1906. Both exhibition and utility stock for sale. See cuts of birds in new catalog of Buff Orpington Club. Henrietta Hooker, South Hadley, Mass.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—A fine lot of hens, pullets and cockerels, also six good cocks for sale. If you want something worth the money, write to Mrs. E. W. Hensleigh, Blanchard, Iowa.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTONS, "Alba" strain. This strain was founded 1902 from Madison Square winners. They have type, color and are great layers. Prices, birds, \$3.00 up, eggs at all times. Illustrated catalogue free. Dr. Gooding, Box B., Brockport, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON Cockerels and pullets for sale. High class birds. Send for prices. Also eggs in season. Mrs. J. H. Weaver, Winamac, Ind.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—Stock and eggs for sale. Three 1st, two 2nds, one 3rd, Illinois State show Jan., 1909. 1 first, 2 seconds, Illinois State Fair, Oct., 1909. D. W. Shelley, Williamsville, Ill.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR Crystal White Orpingtons will sell flock Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Early hatched stock. "Bright" pullet strain. Few hens and "Bright" male. Mrs. Alice M. Rawson, Big Rock, Ill.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cook and Kellerstrass strains. Young stock. Eggs in season. Mrs. Alice M. Rawson, Big Rock, Ill.

FOR SALE—A few very fine Rose and Single Comb White Orpington Cockerels for breeders. Also eggs for hatching from grand stock after February 1st. Orchard View Poultry Farm, Apalachin, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

ORPINGTONS—LOOK! Our finely illustrated book on Orpingtons is free and worth seeing. Tells about the best imported and domestic strains of Buff, Black, White, Jubilee Orpingtons. Cheviot Poultry Farms, Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE ORPINGTONS. Stock and eggs for sale at all times of year. Mrs. Chas. E. Husted, Box 84, Rens. Co., Nassau, N. Y.

WHITE AND BUFF Single Comb Orpington Cockerels for sale Taconic Poultry Yards, Sheffield, Mass. 1-1-0

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE S. C. Orpingtons—Free range on 140 acre farm, insuring size, bone, vigor; fresh air houses, prize winning strains; heavy laying qualities; eggs and stock; circulars. Grannis Bros., R. F. D. 14, La Grangeville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB White, Buff and Black Orpingtons, Kellerstrass and Cook Strains. Stock for sale; shipped on approval or eggs at half price this spring. Circular free. Brook-Side Poultry Farm, Washington, N. J. 1-4-0

FOR THE BEST ORPINGTONS; any variety, it is natural you should have to send to their originators. Send 6c. Illustrated Catalogue containing origination of Orpingtons and hints on poultry keeping. Over 12,000 first prizes. William Cook & Sons, Box 3, Scotch Plains, N. J. 6-6-0

WORLD'S BEST ORPINGTONS, White, Buff or Black. Single and Rose Comb. Won over one thousand prizes. Chicks, Eggs or Stock. Fairview Farm, J. S. Haupt, Box 110, Easton, Pa. 3-3-0

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

PALMER'S BARRED ROCKS—Read this small ad. It tells you where the first prize birds at the Chicago Shows were bred and raised. Write for full particulars. D. F. Palmer & Son, Yorkville, Ill.

BARRED ROCK Cockerels—Fine lot of youngsters at bargain prices, eggs in season. W. Squires, Waverly, N. Y.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—The winning kind. Both male and female lines for sale at prices within reach of all. Good size, good color and Standard shape. S. G. Case, Route 3, Shreve, Ohio.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Good ones, cockerel or pullet bred \$2.00 and \$3.00. Cockerel bred pullets \$1.00. R. M. Bennett, Barred Rock Specialist, So. Charleston, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL Vigorous Barred Rock Cockerels, Hens and Pullets, bred from champions of several large shows, will put new life, vigor and finer barring into your stock. Prices right. J. Mays Ecoff, Beaver, Pa.

