

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Vol. VIII.

MARCH 1917.

No. V



First Prize Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cock, Coliseum Show, Chicago, December 1916.
1733 Ranch, Kearney, Nebr. (See page 247.)

COLUMBIAN PLY. ROCKS

CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK from New York Garden winners and sons of "Columbian Queen", champion heavy-weight laying hen; authenticated record of 286 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. List free.

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Howland's Buff Wyandottes

win Best Display, Palace Show, 1916. Also on one entry at Chicago Coliseum, won 2nd cockerel in class of 22.
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LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS—R. I. REDS—WHITE WYANDOTTES—BARRED ROCKS

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AT INTERNATIONAL PARTRIDGE ROCK CLUB MEET, 1917 GREATER CHICAGO SHOW,
1, 2 cocks; 1, 3 hens; 1, 2, 4, 5 cockerels; 1, 2, 3 pullets; 1 pen, also 23 of the 38 Club and Association Specials.
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The Strain of Great Size and Vigor

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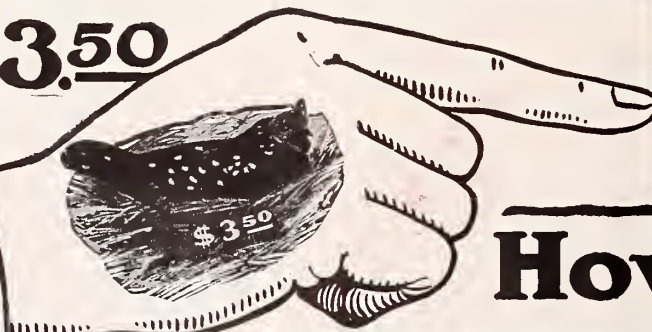
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How to insure fertile hatchable eggs by proper care of breeding stock—how to feed the little peeps so they will grow strong and sturdy—how to prevent deadly chick diseases that usually carry off half the hatch—it's all explained in simple language in

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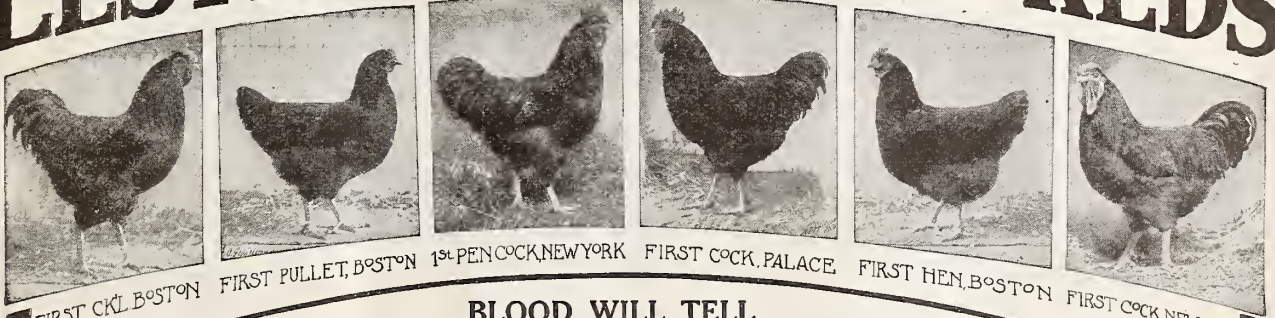
If You Miss
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of American Poultry World
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After the War What, As Regards the Poultry Business? Loyalty to A. P. W. On The Part of Our Subscribers. E. E. Richards Asks To Be Re-Nominated As President of A. P. A. \$600 For Male Bird and Six Hens. Owen Farms' Guarantee On Eggs and Plan Of Selling Baby Chicks. Advertisers' Guarantee. Digestibility Is The Point of First Consideration In The Value Of a Good Chick Food. Mr. J. F. Swan, Now Poultry Manager of The 1733 Ranch, Kearney, Nebraska. An Illinois Woman Receives \$1,000 For Five White Orpingtons. An Ancona Pullet-hen Establishes A New World's Record For Year's Egg Production. One of America's Foremost Breeders of White Plymouth Rocks. Good News, Indeed! Making Caponizing Easy. Are You Looking For White Plymouth Rocks? "Monmouth" Quality Leghorns. Try Some Bantams. Editorial News Notes.

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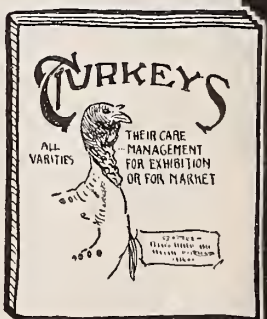
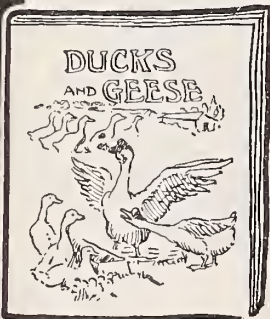
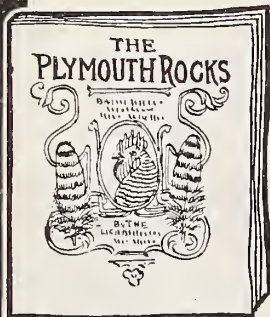
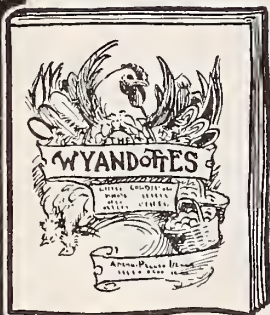
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On exactly the same principle as our standard line of incubators. The same heating, regulating device, also the same ventilating and moisture system, as well as the *double heating system* in fact are operated on the same principle exactly as the Standard Reliable machines. Our Special is finished in mahogany. *This double heating system is one of the important features of this machine.* Incubators equipped with metal lamps and metal lamp hangers.

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and Brooder Co.,
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Gentlemen:—I want to tell you about my hatch this time. I had 45 fertile eggs and hatched 43 chicks.

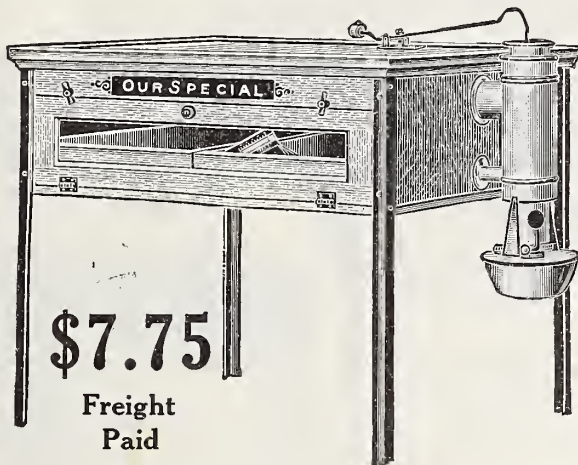
Yours very truly,
(Signed)
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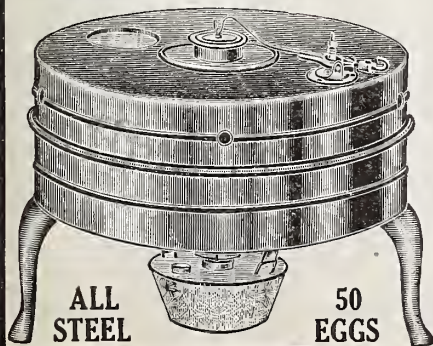
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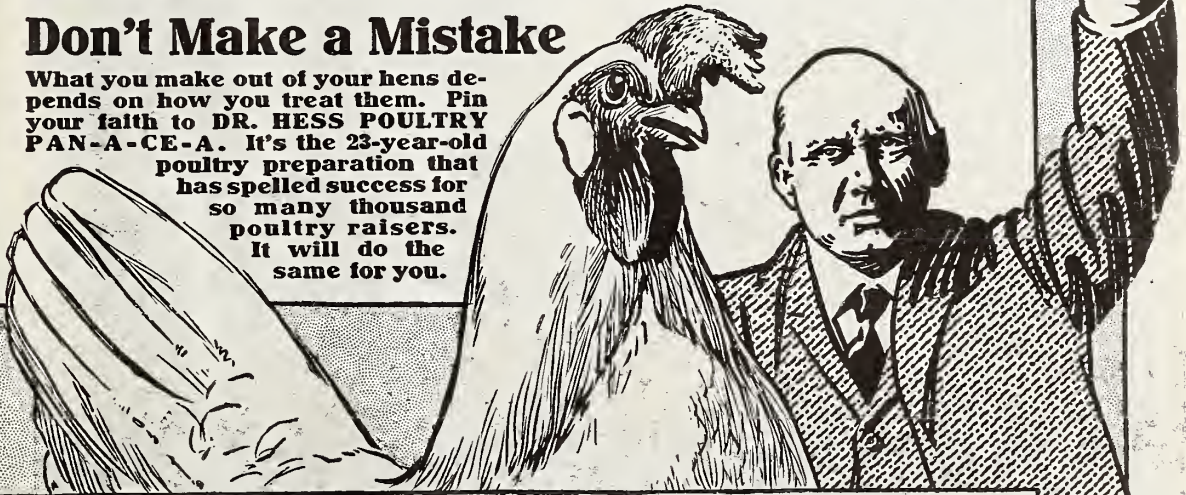
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Hundreds of millions annually. Tens of thousands are making good money out of their chickens. Are you getting your share? Are you making poultry pay?

Year in and year out I am preaching this doctrine: *Condition your poultry.* Give them a chance by keeping their health good; keep up the good feeling and good humor; keep up the singing and scratching and you'll keep up the laying. It's the singing, good-humored, industrious hens that lay the eggs—the strongly fertile eggs that will give you good, livable chicks and healthy, fully developed fowls.

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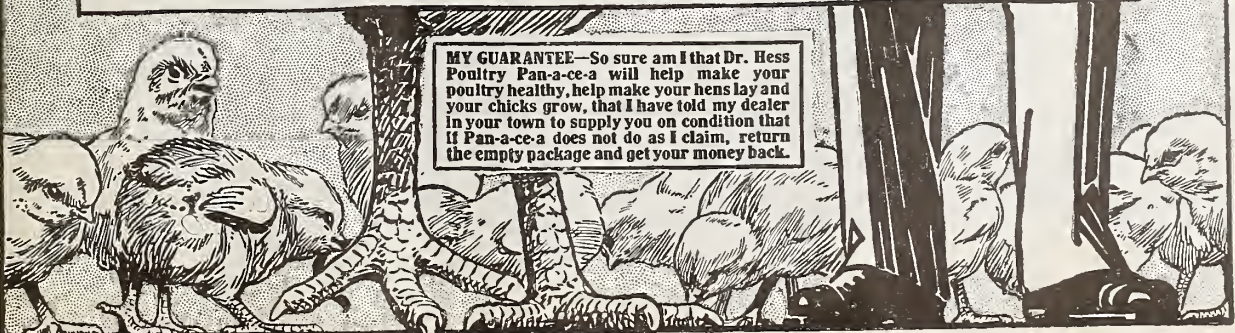
When you have a sick or injured animal or ailing poultry, write me, telling symptoms. Enclose 2-cent stamp for reply and I will send you prescription and letter of advice free of charge.

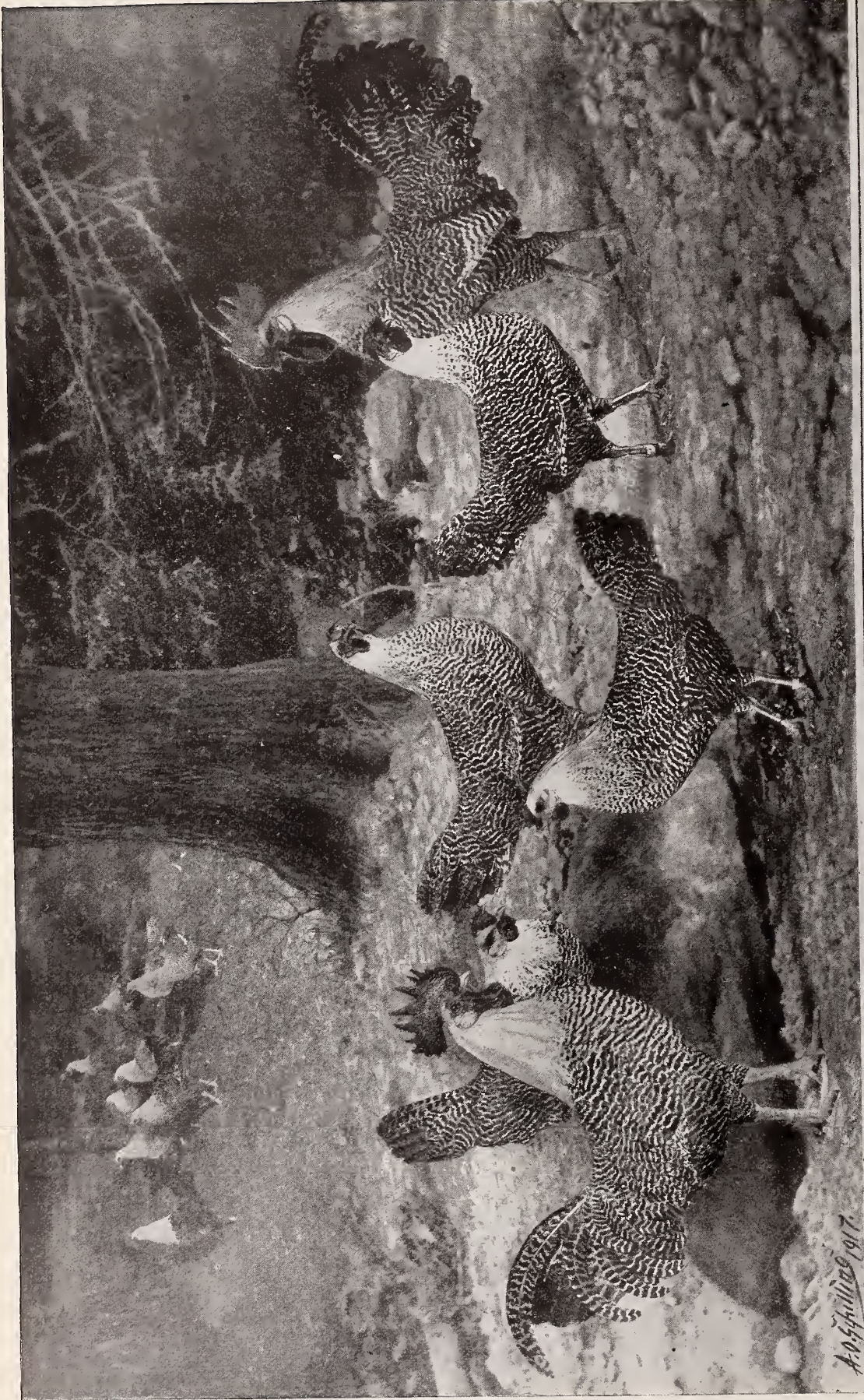
Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

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

DR. HESS & CLARK, ASHLAND, OHIO

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

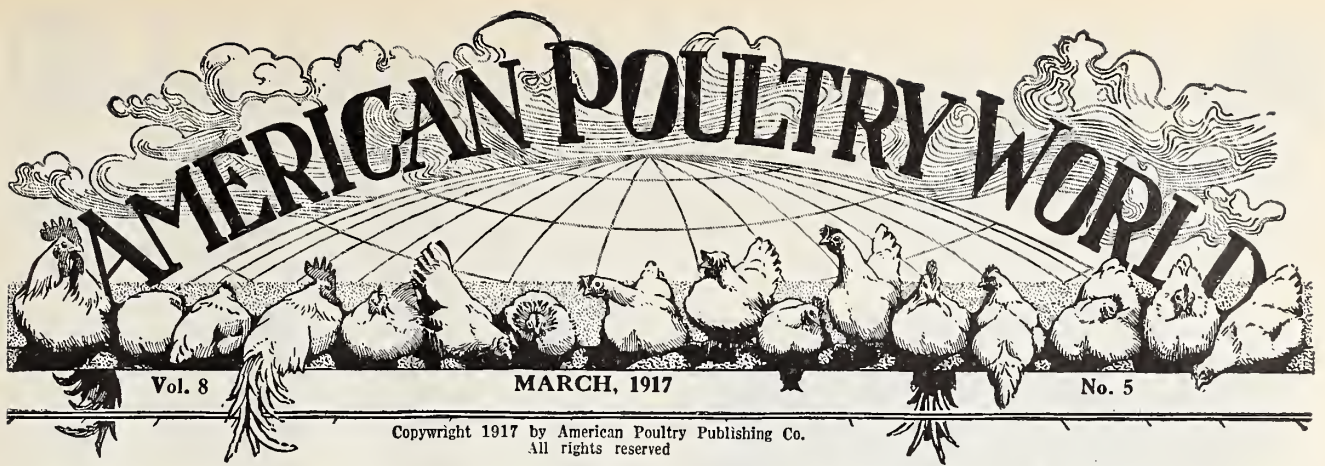




A. O. Schilling 1917

FIRST PRIZE PEN SILVER CAMPINES AND SECOND COCH MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. 1916-'17. BRED & OWNED BY HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM WAYLAND MASS.

The Silver Campine classes at the last Madison Square Garden Show were again well filled and brought out some of the best quality birds that the country possesses. Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass., was represented by a strong entry of their "Vigorous" strain, among them being some of the choicest birds that we have seen to date. The group above represents the first prize pen and the second prize cock bird. Mr. C. A. Phipps, proprietor of Homestead Campine Farm, was anxious to have us include this cock bird in the group in order that our readers might see what a remarkable bird he is. He has about the best color that we have seen on a Campine male to date. It will be noted that he has three long, flowing smaller sickles that are very regularly barred to the end, also a pair of good colored main sickles. In type he is about correct, being well balanced and symmetrical. We regard him as a marvel in many ways even though his comb is not so regularly serrated as a Leghorn comb. In our opinion he could easily have changed places with the winner. The females in this first prize pen were a neat lot of birds and evenly matched. They showed a lot of clearly defined markings and practically no mossiness. Homestead Campine Farm has one of the best strains of these prolific egg producers in existence and credit is due to the untiring efforts of their owner, Mr. C. A. Phipps, who is a true fancier. He loves his fowls and is in the business to produce "better poultry and more of it." At the Boston and Palace Shows this season his birds won practically everything competed for—which is a habit with them during the past several years.—A. O. Schilling.



THE LORD FARMS AND THEIR WONDERFUL OUTPUT OF LEGHORNS

How James E. Lord of Methuen, Mass., Gave the Single Comb White Leghorn Its "Place in the Sun" in the Section of Our Country Where Brown Eggs Always Sell At a Premium, and At the Same Time Built Up One of the Most Prosperous Poultry Plants in America. He Breeds Only American Leghorns

BY JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

WHEN the Langshan boom was on in this country nearly thirty years ago, Lord's Langshans, bred by a young man named James H. Lord, attained some celebrity. When the wave of Langshan popularity receded without diminishing Mr. Lord's enthusiastic interest in poultry as recreation for a business man and a possible field for the development of new and profitable lines of business, he continued to devote his spare time to practical studies of poultry problems, occasionally undertaking some line of poultry culture with a view to engaging in it exclusively if experience gave satisfactory indications of profit. In this way Mr. Lord acquired a wide knowledge of conditions in the field, and an experience more thorough and more varied than usual, before finding the opportunity he was looking for—a line not hedged about with the restrictions which in so many branches of this industry tend to limit operations.

Then, seven or eight years ago, he saw his opportunity coming. With mammoth incubators brought to a high stage of efficiency, he saw the field of trade in day-old chicks and in custom hatching limited only by the operator's ability to get suitable supplies of eggs for hatching. He foresaw that the development of this field for permanent trade required that the proprietor of a hatchery should be able to guarantee a good grade of quality in the chicks he sent out. From his long experience in poultry breeding he knew that this was possible only when a plant engaged in hatching on a large scale maintained its own strains and stocks of breeding fowls.

Considering the question of the best breed and variety for his trade, he shrewdly judged that the time was ripe to promote the White Leghorn as a utility variety for New England. The development of the day-old chick business would greatly increase the number of poultry keepers for whom a fowl of the laying type would be most satisfactory. Further, his own experience with White Leghorns in comparison with fowls of the general purpose class had persuaded him that there was more profit in the egg type of fowl. So he decided to specialize in Single Comb White Leghorns.

In the flock whose work had convinced him of the superiority of Leghorns as profitable egg producers, he had foundation stock of the kind required. Purchasing a moderate-sized farm in Methuen, Mass., near the trolley line connecting the two important manufacturing cities of Lawrence and Lowell, he moved to it, put up the poultry houses required at the start, installed a 3,000 egg incubator, and began business.

That was six years ago. Today, as it enters upon its seventh year the plant has expanded in area until it occupies three adjoining and nearby farms for growing young stock, which the original farm can no longer accommodate, all its equipment and space being utilized for the adult stock, for hatching and for brooding in the early stage. The breeding stock has increased until it now numbers 3,000 birds, exclusive of surplus stock held for sale. Of this there was at the time I visited the farms, in the middle of January, about 500 head,

which number was being rapidly diminished by the daily shipments. The hatching capacity has been increased from 3,000 to a little over 50,000.

The above figures, as the reader will observe, show regular, normal, healthy growth—not booming, or big expansions in equipment in anticipation of future business. The rate of growth has apparently been determined by the rate of increase in the breeding stock, and this in turn has been limited by the necessity, which has often arisen, for shipping chicks to customers that were needed to increase the stock at the farm. As Mr. Lord says: "When a man has ordered chicks for a certain time, weeks or months in advance, and you have taken his money, and he is depending on you for the chicks, you must ship him chickens as agreed if you have them. You can't hold them back because it would be to your advantage to keep them for yourself."

At no time since the plant began operating has it been possible to fill the demand for its White Leghorn chicks as that demand developed. Up to the present year each season's increased capacity has proved less than enough to fill orders received during the season and also supply the chicks desired to grow at home for breeding stock and for sale at maturity. This year Mr. Lord would like to grow about 16,000 to 17,000 chicks at home, and he hopes that with his present hatching capacity, he will be in a position to have that number for himself when he wants them, and still take care of orders. Offhand, it looks like a very simple matter to get 17,000 chicks when you have an incubation capacity three times as great. But early in January he already had orders booked for 90,000 chicks, and was not feeling so optimistic about being able to get all the chickens he wanted for himself, just when he wanted them, as he had been when planning work for this year.

Prefers American-bred Leghorns

The Lord Farms' White Leghorns are strictly American-bred stock. Mr. Lord has tried English stock, both from the breeders on the other side who had gained fame in laying competitions here, and stock of the English show type, from importations brought here a few years ago, that some poultrymen in this section liked very much, they being big, good looking birds and the hens very good layers of fine, large white eggs. A short experience with the English Leghorns, and with this blood mixed with American stock, convinced him that for his trade strictly American-bred stock was to be preferred, and accordingly he discarded all birds of foreign or mixed blood.

I was greatly interested to find that Mr. Lord's experience with many customers who come to him for their chicks every year confirmed what I have been asserting ever since the day-old chick business made a market for great quantities of "utility" chicks, i. e. that the majority of buyers who at first were satisfied with stock that met their requirements in the way of egg production would soon begin to want hens that are good looking as well as good producers, and would be willing



to pay higher prices for such stock. It will always be so, for though an exceptional, individual fowl that is unattractive in appearance may be tolerated for good performance, no one who takes pride in the performance of his fowls is likely to remain long indifferent to their appearance, or to be satisfied with a flock which lacks an attractive uniformity.

this last visit, Mr. Lord showed me in one house a large flock of the trap-nested high producers that came under the 200-egg mark. To close criticism upon the basis of exhibition ideals, this flock presented quite a range of types, with a liberal sprinkling of hens of very good exhibition form, nice, neat combs and good ear lobes.

The prevailing type was a little larger than the average White Leghorn female that wins at the best shows, though they are not so elegant in form nor so fine in head points. They are substantial, rugged birds, being neither fine nor bad in head points. In the entire flock there were not more than a dozen hens badly off in some standard character, that on performance had qualified among these high-producers. The White Leghorns, as shown by Mr. Lord in his displays at Boston for several years past, fairly represent the stock on the farm. While he has had some birds at Boston of pretty good exhibition type, notably the male in the coop just in front of the stage at the recent Boston Show, the birds to go to Boston have not been selected for exhibition points at all, but on pedigree, performance, and general appearance in accordance with the prevailing type in this strain.

In one house I saw a remnant of last year's trap-nested hens that failed to qualify under the requirement that a hen must lay not less than 160 eggs in her first year of laying, if she is to be used as a breeder. In another I saw 57 pullets bred from hens with records of 200 eggs and upwards and sired by a male whose dam made a record away above that mark, that have been doing great laying all winter. It was interesting.

(Continued on Page 283.)



S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK FROM LORD FARMS HEAVY EGG RECORD STRAIN, SHOWING COMBINED EXHIBITION QUALITY. BRED AND OWNED BY LORD FARMS METHUEN MASS.

There are thousands of breeders of various kinds of poultry in this country who are keeping their flocks solely for the purpose of producing large numbers of eggs and who pay no attention to shape and plumage. Some of these breeders have been fairly successful but according to our way of thinking they are doing only half a job when they disregard the shape and plumage that is accepted as typical for that particular variety. However, we know of several farms that are breeding up their strains along common-sense lines and among these we regard the Lord Farms, Box 240-G, Methuen, Mass., as one of the pioneers. Mr. Lord appreciates a well-formed bird of symmetrical type and attractive plumage, and in breeding for egg records, in which he has been decidedly successful, he has kept in mind standard shape and good color and today he is the proud owner of flocks of thousands of S. C. White Leghorns that are far above the average in this respect, yet these same high-quality S. C. White Leghorns have made egg records that are startling. We call this thorough breeding along common-sense lines and we cannot refrain from complimenting Mr. Lord on the success already attained. Pure-bred poultry of standard quality and heavy egg production is what the people of this country want, and stock of this kind is valuable. It helps to build a bigger and better poultry industry and tends to make new poultrymen that are satisfied with the pleasure and profit they derive from the business. The excellent bird shown here is a sample of the quality that is to be found in Lord Farms' S. C. White Leghorns. This bird was an attraction at the Boston Show where he was exhibited with a pen of high-record females. This male compared very well with many of the best males on exhibition in the single classes and he was only one of a dozen or more high-quality males that Lord Farms had on display at Boston, and they demonstrated to interested poultrymen that Lord Farms' S. C. White Leghorns not only are bred to lay but are also bred to type and color as they should be. Birds of Lord Farms' strain not only lay well but make a good appearance, and they are meaty and make a good table fowl.—A. O. Schilling.

When I first visited the Lord Farms several years ago what struck me most forcibly in looking over the stock was that while Mr. Lord was catering to those who wanted utility Leghorns, and hence was not discarding from his breeding pens hens that with good utility qualities had serious faults from a fancier's point of view, such hens constituted only a small part of the stock, and the bulk of the stock was of a character that could appropriately be described as Standard, though not of the style and finish now popular for exhibition Leghorns. On



ROSE COMB RED COCKEREL HEADING FIRST YOUNG PEN BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1917 BRED AND OWNED BY PAYNE BROS. PORTLAND CONN.

New England is the birthplace of the Rhode Island Red, and it is natural that shows in that section should have Red classes in which the contest for honors is keen. Boston has been the Mecca for New England's most expert Rhode Island Red breeders, and there they send their choicest products. Therefore, to win the display prize as did Payne Bros. of Portland, Conn., is a most creditable achievement. At the recent Boston Show they won as follows: 1st cock; 5th hen; 1st and 2nd cockerels; 5th pullet; 1st and 2nd young pens and 1st old pen. This winning was made in classes of Rose Comb Reds numbering 103 birds. We have handled numerous winners shown by Payne Bros. in past years at New York and Boston, and have found them remarkable birds in type and color. The cockerel shown here was at the head of the first prize young pen and we thought him one of the best that these experts have ever shown. He was a sturdy, good-shaped specimen, with a clear hackle and very even surface color. His body was long and carried level, which is characteristic of a good Red.—A. O. Schilling.

Increase Egg Yield—But Preserve Beauty Points



Do This By Discovering the Best Layers In Your Own Flock or By "Buying Into" An Established Strain of Prolific Layers, in Either Case Start With Good Quality, Standard-Bred Fowl, Then Make Progress By Trap-Nest Selection

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor

WHETHER the poultry keeper is aiming to produce eggs for the daily market or for hatching purposes, the number of eggs he is able to get from his flock, or from any given number of hens, is the "neck of the bottle," so to speak. If they produce an average of 80 eggs per hen per year, that is one thing; if they produce fifty per cent. more eggs than this, or 120 eggs per hen per year, that is another thing; while if they produce one hundred per cent. more than an average of 80 eggs per hen per year, or 160 eggs per hen, this should spell profit with a capital P, as compared with only 80 eggs per hen, or even 120 eggs per hen per year.

There are plenty of flocks in the country that produce an average of only about 80 eggs per hen per year, whereas it still is the exception, all flocks being taken into account, for even fairly well kept flocks to give 120 eggs per hen per year. As a rule only well-bred and well-kept flocks, as to housing, feeding, etc., are now averaging better than 120 eggs per hen per year. In the hands of student poultry keepers, meaning men and women who give intelligent thought to the subject and put their ideas into practice, there are numerous flocks, small or large, that now are averaging 175 to 225 eggs per hen per year.

By the expression, eggs are "the neck of the bottle," we mean this, in the large: No matter how much money is put into a poultry plant, no matter how much time and expense are devoted to the care of the fowls, no matter how attractive, beautiful or costly the fowls may be, the success of the whole enterprise depends, to a truly vital extent, on the number of eggs produced by the pullets and hens in the breeding pens or layer-flocks. This is true if the products of the plant, in the form of eggs, are to be sold on the daily market; it is true also if they are to be sold for hatching purposes and it is true likewise if they are to be used on the home place for reproduction.

We are stating rudimentary and easily understood facts. The market poultryman is interested in an increase in the egg yield, because he understands readily enough that if he can average 160 to 180 eggs per hen per year, in place of 80 to 90 eggs per hen per year, using the same amount of yard room, the same amount of house room and the same number of hens, with only a mod-

erate increase in his feed bill, the difference in egg yield should spell profit for him as a result of largely increased sales. He not only is deeply interested at all times in a larger egg yield—in more eggs to carry to market, but he is anxious also to get eggs "out of season," as it were.

Getting More Eggs "Out of Season"

By the expression, "out of season," we mean this, briefly stated: the domestic hen or chicken has no thought of filling the egg basket. She is not interested in the slightest degree in market prices. Her thought is to find a secluded corner, make a nest, lay some eggs and hatch a brood of chicks. First to last, we are robbers of birds' nests when we gather the eggs daily, either for marketing or to use on the home table, or for hatching purposes, using incubators or broody hens.

There is a natural season for hatching purposes. The hen knows this by instinct. This season represents a period of the year when she can work hand-in-glove with Nature, as it were. When spring approaches with its warm days, its tender green food, the protective shade, etc., the healthy hen starts to lay; later she becomes broody and wants to begin housekeeping and raise a family of her own. This is the natural laying and breeding season. With domestic fowl the two terms, of course, are inseparable, because without the eggs there can be no reproduction.

When it is natural for all hens to lay, meaning all hens in good health, eggs are plentiful, the market is well supplied, prices go down and eggs for table use are said to be cheap. Ordinarily at this time of the year the market poultryman or owner of a so-called commercial plant finds that the margin above the cost of housing, feeding, labor and marketing is small—is not much above the price he can get for his product, meaning eggs for table use, whereas he soon discovers that if he could get eggs in the late winter or early spring before the average run of fowls begin to lay, or in the fall months and early winter, soon after moulting time, he could get much higher prices, in fact, 100 to 200 per cent. higher prices, hence his strong desire to have his flocks lay well during these "out of season" months or periods.

Therefore, how to increase the average egg yield on the



FIRST PRIZE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY, 1916 BRED & OWNED BY JOHN S. MARTIN, PORT DOVER, ONT.

"Regal" White Wyandotte quality seems to assert itself wherever placed. We hear numerous reports throughout the season that a "Regal" male or female carried off the honors for one of John S. Martin's customers. Mr. Martin has proved that he has no superior in producing standard-bred White Wyandottes, not only by the winnings he makes himself but by those of his customers who buy show-birds of him. This first prize cock at the great Madison Square Garden Show, held in New York City, is one of the males that will head a choice pen of females this season on Mr. Martin's poultry farm. He is a true "Regal" in type, having that elegant style and symmetry which has made them distinct and placed them in the front ranks of champions. We have visited Mr. Martin's plant at Port Dover, Ontario, Can., and have seen his numerous mated pens of high-class breeders. No doubt, Mr. Martin is as well fitted now to supply his big egg trade as he has been in the past, for he has thousands of birds to select from each year and naturally he is able to put together pens that are unsurpassed for quality and vigor.—A. O. Schilling.



per hen per year basis, is a highly important question; also how to secure a larger egg yield "out of season" when eggs really cost no more per egg to produce, in view of the fact that the flocks must be kept throughout the year—this is another problem of vital importance in successful poultry keeping, especially for commercial or daily market purposes. All this is true, regardless of whether the fowls are scrubs, mongrels, cross-breds or blue ribbon winners. The commercial poultryman does not have to wait long to find out whether he is making a profit, or is holding his own, or is falling behind. He can come pretty near telling this by matching his weekly or monthly feed bills with the receipts for eggs marketed. An increase in the egg yield is his daily hope—is the one goal toward which he is striving, except that as a matter of course he tries to keep down expenses. Hence, it is that when anyone mentions an increase in egg yield to the market or commercial poultryman, a point of vital interest and importance is touched upon at once.

But the producer of standard-bred fowl for exhibition or breeding purposes, meaning the fancier-breeder, who owns and studies the latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection, HE ALSO is deeply interested in an increase in the egg yield. This is true whether he realizes it or not. It is true in a sense on the same basis that it is true for the commercial poultryman, the producer of eggs for table use. By fancier-breeder we mean the man or woman who keeps standard-bred fowl and earnestly seeks to breed them according to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection.

The Fancier-Breeder and His Work

This poultryman or poultrywoman is more than a poultry keeper. He or she is a "fancier" in the sense of preferring standard-bred fowl and having a desire to keep up their quality or to improve them from year to year. This poultry keeper is a breeder, using the term in a generally accepted sense, and is also a fancier—one who admires the beautiful in domestic fowl, enjoys it and wishes to preserve and improve it. The fancier is interested in the "beauty points" of standard fowl as well as in the productiveness thereof. The term, fancier-breeder, seems to us to describe or define this happy combination.

Let us assume that the fancier-breeder owns an extra choice hen, the finest bird in the flock—a well-bred specimen suitable for use in starting a new strain. Reproduction now becomes the question and if this choice standard specimen, a blue ribbon winner, with the right ancestry as to shape, color and feather pattern, is able to produce only 30 to 40 eggs from February 1st to June 1st, a period of 120 days, that is one thing; but if this same choice hen has the inherent ability to produce 60 to 80, or

even as high as 90 to 100 eggs (if she happens to be a Leghorn, an Ancona or a Minorca), what is the difference?

In the latter case the owner of this choice hen should be able to hatch twice as many chicks in a given length of time and with proper care he can raise twice as many specimens for the season from this choice hen, hence his returns or profit should be proportionately increased. No, not proportionately increased, but increased to a still greater proportion, because the hen that lays 60 to 100 eggs in 120 days during the natural laying and breeding season of the year, takes up no more room, requires no more labor, generally speaking, and will consume practically no more food, yet the returns should be twice as great, as a rule. Let the reader figure this out. We are merely touching the high spots. There will be twice as many valuable chicks; two years' progress can be made in one, as regards increasing the flock; there will be twice the sales, etc.

Some years ago an ultra-fancier in the poultry field wrote us that prolific egg yield was all nonsense, that he did not care whether his "best hen of the flock" laid three eggs or three hundred in a year, provided the three eggs would produce blue ribbon winners. That statement is simply begging the question. A sufficient reply would be: Why only three blue ribbon winners? Why not six red ribbon winners, or twelve yellow ribbon winners, etc? Our friend was more of an enthusiast than a mathematician or business man. Let us plan and work to get the three blue ribbon winners, or six, or twelve, or twenty-four such winners per hen per year, and at the same time secure two or three times as many second prize winners and third prize winners from the same hen or the same mating.

How to Go About It

HOW TO DO ALL THIS, that is the question. Broadly speaking, we advise one of two ways: If you now own a flock of standard-bred chickens that suit you, both as to variety and average quality, start with your own flock, use trap-nests on half a dozen or a dozen of the best specimens, on the highest scoring hens, set the eggs of the best layers, toe-mark the chicks and at the end of the year or season reserve as breeders not only the best layers, as proved by the trap-nest records, but their progeny, both male and female.

Take it from us, as the saying is, that you will be surprised at these trap-nest records. Once we tried it on a breeding pen of exhibition-quality White Orpingtons and one of the eight females, a truly beautiful bird, did not lay an egg for twelve months—not one. She looked her part—was healthy, trim and active, but she had lost the art of egg production.

That White Orpington experiment surprised us some, but it did not equal the astonishment we felt when our attention was called to the records



The above group of Barred Rock feathers was sent to us by W. D. Holterman, Box H, Fort Wayne, Ind., and they were taken from two of his cockerel breeding males. At the top from the left to the right the feathers are from the wing bow, breast and fluff. In the bottom row, beginning at the left, is a tail covert, then a hackle and a back feather, and the long feather to the right is one of the long, side saddle hangers. We consider this feather a very remarkable one. It has forty-four black bars from end to end. These bars are quite regular and in the actual feather they look bright and snappy, in fact this is a very choice set of feathers and they came from one of Mr. Holterman's "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks that has excellent breeding qualities. The small wing bow feather at the upper left-hand corner of the plate was a most remarkable feather and it is a good example of what Mr. Holterman has accomplished in producing snappy, clear-cut barring that is narrow and bright. "Aristocrat" Barred Plymouth Rocks are noted for their snappy, bright barring, and Mr. Holterman has to produce thousands of them each year to satisfy the demands of his many customers.—A. O. Schilling.



of twenty-four pens of Single Comb White Leghorns (their first year under the trap-nest) and we learned that seven of these "egg machines" had not produced a single egg in 365 consecutive days. Even in the case of Leghorns, taking the country over, we are afraid that there are more that lay less than 100 eggs per hen per year than there are that lay 150 to



First, second and third in a class of nine pens exhibited by some of the best Rhode Island experts in the country, is surely a creditable showing at an exhibition like Boston holds where Rhode Island Reds are always among the hottest classes in the show. Harold Tompkins, Box W, Concord, Mass., exhibited three young pens of Single Combs and carried off the honors. They were a fine lot, indeed, evenly matched in both color and type. The pullets were twelve beauties, while the three cockerels were among the best this expert has ever shown. The cock above headed the first prize pen, and we regard him as an exceptional male in many ways. One must actually see a bird of this quality to appreciate him. It is difficult to describe his splendid color with words. Harold Tompkins has bred thousands of good Rose and Single Comb Reds during his career as a breeder and it is plainly evident that his efforts to improve the type of his flocks have been successful. Mr. Tompkins has always insisted on preserving the true Rhode Island Red type, which accounts for the many good shaped winners that he is producing these days. A. O. Schilling.

200 eggs per hen per year. This ought not be the case, but we are inclined to believe that it is. It is a condition that cuts down the production of national wealth—a condition that can and should be improved. It is the work of students of poultry culture to remedy this waste and add millions of dollars annually to the nation's wealth.

But we are discussing "how to do it"—that is, how to increase the egg yield of our present flock or of a new flock. If the present flock suits you, as to strain values, standard quality, beauty points, etc., then the profitable thing to do is to set about earnestly to find out which hen is the best layer—which hens are the most prolific, and then start to breed from these hens and from their descendants, male and female. The trap-nest is the one dependable method. Even where trap-nests are used some of your best layers will persist in dropping eggs in the litter, also out in the yard perhaps, but that cannot be avoided. Have the nests easy of access, inviting in appearance, dark on the interior and you will have done your part along that line.

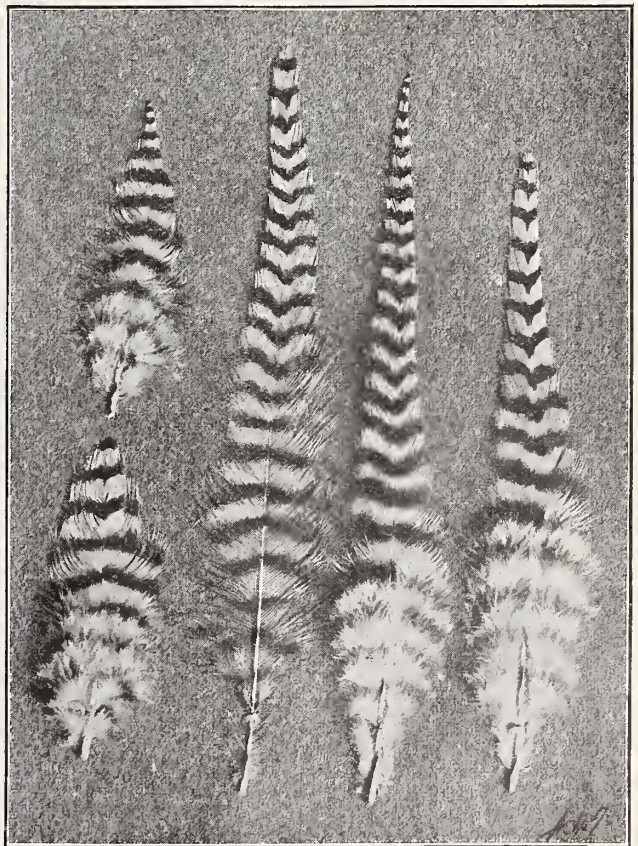
If your present flock or the variety you are breeding does not entirely suit you, then our advice is to "buy into" some flock, the owner of which has paid proper attention to increased egg yield. The poultryman these days who ignores prolific egg yield makes a costly mistake. As the result, production is restricted, is cut down and his sales and profits also are restricted and will be cut down proportionately. This is making speed backward, not forward. Really, there is no excuse for it. There might have been ten, fifteen or twenty years ago, but not now. We understand matters somewhat better at present than we did fifteen to twenty years ago, and common sense should teach us, first-hand and without argument, that a poor layer, no matter how good she may be otherwise, is limited in her reproductive capacity, whereas production in all cases where real quality exists is "the next best thing."

Get Quality, Then Multiply It

Either starting with your own flock or with breeders, eggs for hatching or day-old chicks from other flocks that have been trap-nested for increased egg production, stick to the trap-nests AND THE ACTUAL RECORDS. Do not guess at it, not at the start, not for several years, in fact, but be semi-scientific, be efficient, be thorough. In brief, know what you are about and the reward will be in proportion, as a general rule.

Begin and End With Standard-bred Stock

Another important phase of this highly important question
(Continued on Page 264.)



While at Fort Wayne last fall we paid a visit to the poultry farm of Mr. W. D. Holterman to look over his "Aristocrat" Barred Plymouth Rocks. We recall numerous males and females that we saw and handled at the time of our visit. Among them were several pullet breeding males that stand out in our memory, for their quality particularly impressed us as we handled them. We were convinced then that Mr. Holterman has very choice quality birds and that he has created a strain that is doing much winning for his customers. Mr. Holterman does very little exhibiting himself, preferring to sell his good ones to customers who want birds for showing purposes. The set of feathers shown above were sent us later by him as a sample of the kind of plumage grown by his choice breeding males. The bird from which these feathers came was only a cockerel, not over ten months of age. Taking them from left to right these feathers are a wing bow feather in the upper left-hand corner and a breast feather in the lower left-hand corner, a hackle, a saddle and a back feather.—A. O. Schilling.

Educational Work and the Poultry Business

Conclusion of Mr. Jackson's Reply to Mr. Robinson's Article Treating of the "Influence Of Educational Work On The Poultry Business". Many Heads of Poultry Departments Answer Mr. Jackson's Questions About Certain Of Their Policies. Reiterates His Belief In Value Of Their Work

By HOMER W. JACKSON, Special Contributor

PART II.

IN last month's American Poultry World (page 168) I gave as definite statistics as are available in regard to the present condition of the poultry industry generally, the data at hand showing clearly that poultry keeping is far from being in the dismal state that Mr. Robinson, in his article on "Influence of Educational Work on the Poultry Business" in the October issue of this journal, seems to think it is.

In taking up other phases of that extraordinary criticism of college workers, I admit the possibility that among their ranks there may be a few "job holders." I happen to have a fairly wide acquaintance among these men, however, and on the basis of that acquaintance, I venture the statement that the number is extremely small.

On the contrary, I do not believe there are half a dozen among these three hundred earnest, self-respecting men and women who would have taken up this line of work, or who would continue to identify themselves with it, if they shared Mr. Robinson's oft expressed contempt for the possibilities of commercial poultry production.

It may be news to him, but these educators, almost without exception, HAVE FAITH IN THE POULTRY INDUSTRY, and they retain their connection with it for no other reason than that they conscientiously and earnestly believe that it offers reasonably safe and adequate returns on the time, labor and capital invested.

No clearer evidence can be given of Mr. Robinson's inability to understand or correctly weigh constructive efforts in the poultry industry than his statement that conservative education is a "far-reaching and powerful agency for the suppression of incipient interest in poultry culture," coupling this with the cynical insinuation that no one goes into the commercial poultry business except those who are ignorant in regard to its "possibilities and probabilities."

Whether or not we share Mr. Robinson's dark-brown estimate of poultry keeping as a profitable industry, it must be conceded that he is consistent. I read "Farm Poultry" for many years with the keen interest that always attaches to original views, fearlessly expressed. But since reading his article in the October American Poultry World, I have searched my memory in vain for an editorial—for a single editorial

sentence in that paper, that would indicate any faith in or respect for commercial poultry keeping.

Without question, if college workers were generally to accept Mr. Robinson's estimate of the industry, and should be as persistent as he in casting suspicion and discredit upon it, the modern poultry industry would indeed soon be "non-existent."

The general charges made by Mr. Robinson lose their force in the face of proof that the industry, instead of being depressed, is being developed on a larger scale than ever before in the history of this country. Some of these charges, however, accommodatingly adapt themselves also to the "fancy" end of the business, where a depression undoubtedly exists, and there are others that relate solely to this branch of the industry.

I do not hold a brief for the "defense" of college workers. Neither is it the purpose of this article to enter into a discussion of the ethics of the practices which Mr. Robinson alleges. I am simply filing a protest, in the interests of fair play, against indiscriminate and unfair criticism.

There are obvious reasons why college workers do not, and as a matter of fact, cannot afford to engage in defensive controversies with Mr. Robinson, or anyone else. But it seems to me that it ought to be just as obvious that poultrymen cannot afford to be tolerant of unfair attacks on a body of men who, making all due allowance for individual mistakes, are today the greatest force in this country operating to establish the poultry industry on a practical and permanent footing.

By way of getting the issues clearly before us, the charges made by Mr. Robinson, and upon which he bases his statement that poultry workers are responsible in large measure for the present depression in the "fancy," may be summarized as follows:

1. Unfair practice in regard to recommending breeders to persons asking for addresses.
2. Selling breeding stock from the college or station poultry plant.
3. Adverse influence exerted by laying contests.
4. Advocating government certification of health and breeding of fowls.
5. Extension work and bulletins supplanting poultry papers.

Naturally, among three hundred serious workers in poultry education there will be all



At the Buffalo Show several years ago Mr. E. M. Dutton, Box D, Newfane, N. Y., exhibited a most remarkable S. C. R. I. Red cockerel, winning first and shape and color specials. Later his bird won at the Palace Show. From this bird Mr. Dutton has bred a line of winners that are unsurpassed for true Rhode Island Red shape. He has used these males successfully and today has a lot of winners that can carry off the honors in any company. The cockerel above won first prize and shape special at the last Buffalo Show and he is a direct descendant of the old bird. This youngster is a remarkable bird, having an oblong body, wings carried level and well tucked up, and the full, deep and square breast that we like to see. His legs are set on the body at the proper place to give him correct symmetry. Dutton's Reds, both Rose and Single Comb, are bred carefully by this expert poultryman and each season he produces some of the very choicest. He has sold many good ones to be exhibited in the keenest competition.—A. O. Schilling.



shades of belief, of teaching, and of personal attitude toward the questions raised—none of which (it is worth noting) have really been worked out to a point where there is any degree of uniformity on the subject, even among breeders themselves.