I BREED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, "Ringlet" Strain exclusively and guaranteed, each one. Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards, Hopkinsville, Ky.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS—Won second at Auburn Fair, Fifty prize winning cockerels for sale, \$2.00 and up, rare bargains. Place order today, grand chance for winners. L. F. Nichols, Route 2, Ashley, Ind.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS of high exhibition quality. Fifteen years in the winning class. Illustrated mating list free. John T. French, 838 West Grove Place, Toledo, O.

BARRED ROCKS—Thompson, Hawkins and Bradley strains. Madison Square winners. Shipped on "trial approval" or C. O. D. Pullets and Cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Landonville, Md.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Big, vigorous fellows. Finely barred, rich yellow legs and beak, good heads and combs. \$2.50-\$3.00. Choice matings only. They will please. Frank S. Sewell, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

20 PENS BRADLEY BARRED ROCKS \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00. Cockerels \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Pullets \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00. Elegant barred birds. W. G. Rubeck, Lockport, N. Y.

MY BARRED ROCKS are E. B. Thompson's famous Ringlet Strain. Have bred them eight years in line, and find them best of all. Prices right. E. Geisel, Wilhelminia Poultry Farm, Morganville, N. J.

BARRED ROCKS, Cockerels and Pullets (Pullet Bred) New York winning strain fine narrow barring, splendid color. Chas. Kenney, Danbury, Conn.

COON'S BARRED ROCKS; Cockerels cheap. Finely barred, yellow legs and beaks. Even surface color. No better strain. Eggs \$2.00-15; \$5.00-50. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Frederick Coons, Catskill Sta., N. Y. 3-3-0

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Big vigorous stock. Finely barred, rich yellow legs and beak; good heads. First prize winners when shown. Eggs from choice matings only. They will please. Wm. Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 3-3-0

BARRED ROCK BREEDERS—Send 25 cents for National Barred Rock Journal one year. Only publication issued exclusively for Barred Rock Breeders. National Barred Rock Journal, Union City, Mich. 1-1-0

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—For years I have bred the winners at Riverhead, Mineola, and Richmond Hill, N. Y. Exhibition stock for sale. Circular free. I. W. Mole, Box 41 A, Roosevelt, N. Y.

NORTH'S BUFF ROCKS—Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. D. P. North, Waverly, N. Y.

BUFF ROCKS, Eggs and Stock for sale. Only a few Cockerels left. Write for prices. G. W. Weed, Athens, Pa.

BUFF ROCKS, some choice cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Address, The Buff Rock Poultry Farm, Lock box 33, Jeffersonville, O.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Choice utility fowls. Surplus stock sold. Eggs \$3.00 per setting, two settings \$5.00. Booking egg orders now. Mrs. May F. Forbes, R. D. No. 1, Mound City, Kansas. 3-3-0

BUFF ROCKS; Eggs from cup winners, priced right. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Mating list and show record free. E. A. Meyers, Route 11, Mt. Sterling, Ill. 3-3-0

GOLDEN BUFF PLYMOUTHs. Exhibition and breeding birds the world's best strain. Sixteen years exclusive breeding means quality. Highest honors at World's Fair, Boston, Madison Square Garden, and State Fair. Eggs \$3.00. Edgewood Farm, Ballston Lake, N. Y. 3-3-0

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS: My this year's breeders. 10 good hens. Cock from Owen Farms. Also young birds bred from above, extra winter layers. Prices reasonable. Eggs \$3.00. W. P. Rundall, Dover Plains, N. Y. 3-3-0

MILLER'S BUFF ROCKS, Winners at Norristown, Mohnton, Reading, including Silver Cup five grand matings. Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Send for list. W. B. Miller, Box W, Douglassville, Pa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

RUSSELL'S WHITE ROCKS—Breeders and show birds for sale at prices that will please you. Fine white birds that will win in strong competition. Birds shipped on approval. A. L. Russell, Washington, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—50 Cockerels and a few excellent Pullets for sale. The large bone and "stay white" kind. No dollar birds-for sale. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kansas.

EVENTUALLY—you will want the best White Plymouth Rocks. Why not buy them now? Write, E. W. Hayward, Cooksville, Ill.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Bred from Halbach's winning and laying strain, that are white. Ribbons at Illinois State Fair, 1909. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Write me. A. B. Constandt, Williamsville, Ill.

RENTZEL'S WHITE ROCKS, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Bred from winners. My birds have good size, shape, color, etc. Write for prices. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. E. Rentzel, Dover, Pa.

WHITE ROCKS exclusively. Good layers as well as good show birds. Write for prices. J. W. Sage, Reading, Mich.

"Mc's BEST" WHITE ROCKS will do you good. A choice lot of pullets and cockerels for sale. Write me your wants and get prices. Eggs in season. G. S. McAfee, Springfield, Ill.

BICKERDIKE'S PEDIGREED White Rocks won every ribbon competed for at Illinois State Fair, 1909. Stock for sale. For quality buy pedigreed birds. Collie Puppies for sale. J. A. Bickerdike, Box W, Millersville, Ill.

WORLD'S BEST WHITE ROCKS. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. J. W. Kistner, Berrien Springs, Mich.

KRETSINGER'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS won the blue at great quality show, Polo, Ills., Feb. 1909. Excellent laying strain. Member W. P. R. C. D. E. Kretsinger, Egan, Ill.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Cornish Games, Houdans, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Muscovy Ducks, bred for utility and the show room. T. J. Denny, Nevada, Mo.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK prize winners. Fishel Strain. Good size and shape, nice combs. Bay eyes and white. Pronounced by leading judges as extra good. Young stock for sale reasonable. Mrs. Alma C. Reel, Littles, Ind.

SIX COCKERELS—Fishel strain. \$2.50 each. H. M. Hurd, Coraopolis, Pa.

WHITE ROCKS ONLY—Type and Quality. Photo FREE to all interested. Fine Cockerels and eggs for sale. F. P. Klotz, Neffs, Pa.

WHITE ROCKS—We Breed Nothing Else. The Strain that lays; therefore pays. Some Winners too. Selected eggs \$2.00 per setting, from same pens we breed from. Order now. Hoch & Frederick, Chambersburg, Pa.

200 WHITE ROCKS for sale. Farm raised pullets and cockerels. Weidler's Farm, Womelsdorf, Pa. 1-1-0

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Silver Pencilled

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Winners at New York, Paterson, Orange, Augusta and Red Bank. Bred from the best. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Geo. A. Van Brunt, Red Bank, N. J.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

FOR SALE—Some choice Barred and White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Bradley and Fishel Strain \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Randolph Poultry Farm, A. C. Monell, Prop. Randolph, N. Y.

E. B. THOMPSON'S, "Ringlet" strain Barred Plymouth Rocks, cockerel and pullet matings. Solid Buff Rocks, Fox and Pensly strains. Cockerels \$2.00, trios \$5.00. H. D. Pinckney, R. F. D. 1, Mahopac, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PARTRIDGE

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—The winning kind. Chas. A. Matsinger, Station N., Baltimore, Md.

POLISH

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH exclusively. Exhibition and breeding Cockerels \$2.00 each. Dr. W. V. Woods, Odessa, Del.

SEELY'S WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH won first and second prizes at World's Fair, New York, Boston. Stock for sale. Show birds a specialty. Chas. L. Seely, Pres. American Polish Club, Afton, N. Y.

KAKUSKA'S STRAIN of White Crested Black Polish, Plain and Bearded White Polish and Silver Bearded Polish, winners of highest honors wherever shown. A few trios \$7.00. Cockerels \$2.00. Kakuska, No. 1629 S. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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ROSS'S RHODE ISLAND REDS—100 healthy and vigorous cockerels and pullets from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. All bred from my winners at the Great Elmira Show. Early orders have the pick of my flock. John A. Ross, Geneva, N. Y.