Recommending Individual Breeders

QUESTION: What is your practice in regard to recommending individual poultry breeders to persons asking for such information?

Two replies state that nearby (local or state) breeders are recommended; eight recommend breeders personally known to be reliable; four recommend a general list and, also, individuals when there are special reasons for doing so.

The following extracts from a few of the letters received will give a general idea of the spirit and practice of those who do recommend individuals:

"We keep as complete a list as possible of the poultry breeders of the state and keep as well informed as possible as to the reliability of breeders and the quality of their stock. We encourage trade with local breeders. This applies particularly to inquiries from farmers, from which class we get most of our inquiries."

"It has been our policy to recommend breeders whom we know to be honest and to have good stock, as shown by show and production records."

"My policy in regard to recommending individual poultry breeders has undergone somewhat of a change in the past year or two. It now varies according to the needs of the person asking for such information. I am still a strong advocate of 'buy at home', believing that so long as Standard qualities can be secured within the state, I should recommend the purchase of such stock."

"If specific requirements are given, we recommend breeders

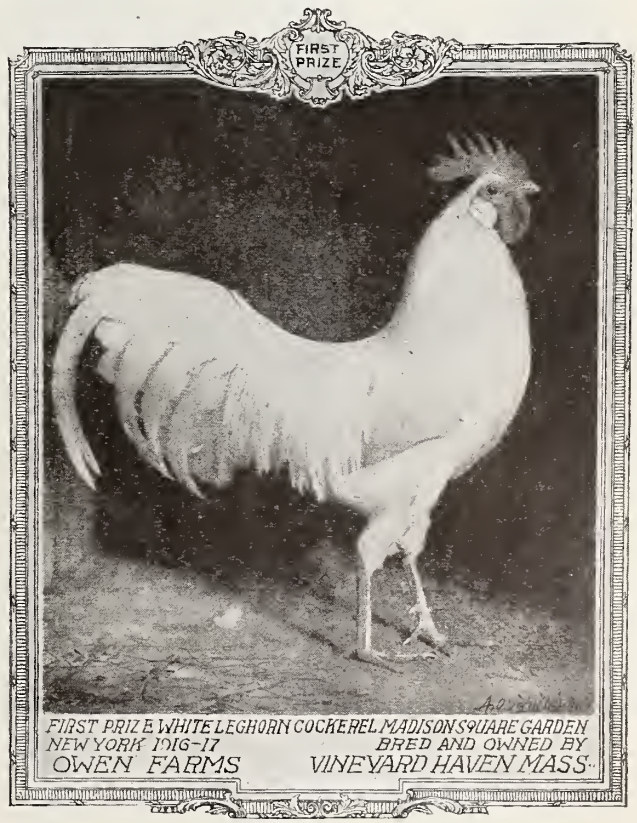


At the Garden Show this season Owen Farms, 115 William Street, Vineyard Haven, Mass., showed a sensational cockerel in the S. C. White Leghorn class. A few weeks later they showed a beautiful hen of the same high quality and we present here the winner of first in her class at the Boston Show last January. Only a glance is needed to convince one of her beauty, symmetry, grace of carriage and form. All the Leghorn fanciers who saw her admired her very much and pronounced her a most unusual female. Owen Farms' birds at Boston won: 1, 3, 4 cocks; 1, 2, 3 hens; 2, 6 cockerels; 3, 4, 5 pullets; 1 old pen; 1, 2 young pens. The following incident at Boston is worth mentioning. After the judging was completed Owen Farms having several extra birds that were sent along for an emergency, placed a cock bird in an empty cage. The judge, Mr. Williams, the following day saw this bird and in the presence of the writer, expressed his surprise at his beauty and quality, saying that he considered him even better than the first prize winner and that he would have given him the ribbon had he been in competition. It surely goes to prove that Owen Farms breed lots of good birds.—A. O. Schilling.

But to establish the contention that the influence of college workers is detrimental, even to the "fancy" end of the industry, it is necessary to demonstrate that mistaken or unfair practices are more or less general. It would be just as unfair to condemn college workers generally for the errors or mistaken practices of occasional individuals, as it would have been to charge poultry papers, as a class, with exerting an adverse influence on the industry because "Farm Poultry" did so.

Before passing judgment on Mr. Robinson's charges, therefore, the fair thing to do is to go directly to the accused and ascertain just what their practice is. I have done this by addressing to the head of the poultry department at each agricultural college and experiment station in this country and Canada, a list of questions covering the issues raised by Mr. Robinson.

Thirty-three replies were received from as many college and state poultry departments, also the Poultry Divisions of the Departments of Agriculture of the United States and Canada. The information contained in the replies is summarized under the following heads:



Congratulations from all sides were showered on Messrs. M. F. Delano and F. H. Davey, proprietor and superintendent, respectively, of Owen Farms, 115 William Street, Vineyard Haven, Mass., for producing such a remarkable White Leghorn cockerel that he won first honor at the Madison Square Garden Show. This honor is all the more valuable this season because so many prominent White Leghorn breeders were represented by birds in competition. This photograph is really only a fair study of this remarkable specimen. He was at his best when in action and strutting around his cage. Those who saw him saw one of the choicest of his kind ever produced. Messrs. Delano and Davey are fully entitled to all the congratulations and honor they received. We hope and believe that they will produce many more like him. Owen Farms' White Leghorns are forging to the very top as a strain of ribbon winners in the keenest competition America offers. Their records at the Palace, Madison Square Garden and Boston Shows bear out this claim.—A. O. Schilling.



who meet the requirements. If not, we send our 'Guide' containing a general list of breeders' names."

(The preceding extracts and all other included in this article are practically verbatim, but being much abbreviated in some instances, are reworded sufficiently to indicate the connection.)

Even granting that the practice of recommending individual breeders is of questionable expediency, the replies received indicate that it is much less general than the reader of Mr. Robinson's article is liable to infer. Moreover, it is worth con-

than \$500, amounting in one instance to \$6,000, and in another from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

There are two sides to this question. It was one that gave me a great deal of concern when I was in college work, and on which I do not yet profess to have reached an entirely satisfactory decision—as far as the ethics of the matter is concerned.

There are one or two points, however, that should, in fairness, be taken into consideration. One is that the poultry department, in selling breeding stock and eggs for hatching, is simply following the practice which is general in other college live stock departments, and against which I have never heard any serious complaint. Another is the limited amounts involved.

In connection with the above question, I asked for a statement from each department as to the exact amount of such sales. From the replies received from thirty departments, it appears that their total sales of breeding stock and eggs for hatching amount to a total of approximately \$21,000. It is very doubtful whether the sales from all college and station departments of this country and Canada, taken together, exceed \$30,000.

That sales amounting to this insignificant total can have a noticeably adverse influence on the great volume of business annually done by fanciers, is an idea so absurd that Mr. Robinson (Continued on Page 257.)



A. O. Schilling 1916
**FIRST PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTON PULLET MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
 NEW YORK 1915 BRED & OWNED BY
 WARNER & GREENE SCRANTON PA.**

In the February issue of this paper, page 170, we reproduced a photograph of Warner and Greene's first prize hen at Madison Square Garden Show, and to illustrate that the firm has been producing winners during the past years we call attention to the beautiful bird shown above. In February, 1915, at the Garden Show, this female won in the pullet class, but this season, although again exhibited, she was defeated by her own daughter. Warner and Greene have a fine strain of White Orpingtons that are carefully bred and are now producing exceptional specimens in large numbers. Their winnings at Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the Garden are proof of this statement. Their birds are large, massive, of excellent type and purity of color and their strain has done much in building up a high ideal for the White Orpingtons. In our opinion this bird was one of the gems of the past season and while we appreciate her value as a show specimen we value her no less as a producer of high-grade birds.—A. O. Schilling.



**FIRST PRIZE BLUE ANDALUSIAN HEN MADISON SQUARE
 GARDEN NEW YORK 1916-17 BRED AND OWNED BY
 E. D. BIRD GREENWICH N. Y.**

We are pleased to see the Blue Andalusian coming back into the place it deserves among the popular Mediterraneans. New York, Boston and Chicago had big classes the past season and breeders are producing better quality of the modern fashion of Andalusians each year. Among the oldest admirers and experts of this worthy breed is E. D. Bird, of Greenwich, N. Y., who is a consistent winner in the big shows. He has exhibited some remarkably attractive birds, especially at Madison Square Garden. His first prize hen, reproduced herewith, is one of the most attractive sort of Andalusians. She was not an extremely light blue bird, but had plenty of strength in her ground color to make her a useful producer. Her lacing throughout was uniform though she was not heavily laced, neither was she pale or indefinite in this respect. Blue Andalusian breeders are coming to appreciate specimens of her stamp, and owing to the good work of the Blue Andalusian Club of which Mr. Bird is president, breeders of this charming variety have come to a better understanding in regard to what a Blue Andalusian should be.—A. O. Schilling.

sidering whether those who follow this practice are doing any more than adapting to their own conditions the methods applied by about all reputable poultry journals who guarantee their advertisers.

It is common knowledge that conditions in the poultry breeding world are such as to make it necessary for poultry papers to guarantee their advertisers. The American Poultry World, for example, refuses advertising space to a breeder who is known to be unreliable or untruthful, and unknown breeders are investigated before their ads are accepted. How does the practice of the college worker who names only individual breeders whom he knows or has carefully investigated, differ from this, save possible in degree?

Sales of Breeding Stock

QUESTION: What is your policy in regard to sale of breeding stock?

Replies to this question show that seven poultry departments sell no stock, or practically none; fifteen sell a limited amount, or not to exceed \$500 annually; eight have sales larger



The Miracle Of Incubation And Spring Work For Winter Eggs



Though Artificial Incubation Was Practiced by the Ancients, The Modern Incubator Is a Comparatively Recent Invention. Two Ways of Caring For Poultry. It Is Better to Strike a Happy Medium. When to Hatch and Care to Give Our Chick If We Wish to Insure a Supply of Eggs Next Winter

By JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

AR TIFICIAL incubation is now so commonly used that it is hard to realize that less than thirty years ago chickens hatched by artificial heat were in many places regarded as curiosities. When a poultrykeeper bought an incubator in those good old days it was an event in his community. Everyone who knew him tried to keep posted on the progress of the hatch and hoped to be invited to be present when the hatch "came off."

It was not at all unusual to set the incubator in the living room, and not unknown to set it in the parlor. To display the workings of the machine to friends, was a special courtesy, which, repeated too often, was likely to reduce the hatch. Very few proud possessors of an incubator could resist either the temptation to explain its workings to visitors as they came, or the temptation to assemble a favored group on the twenty-first day to view the wonderful results. In most cases the results were not up to expectations, for the early machines lacked automatic regulation and it was only by most judicious and careful attention, or by plain good luck that good hatches were obtained.

The common fault of incubators down to about twenty years ago was that it "required an engineer to run one." Many of the early machines gave good hatches to their inventors and to the small proportion of purchasers possessed of more than average ingenuity in operating them, but it was not until efficient automatic regulators came into use that the incubator became popular and the public began to realize that artificial incubation had fully arrived.

The old sitting hen is something of a marvel herself. It is wonderful how natural instinct leads a bird to devote a long period of time to so monotonous a job as keeping eggs warm. The sitting hen seems to fully realize her responsibility in that respect even when, as far as we can see or reason it out, she does not comprehend why those eggs are being kept warm—to what purpose—what is to be the result?

The fertile egg of a fowl, warmed continuously by the body of a hen for three weeks,

more or less, produces a chick that is almost immediately able to run about, to feed like an old fowl, and if supplied with other means of keeping warm, can live independently of a natural parent. Is there anything else in nature as it comes under our observation, that develops so complex an organization so perfectly and in so short a time, as the egg of a hen?

The sitting hen is a pattern of fidelity to her task. There are exceptions, of course, necessary to prove the rule. But her capacity is limited, even when she is on the job. When she

does well she hatches, on the average, eight or ten chicks at once. She may repeat this two or perhaps three times in a season. Hence any great increase of production above what was common in "the days before the hen fever," can be secured only by the use of mechanical devices capable of turning out chicks on a larger scale and of being operated whenever desired.

As soon as a mechanical device is introduced, the actual hatching becomes only one in a series of more or less complicated processes, each contributing the services and the brains of able and skilful men to work out the problem of substituting science and skill for the innate capacity of the humble hen.

Consider the brain power that has been given to working out the principles of incubation. Consider the business capacity that has been devoted to working out ways and means of manufacturing and selling incubators. Consider what an army of people get their living, in whole or in part, from work done in connection with the production and distribution of incubators—and this collateral branch of the poultry industry has developed almost entirely within the last thirty years. Before that it was quite embryonic.

The one lesson of incubation that poultry keepers have been slowest to learn is that while a lot of brains goes into an incubator before it reaches the user, the thing has no brains. Wonderful capacity it has in the hands of an intelligent and diligent operator. Even in the hands of the average operator, an incubator gives better average hatches as a rule than the same operator gets with hens. But to get the full value



Mr. W. F. Hayward, Box A, Westboro, Mass., has been the big winner in the White Plymouth Rock classes at the Boston show during the past several years. Last year he made a remarkable showing of young stock, winning first cockerel; first, second, third and fourth pullets. This season Mr. Hayward came back to Boston with another remarkable cockerel that captured first and championship. The above photograph of this bird displays his beauty of outline to a marked degree. He was a grand specimen, possessing graceful curves that blended from his head to his tail. He was much admired by those who saw him and in the opinion of experts he was easily one of the best ever shown at Boston. Mr. Hayward's first prize hen was another exceptional bird, in fact she attracted considerable attention because she was a former winner and still retained her beauty of form and refinement which only a well-bred individual possesses. Hayward's White Plymouth Rocks are very popular, especially among eastern breeders, and his stock is sure to be among the winners next season in the strongest competition.—A. O. Schilling.



of an incubator the operator must use his brains, not merely in running the machine as it stands, but in studying all features of its environment that have a bearing upon its efficiency.

Incubators frequently do practically perfect work with less attention than is called for in the instructions for operating

pels you to work your way all over the place, three, four, five or more times a day.

In the reaction from the treadmill methods of that period the tendency was to go too far in the opposite direction and eliminate personal attention and contact with the fowls as far as possible, and in the use of appliances, and in everything that enters into poultry work, to get away from dependence upon the personal factor, the judgment, skill, fidelity and active interest of the poultrykeeper. For several years now we have been slowly swinging back to an intermediate position, going back to some of the old ways, but applying them differently.

Attention to details was the key to good results by the methods popular in the nineties. Good results were obtained as long as the required attention was given, but there was entirely too much detail work. The good results cost too much, and devotion to the necessary details became so tiresome after the first enthusiasm of the poultryman wore off, that very few would continue to give the necessary attention to the routine of details.

As an example take the old "systems" of feeding, based on such rules as "little and often," and "keep the fowls hungry." Such systems worked well if the caretaker was always on the job, not otherwise. When he was negligent or something interfered with his rounds, the birds were likely to be underfed, or to be periodically half-starved and then ravenous for the next feed. Dry-mash and hopper feeding gave better results to many poultry keepers because their fowls with food always before them got enough to eat. But I think it has worked out in the majority of cases where reliance has been placed on keeping



Mr. F. E. Hering's Silver Campines have been winning practically everything in their classes during the past four or five years at the Chicago Coliseum Show. This flock of prize-winning Campines is regarded as one of the best in the country and we doubt whether it has an equal in the middle west. Certainly we have heard of no other flocks that have made such records as the Hering Campines have. Mr. Hering has been breeding his "Green Sheen" strain with the greatest care for some time. His strain contains the blood of the very best that has been produced up to date. Type and vigor have received much consideration in his matings, and neat combs are considered important by Mr. Hering. The male shown above was one of the four cockerels that won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th at the last Chicago Coliseum Show. He was an attractive bird, carrying a rather low tail with plenty of furnishings—two very desirable points in a modern show Campine.—A. O. Schilling.

them. There have been cases of remarkable hatches from machines that ran almost alone throughout a period of incubation. Such cases show the high perfection of the machines. We may say, perhaps, that if the external conditions could be kept always just right the machine would need very little attention, and that at longer intervals than are now customary. We cannot so control the external conditions, and consequently, it is prudent to look after the incubator as frequently as is convenient to the extent of noting whether everything is going well.

Attention All Along the Line

The intensive methods in poultry keeping that were considered perfection in the last decade of the last century had this merit, they called for constant oversight of the poultry. They called also for almost unremitting work with the poultry in small units. That was a fault in them. There is a difference between keeping an eye on all that goes on about the plant for the purpose of seeing that anything going wrong is quickly set right, and working a system of care and feeding that com-



Mr. F. E. Hering, Desk H, South Bend, Ind., exhibited four pens of Silver Campines at the Chicago Coliseum Show last December, two being of old birds and two of young birds, and these pens won first and second in their respective classes. The cockerel shown here headed the second prize young pen and he was one of an excellent collection of males that carried off the honors in these classes. His bright, snappy color had lots of lustre and he had rather a fine hackle, considering his strong breast and wing color. Mr. Hering's Campines are making steady progress in color and type under the careful guidance and judicious mating of this capable fancier. This coming season promises better results than ever as Mr. Hering now has associated with him Mr. L. J. Brosemer, a close student of poultry problems. Mr. Brosemer is especially interested in Campines and Leghorns and it is to be expected that the record of their flocks will be even greater in the future than in the past.—A. O. Schilling.



a properly compounded ration before poultry and letting them take of it in such quantities as suits them, that the poultry-keeper has not observed his fowls as closely as when more is supposed to depend upon his judgment, and that consequently

possible minimum. No sensible commercial poultry keeper would think of going back to units of twelve or fifteen hens in the laying flocks; but—on the other hand—most of those who have properly sized up their experience with very large units, say above one hundred, have found that, all things considered, it pays better to run flocks of from fifty to seventy-five. The general reason for this is that with the flock in units of that size each hen stands a fair chance of getting her due proportion of the personal attention of the man or woman in charge. The average poultry keeper can handle units of that size and know pretty well the condition of the flocks, when with larger units he seems not to be able to see each flock at a glance as a flock.

Spring Work for Winter Eggs

When I was a boy quite a large number of people of my acquaintance who kept poultry made a practice of setting the first hen each season on Washington's birthday. This gave them a prominent, definite date for the beginning of hatching that brought the first chicks out at about the right time for next winter's laying. As incubators were then only in the experimental stage, and almost unknown beyond the limited few who were experimenting with them, the hen was the sole dependence for hatching. Getting early chicks depended upon getting broody hens early, and that depended upon getting hens to

(Continued on Page 268.)



Last month we published in these columns, page 173, a photograph of Longfield Poultry Farm's first prize R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerel that, from all appearances, is a full brother to the male shown above. The striking resemblance was very noticeable between the live birds—much more so than photographs can reveal. Mr. D. K. Williamson, proprietor of Longfield Poultry Farm, Box 339, Bluffton, Ind., has line-bred his Rhode Island Reds until now they show a strong family resemblance. Breeding exhibition birds or animals along these lines is a work that deserves great honor. It is producing something that is not only useful but beautiful. The cockerel we show here, although not fully developed, was very attractive in many ways. He was sound in color; he had a good wing, clear hackle and breast, and body color that fairly sparkled with lustre. The best specimens now-a-days must have color of this quality to win at shows like Chicago, New York and Boston.—A. O. Schilling.

there has often been deterioration in the condition of the flock and shortage of production on that account, which more than offset the gains from keeping the fowls well supplied with food.

The average poultry keeper—whether experienced or a novice—is prone to manage his poultry on the assumption that results depend mostly upon the few principal factors affecting them, and that if these are right it is not essential that all the minor factors be right. He is the more inclined to do this because he frequently has or knows of good results when one or more conditions are not considered desirable for good results. But such cases are always exceptional. They ought to be regarded as showing what is possible under conditions not altogether favorable, not taken as encouragement to indifferent management in expectation that good results will be regularly secured with indifferent practice.

A great many people who "get by" with good or passable results once when some condition relating to the management of their poultry is bad, can never afterward be convinced that that particular thing actually affects results unfavorably.

In the matter of care of fowls really good practice strikes a happy medium between the too intensive methods of the last generation of poultrymen and the efforts of the present generation to reduce personal contact with the poultry to the lowest



If we judged by the large classes of Rhode Island Reds that appear in poultry shows in all parts of our country, we would say the Rhode Island Reds are about the most popular breed now before the public. It is becoming more difficult each season to capture a first prize. We have watched the development of different strains of Rhode Island Reds that the various experts are producing, among them being the strain bred by Mr. D. K. Williamson, proprietor of Longfield Poultry Farm, Box 339, Bluffton, Ind. His strain has made wonderful advancement in shape and color. Indeed, Mr. Williamson's R. I. Reds seem to have developed a better type than the average exhibition Red shows, either male or female. They are not small and cobby as the early Rose Combs were, but in reality are as long bodied as the best Single Comb birds ever were and they have a brilliancy of color that is unsurpassed. This pullet, winner of first at the last Chicago Coliseum Show, is a fine example of these qualities. Although she was rather young and not yet fully developed, she had the ear marks of this popular family of winners, and we believe she will make a remarkable hen.—A. O. Schilling.



**FIRST PRIZE PEN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND MALES HEADING SECOND AND THIRD PENS MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SHOW NEW YORK CITY 1916-'17.
BRED AND OWNED BY OWEN FARMS VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.**

Interest and enthusiasm were at the highest pitch in the White Rock alley at the last Madison Square Garden Show while the judging was being done. Every one was anxious to know who were the successful winners of the blue ribbons. A number of America's best breeders of White Plymouth Rocks were on hand and had entered their choicest birds in competition. Eventually it was found that Owen Farms' birds were safely in the lead. Every first prize but one (a hen) was won by their string of superb White Rocks, and they had plenty of other prizes, seconds, thirds, fourths and fifths. In the cockerel class they won 1st, 3rd and 4th, and the winner of 2nd was an Owen Farms' strain bird. On pens three won: first, second and third, which certainly must have been a keen satisfaction to Messrs. Delano and Davey. The first pen prize is much coveted by breeders. To win the first three places in this class is certainly remarkable. It requires fifteen choice specimens to mate three pens for exhibition. It is clearly evident that Owen Farms' White Rocks are breeding very true to exhibition type. Ordinary breeders find it difficult enough to mate even one pen properly as it is hard for them to find birds that match in size, type and color. We present here Owen Farms' first prize pen at the last Garden Show and the two males that headed the second and third prize pens. The male in each pen matched well with the females and all of them were as white as chalk. The entire exhibit of Owen Farms' White Rocks made a beautiful picture, demonstrating the skill of Messrs. Delano and Davey.

Hints On Incubation And Feeding Chicks



Timely Suggestions Apout the Lamp, the Preparation of the Incubator To Receive the Eggs, and Treatment of Newly Hatched Chicks. What to Feed Them When Allowed to Run With Hens. Feed Little and Often, Is Good Rule

BY DEXTER P. UPHAM

IN operating a hot air incubator we find it advisable to keep the bottom ventilators open during the entire hatch, unless the outside temperature is exceptionally cold, instead of airing or cooling the eggs by placing the egg tray on top of the incubator as so many do. And during the entire hatch we keep a pan—preferably a metal pie baking plate—half filled with clean sand or gravel covered with water, in the machine directly below the center of the egg tray. The sand should be covered with lukewarm water every forenoon. If more moisture is needed in the larger machines, we use two or more pans, and during hot or very dry weather we sprinkle the eggs slightly with lukewarm water. Also at pipping time, if more moisture is necessary, we place a pail of boiling water on the floor under the lamp, thus allowing the steam to be absorbed by the fresh air entering the machine around the lamp.

We do not allow the chicks to drop from the egg tray to the nursery below until the hatch is over and all chicks are thoroughly dried off, as the difference in temperature is too great. After chicks are in the nursery we remove the egg tray with all shells and eggs that did not hatch, and close the door against the buttons, which makes an air space at the top of the door of about one-eighth of an inch and provides the extra ventilation so much needed at this time. When pipping starts we darken the machine by covering the glass door with heavy paper or cloth and keep it so until the chicks are removed to the hover. The little fellows, instead of crowding toward the light and trampling over each other, remain quiet, sleeping most of the time and gaining strength for the hard days ahead.

When starting the hatch we always place the eggs in the incubator before 10 A. M. We cannot speak too highly of the practice of soaking the interior of the machine with a weak solution of "Zenoleum," from 5 to 8 per cent., mixed with hot water, just previous to putting the eggs in the machine. The effect is to kill all foreign germs, either in the machine or on the eggs, and it undoubtedly adds strength to the chicks. Our method is to have the empty machine running up to proper temperature, have the loaded tray ready to enter the machine, and then thoroughly

soak the interior of the machine with the hot solution, using a spray pump. Into the dripping incubator we place the trayful of eggs, close up the machine, and the hatch is started.

Be sure to use a new lamp wick with each new hatch or else some night the half-filled oil well and short wick will fail to connect and out goes the lamp, resulting in chilled eggs.

Another important point about incubators is to see that the machine is perfectly level. Make sure of this with a carpenter's level; do not guess at it. If you cannot do it yourself, then hire a reliable carpenter to do it for you. Unless your machine is perfectly level, the heat in the egg chamber will back up in one corner and some eggs will be chilled while others are being roasted.



FIRST PRIZE BARBED ROCK PULLET BOSTON SHOW 1917.
WINNER CHAMPION FEMALE BRED & OWNED BY
PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARM HOLLISTON MASS.

Pittsfield Poultry Farms' Barred Rocks were again in evidence at the last Boston Show where the Barred Rock Club held its meeting, bringing out one of the largest classes of this grand old variety ever seen. Pittsfield Poultry Farms' birds won 3rd cock; 1st and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets; 3rd cockerel-bred hen; 2nd exhibition pen; 2nd cockerel-bred pen and 1st pullet-bred pen. The 1st prize pullet shown above was awarded the championship. She was a very snappy-colored specimen and had undercolor that was excellent in all sections. We have seen Pittsfield's Barred Rocks win repeatedly at the Boston Show in past years and when we consider the quality of the competition this season their record certainly proves that this line of winners is bred up to the highest standard quality. Pittsfield Poultry Farm is located at Holliston, Mass., where they not only breed exhibition stock but they produce and sell thousands of genuine utility birds and day-old chicks. Their capacity in this respect is great, for they have one of the largest and best equipped poultry plants in the country.—A. O. Schilling.

Feeding Chicks That are With Hens

As soon as possible after the chicks are thoroughly dried off, they are removed to the brood-coop with the hen and kept closed up without feed for two days after hatching, although they may be given water before this. The hen is fed the same as during hatching—whole corn, green food, oyster shell and charcoal, her feed and water being kept in the coop in cups at all times.

The first three days feed for the chicks is stale bread crumbs that have been browned in the oven to a crisp and ground fine. Feed a little at a time and often, making sure that each chick, especially the weak ones, gets its share. On the second and third day they are weaned from this to a dry mash, made up of four parts bran, four ground oats, two wheat middlings, one corn-meal and one fine beef-scrap, by measure. Three weeks of this dry-mash is followed by a good commercial growing-feed kept constantly before them.

From the third day, and for three or four weeks following, they are given a chick scratch-feed, made as follows, by measure: Three parts fine cracked wheat, two fine cracked oats, two canary seed, one fine cracked corn, one-half millet, one fine oyster-shell, one fine charcoal and one-half fine grit. This is followed by a grain mixture of four parts by measure of wheat, three hulled oats and two cracked corn, with the proper size charcoal, shell and grit easily accessible at all times.

After the third day keep

(Continued on Page 255.)

Breeding For Prolific Egg Yield



Fanciers and Utility Men Are Slowly but Surely Approaching Each Other's Ideals In Breeding Poultry. Both Now Want Heavy Egg Production and Both Want Symmetrical Shape, Uniform Type and Regularity In Color or Marking. This Story of a Strain of Buff 'Dottes Shows This Ideal Can Be Obtained

BY DR. N. W. SANBORN

THE fancier is more interested in large egg production than you would suppose from his conversation. The farmer who is producing eggs for the city markets has an eye for beauty, if I may judge from what I have read in the letters he writes after buying breeding stock. Fanciers are using part of the space in their circulars to relate facts about the egg records of their flocks. The men who are sending pens of hens to the Egg Laying Contests are paying more attention to their shape and color. Have these statements of mine made the impression on your mind that I wish? It is just this: All poultry keepers wish to have as much value in their flocks as they can get! You would not think so from the off hand remarks that I hear in show rooms and on the farms I visit, but it is true to the letter. The fancier is banding some of those early laying winter pullets, as well as watching for the birds that are still doing good laying the following autumn. The utility man is rounding up a pen of breeders that answer Standard requirements, and because of his love for fine stock he will rear and mature better chicks. Just the handling of his chicks properly will increase his average egg yield a dozen eggs a year.

The time has come when a poultryman must combine good looks and egg yield or be satisfied to play the second part. He has to have at least two strings to his bow, or be willing to accept a smaller income from poultry. The general public will never stop criticising the poor looks of some of the egg contest pens; and fanciers will still find fault with the lack of winter egg laying in the birds they purchase. Working along the lines that I am advocating, sticking close to a single breed, a single variety, for over twenty years, I want to give you some of my experiences that I may be helpful to owners of Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, and other breeds.

What Has Been Accomplished

Being a village doctor, I began with poultry because I wanted fresh eggs on my own table; I am now a farmer, because I wanted the best place to rear and keep poultry, the love of good stock having entered into my life more deeply than the practice of medicine. To my love of poultry I brought the training of a "medicine man."

In the beginning I owned fair layers, but they were all shapes and colors. Then I took up a variety of birds that were beauties, winners, and would not lay me an egg in winter! Along side of these I tried out two strains of another variety, of the same breed, and one strain would lay an average of fifty more eggs per hen than did the other. Then came my introduction to Standard-bred Buff Wyandottes — twenty-one years ago. They were fair layers—fair lookers—fair winners. Under the same care and housing, same feed and methods of rearing, they did better for me than anything else I owned.

I want to tell you, first, what has been gained as the result of selection, breeding, trapnesting, and, second, my methods or plans of work through all these twenty years. I tell you the first because the reward of labor should make you willing to practice the second. Unless you do better work with your own chosen breed, I shall consider my time and effort as wasted.

There was held in Napa County, California, an Egg Laying Contest. It was to run a year, with a plant made for it, all pens being handled under the same care and feeding. Sixty-six pens were entered from the best flocks of the state. A pen of Buff Wyandottes won the highest honors. Every hen in this winning pen was sired by a cock that was hatched from an egg sent across the continent from my farm. Every hen carried the blood of show winning stock, Boston and New York



Dr. N. W. Sanborn, 424 South Road, Holden, Mass., exhibited a "star" in his first prize Buff Wyandotte cockerel at the Garden Show this season. He was beautiful in type, and was modeled in the modern Wyandotte fashion. This bird was not short in back or body, but had a form that looked easy and graceful, with nice curves blending from one section to another. He was a symmetrical bird—one of the best we have seen Dr. Sanborn show, and he has shown many good ones in New York and Boston. His color was very attractive, even in all sections, being of a tone of Buff that we regard as correct according to our interpretation of the standard term—"rich golden buff." This male comes from a family of winners that are also bred for heavy egg production, which makes him all the more valuable as a standard-bred bird. Breeders like Dr. Sanborn are rendering great service to the poultry industry by producing strains of fowls that are bred along these lines. They are breeding high-class poultry in the best sense of the word, and are helping to create a bigger and better industry.—A. O. Schilling.



winner, and yet outlaid sixty-five pens of Leghorns, Rocks and Reds. Later I will tell you the secret of this great winning.

Certified egg records from college egg contests are as reliable as any human figures. Pullets bred along lines that I shall state, Buff Wyandotte pullets, have been entered at the Storrs Egg Laying Contests, at the Connecticut Agricultural College,



*S. C. RED COCKEREL, HEADING FIRST PRIZE PEN
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NEW YORK 1915-16
RAU & FRY INDIANAPOLIS IND..*

Madison Square Garden Show usually has big, strong classes of high-quality Reds, but in our opinion the classes at the 1915-16 were about the largest and best that we recall seeing at this great show. By this we mean that many grand birds were left out of the winnings and that the winners were birds of unquestionable superiority in form and color. The first prize pen in 1915-16 was one of the gems of the collection and the male heading this pen necessarily had to be a high-class individual to carry the pen to first honors under a specialist R. I. Red judge like Geo. W. Tracy. The cockerel shown here is the male which headed this first prize pen and this season he will head a breeding pen of fine selected females on the poultry plant of Rau & Fry, G-I, Box 160-W, Indianapolis, Ind. This firm now owns one of the choicest strains of S. C. Reds in America and among their birds are some that have long show records to their credit, having won at the Chicago Coliseum, Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, Madison Square Garden and numerous other big shows, both east and west. This cockerel, also the cockerel that won first prize in the single class at the Garden, and a number of other extra choice males of the same blood lines and equally high quality, are at the head of the numerous breeding yards belonging to Rau & Fry. No doubt these pens will produce some of the winners in the S. C. Red classes at our coming big shows.—A. O. Schilling.

the last three years. I had two pens in the 3rd contest, one pen in each of the 4th and 5th contests, and now have a pen in process of testing in the 6th contest. Single yearly records have been 204, 208 and up to 246 eggs; pen records as high as 1,750 eggs; and last winter one of the pullets held the record of being the best winter layer in the 1,000 contesting pullets. It was a hen in my flock, a blue ribbon winner in a class of twenty-nine, that had the record of 1,002 in her seven years of laying. So much for the utility side of the matter. What about the good looks of these Buffs?

Just a few lines about what one strain of high egg record birds has done in the show room, and then I shall pass to that part of my article that tells "how it was done."

Two months ago, five entries of this strain of egg-bred stock was made at the Madison Square Garden show, held Dec. 29-Jan. 3. These included four single birds and one pen. Shape and color count more at the Garden show than anywhere I go. To get into the winnings at all takes quality. These brothers and sisters of the egg contest pen at Storrs, the sire of some of them, won at the Garden—1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pen, 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. Take courage from my results and produce a line of show birds that are fit to win in any egg contest.

How It Was Done

My early Buff Wyandottes were just ordinary layers, perhaps a little better than common stock. The first gain in egg yield was made when I purchased the pullet that won 1st at Cleveland in a class of twenty-nine. This was a bird of my own strain, a pullet that I watched through her first year of laying, and when her owner sold out all his stock at auction, I paid for her the highest price of the sale. This hen put into my strain more vigor than any single bird I have owned. She was a persistent layer, not only for two years, but for seven years!

My next gain came through three sons of the 1st World's Fair, St. Louis, Buff Wyandotte pullet. This hen laid the

(Continued on Page 288.)



*20.94ullad.717.
BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKEREL, HEADING FIRST PRIZE PEN
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. 1916-17. Bred & Owned By
DR. N. W. SANBORN HOLDEN MASS.*

The modern Wyandotte type is one of the most beautiful and useful types of standard-bred poultry ever created. Cover this type of bird with golden buff plumage and we have the modern Buff Wyandotte. We have several breeders of Buff Wyandottes in America who have labored persistently for many consecutive years to improve them. Among the most prominent of these men is Dr. N. W. Sanborn, 424 South Road, Holden, Mass., who has been breeding and exhibiting high-class Buff Wyandottes for many years during which he has produced thousands of show specimens. Not only has he succeeded along these lines, but he has bred his strain for heavy egg production, and as a result his birds have made some remarkable records. At the last Madison Square Garden Show his birds were again in the front rank as winners of the "blue." The male shown here is the splendid bird that headed his first prize pen. He was mated to four females that were remarkably even in color and good in type. His coat of rich, lustrous buff was not marred by white or black in any part of his plumage. We believe he will be a very useful breeder.—A. O. Schilling.

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EDITORIALS

AFTER THE WAR WHAT, AS REGARDS THE POULTRY BUSINESS?

After what war? Possibly a war in which the United States will be engaged. If such a misfortune were to overtake this country, what effect would it have on the poultry business? That is hard to judge, yet we have that condition north of us in the Dominion of Canada, and it is fair to assume that the conditions that now exist across the border are similar to those that might be expected in this country, if the United States should be thrown into the European conflict.

LOYALTY TO A. P. W. ON THE PART OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

THE more advertising this journal is favored with, the greater income we shall have and the better poultry paper we can afford to publish, month for month, in the best interests of our subscribers.

Advertisers spend their money for "space" in papers that pay—that bring them profitable returns on their investment. Without a fair share of advertising this poultry journal could not exist.

It could not pay the monthly paper and printing bills; it could not pay for valuable articles; could not secure interesting pictures; could not pay salaries, nor for postage and a dozen other essentials.

We must have advertising patronage, therefore, and the advertiser in turn must make sales through his business announcements IN THESE COLUMNS.

It is on that account, and in YOUR OWN INTEREST as well as ours, that we ask YOU, Reader, to show

your approval of and loyalty to A. P. W. by mentioning to our advertisers, every time you write to them for their catalogues, circulars, mating lists, etc., THAT YOU SAW THEIR ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS.

For you to do this will put you to but very little extra trouble—to no extra expense, while it will be a big help to us and at the same time will cause our appreciative advertisers to KNOW that you are a member of the A. P. W. family and that we have guaranteed that they will treat you honestly and liberally as an A. P. W. subscriber

That is what we mean by "loyalty" to this magazine, in your capacity as a subscriber, and we shall repay your kindness by continuing to spend money freely in our efforts to make the American Poultry World one of the best poultry journals published in the United States or any other country.

Last fall Mr. H. S. Arkell, assistant commissioner of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, sent to the American Poultry World the following article on announcement with the request that it be published so that our Canadian readers would know the condition of their country and profit thereby:

"CANADA NEEDS MORE POULTRY, GREAT BRITAIN MORE EGGS

"At no time in the history of the Dominion has the necessity for increased production of eggs and poultry been more apparent than at the present time. The demand is unprecedented. This is true whether for export or for home consumption. Consumers generally and even producers themselves are eating more and more eggs. The average per capita consumption of eggs in Canada this year will be greater than ever before.

"The market for Canadian eggs and poultry is very firm. Prices to producers are extremely high, but even at these prices trade is increasingly active all over the country. The prospects for a continued demand are very bright. The country is facing a shortage, not only of current receipts, but of Canadian storage stocks as well. So great has been the export demand that we shall be obliged to import to meet our own requirements. Increased production has never rested upon a more secure foundation.

"That poultry on the farm is profitable needs no argument. Eggs now rank as a staple article in the products of the farm. Poultry flocks can be increased materially without much additional outlay for buildings and equipment, and the increased labor involved is not such as will bear heavily upon the time of those charged with the care of the stock. Some object to the present price of feed, but when it is considered that the selling price of the product is from forty to sixty per cent. higher than it was two years ago, the margin of profit is such as will compare favorably with that obtainable elsewhere on the farm.

"Canadian egg producers have responded well to the call for increased production. The country, as a whole, which was importing eggs a few years ago, has, in the aggregate, produced more than sufficient for its own re-

quirements this year and last. Between seven and eight million dozen Canadian eggs were exported to Great Britain last year, and as an indication of what is going forward this year, nearly one million dozen were shipped during the first week of October. Yet the supply on the British market is still short, and there is a demand for many millions more. Increased production, more and better poultry, should be the motto of every Canadian farm and homestead.

"Canada has all the requisites for the production of a quantity far in excess of her own requirements, and with her favorable climatic conditions can, with proper care and attention, produce quality equal to the best in the world. Only the fringe of production possibilities has been touched up to the present.

"Eggs are scarce in Canada at the present time. Current prices are high, and a sharp decline immediately following the conclusion of the war is not anticipated. When prices advance gradually, as has been the case in staple food products, they decline slowly. It will take some years to re-establish the normal meat supply upon the markets of the world, and while prices of meats are high, people will continue to use increasingly large quantities of eggs. This condition will naturally be reflected in the matter of price. This is the situation. Readers may draw their own conclusions."

In his "call" for more poultry and more eggs, Commissioner Arkell speaks of the favorable "climatic conditions" throughout Canada for the production of poultry and eggs. If the climatic conditions to the north of us are favorable, they certainly are far more favorable in this country. Canada has a short summer, comparatively speaking, and long vigorous winters, yet the poultry industry of Canada has grown rapidly, has attained large proportions and is truly profitable.

Later on in his appeal to Canadian poultrymen, Commissioner Arkell says: "Current prices are high and a sharp decline immediately following the conclusion of the war is not anticipated. When prices advance gradually as has been the

case in staple food products, they decline slowly."

None of us can tell just what will occur when the war ends, either the present war or a war in which the United States might be engaged, but it appears to be a fact that the poultry industry in Canada is doing well during these war days in that country regardless of any and all adverse conditions. Such being the case, it is fair to conclude that the same favorable conditions would exist, in this country as regards high prices for poultry and eggs, in case the United States were to be drawn into the European conflict. It is devoutly to be hoped that such a misfortune will not befall our country, but if it should the effects cannot be immediate and it is quite certain that the prices for poultry and eggs for table use would increase rather than otherwise, and high prices always give the intelligent and thrifty producer a better chance to use his or her brains and to make more money than is the case during low prices.

E. E. RICHARDS ASKS TO BE RE-NOMINATED AS PRESIDENT OF A. P. A.

The following letter was addressed to the editor of A. P. W., as a member of the American Poultry Association:

"Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Feb. 10, 1917.

"Dear Sir:—

"I am permitting my name to go before the members of the American Poultry Association as a candidate for the office of president for another term.

"I am doing this upon the earnest solicitation of many of the best friends of the association who are acquainted with the importance of the work that has been undertaken during the past few months and who feel confident that the services rendered are worthy of a continuance in office.

"I place the matter in the hands of the association, pledging my best efforts to the advancement of the association's best interest at all times. If you think that my experience of nearly thirty years in the publishing business is of service to the association in the forthcoming publication of its new Market and Egg Standard, Text Book, the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Books, I shall be pleased to serve you.

"Your vote on the nomination and election would be appreciated.

"Yours respectfully,

"E. E. RICHARDS,

"President."

Unquestionably Mr. Richards should be re-elected. Arthur A. Peters ought to withdraw in Mr. Richards' favor—and the same is true of Victor O. Hobbs. Later on we are confident that Mr. Hobbs would make an active, hard-headed and progressive president of A. P. A., but Mr. Richards deserves re-election and ought to be retained in office by an unanimous vote. This is not a matter that directly concerns us, but if justice is to be done, Mr. Richards is entitled to re-election.



THE great middle-west section of our country is constantly growing in all branches of industry and the Standard-bred poultry business is no exception to the rule. It is now receiving the attention of prominent men and live-stock breeders, who are becoming interested in the American hen and her output.

Among the recruits, we are pleased to number the 1733 Ranch at Kearney, Neb. Their poultry plant is already well established and it is one of the finest in that section of the country. It is financed by men who have faith in the ability of the middle-west to produce as good poultry as any other section of the country, and they believe in the possibilities of the poultry business.

The 1733 Ranch derives its name from the fact that it is situated midway on the great Lincoln Highway that joins the east and west coasts of our country. It is exactly 1733 miles from New York and an equal number from San Francisco.

Mr. J. F. Swan, who is manager of the poultry department of 1733 Ranch, is known as an expert poultryman. At one time he was manager of the Ernest Kellerstrass Farm at Kansas City, Mo., the home of the world-renowned strain of Crystal White Orpingtons. The entire stock, good will, ribbons, etc., of the Kellerstrass Farm have been purchased by 1733 Ranch and Mr. Swan is again

in position to mate the numerous White Orpington pens that he handled so successfully several years ago in their former home. We shall look forward to seeing some top-notch White Orpington youngsters this coming season.

1733 Ranch has been making a record this season with its R. C. R. I. Reds and R. C. R. I. Whites—such a record that no one will question the superiority of the birds bred and owned by them. At the Chicago Coliseum Show and at Madison Square Garden their winnings were most creditable.

The male shown in colors on the front cover of this issue of American Poultry World is the bird that headed one of their breeding yards. He was winner of first prize at the last Chicago Coliseum Show in competition with twenty-nine cock birds. He was a remarkable bird in type and color, showing an even, rich surface throughout. His body was long and broad and he showed plenty of style and vigor. Specimens of this sort are valuable in the breeding yards, and such exceptional birds as he are bound to raise the general good quality of a flock.

It so often happens that really good birds have one or more serious faults and are subject to criticism, but when we handled this bird it was difficult to find any fault with him. Therefore, we heartily congratulate 1733 Ranch on owning a bird of such excellent quality.—A. O. Schilling.

Smith's White Leghorns
Win Again at Chicago! National Meet White Leghorn Club, Greater Chicago Show January, 1917, four firsts and best display. Largest and strongest class shown in Chicago this season. 1917 matings even better than last year. They will produce real quality for you. Catalog free upon request. Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Illinois

CEDAR HILL POULTRY FARM
ANCONAS AND SILVER CAMPINES
REIGN SUPREME — 20 Blue Ribbons, 4 Silver Cups, 4 BEST DISPLAYS Won at Memphis, the Madison Square Garden Show of the South, Nashville and Chattanooga. **QUALITY EGGS** and **BABY CHICKS** now ready. Mating list on request. **SATISFIED CUSTOMERS** from OCEAN to OCEAN.
H. A. SCOTT, Proprietor, Ancona Plant, Cumerland City, Tenn.
J. PENCE, Manager, Campine Plant, 1019 Laurel Ave. Bowling Green, Ky.

Single TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS Rose
 Send for mating list describing the strongest breeding pens of Tompkins' Reds ever put together. These pens are headed by my winners at the largest shows such as **Madison Square, Boston, Palace and Buffalo**. A few more high grade cockerels and pullets ready for the breeding pen, at prices that will please the most skeptical. Address
HAROLD TOMPKINS, Box W, CONCORD, MASS.

\$600 FOR MALE BIRD AND SIX HENS

Henry Alt of the firm of Houck and Alt, 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y., or Black Creek, Ontario, Can., breeders of S. C. Rhode Island Reds called at A. P. W. office last month and among other things told us of a recent sale of a cock bird and six hens for \$600. For the male bird they received \$300 and for the six hens they received \$50 each.

No doubt this male bird was worth the price. He was a tried and proved producer. From him last season, mated to hens containing the same blood lines, Messrs. Houck and Alt secured a specially fine lot of cockerels—birds that they sold at \$10 to \$50 each.

This sale was equivalent to selling their customer a "sure thing." With the male bird went several hens with which he was mated the season before—the actual mating that produced the fine cockerels. In other words, this purchaser did not take chances. He knew he was getting a mating that "nicked," and he willingly paid the price. Said Mr. Alt: "Really, I believe we made a mistake in parting with this male bird and his half dozen mates but the \$300 looked good to me for one chicken, and \$50 each for six hens is a temptation. Just the same our customer got full value and if he gives the birds proper care and has a market for their productions, he will get a large return on his investment."

An interesting fact to be considered in connection with this purchase is that these seven birds constitute a small-sized, complete poultry plant or establishment. Seven chickens—adult fowls—can be kept in limited quarters on a small space of ground. One moderate sized poultry house will take care of them, one tree will furnish shade. Yet from seven birds like these, one hundred to two hundred off-spring can be raised in one season.

What would such a flock be worth? That depends on care, feed, etc., also on the ability of the owner to find a market. But the point is that any purchaser of such a pen takes but few chances as he is reasonably sure of securing high grade chicks that will grow into valuable breeders, including exhibition specimens. Such a flock can be kept in the back yard of a city lot or in connection with a village home. There is such a thing as intensive poultrykeeping — of breeding fifty to two hundred birds per year—which can be done on a back lot, on a vacant lot next door or on a village half-acre. In these limited quarters the work can be carried on with success and the

financial returns will be surprising, providing the quality of the stock is really good.

As a rule it is far better to invest \$600 in such a male bird and in such hens as Messrs. Houck and Alt sold to their customer in the case here reported, than to buy one hundred fowls at \$6 each or two hundred fowls at \$3 each, provided they are to be kept in limited quarters. Fewer numbers will pay much better in limited quarters. Given a right start as regards quality of stock, big financial returns can be secured by the back-lotter in case he is fond of the work and gives personal attention to the choice fowls in his care. Let us hope that the male bird and six hens that Messrs. Houck and Alt parted with reluctantly for \$600 have fallen into good hands.

OWEN FARMS' GUARANTEE ON EGGS AND PLAN OF SELLING BABY CHICKS

The past month we received a copy of the 1917 mating list of Owen Farms, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass., Maurice F. Delano, proprietor—an interesting booklet of one hundred pages, 3¼ x 6½ inches in size. This booklet though small in size represents a lot of hard work and is chuck full of interesting data for prospective customers of Owen Farms, the world's greatest standard-bred poultry establishment. At Owen Farms are bred Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. The well-known Frank H. Davey is superintendent.

Among the things in this latest Owen Farms' booklet that we believe will interest the general reader is Mr. Delano's "guarantee on eggs." Following is said guarantee:

"MY GUARANTEE ON EGGS

"Is very simple, and the only fair one that I know of. It is a fair hatch that a customer wants, therefore, I guarantee a good hatch. I leave it absolutely with you whether you have a satisfactory hatch or not. It does not matter to me if your incubator goes up or down in temperature and spoils the eggs; if your hen leaves the nest and spoils the eggs; or whatever happens; my guarantee covers it. In case you do not have a satisfactory hatch, I will furnish you a number of eggs equal to your first order at one-half price."

That eggs for hatching, if from vigorous, well-mated stock and well packed for transportation, will give good results, is proved by the following experiences reported by Mr. Delano in this 1917 mating list:



The Winning White Wyandottes

at the fall fairs and the leading shows the season of 1917 and 1918 will be Fishel Bred Birds of

The World's Best Strain

Their record for the past sixteen years including the last three world's fairs and the late Auditorium, Milwaukee, Poultry Show is a record unequalled, their record at that show being cock 1-2-4; hen 4-5; cockerel 1-3-5; pullet 1-2-4; old pen 1; young pen 1 and Best Display.

We have thirty-five yards mated, the grandest we ever put together, including the above winners as well as winners at Chicago, New York, Hagerstown, Indianapolis, Springfield and World's Fair winners. We are confident of the results these matings are going to give our customers and ourselves. Our matings for meat and eggs are of the superior quality and will continue to make our

EGG-A-DAY LINE

famous for their great laying and meat producing qualities.

Send for Catalogue

and mating list, describing this most wonderful strain, also quoting prices on eggs, baby and six week old chicks and matured stock, bred for

Blue Ribbons, Meat, Eggs or Quick Growth

A grand lot of breeders for sale as well as several flocks of Egg-A-Day Bred Birds.

J. C. Fishel & Son

BOX W

HOPE, INDIANA



Parks' Bred-To-Lay-and-Do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

1889—Are America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain—1917

It was they that outlaid the 2,600 birds in the last five Missouri Laying Contests, made up of over 45 varieties, the cream of the best laying flocks of 37 states and eight foreign countries, including the Famous English and Australian laying strains.

They have been among the history makers in all the American Laying Contests, and made the remarkable contest winter month record of 134 eggs for January (five birds).

Bred with the object of bringing the Egg Basket and the Standard of Perfection into a closer relationship.

EGGS SELECTED UTILITY, \$2-13; \$6-45; \$12-100.
PEDIGREED-SELECTED, \$5-15; \$8-30; \$11-50; \$20-100.

EGG AND CHICK CIRCULAR FREE. LARGE 40-PAGE CATALOG, A DIME.

J. W. PARKS,

Box W,

ALTOONA, PA.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

Mr. Curtis, as business manager of the American Poultry World, has personally scrutinized the advertisements and references of all display advertisers, whose business announcements are to be found in this issue of the American Poultry World and every such advertisement is covered by the guarantee of the American Poultry Publishing Company, reading as follows:—

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.

In cases of dissatisfaction, we ask for a prompt report, giving full particulars—and in fairness to us, we also ask that in every case where a subscriber to the "World" writes for prices or orders goods from our advertisers, that you state that the advertisement was seen in these pages. This is fair notice to our advertisers that you are a subscriber to the American Poultry World; that their business announcement, as published in these columns, is covered by our guarantee AND THAT, THEREFORE, THEY ARE COUNTED ON TO TREAT YOU FAIRLY AS A CUSTOMER.

"Owen Farms' eggs shipped to Germany have given 50 per cent. hatches. One setting of 15 Owen Farms' eggs shipped to California hatched fifteen chicks, and other long shipments have given almost hundred per cent. hatches."

Quite a number of America's foremost poultrymen and poultry plants now sell day-old chicks, though a majority of specialty breeders do not. Considerable numbers of high-priced chicks are now sold as day-old or newly-hatched, but a large majority of leading specialists still object to trusting high quality chicks to the mercy of the express companies and changeable weather. Owen Farms, some three years ago, hit on a plan of hatching baby chicks "to order". In their 1917 mating list Mr. Delano expresses his views on the baby chick business as applied to strictly choice or high-class stock as follows:

"Three years ago I made what was an innovation for Owen Farms by selling day-old chicks. My orders come from all over the country and were filled unless I found it was not fair to the customer on account of the distance. In nearly every instance the chicks reached the customer alive; but with the cold, miserable weather conditions that have prevailed the past three springs, some shipments were chilled en route, which meant that very few survived. I will say very frankly that I regard this method as being a good bit of a gamble on the part of the customer, and I much prefer selling eggs for hatching, as in nearly every instance they will not be injured by a journey, and will give a good hatch and the chicks from this hatch will live. For this reason I frankly advise every one of you who can possibly handle eggs for hatching to buy them in preference to having baby chicks shipped you from any source whatever. I have had splendid hatches reported from the Pacific Coast, extreme South and all over Canada, as well as from the Middle States, and, of course, it is impossible to ship baby chicks with any degree of safety much over a thousand miles.

"It is my earnest desire that every customer shall have a little more value for every dollar that he spends with me than they expect. For this reason I adopted the rule last year of only hatching baby chicks to order, and I only hatch for customers that feel that they could not handle the eggs for hatching. This naturally reduces my baby chick trade, but it increases my percentage of customers who have had absolute satisfaction for their investment. If you are so situated that you do not care to handle eggs for hatching, but want the baby chicks, I will hatch the eggs for you and ship you the chicks. I shall set enough eggs to be absolutely certain of shipping the number of chicks you order, and all extra chicks I hatch I will add to my own flocks. I have the facilities for giving this service, and I believe it will work out to the entire satisfaction of my customers.

"Baby chicks from my finest matings will be \$1.50 each in lots of twenty or more. Baby chicks from my \$5.00 matings will be fifty cents each in lots of twenty or more. My reason for fixing twenty as the minimum number of chicks in one shipment is that this is the smallest number that ought to be shipped in a compartment, unless very late in the season when the weather is mild. A smaller number than twenty cannot be shipped safely, as they would be practically sure of being chilled en route.

"I guarantee the safe arrival of baby chicks within a radius of one thousand miles. Under perfect weather conditions chicks have been successfully shipped a greater distance, but it is very unusual, and I do not advise trying it.

"As a matter of fact I will frankly state that I regard the shipment of baby chicks at all as contrary to nature and a practice that ought not to be followed. If you live more than 500 miles from me, I know that your surest way to have absolute satisfaction is to buy eggs for hatching. Distance makes very little difference in the hatching ability excepting in a few instances where something unusual happens en route.

"I believe that my experience in shipping baby chicks last year and the year before was as successful as that of any other breeder in America who sold baby chicks, but after trying it for two years I am of the same opinion as I was before I tried it: that it is better for the customer and better for the breeder to sell eggs for hatching than it is to subject baby chicks to an unnatural journey."



Pittsfield
Pure-Bred
Day-Old Chicks

Our chicks have a national reputation for **vigor, health and heavy egg production**. We are the world's largest producers, having a capacity of 1,000,000 chicks per year.

Utility Day-Old Chicks

Write for prices at once as we have only a few chicks unsold for delivery before May 1st.

7th Annual Reduction

Beginning week of May 7th our chicks reduce in price one cent per chick each week.

No money down — just say how many, what breed and when you want them.

Gentleman's Fancy Day-Old Chicks

A fancy feathered chick for the discriminating buyer. One that is ideal for producing show winners and for males to head breeding pens.

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks . . .	\$8.00	\$15.50	\$30.00
White Rocks . . .	8.00	15.50	30.00
White Leghorns . . .	6.50	13.00	25.00

Eggs from Exhibition Matings.

Exhibition Settings, \$5 to \$25;
Gentleman's Fancy Settings, \$3.50;
Utility Settings, \$2.

Send for 24-page catalog, FREE.

We guarantee safe delivery

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS

276 Main St., Holliston, Mass.

12 - BLUE RIBBONS At the Chicago Coliseum - 12
December 13-18, 1916 - 12



Coliseum Winner

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Cocks	Hens	C'k's	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3		3	3		
4	4		4		
5					5

We scored 137 points. Our competitors 37.
We won all trophies and specials.

SILVER CAMPINES

Cocks	Hens	C'k's	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3		3	3		
4	4		4		
5		5	5		

We scored 134 points. Our competitors 40. For four years we have won the Championship.



Coliseum Winner

STOCK — Beautifully conditioned for any show. Write for free literature.

HATCHING EGGS — From pens assembled by expert breeders. Write for Mating List.

BABY CHICKS — A mammoth incubator enables us to supply vigorous chicks at any time from any mating.

FRANK E. HERING, Prop., D. H. WETMORE, LEO. J. BROSEMER, } Assistants Desk H, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

In this mating list Mr. Delano invites interested readers to send for his latest catalogue, a large-sized, handsomely illustrated booklet. Referring to the new catalogue Mr. Delano says:

"You will also find in my catalogue full information regarding my method of doing business and conditions regarding shipment of stock. These are given in more detail than it is possible to give them in this booklet."

Editor of A. P. W. has known Messrs Delano and Davey intimately for a number of years and can unreservedly recommend them and the business methods of Owen Farms to our subscribers.

"DIGESTIBILITY IS THE POINT OF FIRST CONSIDERATION IN THE VALUE OF A GOOD CHICK FOOD"

Did you know, Reader, that there is a steam cooked chick feed on the market? Not many poultrymen know this, yet it is a fact of real importance. Until lately, this fact was unknown to us.

At the request of one of our valued advertisers, the H-O Company, Buffalo, N. Y., John J. Campbell, general sales agent, Hartford, Conn., A. P. W. is glad to publish the following report, as prepared and sent in by the H-O Company, which report emphasizes the point of first value in a profitable chick food—that of digestibility:

"Recently at the Annual Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden, New York, we were more than ever impressed by the fact that when it comes to feeding, each poultryman is a 'law unto himself.'"

"It was Chick Feed we were talking about. A successful breeder from New Jersey insisted that a good Chick Feed should be digestible and as free from moisture as possible. A breeder from Vermont said that it should be digestible and very high in its percentage of protein. Then a breeder from Virginia remarked that it should be digestible and largely composed of cut oatmeal.

"And so the talk ran on, each breeder insisting upon digestibility and some other good quality.

"But the significant thing was that all breeders insisted upon digestibility first.

"Figures prove that they were right in doing so, because seven out of every ten chicks that die, die from indigestion. And of course indigestion is chiefly caused by feeding a raw or an indigestible ration.

"A Chick Feed, above everything else, should be digestible.

"When the H-O Company were making their practical and scientific experiments for the purpose of putting an H-O Chick Feed on the market, they realized this fact. And so, after working out a ration well balanced and high in its percentage of protein, they attacked the problem of making it absolutely digestible.

"They found the answer in their special process of steam-cooking.

"For steam cooking dextrinizes the starch in the grain of their feed, and makes it easy for the most feeble little chick to digest and assimilate.

"Besides this process, which is exclusive to the H-O mill, reduces moisture and makes it possible to keep their feed clean and sweet for a long time.

"And so it is that many successful breeders in different parts of the country recommend H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed—some of them reporting over 90 per cent. raised out of every hatch.

"There is no getting away from the fact that the source of a chick's prosperity is its stomach."

It will be noted that the H-O people, in this report on the value of their brand of commercial chick food, state that this process of steam cooking "is exclusive to the H-O Mill." Our frank advice is that many of our subscribers

should test the virtues of this steam-cooked chick feed. As a first step, write to the H-O people for their printed matter. It will be sent free to subscribers of A. P. W. Editor of the "World" is acquainted with the business management of the H-O Mills, which mills are located in Buffalo, N. Y., and every statement they make can be depended on as representing their sincere belief, based on careful experiments and a general use of their goods by customers.

MR. J. F. SWAN NOW POULTRY MANAGER OF THE 1733 RANCH, KEARNEY, NEBRASKA

Readers of A. P. W. who admire the handsome reproduction of the prize winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Red male shown on our front cover page, owned and exhibited by 1733 Ranch, Route 6, Box 9, Kearney, Neb., will be interested to learn that J. F. Swan, manager of the poultry department of this great ranch, was formerly head poultryman for Earnest Kellerstrass on the latter's large poultry plant, located on West Point Road, just outside of Kansas City, Mo. Last July editor of A. P. W. had a characteristic letter from Mr. Kellerstrass, from which letter we are pleased to quote as follows:

"On last Friday a Mr. W. L. Stickle, of The 1733 Ranch, Kearney, Neb., and J. F. Swan, visited our farm and Mr.

Stickle bought the poultry business from my son, Robert. They then asked me to wire you which I did, but on account of having to go away on a hurry call I did not write you.

"Well, they loaded up the whole business and shipped it to Kearney, Neb., including all the prize winning ribbons, cups, chickens and everything that belonged to the Kellerstrass poultry business. I am awfully glad that Mr. J. F. Swan is going to be manager up there, as he understands the business, having been with me since 1907.

"In this connection, Mr. Curtis, I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for all the favors that you have shown me in years gone by."

Later on we are to publish a descriptive write-up of the poultry department of the 1733 Ranch, including several pictures showing buildings, yards, etc. We have long hoped that the central west would develop a plant like this, and we hope that the owners of 1733 Ranch, under the leadership of W. L. Stickle and assisted by Mr. Swan as a capable poultryman, will meet with immediate and lasting success. In the great Mississippi basin with its 500,000 square miles of territory, there are today more than forty millions of intelligent, prosperous people, and this section ought to produce as choice standard-bred fowl as can be bred anywhere on earth. A. P. W. extends its best wishes to the 1733 Ranch and to its competent poultryman, Mr. Swan.

You can't get better eggs than I ship.
H. W. Halbach.

GET THE BEST

IN buying eggs, you want a combination of quality and blood lines which will produce you show birds—that is sound business. It will pay you to make your purchase where **quality has been the watchword** from the beginning—from the strain that has produced the most sensational winners for years, from the breeder who can and will give the best values.

EGGS — \$3.00, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$12.00 per 15.

IN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

the "HALBACH STRAIN" holds the greatest records

1915-16 Chicago Coliseum

1-2-3 Cock 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet
1-2-3-5 Hen 2-3-4 Cockerel
1-3 Young Pen 1-2 Old Pen

All Championships



1916-17 Milwaukee Auditorium

1-2-3-5 Cock 1-2-3-4 Cockerel
1-2-3 Hen 1-2-3 Pullet
1-2 Young Pen 1-2 Old Pen

All Championships

Every individual was bred on my farm—is the product of years of careful breeding—represents bred-in quality not accidental quality. It is in the blood. You who buy eggs from my great matings containing those winners may possess it.

WRITE ME YOUR REQUIREMENTS IN STOCK. I'LL PLEASE YOU. and help you strengthen your matings. My personal attention is given to every order. It is my honest endeavor to fill your order just as I should wish to have one of mine filled by you. If any time what I send is not satisfactory in full measure, my customer may return it and get his money back. Make up your mind to own **White Rocks from the real Champion Strain** and you can win. Catalog 20c. Mating List FREE.

H. W. HALBACH, Box 3, Dept. L. WATERFORD WIS.

AN ILLINOIS WOMAN RECEIVES \$1,000 FOR FIVE WHITE ORPINGTONS

Perhaps the highest price ever obtained by a woman for standard-bred fowl was that paid to Mrs. J. H. Harnly, Zion City, Ill., for five birds, a male and four females, consisting of her first prize pen of White Orpingtons at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, November, 1915. Mrs. Harnly received \$1,000 in cash for these birds, the purchase being made by P. J. Sexton, Waukegan, Ill. Writing to us under date February 2nd, Mrs. Harnly said:

"Yes, I made a sale of my whole flock of birds and received a banner price for my World's Fair pen. For this pen, consisting of a male and four females, I was paid \$1,000 in cash."

We do not know at what price Mrs. Harnly held the male bird in fixing on the total of \$1,000, but probably she considered this bird to be worth about \$500, as representing "half the pen" for breeding results. Mrs. Harnly sold her entire flock to Mr. Sexton. November 26th last she lost thirty choice birds by fire—birds that she valued at \$100 each.

Mrs. Harnly's sale of five birds for \$1,000 and our estimate of the price she probably placed on the male bird heading the pen, reminds us of a woman who paid Lester Tompkins \$500 several years ago for a Single Comb Rhode Island Red male bird. This woman is Mrs. M. Bergstrom, Neenah, Wis. At the same time she paid Mr. Tompkins \$400 for two line-bred females, good enough to mate with the \$500 male. Later Mrs. Bergstrom produced young stock for this trio that was the envy of the central-west. The birds had quite a history, but that is another story.

These two cases not only prove the high values that are represented in truly choice standard-bred fowl, but they illustrate the fact that women, as fancier-breeders, not only will pay high prices for choice fowl, but they also can secure these long prices for birds produced under their personal care. What Mrs. Harnly did, numerous other women can do who are truly fond of choice standard-bred fowl. Of this there can be no doubt and it is part of the pleasurable work of American Poultry world to help point the way to success of this kind.

AN ANCONA PULLET-HEN ESTABLISHES A NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR YEAR'S EGG PRODUCTION

Under date February 6th, H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, originator of Sheppard's "Famous" strain of Anconas, informed us that an Ancona pullet-hen shipped by him to E. A. Denour, Toledo, Ohio, as a baby chick, had broken "all records by laying 331 eggs between February 1st, 1916, and January 31st, 1917." Referring to this extraordinary performance, Mr. Sheppard states:

"It will be of interest for you to know that with this chick we shipped eleven other baby chicks for \$3.75, making the cost of this remarkable chick less than 32 cents. The pullets began laying at a little over four months and all proved to be excellent layers. On account of their beauty and ability to produce eggs in such large quantities, they soon established a fondness in their owner's heart. Although they were from utility pens, these pullets won prizes at the poultry show under Judge Frank L. Platt. Queen Bess was awarded first prize. The cold weather seemed to have no influence on her laying qualities. She was fed ordinary feed and was not forced. You note that she was not satisfied with winning the first prize in the

poultry show, but also proved to be the World's Champion Layer."

Later on in his letter, Mr. Sheppard directs attention to the fact that this Ancona pullet-hen, named by her owner, "Queen Bess," was of exceptional quality, in combination with her championship to produce eggs.

ONE OF AMERICA'S FOREMOST BREEDERS OF WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

If a list of the five or six foremost successful breeders of White Plymouth Rocks in the United States and Canada were made up, the name of H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wis., would be included in the list and it would not be the last one mentioned. Editor of A. P. W. has known Mr. Halbach for years and hereby endorses him unqualifiedly, not only as a breeder of high-quality, standard-bred White Rocks, but also as a man of integrity who knows what he is about as a fancier-breeder and who can be relied on to give full value received in every transaction.

For years Mr. Halbach won the lion's share of prizes at the Coliseum show, Chicago. This past season he did not exhibit at Chicago, but made a large entry at the National Poultry Show, held in the Milwaukee, Wis., Auditorium, January of this year. There, in a large class of high quality White Rocks, the Halbach birds won every 1st, every 2nd and every 3rd offered as follows:

- First, second, third Cocks,
- First, second, third, fourth Hens,
- First, second, third, fourth Cockerels,
- First, second, third Pullets,
- First, second Young Pens,
- First, second Old Pens.

"REGAL" MATINGS FOR 1917



For the Season of 1917 my twenty-four Exhibition matings are the finest I have ever offered and represent the result of my years of careful breeding. These pens are all headed by prize winning males at the New York State Fair, Boston and Hagerstown and contain all my prize winning females. My birds are the new Standard up-to-date kind—the kind that are winning today. Hundreds of my customers were winners in the Shows this past season. The Regal strain has reproduced its quality and established more successful breeders than any other strain in existence. But this is not all—for years they have been bred for heavy egg production and stamina and it is conceded by all that no strain has a better record for usefulness. Over 1,000 chicks in my brooder house, many of them all feathered out. My breeders are in curtain-front houses and are the picture of health. Upon my Show record and the Utility qualities of my birds I base my claim that Regal White Wyandottes are the best in the world. Moreover, I positively guarantee to send out eggs from my best birds. I have records in my possession that would be most convincing if I were permitted to use them. One case I can mention is that of the First Prize Cock at Madison Square Garden, 1916. This magnificent bird was hatched from a setting of eggs I sold. At the recent Club Show 11 out of 18 Firsts, Seconds and Thirds were won by my customers. What does this mean from the customers' standpoint? It means that I am sending out freely of the very best blood I own. How many breeders are sending out eggs that will hatch New York and Boston Winners? If you are not getting good results in fertility or egg production, if your birds are weak in constitution and not as vigorous as you would like, why not start all over again with the pure Regal strain?

Note the following letter from a California customer:—

Los Angeles, Nov. 30, 1916.

John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.
Dear Sir:—My "Regals" are doing fine. I have never raised such strong, vigorous birds as I have this year and never such low percentage of mortality. Out of 204 chicks hatched this year I attribute my success to the fact that I have nothing but pure Regal blood in my yards. Have I truly yours, W. O. McCUBBIN.

raised 202 strong, healthy birds. won a lot of blue ribbons this season. N. B. These chicks also had the quality as later on Mr. McCubbin won four Silver Cups at Los Angeles and other leading California Shows.

EXHIBITION MATINGS.

Pens 1 to 20 (as they run) \$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 45; \$24.00 per 100. Pens 5 to 12 are special matings. Eggs selected from special pens only are \$10 per 15; \$18. per 30; \$25. per 45; \$50. per 100.

RECORD LAYING PENS (Dorcas Line).

Pens 21 to 30 are headed by males bred from females with high records. Some of these males also have exhibition records. The females in these ten pens are composed of yearlings with trap-nest records from 180 to 246, and pullets of the same breeding. From these pens eggs are \$5.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 50; \$27.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 200.

Utility matings of vigorous surplus stock—\$5.50 per 50; \$10.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 500; \$85.00 per 1,000.

1000—COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS AND PULLETS FOR SALE—1000

SPECIAL VALUE PENS—Male and four females, \$25, \$35 and \$50.00. Fine Exhibition or Dorcas Cockerels, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00. Pullets, \$4, \$5, \$8 and \$10. Stay White Utility Cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

FREE—Send for 1917 Catalogue and Mating List. It gives full description of all my matings.

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

JOHN S. MARTIN,

Box W,

PORT DOVER, CANADA

In his advertisement last month (see inside back cover of February, 1917, A. P. W.) Mr. Halbach offered a male and four females, suitably mated, for \$50.00. Here is a first-class chance for any lover of White Rocks to get a good start—an excellent start. By paying this moderate sum, quality considered, you will get birds representing established blood lines—birds selected by an expert and properly mated.

Not only should this offer appeal to beginners, so to speak, but it ought to interest a good many admirers of the White Rocks who are not satisfied with the quality shown by their present birds. Of course, Mr. Halbach has better birds than this for sale, at higher prices, and if the reader of these lines is "going after" exhibition specimens, then higher prices should be paid. In that case it would be much better to pay \$50.00 for a male and two females, or \$100 or even higher for a trio, or for a pen of one male and four females. This is "telling you the straight of it" and we hope our advice in the matter will be both understood and appreciated.

GOOD NEWS, INDEED!

M. R. Jacobus, the well-known breeder of Golden and Silver Campines, Ridgewood, N. J., writes us that he will be compelled to refuse further orders for breeding stock because of the demand for hatching eggs. Our readers would be astonished to learn of the large number of well-known breeders of standard-bred poultry who are sold out of breeding stock, thus early in the season. It will be wise for them to hatch as many chickens as possible, and those who are planning to "go into the chicken business" should place orders early so they will not be disappointed.

M. R. Jacobus has done much to popularize the Golden and Silver Campines in America. We believe those who buy his strains will not be disappointed.

In addition to advertising his Campines in American Poultry World, Mr. Jacobus is also advertising his well-known "Waste-not" feed hopper which is so arranged that it prevents poultry from wasting the food. These hoppers are substantially made of galvanized iron and have a capacity of over one-half bushel. It is sold on a ten days' trial and is recommended by such breeders as D. W. Young, A. A. Carver, U. R. Fishel and C. A. Phipps.

On request Mr. Jacobus will send his printed matter regarding his Campines

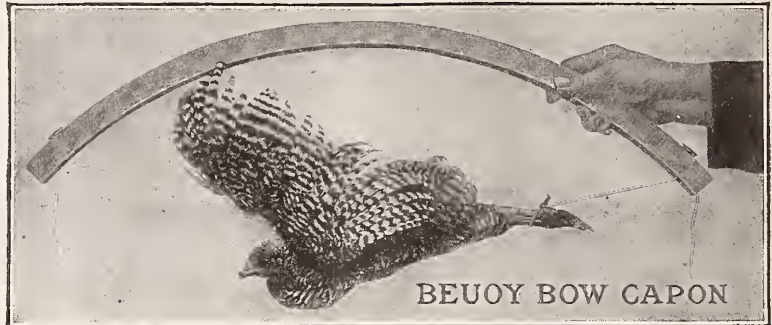
and his food hoppers, or the latter can be ordered from his ad as it is sold on a money-back guarantee.

MAKING CAPONIZING EASY

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Geo. Beuoy, R. R. No. 17, Cedar Vale, Kansas, because the poultry raiser who does not

a set of tools that make the operation swift, sure and safe.

He has now invented the "Capon Bow" which he writes us has been needed for years. He himself has worked on it for five years and he does not intend to patent it but will manufacture and sell it at about cost for he believes it will help to increase the number of capons materially. Herewith is published an illustration of



Mr. Geo. Beuoy, the well-known advocate of caponizing and manufacturer of caponizing instruments, has perfected this "Capon Bow" which he has been working on for years. His printed matter, which will be sent free on request, tells all about it. Mr. Beuoy is in demand as a lecturer. The Santa Fe Railroad is sending out a Better Farming Special and Dairy train that is to travel through Kansas during the month of March, stopping at 105 of the principal towns. Mr. Beuoy is to deliver addresses on poultry and, of course, will include caponizing. See his advertisement in this issue and write him for information in regard to caponizing. Address Geo. Beuoy, R. R. 17, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

have a few capons for family use is missing one of the luxuries of life which he can have at no added expense.

Mr. Beuoy has been called the "Capon King" because he has devoted so many years of his life to preaching the value of caponizing, to teaching others how to do it and to perfecting and manufacturing

this bow and a young cockerel just ready to be operated upon. Write Mr. Beuoy for full particulars and do not fail to caponize a few of your surplus cockerels this summer, then next fall and spring you may be able to serve a "dish fit for a king"—a well-browned, deliciously flavored, tender capon.

S. C. "MONMOUTH" S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS WHITE

Have an unequalled 1916-17 record as Blue Ribbon winners at Hagerstown, Grand Central Palace and **Madison Square Garden** and are unrivaled for Beauty, Size and Egg-yield.

Book your orders now for **Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs and Foundation Stock.**

Write for Mating List and Prices.

MONMOUTH FARMS

Box 90,

Freneau, N. J.

HUNDREDS OF PRIZE WINNERS

including some at the very largest Barred Rock shows of the entire American Continent were hatched by my customers out of

ARISTOCRAT EGGS

These Aristocrats which, according to my records, *actually produced* the greatest winners this past season, are again mated up. This means that these breeding birds are *known producers, tested producers*, breeding birds which *really have produced* some of the greatest living Barred Rocks in America. This remarkable, unheard-of offering on eggs, coming as they do from breeding birds which have been *actually tested out*, represents absolutely the

GREATEST OF ALL OFFERS ON EGGS FOR 1917

This is the kind of quality buyers of Aristocrat eggs receive *this season*. Special circular in regard to these wonderful offerings, is free.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, FANCIER, BOX H, FORT WAYNE, IND.



ARE YOU LOOKING FOR WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS?

Mr. A. G. Spahr, proprietor of Forest Hill Poultry Yards, Box 1120, Xenia, Ohio, urges both old and new customers to place their orders early for hatching eggs and baby chicks as the demand promises to be greater than the supply.

He has mated a number of extra choice pens for the egg trade but he will also furnish eggs and chicks in small or large quantities from his utility flock. Those who want to buy White Plymouth Rock chickens to grow for back yard flocks should see his ad in this issue and write him for further particulars. Those who want incubator eggs in quantities from high-class utility flocks should also see his ad in this issue. His illustrated mating list is free to readers of this journal. From all sides come reports that lead us to believe that the demand for hatching eggs and baby chicks will be far greater than last year, therefore, we believe that it will be to the interest of readers of this journal to place their orders as early as possible.

"MONMOUTH" QUALITY LEGHORNS

For years poultrymen have recognized the superior quality of both the S. C. Buff and S. C. White Leghorns, bred on Monmouth Farms, Box 75, Freneau, N. J., of which Watts Bros., are now proprietors. That the high quality of Monmouth Farms' Leghorns is being maintained was made evident at the last Madison Square Garden Show where

their S. C. Buff Leghorns won best display; 1, 3 pens; 2, 3 cocks; 1, 3 hens; 1, 3 cockerels; 3, 5 pullets. Their S. C. White Leghorns at the last Hagerstown Show won five firsts. They also made a record at the Palace New York Poultry Show. The management of Monmouth Farms had the good sense to anticipate that there would be a heavy demand for breeding stock this spring, so they held onto their breeding birds and are now in a position to furnish foundation stock of high-quality in addition to hatching eggs and baby chicks. Their mating list describes their 1917 pens and gives prices and it will be sent free to readers of this journal. When writing kindly mention A. P. W.

TRY SOME BANTAMS!

How many, many times in the course of a year one hears the expression, "I wish I had room to keep a few chickens!"

In the modern way of "raising chickens" we do not need as much room as our fathers, or rather mothers, did—for in most cases it was "mother" who took care of the chickens. But many a person who really has not the space for a large chicken house can spare the room for a house large enough to accommodate a pen of charming bantams. If you think so and do not know just what kind to breed, we suggest that you look up the ad of J & M. Kurzrock, 251 Gregory St., Rochester, N. Y., and as them to give you some information in regard to their white Cochon Bantams that have been making

such an excellent record in our greatest of all shows—Madison Square Garden. Write them for full particulars and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Under date of February 9th Mr. J. W. Parks, proprietor of Wopsy Poultry Yards, Box W, Altoona, Pa., breeder of pedigree, high grade Barred Plymouth Rocks, wrote us as follows:

"Glad to report that business is now like old times. Orders for hatching eggs are coming to hand extra early and we have in sight orders for about all we shall be able to produce for February and March. Thank you for the careful attention given to our business requirements. The 'World' grows better every month and is giving us good returns."

Mr. Parks owns one of the few high-egg-record strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks in this country. For years he has worked carefully to establish this strain and now he is reaping the reward of enterprise and good sound, common sense. Lately we saw several letters from his customers reporting high egg yields from stock bought from him. He will send his latest printed matter free on request.

Earnest readers of A. P. W. who feel that they should trap-nest their choice breeders this spring, thus to determine which hens lay the most eggs, for the purpose of breeding for increased egg production and perhaps establishing a prolific-egg-yield strain, will do well to

YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS *Triumph Over All Comers!*

(FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC)

At Madison Square Garden, December 29th, 1916, to January 3rd, 1917, the Great Sweepstake Show of America, in the heaviest competition ever brought together, and the largest and best class ever shown at the Garden, my winnings were as follows:—



COCKS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes;
HENS, 1st, 4th and 5th prizes;
COCKERELS, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes;
PULLETS, 1st prize;
PENS, 1st and 2nd prizes.

Special for Best Display, Special for Best Cock, Special for Best Hen, Special for Best Pen and the Grand Solid Silver Sweepstake Special for the Best Bird in the largest class of the show. Remember every bird that won a prize at the Garden this year was from my strain.

I have the grandest lot of choice breeding cockerels for sale that I ever have owned. They will improve any flock for exhibition and laying qualities. Eggs for Hatching from 65 of the best pens in America.

WHY NOT COME TO HEADQUARTERS AND GET THE BEST?

Mating list free on request.

D. W. Young,

Box E-13,

Monroe, New York

write to Mr. F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Me., for his printed matter illustrating and describing the "Ideal" trap nest, a device that will do the work and that costs but little. This printed matter will be sent free on request if you will kindly mention American Poultry World. Mr. Wellcome is a judge by profession and a high type of man. Anything he tells you with reference to the use of the "Ideal" trap nests, you can depend on. This fact is guaranteed by A. P. W.

China Hanchett, Verona, N. Y., specialty breeder of S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, winner of the New York State Championship at the Auburn State Meet, 1914, of the Rhode Island Club of America, has a new method for selling eggs for hatching which he explains in his 1917 mating list as follows:

"We are offering a new plan for our customers during the breeding season of 1917. All settings valued at \$10.00 or over are shipped on a percentage of chicks hatched. One-half of price of settings to be paid with order and the remaining half to be paid on a percentage of the number of chicks hatched. This insures customers a reasonable number of chicks, and if they have proper brooding and are grown correctly they will mature into strong, healthy specimens, among which will be many valuable show birds."

The foregoing is a new plan so far as our knowledge goes and we believe it will be welcomed by Mr. Hanchett's 1917 customers. Birds of Mr. Hanchett's "Crimson Strain" of S. C. Rhode Island Reds have won high honors at Buffalo, Syracuse, Auburn, Utica, Albany, etc. If interested in his eggs-for-hatching plan or in the purchase of baby chicks at reasonable prices, write Mr. Hanchett for his free circular, and please mention American Poultry World.

"First Aid To Poultry Keepers" is the name of the 150-page book issued free of cost by the Model Incubator Company, 900 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y., or 39 Barclay St., New York City. This company also issues a pamphlet called the "Model Messenger" which tells many things about incubators in general in addition to a description of their own make of incubators. They also manufacture the Model Coal Burning Hover, the International Sanitary Hover, chick feeders, drinking fountains, etc. Many satisfied users have testified to the good

hatching power of the "Model" and many a pleased customer has sent back for a second and third machine together with reports of hatches running all the way from 85 to 100 per cent, many perfect hatches being reported. For full information regarding their line of goods, write for their printed matter and when doing so kindly mention A. P. W.

To win best display at three such shows as New York State Fair, Chicago Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, under three different judges, Messrs Hobbs, Byres and Oak, certainly means that Morris Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Ohio, has high quality White Orpingtons. Their success may be partly explained when it is understood that the manager, H. Rawnsley, is the brother of the well-known poultryman, Len Rawnsley, and Orpingtons are as familiar to them as A. B. C. There is no doubt that the Morris Poultry Farm has some high quality Orpingtons. They won ten firsts out of a possible sixteen at three shows. They have stamina, vigor and true Orpington type. Their ad will be found elsewhere in this issue of A. P. W. and we recommend that our readers write them before deciding of whom to order. A copy of their attractive booklet will be sent free on request. This catalogue contains illustrations that will be of interest to intending purchasers, descriptions of their pens, prices etc. They still have some breeders for sale

and now is the time to get bargain prices. When writing kindly mention A. P. W.

For a number of years Mr. H. A. Scott, proprietor of Cedar Hill Poultry Farm, Cumberland City, Tenn., has been breeding Anconas and Silver and Golden Campines that have won their share in the leading shows of the south, such as Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville, etc., and last season they won four cups for "best display" in addition to twenty firsts. Now Mr. Scott has made arrangements with Mr. J. Pence to take charge of his Campines on a different farm, in fact at Bowling Green, Ky., while he retains the Anconas and devotes himself to them. Orders for Campines, either Gold or Silver, can be sent to J. Pence, manager of the Campine department, Cedar Hill Poultry Farm, Bowling Green, Ky., or orders for both Anconas and Campines can be sent directly to the old address. Mr. Pence will devote his entire time to the Campines, while Mr. Scott will continue to breed better and better Anconas, and customers of Cedar Hill Poultry Farm can rely on getting the same high quality as heretofore, of either breed. Write your wants and they will be supplied.

Word comes to us from Eugene Smith, Aurora, Ill., one of America's foremost Breeders of S. C. White Leghorns,

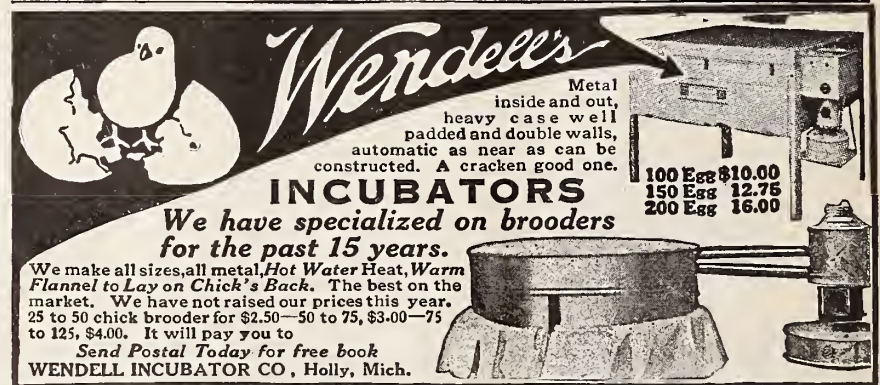
(Continued on page 274)

I Have Bred WHITE WYANDOTTES Sixteen Years EGGS FOR HATCHING

From heavy-laying, strong, vigorous, free-range birds, the best lot of birds I ever raised.
Snow-white with fine head-points and excellent shape.

FOR SALE, OLD AND YOUNG BIRDS AND EGGS THAT WILL HATCH WINNERS.

FRED C. LISK, Box L, ROMULUS, N. Y.



Wendell's
Metal inside and out, heavy case well padded and double walls, automatic as near as can be constructed. A cracken good one.

INCUBATORS
We have specialized on brooders for the past 15 years.

We make all sizes, all metal, Hot Water Heat, Warm Flannel to Lay on Chick's Back. The best on the market. We have not raised our prices this year. 25 to 50 chick brooder for \$2.50—50 to 75, \$3.00—75 to 125, \$4.00. It will pay you to

Send Postal Today for free book
WENDELL INCUBATOR CO., Holly, Mich.

100 Egg	\$10.00
150 Egg	12.75
200 Egg	16.00

HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES---The Vigorous Strain

Listen, good people, and you shall hear of our wonderful winnings for the 1916-1917 year.

At the noted MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SHOW 1916-17 we won
Pullet 1-4; 1st Exhibition Pen; Cock 2-5; Hen 2;
Cockerel 3-4-5; Special for best Pullet; Special for Best Pen

Our wonderful First Prize Cockerel at the Palace who was pronounced by the judge to be the best bird ever shown was not exhibited at the Madison Square Garden or Boston. The Palace winnings were remarkable and our birds created comment for their beauty of form and feather.

NEW YORK PALACE SHOW, DEC. 4-10, 1916
Cock 1-3-5; Hen 1-3-4; Cockerel 1 2-3-4; Pullet 1-2-4; Pen 1-2; 1st Display
All Specials offered by American Campine Club including Silver Challenge Cup

We exhibited practically a different string of birds at the many shows, numbering 8 in all, during the past season. In addition to this our customers' birds have won in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and last but not least in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This would indicate that the word HOMESTEAD truly DOMINATES in the world of Campines and also that the VIGOROUS STRAIN has earned its title. Our beautiful new catalogue, price 15 cents.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARMS,

Box W,

Wayland, Mass.

Our winnings at the big Boston "Fanciers' Show" were an equal triumph with the Palace, Madison Square Garden, New York State Fair and others.

BOSTON SHOW, JAN. 9-13, 1917
Cock 1-2-4; Hen 1-2-3; Cockerel 1-2-3-5; Pullet 1-2-3-4; Pen 1-2;
Best Display; Color and Type Specials.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SEPT. 1916
Cock 1-2; Cockerel 1-2; Pen 1-2; Hen 2-5; Pullet 2-3-4; 1st Display.

BROCKTON, MASS., OCT. 1916
Cock 1-3; Hen 1-2; Cockerel 1-2; Pullet 1-2; Pen 1; Color and Shape
Specials for best male and for best female. Gold Special for
best Six birds in class.

HINTS ON INCUBATION AND FEEDING CHICKS

By Dexter P. Upham

(Continued from page 243)

sprouted oats before the chicks continually. If fed in a sod keep it cut down, if it is necessary, so the chicks will not get wet above the knees. Also, beginning with the third day, give one feed per day of the yolks of hard-boiled fresh eggs, cooked twenty minutes so the yolk will crumble between the fingers. One yolk should be given to twenty or thirty chicks, this amount to be gradually increased to as much as they will eat in five minutes or less. After three weeks they are gradually weaned from this to fine beef serap, which is kept before them continually. Also from the third or fourth day, fresh skimmed milk is kept before the chicks continually. But milk must be given as a food, not as a drink. It is not water and cannot possibly take the place of water, but particular pains should be taken, as with water, to keep the milk clean, fresh and sweet. Drinking dishes should be washed out each day and the water changed often enough to keep it lukewarm, fresh and clean.

This point should be borne in mind in feeding baby chicks—allow them to grow and develop without foreing in any way, and be very eareful to see that each individual chick gets its share of each meal. Do not be like the man who threw a beefsteak into the bed with a new born babe and when it died said, "It's not my fault. I gave it enough to live on."

In changing from one feed to another be careful to do it gradually. After the third or fourth week all feeds are kept before the chicks at all times for them to help themselves, except the grain scratch feeds which are fed twice a day, one-third early in the morning and two-thirds of the day's ration before bed time. Put them to sleep with a full crop of grain, but the amount to be fed depends entirely on the amount they will eat. All feeds after three or four weeks are developing feeds and are fed until maturity The best and cheapest growing food I have ever used is wheat boiled four or five hours, seasoned with salt and fed hot about noon each day. Allow about one pint of wheat before cooking to twenty-five chicks, gradually increasing the amount as the chicks grow larger.

The amount and time of day to feed chicks during their babyhood depends on the chicks. "Little and often" is a good rule to follow, but chicks cannot be fed by the clock any more than they can be raised by a thermometer. Remeber this—never let baby chicks gorge themselves, nor suffer from hunger. Keep them always ready for a little bit more to eat.

LUCKNOW BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Lucknow Farm certainly made a great winning on their Buff Orpingtons at the two New York City shows this season. At the Palace, December, 1916, they won every first and every special and at the last Madison Square Garden Show they captured the much coveted first prize on cockerel, also 2nd and 5th pullets, 3rd and 4th cocks and 5th hen.

Lucknow Farm is situated at Norwalk, Conn., where the proprietor, Mr. J. R. Beard, has upwards of twenty-five acres, a large portion of which is in orchard, and the whole is given over to the production of Buff Orping-

tons, Airedale terriers and Cocker Spaniels.

Last spring Mr. Beard purchased the Inglesand flock of Buff Orpingtons and engaged the services of Mr. E. B. Sprague as manager. Mr. Sprague has been breeding Buffs for a dozen years or more and the record made at the Palace and Madison Square Garden shows this year proves that the merging of the two flocks was really successful. It is interesting to learn that the two strings of birds shown at the Palace and Madison Square Garden were not identical. The winning cocks and cockerels in the two shows were different birds, which surely proves that their male line is extraordinary. Their winning cockerel at the Garden was a bird of rare type and sound in all sections. Judge Oke in

handling the birds said, "He hasn't a hole in him".

Lucknow Farm reports that their chicks are hatching well and their egg orders are numerous. The first setting of eggs from their best pen went to Calgary, Alberta, Can. All orders for stock and eggs will receive the most careful attention. It was a great satisfaction to both Mr. Beard and Mr. Sprague to find their customers winning this past season in the largest shows in the land, which also proves the high quality of stock they send to customers. For mating list and full particulars regarding birds and eggs address, Lucknow Farm, Box W, South Norwalk, Conn.

The Lord Farms

S. C. W. Leghorns Only

MAY CHICKS

The largest profits made from market eggs are from chicks hatched during the month of May with W. Leghorns. The big breeds should be hatched earlier, but not Leghorns. You want your pullets laying just about the last of October or during November for biggest winter egg yields. Earlier hatched chicks are stale at this time.



Take our advice and buy all the Leghorn chicks you can in the month of May. You will be giving the other fellow the laugh next December and January who bought the earlier hatched stock. The very best weather of the whole year is usually during this month—warm but not too hot. Chicks are usually at their greatest vitality because the breeders are able to be out on free range. Once for all get the idea out of your head that May hatched Leghorns are late. Remember they mature from a month to two months ahead of the big breeds, according to the care and attention you give them. We have scores of June and July hatched pullets on our plant that laid 50 eggs by February 1st. A lot of these have laid more eggs even than March hatched pullets.

We can take your order for 25 chicks to 10,000 at one shipment during the month of May.

We also have some earlier April dates still open, and possibly a few more chicks to sell for March delivery. No advance in chick prices this year.

\$15.00 a hundred: \$140.00 a thousand

TRAP-NESTED LEGHORNS

Remember we are trap-nesting every pullet on our plant every day in the year. There is no guess work on our farm about what our stock is doing. We don't trap for a month or two, and then guess at the rest.

Our farm is always open for the inspection of our customers. If there is any merit in breeding from trap-nested stock you can depend upon getting it here. This year we have eight pens of special high class, trap-nested, American-bred Leghorns. Eggs from these pens sell from \$3.00 to \$10.00 a setting. Most of these matings we guarantee you a hatch of ten chicks, or you can buy baby chicks from these from 30c to \$1.25 each.

Get Our Special Mating List.

We shall sell more W. Leghorn chicks than any other breeder in the Eastern States this year.

Address

THE LORD FARMS

or The Everlay Farm

Box 240-G,

Methuen, Mass.

JANUARY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST, MOUNTAIN GROVE, MISSOURI

Director C. T. Patterson, of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, has the following to say regarding the development of the pullets in the present contest:

Three stages of development are usually noted at the beginning of an egg laying contest. First is a class of pullets which have been laying for some time before entering the contest on November first. Nature tries to place them in the "hen" class and causes them to go through a fall moult the same as hens. This, of course, reduces the egg record. Another class is the small, premature pullets which require some time to develop, which prevents them from making a high record during the contest year—November first to November first. The over-developed pullets are hatched too early, while the under-developed ones are not hatched early enough. The other class is made up of pullets which are hatched at the right time and are properly developed to begin laying about November first and continue through the winter. About 80 per cent. of the high producers are in this class.

No arbitrary dates can be fixed for hatching the many varieties, for the chicks can be influenced by feed and care after hatching, but the following dates have been found good:

Last of February and first of March for the heavier breeds.

Last of March and first of April for the medium breeds.

Last of April and first of May for the small breeds.

About as many pullets in the contest have been hatched too early as too late.

About 60 per cent. of the pullets began laying in November or before, 50 per cent. of the remainder began in December, and 75 per cent. of the ones left began laying in January, there being only 14 pullets not laying up to January 31st. This indicates that if pullets have the proper feed and care they will begin laying as soon as they are developed, regardless of the season of the year. Five pullets went broody during the month, and twenty are not laying on account of moult.

The contest made some very unusual records during January. The 290 pullets laid 3,982 eggs during the month, which is an average of 13.7 eggs for each pullet. One Buff Orpington pullet laid 28 eggs in December and 30 in January, making a profit of almost \$1.50 during the two months.

Many breeds and varieties are making good records, so the prizes and honorable mention are distributed among the many varieties.

The five highest hens to date are as follows:

Hen Pen	Eggs
4 35—White Wyandottes, Mo.....	81
3 19—R. C. R. I. Whites, N. J.	75
3 35—W. Wyandotte, Mo (tie).....	71
1 28—S. C. Red, Iowa (tie).....	71
1 3—Buckeye, Missouri (tie).....	69
3 8—White Rock, Idaho (tie).....	69
1 8—White Rock, Idaho (tie).....	67
4 31—W. Wyandotte, N. Y. (tie).....	67

The five highest pens for January are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
19—R. C. R. I. Whites, N. J.	114
5—Buff Rocks, Kansas	108
29—Buff Orpingtons, Missouri.....	101
43—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Michigan.....	100
23—White Orpingtons, Missouri.....	99

The ten highest pens to date are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
35—White Wyandottes, Missouri.....	304
19—R. C. R. I. Whites, New Jersey.....	294
31—White Wyandottes, New York	279
27—Buff Orpingtons, Missouri	261
23—White Orpingtons, Missouri	252
20—R. C. Reds, Missouri	247
22—R. C. Reds, Missouri	239
52—R. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	237
28—S. C. Reds, Iowa	235
29—Buff Orpingtons, Missouri	229

The cup for January was won by pen 19, R. C. R. I. Whites, New Jersey, with a record of 114 eggs.