"REDNEY" R. C. Rhode Island Reds, bred from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Jamestown winners, unexcelled as winter layers. Some choice pullets and Cockerels for sale. J. Alvah Scott, Passaic Park, N. J.

TRAP-NESTED S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Bargain prices for one two-year cock, six yearling cocks, ten yearling hens, fine Cockerels, utility pullets. Red Robe Poultry Pens, 1317 Main St., Evanston, Ill.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, utility stock, free range birds, \$5 a hundred, guaranteed 75 per cent fertile. W. F. Hessert, Dias Creek, N. J.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, Breeding and show Cockerels, first quality. Let me know just what you want. I can please you. State Line Poultry Farm, Danbury, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Single and Rose Combs, a few choice Cockerels for sale from the best strains in the country at reasonable prices. Write describing wants. Pullets all sold. Roy Hey, Bushnell, Ill.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS exclusively. For sale, one hundred fine one year old hens at \$1.00 to \$2.00, pullets \$3.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. John P. Jacobson, Route 1, Boelus, Neb.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Some fine Cockerels for sale at bargain prices, must be sold for want of room. Eggs for hatching from great layers. Martin Cummins, Keokuk, Iowa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Stock for sale. Eggs in season, first-class fowls. Rockafellow's Maplewood Farm, Montgomery, N. Y.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels and pullets—a fine lot of good birds. Tuttle and Anderson strains. Write for prices. Pierceton Poultry Yards, Thos. Cole & Co., Pierceton, Kosciusko Co., Ind.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season \$1.00 sitting. Orders booked now for later delivery. Red & White Poultry Farm, Colts Neck, N. J.

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NICKELS' S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS: I am offering forty Cockerels and thirty pullets for sale. Good in size, shape and color. Write for prices. R. F. Nickels, Braymer, Mo.

THE NATIONAL ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB catalogue mailed free upon request. Special offer. One Dollar pays all dues until January 1st, 1911. W. F. Burleigh, Sec'y, Larrabee's Point, Vt.

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S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Winter quarters crowded, offering portion of stock at \$1 to \$2.50. Worth double at mating season. SOME VERY CHOICE COCKERELS. Correspondence solicited. Whitney & Locke, Schroon Lake, N. Y.

R. C. RED Cockerels and cocks, large vigorous selected birds including some hatched from Tompkins winners \$1 to \$6. Score cards furnished after Nov. 20th. Harold Morton, Eureka, Kans.

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SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Have a number of old and young birds both sexes that average score of 91; will sell single, trios, or pens. Eggs in season. Mrs. Elon Steer, Wyoming, Ill. 1-1-0

KENNEY POULTRY FARM.—Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. 4th Pullet, Springfield 1908. 2nd Pen, 2nd Pullet, Springfield 1909. A few male birds for sale. Thos. L. Kenney, Suffolk, Conn. 1-1-0

CARVER'S QUEEN QUALITY REDS. Deep dark velvet Reds with long bodies and red eyes. Eggs, one sitting \$2.00, three sittings \$5.00 always. See advertisement page 205. Both Combs. A. A. Carver, Chardon, Ohio. 12-12-0

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—For an all round fowl there is none better; excellent layers. Cockerels and yearling hens for sale. Eggs for hatching after Feb. 15th. Home of the Whites, Wakefield, R. I.

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WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH, Exclusively. Largest layers of largest eggs. Orders now being booked for eggs. Stock for sale. Circulars free. 15 eggs \$1.25—30—\$2.00. H. E. Chace, Troy, Pa. 3-3-0

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BLACK WYANDOTTES—Prize winners. Stock and eggs in season. Geo. H. Boyd, 1255 Morse St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—Peerless exhibition quality. New York, Chicago and Cleveland winners. The hardest and best laying variety of all Wyandottes. All breeders trap nested. Stock and eggs in season. Howard Grant, Marshall, Mich.