HENDRICKSON'S SINGLE COMB REDS

AGAIN PROVE THEIR QUALITY

At the club meet held at the **Palace Show** in December, we won 1st pen, 1st and 5th hens, 2nd cockerel, 3rd and 5th pullets, first display. At **Madison Square Garden** later in the month we won 1st pen, entirely different from **Palace** pen, 4th cock, 5th hen, 3d, 5th pullets, second display.

Send for *Mating List, Now Ready.*

JOHN B. HENDRICKSON,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

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

Stock and Eggs for sale from our prize winning **Black Langshans, White Rocks, Anconas, and Barred Rocks** of Ontario Agricultural College laying strain. **Eggs only**, of Tom Barron's **White Wyandottes** and **Leghorns Pure**; also **Klondykes, Naked Necks, Silkies, Black Tail White Japanese** and **Mille-Fleur Bantams**. **No Baby Chicks.**

MATING LIST FOR 1917 NOW READY.



230 Eggs Per Year

is the record of one of my **S. C. Buff Leghorns** at Storrs, Conn. Contest under official supervision. Five of my Buffs in official contests averaged 214 eggs in 11 months. 40th of my birds in Missouri Contest laid over 200 eggs, and have again outlaid all Leghorns for cold month of January. Private records up to 257-274. Proven outside my own hands—surely.

THREE TIMES CHAMPIONSHIP

this season at **Chicago Coliseum, Detroit National Club Meet, and State A. P. A. Show, Battle Creek**, proves our show quality.

Bred for Eggs, but Fit to Show.

Baby Chix-Eggs-Stock L. E. Heasley, Box PW, Holland, Mich.

LINE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

An established strain on which you can rely for best results both in exhibition quality and prolific egg yield. Have bred them for years winning prizes at leading eastern shows.

Breeders are selected annually with great care. Young stock each year is farm-raised thus preserving constitutional vigor.

I will sell 20 S. C. White Leghorn cockerels for \$4.00 each; 15 at \$5; 12 at \$10. Also 50 pullets at \$2.50 each. Some of these pullets are now laying. I will also spare a few 1 and 2-year-old hens for breeders at \$5.00 each. Refer, as to business methods and quality of stock, to the editor of this journal.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM SAME PENS THAT I HATCH FROM.

GLENN L. WHEELER

Box W,

PENN YAN, N. Y.



Birds That Win!



Wilburtha Birds were invincible at the large fall and winter shows. They won: 9 firsts at New York State Fair; 10 firsts at New Jersey State Fair; 2 firsts at **Palace** (White Rocks only exhibited); 7 firsts at **Madison Square Garden**; and 2 firsts at **Greater Chicago Show** (White Rocks only exhibited). Our varieties include **S. C. White Leghorns, White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, Columbian Rocks** and **Columbian Wyandottes**.

Wilburtha Day-Olds

are bred from these winning strains. We winter over 3,000 females for our baby chick and hatching egg trade—all fine specimens of their breeds. They are daily observed by men who have made a life-long study of poultry. All birds are handled individually many times a year. Those showing faulty structure, improper development or signs of debility are sent to the butcher. To operate a farm in this way costs money and chicks from such a flock cost more. But if you really want to improve your flock, they are more than worth the slight difference in price.

Send today for Chick and Hatching Egg Circular.

We can also supply you with utility and exhibition stock.

Chas. J. Fisk,
Owner
M. L. Chapman,
Gen. Mgr.



**32 River Road
Trenton Junction
New Jersey**

EDUCATIONAL WORK AND THE POULTRY BUSINESS

By Homer W. Jackson, Special Contributor
PART II.

(Continued from page 238)

son himself would be the first to laugh it out of court—if it did not happen to favor his line of argument.

Government Certification of Flocks

QUESTION: Do you approve of government certification of poultry stock (a) As to breeding merit (b) As to health?

Mr. Robinson's treatment of this subject would have been fairer if he had called attention to the fact that there are but few state institutions that practice or advocate certification. Replies to the above question indicate that eight consider it a practical step; six regard it practical to certify health, but not breeding; one considers it practical to certify breeding, but not health; eleven regard government certification generally as impracticable; several are uncertain—that is, doubtful, as to the wisdom of such a step.

Do College Workers Recommend Standard-Bred Fowls?

QUESTION: Do you personally recommend standard-bred fowls for commercial or farm flocks?

This question is the real point at issue, to which all the rest of Mr. Robinson's charges are secondary and unimportant. There is a widespread belief among fanciers that college poultry workers are, as a class, indifferent to "fancy" points—when they are not actually hostile. That this belief is unfair is clearly indicated by the nature of the replies received, which show that two recommend "utility breeding" where the poultryman is not interested in Standard qualities; one answers the question by stating that he recommends Barron Leghorns; eleven recommend standard and utility breeding combined; seventeen state that they invariably recommend standard-bred fowls.

While I have separated the two classes of answers, those indicating standard-bred fowls without qualification, and those recommending standard-bred and utility combined, there really is no difference between them. What is meant in each case is that they recommend standard-bred fowls with utility qualities.

In other words, college workers are practically unanimous in the belief that a permanent poultry industry can only be founded on standard-bred fowls when bred, also, for utility qualities, and they so teach. If this be treason, make the most of it! But will Mr. Robinson, or anyone else, dare to carry this question to the fanciers themselves and publish the replies?

Following are extracts from some of the replies received to this question:

"In recommending fowls to farmers, we consider utility qualities as ahead of Standard points, but wish them to get as much of both in the same individual as possible."

"Where breeders take a sufficient interest to keep standard-bred fowls in their flock, and do not allow it to inter-

OWEN FARMS

1916-17 WINNINGS

At Madison Square Garden, New York, in the best class ever brought together in America, including leading Western breeders as well as the cream of the East.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

1st and 2nd Cock; 5th Hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 4th Pullet; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pen.

N. B. 2nd Cockerel was won by a bird owned by Robert Sall, Midland Park, N. J., on a cockerel hatched from Owen Farms' eggs. (Used by permission.)

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

1st Cockerel; 2nd Hen; 2nd Pullet; 3rd and 5th Pen.

417 OWEN FARMS BIRDS HAVE WON THE BLUE AT THE GARDEN, THE PREMIER SHOW OF ALL AMERICA.

At Grand Central Palace Show, New York, in a splendid quality class, with one of the best teams ever exhibited.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

1st and 2nd Cock; 1st, 2nd and 4th Hen; 2nd and 5th Cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet; 1st and 2nd Pen.

At Boston Show, in a large and very hot class

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

1st, 3rd and 4th Cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen; 2nd and 6th Cockerel; 3rd, 4th and 5th Pullet; 1st and 2nd Young Pen; 1st Old Pen.

At the New York State Fair, Syracuse, the best Quality Fall Fair of all America

WHITE ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND WHITE ORPINGTONS

12 out of a possible 20 FIRSTS, 8 SECONDS, 9 THIRDS and 9 FOURTH and FIFTH PRIZES. A total of 38 REGULAR AWARDS. The most important of all firsts, FIRST PRIZE PEN, WAS WON IN EACH VARIETY. 28 OWEN FARMS BIRDS WON THE BLUE. 8 birds of all other exhibitors combined won the Blue.

N. B. Have sold S. C. REDS and WHITE WYANDOTTES for all leading shows. So have not shown these varieties this season.

YOU WILL FIND HERE

BIRDS TO WIN YOUR SHOW

BIRDS TO BREED WINNERS FOR YOU

BIRDS TO PRODUCE UNEQUALED UTILITY STOCK

EGGS TO HATCH WINNERS FOR YOU

EGGS TO HATCH BEAUTIFUL THOROUGHbred UTILITY STOCK

IN BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. REDS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

OWEN FARMS BIRDS HAVE BEEN THE FOUNDATION BLOOD FOR THE OTHER GOOD FLOCKS ALL OVER AMERICA. VERY FEW REALLY GOOD FLOCKS EXIST THAT ARE NOT WHOLLY OR PARTLY OWEN FARMS BLOOD LINES.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM THE FINEST LINE-BRED MATINGS IN AMERICA.

\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, and \$20.00 per 15.

UTILITY LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15.

MY MATING LIST TELLS THE WHOLE STORY

My large Illustrated Catalogue gives in interesting form the story of the development of my magnificent flocks and their winnings. My Mating List carefully describes my line-bred pens each year. My new Testimonial Circular will give you convincing proof of the success of Owen Farms Stock and Eggs in customers' hands in nearly every State in the Union and every Province in Canada. Have you seen and read them? If not YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF to do so before buying Stock or Eggs for Hatching. My terms are fair and generous. My prices for dependable stock are the lowest. The value of my blood lines to my customers has proved unequalled. All this printed matter is yours for the asking.

MANY THOUSAND OWEN FARMS CUSTOMERS have become my friends and boosters through correspondence with me and the ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION they have obtained from Stock or Eggs purchased here. This advertisement is not needed to bring my old customers back to me whenever they are in need. It is an invitation to you, who have never experienced OWEN FARMS SATISFACTION, to write me frankly and fully. See how nearly we can meet on the plane of mutual confidence. If you can visit the wonderful Owen Farms, do so. MY LATCH STRING IS ALWAYS OUT. You will regret neither the time nor expense. IF YOU CANNOT COME, WRITE!

My Birds Live, Grow, Lay and Pay.

OWEN FARMS

115 William Street,

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

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

ferre with productiveness, I recommend such by all means. Where poultrymen care nothing whatever about the markings or breed type, let them breed for productiveness exclusively."

"We always recommend standard-bred or pure-bred fowls. For those who desire to keep fowls for egg production only, we recommend stock from some strain which has been bred for egg production. If, however, the party desires to show birds, we recommend a breeder who has been successful in the show room."

"I think every member of this Department at all times recommends standard-bred fowls when his opinion is asked for."

"We recommend selection for productiveness among standard-bred fowls."

"It is our policy to emphasize strongly utility qualities rather than fancy points. There must be breeding standards, otherwise there would be no breeds. We are thus compelled to recommend different breeds and in doing this we accept the standard laid down by the makers. It is another thing to place great emphasis on all the various and sundry points or qualities that make up the perfect exhibition fowl of any breed."

I am sorry there is not room to give extracts from all the replies to this question. The preceding ones, however, fairly represent the general attitude of those who are most insistent on utility qualities in standard-bred fowls. I fail to see how they differ in any essential respect from the publicly expressed views of the editor of this paper, and of educators and breeders generally who are genuinely interested in the permanent welfare of the industry.

Influence of Laying Contests

Without having Mr. Robinson's article directly in mind, I indicated what I believe to be a fair and reasonable attitude to take toward laying contests in the department of Government Work for Poultry in last month's issue of this journal, page 213, and it need not be repeated here.

I think Mr. Robinson himself would be surprised at the number of college workers whose personal attitude on this subject is similar to the following quotation from one of the replies received: "They are the greatest factors at present tending to increase the interest in egg production at the expense of 'fancy' or show stock."

But there are a good many who are not college workers, who fail to see anything detrimental to rational poultry breeding in that!

Influence of Educational Work on Subscriptions to Poultry Papers

It seems to me that Mr. Robinson's reasoning on this subject will have to stand or fall on the appeal it makes to the individual reader. I am frank to say

that it looks morbid to me. However, I asked the college men to state their side, and practically all who took the matter seriously enough to reply, made statements of which the following quotations are representative:

"We have never thought of bulletins and extension work as supplanting subscriptions to poultry papers. I wish to say that this college encourages the people of the state to subscribe to farm and poultry papers."

"We have had many letters something like this: 'We have just received your bulletin (or circular) and have read it with a good deal of interest. We are thinking of subscribing to a poultry journal—which one do you recommend?'"

"The editor of the Pacific Poultryman told me my department was the best subscription getter he had on his force."

Let's Be Brave, and Face This Too.

In concluding this article, I cannot do better than to quote the following from one of the letters received, which puts a good measure of responsibility for the depression on the "fancy" business exactly where it belongs:

"I am especially interested in what he (Mr. Robinson) says in regard to Barred Rocks, because it is right along the line that we have talked over in the department frequently for the last two or three years, but have never mentioned publicly. That is, that the craze for fine barring or narrow barring is hurting the Barred Plymouth Rock."

"It does not make any difference whether you breed for extreme narrow barring, or extreme long, white faces, or for any other extreme, the chances are that you will hurt the breed. I have here several letters from Barred Plymouth Rock breeders in this state and they all run about as follows: 'I used to buy cockerels of John Doe, one of our Barred Plymouth Rock breeders, but of late years the birds haven't seemed to have much stamina. They are beautiful birds, so far as color is concerned, but they are not as vigorous and our pullets do not lay as well as they used to, although I think we take better care of them.'

"Now I do not mean that John Doe represents the Barred Plymouth Rock breeders as a whole. The good breeders are not going to lose the stamina in their strains, but a lot of breeders are going

to do so because they haven't the ability to breed for so many things at once in such an extreme way. I know one of our Barred Rock breeders who has sold out, and it was high time that he did."

**LAURELWOOD FARM
S. C. Brown Leghorns**

"The GUIDON"—1st prize cockerel, Madison Square Garden and Palace shows 1916-17.

Pronounced by artists and judges to be the "Standard's Ideal"—"Years ahead of his time" Color, type, head points and condition unapproached by the wonderful display of the largest and grandest exhibition of S. C. Brown Leghorns ever shown at the Garden. These birds have been bred by Laurelwood Farm for 14 years and this "outstanding Gem" is the result of rigid selection and ideal bird life conditions.

Dark and light mating eggs in season.

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Mrs. Alice Smith, Prop.
PEQUANNOCK, NEW JERSEY**

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Make One
Hatch—
On Trial**



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Life Member American
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**YOU SUPPLY THE EGGS—I'LL
SEND THE INCUBATOR**

And you can send it back and get your money if it does not prove that you can raise the *most chicks any time in any weather* with

"SUCCESSFUL" INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Backed by 22 years' experience. Cabinet made and scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant. **Write for Catalog**—ask about poultry and eggs, too—and "Successful" Grain Sprouters. Famous little booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10 cents. Big catalog is FREE.

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You get by feeding "OCULUM." Only a drop to each hen. Poultrymen buy it from pints to 10 gallon kegs.

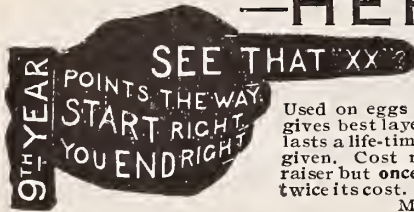
"I fed 'OCULUM' to 48 Leghorns 24 days. Eggs increased from 8 to 42 a day."

H. C. MILLER, A. P. A. Judge, Akron, O.
"I still like 'OCULUM.' My young chickens are growing wonderfully, and everybody to whom I sold baby chicks and setting eggs told me they never saw such healthy, vigorous chicks. Fourteen and fifteen chicks were hatched from every setting of eggs I sold and most all of those people have bought 'OCULUM.'"

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Bottles 50c and \$1. Pint \$2. Quart \$4. Gallon \$10 delivered or at your dealer.

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THAT the claims of the manufacturers of the MAGIC EGG TESTER were true eight years ago, true ever since, true to-day and henceforth. Large Poultry Farms, Hatcheries and individual poultrymen using this Tester for years now verify those claims. They say more than that. They declare there can be no great success without it. Used on eggs before they are set or incubated. Rejects at once unhatchable eggs and shows which eggs gives best layers and best breeding stock, any variety. This Tester needs no light nor expense to use and lasts a life-time. A twelve year old boy can test 200 eggs per hour. Only \$2.00 each and a trial of one year given. Cost refunded if not satisfied. Such a chance to both save and make money comes to a poultry raiser but once in a life-time. Grab it now. Sell your weak eggs. Feed is high, but to use weak eggs adds twice its cost. Stop it by ordering a Magic Egg Tester. Sent at once. Parcel post insured.

MAGIC EGG TESTER WORKS, DEPT. K BUFFALO, N. Y., ALSO BRIDGEBURG, CAN.

THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SHOW

A Description of a Number of Winning Exhibits at the Last Garden Show Which Were Crowded Out of Our February Issue. It Is Still the Premier Show of the New World and A. P. W. Advertisers Win a Large Share of the Premiums

BY GEO. W. TRACEY

The Asiatic Classes

Light Brahmas made fine classes and Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J., made a great winning, capturing 1, 2, 3 cocks; 1, 3 hens; 1, 2, 3 cockerels; 1, 2 pullets and 1 pen. Mr. Wood's strain is noted for its laying qualities as well as great color. He trap-nests every female and breeds only from the best layers. He has a number of hens that exceed the 200-egg-per-year mark. Mr. Wood reported good sales during the show. He sold one pen for \$200, a cock for \$50, and several \$35 males. He deserves credit for his efforts to bring the Light Brahmas into prominence again. Best of all, he is succeeding.

The Black Langshan classes were good, some birds exhibiting fine type and color. Mr. A. Blackburn, New Rochelle, N. Y., on three entries won 2 cock; 1, 2 hens. Mr. Blackburn made a nice winning at the Palace, including first hen and special for best female. The Black Langshan is a worthy breed, being great winter layers. He assures us that his strain is bred especially for egg production and that they lay as well in the winter as in the summer.

The Leghorn Classes

The S. C. Brown Leghorn classes contained the finest specimens of this variety yet shown, a feature of the class being the elegant, lordly shape of the first prize cock and the splendid striping and color of the first prize cockerel. This cockerel, belonging to Laurelwood Farm, Pequannock, N. J., won first at the Palace also, and Judge Drevenstedt said that in his opinion it is the best S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerel shown to date. Laurelwood Farm makes a specialty of breeding and exhibiting S. C. Brown Leghorns and they are to be congratulated on the production of such a bird. They have several fine breeding pens representing both single and double mating and are prepared to furnish eggs from either. Full particulars, including prices, will be furnished on request.

Much interest always centers around the White Leghorns and it was evident that this year was no exception, judging by the large crowds that thronged the S. C. White Leghorn alley during the greater part of the show. It was also the largest class this year. While the birds did their part, Mr. D. W. Young himself was the best drawing card. He exhibits only once a year and always at the Garden Show, this fact being known the world over, and each year many White Leghorn fanciers visit the Garden Show to pay their respects to Mr. Young, to purchase his breeding birds and leave orders for hatching eggs. We really wonder at his patience and affability, but he treated all alike and answered all their questions pertaining to the variety. Mr. Young has a right to feel proud of the homage paid him. It is a recognition of the claim of his admirers that he is the greatest breeder of exhibition fowls the world has ever known. He has a remarkable record of victorious exhibits. No one has ever approached his record. Occasionally, in years gone by, he has lost a first and immediately it would be reported that "Dan Young was stopping," but the next year it was the same old story that Dan Young had "swept the deck at Madison Square Garden."

This year the competition was extra keen. Owen Farms have been achieving noteworthy success with their S. C. White Leghorns and they were among the exhibitors at the Garden, and Mr. Young realized that he had a "foeman worthy of his steel," but he was prepared to do battle with all comers and his winnings tell the same old tale, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cocks in a class of 39; 1, 4, 5 hens in a class of 33; 2, 3, 4 cockerels in a class of

49; 1 pullet in a class of 35; 1, 2 pens in a class of 18. In addition, his first prize cock won the Garden special plate for championship bird in the whole Garden Show, this honor going to the best bird in the largest class in the show. That should be glory enough for one breeder. We feel that Mr. Young has again demonstrated his superiority and right to be recognized as the world's greatest S. C. White Leghorn breeder.

We venture to state that the proudest moment in the life of Maurice F. Delano, as a breeder of fancy exhibition poultry, was that in which Judge Rice placed a blue sticker on the coop containing his magnificent S. C. White Leghorn cockerel. The news quickly spread throughout the Garden and Mr. Delano's hand must have fairly ached when his friends got through congratulating him, among whom was Mr. Young himself who warmly congratulated Mr. Delano on his victory. Owen Farms' victory in the S. C. White Leghorn classes this year means that in the future, contests in the Garden will be awaited with greater eagerness than ever, and it has put new hope into the hearts of many breeders who feel that if they keep on trying they will do as well as Owen Farms and win a blue ribbon in the Garden. We have been watching Owen Farms' exhibits of S. C. White Leghorns, notably at Boston last year, and we had expected them to accomplish big things. They won at Boston, 2nd hen on a dandy bird, 2 pullet, 3, 5 pens. Their winning of first on cockerel at Madison Square Garden justifies my expectations in their success as breeders of S. C. White Leghorns.

The S. C. Buff Leghorn classes may be pronounced truly great. They were the best that we have ever seen. There is no other variety of Buff fowls that has made the advance in color that the S. C. Buff Leghorn has. We thought the Palace exhibit fine but the classes at the Garden were far ahead of the Palace. We doubt if there was a class in the show that had stronger competition.

Monmouth Farms, Box 75, Freneau, N. J., made the best winning as follows: 2, 3 cocks; 1, 3 hens; 1, 3 cockerel; 3, 5 pullet; 1, 3 pen and best display by a wide margin. Monmouth Farms were formerly owned by J. C. Punderford who sold them to Watts Bros., as he had other things demanding his time and attention. Watts Brothers are well and favorably known in New York business and legal centers and are poultry enthusiasts. In John Lockwood they have a very efficient manager and we expect this farm to maintain the prestige it so long enjoyed under the management of Mr. Punderford.

Mr. L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y., one of the old time Buff Leghorn breeders, made a very nice winning in addition to winning the special for best colored male and best shaped female. Mr. Merihew has been a big winner at the New York State Fair each sea-

Record Win at New York Palace, December 1916

Proved beyond a doubt our title to leaders of

WHITE WYANDOTTES

1 cockerel, 1-4 pens, 1-3 cocks, 1-3-5 pullets, 3-5 hens. Stock and eggs for sale.

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Breeders and Poultry Raisers everywhere should get details of our great \$100 Gold Prize Offer today without fail. Address 1733 Ranch.



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Here is the phenomenal record made by our birds at the Nebraska State Show (1917) in the hottest competition ever staged.

White Orpingtons—2-4 pen, 4-5 cock, 5 hen, 4 cockerel, 4 pullet.

R. C. Reds—1 pen hens, 1 cock, 3 hen, 1 cockerel.

S. C. Reds—1 pen hens, 2 cock, 2-4 hen, 1-2 cockerel.

White Leghorns—1-2-4 pen, 1 cock.

Many firsts on Waterfowl and Turkeys. Every bird shown placed. No 'Dottes or Rocks shown. At Madison Square Garden, Panama-Pacific Exposition, Omaha and five of the big State Fairs our birds were consistent winners making a National reputation at these large exhibitions.

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Thousands of Show Birds and Breeders now ready for your orders. Pens now mated for egg trade. They are "All Star" matings in every respect. Send for catalog and mating list today sure. Address

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Get the New Kellerstrass Poultry Book

Tells all about the Kellerstrass Way of raising poultry and how Kellerstrass netted over \$18,000 a year from his chickens. A book every poultry raiser should have. Price now only \$1.00.

QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EGGS and BABY CHICKS from the Best matings we ever had of our Champion winners and Quality stock. They WIN wherever shown.

They LAY at ALL TIMES. Pen Eggs, \$5.00 for 15, \$9.00 for 30, \$14.00 for 50, \$26.00 for 100. Utility flocks \$7.00 for 100, \$30.00 for 500, \$50.00 for 1000. BABY chicks from pens, \$10.00 for 20, \$20.00 for 50, \$40.00 for 100.

Chicks from range flocks \$4.00 for 20, \$9.00 for 50, \$16.00 for 100. You can not buy better for the money. The demand is greater than the supply. Send us that order now and be sure of it.

Illustrated Mating list free if you mention this paper.

FOREST HILL POULTRY FARM A. G. SPAHR, Box 1220, Xenia, O. Proprietor

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

ACKNOWLEDGED EVERYWHERE AS THE WORLD'S QUALITY STRAIN

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FOR HATCHING

We are again offering Baby chicks and eggs for hatching from ten of the best matings we have ever put together. Send for our 1917 catalogue and mating list describing them.

Eggs \$5 per 15. SHEFFIELD FARM, H. B. Hark, Manager, GLENDALE, OHIO. Baby Chick 60c each.

son and he also won at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

In the S. C. Black Leghorn classes the competition was keen. Turtle Point Farm, Box W, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., got the best of it, winning 1, 2 cocks; 2, 5 hens; 2, 5 cockerels; 1, 2 pullets. Turtle Point Farm also exhibited R. C. Browns and Whites. This farm is known far and wide as the "home of the Leghorns," of which they breed a number of varieties. W. M. Anderson, manager of the farm, is very much in demand as a poultry judge. He placed the ribbons on the Anconas, Buttercups and Red Caps at the Garden. He is one of the graduates of Cornell who has made good managing an up-to-date poultry farm. Mr. Wm. H. Manning, proprietor of Turtle Point Farm, was not able to attend the show owing to an injury to his knee. He is popular and was very much missed.

The Orpington Classes

The S. C. Buff Orpington classes contained a number of wonderful birds—wonderful in both type and color. The first cock was a grand fellow. The much prized award for first cockerel went to Lucknow Farm, Box W, South Norwalk, Conn., their bird standing at the head of 29 shown in that class. The owner, Mr. Beard, and the manager, Mr. Sprague, were heartily congratulated when it became known that their cockerel was placed first. Through an accident their pen was thrown out, which was too bad as it contained one of the very best male birds in the class. Lucknow Farm was a good winner at the Palace, where they also won first cockerel.

Mr. H. N. Simpson, the well-known breeder of Rutherford, N. J., was present at the show several days. He has been a prominent exhibitor and winner at some of New Jersey's big shows, in fact, his birds always give a good account of themselves whenever entered for competition. He breeds the full Sunswick Farm strain, having started with it years ago. His winnings include 1st and 2nd cockerel at the New Jersey State Show and at Paterson, and first hen at Hackensack. Those who wish good laying and good exhibition Buffs at a moderate outlay would do well to send to Mr. Simpson for eggs which he sells at very reasonable prices.

White Orpingtons formed good classes, the champion birds of other shows appearing here. The White Orpington has recovered from the big boom of a few years ago when everything in the shape of a white chicken with pale yellow legs passed as a White Orpington, and their breeders now are enjoying a steady demand.

Warner and Greene, 2092 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa., again made a nice winning, securing fourth and fifth places on the two cocks they entered and first and third on their two hens, also fourth pullet. Warner and Greene keep coming to the Garden year after year and their birds always get their share of the ribbons. Three years ago they won 1st and 5th pullet and other ribbons, last year they won best display which is a big prize and this year they won 1, 3 hens; 4, 5 cocks; 4 pullet. Considering the competition their winning of first hen was a great victory. They had a string of cockerels at the

Wilkes-Barre Show the same week that won 1st, 2nd and 3rd. At the big Scranton, Pa., Show they won 1, 5 cocks; 1, 2 hens; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cockerels; 1, 2, 4, 5 pullets; 1, 2, 3 pens; special for best female in the show, also best display, all varieties competing. All this shows that it is not luck or chance that causes the awards to go to Warner and Greene's birds. Their strain has genuine merit. They have a number of fine cockerels for sale at right prices, many of which could give account of themselves in any good show.

Other Breeds and Varieties Exhibited

The Sussex classes were a surprise, the Speckled Sussex leading in numbers. Mr. F. L. Platt judged them, which means that the ribbons were placed where they belonged. Mr. D. M. Green, Red Sussex breeder of Cherry Valley, N. Y., not content with the Palace, entered two hens, two pullets and a cockerel here and won 1, 2 hens; 2 cockerel; 3 pullet. Mr. Green formerly did a lot for the Columbian Plymouth Rocks and we are indeed glad to see him succeed so well with the Red Sussex.

The classes of Black Polish and Spangled Houdans were both good.

The Mottled Houdans were shown in fairly large numbers and the competition was fairly keen. Wildwood Farms, Sayville, L. I., won 1 cock; 1, 4 hens; 3 cockerel; 1, 5 pullets. Last year Wildwood Farms also won well, getting 1 cockerel and 1, 2, 3 hens on a small entry. They also breed Lackenvelders and showed a remarkable string of them, winning 1, 2, 4 cocks; 1, 2, 4 hens; 1, 2, 3 cockerels; 1, 2, 4 pullets. Mr. Ralph C. Green, district attorney of Suffolk County, is the owner of Wildwood Farms and Mr. Meir is the manager. Mr. Meir has been a successful breeder of White Plymouth Rocks and other varieties and it follows as a matter of course that Wildwood Farms' poultry will be bred to a high degree of excellence.

There were also some nice White Houdans shown, Mr. Stuart A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., winning 3rd cock and 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens and 1 pen.

The Silver Campines were strong in quality. Several of the blue ribbon winners seemed to be as good as any yet produced. Homestead Campine Farms, Box W, Wayland, Mass., entered a fine string and won 2, 5 cocks; 2 hen; 3, 4, 5 cockerels; 1, 4 pullets; 1 pen. This farm is the leader in the production of Campines. We remember well the fine string they showed at the New York State Fair last fall, where in a class of 149 they won 1, 2 cocks; 1, 2 cockerels; 2, 5 hens, 2, 3, 4 pullets; 1, 2 pens and first display. They made the same kind of a winning at Brocton last fall. Those who are interested in Campines should not fail to send for their beautiful catalogue which will be sent free on request.

The Blue Andalusians formed good classes and developed strong competition. Mr. E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn., won 3 cock; 1, 5 hens; 5 cockerel; 4, 5 pullets; 2 pen. Mr. Bird is very enthusiastic over the Blues and has succeeded in making them a prominent class in the show room. He made a very nice winning at the Palace, capturing the much

coveted prize of first cockerel with a worthy specimen.

Yama Farms, Napanoch, N. Y., won 4, 5 cocks; 1, 2 cockerels; 3 pullet; 1 pen in the S. C. Black Minorca classes. They neglected to enter in the hen classes but in first pen they had one hen that could have won easily in the single classes. Yama Farms are successful breeders of S. C. Black Minorcas and have won notable victories at New York State Fair and Madison Square Garden. They also breed Barred Rocks of high exhibition quality. They won first on a pen at the last Palace Show that was pronounced extra good by experts. Mr. R. C. MacGilvra, manager of Yama Farms, is a capable man who was formerly connected with Owen Farms. He understands Minorcas and Barred Rocks from A. to Z.

The Display Booths

The displays of poultrymen's supplies, incubators, etc., attracted a great many interested spectators. Among these displays we noted the Buckeye Incubator Company, being represented by a big force of hustlers who explained the merits of their goods and were reported to have received many orders. The Buckeye Incubator Company is widely advertising the standard colony brooder which they offer at a reasonable price and which will brood from 100 to 1,000 chicks. It is meeting the popular demand and we believe it will pay our readers to investigate the merits of this hover. A copy of their big book will be sent free to those who address the Buckeye Incubator Co., 235 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

We noted also the nice display of the Model Incubator Company, 90 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y. The Model Incubator has many friends among the satisfied customers of this company. Their printed matter will be sent free on request.

One of the busiest places in the whole show was the booth of the Cyphers Incubator Company which has a New York branch and whose main offices and factory are at Buffalo, N. Y. Those in charge of the booth were kept busy explaining the many good features of their incubators, brooders and poultry supplies, and answering the questions of those who were interested in poultry and artificial incubation. Many poultrymen use an entire Cyphers outfit and will have nothing else. While they did not have their Mammoth machine on exhibition there were a number of inquiries about it and people were glad to have the Mammoth catalogue to study. Their 1917 Year Book will be sent free if you send your name and address.

The Wyandotte Classes

The Silver Laced Wyandottes were not a large class but they were select. Mr. J. F. VanAlstyne of Castleton, N. Y., won 1st pullet and 1st pen on two entries. He won 1st pullet at the Palace, 1916, that was said to be the best Silver Wyandotte pullet ever shown. Owing to the fact that he was judging at Union City, Pa., Mr. Van Alstyne could not be present at the Garden.

The White Wyandotte classes were the best that have been at the Garden in years. First cockerel was a "gem" that won over a number of star birds. Second cockerel was

HAWKINS' BARRED ROCKS CHAMPIONS EAST AND WEST

No other strain in America has made such sweeping victories at the World's Greatest Shows

Boston, New York, Chicago and the World's Fair, San Francisco

At Boston, 1915, in competition with the leading eastern breeders in the best exhibit of Barred Rocks ever seen in Boston, they won 1st and 4th cocks; 1st and 2nd hens; 1st cockerel; 1st cockerel-bred hen and 1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullet-bred cocks. Specials for Best Display, Champion male, Best Colored male and female.

At the World's Fair, San Francisco, 1915, I entered a cock and hen and won 1st hen, Grand Champion Female and 2nd cock, after shipping 3500 miles.

At Chicago, I made a clean sweep two years in succession, competing with 654 birds, the "Aristocrats" of the West, including Best Display, Champion Male and Female.

At New York, for 32 years they have won more prizes than any other strain. An entire flock of 21 pullets of this strain averaged 207 eggs in one year. Show birds to win in any company and high class breeders for sale. Eggs from the World's Best Matings, 1 setting, \$10.00; 3 settings, \$25.00. Big catalog of the Champions free.

A. C. HAWKINS,

Lock Box 30,

Lancaster, Mass.

also a bird that attracted attention, having beautiful back shape and a high-toned, well-bred appearance. Mr. Geo. W. Dakin had his work cut out for him in the White Wyandotte classes, but his awards always look good to us.

Mr. J. W. Andrews, Box W, Dighton, Mass., won 5 cock; 1 hen; 1, 4 cockerels and 2, 3 pens. Mr. Andrews has no superior as a breeder of exhibition White Wyandottes and he has been the most successful of all the breeders that have shown at Boston. We believe he has won first pen more often than any other breeder of late years. His strain has a distinctive exhibition type that is very easily recognized.

Although they did not exhibit at the Garden, Arthur E. Bouck, manager of Fernbrook Farm, Box C. Manands Road, Albany, N. Y., was a visitor in White Wyandotte alley and took much interest in the placing of the awards. Customers report success in the show room with birds bought from them. Fernbrook Farm made a great winning at the Palace, exhibiting what was claimed by experts to have been the best four White Wyandotte cockerels ever shown at one time by one exhibitor.

Mr. John S. Martin, of Port Dover, Canada, came down to look the classes over. "John" has a standing chip on his shoulder for all White Wyandotte breeders to knock off—or to put it differently, each year he makes a practice of showing at the New York State Fair at Syracuse and invites all White Wyandotte breeders, big and little, to meet him there to "do battle" for the White Wyandotte supremacy. For years he has withstood all comers, never failing to win best display, and rarely ever losing a first. The "Regals" have a great reputation for hardiness and seem to thrive in any climate.

We all know that the winters up in Canada are not very mild, but still Mr. Martin seems to hatch chicks that are able to stand February and March weather, for after they are a week old he allows them to run out of doors whenever they wish, no matter how cold it may be. So sturdy is his stock that his young birds that are matured enough to exhibit at the Syracuse Fair, show no ill effect from the heat which is apt to be oppressive in early September, at the time of this fair. It is a well-known fact that his pullets lay more eggs than any other string of birds at the fair.

Mr. Martin advertises that he has 5,000 birds of various degrees of quality from which his customers may make a choice. He issues one of the most interesting books on White Wyandottes that is published by any breeder, and those who are interested in this variety should send for it.

There were several star birds among the Buff Wyandottes even though the class was small. Fourth cock, owned by Mr. Stuart A. Howland of Granville, N. Y., was one of the handsomest Buff Wyandotte males we have ever seen. His shape was well-nigh perfect though his feathers were not yet at their best.

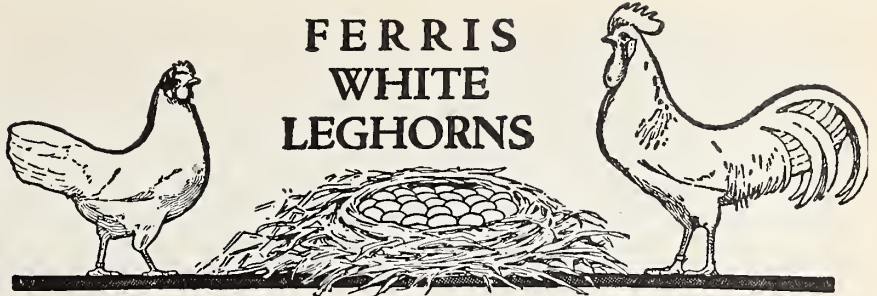
Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass., showed the best Buff Wyandotte cockerel ever seen by us. He had fine type, beautiful, even color and was a stylish fellow, by far the star of the Buff Wyandotte class. Dr. Sanborn won 1 cock; 3 hen; 1 cockerel; 3 pullet and 1 pen. His Buffs are the ideal exhibition and utility fowl having won high honors for him in the egg laying contests, in fact, his strain is able to compete successfully with the best laying strain of White Leghorns in the egg laying contests. (This is a matter of record.) His 1st cock here was bred from his great hen that made a remarkable record at Storrs, Conn.

W. S. Crandell, noted Buff Wyandotte specialist of Granville, N. Y., came to look this variety over. He can see merit in birds even though a competitive breeder shows them, and he was very enthusiastic over the quality shown here. Mr. Crandell is one of our advertisers and we are proud to have him with us. He has some fine birds for sale at moderate prices.

Mr. Theo. Hewke of Middletown, N. Y., was also interested in this variety. He won 1st cockerel at the big Springfield Club meet, and if we remember right, he made a big win at the Palace also. They all have to travel to finish ahead of Mr. Hewke's string when he wishes to compete.

The Partridge Wyandotte classes brought out most remarkably high-colored birds for this variety. 1st prize pullet was truly a wonder in color and penciling and appeared to be the best female in the Garden, irrespective of variety. We were grateful to Mr. H. B. Hark, manager of Sheffield Poultry

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS



FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS FOR EGGS

Compare them with ordinary hens and you will understand why so many thousands of poultry keepers breed Ferris White Leghorns. Trapped for 17 years, they have records as high as 264 eggs per year and their laying qualities are so well established that they will produce good results for you wherever you are located. All stock is bred for size, health and profit and raised on free range with every care to produce perfect development. Thirty-five acres are devoted exclusively to White Leghorns and we raise thousands.

PRICES OF BREEDING STOCK.

	From 230 to 264 Egg Stock.	From 200 to 230 Egg Stock.	From Good Stock Without Record.
1 cockerel	\$ 10.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00
1 male, 2 females	20.00	12.00	8.00
1 male, 4 females	30.00	18.00	12.00
1 male, 8 females	45.00	30.00	20.00
1 male, 12 females	60.00	40.00	27.00
100 hens or pullets	365.00	250.00	175.00

All stock is shipped on approval. Return within 3 days if not satisfactory and money will be refunded. We will also ship C. O. D. if you will send a small payment to guarantee express charges. We guarantee safe arrival anywhere and replace free any birds that die or get out of condition within 30 days. Hundreds of choice cockerels, pullets and hens in all three grades. See catalog for complete descriptions.

PRICES OF 8-WEEK-OLD PULLETS AND COCKERELS.

	From 230 to 264 Egg Strain.	From 200 to 230 Egg Strain.	From Good Stock Without Record.
1 cockerel, 2 pullets	\$ 9.00	\$ 6.50	\$ 3.75
1 cockerel, 4 pullets	15.00	10.00	6.25
1 cockerel, 10 pullets	30.00	20.00	13.00
50 pullets	110.00	80.00	52.50
100 pullets	200.00	150.00	100.00

We are now booking orders for 8-week-old chicks and if you want the March and April hatched it will be advisable to order soon. You need only send 10% with the order, balance any time before shipment. At this age the pullets weigh ¾ lb. and the cockerels about 1 lb. and we guarantee safe arrival anywhere in the United States or Canada. Our first hatch will be ready for shipment in May. Catalog gives full particulars.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PRICES FOR FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL.

	From 230 to 264 Egg Strain.	From 200 to 230 Egg Strain.	From Good Stock Without Record.
15 eggs	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.50
30 eggs	9.00	5.00	2.50
50 eggs	13.00	8.00	4.00
100 eggs	25.00	15.00	7.50
500 eggs	110.00	65.00	35.00
1000 eggs	200.00	125.00	70.00

We replace all infertile eggs free of charge if more than 20% prove infertile, or if you get less than a 60% hatch we will replace one-half the eggs that do not hatch. They are now testing over 90% fertile and hatching extra good. We guarantee safe arrival anywhere in the United States or Canada. Orders will be booked on payment of 10%. Balance can be sent any time before shipment or we will ship C. O. D. if desired.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—MARCH AND APRIL PRICES.

	From 230 to 264 Egg Strain.	From 200 to 230 Egg Strain.	From Good Stock Without Record.
10 chicks	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00
25 chicks	13.50	8.00	4.25
50 chicks	26.00	15.50	8.00
100 chicks	50.00	30.00	15.00
500 chicks	220.00	135.00	70.00
1000 chicks	400.00	250.00	135.00

We guarantee safe arrival anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. All the chicks we send out are big, strong, vigorous fellows, properly hatched and properly shipped. They are hatched from eggs that are carefully selected for large size, smooth shells, regular shape and good color. See catalog for full description.

EXHIBITION STOCK, EGGS AND CHICKS.

If you are interested in exhibition birds, send for catalog. We have many choice matings and can furnish winners for any show.

THIS 1917 CATALOG IS FREE.

Send for your copy today. It describes fully the stock, eggs and chicks quoted above. Contains photos showing 35 acres of White Leghorns; describes our methods of feed and care; how we improve laying qualities; list of winnings at 20 big shows; many letters from customers; prices of exhibition, breeding and laying stock, eggs for hatching, and day-old chicks. Even if you are not now in the market for stock we will be glad to send you a copy. Mail postal now while you have the matter in mind.

GEORGE B. FERRIS

FERRIS LEGHORN FARM

908 Union Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Farm, Glendale, Ohio, for allowing us to handle this beautiful bird. "Sheffield" is really the leader in this variety as is proved by their winnings which were: 2, 4, 5 cocks; 1, 2, 5 hens; 1, 2, 3, 4 cockerels; 1, 4, 5 pullets and 1 pen.

The Columbian Wyandotte classes easily excelled all previous exhibitions in quality. The star of the class was 1st pen cockerel—a wonder for size and type, with the color of a Light Brahma at its best. We must compliment Wilburtha Poultry Farm, as well as their superintendent, Mr. D. G. Keyler, to whom credit must be given for producing this great Columbian Wyandotte male. Mr. Keyler has been working for years to perfect the Columbians and he has succeeded admirably. The complete winnings of this farm are: 1, 2 cocks; 1 hen; 1, 3 cockerels; 4 pullet and 1 pen.

Levi A. Ayres of Granville, N. Y., was also a good winner in these classes, carrying off the following honors: 2 hen; 5 cockerel; 2 pen; 1 pullet. The pullet was a star. Mr. Ayres, to our knowledge, has bred Columbians for practically eight years and he is a very successful exhibitor with birds of his own breeding. Honor is due him as one of the country's best Columbian Wyandotte breeders and we are glad to recommend him to our subscribers.

AN EXAMPLE THAT SHOULD HAVE MANY FOLLOWERS.

By Geo. F. Leach.

It may be of interest to A. P. W. readers to learn what can be done in a small community of poultry breeders and fanciers.

Early in the spring of 1912 a few of D. Lincoln Orr's friends were making their weekly call to see "Link" and the chickeus at his poultry plant at Orr's Mills in the township of Cornwall.

The main topic of conversation was the stealing of poultry from the various coops in Cornwall, and we wondered what to do to catch the thieves.

Several suggestions were offered but finally Mr. Orr, who had had experience in trying to run down such thieves, suggested that we band ourselves together, form an association, charge small annual dues and offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of thieves caught operating on a member's coop, and last but not least, we were to see that all guilty parties got the maximum punishment provided by law.

Therefore, on May first, 1912, the Cornwall Poultry Association was organized. Seven persons attended the first meeting. At the second meeting about twenty were present and the following officers were elected: D. Lincoln Orr, president; Dr. P. R. Bowdish, vice-president; G. H. C. Hole, secretary; G. F. Leach, treasurer. Various committees were appointed, including a trial committee, whose duty it was to attend court and see that thieves got their just deserts.

A reward of \$25.00 was offered with the result that the thieves were finally caught after hard work on the part of the members of the association and local authorities. \$75.00 was paid in rewards the first three years. It was found that the guilty persons were professional poultry stealers who sold their booty to dealers several miles away. Now-a-days we seldom hear of a poultry house being disturbed in this locality. The reward still holds good and the association today is far better able to care for the expenses incurred by running down thieves than it was two years ago.

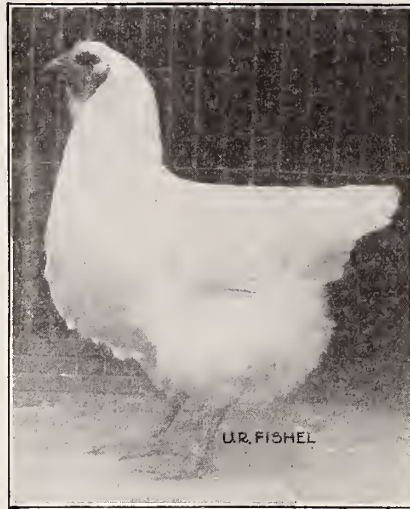
That was the main object for which the Cornwall Poultry Association was formed, but soon another work arose, i. e. an annual show. It is held in Red Men's Hall, Cornwall, about the middle of November each year. In 1912 the coops used were rented, and did not suit the officers and members, so prices were secured from manufacturers and in 1913 new coops were purchased to accommodate about 700 birds. The association did not have the necessary \$600, so the money was borrowed of the Cornwall National Bank and by the dint of hard work and holding annual shows, very little of the debt incurred in 1913 remains and all of it will be wiped out before our sixth annual show to be held in November, 1917.

Great credit is due Mr. Orr for the success of this association, for his ability to hold the fanciers together and to encourage the small breeders to join and to raise better poultry. The secretary, Mr. G. H. C. Hole, also deserves much credit for making the meetings so interesting.

The judges for the Cornwall shows have been Mr. Orr's personal friends, and they

have included men on the top rung of the ladder in poultrydom, such as D. W. Young, of Monroe, N. Y.; Geo. W. Tracy, James Glasgow, Newton Cosh, Fred W. Otte, F. W. Corey, K. M. Turner, and others of national reputation. The present officers of the club are: D. Lincoln Orr, president; Thos. H. Hazlett, vice-president; G. H. C. Hole, secretary; Geo. F. Leach, treasurer. There are now about 100 members, including several out-of-town breeders, and the annual meeting is held the first Thursday in May.

What we have done in our vicinity other groups of poultrymen can accomplish. Such associations promote friendship among neighbors and friendly rivalry, and they tend to advance the standard-bred industry.



This White Plymouth Rock hen won first at the Missouri State Fair, 1916. She was bred and is owned by U. R. Fishel, Box B, Hope, Ind. She is but one of the many "Fishelton" White Rocks that won the blue this past season. At the 1916 Chicago Coliseum Show, Mr. Fishel's White Rocks won 1, 2, 3, 5 cocks; 1, 2, 3, 4 cockerels; 2, 4, 5 hens; 1, 2, 4, 5 pullets; 1, 2 pen fowls; 1, 2, 3 pen chicks; four championships and best display. Mr. Fishel has issued a mating list which will be sent free on request. It describes his mated pens and gives prices on breeding stock, eggs for hatching and baby chicks.

In a recent letter Mr. H. Cecil Sheppard, Box W-2, Berea, Ohio, enclosed a little slip on which he gave his winnings at the Madison Square Garden Show. He exhibited in both Rose and Single Comb classes and won the color special for best display in both classes. He also won nine first prizes. His entire winnings on Rose Combs outside of specials were 1, 2, 3, 4 cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullets; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cocks; 1, 2, 3, 4 hens; 1, 2 pens. On Single Combs his winnings were 1, 2, 3 cockerels; 1, 4, 5 pullets; 1, 3, 5 cocks; 3, 4, 5 hens; 1, 5 pens. Mr. Sheppard states that this makes the "tenth consecutive year that Sheppard's famous Anconas have averaged over ten times as many first and second prizes" as his nearest competitor. See his ad on the inside front cover of this issue and write for his printed matter.

FASHION PLATE BUFF ROCKS STRAIN

Eggs from 5 Special Matings \$3 per 15, 8 chicks guaranteed. Utility eggs \$5 per 100.
H. E. Burgus, Poultry Judge, Osceola, Iowa

BUMSTEAD'S S. C. REDS

Win 1st Pullet at Syracuse; 4th Pen Palace Show; Display New London, Ct.; Display at Springfield, Mass., 166 birds competing.

Breeding Stock For Sale
Mating List Free on Request.

W. H. BUMSTEAD
STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN.

SUNSWICK STRAIN

BUFF ORPINGTONS

The Strain That Lays, Wins and Pays
Blue Ribbon Winners this year at the Hackensack and Patterson, N. J., Shows

Eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per setting.

SEND FOR MATING LIST.

H. N. Simpson, Rutherford, N. J.

A Mechanical Mother for Chicks

THE HILL COLONY BROODER is built for the practical poultryman whose business existence depends on a perfect brooder.

Will brood 400 to 500 chicks safely, and with the vigor necessary to profit. Burns coal; built of cast iron.

HILL COLONY BROODER

Price, \$32.00

HILL Magic Brooder

Capacity, 200 to 300 Chicks; Price, \$16.50

Both guaranteed to hold even heat over night without attention, regardless of weather changes; to be satisfactory to purchaser, or price and freight refunded on request, after 30 days' trial.

Descriptive booklet, valuable to poultrymen, FREE. Shows how to build brooder houses and other poultry appliances. Write now.

United Brooder Co.

349 Pennington Ave.

Trenton, N. J.



CHAMPION WYANDOTTES

SILVER, GOLDEN, WHITE AND BLACK

Wonderful shape, size and clear oval standard lacing. The Keller strain is the oldest established strain of Wyandottes in the world. They have set the pace for all to follow. We have line bred them for 33 years. There is no strain that has won so many premiums at the great shows of the land during the last 30 years. We have alone won over 300 premiums at Madison Square Garden since 1890. We won 23 regular class premiums at Chicago including 13 firsts this past winter. Our matings were never so fine containing about 300 actual winners at New York, Chicago, Rochester, Cleveland and Columbus. Eggs \$3 and \$5 per setting straight. Utility eggs from heavy laying farm flocks \$10 per 100. 300 fine birds to spare, also Golden Sebrights. Mating list.

Ira C. Keller, Box 25, Brookside Farms, Prospect, Ohio

THE COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

By T. J. Enslin.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks well deserve the reputation they have earned of being a combination of beauty and of utility qualities. Their comely shape and beautiful plumage, which is like the justly popular Brahma, and their well-meated carcass that has as little waste as any fowl of that size, and their ability to produce a large number of good sized eggs, certainly entitles them to be classed among the best "utility" fowls.

It will not be amiss to give the readers of A. P. W. a few details in regard to their history and points of merit. It was the ambition of those who had a hand in originating this variety of the justly famous Plymouth Rock family, to produce a fowl that should have the coloring of the Light Brahma, which is conceded by the greatest critics in poultrydom to be a wonderful blending of black and white and which is now regarded with greater favor than ever, but in place of feathered legs, pea comb, etc., to substitute clean legs, single combs and the Plymouth Rock shape and size, for they have stood the test of time and are still justly popular among those who consider the question of size and quality in the production of broilers and roasters.

The origin of the Columbian Plymouth Rock has aroused considerable discussion in recent years. Some breeders claim the first Columbian Rock was a Columbian Wyandotte, but after careful investigation I found that the best Columbian Rocks came from crosses made with Light Brahmas and White Plymouth Rocks. This was done as early as 1902, but the results of several years were not satisfactory and up to 1906 scarcely any specimens were fit to exhibit. But soon many breeders were exhibiting excellent specimens at Madison Square Garden, the Palace, Philadelphia and Boston, though they had not been admitted to the Standard at that time, in fact they were not given a name until 1907, for the rules of the A. P. A. require that birds must be exhibited three years before they are considered by the Revision Committee.

Early during this period (in 1907) the American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club was organized, one of the objects being to bring to the attention of the A. P. A. the fact that Columbian Plymouth Rocks were qualified to enter the Standard. Thanks to the members of the Club who worked hard, they were exhibited and the variety was admitted to the 1910 edition of the Standard, and the success of the Columbian Plymouth Rocks was assured.

No variety possesses more vigor, more vitality, and these are necessary to maintain maximum health. Our big-bodied, heavy-laying birds meet all requirements. The fact that Columbian Plymouth Rocks are of such recent origin and come from crosses of two strong breeds assures an abundance of vitality.

The Columbian Plymouth Rock is a big-bodied, yellow-skinned fowl that is excellent for broilers or roasters. They take on flesh more rapidly than any variety I have ever bred. It is a common occurrence to have cockerels weigh five lbs. at five months old and eight to nine

lbs. when seven months old. Pullets, like cockerels, mature quickly and very often begin laying at five and one-half months.

There is much evidence of their laying qualities, the most notable being the performance of "Columbian Queen", the hen that broke all authenticated records when in the North American egg laying contest for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1914, she laid 286 eggs. This variety has never been "boomed", but they have won their way on their actual merits. They have shown a natural, healthy growth in popularity.

My experience has been that they are not large food consumers compared with other large varieties, and that sour-milk feeding (especially the first eight or ten weeks of their lives) has the effect of bringing them to broiler size much quicker than it does in the case of other varieties. I believe that it is only a question of time when Columbian Plymouth Rocks will attract the attention of even the most critical poultrymen, and that eventually they will outshine all other heavy breeds.

"FISHELTON" WHITE ROCKS WIN AGAIN

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks, raised on his large poultry farm near Hope, Ind., have been adding to their long list of triumphs. Their last feat was winning at the February Indianapolis, Ind., Show; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cocks; 2, 3, 4, 5 hens; 1, 2, 4 cockerels; 1, 3, 5 pullets; 1, 2 pen fowls; 1, 2 pen chicks; silver cup for best display; champion male, etc.

Mr. Fishel did not allow the high price of grain to frighten him into selling any of his best birds, so he has many yards mated for the egg trade which he feels sure will be greater than that of any previous year, in fact he held onto his surplus breeding stock so that he still can furnish good breeding birds. His big winning at the Chicago Coliseum Show is too recent to need repeating, but his new catalogue and mating list which he will send free on request, will give full particulars. In addition to breeding stock and hatching eggs he sells baby chicks, and he has had excellent success in shipping them far and near so that when they arrive they are ready to begin growing into the kind of vigorous birds that are to be found at "Fishelton."

A CORRECTION

Some time ago Mr. Joseph C. Kren, one of the owners of the Onondaga Minorca Yards, Syracuse, N. Y., wrote us that at the New York State Fair, held at Syracuse, 1916, they won on S. C. Black Minorcas, 1st and 3rd pens; 1st and 2nd hens; 4th and 5th cocks and 2nd cockerel. In our December issue, through a misunderstanding of the awards, Mr. James S. Keating, proprietor of Raven Black Yards, McGraw, N. Y., claimed first old pen at Syracuse. Since then Mr. Kren has sent us a letter from Wm. H. Manning, superintendent of the poultry dept. at the New York State Fair, in which he states that the Onondaga Minorca Yards won both first and third pens while Mr. Keating won fourth. We are pleased to make the correction and set the matter straight in justice to the Onondaga Minorca Yards.



MASON'S MOVABLE POULTRY YARDS

All Steel. Comes Complete--Fence, Posts, Gate--Everything ready to put in place. Easy to put up and take down. Any size wanted. **SOLD ON A SIXTY DAY'S FREE TRIAL.** The prettiest and most durable yard you can buy. Send for Catalog and Low, Direct Factory Prices. **MASON POULTRY FENCE CO., Box 44 LEESBURG, O.**

LLENROC REDS BOTH COMBS

We will not issue a Mating List this season. We have mated a few pens of the best birds we own and intend hatching heavily ourselves from these matings. We will sell a few settings at \$10 and \$15 per 15 eggs.

STOCK WE HAVE TO OFFER DURING MARCH

10 S. C. Cockerels at \$3.00 each
10 S. C. Cockerels at \$5.00 each
BREEDING PENS

5 pullets and a \$10 cockerel at \$25
10 pullets and a \$10 cockerel at \$40
A few R. C. cockerels and pullets at \$3 to \$5
The above stock is worth double the price we ask, but we wish to clean up. Write to-day.

HOUCK & ALT, Buffalo, N. Y.

John E. Houck, Henry W. Alt,
Black Creek, Ont. 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Twice the weight at six weeks.

To grow quickly, your chicks must have something besides grain.

Purina Chicken Chowder supplies the elements in which grain is deficient — makes bone, blood, feathers, nerves, and lean meat. When fed as directed, with Purina Chick Feed, we guarantee

DOUBLE DEVELOPMENT OR MONEY BACK

during the first six weeks of a chick's life. In checker-board bags only. If your dealer hasn't Purina Feeds, send us his name and get

64 Page Poultry Book Free

Ralston Purina Co.
817 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

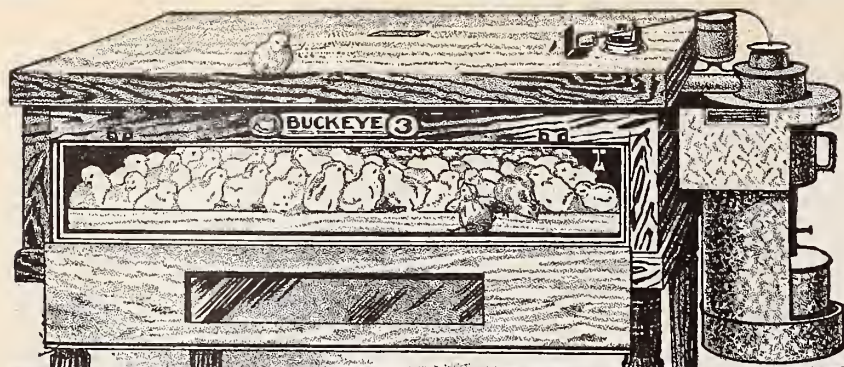
LONG'S ORPINGTONS BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE

This season we have reduced the size of our pens with a corresponding increase in quality. I believe my eggs will produce a quality of stock that will compare well with any flock in America, but the price is \$5 per fifteen. Eggs from high grade farm flocks, \$10 per hundred. A number of high class Buff and Black cockerels at one-half regular prices—and a few males and females in all varieties at reasonable prices. I have a

SPECIAL OFFER ON EGGS

to make to prospective customers located where my stock is not represented.

E. M. LONG, Box A, Osceola, Ind.



BUCKEYE

The Best Incubator Made

*"Built up to a standard
--not down to a price"*

You'll find it in the plants of the biggest breeders in the country---and you'll find it in the piano box coops of beginners just started.

Anybody can hatch chickens with the Buckeye. It operates automatically and can't go wrong. You get a chick from every hatchable egg.

That's why poultrymen *think* "Buckeye" when they *say* "incubator." That is why all the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations endorse and recommend the Buckeye.

Here's What We Guarantee

The Buckeye incubator is *guaranteed* to hatch more chicks and better chicks than any other incubator regardless of price, or we take it back.

The fame of this guarantee has traveled from sea to sea. Over half a million "Buckeyes" are in use by big and little breeders and over 2000 leading dealers sell it.

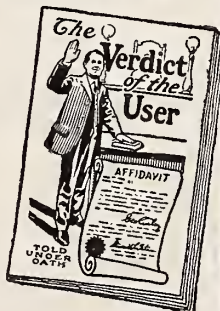
Agents Wanted

Some very
choice territory
open.
Write quick

7 Sizes--60 to 600 Eggs

What they say from experience is to be found in our book---"The Verdict of the User"---backed by affidavit.

A copy of this book and our catalog can be had free from our dealer, or drop us a postal to send you our "Incubator" books.



The Buckeye Incubator Co.

231 Euclid Avenue

Springfield, Ohio

INCREASE EGG YIELD--BUT PRESERVE BEAUTY POINTS

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor

(Continued on page 235)

is this: Whatever you do, don't make the mistake of trying to "breed up" from scrubs or mongrels. On the contrary, make your **START** with good quality, choice or extra-choice standard-bred specimens, **APPLY THE TRAP-NEST**, then select for hatching purposes the eggs laid by the most prolific hens, toe-mark the chicks, keep careful records, then breed in line and thus develop your strain to conform to the heading of this article---that is, **INCREASE** the egg yield, but **PRESERVE** the beauty points. By beauty points we mean the standard requirements as to symmetry of form, uniformity of color, beauty of feather pattern, etc.

This article is dictated, not written. Being "full of the subject" it is hard for us to keep going in a straight line. There are so many interesting by-paths. Nevertheless we hope we have explained a few facts and offered a few suggestions that will prove helpful to the earnest reader who is truly fond of domestic fowl and strongly desires to win a success in commercial poultry keeping or in the breeding of standard-bred specimens. What we are urging you to do is to see to it that the "neck of the bottle" is enlarged, so that from a given choice hen, or a breeding pen of choice hens, or even from a large flock, you can obtain 25, 50 or even 100 per cent. more eggs for market, or more chickens for market or breeding purposes than would otherwise be the case, doing this in the same house room, the same yard room, with the same labor and but a small increase in cost of feeding, care, etc.

In this connection we find pleasure in directing special attention to the article in this issue by Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass., long-time successful breeder of Buff Wyandottes---winners of the blue and prolific egg producers in one and the same strain. Dr. Sanborn has accomplished great results, as proved by the facts reported by him in the article mentioned. From his article we quote herewith three or four sentences or statements that impressed us strongly:

"The time has come when a poultryman must combine good looks and egg yield or be satisfied to play the second part. He has to have at least two strings to his bow, or be willing to accept a smaller income from poultry."

"This pen of Buff Wyandottes won the highest honors." (Meaning in an egg laying contest). "Every hen carried the blood of show winning stock, Boston and New York winners, and yet outlaid 65 pens of Leghorns, Rocks and Reds."

"The first gain in egg yield was made when I purchased the pullet that won 1st at Cleveland in a class of 29---I paid for her the highest price of the sale. This hen put into my strain more vigor than any single bird I have owned. She was a persistent layer, not only for two years, but for seven years."

"I am a better poultryman today because I love good-looking hens, love the birds that carry the shape and color of the show room. I am far the better fancier, because I have added to the good looks of my flock, larger egg production."

"Forget all else that I have said, if you must, but remember this: You can get the best results **QUICKLY** by breeding larger egg production into a strain of standard-

bred fowl, QUICKER I SAY, than by breeding show room qualities into a utility flock of layers."

Dr. Sanborn's pen of Buff Wyandottes in the Napa County, California, egg-laying contest did not win BECAUSE they were Buff Wyandottes, outlaying "65 pens of Leghorns, Rocks and Reds," but because of his breeding methods, of his yearly selection of prolific and persistent layers, etc. It is that fact that the author of this article would like to convey to every earnest subscriber of the American Poultry World who is earnestly seeking to better his or her condition in life by the keeping of domestic fowl. Here we have not only a truly interesting problem, but an opportunity to make money and add to the comforts of daily existence.

BIRD BROS. BREED "SOME" QUALITY BRONZE TURKEYS AND PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Certainly there can be no better test of quality than competition at a national club meet when it is held in a large city at a popular show. It is not often that Bird Bros., Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa., have such a chance as that presented in the 1917 Greater Chicago Show when the clubs representing their two breeds held their annual meeting and drew fine exhibits. They entered their Partridge Rocks and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and the following list of winnings certainly is impressive and convincing. In a class of 79 Partridge Rocks they won 1, 2 cocks; 1, 3 hens; 1, 2, 4, 5 cockerels; 1, 2, 5 pullets; 1 pen; also 23 of the 38 club and association specials.

On Mammoth Bronze Turkeys with 57 in the class they won 1, 2, 4 cocks; 1, 4 hens; 1, 4, 5 cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullets and 13 of the 20 club and association specials. While this is extraordinary winning it is not unusual, for their turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks have been consistent winners at Madison Square Garden, the premier poultry show of America.

We are pleased to inform our readers that Bird Bros. have still some choice breeding birds for sale which they will mate on request, also eggs for hatching. When writing for their catalogues, they will appreciate it if you will enclose stamps for postage. Remember they breed for vigor and heavy laying as well as show points, and they make it a practice to satisfy their customers. We can heartily recommend them.

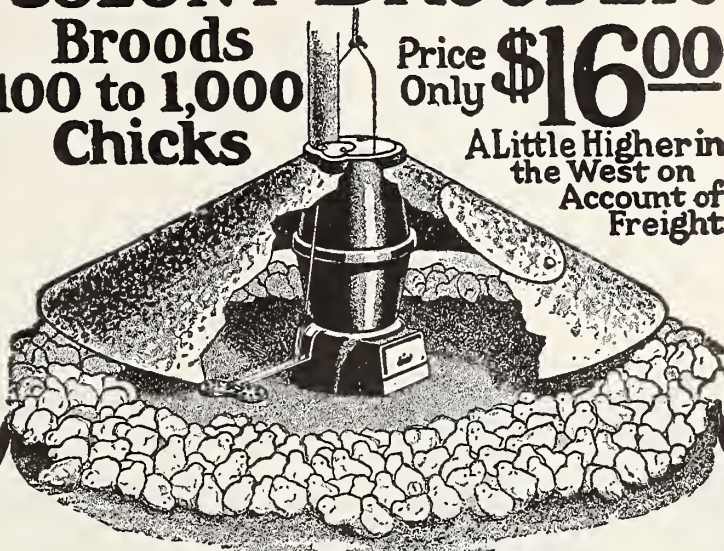
CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

A. P. W. is glad to inform its interested readers that Victor O. Hobbs, of Leavenworth, Kansas, has announced his candidacy for president of the American Poultry Association. We have known Mr. Hobbs for years and he is "true blue", every ounce of him. That he stands well indeed in his own section of the country is proved by the fact that his candidacy is endorsed by the Leavenworth, Kansas, Poultry Association, the Kansas City Poultry Club, the Trenton, Missouri, Poultry Association and the Warrensburg Poultry Association.

STANDARD COLONY BROODER
Broods 100 to 1,000 Chicks

Price Only **\$16⁰⁰**

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Dear Jim:—

Sure I'll be glad to tell you what I can about brooders. You are dead right—if you expect to stay in the chicken business you've got to *raise* your chicks after you hatch them—and to do that you need the best brooder that money can buy. That is the Standard Colony Brooder, made by the Buckeye people, and sold on 30 days' approval.

When it comes to brooders, I have seen them all, but this "Standard" is the leader of the bunch. It will take care of from 100 to 1000 chicks for less than six cents a day, and do it better and with less work and trouble than any I have ever seen. It is a self-feeding, self-regulating coal burner, and all you have to do is put coal in it once every 24 hours. And you ought to see the little chicks thrive and grow—better than they could under any old hen that ever lived.

It's so all-fired good they tell you to write your own guarantee—and that's going some.

Take it from me, Jim, this brooder proposition is just like the incubator. Get the best one there is—it is the cheapest in the long run—and the best of them all is the "Standard."

Yours for more profit,
BILL USER

A Guarantee Without an "IF"

Just as "Bill" says, when you buy a "Standard" brooder, you can write your own money-back guarantee.

Beware of Imitations! So far we have caught five competitors trying to imitate the "Standard." Make sure by looking for our name.

AGENTS WANTED! Some desirable Territory is still open. Write at once for our offer.

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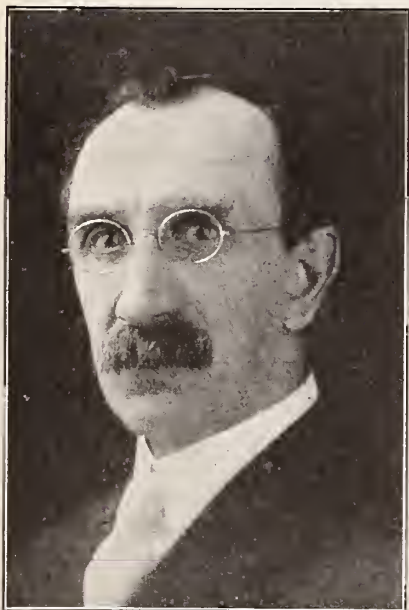
Springfield, Ohio

GOOD MONEY IN POULTRY BUSINESS

For Earnest Men and Women Who Are Fond of Standard Fowl, Pay Strict Attention to the Work, Study the Chances of Success, Take Advantage of Them and Use Common Sense. Story of Fred C. Lisk, Specialty Breeder of White Wyandottes

BY EDITOR OE A. P. W.

FOR years we have held to the belief that the right kind of men and women not only can make a good living, year by year, in the standard-bred poultry business, provided they are fond of high-class, thoroughbred fowl, but also can win a competency for the afternoon of life. For this reason we are interested in the success of every poultryman or poultry woman who has "made good" in this field of effort and it is with special pleasure that we secure and publish



FRED C. LISK, Romulus, N. Y.

For sixteen years a successful specialty breeder of standard White Wyandottes. Now devotes all his time to the poultry business—and it keeps him "good and busy," as the saying is.

facts in support of our long-time belief. Each year it should be easier for men and women of this kind to achieve success—in the poultry field—a fact that is true today, in spite of the adverse effects of the old-world war.

Lately while waiting for a Chicago

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Books "What to Invent" and "How to Obtain a Patent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report regarding patentability. A C & C patent on your idea today may mean independence tomorrow. Manufacturers constantly writing us to buy patents. Patents advertised for sale at our expense.
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PATENT APPLIED FOR
Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on seven colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100
BOURNE MANUFACTURING CO.,
234 Howard St., MELROSE, MASS.

train, we met Fred C. Lisk in the New York Central station, Buffalo, N. Y., and asked him for a sketch of his poultry career, including such facts as he believed would interest and benefit subscribers to A. P. W. We have known Mr. Lisk ten or twelve years, have been aware of his success as a specialty breeder of White Wyandottes and we felt sure that many of our readers would like to hear from him, with a frank statement on this subject. Under date February 7th, he complied with our request. Herewith find a recent likeness of Mr. Lisk. It represents an earnest, straightforward man of common sense and integrity—a man who does by others as he would like to be done by.

Following is Mr. Lisk's story of his poultry career, telling how he started in the poultry business, how it grew in volume, the prices he has received, the extent of his present plant, etc.:

"Romulus, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1917.

"Editor American Poultry World:—

"Your favor asking for my photograph was received and I am sending it. I started breeding White Wyandottes in the spring of 1901. I made my start with eggs, which I consider a good way to get started with good stock, as I think you can get better birds that way, as I have birds in my breeding pens each season that I would not sell at any price, and yet my customers receive eggs from these birds and have as good a chance to raise some extra choice specimens as I do, because I do not have special matings for my own use.

"I purchased eggs from the best strain of that time. I bred them for a few years and then culled down to seven birds, starting Lisk's bred-to-lay-and-win strain of White Wyandottes from those seven birds. I was one of the very first White Wyandotte breeders to get the snow-white, stay-white birds that remained white all through the year.

"I made my first exhibition at Rochester in 1905, showing two cockerels under Judge Drevenstedt, winning 1st and 2nd cockerels. I have shown very few times since then when I did not win best display. The third White Wyandotte cock at Madison Square Garden, 1916, was hatched from eggs I sold. I just received a letter from one of my customers that showed three cockerels at an eastern show that were hatched from eggs I sold him. He said he won 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerels.

My stock has won for myself and customers at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Detroit, Easton, Allentown, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Elmira and many other large shows.

"I consider the future very bright for White Wyandottes. My sales for 1916 were 20 per cent. better than 1915, and my sales for 1915 up to that time were the best I ever had. People are beginning to realize the good qualities of the White Wyandottes more and more. Their great records in the egg-laying contests, with their beauty and high quality a sa market bird, place them in the front ranks.

"I have always advocated that a White Wyandotte not only should embody standard requirements, but also have the stamina and constitutional vigor to make them prolific egg producers. In other words, I have always believed that standard and utility values can and do go hand-in-hand, and I set out some years ago to prove it, and it has worked out to my own and my customers' satisfaction. My best show birds have almost invariably proven my best layers. For the last few years I have given vigor the first place and now I and my customers are reaping the benefit. Eggs hatch good and the chicks live and grow. If you haven't vigor, you haven't anything at all.

"When I started breeding White Wyandottes, I owned a village home with about one-half acre of land. My business increased so fast that I had some of my stock raised on

White Cornish

MOUNTVILLE FARMS,

Pine Road, Loudoun Co. MOUNTVILLE, VA.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS Easy to use
Caponize and double the weight and the price of your cockerels. Easily done. Complete outfit—full instructions—prepaid.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO. Philadelphia, Pa. Send for Book FREE

Wildwood Farms

MOTTLED HOUDANS

LAKENVELDERS

Won 15 Blue Ribbons, Specials and other Prizes at the last Madison Square Garden Show. We are the World's leaders in the above varieties. Choice stock always for sale. Eggs in season.

Send for catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS

Ralph Greene,
Proprietor

Geo. C. Meir
Supt. Poultry

SAYVILLE, Suffolk Co., L. I.

BARRON HATCHING EGGS

S. C. W. Leghorn, pure bred Barron stock, imported direct. All eggs from Breeders with individual trap-nest records. Pullet year of from 220 to 259 eggs. Mated to cockerels of 253 to 279 records. These Breeders have been selected with a great deal of care, size and stamina having as much consideration as egg record. These birds are the best collectively of their kind. Orders for eggs booked now, filled in order received. Orders for future shipment if accompanied with deposit will be filled, date specified. \$10.00 per 100, guarantee 80%; after February 15th, 90%. Would contract to raise 1,000 pullets to be delivered from 8 weeks to maturity as desired. No contract less than 50 birds. The best at a fair price.
A. G. LORD, Lakeville, Conn. Phone, 137

McCann's S. C. Reds

WINNERS AT NEW ENGLAND'S LEADING SHOWS

Our latest win, Lenox, Mass., January 16-18, 3rd cock, 1st and 4th cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen, 1st pen cockerel, special for best shaped male. 1st cockerel won the following championships: Champion S. C. Male, Best S. C. R. I. Red in show, Rose and Single Combs competing, and Best Colored R. I. Red Male. Other entries at this show were: 1st Madison Square R. C. cockerel, 1916-17, 1st Boston cock, 1917 and 1st Springfield and Holyoke cockerels, 1917. Fine breeding and show birds for sale. Eggs for hatching a specialty, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Rev. C. T. McCANN,

::

Manchester, Conn.

nearby farms, I furnishing the eggs and taking all the stock in the fall. In the spring of 1910 I sold my place and purchased a fifty-acre farm at the edge of the village of Romulus, where I have an ideal place to raise my stock on free range.

"Every bird and egg I sell is produced on my farm under my personal supervision. I personally select every bird and egg I ship. White Wyandottes are not a side-line with me, but a business proposition. I devote my entire time to my poultry business which, thanks to my old customers who come back year after year, is steadily increasing.

"I have sold birds and eggs in the majority of the states of the Union, and to some foreign countries, including England, Canada and Nova Scotia. I have sold a number of birds for over \$100.00 each, and many eggs at \$1.00 each. I consider the poultry business as just getting down to a solid business basis. There has been too much hot-air in it, but thanks to A. P. W. and the Reliable Poultry Journal, we are getting away from that.

"My pens for 1917 are mated up with the best birds I ever owned. The nine exhibition pens are so carefully selected that there is not much choice between them. My heavy-laying utility pens also are fine. You may judge of their quality by the fact that the cock heading my second Pittsburg pen that was so much admired by all the White Wyandotte breeders, was in one of my heavy-laying pens last year, and the birds this year are even better.

"Respectfully,
 "FRED C. LISK,
 "Box L, Romulus, N. Y."

To secure \$100 each for fowls that would bring only \$1.00 to \$1.25 each for table use, and to obtain \$1.00 per egg, are fair indications of what can be done in the poultry field by persons who are fond of standard-fowl and who go about it with a determination to succeed. Hundreds of successful poultrymen and poultry women have started on space of half an acre or less and later have had to branch out just as Mr. Lisk did. Here we have a man who says that his poultry business is not a "side line," but that it requires all of his time. In a letter which accompanied his open letter for publication, Mr. Lisk states that he is planning to put up several more poultry buildings during the coming summer. He states that he must have more room, because of the steady growth of his business.

What Mr. Lisk has done and is doing, others can do—many others, in fact. Reader, we wonder if you ever sat down and made a list of the leading poultrymen of the country—of breeders of White Wyandottes, or Barred Plymouth Rocks, or White Rocks, or White Leghorns, who have large plants—of men who raise choice fowls by the hundred or thousand and make a regular business of it? You may think there is a large number, but you would find on investigation that the number is comparatively small. This ought not be the

WOODS LIGHT BRAHMAS, Win—Weigh—Lay—Pay
 Winners at both New York Shows, Boston, Chicago Coliseum, and other large shows.

STOCK and EGGS for Sale.

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

ESTABLISHED 1912

Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using **Succulenta Tablets**

They are better, cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. At all egg baskets assured.

Can of 100 large tablets by mail, \$0.50
 " 250 " " " 1.00
 " 500 " " " 1.75
 " 1000 " " " 3.00

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.
 Write for particulars, giving your dealer's name, to the SUCCULENTA CO., P. O. Box 405-17 Newark, N. J.

case. Unquestionably there is room for a hundred men like Mr. Lisk, FOR EACH ONE THAT NOW EXISTS. It is a matter of starting right—then going right. As the months and years pass, the American Poultry World will do its level best, as the saying is, to instruct and advise its readers how to "start right," also how to "go right," in this field of interesting endeavor and profitable returns.

CAMPINES THAT MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS

A successful breeder of standard-bred poultry of the present period is the man or woman who produces fowls that combine beauty of form and feather with meat or egg laying qualities, or both. The public is demanding utility qualities combined with beauty and quite a number of our breeders are meeting those requirements. A nondescript flock of hens, although they may produce large numbers of eggs, does not any longer satisfy the keeper of poultry because those who breed standard-bred fowls produce birds that are pleasing to the eye and that lay just as well as the mongrel flock, and indeed better, therefore people are giving the standard-bred birds due consideration.

We have in mind certain strains of standard-bred poultry that are being bred along proper lines, for example, the Silver Campine Farms, owned by Mr. C. A. Phipps, proprietor of Homestead Campine Farm, Box W, Wayland, Mass. Mr. Phipps called his strain "Vigorous" for after all vigor is the basis upon which successful breeding depends. Vigor means live action, health and productiveness when we apply it to poultry. Mr. Phipps fully appreciated these qualities and set about increasing the vigor of his flocks in order that they might indeed be a strain of super-vigorous birds. We know from personal observation that he has succeeded. Writer has had the pleasure and privilege of handling the Homestead Campines on numerous occasions.

The Campine has long held the reputation of being a prolific egg producer, in fact, they are known in Belgium, the country of their origin, as the "every-day layer." Campine breeders are fortunate in having a fowl that produces a large number of eggs for that means that this part of the work was already done. It then remains for them to simply retain these egg qualities and to set about to beautify the variety in form and feather. Those who have watched the great improvement accomplished appreciate that much credit is due prominent Campine breeders in this country and England. Among these we believe that Mr. Phipps deserves especial credit. He has not only improved the Silver Campine in form and feather but has created

a strain that is remarkable for vigor, vitality and productiveness.

We could mention more about Homestead Silver Campines in reference to their gradual and satisfactory improvement which we have noted each succeeding year, but having in mind writing an illustrated article on Silver Campines for a future issue of American Poultry World, we shall be contented with advising our readers to send to Homestead Campine Farm for their new catalogue which explains many breeding problems, and shows numerous winners at New York, Boston, Syracuse, Palace and other prominent shows. It also contains a beautiful color plate of a Silver Campine male. All in all, it is a valuable book and a copy of it will be mailed to readers of this paper who enclose 15 cents for it. The Homestead Campine Farm mating list is free and all questions in regard to prices and stock will be cheerfully answered.—A. O. Schilling.

WATT'S S. C. REDS WIN EVERYWHERE
 Best Display Brocton Fair, 1916. 1st Pullet, 2nd Cockerel, Boston, 1917. If you want the best write to

H. E. WATTS, Monument Beach, Mass.

S.C. White Leghorns

PEDIGREED COCKERELS

from hens with records from 206 to 252 eggs, \$3, \$5 and \$10 each.

EGGS for Hatching. Write for Mating List.

EMORY H. BARTLETT,
 R. F. D. 19, ENFIELD, MASS.

Blue and White Orpingtons and M. B. Turkeys

McKee's Champion Blue Orpingtons have won at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., in strong competition at the last four shows winning sixteen ribbons on seventeen entries. January, 1917, we won first and second cockerel, third cock, fourth and fifth hen, third and fourth pullet, second pen.

Our White Orpingtons are splendid type, size and color, having defeated the daughters of the \$1000.00 males. M. B. Turkeys good type, bone and markings. If interested in quality write us your requirements. **Mating List Free.**

McKEE'S ORPINGTON FARM
 Garvey McKee, Prop., Box A, Watertown, Tenn.

PALMER'S WHITE ROCKS

Eggs for Hatching from our exhibition or utility stock may raise for you a bird worth many times the price paid. **Breeding Cockerels.** Send for illustrated booklet.

Bank Reference: Genesee Valley Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.

"THE GLEN" POULTRY FARM, BOX 3, FAIRPORT, N. Y.



Make Your Hens Lay

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

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER
 cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.
 F. W. MANN CO. Box 355 MILFORD, MASS.



Yant's Perfection Barred Rocks

THEIR great win at the big Cleveland Show, Jan. 1917, together with Special for Best Display at the Chicago Coliseum, Dec. 1914 and 1915 shows, with an unbroken record of winning for 16 consecutive years at leading shows, prove them to be not only "Ohio's Foremost Strain," but one of America's leaders. **STOCK and EGGS FOR SALE**

John W. Yant, Route 24, Canton, Ohio

THE MIRACLE OF INCUBATION AND SPRING WORK FOR WINTER EGGS

By John H. Robinson, Special Contributor

(Continued from page 241)

lay before the winter was very far advanced. I think that the proportion of poultry keepers who got good egg yields early in winter, was fully as large then as it is now, but there were not as many people who took enough interest in poultry to properly be called poultry keepers, and the flocks were mostly small.

To have the pullets begin laying in good season was not the only point of getting the first brood out by the middle of March. The cockerels hatched at that time made good, big fries by the Fourth of July. Most people did not want to set more than one of two hens as early as February 22nd because the chicks had to be kept either in the kitchen or in a warm shed adjoining for a month or more, as a rule, and if the winter hung on late and hen and brood had to be kept in much during April, the early broods were not very satisfactory. The idea in getting a few out early, and only a few, was the same as with the amateur gardener who willingly takes chances on early plantings for his own use and as the beginning of succession plantings for that purpose, while the commercial grower of vegetables delays planting his outdoor crops until reasonably sure that they will grow and mature profitably.

The pullets of the broods hatched in March often laid in late summer or early fall, beginning a little too early to lay well through the winter. But oftener they began in October or November, when seven or eight months old. When all has been said about earlier laying that can be said, it still remains that the great bulk of the pullets hatched and grown for layers each year begin laying at about eight months of age. If poultry keepers would recognize this fact and plan accordingly there would not be half the complaint about pullets that are, supposedly, old enough to lay, and mature enough to lay, yet are not laying.

When I mention an average age for laying, I refer to average pullets as produced and grown for layers. Regardless of breed, these are usually pullets that at laying maturity weigh four or five pounds. They are mostly pullets that might have laid four or five weeks, or perhaps even six weeks before they do in the ordinary course. The reason they are dilatory about regular laying is that they have not grown thriftily, without a check, from hatching to maturity. The reason they have not made the best possible growth is that with every intention to get that result, the

poultry keeper fails at various points. Sometimes his failure is unavoidable; sometimes avoidable, but excusable because other work conflicts; sometimes there is no really valid excuse, yet the fact is there, the error has been made, and must be considered in the result.

With the best that they can do, most poultry keepers make enough errors of various kinds, or have enough unfavorable conditions which they cannot control, to prevent them from getting pullets in quantity to laying regularly earlier than seven to eight months of age. That being the case, prudence dictates that the poultry keeper plan to hatch his pullets so that they will be at least seven months old at the time he wants them to begin laying. Then if they are a little forward he is that much ahead, and if they are a little backward he is not away behind as he would be if he figured on having them lay at six months of age.

The causes of delayed laying in the late fall and early winter may nearly always be found in failure to get the chicks out early enough in the spring and in conditions affecting their growth in the start which give them a check never afterward overcome. It is a rare season that does not have a great deal of weather in early spring that is decidedly unfavorable to young poultry. In the old days the farmer's wife who had one or two broods of early chicks could take them into the kitchen, or pen them in the most comfortable part of the woodshed, and as they were right under her eye, and the object of her special care, they got along nicely. I suppose that there are a good many farmers' wives, taking the country through, who still do this with the broods of a few hens, or with a lot of chicks hatched in a small incubator and brooded in a small brooder. But the great majority of those who are working for winter eggs have accommodations for their young chicks away from their dwelling, and as a rule the quarters provided are not well adapted to keeping chicks growing thriftily in inclement spring weather.

A good brooder house is the best place for young chicks in such weather, but even with the best of brooder houses and the most careful attention, young chicks will not grow normally if they have to be kept indoors the greater part of the time for many consecutive days after the first week or ten days. Up to that time indoor life does not disagree

with them, but after that they are much more thrifty if they can get out doors and on the ground for at least several hours daily. If the periods when they must be kept indoors while in the brooder house are short, though frequent, they get along very well. If, however, the bright pleasant days are few and far between, the young chicks get restless and discontented, and none but the strongest grow at all, while many go back.

It is such conditions in the spring, more than any other one thing, that retard the development of chickens. After the weather becomes settled and warm, and the chicks begin to grow well and steadily, we are apt to think that the good growth at this time compensates for set-backs early in the spring, and to expect that the pullets will mature and begin laying as if they had grown steadily right from the start. But pullets that have suffered from adverse weather conditions early in life seldom make early layers. Only now and then one more vigorous than the rest overcomes the handicap.



DON'T KILL

the hens that lay the eggs—kill the loafers. The Potter System is a simple, certain method of picking the "layers" from the loafers or diseased hens. It is the greatest discovery of the century in the poultry world. Used and endorsed by over 50,000 satisfied poultry keepers. Saves food money and makes it possible to build up a flock of profitable egg layers. **Keep less hens and get more eggs.** Anyone can learn it in a few minutes and pick layers with absolute certainty.

One poultryman writes: "I had over 700 hens and after picking out the layers I had only 200, and am getting just as many eggs." Another says: "It pays to know the Potter System if you have only a dozen fowls." Ask for circular, which will be sent to you free.

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



Houses \$16 Up.

Don't Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

down. Complete Henneries (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit \$6.60

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

Sanborn Buff Wyandottes --- Garden Winners

At Madison Garden, Jan., 1917, my Egg Record Strain, on 5 entries, won: 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pen, 3rd hen, 3rd pullet. At the Storrs Egg Laying Contest my hens have laid up to 246 eggs, and last year's average there was 175 eggs. You need eggs from a strain that has won big honors at both the Garden Show and the Storrs Contest, and at fair prices.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn,

424 South Road,

Holden, Mass.

ORCHARD FARM REDS

A great lot of show and breeding males and females for sale at reasonable prices. Pens now mated for hatching season. Write immediately for mating list and prices.

ORCHARD FARM, NOROTON HEIGHTS, CONN.

Crown Bone Cutter

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

Best Made-Lowest in Price



WILSON BROS., Dept. 10 Easton, Pa.

How to manage young chickens in protracted bad weather in the spring is a problem that would be much easier to solve if we had some way of knowing surely in advance what the weather would be. A poultryman can avoid a good part of the bad effects of keeping small chicks closely confined if he can give them two or three times as much room indoors as is customary. This is a hard thing for most poultrymen to do, because it calls for a much larger equipment for an indefinite short period than will be required for the same number of chicks through the greater part of the season, or perhaps, through any part of a favorable season. Even when he has room to spread his young chickens more indoors in bad weather, the poultryman is usually reluctant to make changes, because he considers it at least an even chance that the weather would have improved by the time the chicks were arranged for bad weather. Personally I think it is the best policy not to crowd young chicks at any time as much as is usual.

Dispose of The Unfit

Another effective way of relieving congestion in bad weather is to kill off all the noticeably undersized and stunted young chicks as fast as they show that appearance. Most poultrymen do not like to apply this measure at all rigidly. I have always been able to do so with my own chickens since one spring about twenty-five years ago when I tried the experiment of separating a few dozen of the runts from the rest of my early chicks and keeping them by themselves until they were marketable. I found that such chicks consumed nearly as much food as the thrifty ones, passing it through without digesting it. When the rest of the lot were up to five or six pounds these runts would weigh from two to three pounds, and were in very poor condition at that. When culling for other poultrymen I have never felt like applying the rule to discard all runts as rigidly as for myself, but have left some that I thought might give a small profit if carried to marketable size. As far as I know after results in such cases, it would have paid better to feed them to the hogs, or to dispose of them in some such way at the start.

Giving special attention to providing a variety of food, particularly greed food, animal food, or grain foods in appetizing forms, helps greatly to keep young chickens lively in bad weather. It pays to put a little more work on the feeding then, to get around oftener, and to "fuss" a little more with the youngsters. It breaks the monotony of life for them. Besides, they like to be hand-fed, and will eat with a relish food given to them by an attendant, when if the same food were lying where they could help themselves at will, they would not eat nearly as much of it.

After the poultryman has done all in his power to prevent bad spring weather from hurting his chicks, the fact remains that the surest way to provide for eggs in the early winter is by distributing the hatches so that the same spell of bad weather cannot affect all at the same stage. Whether March chicks, or April chicks or May chicks will make the best winter layers depends largely on the weather conditions that they meet after the second week and before they reach weaning age. This period of from three to five weeks, according to the season, is the crucial one with respect to egg production the following winter.

When April is fine nearly all through, March chicks will come on fast and mature early. When May is cold and raw after a fine April, it is the April chicks that are most affected by the season. Usually May hatched chicks are not damaged much by bad weather, but it does sometimes happen that the last of May and the first of June are cold and wet, and the May chicks get the worst of it. The poultry keeper has some advantage over the grower of vegetable crops in that he can protect his crop of chicks better from extremes of weather, yet for the good growth he is quite as dependent upon sunshine. It is the chickens that get enough sunshine in the early part of their lives that develop the rugged constitutions and the good frames that make them early and high producers.

THE LENOX, MASS., SHOW.

By Geo. W. Tracey.

One of the best "big-little" shows in the country is held annually at Lenox, Mass. We know for we have attended many of them, this year going again as judge. The winners at many big shows meet at Lenox, including some from Boston, Springfield and Madison Square Garden. The Red, Silver Wyandotte and White Wyandotte classes were very strong, some of the winners at the Garden appearing in the Silver classes. The first Buff Rock hen was a star and she also won first at Boston. The R. I. Reds formed one of the best classes I have ever seen this season, in fact, nearly one-third of the birds exhibited were Reds.

First cock here proved to be the fifth cockerel at the 1915-16 Garden Show. He was good as a cockerel but as a cock bird would be hard to beat. He is owned by Carter and Hanlon of Canaan, Conn., who also won in the other three single classes.

First cockerel was owned by Rev. T. C. McCann, Manchester, Conn. This bird was absolutely even in color, of a good shade and strong under-color. Mr. McCann led a big string of S. C. R. I. Reds in quality and won 3 cock; 1, 4 cockerels; 1, 3 pullets; 1, 2 pens; color special on male, champion S. C. male, best display and special for best R. I.

Red cockerels, both combs competing. He also won the shape special with the first pen cockerel. This was a good pen and it had won first in a hot class at the recent New Haven Show under Lester Tompkins. New Haven always has a big and hot Red class, and winning in these two big shows speaks well for the cock of the McCann strain of S. C. R. I. Reds. The first S. C. hen was four years old and she won both color and shape specials.

The pen class was full of quality and worthy of either Boston or the Garden. In the second pen was a hen to whom we awarded both shape and color specials and we considered her as good a female as has been shown this year. These birds were shown by Pinecroft Poultry Farm, Lenox, Mass. We consider that their string of Rose Combs is equal to the best shown this season. Their winnings were 1, 3 cocks; 1, 2, 3 cockerels; 1, 3 hens; 1, 2, 4 pullets; 1, 2, 3 pens; best display of Reds; best display at show, all varieties competing; best champion R. O. male; champion R. C. female; color and shape special. That was some victory! But when we consider that Pinecroft Farm at Madison Square Garden, on five entries, won 2, 3 pullets and 2, 3 cockerels, it is not surprising. We congratulate Mr. Geo. W. Furgeson, superintendent of Pinecroft Farm, on the success he has achieved in building up so good a strain of R. C. R. I. Reds.

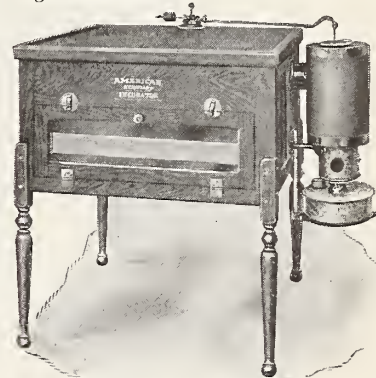
ROSE COMB REDS

A fine lot of cockerels closely related to my Buffalo winners, \$3.00 to \$10.00.

C. E. RILEY, 973 Broadway, BUFFALO, N. Y.

RAISE MORE and BETTER CHICKS

No trouble to do this if you use the right machines, those which have stood the test of time. They insure big money, too, by getting before-the-season prices for big sound birds.



MODEL INCUBATORS
Prices, \$10 to \$48

100% hatches three consecutive times
Self-regulated. Perfect ventilation and circulation. Fire, Fume, Gas-Proof.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER, \$10
Capacity to 100 chicks. Oil-burning. All Metal. Perfect Protection. Infringers will be prosecuted.

BIG BOOK FREE—"First Aid to Poultry Keepers" tells how to make profit.

MODEL INCUBATOR COMPANY
900 Henry St., Buffalo, N.Y. 39 Barclay St., N.Y. City

BUFF ROCKS

FOUR FIRSTS AT CHICAGO 1917

The National Buff Rock Club Meet, the greatest class of Buff Rocks shown this year. Won National Cup for America's Best, Cup and Gold Medal for Best Display, First Cock, First Pullet, First Old Pen, First Young Pen, etc. First Prize winners at World's Fair, Madison Square Garden, New York, Palace. Get my mating list with complete winnings before you buy eggs. My matings are the best you can find.

C. R. BAKER, Box W, ABILENE, KANSAS

Rose Comb PINECROFT POULTRY FARM R. I. Reds

Entered two cockerels and two pullets in competition with the world's best breeders at the last Madison Square Garden Show.

Won 2nd and 4th Prize Cockerels,

2nd and 3rd Prize Pullets

We have been winning for years and our lines are now the strongest in our history. Fine breeding birds for sale, also eggs from prize matings. Eggs from Pens 1, 2, 3 and 4, \$25.00 per sitting of 13. For prices of eggs from other pens address

PINECROFT POULTRY FARM,

Geo. W. Furgeson, Supt.,

LENOX, MASS.

ABOUT WHITE WYANDOTTES

By Edwin A. Heaton.

Today I walked through the big store on S—— St., it is the big egg market, the big dressed fowl market. Here I found storage eggs, candled eggs, fancy fresh, extra select and new laid eggs. The storage eggs were the cheapest, the new laid the highest priced. The storage eggs were of all colors, the extra selects all white and the new laid, all brown. Then I passed to the dressed poultry and found it all yellow! Were they small sized birds? No I found the highest priced fowls were of medium size weighing from three to five pounds and plump, and I went away thinking that White Wyandotte breeders should be happy, for have we not the ideal fowl? It is a plump, medium-sized bird with yellow skin. It has the color for which our nation has a preference. What more then, need a beginner desire? He need not look further.