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MY BUFF WYANDOTTES have an unbroken record as winners of the Blue and Specials. Stock and eggs. Rev. Henry Janes, Kent, Ohio.

BUFF WYANDOTTES of quality that are grand in shape and color. 25 male birds, many show birds among them. Write for prices. Birds shipped on approval. Mrs. R. Y. Bowden, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES of highest quality. They are bred for heavy laying as well as for the show room. Choice stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. Mrs. W. F. Nelson, Shushan, N. Y.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES "Profile" strain—foundation stock, oldest in America. Wonderful beauty, phenomenal layers, blue ribbon landers, big profit payers. Syrus Batchelder, North Haverhill, N. H.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Royal Strain. At one show this fall in hot competition, class of 66 Columbians—Drevenstedt, Judge—we won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third, 7 out of 9 Nat'l Columbian Wyandotte Club Ribbons, silver cup for best display, ten dollars in gold. Send for circular and prices on what you want. Columbian Poultry Yards, East Williston, N. Y.

TIFFANY'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES win again at Great Hagerstown Fair. First pen, first and fifth cockerel, fourth and fifth pullet, third hen, fifth cock. Write me. S. E. Tiffany, Elkins, W. Va.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—For beauty and utility. First prize winners at Dallastown, Ephrata, Lititz and Hanover. Guaranteed eggs for hatching at \$1.50 per 13, \$7.00 per 100. Lewis O. Mayer, Box 32, Millersville, Pa.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Beautiful and profitable, no trash. Birds for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Write Homer H. Hewitt, Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES: My this year's breeders. 13 fine hens, cock, prize winner. Cleveland. Also young birds bred from them. Prices reasonable. Eggs \$3.00. W. P. Rundall, Dover Plains, N. Y. 3-3

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CUCKOO WYANDOTTES—The latest sensation in England. I have them and American bred. Carefully selected from own matings. No Stock for sale. Eggs next Spring. Emil Geisel, Wilhelminia Poultry Farm, Morganville, N. J.

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Of Doolittle strain for sale. 50 very fine pullets and a few yearling hens, also a few very fine White Wyandotte Cockerels. Write for prices. J. W. Deach, Nora Springs, Iowa.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Prize Winners. Cockerels for sale. Eggs for sale in season, \$1.50 per sitting of 15. J. G. Kershaw, Silver Springs, N. Y.

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Good Breeders \$2.00 each, old or young. A few hens and 3 pound chicks \$1.00 each. Write your wants.—Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Both young and old stock for sale. Extra fine birds at right prices, a few show birds, young stock hatched and reared with hens on free range. Wm. Shreve, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES; Good breeders, old or young \$2.00 each, \$5.00 trio. 4 cocks, 9 hens, Pearl Guineaes \$1.25 each, \$13.00 for lot. Write your wants. Ravine Poultry Farm, Almond, N. Y.

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"QUALITY"—Silver Laced Wyandottes. The most beautiful, profitable variety. Unexcelled layers. New York State Fair champions four years in succession. Winners also at Rochester, Auburn, Buffalo, Johnstown, Waterloo. LeRoy W. Seigfried, Waterloo, N. Y.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES a specialty. Prize winners and heavy layers. Birds that will please you at right prices. Don't fail to write me stating what you want. Eggs in season. Peter J. Becker, Geneseo, Ill.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Fine breeding and exhibition birds for sale at reasonable prices. My Wyandottes are bred from the best laying and winning strains in the United States. J. M. Holt, Marshalltown, Ia.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—American Champions in the leading shows of America since 1888 including Madison Square, Chicago, Boston and Scranton. W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—20 years Blue Ribbon winners at America's leading shows. Blood lines and quality unexcelled. Choice breeders and exhibition stock for sale. A. T. Beckett, M. D., 105 W. Broadway, Salem, N. J.