In the White Wyandotte we have a solid color that is not so hard to get, a rose comb that is neat and does not need to be protected from the first little frost, and the fancier can find in the White Wyandotte an attractive bird in form and feather.

What about their laying? At the Storrs, Conn., egg laying contest in 1916, they not only won the highest honors but they made the remarkable record of 2,265 eggs, the highest record made to date by ten hens in any contest. At Storrs, at the North American and in the Missouri contest at Mountain Grove, in 1916, they made the highest average hen as follows:

Storr's

White Wyandottes	177
White Leghorns	165
Barred Rocks	163
R. I. Reds	158

Mountain Grove

White Wyandottes	187
R. I. Reds	167
Barred Rocks	167
White Leghorns	161

North American

White Wyandottes	188
White Leghorns	183
Barred Rocks	163
R. I. Reds	162

In the Rural New York recently, Mr. Geo. A. Cosgrove says, "A handsomer bird, a hardier bird, a better layer or a better broiler than the White Wyandotte has not yet been produced by man."

That is pretty strong language, yet they are bearing out that assertion. I have White Wyandotte hens that it seems to me are trying to lay themselves to death. They lay all the time. I have owned hens of other breeds—but I have never owned any that have laid so continually as my White Wyandottes, and I do not have to give them special care or coax them.

When it comes to hardiness they stand the cold and inattention very well. Last winter I was ill during most of the coldest weather and my birds were slighted. I had one three-year old male that was put in a 10x20 house all alone. When I finally got about and able to look after

them I expected to find him ruined but he was "fit as a fiddle."

As dressed poultry White Wyandottes win their way into the favor of customers. I have people who come to my place regularly for poultry as long as I can supply them and the price is a secondary consideration always. I do not aim to over-charge, wishing to keep the good will of patrons, but they come again and again saying that they are attracted by the high quality of the White Wyandotte.

In fact, it seems to me that we White Wyandotte breeders cannot praise too strongly the virtues of the White Wyandotte and that we are right in recommending this general purpose fowl to the American people. The meat animals in our country are getting scarce and poultry is sure to be in better demand as time goes on. There is no doubt that plump, medium-sized fowls will always sell at a premium, and as egg producers—their record speaks for them.

Personally I have much faith in the fruit and poultry combination. I have three acres set with forest trees, fruit trees, flowers and garden, and I gather peaches, plums, pears, apples, walnuts, hickory nuts, potatoes, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, etc., and along with all these things I grow White Wyandottes. Such a combination proves wonderfully attractive and if the city man must go to town for business, such a home in the suburbs will make him long for quitting time every night and make his Sundays all holidays.

A NEW FREE POULTRY BOOK

"Jim" Rohan, president of the Belle City Incubator Co., Box 117., Racine, Wis., has exceeded his former efforts in compiling an attractive catalogue, describing the goods manufactured by them. It is full of illustrations made from actual photographs and contains much information regarding the hatching and breeding of chicks.



"JIM" ROHAN

President, Belle City Incubator Company.

This new poultry book is called "Hatching Facts," and is the result of twenty-five years' experience in manufacturing incubators and brooders. Mr. Rohan has in mind the experienced poultryman as well as the inexperienced one when compiling this book, and both can find matters of interest within the covers of the 1917 Belle City Incubator Co.'s catalogue, which will be sent free to readers of this journal, if they mention A. P. W. Your copy is ready. A post card with your name and address will bring it to you.

EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON WINNERS

Columbian Plymouth Rocks "True Blue Strain"
White Faverolles "Crystal Strain" None better
Eggs \$3.00 per 13.
Buff Cochins Bantams—A few sittings at \$3.00.
GEO. F. LEACH, CORNWALL, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY

YOUNG AND BARRON STRAINS

Three thousand breeders on free farm range, inoculated and free from lice. Special bred for great winter laying; milk fed. Eggs now ready in any quantity at \$6 per 100. Now booking orders for baby chicks, March and April delivery, at \$12 per 100; capacity 10,000 to 12,000 weekly. The kind that live if given half a chance. My book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," free with all \$10 orders. 1917 circular now ready.

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 144, PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.

Mirimichi Poultry Farm

Breeders of the world's best **S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks** and **White Wyandottes** for exhibition and utility. Winnings at the recent **Boston Show** on White Plymouth Rocks, first pen; second, third and sixth Cock; third, fifth and sixth Cockerel; sixth Hen; first S. C. Rhode Island Red Cock, shape and color special, and champion male; Rose and S. C. Reds competing. At the **World's Fair, Panama Pacific International Exposition, Nov. 18th to 25th, 1915**, we won on S. C. Reds in the strongest competition ever known, first Cock; first and second Pullet; third pen; seventh Hen; championship on Pullets all varieties competing.

1917 Mating List ready. Stock and Eggs for sale.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Box 500-X, Foxboro, Mass.

THE GENESSEE COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Wm. Murray, corresponding secretary of the Genessee County (N. Y.) Poultry Association, writes that while the list of entries at their last show, held at Batavia, N. Y., was not as large as usual, which was the case with a good many shows this season, the quality of the birds was way above the average, there being especially fine displays of S. C. R. I. Reds, Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. The attendance was good, in spite of inclement weather, and the interest was sustained throughout the week.

The annual chicken dinner, served in the basement of the Temple where the show was held, was well attended on Wednesday night of show week, and on request it was repeated

Thursday evening. The pet stock superintendent, Mrs. Peter Greutzinger, had charge of the banquets.

The annual meeting was held in January and brought out a large attendance of interested members. The following were elected officers: Ray Fisher, president; James G. McGuire, vice-president; Roy J. Wigton, recording secretary; Wm. Murray, Batavia, N. Y., corresponding secretary, and Elmer E. Hunt, Frank Thomas, W. A. Coon, Geo. Herdegen, Bert Jones, board of management. The date of the next annual show is Jan. 9-16, 1918.

ORCHARD FARMS' REDS

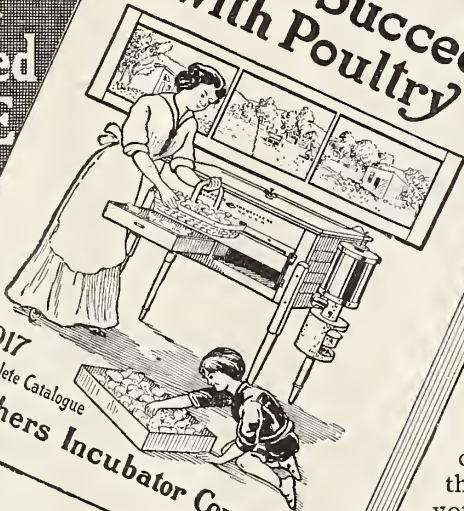
Judge H. L. Mapes is proprietor of Orchard Farm, Noroton Heights, Conn. Owing to his engagement as judge of the Red classes at

the Madison Square Garden show and the fact that he had sold his birds for other shows, he did not exhibit his birds at any of the big events. In a recent letter Mr. Mapes paid Judge Card a nice compliment by saying that he was going to exhibit a string at Greenwich, Conn., though it was not a large show, because he likes to have Mr. Card's opinion of his birds at least once every season. Mr. Mapes' judging was highly complimented by many poultrymen at the Garden, and we have no doubt that he will have little difficulty in disposing of the fine birds he is willing to sell.

Orchard Farms, Noroton Heights, Conn., has issued a mating list which describes their fine pens mated for this season, from which hatching eggs will be sold. For full particulars regarding Orchard Farm Reds and prices on birds and eggs, write early.

This Big Book Mailed FREE

How To Succeed With Poultry



1917 Complete Catalogue
Cyphers Incubator Company

Thousands Have Asked for This Book. Have You?

Use Cyphers Co's Equipment and Save Labor

REAL SUCCESS with poultry is mainly a matter of having the *right tools*. The best you can possibly do in the poultry business, without modern equipment, is not good enough! Incubators and brooders mean the same thing to the poultryman that a self-binder means to the grain farmer or a separator to the dairyman. Don't go on keeping fowls the old "hand-power" way when you can easily double your net income and then double it again by adopting "the Cyphers way"—by using Cyphers equipment. Give us a chance to show you how this can be done. Send for our big, free Year Book and Catalogue, "How to Succeed with Poultry" and read the *proof*. This book is a money-maker and a money-saver for everyone who keeps poultry.

Cyphers-Built Incubators and Brooders

Popular Prices—A Size and Style for Every Need

Our line of labor-saving equipment for poultrymen is complete. No matter what you need in the way of incubators, brooders, hovers, foods or supplies, *we have it*—everything of the best design, up to the highest practical standard and always uniform in quality. The Cyphers Company has led the way in the manufacture of practical poultry-raising equipment for 21 years. Cyphers Incubators, Brooders, Hovers and Supplies are *used and endorsed* by successful poultry raisers and government experts the country over. You will make no mistake in following their example.

Cyphers-Built Incubators—We make incubators in every practical style and size—the best incubators than can be built, and cheap enough to meet the requirements of *anyone*.

Mammoth Incubators—If you are interested in day-old chicks, custom hatching, or are operating a large-scale poultry plant, send for our Special FREE Mammoth Incubator Catalogue.

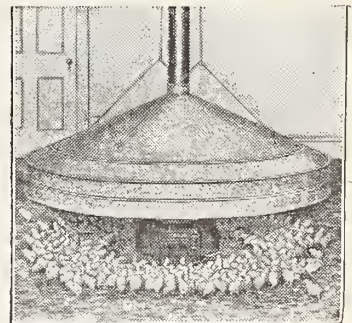
In Brooders and Hovers there isn't a requirement that we cannot meet better than anyone else, whether it is a low-cost, lamp-heated brooder or the biggest of hot-water brooding outfits.

Send for the Book

It's a true, sure guide in modern, labor-saving methods. You ought to read it before you spend another cent in the poultry business. Send for it today—a *post card will do*.



Cyphers incubators
Three Styles
Eight Sizes



Cyphers Coal-Burning Colony Hovers
Price \$15.00 Up

Broods 300 to 1000 chicks at one time. Has automatic regulator and plenty of heat, *no crowding*. Raises strong, vigorous chicks, uses little fuel, and is simple and easy to operate. Fully described in our FREE Year Book. Write for it and get full details of Cyphers wonderful hovers, the best brooding devices you can buy anywhere at any price.

Cyphers Incubator Company

Dept. 31

Home Office and Factory, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses:

New York Boston Chicago Dallas
Kansas City, Mo. Oakland, Cal.

HAS FIXED LAYING HABIT

Mr. J. W. Parks, Box W, Altoona, Pa., for many years has been selecting his breeders carefully in order to increase the egg records of his Barred Plymouth Rocks. The trap-nest has been a valuable assistant and now after twenty-seven years of work he can sell his birds with the certainty that if they

prize on S. C. R. I. Red pen at the big Brockton Fair under different judges. When we judged the Reds there in 1915 we noted a marvelous single comb pullet which won first, of course. We praised her so highly that Mr. Wm. H. Saart, proprietor of Mirimichi Poultry Farm, sent her to the Panama-Pacific Exposition where she not only won first but was declared to be the best

triumph, so far as Reds are concerned, was reached when they won the \$100 champion challenge cup given to the best Rhode Island Red, either Rose or Single Comb, male or female, at the Boston Show. This is the goal that every Rhode Island Red breeder hopes sooner or later to reach. Mirimichi won the cup with their first prize cock bird and as a number of Garden winners were at Boston this year, Mirimichi Farm can justly claim to have the championship Red of the season. While I am enthusiastic over the quality of their Reds I must not forget to state that their White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks are of such excellent quality that they always give a good account of themselves at the leading shows. Their White Plymouth Rocks especially have appealed to me on account of their close approach to Standard shape. The cock bird heading the first pen at Boston this year struck me as being one of the very best White Rock males that I ever handled. He surely was a king among birds of his kind. They won on White Rocks at the last Boston Show, 1st pen; 2nd, 3rd, 6th cocks; 3rd, 5th and 6th cockerels and 6th hen.



Part of the trap-nests used by J. W. Parks, Box W, Altoona, Pa., for keeping a record of the number of eggs produced by different members of his flock of Bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Parks has established a reputation for fair dealing during his long connection with the standard-bred poultry industry. A. P. W. is pleased to recommend him to its readers.

are properly housed, fed and cared for, they will produce a satisfactory number of eggs.

A small flock of birds of his strain has averaged 242 eggs a year and a large flock 208 eggs. With the average farmers' hens averaging less than 100 eggs a year it would be well for the owners of such hens to introduce males from bred-to-lay hens into their flocks. The Barred Plymouth Rock has long been called the farmer's favorite. Even under neglect they give a pretty good account of themselves as egg layers, and with proper feeding a Barred Plymouth Rock is always ready to furnish a delicious dish for the table—fried, roasted or fricasseed. Small wonder, then, that Park's Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks have steadily advanced in popular favor, when he has added to their other good qualities the ability to produce twice as many eggs as formerly. Write for his free printed matter, prices, etc., and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W. If you would like a copy of his 40-page, extra fine catalogue, enclose a dime.

THEY BREED "QUALITY" BIRDS AT MIRIMICHI FARM


The Red classes at the Brockton, Mass., Show have for a long time been noted for their quality, in fact they rank next to the Garden and Boston. Some years ago Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Box 500-X, Foxboro, Mass., captured the much coveted first prize on S. C. R. I. Red pen. This winning did not turn out to be a "flash in the pan" but was the first of a succession of triumphs and year by year Mirimichi Farm has won first

pullet in the whole show, all varieties competing.

Year by year, since Mirimichi Poultry Farm attracted attention by capturing first on S. C. R. I. Red pen in such hot competition, they have shown not only their Reds but their White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes until it is recognized that if Mirimichi is to show, the other breeders must bring their best to compete.

What might be called their crowning

The proprietor of Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Wm. H. Saart, is a prominent New England business man who is also an expert in the breeding of exhibition poultry. He is as good a judge of Reds as we have. Mr. Saart has spared no money in making Mirimichi Farm an up-to-date poultry establishment in every way and we wish that space permitted us to describe it in detail, but much information can be obtained from their fine catalogue which gives also a description of their matings, prices on eggs, stock, etc. A copy will be mailed to readers of this journal free on request. Address Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Box 500-X, Foxboro, Mass.—Geo. W. Tracey.

 America's Pioneer Dog Remedies	BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York
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THE BIG VALUE OF THE YEAR

Correct Coal Burning Hover

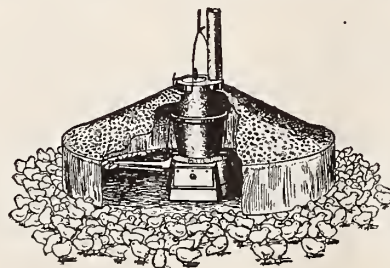
41 inch

52 inch

Canopy

Canopy

\$11.75



\$12.85

The only hover at the price that has the double-disc thermostat. This patented device insures perfect regulation and ventilation with saving in fuel. Coal only once in twenty-four hours.

Costs 5c or less a day to run

This hover is spark proof, gas tight, self feeding, portable. Will last indefinitely and will accommodate 50 to 1500 chicks and raise every one.

There is only one Correct—and it is the biggest value of the year. Refuse imitations. Write for interesting free circular.

CORRECT HATCHER COMPANY,

Dept. 118,

Leesville, Carroll Co., Ohio

CUT YOU—BURN YOU OINTMENT

The best salve for cuts, burns, chapped and sore hands. If your Druggist can not supply you, send 25 cts. to Keleher Mfg. & Sales Co., 56 Robin St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED FREIGHT OR EXPRESS WANTED

WHITE EGGS BROWN

Return Day of Arrival—No Commission

ALEX. MERSEL,

191 Duane St., New York

Ref.:—Broadway Trust Co., Chatham, and Phoenix Nat. Bank, all N. Y. commission agencies.

THE "RED" BUSINESS OF D. K. WILLIAMSON

Story, Modestly Told, of How the Proprietor of Longfield Poultry Farm, Bluffton, Ind., Became Interested in Rhode Island Reds and Saw Fit to Give Up His Regular Business and Devote His Undivided Time and Attention to the Production of Standard Bred Fowl. Now Owner of 150-acre Farm

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.

IN last month's issue of the "World," on page 173, were shown two typical birds, in the form of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, as bred by Longfield Poultry Farm, Bluffton, Ind., D. K. Williamson, proprietor. These birds were first cockerel and first pullet at the Coliseum show, Chicago, December, 1916.

As a long-time admirer of Mr. Williamson, and knowing something about his success as a specialty breeder of Rhode Island Reds, we wrote him lately and asked for a frank statement, in behalf of our subscribers, telling us when it was that he started in the poultry business, how he became interested, of what his start consisted, how the business was developed, about its present management, etc., etc.

Replying under date January 1st, 1917, Mr. Williamson gave us the following interesting, though modestly stated, account of the early and successful development of Longfield Poultry Farm, the home of as fine a strain of R. C. Rhode Island Reds as can be found today anywhere on earth:

"Regarding facts of my poultry career, there is very little to be said. Unlike most successful breeders I have read of, I did not go hungry to obtain the money to buy my start. My father was a banker, with a love for the great outdoors, so instead of living in town, we resided on a small farm on the edge of Bluffton.

"It was here I saw my first Reds. These were some father purchased more than twenty years ago. He was a lover of chickens and having heard of the great laying qualities of Reds, decided to have some.

"These were purchased in Massachusetts, and well do I remember their arrival. About every color from brown to buff was represented in the eight hens that arrived. However, we were more than pleased with them, for from the number of eggs also in the box, it seemed that each hen had laid her egg each day in transit.

"At that time I was engaged in the hardware business and kept the chickens for pleasure and the fresh eggs they furnished us. However, we liked good ones and started in to improve the color of the original flock. Year after year we introduced good males till we at last had a flock of which we were proud. It was then that I began showing them in local shows and as each year showed its improvement, others began buying stock and eggs of us. It was then that I began to see the possibilities of the poultry business as a main business and not a side line and with that end in view began giving it more of my attention till in 1907 I decided to devote all my time to my flock of Reds.

"Until this time I had continued raising my chicks at the old home place, 'Longfield', in honor of which my farm is named. However, with the decision to give my entire time to the business, I needed more modern equipment and buildings and also more range for the youngsters. This led to my removal to my present location of 150 acres where I erected new and modern buildings. General farming and dairying are also followed, but as side lines to the poultry.

"In all these years nothing but Reds have been kept. I admired the rich color of a fine specimen of this breed more than of any other and as they were also exceptional both as table fowls and egg producers, could see no reason for borrowing trouble by adding another breed. The original flock were Single Combs and the Rose Combs were added in 1908. For several years I kept both varieties and so far as the fancy and utility can see no difference but deciding that it would be best to keep only one variety, discarded the Singles in 1912, as I preferred the appearance of the Rose Comb and also were not bothered with their frosting.

"My attention has been devoted largely to the fancy, but at the same time have tried not to injure the utility merits of the birds. Vigor and egg-type have been watched closely and I believe any of our birds can give a good account of themselves on a straight utility basis."

Here we have another case where a poultryman saw the profits in the poultry business as a chief occupation, not

as a side line and therefore gave up his mercantile business and for years has devoted all of his time to the production of standard-bred fowl. That Mr. Williamson has found it profitable, we are in a position to state on personal knowledge.

Rest assured, reader, that here is a man who "knows how"—who has built up reliable blood lines and who therefore is in a position to give value received, both in breeding stock and eggs for hatching.

Mr. Williamson does not conduct a one-bird "poultry farm." Each year he produces literally hundreds of GOOD ONES—birds that have a long line of dependable ancestry and whose progeny, as the result of established blood lines and careful selection, can be depended on to reproduce their standard value, their desirable qualities.

Stock and eggs bought of a breeder like D. K. Williamson are practically a sure-thing. It is a satisfaction to the American Poultry World to have display advertisers of his character and reliability. Such men are an honor to the standard-bred industry and they represent safe breeders from whom to make purchases.

On Mr. Williamson's letterhead appear these words: "Stock on Approval." These three words mean a great deal, when they are given to the public by a man of his moral standing and high business principles.

The Morris White Orpingtons are "THE PROVEN LEADERS"

They have type, size, heavy bone and snow-white color. They win the blue and fill the egg-basket. We are headquarters for the best and are being so recognized.

"THERE'S A REASON"—Our Season's Show Record:

Chicago Coliseum

- First Cockerel
- First Pullet
- First, second, third Hen
- First, third Old Pen
- First, third Young Pen
- Cup for Best Display
- Cup for best four Hens
- Cup for best two Old Pens
- Cup for best two Young Pens

New York State Fair

- 1st Cock
- 1st Cockerel
- 1st, 2nd Hen
- 2nd Pullet
- 2nd Pen
- Best Display and Sweepstakes Cup

Madison Square Garden, New York

- First Cock
- First Pen
- Second, third, fifth Pullet
- Second, fifth Hen
- Fourth, fifth Cockerel
- Best Display

Our previous records at Madison Square Garden are history, but it shows we are consistent winners. No matter where shown, the "Morris Birds" are always in the money. They win for us, they will win for our customers. Our pens are mated, containing the **Champions of America.**

Eggs for Hatching—they will produce chicks full of life and quality.

Show Birds and Breeders for Sale.

Write for Mating List—it gives origin and development of our strain.

The Morris Poultry Farm

H. RAWNSLEY, Manager

Lebanon, Ohio

PAYNE BROS'. Rose Comb R. I. Reds

1917 -- BOSTON -- 1917

1st (shape & color); 3rd, 4th Cocks; 5th Hen; 1st, 2nd, 5th Cockerels; 5th, 6th Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st, 2nd Young Pens.

Best Pen Four Years in Succession, Best Cockerel Three Years out of Four.

Get our prices on Stock and Eggs before purchasing

PAYNE BROS., Box W, Portland, Conn.

EDITORIAL NOTES

[Continued from page 254]

that at a recent bazaar held at the Coliseum in Chicago, in the interests of European war sufferers, a dozen White Leghorn eggs produced by one of his so-called "utility pens" was bought at the high price of \$300. No doubt this was in the nature of a donation, but the same dozen eggs had just won first prize at the annual meeting of the National White Leghorn club. Last month Mr. Smith sent us a copy of his 1917 mating list and directed our attention to the pen that produced the dozen eggs he referred to. Said he: "Please notice mating No. 9—Utility DeLuxe, I have christened it. These pullets are all daughters of my 257 egg record hen that is a real exhibition specimen, good enough to be in first young pen at Chicago in January 1916. This hen—the dam of these seven pullets, has nine main tail feathers on each side, which is very desirable from an exhibition breeding stand-point and is a fine exhibition specimen in type, color, head-points, etc. It appears to me that this hen's remarkable laying explodes the theory that exhibition type White Leghorns do not lay well, as is claimed by some of the utility 'fans'." —o—

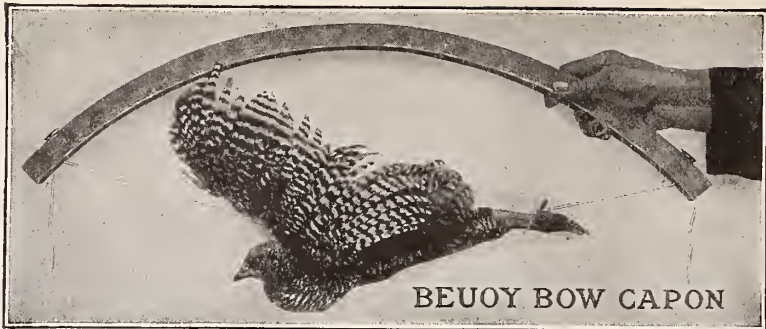
Among the advertisers of A. P. W. who have solved the problem of a comfortable living is E. M. Long, Box W, Osceola, Ind. By "comfortable" we mean more than a needful supply of dollars and cents. Mr. Long lives in the open air away from paved streets, and working in harmony with Nature, he produces not only prime quality Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, for which he finds a good sale, but he raises choice fruit, and the fruit trees add to the comfort of the birds while the birds contribute to the well-being of the trees.

Mr. Long writes us that he has never found any difficulty in disposing of first-class products, either fruit, eggs or fowls. For the past ten years he has been breeding the three varieties of Orpingtons, Buff, Black and White, and has steadily but surely improved his stock and found wider sale for it until, he says, scarcely a big mid-west show has been held at which his stock has not been represented, being shown either by himself or by his customers.

His latest winning was at the big South Bend, Ind., Show where he entered ten birds and had nine Buffs put under the ribbons, including the blue ribbon on cockerel.

His matings this season have been culled closely so that his pens consist of but a few extra choice birds. His customers will reap the benefit. In addition to his choice pens he has some farm flocks mated from which he will sell eggs by the hundred. He also has a few breeding birds for sale. For prices and full particulars write him.

We hope many A. P. W. readers will spend a few dollars now in hardy shrubs, berry bushes and fruit trees. A little care and then the earth, the sun and the rains will bring you great interest on your investment. When writing to Mr. Long about birds or hatching eggs, just ask him what varieties to plant. He will tell you.



ONLY ONE \$1.00

"CAPON BOW"

A NEW STUNT A BRAND NEW INVENTION by George Beuoy for making CAPONS. Does away with cruel weights, barrels and out of date tools. Makes the operation easy safe and sure. Only costs ONE DOLLAR. Capons are the most profitable part of the chicken business.

ASK BEUOY WHY He knows capons and will explain best.

Write him now, address

GEORGE BEUOY R. R. No. 17 CEDAR VALE, KANSAS



Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you want — that's what you'll get with my World's Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit — and I can prove it.

The whole story is in my big book "Hatching Facts" in colors, sent Free. Write for it—It gives short cuts to Poultry

derful Hatching Outfits making money for you. Every Incubator the Prize Winning World's Champion Model—90 days' trial—Satisfaction Guaranteed. Can anyone offer you more? Over 524,000 Satisfied Users.

Success—what to do and how to do it. Get this book and you'll want to start one of these won-

\$8.55 buys World's Champion Belle City Incubator

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

You cannot get a better Hatcher at any price—140-egg Prize Winning Model—Hot-water—Double-walled—Copper Tank—Thermometer Holder—Deep Nursery—Self-regulating—same as used by Uncle Sam—lead-

ing Agr'l Colleges and America's most successful Poultry Raisers. When ordered with my \$4.85 World Famous, Hot-water, Double-walled 140-chick Belle City Brooder, both cost only \$12.50. You can also share in my

\$1000 Cash Prizes

to customers—conditions easy to get biggest prize. You are perfectly safe in ordering direct from this Advertisement—now. The earlier you start, the better your chance to get a big part of this amount the first season. With this Hatching Outfit and my Complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, you can't go wrong. Anyway write for my astonishing new Free Book, "Hatching Facts". You'll find it the best guide to success with poultry. Write me today—a postal will do. Jim Rohan, Pres.

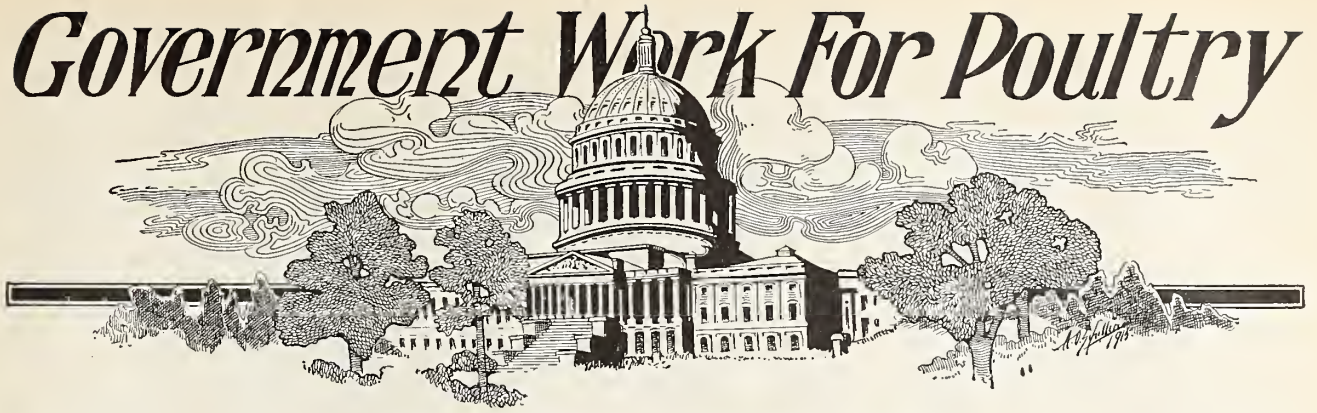
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 117 Racine, Wis



Jim Rohan Pres.



Government Work For Poultry



Conducted by HOMER W. JACKSON, Special Contributor

SOME PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL EGG LAYING CONTEST AT STORRS

A Summary of The Results Secured Gives Valuable Data for Future Reference. How The Birds Were Fed. Why Uniform Rations Are Necessary

The feeding data secured at the Fourth Laying Contest at Storrs may be summarized as follows:

One thousand hens in the contest pens averaged to weigh four and one-half pounds each.

They ate twenty tons of dry mash, or forty pounds each.

They ate twenty-one tons of grain, or forty-two pounds each.

They ate ten tons of mangel beets.

They consumed one and a quarter tons of grit and shell, or two and one-half pounds each.

They required twelve tons of straw for litter.

They laid nearly ten tons of eggs, or one pound of eggs for slightly over four pounds of grain food.

The average egg yield per hen was about 152 eggs.

The eggs averaged to weigh slightly over two ounces each, so that to produce one dozen eggs required approximately six pounds of grain food.

Eighteen tons of manure were produced, or thirty-six pounds per hen.

In applying these figures to average flocks, where average production runs decidedly lower, food consumption, of course, will be reduced and if the hens have range, it will be lower still. However, as showing what heavy-laying hens in close confinement require, these figures probably represent a fair average.

Rations and Methods of Feeding

The Storrs ration consisted of

scratch-grain mixture fed morning and evening, as a rule, and a dry mash in hoppers kept before the hens all the time. The scratch grain consisted of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat, and smaller proportions of oats, barley, kafir corn and buckwheat. The dry mash consisted of two parts bran, one part each of corn meal, gluten feed and ground oats, with smaller proportions of middlings, flour, fish scrap and beef scrap.

The mash was kept before the hens in a hopper and they were allowed access to it at all times. The major part of the grain was fed in the afternoon, sometimes being given in small amounts two or three times during the day, and in the winter more grain was fed at night than the hens would consume, thus leaving some in the litter for the birds to begin work on as soon as they left the roosts in the morning.

It is interesting to note that for the Fifth Storrs Contest the ration has been simplified, the scratching grain now consisting of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat; while the mash contains equal parts, by weight, of wheat bran, corn meal, ground oats, flour middlings, and one part of meat, consisting of equal portions of beef and fish scrap.

The original ration was founded upon the common belief that variety is an essential factor in the laying ration, while the change that has been made indicates a conviction that such variety is of little importance. The experimental

work covering this subject is limited, but as far as it goes, it appears to support the belief that there is little advantage in making any special effort to provide a variety of grain, unless some economy can be effected thereby.

The Value of Milk in Egg Production

In connection with the Fourth Annual Egg Laying Contest at Storrs, five groups of two pens each were used in experimental work, the principal test being to determine whether or not sour milk could be substituted for beef and fish scraps in the ordinary laying ration.

Two pens of Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas and White Leghorns were used—one pen of each breed being fed the regular contest ration, while in the ration for the other, milk was substituted for beef and fish scrap. The pens that were fed on the regular ration laid 7,380 eggs, while those that had milk laid 8,359 eggs; a difference of 979 eggs in favor of the milk ration, or nearly twenty eggs per hen.

The milk-fed hens consumed 2,000 quarts of milk; valued at \$20.00, while the meat scrap in the regular ration cost \$9.00, so that the feeding of milk gave a net profit of \$11.00 over the profit realized on the regular ration. Against this profit must be charged the greater amount of labor and trouble involved in feeding milk. The bulletin states that, "as in the previous contest, these trials

The Crimson Strain R. I. Reds

BOTH COMBS

Winners at the Largest Eastern Shows

Baby Chicks 15 cents each. Settings \$5.00 up. Send for Mating List.

CHINA HANCHETT,

EAST SYRACUSE, N. Y.



HEADQUARTERS

BRED IN LINE FOR 30 YEARS

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

have won their title as "The Best" by their successful winnings for the past twenty odd years, including Six International World's Fair Expositions, Twelve different State Fair Expositions, and at Chicago, Cincinnati, Hagerstown, Nashville, Memphis, etc. Our recent winnings at Coliseum, Chicago, Show, 1916, of 1-2-3-5 Cock, 2-4-5 Hen, 1-2-3-4 Cockerel, 1-2-4-5 Pullet, 1-2 Pen Fowls, 1-2-3 Pen Chicks, Champion Cock, Cockerel and Pullet and Silver Cup, Best Display, this in competition with the best class of White Rocks we ever saw at Chicago.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the best matings we ever owned. 67 yards headed by First Prize Winning Males. If you want Selected Breeders in Pens or Single Males, I can give you excellent value. A Fishel Male surely stamps quality on your flock. Utility Fowls that give you results. Why fool with experiments when you can come to headquarters and get the best. New Catalogue and Mating List Free.

EGGS \$3 to \$35 per 15. BABY CHICKS EGGS, Sale Flock, \$10 per 100.

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

seem to show that sour skim milk may be substituted for the meat part of the ration and still keep the hens in good health and have them lay as many or more eggs. If one has not a good market for skim milk, it is probably much more economical to feed it to hens rather than sell it at a low price and then pay \$50 to \$60 a ton for beef scraps."

Litter for Laying Hens

The amount of litter required to keep a poultry house in satisfactory condition has received very little attention, though it is an item of considerable expense where fowls are kept in large numbers.

The houses in the Storrs Contest have earth floors and each pen accommodates ten fowls and measures 12 x 6 feet,—giving a good deal more floor space per hen than is usually allotted. I do not know that the latter fact has any special bearing on the amount of litter required, but the use of an earth floor would, as litter will become soiled and damp much more quickly on such a floor than on a board or cement floor.

At Storrs, the depth of the litter averaged from four to five inches. This is much less than is usually desired under ordinary conditions, but the greater amount of floor space available per hen equalizes this difference to some extent. Hens having seven square feet of floor space covered with five inches of litter, would have approximately the same conditions as regards quantity of litter required and exercise provided as where four or five square feet of floor space are provided per hen and eight inches or more of litter used.

In order to have the litter reasonably dry and clean it was found necessary to clean out old litter and put in new straw about once a month, the interval being decidedly shorter in the winter time or during damp weather, and longer under more favorable conditions.

If the amount of litter used at Storrs can be taken as a fair average where pens are kept in good sanitary condition, it would appear that the annual litter cost per hundred hens would amount to \$16.80 annually—where straw costs \$14.00 per ton as was the case at Storrs.

It will be an interesting problem for somebody to work out the most satisfactory and most economical means of providing litter for poultry houses. It would seem that there ought to be some way to

provide for meeting this requirement at less expense, and while he is about it, the investigator should study carefully the adaptability of different materials for the purpose. The only litter tests I know of are those reported from Maine when a mixture of straw and planer shavings is used and which seems to be more satisfactory than plain straw.

Preservation of Poultry Manure

The droppings from a large flock of fowls can be made an important source of revenue when properly handled so as to preserve its manurial value as far as possible, and utilized in the production of valuable growing crops.

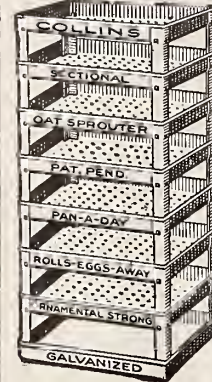
Careful investigators have assigned a value of \$10 to \$11 per ton to poultry manure and the flock of a thousand hens in the Storrs Contest produced 18 tons of manure in a year. This refers solely to the night droppings. Probably as much more is produced during the daytime, which would make the total value of manure produced by a flock of 1,000 hens equal to from \$350 to \$400 a year. The droppings which are voided in the yard may be utilized in the production of green food or other cultivated crops, while that which is voided with the litter can be utilized in various ways. The manure shed used at Storrs is designed to care for the droppings of from two to three thousand hens and is 10 x 16 feet and built into a bank with the floor virtually at ground level at the

NORTH'S BUFF ROCKS

Exhibition Birds a Specialty
D. P. NORTH, WAVERLY, N. Y.

Sprouted Oats

The Secret of Greatest Egg Fertility
Makes Chicks Grow Vigorously



Feed Sprouted Grain Grown in a

Collins Oat Sprouter

Cuts feed bill, increases egg yield, insures healthy hens. You can buy for . . . **\$3**

the most satisfactory, sanitary, quick-growing sprouter. All galvanized steel, knock-down, fireless, three sizes. The popular size 8 pans, 11x15 inches, \$3; Back yard flock size, 5 pans, 11x15 inches, \$2; Big breeders size, 8 pans, 11x32in., \$6.

Add 50c west of Miss. River; \$1 west of Rockies.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after 10 days fair trial. Order from dealer or direct. Dealers and Agents write for special prices and printed matter.

W. H. COLLINS

20 B M Harrison Street, New York

RIDDELL'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

America's leading strain for over twenty years.* Recent winnings, Boston, Jan. 1916, 1st & 5th cocks; 3rd and 6th hens; 1st cockerel; shape and color and Champion Male, 3rd pen, in the largest and best class shown in years, Schilling, Judge. Buffalo, Dec. 1916, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st pen, all specials, Ellison, Judge. Schenectady, February, 1917, 4th hen, 1st [shape and color] cockerel, 4th cockerel, 1st and 2nd shape, 3rd Pullet, 3rd and 4th pens, 106 birds in class; Bouck, Judge. Drenstedt said my 1st cockerel was the **Best Buff Wyandotte** male that had ever been shown. **Stock and Eggs for sale.** I have hundreds of satisfied customers. Give me a trial, I will surely please you.

ANDREW RIDDELL, R. F. D. No. 6, GREENWICH, N. Y.

Kurzrock's White Cochin Bantams Win



Madison Square Garden, January 1917, 4 entries, 1-2 cocks; 1 cockerel; 1 pen; best ornamental cock and pen in show. Greater Buffalo Show, December 1916, 4 entries, won 1-2-3 cocks; 1 cockerel; special best bantam in the show. Rochester, January 8-13, won 1-2-3 cocks; 1-2-3 hens; 1-2-3 cockerels; 1-2-3 pullets; 1 old pen; 1 young pen; cup for the best Bantam in show; cup for best display; all cash specials. Rochester, February 1-7, won 1-2-3-4-5 cocks; 1-2-3-4-6 hens; 1-2-3-4-5 cockerels; 3-4-5-6 pullets, 1-2 old pens; 1-2-3 young pens; cup for best display, \$25.00 sweepstakes. Grand lot of birds for sale. Eggs \$4 per setting.

J. & M. KURZROCK, 251 Gregory St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR MORISRITE DUSTER POWDER KILLS HEN-LICE & VERMIN ON POULTRY AND STOCK MORISRITE SPRAY LIQUID GUARANTEED EFFECTIVE OR MONEY BACK FROM DEALER MORISRITE MFG CO BLOOMFIELD, N. J. U. S. A.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a Specialty
Winners Wherever Shown

Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs

Settings of Eggs For Sale.
Write for 1917 Mating List.

E. D. BIRD, Greenwich, Conn.

DUTTON'S NIAGARA REDS

Again Winners at Buffalo

Single Comb, 3rd cock and shape, 3rd hen, 2nd cockerel, 1-2 young pen. Rose Comb, 1 cock and color, 5 cock, 1-4 cockerel and shape, 4-5 pullets and shape, 2 young pen. Best Display. \$25.00 trophy for best display of Rose Comb Males.

E. M. DUTTON, Box D, NEWFANE, N. Y

Riley's Barred Plymouth Rocks

A Season of Astonishing Records

THE PALACE SHOW, NEW YORK

One of my customers showed two Cockerels hatched from a setting of my eggs and won **First and Second Cockerel.**

These two birds were pronounced by Judge Shaylor to be two of the best cockerels he had ever handled. They have been purchased by me and will head two of my pens this season.

At the Great Coliseum Show, Chicago, December, 1916

in the best class of Barred Rocks that have ever been shown in Chicago, I made the fine winning of second and sixth Cock, fifth Hen, second, third and fourth Cockerel; Cup for best winning on males.

It is a great honor for my second Cock to have produced the 2nd, 3rd and 4 Cockerel, but an even greater honor for my 6th Cock to have been the sire of the first Cockerel.

The records of my customers the past season have gone to prove once more that Riley's eggs do hatch winners and that his customers are his first consideration. I challenge any breeder to show a better record of birds hatched from their eggs than I can give. Among customers winnings have been: Second Pullet and third Cockerel, Madison Square Garden; first Pullet two years and first Hen, Chicago Coliseum; first Cockerel, Boston; first Cockerel, Guelph, Canada; first Cockerel, first Pullet, Philadelphia; first and second Cockerel, Palace, New York. These winnings were all made at America's largest shows. My reputation has been built on these winnings and only goes to show that I sell you the best I have. This season I have mated up the most wonderful pens Actual facts speak for my deeds, and go to show that when I advertise to sell you my best, that I really do that I have ever had on my farm, and I want you to be convinced that this is a fact, and if you really want to raise a winner, that you can do it from my eggs. It takes more than wind and hot air to produce a winner. My mating list is now ready, and I shall be glad to send you one.

HENRY D. RILEY, Box H, Strafford, Chester Co., Pa.

front. This location brings the roof down to within two and a half feet above the grade in the rear, and the manure is easily wheeled up onto the roof and dumped into the shed through a door. The walls and foundation are of cement and stone, as a frame building is subject to rapid rotting when used for this purpose. With regard to the utilization of poultry manure, the following quotation from the Maine Station bulletin is given:

"Hen dung is a one-sided nitrogenous fertilizer. Because of its excess of nitrogen, it is much more economically used in connection with manures carrying phosphoric acid and potash. Acid phosphate and kaint both prevent the loss of nitrogen, for which reason they can be used to good advantage in connection with sawdust or some other dry material as an absorbent (a good dry loam or peat will answer nicely), so as to make a well-balanced fertilizer."

The three absorbents suggested above namely, peat, sawdust and dry loam are said to be about equally effective as dryers. A number of poultrymen make a practice of using acid phosphate on the droppings boards for this purpose, and if used in the proportion of about 30 pounds of hen manure to 16 pounds of acid phosphate, the mixture can be made a good all-round fertilizer by the addition of a small amount of kaint.

Weight and Value of Eggs

The average weight of the eggs produced by all the breeds in the Fourth Annual Contest at Storrs was the same as in the previous competition, or 1.54 pounds per dozen. The weights for the four principal breeds represented in the contest were as follows:

Rhode Island Reds1.6	lbs. per doz.
Rhode Island Reds1.56	" " "
Leghorns1.52	" " "
Wyandottes1.47	" " "
Miscellaneous1.56	" " "

The value per dozen of the eggs laid is given at 33.3 cents per dozen for the Wyandottes, while the Rhode Island Red eggs were worth 32.3 cents; Plymouth Rocks, 31.7 cents; White Leghorns, 31.27 cents; Miscellaneous, 30.85 cents.

It would seem from this that in spite of the fact that the Wyandottes laid the

smallest number of eggs, the value per dozen was highest, due to the fact that more eggs were produced during the season of highest prices. The value as given here does not take into account any difference in size, as the eggs apparently were all sold at the same price per dozen.

The value of all the eggs produced by the thousand hens in this contest was \$4,019.00—an average of over \$4.00 per hen.

Broodiness in Laying Hens


Whether broodiness in hens is objectionable or not will depend on whether the poultryman wants to use hens for sitting. The general effect of broodiness on the productiveness of hens has never been very satisfactorily determined.

I hope that some one will find the time to give this subject careful study. As a rule, the hens that show the highest percentage of broodiness are the hens with the highest records which looks like a hint worth following up. For example, the highest percentage of broodiness in the contest pens at Storrs was among the Wyandottes, and this breed also led in productiveness.

The lowest percentage of broodiness was among the Leghorns. The Storrs bulletin states:

"When a Leghorn does go broody, she loses just as much time as any other breed. By time lost on account of broodiness is meant the number of days that intervene between the laying of the last egg before becoming broody and the first egg afterwards. Perhaps

JACOBUS CAMPINES
GOLDEN & SILVER
EGGS and BEAUTY
REPUTATION
Built Upon Merit
M. R. JACOBUS, Box 3-W, RIDGEFIELD, N. J.



Lice and Mites are Profit Killers

DEAD PROFIT

Lice and Mites live on the blood of Poultry, sap the vitality of hens, kill baby chicks and steal profit. Lousy hens won't eat properly, won't lay, won't thrive. Keep your poultry free from lice and mites. You can rid them of these pests. Drive the profit thieves out of your chicken house and keep them out with

COAL TAR

ZENOLEUM

DISINFECTANT-DIP

It helps egg production, cures chicken diseases, increases poultry profits. Spray Zenoleum freely and often in the homes of your birds. It's used and endorsed by 50 Agricultural Colleges. Cures and prevents many live-stock diseases. **Special Trial Offer.** We send parcels post prepaid, eight ounces for 25 cents, a quart for 50 cents, full gallon \$1.50. Use it as directed, absolutely at our risk. If it fails to meet severest test it doesn't cost you a penny. Must do all you want it to do or back comes your money; no argument, just money Zenoleum Lice Powder—the most wonderful powder of all—big package 25 cents post paid. Free Book, "Cause, Symptoms and Treatment for all Poultry Diseases."

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
370 Lafayette Ave. Detroit, Mich.

BABCOCK'S BABY CHICKS

S. C. W. LEGHORNS **WHITE ROCKS**

Superb, heavy-laying, free-range stock. Eggs for Hatching —Baby Chicks, capacity 100,000 annually. Orders booked now for future delivery. Catalogue.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, Box W, FREDONIA, N. Y.


EGGS THAT HATCH EGGS

McCONNELLS S. C. B. MINORCAS

Americas Greatest Trap Neced Egg Producing and Exhibition Strain make a Clean Sweep at the American Black Minorca Annual Club Show Jan. 1917 by Winning All Firsts, Seconds and Thirds in the Strongest Class of the Season. We are shipping Eggs Guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance shipped. Special Sale on Large choice breeding stock this month. Send for sale and mating list its free and worth while.

J. V. McCONNELL, P. O. Box 27-G, GARDEN GROVE, CALIF., U. S. A.

KEELER'S VIGOROUS WHITE WYANDOTTES The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World
WON 5 FIRSTS AT CHICAGO, 1916



For 23 years my strain of White Wyandottes has been winning for me and my customers at such shows as Chicago, New York, St. Louis, New Orleans, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Denver, etc. This is a record to be proud of and you will be getting the benefit of these 23 years of experience and breeding that are back of my birds when you purchase White Wyandottes from me. Have by far the finest and largest lot that I ever reared, birds that will be the winners at America's best shows this winter, and birds that you will be proud to own.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN

My birds not only win prizes but produce satisfactory results in filling the egg basket, laying as high as 265 eggs per year—the prize winning females are selected from among these layers. Fine head points, wonderful size and shape, pure white, stay-white plumage, broad backs, and well spread tails, combined with their wonderful laying ability, their power of reproduction, and their habit of winning first prizes, are the result of careful, systematic, pedigreed line breeding—the result of my 23 years' experience I am offering to you at low prices (quality of birds and breeding considered.)

2000—BIRDS FOR SALE—2000

Females \$5.00 to \$25.00. Males \$5.00 to \$35.00. Limited number of extra choice of the best of breeding \$50 each. Breeding pens \$25, \$35 and \$50. Show pens \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00. I have no cheap birds—nothing but the best—so please do not write for \$2.00 and \$3.00 birds. All stock shipped on approval.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, ETC.

The pens that will produce the 1917-18 winners mated December 15th. Since Jan. 1st I have been in a position to furnish you eggs from the 16 best matings of White Wyandottes in America. The best birds reared the past three years are now in these pens. My 1917 catalogue of America's finest White Wyandottes is now ready. Send for your copy today. EGGS—\$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$14.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100. A limited number will be spared from special matings at \$10.00 and \$15.00 per \$15.

CHAS. V. KEELER R. F. D. 10 WINAMAC, IND.

the fairest way to use the data of this character would be to base comparisons on the average number of days lost by the average hen of any breed one wishes to consider. Thus each Plymouth Rock averaged to lose 28.5 days during the year on account of being broody, while the Leghorn averaged to lose less than 2 days. The average for all breeds under observation was 19.9 days."

"The average of Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds alone was 35.5. Broodiness in the several breeds at the contest may be averaged as follows:

Plymouth Rocks	
Per cent. of total number	56.3
Average number of times broody	2.2
Average number of days broody each period	22.6
Average number of days lost per hen, per year	28.5

Wyandottes	
Per cent. of total number	69.6
Average number of times broody	2.5
Average number of days broody each period	19.3
Average number of days lost per hen, per year	34.2

Rhode Island Reds	
Per cent. of total number	65.9
Average number of times broody	2.8
Average number of days broody each period	20.3
Average number of days lost per hen, per year	37.9

Leghorns	
Per cent. of total number	5.9
Average number of times broody	1.3
Average number of days broody each period	22.4
Average number of days lost per hen, per year	1.7

On the face of it, this looks like a rather serious loss of time on the part of hens in the American Class.

This number of days lost through broodiness, however, is only a very small part of the actual number of days lost throughout the year. For example, the Wyandottes averaged to lay during the year 165 eggs each—which would mean that 200 days were lost. The Leghorns averaged to lay 158 eggs during the year, losing 207 days. In view of the fact that in the neighborhood of 200 days are bound to be lost anyway, does it matter greatly whether they are lost as a result of broodiness or are simply idle days?

To illustrate: The Wyandottes lost a good many days more than the Leghorns on account of broodiness, but they still had days enough left in which to outlay their non-sitting competitors.

The chief practical objection to broodiness, therefore, is the inconvenience and annoyance of breaking up broody hens, rather than any loss on account of broodiness. And it is just possible that there are compensating advantages in productiveness and in the health of the fowls.

Scoring the Hens Used in Egg Contests

In the Fourth Egg Laying Contest at Storrs, the management first introduced the practice of scoring the birds entered in prize contests. As the owners had not been notified that this would be done, it obviously would be unfair to publish the results of the scores. Only general information, therefore, is given on this subject in the bulletin.

Some very good show birds were included as will be seen from the following scores of the best individuals in each class:

Barred Plymouth Rocks	89¼
White Plymouth Rocks	94
White Wyandottes	93½
Buff Wyandottes	92½
Rhode Island Reds	90¾
White Leghorns	94¼

All the Plymouth Rocks made an average score of 88¾; the Wyandottes averaged 90¾ and the Rhode Island Reds 85¾. 7½ per cent. of the Plymouth Rocks, 6 per cent. of the Wyandottes and 10 per cent. of the Reds were disqualified.

These birds were judged by W. H. Card. It is to be hoped that in subsequent experiments, all scores made by the birds in this contest will be made public.

One of the most serious complaints that has been filed against these contests is that they tend to minimize the importance of using fowls of standard breeding, and the criticism finds a good deal of justification in the character of some of the birds that have won in past contests. I want to repeat in this connection what has been said before; that it is not necessary that the fowls entered in these laying contests shall be travesties on the breeds they are supposed to represent.

Any tendency on the part of the public to conclude that the breeding of fowls matters little if they are good producers, ought to be discouraged. Those who are at all familiar with the subject know that the poultry industry rests upon good breeding. The general public, however, is in the dark on this point, and it is of the greatest importance that steps be taken to correct the impression which previous contests have done much to create, that in building up a utility flock pure blood lines are important.

It would be a big step in the right direction if it were made a rule to reject fowls of inferior breeding in laying contests and to publish the scores of all birds entered. I hope that in the future this step will be taken at Storrs, and at all other state-controlled contests. It means much to the industry and it means much to the contests.

I. W. BEAN

says—in describing 36 Matings of

Rhode Island Reds

AT ONAWAY

"The 20 best matings are absolutely the strongest I have ever made".

19—MATING LIST—17

Gives reasons and full particulars.

100 smashing cockerels full of Color, Type and Fire, from \$5 up—on approval. Are you quite satisfied with yours?

ONAWAY FARM, WRENTHAM, MASS.
I. G. Downing—I. W. Bean—G. L. Dodd

HIGH COMPLIMENT FOR "ZENOLEUM"

The following letter from Pittsfield Poultry Farms, 276 Main St., Holliston, Mass., written to the Zenner Disinfectant Co., 370 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., is surely a remarkable indorsement of the efficiency of "Zenoleum."

"Holliston, Mass.

"Zenner Disinfectant Co.

"Dear Sirs:—

"We are using Zenoleum in increasing quantity each year, and for precisely the same purpose for which we started to use it, namely, in incubation. The fact that we are still using it for dipping eggs, after several years of a thorough trial of it, would seem to be convincing evidence that we consider it very much worth while. We are now setting 185,000 eggs at a setting and ZENOLEUM is used on every hatch, just as it used to be when we only set 6,000 at a time.

"F. W. BRIGGS, Manager.

"Pittsfield Poultry Farms."

Other large poultry farms, such as Owen Farms, Rancocas Poultry Farm, U. R. Fishel, W. R. Curtiss Co., etc., praise "Zenoleum." See their advertisement in this issue and when writing for their printed matter or ordering goods, kindly mention A. P. W.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Single Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs for sale from our Madison Square Garden winners, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Stock for sale. Send for mating list. Onandaga Minorca Yards, Kren & Hicks, Props., Syracuse, N. Y. 4-6-7

SPECKLED SUSSEX

Stock for sale. Hatching Eggs.
Place your order early.

W. S. STUVER, WADSWORTH, OHIO

PRINCESS REDS BOTH COMBS

Win at Utica, N. Y. Jan. 15-20th, 1917, on Rose Combs, 1st. cock, 2nd. hen, 1st. and 3rd. cockerel, 3rd. pullet, 1st. pen. On Single Combs, twoentries, 3rd. cock, 5th. cockerel, This remarkable win proves the quality of our Reds. Old and young stock of highest quality for sale at bargain prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Book your egg orders early \$5 gets our best.

Write for Mating list.

Red-W-Farm, Wolcott, N. Y.

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2
7

BLACK MINORCAS BARRED ROCKS

Our Hatching Eggs Are Ready

We have mated over 1100 females, nearly all yearling hens—with strong, large, typical cockerels from our exhibition pens. Foundation Stock Matings, \$2.00 per 15 eggs; \$10.00 per 100 eggs. Fancy Exhibition Stock Matings, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per 15. A few choice exhibition breeding birds to spare. We still have 200 Rocks, which must be removed to make room for chicks, \$2.00 each and up while they last.

YAMA FARMS, NAPANOCH, N. Y.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

The kind that lay big white eggs and take the ribbons. At Boston, 1917, I won 1st S. C. Black Minorca hen, "Star of the Class."

WHITE ROCKS—First Palace, 1916, pullet and best female, class 25.

Bred for Utility and Exhibition.

Eggs for Hatching.

C. E. TRACY,

Box W,

Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From our free range-bred stock. Send your order in before it is too late. Eggs guaranteed to arrive in good condition.

We are agents for the *Queen Incubators and Zenoleum Disinfectant.* Write us for further Particulars.

Lincoln Poultry Farm Co. R. H. Yelland, Mgr., Lincoln, Me.

JAPANESE ARE ADOPTING MODERN POULTRY METHODS

The Japanese, "the Yankees of the Orient," are adopting modern methods and equipment in all lines of work, and in so doing are not overlooking the advantages of the use of incubators and brooders in poultry production.

The accompanying cut shows a young Japanese poultryman, Keizo Ozawa, of Tokio, Japan, with Cyphers Company Portable Hovers, which he purchased recently and is regularly using. He reports that they are giving excellent satisfaction. He also has a Cyphers incubator, regarding which he writes as follows:

"I have made seven hatches since January till June, and secured over 90 per cent. of strong, vigorous chicks on the average. I think this grand success. I am all the more pleased with my Cyphers Incubator because I get the same good results even in the rainy season—when most Japanese poultrymen stop their operations."



Cyphers Incubator Company has always had an extensive trade in foreign lands, and their incubators, brooders, etc., are to be found not only in Japan, but in every country on the globe where poultry is kept.

We suggest that every reader who hatches or broods chicks artificially, write to the Cyphers Incubator Company, Dept. 31 W, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for a copy of its new 1917 Catalogue and Year Book, entitled "How to Succeed with Poultry," which describes this company's complete line, gives interesting reports from poultry raisers in many foreign lands and contains much useful, practical information about poultry keeping generally.

COMBINATION UTILITY AND FANCY POINTS IN HIS "EGG-BASKET" STRAIN

Dr. L. E. Heasley, Box P-W, Holland, Mich., has proved that his strain of S. C. Buff Leghorns combine utility and fancy points in a high degree, in other words, his birds not only are able to win in competition with the best of their kind, but they are able to make satisfactory egg records. For instance, his first pen cockerel at Chicago was sired directly by the son of his winning hen in the Missouri egg contest, which hen made a record of 215 eggs in eleven months. Two pullets in the same pen were sisters of this cockerel. His third and fourth Chicago pens contained hens, every one of which were direct from egg contests, while at the state A. P. A. meet at Grand Rapids, a son of Victoria II, whose record was 211 in nine and one-half months at Storrs, Conn., carried off first prize and the A. P. A. medal. In the same show the best young pen was composed entirely of young birds sired by the son of the 215 record hen mentioned above.

Dr. Heasley entered 37 of his Buffs at the Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1915, and had all but three birds under the ribbons. He has entered his birds in such contests as Mountain Grove, Mo., and Storrs, Conn., and they have made most excellent records.

Next month we shall tell more about Dr. Heasley and his "Egg-basket" strain of S. C. Buff Leghorns.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST AT STORRS, CONN.

From the January report of the Sixth Egg Laying Contest at Storrs, Conn., we quote the following:

In the third month of the laying contest at Storrs the hens laid 9,313 eggs as compared with 9,395 for January a year ago. Each hen therefore averaged to lay 9 1-3 eggs, or a yield of 31 per cent. as compared with a production of 26 1/2 per cent. for December; thus a little of the lead over last year's performance has been lost. There still remains, however, a margin of safety of 1,005 eggs.

First prize for January went to a pen of White Rocks from New York, with an egg yield of 199 eggs. White Wyandottes from Rhode Island were second with 183 eggs and R. I. Reds from Connecticut were third with 178 eggs. Another pen of Reds came within one egg of tying the score for third place.

In this connection it may be stated that heretofore ribbons have been sent to each pen that tied in the number of eggs laid. Hereafter it is proposed in case of a tie, to award the premium to the pen that lays the largest eggs.

The three winning pens mentioned above laid a total of 47 1/2 dozen eggs. They consumed jointly 138 pounds of mash and 128 pounds of scratch grain.

The ten leading individual layers to date are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
9 Barred Rock, Conn.	75
727 White Leghorn, N. Y.	70
231 White Wyandotte, N. Y.	69
95 White Rock, Mass.	68
91 White Rock, Mass.	67
391 R. I. Red, Conn.	67
32 Barred Rock, L. I.	65
152 White Wyandotte, Conn.	65
31 Barred Rock, L. I.	64
344 R. I. Red, N. H.	64
547 White Orpington, N. Y.	64

The birds were judged by score card, and it was found that the Plymouth Rocks made a very respectable showing. One pen of White Rocks averaged 93 1/4 points. Only five out of one hundred and forty were disqualified. The following table indicates the average pen score of all the Plymouth Rock varieties on the basis of 1,000 for perfect:

No. Birds	Variety	Score
90	Barred Plymouth Rocks	870
30	White	915
20	Buff	902

The best pens in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Pen	Eggs
4 Barred Plymouth Rocks, L. I.	386
16 White Wyandottes, Conn.	399
50 Rhode Island Reds, Conn.	394
73 White Leghorns, New York	494
13 Buff Rocks, Conn.	368
31 Buff Wyandottes, Conn.	341
54 White Orpingtons, R. I.	329

X-L-N-C STRAIN BUFF WYANDOTTES

Bred strictly in line for 10 years. Consistent winners.

Exhibition and utility stock for sale.

W. S. CRANDALL,

GREENWICH, N. Y.



A chick feed is only as good as its digestibility

The digestive apparatus of a little chick is most easily upset. And this upsetting is serious, for it causes about 70% of the deaths of chicks.

And so, no matter how good its grain may be, a chick feed has little value if not digested.

For just this reason

H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed

is steam-cooked by a special process exclusive to our mill.

This process reduces the moisture and dextrinizes the starch in the grain, preparing it for easy digestion and speedy assimilation.

Besides, of course, H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is a scientifically balanced ration composed of cut oatmeal and other selected grains—cut to pin-point fineness.

It saves chicks' lives.

It starts making bone and tissue from the start.

Write for free sample, prices and descriptive folder.

THE H-O COMPANY,
Mills:
BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL,
General Sales Agent:
HARTFORD, CONN.

THE MISSING ELEMENTS IN ALL-GRAIN FEED

By E. E. Critchfield.

That the loss of certain chemical elements in our soil, as the result of a long succession of the same or similar crops, without any effort to artificially replace those elements, has a direct bearing upon the problem of poultry feeding, is an assertion that cannot be denied.

And it is no difficult matter to trace the reason for this situation, it being only neces-

To accomplish the former task accurately, involves great difficulties, although this is said without any desire to discount the value of fertilizers. The immediate way to overcome the trouble, and thereby add the needed food elements to the ration of poultry, for instance, is to mix with the feed some substance containing the properties which the passing crop seasons have to a greater or less extent removed.

A most effective yet inexpensive way of doing this is to feed a certain percentage of green bone—with its constituents of gristle, meat, etc. It is possible that poultry feeders do not fully appreciate the value of such feeding, and if this be true it is important that they be aroused to it.

In this connection we suggest that to learn the full value to be derived from green bone, send to F. W. Mann Co., 355, Milford, Mass., (one of greatest bone cutter manufacturers in the world) and ask for their printed matter, which tells all about the food value of green bone as well as about their particular line of goods. Their book will be sent free on request.

That the fecundity of fowls is easily reduced by their failure to get all of the chemical essentials, is a truth so patent that no argument in support of it is needed. No doubt the non-fertility of eggs in many sections is directly traceable to this cause—a cause which may be surely and inexpensively overcome by the increased use of the bone-cutting machine and the feeding of green bone in all cases where the soil is not absolutely certain to produce grains having every needed food content up to the percentage required.

It will not be denied that the feeding of green bone materially increases egg production, whether the character of the grain feed demands its addition or not. But when, in addition to that fact, we consider its value as a means of supplying elements

otherwise missing, the advisability of using such feed must be apparent to any man or woman who is trying to make a profit out of poultry raising.

THE WHITNEY-BARRON STRAIN OF S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

"It takes years to breed up a good laying strain, and a person must mix brains with brawn, in other words, he must be willing to work and his work must be directed by good common sense." So wrote, in effect, Wm. B. Whitney, the well-known breeder of the Whitney-Barron 284-Egg Strain of White Leghorns. His attractive ad appears in this issue on the inside back cover.

Mr. Whitney has promised to tell A. P. W. readers, in our April issue, the story of his poultry career and how he succeeded in breeding his heavy-laying strain of S. C. White Leghorns. In a recent letter he says: "I trap-nest my birds every day in the year, consequently I know just how good they are and what they are doing."

We do not wish to anticipate Mr. Whitney's story but we wish to advise our readers who are in search of heavy-laying S. C. White Leghorns, that Mr. Whitney has selected his breeders this season very carefully and the hens in his flocks had records of 200 to 303 eggs in their pullet year. One of his birds, "Ulster Queen," whose picture appears in his ad, made a record in her pullet year of 290 eggs; in her second year, 268 eggs and in her third year, 242 eggs, making 800 eggs in three years. His printed matter will be sent free on request if you mention A. P. W.

PALMER'S WHITE ROCKS

On page 216 of our February issue we called attention to the White Plymouth Rocks, bred by "The Glen" Poultry Farms, Fairport, N. Y., F. M. and H. L. Palmer, proprietors. They write us that they fear we have given our readers a wrong impression of the length of time they have been breeding White Rocks. For ten years or more they have bred exhibition and utility White Plymouth Rocks and have shown their birds since 1909. We referred to their "special" utility yards when we stated that this was the first year that they had had a "sufficient number of yards mated to put their eggs on the market." The quality of the birds in these "special utility yards" may be judged by the fact that they ask \$3 a setting for the eggs. Their printed matter will tell those who are interested, about their yards, their farm, their free-range flocks, prices, etc. We recommend them to our readers.

MOUNTENEY'S ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at New York State Fair, Palace and other big shows. Send for mating list.

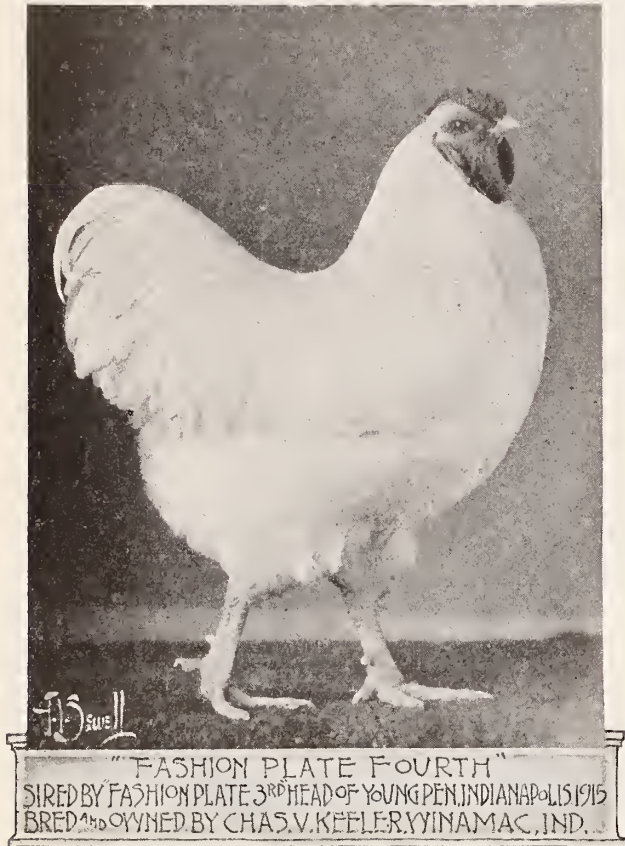
W. E. MOUNTENEY, ELMSFORD, N. Y.

IDEALIZE YOUR FLOCK

Wellcome's Famous 'Ideal' Trap Nest

shows which hen laid the egg, highest efficiency, least attention, lowest net cost. Write now for prices and proof.

F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Maine



The above choice specimen won 1st as cock bird at the Greater Chicago Show, 1916. Note the splendid contour of body and the excellent comb and other head points. Also note the sturdiness of legs, indicating vigor—a fact also disclosed by the bright eye.

sary to apply the simplest rules of chemistry and the most obvious laws of common sense in order to arrive at such a conclusion.

Of course, no argument is needed in support of the statement that the soil, in its original condition, does have certain elements which enter into the grains grown thereon, and that continuous planting of crops without any effort to replace those elements as rapidly as they are exhausted, must result in material changes in the feeding value of such grains.

In other words, it stands to reason that corn grown this year in a field which has been planted to corn for twenty years is not exactly the same kind of corn, so far as its chemical values are concerned, as it was in the first year of the twenty. In that time the soil has changed as a result of its having been robbed or sapped of some of its properties, so the logical conclusion is that the grains grown thereon have also changed, and that for feeding purposes these grains do not possess the same merits that the grains first planted on such soil possessed.

We may justly carry this proposition to the point of asserting that whether for use in the form of food for ourselves or for feeding to animals, poultry, etc., grains grown on soil that is more or less worn out are different in chemical value.

And the answer to all of this is obvious: Either the lost elements must be restored to the soil, so that it may be precisely what it was in its virgin state, or the missing elements must be added to the grains by some artificial process.

Hayward's White Rocks ARE CONSISTENT WINNERS

As shown by the following records at Boston

1917—1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st young pen, 2nd old pen, 4th cock, 4th pullet, Champion Male and Best Display.

1916—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullet, 1st, 4th, 6th cockerel, 2nd and 4th pen, 5th and 6th hen, Champion Male and Best Display.

1915—1st pullet, 2nd pen, 5th cockerel.

These notable winnings, including Champion Male and Best Display two years in succession, have probably never been excelled at this great fancier's show of the East.

HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MATING LIST.

W. F. HAYWARD, Box A, Westboro, Mass.



TWENTY-THREE YEARS IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

A Few Facts In Passing About "Keelersville", Winamac, Ind., The Home of Chas. V. Keeler and His Long-Established Strain of White Wyandottes. Some of Mr. Keeler's Business Methods. Has Judged More Than Two Hundred Shows

BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.

EARLY last month we were favored with a copy of Chas. V. Keeler's poultry catalogue for 1917, one of the handsomest and most interesting publications of the kind we have seen to date. This catalogue is 7 x 10 inches in size, consists of 58 pages and cover and is beautifully and appropriately illustrated.

On looking over Mr. Keeler's 1917 catalogue, which he calls his "traveling salesman," we marked four half-tone pictures in it, including a small portrait of Mr. Keeler himself, and asked him to forward these pictures to us for publication in A. P. W. Note these illustrations herewith, including two views that give a fair idea of "Keelersville," but that far fall short of doing justice by the subject. In this 1917 catalogue, extending entirely across pages 30 and 31, is a 4½ x 12½-inch cut that presents a bird's-eye picture of Keelersville, showing twelve to fifteen acres of land consisting of poultry houses, poultry yards and fruit trees, with the commodious home of Mr. Keller in the foreground.

The opening paragraph of Mr. Keeler's 1917 catalogue reads as follows:

"On this, the twenty-third anniversary of my start as a breeder of White Wyandottes, it gives me the greatest of pleasure to present to you this, my silent salesman, who goes to you representing me and my birds, and to tell you my methods of transacting business."

On the inside front page, opposite the title page from which the above paragraph is quoted, is Mr. Keeler's 1916 record at the Greater Chicago Show, held January 13-19, 1916. Following is this record:

First, Second, Third and Fourth Cock-reels.
 First, Second and Fourth Cocks.
 First and Fifth Pullets.
 First and Fifth Hens.
 First and Third Young Pens.
 Second and Fourth Old Pens.

"Seven Specials, including Silver Cup for Grand Championship; \$50.00 Silver Cup for the breeder winning the largest number of points on any breed in show room (3,500 birds in show); also \$25.00 Membership Cup."

Accompanying this reference to Mr. Keeler's 1917 catalogue is a picture of



Chas. V. Keeler, Winamac, Ind., Founder and Proprietor of "Keelersville," home of Keeler's White Wyandottes.

his first prize cock bird at Chicago, 1916, as made by Franklane L. Sewell. Here we have a typical Keeler White Wyandotte—one of the kind that would command \$200 to \$500, depending on general excellence and special points of quality. Mr. Keeler has received as high as \$250 each for male birds and as high as \$100 each for females.

Following are three interesting and helpful paragraphs quoted from pages 7 and 8 of Mr. Keeler's 1917 catalogue:

"'Blood tells' is the common expression when a son follows in the steps of his father. Those two words sum up the actual valuation of a strain. A poultryman may own a good

specimen, which, however, in a sense, was a chance good bird. It was bred, we will say, from a nondescript mating. Bear in mind, however, that as an individual, it is a strictly high-class specimen. Any physician will tell you, and all pedigree records pertaining to animal life will show you that this high-class specimen, with its nondescript breeding back of it, will not once in a thousand times come near reproducing itself, or even specimens that approach its quality, while the same quality in a specimen which has had years of scientific breeding back of it will, nine times out of ten reproduce itself several times in one season, and a good portion of its offspring will approach the parent in quality.

"While the breeding of show birds has been and always will be my first consideration, I have not been overlooking the utility requirements. A hen that did not lay 200 eggs or better during her pullet year or pullets that do not begin laying at six months or sooner are not allowed a place in my breeding pens. I have individual hens with records of 261 and 265 eggs in their pullet year. Broilers weigh two pounds at eight to ten weeks. Quick maturity and heavy laying are the prominent Utility Features of My Strain.

"Experience has taught me that the laying habit is transmitted by the sire. A hen is a good layer or a poor one, not because her mother or any of her ancestors was a high or low producer, but because her father came from a superior laying hen. All hens so far as the most searching investigations have revealed contain more eggs in embryo when hatched than it is possible to force them to lay throughout their lives by any known method of feeding, breeding or care."

Referring to the steady improvement in females, under the title, "Improvement in Breeding Pens," Mr. Keeler makes the following statements in his catalogue:

"During years past I have been more than pleased with the quality and the breeding of the birds contained in my breeding yards. This season, however, I have made a greater gain in the quality and breeding of the females in my mating than ever before. I have parted with every hen contained in my last two years' matings that did not throw in her offspring a good majority of strictly high-class birds, and even then, if any of these known breeders developed any physical weakness during the summer or moulting season, or if any one of them did not moult back as a superior individual, she was not retained for my breeding yards this spring. The pullets which I am using this spring are by long odds the greatest individual females ever placed in my breeding yards, considering either their own qualities or the quality producing ability of both their parents and grandparents."

Later on in his catalogue, Mr. Keeler states that his "line-bred" males can be traced back a dozen or more years. Writing on this highly important point, he states:



View of several utility breeding pens at "Keelersville," Winamac, Ind., home of Chas. V. Keeler, specialty breeder of White Wyandottes and licensed poultry judge. In summer time this entire poultry plant, during recent years, is shaded with fruit trees.

"As stated in my catalogue of last year, my line of males can be traced back twelve or fourteen generations to my then great male birds, which had built their reputation for quality by their winning at America's largest shows. My best males of a dozen years ago, in spite of the fact that they were among the world's greatest birds of that time, would positively appear as culls alongside of the fine yearling cock birds and the excellent early hatched cockerels which are at the head of my different breeding yards this season. I am proud of them, and justly so.

"I call these great cock birds and my mature young males which I am breeding from this season 'my family heads' and I can conscientiously state that they are more deserving of this title than any bunch of male birds ever before used at the head of my



Showing one of the numerous buildings at "Keelersville," the home of Chas. V. Keeler's White Wyandottes. This is a surplus stock house. Note the substantial character of the buildings and the large runs. These runs are fan-shaped in order to give the birds wider range and a better chance for green food.

breeding pens. Not one serious defect manifests itself in any one of the lot. They look as though they have been made to order from the same mold, containing the extreme qualities, so long sought by the White Wyandotte breeders."

The foregoing quotations contain strong statements, but the pictures shown by Mr. Keeler, the prizes listed and the favorable reports of numerous customers, form truly convincing evidence. Furthermore, the quotations here made show clearly that Mr. Keeler is a student of the subject, that he is "all wrapped up" in his birds, that he has found his work in life and is earnestly doing his best. That he has built up one of the leading strains of White Wyandottes in this country, there can be no doubt.

An experienced judge of standard-bred fowl and licensed by the American Poultry Association, Mr. Keeler knows what he is after and twenty-three years' experience has taught him how to obtain it is the way of proper selection, careful mating and the establishment of trustworthy blood lines. To date he has judged at more than two hundred poultry shows. Mr. Keeler's latest catalogue furnishes ample proof that he knows what he is about, that he is succeeding in his life work and that hundreds, perhaps thousands of pleased customers are being benefited thereby.

A copy of Mr. Keeler's beautiful and instructive catalogue for 1917 will be mailed free on request to any subscriber of A. P. W. In writing to Mr. Keeler, we ask you to mention this journal.

WHAT IS A MAGIC EGG TESTER?

A Magic Egg Tester will help you to select the eggs that you should incubate. Full information in regard to it can be obtained by writing to the Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. W, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Canada. Read what a user of the Magic Egg Tester has to say about it:

Seville, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1917.

The Magic Egg Tester Works,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—

Early in our experiments in developing our strains of White and Brown Leghorns we realized that only by maintaining the vigor which is so abundant in all wild life would it ever be possible to produce phenomenal layers.

after three years of constant use in selecting the eggs to be incubated for breeding stock.

There is much that has been said from time to time about the supplying of free oxygen to eggs about to hatch. Remember always that only those in life who are near death from weakness are in need of oxygen. The vital person or mammal attracts oxygen, and in the same way vital eggs attract and utilize oxygen.

Success in the poultry business is not likely where an effort is being constantly made to save the lives of the weaklings. Real success and profit is possible only by a system of eliminating the weaklings of a species.

Wishing you every success, I am,
Very sincerely yours,
K. K. WELDAY.



IF YOUR COOK WASTED FOOD AS YOUR POULTRY DOES

What Would You Do ?

M. R. JACOBUS
Box 5-W, Ridgefield, N. J.

Oat Sprouter \$2

For \$2.00 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat-sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.

I. PUTNAM, Route 301 ELMIRA, N. Y.

RAISE 90 TO 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

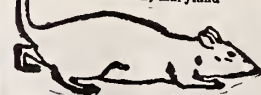
Others Are Doing It, So Can You

Don't let the chicks die with white diarrhoea, gapes, going light, stunted, not developing, weak legs; give them Wacker's Chick Tablets in the water from the start, then watch them grow; trial size, 25 cents; 200 tablets, 50 cents; money returned if not satisfied; sold nowhere else.

Wacker Rdy. Co., Box 157-A, Newark, N. J.

I COULD DIE EATING RAT SNAP

says the rat—and he does! He prefers it to all other food and it is the last he eats. RAT SNAP chemically mummifies the carcass. Prevents all odors. Does not dry up, soil, decay or blow away. Not mixed with other food. Ready for instant use. Surest, quickest, safest, cleanest, most convenient and sanitary method of exterminating rats and mice. Get rid of rats! It is economy. Buy ten big cakes prepaid, for a dollar. Send today. *Protect Your Chicks and Feed Supply.* MERCHANTS DRUG COMPANY, Easton, Maryland



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Baby Chicks and Eggs for Hatching. Write for free list.

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ANDERSON'S ROSE COMB REDS

We are one of the oldest R. C. Red breeders in America. We have won Blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden and other leading shows. We can satisfy you either in stock or eggs for hatching. Our matings will be strong and will contain our winners at the last Palace Show. For catalogue and prices address.

ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON,

MORTON, PA.

THE LORD FARMS AND THEIR WONDERFUL OUTPUT OF LEGHORNS

By John H. Robinson, Special Contributor
(Continued from page 232)

ing to compare these two lots of hens with the flock of regular breeding hens previously mentioned.

While there were among the low producing hens some very nice looking birds, the average appearance of the lot was distinctly inferior to that of the selected high producers. Whatever other faults the inferior hens among the high producers had, none showed conspicuous lack of stamina. But among the low producers a large proportion showed lack of size and stamina. In the lot of pullets from the highest record hens, type was more uniform than in either of the others, and unless some give out under continued heavy laying this lot should retain remarkable uniformity of appearance right through the year. The close relationship of these pullets of course accounts for their uniformity of type.

At present it requires all of one man's time to attend to the trap nests. As the season advances, and again as the larger stock of pullets begins to lay in the fall another man will have to give a good deal of time to this work. It is the object of the farm to give customers what they want, and to be able to certify that particular stock is of a particular quality. If it were a matter of keeping records of performance and pedigree only for his own use in breeding, and to assure himself of the quality of the birds he used, Mr. Lord could greatly reduce the amount of this work done on the farm. He is by no means an extremist in the use of records and in pedigree work in breeding. For his own use, he might be satisfied as many of us are, with the partial records which when considered with other points afford fairly satisfactory indications of performance at a minimum of cost for facts relating to it.

But in accordance with the policy upon which he has built this business, Mr. Lord takes the position that since so large a proportion of the buyers of day-old chicks and of breeding stock are interested in knowing the performance of the ancestors of the stock they buy, it is his business to be able to give them

genuine records of his stock, as complete as it is reasonable to expect such records to be. He cannot, of course, furnish individual pedigrees with day-old chicks at popular prices, but by trap-nesting all his breeding hens, he is able to certify that every chick he sends out is from a hen with a record of high production for a full year, and by using only males from extremely high producing hens, he can certify more definitely as to records of performance on the sire's side.

Selects Breeding Males Carefully

At this point I might mention that in breeding for other points besides egg production, Mr. Lord has adopted the practice, favored as a working rule by many good breeders, of very rigid selection of males for breeding. The idea is that as a much smaller number of males than of females is required, by selecting females for a few most essential points as form and size, apparent vitality, and performance, and selecting males for such points and also for excellence in minor points—as combs, ear lobes, carriage of tail, color of plumage, doing this continually year after year, the faults of various kinds which we tolerate in the hens because of their substantial good qualities are gradually eliminated from the stock. This is an excellent system to

follow when breeding in large numbers and when it is not imperative that the highest excellence at all points be reached as quickly as possible.

It is no simple matter to build up a breeding stock to supply a big hatchery and a big trade, and while doing so to anticipate the demands of your best customers for better and better quality. When the breeder has done all that he can to this end, he still has to consider how to have his stock in the best possible condition throughout a long breeding season. The situation of the Lord Farms is as favorable for Leghorns as one is likely to find where winters are severe. Lying on a high slope, with a southerly exposure, they get the full advantage of what sun there is in winter, and when there is no snow on the ground, and the sun shines, fowls can enjoy running out and are the better for it, even though the temperature is quite low. The January day that I visited the farms was quite cold, the thermometer showing some twelve to fifteen degrees below freezing in the shade in the middle of the day. But on this sunny hillside the hens could be comfortable outdoors nearly all day long. It was not warm, and there was no inducement for a hen to loaf in the open, but as long as she felt

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MACK'S

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

OWEN FARMS' STRAIN

We entered three cockerels at the last Garden Show and won third. Judge Mapes said if there had been two more honors he would have placed our other two cockerels 6th and 7th. This speaks well for the good quality of our birds.

Stock and eggs from fine matings for sale:

JOHN E. MACK

Arlington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.



1915, we won 1st and 5th pullet, 2nd cock and 5th pen.

To the Wilkes-Barre Show this season we sent a few of our second string cockerels to try them out and won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th cockerel.

At Scranton, 1914, we won 1st and 5th cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd hen; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th pullet; 1st, 2nd, 3rd pen. Special Best Female in show and Best Display in show.

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AGAIN VICTORIOUS

At Madison Square Garden

1916-17

To win at the Garden proves beyond doubt that we possess poultry of the highest merit. Our first hen was a wonder. In the opinion of many experts she was the best hen at the Garden this year. We also won 3rd hen, 4th pullet and 4th and 5th cock, no pen entered. At the same show last year we won Best Display, and February



disposed to move about, Mrs. Leghorn could be very comfortable and the hens were out and about just as on bright days in the spring and fall.

The opportunity to get out on the ground frequently during the winter helps wonderfully to keep up the vitality of breeding stock. For the first few years on this plant—in fact until last winter—such opportunities seemed all that was necessary. Last winter, as most readers will remember, unusual quantities of snow fell in February and March, and all through this section fowls were confined to the houses more continuously in the latter part of the winter and later into the spring than for many years. Mr. Lord found that this long and close confinement told on his breeding stock. To insure that the hens would not again be subject to such adverse conditions this winter he added scratching sheds to many of his houses, making them very nearly of the style once very popular under the name of the Hunter Scratching Shed House. The scale is larger than was customary for houses of that type in the old days, and the closed part of the house is more attractive to the fowls in day time. The scratching shed is not intended to add to the capacity of the house, but to give the birds more room and relieve the monotony of close confinement.

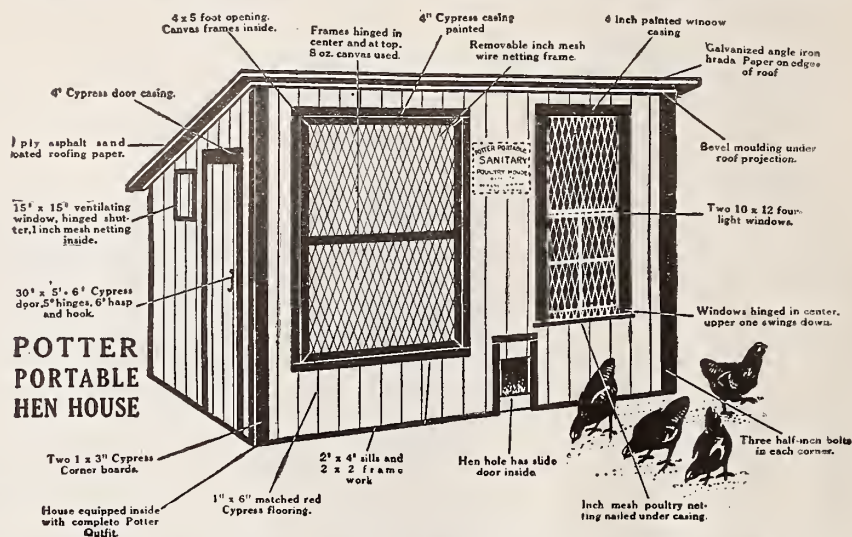
To tell the whole story of a farm of this kind in a single article, or even in a series of articles, is impossible. I have tried here only to give the reader a clear idea of the principal causes of a striking success. I am only superficially acquainted with the poultry experiences of James H. Lord in the score or more of years leading up to this undertaking and furnishing the experience and the judgment that enabled him to do what he has done. I take it for granted that he had his ups and downs, his encouragements and disappointments, as we all have had. But the event shows that he had faith equally in the business possibilities of poultry culture, and in his own ability to build up a successful business and that his faith was well-founded. He now has a well-established business profitably employing himself and two sons, and giving employment to several other persons either continuously or throughout the greater part of the year.

It would be highly creditable to a man to have built up such a business as he has in the last six years in any equal period since men began to make a living in lines of exclusive poultry culture. It is a distinction to have built up such a business in a period covering several of the leanest years in the history of the industry.

TWENTY KINDS OF POULTRY HOUSES.

It would seem that among that many styles of poultry houses everyone could find just what he needs to care for his fowls during the coming season. We suggest that our readers, before building, write to Potter and

you a price on a house which will be much less than if you built it yourself. They use high grade lumber, and long experience has enabled them to turn out a splendid article. They have been located in Downers Grove for more than ten years and any business concern will tell you of their reliability. In addition to portable poultry houses they build a com-



One of the twenty different styles and sizes of poultry houses built by Potter & Co., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. Note how substantial and attractive it is. If in need of any kind of chick or fowl shelters, write for their printed matter.

Co., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill., and ask for their printed matter describing their high-grade portable houses, also their complete line of fixtures, brooders, feed hoppers, supplies, etc. Potter & Co. not only make the house and ship it to you so that it is easily put together, but they can furnish everything with which to equip a poultry house in the latest scientific manner. Making these houses as they do in large numbers they will be able to make

plete line of hood coops, feed hoppers, poultry house fixtures, etc. The cut published herewith shows one of their large sized portable houses and gives a fairly good idea of how attractive and well made their houses are. They can furnish you anything you want from a \$3.50 coop to a completely equipped poultry house costing \$300. When writing for their catalogue enclose four cents in postage and they will send you one of their 130-page books containing 150 illustrations.

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NOTES ABOUT THE BOSTON SHOW

Conclusion of the Report of the Last Boston Show, Held January 9-13, That Was Crowded Out of February Issue. Report of Rhode Island Red Classes by Geo. W. Tracey

By JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

Harvey C. Wood, of Bound Brook, N. J., ought to feel well pleased with his winnings on Light Brahmas. It took a great string of birds to win, as his did, in a class like this, 1st on pen of both fowls and chicks, and then get 2nd pen on fowls, 2nd on cock, hen and pullet and 3rd on cockerel. Wood's Light Brahmas are strong in color points, good in size, of distinctive Brahma type. Their appearance strongly backs up their breeder's claim that they "Weigh—Lay—Pay." They certainly made good the claim that they win.

W. A. Hendrickson, of Mattapan, Mass., engaged to judge Light Brahmas in place of the late H. N. Rollins, was thereby out of showing in competition, but he had a display pen that attracted much favorable attention. Mr. Hendrickson is the youngest judge to tackle a real hot class of this variety here. A few years ago some young general judges were assigned this class, but since the revival of interest only Light Brahma breeders have been called on. Judge Hendrickson took his time, did his work thoroughly and to the general satisfaction of exhibitors and other critics.

Pittsfield Poultry Farms, Holliston, Mass., won on Barred Rocks, 3rd cock; 1st and 8th hens; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets; 3rd cockerel-bred hen; 2nd pen; 2nd cockerel-bred pen; 1st pullet-bred pen; on White Plymouth Rocks, 1st cock; 2nd and 5th hens; 3rd pen fowls. They also had in the displays, not for competition, a remarkably fine pen of each of these varieties and pens of S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. Altogether their exhibit was one of the most attractive in the show and was the subject of much favorable comment.

Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., has always been strong on White Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Mr. W. H. Saart, the proprietor and manager, is a good judge of these varieties and a close student of the work of the judges, and he rarely fails to get a goodly share of the awards. At this show his pen of White Rock fowls won a first, and he also won on this variety 2nd cock; 6th hen; 3rd, 5th and 6th cockerels. His third cockerel, many thought, should have been placed higher. He was a bird of splendid size, type and finish shown in perfect condition, but sometimes he appeared a little at a disadvantage because of a tendency to relax when standing and appear a bit knock-kneed. The writer watched the bird several times to note the extent of this fault and came to the conclusion that it would quite certainly disappear as the bird matured further and hardened up. As it is, the bird exhibits it only occasionally.

W. F. Hayward, Westboro, Mass., has been steadily coming to the front in White Rocks for several years, each succeeding year finding him a little more advanced than at the last show. Here he won 4th cock; 1st hen; 1st cockerel; 4th pullet; 1st pen chicks and 2nd pen fowls. The writer has been

familiar with Mr. Hayward's birds and with his ideals as a breeder for some years. He keeps always in view the combination of utility, beauty and vitality. The first White Rock hen at this show, won in her four-year-old form where she had won as a pullet and also as a hen. The only trace of age this hen shows is in the color of the face about the eye.

S. A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., breeder of Buff Wyandottes, who won best display on that variety at the recent Palace Show, sent a cockerel and a pullet to Boston, and won 3rd in each class.

Levi A. Ayres, of Granville, N. Y., added to the laurels recently won by his Columbian Wyandottes by taking 1st and 3rd cockerels; 2nd and 3rd hens; 4th pullet and 2nd pen chicks. Only three birds entered by him failed to get a place. Mr. Ayres' string showed uniformity of type and consistent breeding. He was also an exhibitor of Red Sussex, winning 1st cock; 2nd hen; 3rd pullet.

Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., Maurice F. Delano, proprietor, were represented in the competition at this show only by their S. C. White Leghorns. With three great eastern shows coming so close together, Mr. Delano divided up his entries this year, and as he had sold birds of some varieties for these shows he was further limited. His White Leghorns here gave the customary good account of the farm—two firsts and a second on pens; 1st, 3rd and 4th cocks; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hens; 2nd and 6th cockerels; 3rd, 4th and 5th pullets. This was a magnificent string of birds. The pens had the further good fortune to draw their coop positions at the most central and well-lighted position on the floor, where no one could help seeing and admiring them.

R. A. Rowan, Los Angeles, Calif., America's premier breeder of White Faced Black Spanish, has of recent years been a regular exhibitor at Boston shows, sending a string of birds good enough to win in any competition, although he knows that he might make as good a showing in prizes for advertising purposes with much inferior birds. As a matter of fact the class is better on the whole when he has no competition.

Homestead Campine Farm, Wayland, Mass., originators and breeders of "The Vigorous Strain" of Silver Campines, won on this variety, 1st, 2nd and 4th cocks; 1st, 2nd and

3rd hens; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th cockerels; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets; 1st and 2nd pens. The birds displayed certainly bore out, in their appearance, the claims made for this strain. These birds were well balanced, well knit, alert yet docile, with firm combs, with healthy color and bright, hard plumage. It is a type of the breed that can be recommended without reservation for any place to which breeds of the laying type are adapted.

Pratt Experiment Farms, Morton, Pa., had exhibits that were a feature of the water-fowl classes. On four entries of White Pekin Ducks they won three firsts and a second. On White Chinese Geese, four entries, they secured two seconds, a fourth and a fifth.

The Lord Farms, Methuen, Mass., used four large display coops to show the visitors at Boston their idea of utility Leghorns. While these birds were neither bred nor selected for exhibition points, but rather on records of performance or on pedigree and the performances of their ancestry, the displays contained a liberal sprinkling of specimens that showed a good deal of excellence along Standard lines. In the live utility division White Leghorns from this farm won 1st and 3rd cock, 1st and 3rd hen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2d pullet.

A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., breeder of the long-famed "Royal Blue" Barred Plymouth Rocks, is always at Boston either as a competitor or with an advertising display. This was his year to let others compete for the honors while he industriously demonstrated to lovers of Barred Rocks the beauties and the breeding qualities of his strain, represented by a display coop of corking birds of each line of breeding.

Uncle Isaac Felch, "The Father of Poultry Culture in America", hale and hearty looking as he enters his eighty-fourth year, spent Wednesday at the show. The one drawback to the pleasure of meeting him was that he had left his ear-trumpet at home and so was unable to talk with his friends beyond the barest exchanges of greetings. Mr. Felch was probably the only man present at this show who attended the first poultry show in America, at Boston, sixty-eight years ago.

The Veteran Fanciers' banquet annually given on Wednesday during the Boston Show by the managers of the show to poultry breeders in attendance who are over sixty years of age and have bred poultry for twenty years or more, was attended by about the usual number. It rarely varies much either way from twenty. A few of the older men drop off every year, a few more reach the age requirement. I believe that all the veterans so far have been engaged in poultry culture much longer than twenty years when they reached the age of sixty. Most of them begin in boyhood.

The banquet of the American Light Brahma Club, held at the Copley Square Hotel on Wednesday evening, was a most enjoyable occasion, participated in by about forty mem-

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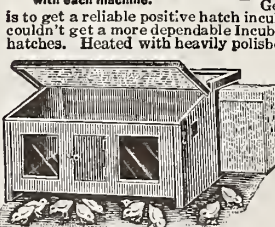
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bers of the club and invited guests. Geo. V. Fletcher, of Belmont, Mass., the newly elected president of the club, had the place of honor. W. A. Hendrickson acted as toastmaster. Enthusiasm was in the air. Geo. V. Fletcher, W. B. Atherton, J. H. Drevenstedt, Chas. D. Cleveland, J. H. Robinson, Harvey A. Wood and D. Lincoln Orr were called upon each to contribute his appropriate part to the flow of words that followed the clearing of the tables.

The display of dressed poultry was very attractive. It could hardly be called a competitive exhibit for all the prizes but five went to one exhibitor who showed in all classes. It will ever be thus. Only dealers who are expert in selecting and dressing table poultry can fill these classes. It is easy to talk about what the breeders might do in this line. But the fact remains that after twenty years' efforts to promote competition between poultry growers, good classes can be made only by dealers. Occasionally a grower comes in with a few good birds and wins over a dealer, but not often enough to enthrall small growers to get into the competition.

Exhibits of market eggs are more in the ordinary poultryman's line. Here, the small and the great poultryman compete on even terms. There were 88 plates of eggs, and almost without exception they were nice eggs, well matched.

MR. TRACY REVIEWS THE RED CLASSES

The Boston show is "different". At the early shows the commercial side of the business is very evident, for buyers are numerous and naturally the attention of the exhibitors is focused on making sales, but at Boston the one topic seems to be "breeding." Go where you will, you will find groups in front of some particular cage (very likely not that of a winner) and with heads close together these poultrymen are earnestly discussing the various problems of poultry breeding. The Boston show is in reality a school, and no breed or variety receives more discussion than the Rhode Island Reds.

We remember that at one show, some years ago, Mr. I. W. Bean made the statement many times to different groups of poultrymen that a certain bird that attracted a lot of attention (if I remember correctly he was not a winner) would be a "great breeder." The bird was sold to a breeder who up to that time had not shown any sensational Reds, but the next season the progeny of this bird began to win and his descendants are still winning.

We always welcome the opportunity to attend the Boston Show to study its world-noted exhibit of Reds. All shades of color were in evidence this year, and we might add, all styles of shape. Certainly a good many are beginning to think that type should have more consideration than some eastern judges give it. We were told at the Garden that western Red judges were great sticklers for type than we are in the east. This statement was made because a pen, consisting of four splendid, typically-shaped, fine-colored females and one of the best males in the

show, was left out of the winnings because the combs of the females had grown too much. Our western friend said that the pen should have been placed high on account of the fine shape of the females, and if "Jim Tucker judged them, you bet they would be, for he has an eye for type."