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FALL'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—All prize winners. The large blocky kind, pure white quill; good eyes, yellow legs and good combs. Stock for sale after Jan. 1st. Eggs in season. A. J. Fall, Anamosa, Ia.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Have been breeding them continuously since 1895 and have taken a great many prizes. My stock is farm raised, heavy layers and pure white. A. Franklin Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—The kind you can depend on to win and lay. Pairs, trios and breeding pens at bargain prices. Hawthorn Stock & Poultry Farm, F. F. Fryer, Box K. Mendon, O.

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IS IT WORTH ANYTHING to you when buying stock or eggs to know that they were bred for quick growth as well as for heavy laying and high scoring? If so, try Rickard's White Wyandottes, Homer, Ill. None better. Satisfaction positively guaranteed.

WOOD'S "Useful and Beautiful" White Wyandottes. Best practical fowl. Healthy, vigorous, heavy winter layers. Fanciers' fowl, Cocks, Cockerels, pairs, trios. Trap nested. Circular. Established 1892. F. H. Wood, Station D., Cortland, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—The kind that win. My birds are pure white and excellent layers. Can make good selection. Eggs in season. I guarantee satisfaction. Prices right. Everett R. Read, Galena, Ill.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES: Nice breeding pen, nine pullets and cockerel. Bargain W. P. Rundall, Dover Plains, N. Y. 1-1.

WHITE WYANDOTTES: Nixon's Strain pure. Our display at Nazareth Pa., November, '09 was the admiration of all, winning three firsts, one second, three thirds, one fourth and eight specials including Silver Cup and the grand special for whitest birds in show, can furnish grand breeders and show birds. Write today. Hamm & Gibbs, East Bangor, Pa.

THE PURE WHITE and the heavy laying kind of Wyandottes. Every bird in my pens score above 92. Can book a few more orders for eggs. Write me. Robert Whitla, New Castle, Pa. 3-3-0

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THOROUGHbred Poultry, Pigeon, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Dogs, Puppies, Canary Birds, Gold Fish, Pheasants, Pea Fowl, Swan, Wild Duck, etc. Also incubators, Brooders & Poultry & Dog Supplies of all kinds. Our complete catalogue free. The United Company, 26 Vesey St., New York. 12-12-0

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, Anconas, Silver Duckwing Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, both combs. Great winter layers, stock all sold. Eggs \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45. Jacob Bush & Son, Box W., Eagleport, Ohio. 6-6-0

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100 COCKERELS, pairs, trios. Exhibition Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Jersey Cattle. Heavy egg production a specialty: 30 years breeders. Circulars; prices; satisfaction guaranteed. F. M. Munger & Sons, De Kalb, Ill. 3-3-0

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PRIZE WINNERS—Bred from prize winners, have produced winners. Grand stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Columbian and White Wyandottes. H. W. Bunk, German-town, Col. Co., N. Y.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS bred from 40 lb. toms, 20 lb. hens, First-Second toms at Baltimore; First Prizes Hagerstown, 3 years in succession. F. G. Zimmerman, Limekiln, Md.

BRONZE TURKEYS from 47 lb. toms, 25 lb. hens. Won all four 1st Prizes at Madison Square Garden 1909. Show birds or breeders at fair prices. For 30 years my turkeys have eat at the first table at America's greatest shows. Geo. Wolf, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

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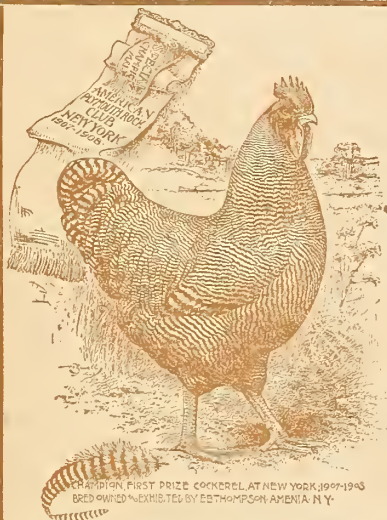
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