The owner of a winner was asked why he did not have a picture taken of the bird and he said, "No, no, I would not use a picture of that bird for a thousand dollars", which statement is food for thought.

Now, some New England breeders say that it is easy to get type but hard to get color, therefore color should be given first consideration. If that is true, why does not a larger percentage of the high-class Reds show type? But this is no place to discuss such matters as type, color, the idiosyncrasies of judges, etc. These are vital subjects pertaining to the judging and breeding of R. I. Reds and at some future time will be discussed in the columns of A. P. W. There is just one matter we should like to mention here—why is it that the first prize bird in a class often does not get either shape or color special?

We honor the Red judge who has the courage to place the blue ribbon on a bird without giving it either shape or color special. Take the case of the first prize S. C. R. I. Red cock at Boston. He was a wonderful Red in every way; his surface was even in every section and his undercolor was strong. Opposed to him was the first prize cockerel, a paragon in color. After careful consideration Judge Card decided that though the color of the two birds was very similar, the youthful lustre of the cockerel should win, and he further decided that the maturity of form that comes with age and his really great color made the cock-bird an easy winner of the shape special. While to some, Mr. Card's awards may seem contradictory, to me they are proof of his great ability as a judge.

The cock that wins first and the \$100 Champion Challenge cup, competed for by both Rose Comb and Single Comb Reds is considered the champion of the year, and we congratulate Mr. Wm. H. Saart, proprietor of the well-known Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., on winning this coveted honor, his first prize cock bird defeating some of the best birds shown this season. It certainly was the strongest class of cock birds, either Rose or Single Comb, that we have ever seen. Mr. Saart has made many notable winnings in the leading Red shows of the country, among them being his great winning at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which included the first pullet that received special for best female in the show. Mr. Saart has the distinction of winning the first prize for S. C. pen at the Brockton Fair six years in succession, a winning never equalled by any other Red breeder. He was also a winner in the 1915-1916 Madison Square Garden Show in what was considered to have been the strongest class of S. C. Reds ever shown.

Among the birds at Boston was a S. C. hen, shown by Lester Tompkins, that I have no hesitancy in saying was the best Red hen shown this season. She is the only Red hen that I have seen that surpasses the great Rose Comb hen, shown by R. C. Tuttle at the Chicago Coliseum in 1910. That hen was not placed by the judge who thought her too dark, but she won the blue afterward. Mr. Tompkins' hen is one even shade of dark red in every section—a most remarkable bird.

The Single Comb cockerel class was so strong that several Garden winners, including first, were left outside the ribbons. The first Boston cockerel caught our eye at the Garden and when Mr. I. W. Bean of Onaway Farm, Wrentham, Mass., allowed me to handle him, I placed him on a par with the first prize cockerel of the year before. Mr. Bean has produced many great Reds but I am

D. M. Green's "Royal" Red Sussex

Win 1-3 hen Grand Central Palace, 1915 (two entries); 1 hen, 1-2 pullets, 1916 (three entries), 1-2 hen, 2 cockerel, 3 pullet, Madison Square Garden (five entries), 1 pullet, 4 cockerel, Boston (two entries), 1917. If you want quality I have it. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. Egg booklet free.
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EGG-O-HATCH is a dry powder. Mixed with water it makes a solution which is applied to eggs during incubation; it soaks into the shell and supplies oxygen for the growing chick; absorbs the carbonic acid gas given off by the chick; further, by its action on the animal matter of the shell, it rots or disintegrates the shell, making it more porous and brittle.

Up to the hatching point, a chick breathes through innumerable blood vessels located in the inner membrane just within the shell. Close the pores of the shell and the chick quickly dies. Partially close them and the chick is weakened just the same as if partially strangled. If, at the same time, the shell is drying out and becoming harder, tougher and non-porous, a point is reached where the chick is too weak to break out of the tough shell.

EGG-O-HATCH changes all this by keeping the shell pores open; making brittle the shell; supplying the chick with extra oxygen and quickly absorbing and getting rid of the carbon dioxide.

EGG-O-HATCH is easily and quickly applied to eggs by spraying or dipping. It is used only three times during the 21 days. Our hatches have shown from 10 to 40 per cent better results where Egg-O-Hatch was used, and all were better, stronger chicks. Fifty test hatches showed an average of 96 per cent for eggs treated with Egg-O-Hatch, and 81 per cent for eggs not treated, RIGHT IN THE SAME MACHINE. Egg-O-Hatch is easily proven. Use it on half the eggs in an incubator.

ONE SIZE ONLY, 50 cents postpaid, or at dealers. Sufficient for 600 eggs through one hatch or 6 hatches of 100 eggs; 50-egg sample 10 cents postpaid. Our No. 19 atomizer, all glass and rubber, is handiest and best way to apply Egg-O-Hatch. PRICE 75 CENTS.

Send for New Book "ALL ABOUT EGGS"

Or, better still, send 5 cents in stamps for our Complete Poultry Library (5 Books) postpaid. It is a liberal education in poultry work, showing how to keep hens profitable every month in the year; how to make better hatches and raise more chicks; how to get the best market on eggs; instructions for housing, feeding, preventing and curing disease, etc. Well worth \$10.00 to any poultry raiser.

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The regular, systematic way by which you can make more money every month by use of Lee's Egg Maker daily; Germonzone twice a week; Lee's Lice Killer once a month; Egg-O-Hatch for the incubator work; Egg-O-Latum for keeping the cheap spring and summer eggs for the winter market. Full information, Poultry Library, etc., postpaid for 5 cents in stamps.

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"Egg-O-Hatch is certainly a wonder." Charles E. Heckle, Memphis, Tenn.
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J. M. Payne, Ill., writes: "It is the best thing I ever saw for hatching chicks."
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Health—Vigor—Productiveness—Beauty

These important characteristics are strongly inbred in our flocks. Come and see. Or ask our customers. Our Leghorns will please you because they deliver the goods. Cockerels—Fine specimens, the sons of record layers. Bred and priced right.

Hatching Eggs—Big white ones, highly fertile, from real layers. None better.

Baby Chicks—The "Bible," profitable kind. Full count and safe delivery assured.

We produce on our own farm everything we sell. That's why we please every purchaser. Write for **FREE** catalog now.

SPRECHER BROS.
Box W, Rohrertown, Pa.

doubtful if he ever owned one that he liked better than this young "prince" of R. I. Red-dom.

Onaway Farm, which includes I. W. Bean and his great flock of Reds, in addition to first prize cockerel, captured first old pen with a wonderful group of birds. They also won fourth young pen and first and fourth hens and best display of Single Combs.

The S. C. pullets formed a hot class. In our estimation, the first pullet is the finest exhibited this season. She won both shape and color special and she was bred and exhibited by Mr. H. E. Watts of Monument Beach, Mass., who also won second cockerel with a fine bird. Mr. Watts was a sensational winner at the Brockton Fair this season and is recognized as one of our foremost breeders of Rhode Island Reds. Several years ago we prophesied that he would reach this enviable position and we take pleasure in recommending him to our readers.

The pen class was very strong. Harold Tompkins won first and second. We have never seen him so taken up with anything as he was with those two pen, and he had good reason to be proud of them. Judge Card was simply carried away with the first pen, in fact he said that it was the best Single Comb pen he had ever judged. As he has officiated several successive years at the Garden and all over America, that is a pretty strong statement to make.

Mr. Tompkins' second pen was a wonder and the four pullets would compare favorably with any shown this season. One would think that winning the big eastern trophy cup at the Palace Show given by the R. I. Red Club of America for best display, both combs competing, would be honor enough for one season, but Harold Tompkins always likes to show at Boston, and anyone owning two such pens as he showed is justified in exhibiting them, in fact he owes it to his fellow breeders to do so.

THE ROSE COMB CLASSES

There was no lack of quality in the large classes of Rose Combs. The first cock was a grand bird that won both shape and color specials for his owners, the Payne Bros., R. F. D. 1, Portland, Conn., who also won third. The first hen, a grand bird, was owned by Harold Tompkins who breeds just about as good Rose Combs as he does Single Combs. First pullet, a remarkable bird, was shown by Onaway Farm. I think she was the best Rose Comb pullet of the year.

First cockerel and first young pen, also first old pen, were all won by Payne Bros., who certainly showed some great birds in the Rose Comb classes. When one can go into the Boston show and win first, third and fourth cocks; fifth hen; first, second and fifth cockerels; fifth and sixth pullets; first and second young pens; first old pen and best display in Rose Combs, that certainly is a victory. They have won first pen four times at Boston and two times at the Garden, in fact Payne Bros., have the honor

of holding the best winning pen record of any R. C. breeder in America. They made a great winning at the Springfield Show, held several weeks ago, capturing four firsts and best display, their first prize cockerel winning the A. P. A. diploma for best cockerel in the show.

Their winning is all the more wonderful when we take into consideration the fact that they furnished winners for the leading shows, both east and west. Payne Brothers' strain of Rose Combs contains a large per cent. of the old Tuttle blood, in fact they are the only breeders that we know that have the old Tuttle line in its purity. Mr. Tuttle himself often spoke to me about the Payne Brothers, predicting that they would be among the leading Rose Comb breeders of America.

The Rev. C. T. McCann of Manchester, Conn., breeds excellent prize winning Rose and Single Comb Reds. He did not show at Boston, although he planned to do so. However, he showed a fine string at New Haven the previous week, in a big high-quality class and won several blues, including first on R. C. pullet and second on S. C. pen. The Rev. C. T. McCann takes great pleasure in his poultry and his birds command attention in the show room. He has great faith in Judge Card and his teachings, and as they are neighbors no doubt he has profited by the judge's advice.

The G. T. Club held their banquet on the first night of the show at the Copley Square Hotel, as a sort of an adjunct to the Boston Show banquet. The Club is composed of

R. I. Red breeders exclusively and the banquet was the feature of the show. The officers are: P., S. Parker; first P., Bro. McLean; second P., John Payne; secretary-treasurer, Harold Tompkin; exhorter, Mr. Cunningham, the latter making the only standing speech of the evening. It was a mute appeal to the sympathies of his hearers and was received vociferously by the guests present at the various tables. The guests dispersed with three cheers for "Wid" Card.

"OCULUM" SAID TO AFFECT FERTILITY

Following is a letter received from the H. I. Co., Inc., Box Q, Salem, Va., manufacturers of "Oculum":

"South Burlington, Vt.,
Feb. 7, 1917.
"OCULUM" CO.,
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"Dear Sirs:—
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"For INSURING FERTILITY of eggs and getting good, strong chicks that live, I always use 'OCULUM' on my breeders, also, all my layers. I have NO disease among them.

"Send at once.
"Respectfully yours,
"H. C. BROWN."

The H. I. Co. has hundreds of testimonials similar to this, among them being letters from some of the largest and best known poultrymen who have tried "Oculum" and pronounced it good.

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Consistent Winners at the GARDEN, PALACE, SYRACUSE
Mating List Free.
ORANGE POULTRY FARM, MANHASSET, L. I.

Longfield Rose Comb Reds Win at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1916

1-2 Hen, 1 Ckl., 1-4 Pullet, 1-4 Old Pen, 1-3 Young Pen, 2-3 Cock, Silver Cup for Best Display and Silver Cup for Best Colored Female. This great winning in a class of 268 R. C. Reds exhibited by 31 breeders from North, South, East and West is but another link in their chain of victories and again proves their superiority. Longfield Reds have been consistent winners at this, probably the greatest Red show of the World. In the past 6 years winning 6 times as many first premiums as any competitor and Best Display the past 4 years. Longfield Reds not only win one year but come back and win year after year in the strongest competition. BLOOD WILL TELL: Free Illustrated Mating List describing breeding pens.

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PROVE THEIR SUPERIORITY

at the New York, Garden Show, 1916-17. Won 1st and 4th Cockerel, 1st Hen, 5th Cock, 2nd and 3rd Pen, in strongest class ever shown at the Garden. Also won at Boston, 1916, 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st Pen, 2nd and 3rd Pens.

The above wins together with their continuous wins at Boston for nearly 20 years prove their title to the best in White Wyandottes. They are layers too.

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BREEDING FOR PROLIFIC EGG YIELD

By Dr. N. W. Sanborn

(Continued from page 245)

most perfect egg that I ever handled, and was known to lay twenty-eight eggs in a single month. This hen I was never able to buy at any price I would offer, and so I made good use of three of her best sons. My third, and greatest gain of all, was in the purchase of a full brother to a Madison Square Garden winning pullet. In fact his full sisters won 1st and 2nd pullets at the same Garden show. I bought him on the statement of his owner that the dam was his best layer. Has he tested out well? He has had one daughter that holds the proud record of "3rd best single layer," won at the 3rd Storrs Contest, and she produced 246 eggs in twelve months. He has had three other daughters that have run over 200 eggs at Storrs and he has bred me more high record hens than any other two males I own.

This winter I have added another good bird to my experimental pen, a fine show hen, winner of 1st hen at the Garden in 1915, and 1st at the Boston show, 1917. She bears the marks of a good layer, looks as though good for three more years of breeding, and has a splendid reputation behind her as a layer. Not all the birds that looked promising have made good for me, but two-thirds of them have either helped me hold my average, or advanced it a little.

Selecting for Egg Production

There were a number of years, while a village doctor, that I made good use of trap-nests. I was at home enough so I could attend to the nests and records. Then came the time when they were used only in the breeding season to be able to pedigree the chicks. The last eight years I have handled my hens so as to know the early laying pullets as well as the late layers in the autumn of their second year. In my experience I have found that the pullets that made a good egg record in November and December, and were still working in the following September and October, were my best layers for the entire year. If I could know the egg work of one of my females for only

two months of her entire life it would be at the end of her first year's laying—September and October. If I could choose an added two months' record it would be those opening months of a pullet's work—October and November, or November and December. I have had a few hens that never had a full moult, that is, the feathers were dropped a few at a time, and no month of the year was without fairly good egg records.

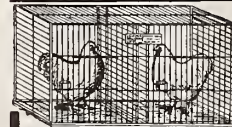
My hardest work has been in testing out males. All sons of high record hens do not sire equally good layers. They have to be discovered after months of waiting, but when found are never sold at any price. They are as important to me as is "stock seed" to the grower of good seed corn. They are important to my customers, because they are worth more in my hands than they could be in others.

I related the short history of the pen that won best honors in the California Egg Contest. If there was a good reason for their winning, and I think there was, it was this: I sold this good breeder several shipments of eggs. Usually he bought in the autumn, as late as I could give him eggs from hens, and he always got eggs from yearling and two-year old hens, usually in late October. Eggs sent at that time would produce chicks to the best advantage for his season and climate. What did he get from me, buying at that time? Eggs from my best layers. If they had not been record layers they would have been in the moult! I doubt if this buyer had any thought of all this—it surely did not at the time enter my calculations — but his chicks not only won best honors but were extra fine layers in the home flocks.

I do not want it to be understood, for a minute, that blood lines such as I have been telling of will produce extra good layers without care and right feeding. The chicks have been hatched at the

right time, reared under good surroundings, and brought to maturity in middle or late autumn. The laying stock that produced the eggs has had the advantage of modern, fresh air housing, balanced rations and proper mating. In fact, they have good care because I am proud of them. Why do I think so much of these good Buff Wyandottes? Because they are handsome and win in contests where shape and color count; and because they fill my egg basket, being utility bred, and because they get good places in the various egg laying contests in which they have competed.

I am a better poultryman today because I love good looking hens, love the birds that carry the shape and color of the show room. I am far the better fancier because I have added to the good looks of my flock, larger egg production! There is no excuse today for the mongrel, for the crossbred fowl. They have nothing that you cannot find in Standard-bred stock. Let me leave this one thought with you. Forget all else that I have said, if you must, but remember this: You can get the best results quicker by breeding larger egg production into a strain of Standard-bred fowl, quicker I say, than by breeding show room qualities into a utility flock of layers. I am practicing what I preach. Half the profits of my seventy-acre farm, in the hill country of New England, come from this very sort of good poultry. It was this love of good breeding that sent me from the life of a physician to the every-day-work of the poultry farm.



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Cut down death losses—
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horses, cattle, calves and colts, ticks on sheep.

For Lice on Poultry sprinkle in the dust bath, hens will do the rest. They will work it into the feathers and carry it everywhere. This is excellent winter treatment. Sprinkle Instant Louse Killer in the bottom of nests, then add the litter and eggs. Your brood will come off free from lice.

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Practical Poultry Facts

AND

Timely Advice



Conducted by JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

POINTERS FOR BREEDERS OF STANDARD POULTRY

Columbian Wyandottes for an Amateur.

H. L. S., a subscriber living in Brooklyn, N. Y., and keeping poultry on a very small scale, has a flock of mongrels that give him a satisfactory egg yield, but do not please him otherwise. He writes that he was much impressed by Mr. Curtis' article in the December number of the World, "When Making a Start — Which?", and that after reading this he attended the Madison Square Garden Show and was greatly attracted by the Columbian Wyandottes. He would like some information through the World in regard to this variety, its qualities and any facts relating to it of interest to a beginner.

There is no better variety for a beginner in the breeding of Standard fowls to take up today than the Columbian Wyandotte. One to whom this variety is especially attractive may begin breeding it with full assurance that the variety has no characteristics which when discovered in experience will make him regret his choice.

Generally speaking, it has the practical qualities common to the breeds of the American class, that is, it is hardy, a good layer and a good table fowl. Its color pattern is one that is not difficult to breed to a degree of excellence that gives pleasing uniformity in a flock, yet is as difficult as any to breed to the degree of perfection indicated in the Standard description. That means that the breeder can have a very nice looking

flock, one of which he need not be ashamed, while he is learning by experience how to handle the stock to get good Standard quality. This result is easily obtained because only by a rank error in mating can stock of this color pattern produce at once any considerable proportion of progeny that are very far off type. Indifferent breeding may bring about great deterioration in a few generations, but whenever the deterioration is noted and proper steps taken to remedy it, recovery may be started at once, and quality restored as rapidly as it was lost. I do not think that there is any other color pattern that responds as readily to good treatment when through improper breeding quality has been lost. This point is of considerable importance to a novice who may develop or hold practical qualities as he desires them while losing something on looks. He does not need to discard his stock to get rid of objectionable color traits, because as soon as he appreciates the faults he can breed them out of this pattern, to such an extent that the general appearance of the flock will not be displeasing, easier and quicker than in almost any other.

Up to a certain point this is an advantage; beyond that it may be a disadvantage, because the breeder may be too easily satisfied with mediocrity when

attained, and not make the effort necessary for continuous improvement.

Contamination Between Lines of the Same Variety

From a Maine man comes an inquiry, prompted by reading a statement by a writer in a poultry paper, who declared that the two lines of Barred Rocks must be kept separate at all times, because "no matter how high one of your females, once you let her mingle with males of the other side, as far as breeding is concerned, she is ruined, as she cannot thereafter produce her kind."

My correspondent says: "This seems to me like 'confusion worse confounded', and what is a novice like myself to do? For instance: I have been breeding utility Barred Rocks for four years, and decided I would like some better dressed fowls. So in the fall I bought a trio of cockerel-mated birds. The cockerel suddenly died, and the breeder from whom I bought them very generously presented me with a cock bird to take his place. Now, my predicament is this: One of the two females I bought is a yearling hen. Suppose by some chance, she has mingled with the pullet-bred males in the breeder's yards, according to the statement quoted, she is ruined. This is a new idea to me, and I would like your views in regard to it. If it is true, then the breeding problem is much more complicated than I had supposed, and we novices are taking long chances in buying birds that we know nothing about."

The statement that a hen of one line of Barred Rocks mated with a male of the other will not afterwards produce her own line, is not true. The idea is simply the old fallacy about permanent contamination following the mating of birds of different varieties.

If a hen has been mated with any cock, whether of her own line and variety or of another, and is removed from him, eggs that she may lay in the next two or three weeks may produce chicks of which he is the sire. If she is not mated

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MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

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with another cock, the one she had been with is the sire of all the chicks hatched. If, when separated from one male, she is immediately mated with another, chicks from eggs laid after the second day with the new mate might show that they were from him, but in general the eggs produced within a week or ten days, would have been fertilized by the first male, and after ten to fourteen days no more eggs would produce chicks showing characteristics of the first male.

Some cases have been reported by observers, who thought that they were sure of the facts, of chickens from a hen that had been separated from a certain male for several months or for a year, showing some distinct likeness to that male in the chicks evidently sired by another. Personally, I do not take any stock in such stories. Not that I think these people misrepresent intentionally, but I think that they are mistaken, either not being fully informed in the premises, or neglecting to consider all points bearing upon the question.

I have had many opportunities to observe such phenomena, if they occur, and I never saw any trace of the influence of a previous mating two weeks

after a hen was placed in a new mating and absolutely separated from her former mate.

—o—

Fowl Complaints at This Season

In the fall and early winter roup colds and roup constitute the principal causes of sickness in fowls. After mid-winter these troubles may remain, but they share the field with digestive troubles, principally diseases of the liver, due to heavy feeding of concentrated foods and to lack of exercise.

Almost all fowls can stand those conditions as they usually exist for several months, but all are better if handled with more judgment during the winter. The worst thing about this class of diseases is that they seldom show pronounced symptoms until in quite an advanced stage. Often they show no symptoms that would attract attention to them in the flock until at the end.

If a flock has had plenty of green food and plenty of exercise all winter, the owner need not worry about liver troubles. Otherwise it will be a good policy for him to give special attention now to supplying both, especially green food and bulky food.

Here is where the oat-sprouter proves its value. I have not a high opinion of sprouted oats as some people have. For green, succulent and bulky food, I would rather have cabbage, mangels, or nice green-cu.ed clover or alfalfa, if I could get them. But these things are not as universally obtainable as sprouted oats, and at this season supplies of cabbage and mangels have often run out. Sprouted oats are always in season.

—o—

The Chances in Hatching Eggs.

Most poultrymen seem to agree that it is more satisfactory to begin to build up a stock of Standard fowls by purchasing a few birds than by purchasing eggs. I would not differ with that view, yet buying eggs has always had some fascination for me.

The attraction in buying eggs is that you have a chance of getting bigger value for your money than you ever are likely to get in birds. When you buy birds from breeders of reputation and reliability you get as a rule just about what you pay for. True, there is some difference in prices sometimes, as between a breeder whose stock is in good demand and one who is little known;

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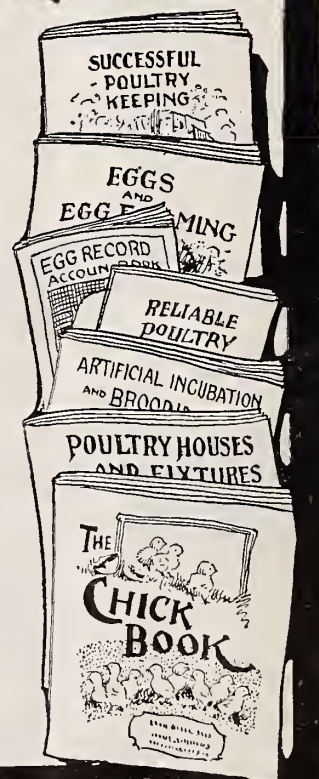
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but on the whole prices are quite uniform, and you will not get a bird worth \$10 for \$3, or anything that way. In buying eggs it is different. You are buying chickens before they are

tract at all from the satisfaction you feel when you get one or more birds from a sitting of eggs that are worth a great deal more than the eggs cost.

I remember very distinctly my first happy experience in buying eggs for hatching in the early nineties. It was the second season that I bought chances in hatching eggs. The results the preceding season had been discouraging all through, no good hatches, a few fair, more very poor or total failures. Those chickens that hatched from the eggs I bought were mostly weak and unthrifty, and all but two were killed either as soon as they were large enough to eat or as soon as it appeared that they never would be fit to eat. I can see everyone of those chicks yet. The two that survived were Indian Games, a cockerel and a pullet, tolerably rugged specimens, but undersized, especially the cockerel. During the winter he died, leaving me with one undersized Indian Game pullet as the net showing from about \$30 paid for eggs for hatching. I sold the pullet to a breeder of Pit Games for \$5, and vowed that I would buy no more chickens before they were hatched.



Dr. Chester E. Tracy, proprietor of Red Cross Poultry Yards, Box W, Castleton-On-Hudson, N. Y., finds the breeding of standard-bred poultry a profitable relaxation from his duties as a surgeon and physician. He "specializes" in growing high-quality, standard-bred S. C. Black Minorcas and White Plymouth Rocks. Since he was a little chap of five years he has "kept chickens," but a few years ago he decided to raise only Standard-bred fowls and selected from among the different ones he had bred, the S. C. Black Minorcas and White Plymouth Rocks. That he has "made good" in raising quality birds is evident from his winnings. In addition to the smaller shows, he has won at the New York State Fair, the Palace, Madison Square Garden and Boston. At the last Palace he won first pullet and best female in a class of 25. At Boston he won first S. C. Black Minorca hen, which Judge Minch pronounced "the star of the class." Dr. Tracy believes that solid colored breeds or varieties are the best for amateurs as they present less difficulties. He breeds for both utility and exhibition points, insisting that his birds must be productive as well as beautiful. He believes in a "square deal," hence treats his customers "on the square." On request Dr. Tracy will be pleased to tell interested readers of A. P. W. about his high-quality pens and to quote prices of stock and eggs.

hatched. The prices for eggs are based upon average results. When you get better than average results you get the best of the deal. When you get less than average results in numbers, you may still be ahead because of the quality. Results have to be very poor to leave the buyer of eggs for hatching at ordinary prices much of a loser. Then it is becoming more and more the common practice for sellers to guarantee a certain number of fertile eggs in each setting, so that the buyer is as sure of getting value received as is possible in transactions with elements of uncertainty which neither party can control. I imagine that if one who has often bought eggs for hatching, counts all his results, it costs him about the same for birds that make desirable breeders as if he bought the birds. That does not de-

ing. I saw an attracted me, sent for the advertiser's circular, and yielded to the extent of sending him an order for a setting of his lowest priced eggs, at \$3. From that lot of 15 eggs I got 14 chicks. Then I ordered from the same breeder several sittings of higher priced eggs, some at \$10 and some at \$5. The hatches of these were not so good, yet were very satisfactory. I got more good breeding birds from those eggs than I could have bought at that time for ten times what I paid for the eggs. That was my best purchase of eggs for hatching in such quantity, though I have frequently bought single sittings since then at low prices that gave both good hatches and good quality.

EXHIBITION S. C. R. I. REDS

as bred and exhibited by us have won Blues and other prizes at Madison Square Garden, Holyoke, Lenox and other big Red shows. Send for circular of winnings and matings.

Reference: Judge Tracey.

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are consistent winners from "Mayne" to California. At Panama Exposition, also at such shows as Palace, N. Y., for customers, Albany, Syracuse and many other shows. Springfield, Ohio, Grand Champion Pullet in entire show, 1916-17. 24 years experience with this grand strain. Eggs \$5.00, eight live chicks guaranteed. **GEO. H. MAYNE, SPRINGFIELD, O.**

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We guarantee an average monthly circulation of 35,000 copies during the year ending October, 1917. When writing to any of these advertisers, please mention A. P. W.

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1917 ANCONA SPECIAL. Send for mating list. Have mated four beautiful pens of choice winners. Write for this wonderful opportunity. Don't wait. Write your needs. Harvey Henry Glosser, Fort Plain, N. Y. 3-5-7

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SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM'S advertisement. Light and Dark Brahmans, inside front cover.

WOOD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS win right, along at both New York Shows, Boston, Chicago Coliseum, etc. Egg prices reduced and some splendid breeders at bargain prices after June 1st. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. 4-5-7

SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 267. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. 4-5-7

LIGHT BRAHMA eggs for hatching from high class matings at \$3.00 per fifteen. John Blanchard, Columbus, Wisconsin.

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BUCKEYES, Premier Reds. Sixteenth year. Cleveland, Columbus firsts. S. Dunning, St. Marys, Ohio. 4-5-7

BUCKEYE HATCHING EGGS, reasonable. Send for descriptive circular and prices. H. R. Bacon, Houghton, N. Y. 3-5-7

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BUTTERCUP EGGS for hatching, \$2 to \$5 for 15. From Royal Strain Stock. Ray N. Ahl, Gainesville, N. Y. 3-3-7

BUTTERCUPS. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. 1917 booklet now ready. Choice cockerels for sale. Write Mrs. Hattie D. Reed, Marcellus, N. Y. 4-5-7

"VICTOR" BUTTERCUPS winners at Madison Square, Palace and Syracuse. Eggs \$1.50 to \$5 per 15. Write for mating list. Arthur Loper, Bridge Hampton, N. Y. 4-5-7

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IMPROVED SILVER CAMPINES. Choice stock reasonably priced. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. 4-5-7

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GOLDEN CAMPINES. First prize pen Brockton, 1916. Herman Packard, 27 Gifford St., Brockton, Mass. 4-5-7

GOLDEN, SILVER CAMPINES. Before buying eggs, write me. Catalog free. Dr. Prudhomme, Box 4, Thurmont, Md. 4-5-7

STAR SILVER CAMPINES, the greatest of all layers. Bred by us in fine 8 years. Eggs from this genuine winter laying strain, \$3.00 per 15. A few mated pens and trios for sale. Star Silver Campine Farm, Huguenot Park, N. Y. 3-5-7

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COCHINS ALL VARIETIES as well as Brabmas and Langshans are described in the book "The Asiatics", the only complete treatise on the oldest fowls in existence. A copy will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c. cash or stamps to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 4-5-7

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DARK CORNISH—If you want type get mating list of my winners before buying eggs. W. W. Graves, Jefferson City, Mo. 3-5-7

CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT DARK CORNISH, best English blood. Eggs \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15. Infertiles replaced. E. R. Scott, Dansville, N. Y. 3-4-7

WHITE CORNISH, first prize 1916, at Hartford, Syracuse, Providence. Eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00, 30. L. J. Smith, Deep River, Conn. 4-5-7

DARK CORNISH STOCK AND EGGS. Circular free. M. J. Van Eman, Box W, Elgin, Ohio. 4-5-7

BREEDER OF DARK CORNISH. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Bred from imported stock. A. E. Noxon, Pennington, N. J. 4-5-7

WHITE AND DARK CORNISH. Circular free. White cockerels, \$2.00 each. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13. C. D. Smith, Fort Plains, N. Y. 4-6-7

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A COPY OF DUCKS AND GESE should be in the hands of every breeder of water fowl. Contains the origin of the Ducks. Describes the different Standard varieties. Tells about the wonderful Duck Industry on Long Island and abroad. 104-pages, 8½ x 11½. Price 75 cents. American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y. 4-5-7

FOR SALE—Mammoth Pekin Dux Eggs. Breeders, \$10.00 per 100; \$1.50 per setting of 12. Utility, \$3.00 per 100; \$1.25 per setting of 12. Day-old ducklings, \$25.00 per 100. Drakes, \$4.00. River-view Poultry Yards, Manitowac, Wis. 2-4-7

FAVEROLLES

WHITE AND BUFF FAVEROLLE eggs for hatching. \$3.00 per 15. C. E. Elliott, Zion City, Ill. 1-3-7

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WHITE GUINEAS. \$1.80 pair. E. W. Pettit, Ransomville, N. Y. 1-3-7

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, trapped six years. Houdans, 278-egg strain. Eggs, chicks, stock, catalogue. Fred Brenon, 122 North Pleasant St. Watertown, N. Y. 5-6-7

HOUDANS

WHITE HOUDANS. Cockerels and hatching eggs. J. W. Loughlin, Gage, N. Y. 3-4-7

WHITE HOUDANS. Chicks and hatching eggs in season. Imperial Poultry Farm, Union County, Union, N. J. 4-5-7

**UTILITY PLUS EXHIBITION QUALITIES
IN YAMA FARMS' BIRDS**

Some time ago we spent two days at the well-known Yama Farms, Napanoch, N. Y., and we can vouch for the efficient equipment of their poultry farms, including the buildings, the runs and the poultry. Indeed, if we were asked to name the leading utility poultry farm in America, we should say Yama Farms, and if we were asked to name the leading combination utility and fancy poultry farm, we would again answer Yama Farms. It is seldom that a poultry farm so successful along utilitarian lines has been able to win such victories in leading shows as is the case with Yama Farms.

In the first place, the same equipment that has brought success in raising utility poultry, serves the exhibition birds just as well. In the second place, Yama Farms' strains of Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks are not the result of chance matings, but really are strains produced by long years of mating and breeding of established winning blood lines.

In the third place, the manager, Mr. R. C. McGilvra, is one of the most honest, conscientious and capable poultrymen in the country. He practically grew up with poultry and is skilled in developing it to the highest degree. He was fortunate in learning the exhibition side of the poultry business by working as an assistant at Owen Farms under Maurice P. Delano, and later under Judge Newton Cosh whom he succeeded as superintendent of the poultry department of Yama Farms, and he has maintained the prestige won by Yama Farms as a producer of exhibition quality birds.

Although these farms did not make their usual large entry at the last New York State Fair at Syracuse, they won on their Rocks 1st pen; 1st and 3rd hens; 1st and 5th

cockerels, and on S. C. Black Minorcas 1st cock and 1st pullet. At the last Palace, New York, Show, they won 1st exhibition pen with a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks that was pronounced by many to be the best pen of that variety yet shown at the Palace. They entered some of their S. C. Black Minorcas at the Madison Square Garden and won 1st pen; 1st and 2nd cockerels; 3rd and 4th cocks and 3rd pullet.

In addition to winning these honors for themselves in our largest eastern shows, they sold a number of blue ribbon winners for the leading shows of the country. Last season was a prosperous one for Yama Farms, the poultry department clearing a handsome profit over all expenses. They are now in splendid shape to meet the demand for hatching eggs, which promises to be heavy. They have 600 splendid females of each variety now mated and they still have a number of excellent breeding birds for sale. These have been closely culled so buyers can feel confident of getting good quality.

When writing to them state whether you wish to breed Barred Plymouth Rocks or S. C. Black Minorcas for exhibition or utility purposes. Their mating list will be sent free on request.—Geo. W. Tracey.

G. S. Buxton, breeder of the Saxton strain of Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Box W, Bellows Falls, Vt., writes that he has sold all the stock he can spare and as he has had so many requests for eggs for hatching he has decided to sell eggs from his choice pens this season. Those who wish to secure eggs from him would better order early. Mr. Buxton's birds have been winners at Boston, New York State Fair, Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, Vt., Petersburg, N. H., and at other shows. See his ad in this issue, and when writing, kindly mention A. P. W.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 25 years exclusively. Pullets, hens, cockerels, finest quality. Baby chicks, hatching eggs any number, my great specialties. Henry Trafford, Binghamton, N. Y., Editor Poultry Success, visited me, bought big bunch birds, will tell you this is the place to buy high grade, heavy laying stock. Circulars, full information. C. N. Reynolds, Canton, Pa. 3-5-7

DAY-OLD CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns from heavy layers, best strains. Vigorous chicks, the kind that grow. Mature into fine stock that will please you. Eggs for hatching. Write now. C. A. Stevens, Ransomville, N. Y. 3-5-7

MINORCAS—BLACK

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA hatching eggs from pure-bred, heavy-laying stock; \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Frank Miles, Dundee, N. Y. 4-5-7

SEVERAL HUNDRED Single Comb Black Minorca pullets, cockerels and yearling hens for sale reasonable. Eggs from choice matings, satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. M. Weikert, Littlestown, Penna. 4-5-7

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs. Send for circular, it's free. Jaye Beswick, Berea, Ohio. 3-5-7

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Large, handsome birds. Great layers. 15 eggs, \$2.00. Princess Minorca Yards, York, Pa. 1-3-7

MINORCAS—WHITE

SHAPLEY'S S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. Orders booked for hatching eggs and baby chicks. H. B. Shapley, Box 12, Earlville, N. Y. 3-4-7

WHITE MINORCAS. Both combs. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. James Osborne, Fabius, N. Y. 4-5-7

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, the coming breed. Eggs 30-\$2.00. 100, \$6.00. H. L. Carson, Middleport, Ohio. 3-5-7

R. C. WHITE MINORCA eggs. Roy W. Price, Troy, Pa. 1-3-7

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CHOICE BLUE ORPINGTONS at reasonable prices. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. 4-5-7

BOSTON WINNERS. Cup winners. Cockerels, eggs, chicks. Charles Wells, Chester, N. H. 2-3-7

BLUE ORPINGTONS. Before buying eggs, write me. Catalog free. Dr. Prudhomme, Box 4, Thurmont, Md. 4-5-7

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

QUALITY BUFF ORPINGTONS win 27 ribbons, 4 color and shape specials, also 2 silver cups at Providence, Attleboro and Pawtucket. Over 250 Buffs competing at these 3 shows. I have 5 grand matings, each pen headed by a winning male, and containing many winning females. Eggs from these Quality Matings \$3 and \$5 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Butler, Saylesville, R. I. 4-5-7

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS 20c each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Hatching eggs 10c each, guaranteed 85% fertile. Owens and Kellerstrass Strain direct. Send for Mating List, James T. Cox, Patterson, N. J. 5-5-7

IF YOU WISH the most beautiful, hardiest and quickest growing variety of poultry, with High Egg Production and Show Qualities combined, try White Orpingtons. Send for our beautiful catalogue giving prices and description of our stock. Aldrich Poultry Farm, 4040 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. 3-5-7

WHITE ORPINGTON, White Leghorn, Barred Rock chicks and eggs for hatching. Winners and layers. Write your wants now. A. Akerman, Baldwin St., Bloomfield, New Jersey. 4-5-7

CLASSIFIED ADS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels from Madison Square Garden Winners. Eggs. Circular. Wm. T. Liddell, Greenwich, N. Y. 4-6-7

LEGHORNS—S. C. BUFF

EGG-BRED BUFF LEGHORNS. (Single Comb) Elegant breeders, eggs and chicks priced right. Circular. L. M. Munger, Dekalb, Ill. 4-5-7

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. First and fourth Madison Square Garden cocks, first Syracuse cock, first Brockton cockerel and second Pittsburgh cockerel head matings. Wm. Crevoiserat, 38 Mill Road, Freeport, N. Y. 4-5-7

MY ENTIRE LOT of Buff Leghorns. Some winners in the lot. B. O. Schilling, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. 4-5-7

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Breed for show quality and great layers. Eggs \$2.00 setting; \$5.00-50; \$8.00-hundred. Geo. H. Sweet, E. Aurora, N. Y. 4-5-7

OHIO'S BEST SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Win the blue this year at such shows as Dayton, Toledo. Defiance. Eggs \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mating list. Geo. E. Miller, 1018 Wilhelm St., Defiance, Ohio. 3-4-7

LEGHORNS—WHITE

MAPLE CITY POULTRY FARM S. C. White Leghorns Our Win at Buffalo, First Cock, First Hen, Third Cockerel, Third Pullet, First Old Pen. Stock for sale. Blades & Crawford, Hornell, N. Y. 3-3-7

HATCHING EGGS. Trapped English stock exclusively. \$1.00 setting; \$5.00-100, and upward Postal brings circular. F. M. Green, Andover, Ohio. 3-4-7

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. "Barron Strain". Hatching eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. Circular free. White Leghorn Yards, Nelsonville, Ohio. 4-5-7

CIRCULAR, \$1,500 profit from 656 Leghorn hens, interesting, instructive, free. Eggs, chix, reasonable. Write Dr. Prudhomme, Box 4, Thurmont, Md. 4-5-7

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, Baby Chicks and Stock at let live prices. Send for price list and information. Paradise Egg Farm, Iselin, N. J. 4-5-7

LINE-BRED, TRAP-NESTED S. C. White Leghorns. English Strain. Eggs from hens with records of 200 eggs and over. No breeders used under 200 egg records. 15 eggs \$3.00; 50 for \$8.50; 100 for \$18. Baby chicks for 25c each. E. M. Hays, Curwensville, Pa. 4-6-7

BARRON AND FERRIS Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs \$2.50 per setting. C. E. Ellicott, Zion City, Ill. 1-3-7

BABY CHICKS—Barron large, high egg record White Leghorns, 10c each; eggs, 6c each. Breed only best. Order before all sold. E. F. Snyder, Olean, N. Y. 4-6-7

MANZAR'S WHITE LEGHORNS are bred for heavy egg production. Hatching eggs and baby chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular. R. S. Manzar, So. Gibson, Pa. 2-4-7

CLASSIFIED ADS.

MOTTLED HOUDANS and **SILVER WYANDOTTES**. Silver Perfection strain. Won 64 ribbons in 1916. Write for booklet and pictures of my birds. Frank J. Greiser, Lebanon, Pa. 4-5-7

THOROUGHbred HOUDAN and Buttercup hatching eggs. Frank Harris, East Homer, New York. 4-5-7

JAVAS

JAVAS. Breeders' names sent free. American Java Association, Box 124, Albany, N. Y. 4-5-7

KLONDIKES

KLONDIKES! New breed of chickens. Good table fowls; splendid winter layers. Feathers valuable. Catalogue free. Wm. R. Black, Bolivar, Ohio. 4-6-7

LANGSHANS

BROCKTON FAIR 1916, with classes full we won four firsts, five seconds, 1915 four firsts. Robinson's Langsbans, South Weymouth, Mass. 12-10-7

FIRST COCK, HEN, COCKEREL, second pullet. Buffalo 1916. Strong competition. 36 classes, large shows, 21 firsts. Write for mating list. Robinson's Langshans, South Weymouth, Mass. 4-5-7

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. White Indian Runner duck eggs, \$1.00 per 12. R. H. Moore, Nellie, Ohio. 1-3-7

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SEND YOUR ORDER today for a copy of "The Leghorns", the most complete treatise on your favorites ever written, three full page illustrations in colors, one showing correct plumage color of male and female Brown Leghorns. 144 pages—price \$1.00 postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 4-5-7

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN, exhibition cockerels, cocks, quality eggs and baby chicks. Ralph Peck, West Rutland, Vermont. 4-5-7

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Splendid utility. Free range. Finest laying strain, bred from prize winners. Select hens, cocks, finest cockerels, \$1. up. Book- ing orders for eggs. Philip Snyder, Greenville, Pa. 4-5-7

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, good baby chicks. Circular free. H. M. Moyer Rt., 3 Boyertown, Pa.

"**ROSEMONT**" BROWN LEGHORNS are Ever-Better. They travel way ahead of all others at Saint Louis National Club Meet and Cleveland State Meet. Stock \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15, each. Eggs for setting \$10, \$5, \$1. Catalogue. Farm No. 6, Franklin, Pa.

THIS INCUBATOR USES NO OIL

When Johann F. Siems, a poultry specialist who now resides at Los Angeles, Cal., decided that the heat from a sitting hen's body is the best heat in all the world for hatching eggs, he set about to devise an incubator in which the hen herself would keep the eggs warm. The degree to which he succeeded may be judged by the fact that he reports that he is daily in receipt of letters which say it is "the best thing in the chicken line ever offered," "the greatest help to Nature ever conceived by man," and similar statements. He further writes that his method is used by thousands of satisfied poultry keepers.

It is interesting to read about what Mr. Siems has accomplished and a catalogue has been published by the Natural Hen Incubator Co., Station H, Dept. 23, Los Angeles, Cal., which tells about it. This is sent free on request. Mr. Siems makes a point of the cheapness of his method. The first cost is moderate and then there are "no lamps to watch, no fuel to buy, no constant watching of a thermometer," and he assures us that his customers report that they are not successful "only once in a while, but every time," and that the chicks are produced at "rock bottom cost." Remember his catalogue is free to readers of A. P. W.

A BREEDER OF GOOD REDS

Recently we spent a delightful day with John E. Mack in his home at Arlington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where we had the pleasure of meeting his charming wife and three children, the eldest of whom is a fine, young lad of about fifteen.

The genial former district attorney has a beautiful home which, we understand, cost approximately \$30,000, and he is now reaping the fruits of his labor. His hobby undoubtedly is his poultry. He has laid out an excellent poultry plant, the houses being erected with a view to conserving the health and vigor of the birds.

He breeds Owen Farms' strain of S. C. R. I. Reds and we were pleased with their good size, their fine shape and their nice, red color. He has six pens mated and we believe that they will produce some good stock. His three Madison Square Garden cockerels, as he calls them, were mated to yearling hens and some that were older but that have proved their excellent qualities. Mr. Mack expects great results from these pens. These three "Garden" cockerels were entered at the last Madison Square Garden and one of them captured third place. The judge said that if there had been two more awards in this class he would have given them to the other two cockerels. Mr. Mack was offered \$100 each for these birds by a man who knows quality Reds

CLASSIFIED ADS.**ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES**

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY of all varieties of Orpingtons, described in the Orpington Book. Every breeder of Orpingtons should have a copy. Price 75 cents. American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

FOR THE BEST Orpingtons any variety, you must send to their originators. William Cook & Sons, Box W, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. Send for catalogue. tf

PET STOCK

GUINEA PIGS pay best of all. Information on raising, selling, etc., 10c. G. B. Talbot, Norwood, Mass. 3-5-7

PIGEONS

I OFFER GUARANTEED Mated Homers in any quantity at \$1.00 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. Squah companies challenged to produce better stock at twice this price. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, Maltese Hens and save dollars. Squah Manual 25c. Charles Y. Gilbert, 222 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3-3-7

\$\$\$ IN PIGEONS! Start raising squabs for market or breeding purposes. Make big profits with our Jumbo Pigeons. We teach you. Large free illustrated, instructive circulars. Providence Squah Co., Providence, R. I. tf

HEAVY MUFFED AND CLEAN-LEG Tumblers and mated pairs and odd birds. Also Homers. Samuel Hennes, Walnut St., Plymouth, Pa. 3-4-7

PHEASANTS

GOLDEN AND RING NECKS Pheasants' eggs and Sikes hantams. Christ Math, Sandusky, Ohio 4-5-7

when he sees them, but Mr. Mack declined, saying that he wished to enter them at the Garden, which proves that he also knows a good Red when he sees it.

Mr. Mack has other good pens besides these three and purchasers of eggs stand a good chance to hatch winners for any show, for the "Mack" strain of S. C. R. I. Reds have the blood lines back of them that insure the reproduction of their good qualities. We recommend them to our readers and we can assure them satisfactory treatment when they deal with Mr. John E. Mack of Arlington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Geo. W. Tracey.

The "Princess" Reds, bred by Red-W-Farm, Wolcott, N. Y., were exhibited by the proprietor, Mr. Gillet Caster, at the Utica, N. Y. Show, Jan. 15-20, winning 1st cock; 2nd hen; 1st and 3rd cockerel; 3rd pullet and 1st pen on Rose Combs, while on two entries of Single Combs he won 3rd cock and 5th cockerel. His first pen was the "talk of the show." They were a rich dark red, even in color, and the birds in the pen were well matched. Some brothers and sisters of these birds will be sold by Red-W-Farm at reasonable prices, quality considered. In addition to the young stock mentioned Red-W-Farm will sell a few old birds to make room for the youngsters. A mating list will be sent on request, also price on birds and eggs. Address Red-W-Farm, Wolcott, N. Y., and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

CLASSIFIED ADS.**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED**

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

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E. B. THOMPSON'S RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks direct. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Lackawanna Poultry Yards, Box 4, North Water Gap, Pa. 4-5-7

BARRED ROCK EGGS. Circular. Mrs. L. C. Denton, Sterrett, Texas. 4-6-7

"ROSEMONT" BARRED ROCKS are Ever-Better. They win 4 blues at St. Louis. Cups, displays and cash prizes at Sharon, Oil City and Butler, Pa. Males \$3, \$5, \$10. Pullets \$2, \$5. Hatchable eggs. Our Utility line is 222-egg strain. Catalogue. Farm No. 6, Franklin, Pa.

E. B. THOMPSON'S "RINGLETS" direct. Choice exhibition pullets and cockerels. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 9-11-7

BARRED ROCKS. Hatching eggs for sale. Thompson and Parks' 200-egg strain. Rocky Knoll Farm, Mrs. C. E. Martin, Carter Camp, Pa. 1-3-7

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

CHOICE BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching. \$2.00 setting; 2 settings \$3.00. Mrs. C. H. Gifford, Cataumet, Mass. 1-3-7

DUCLOS' BUFF ROCKS. Nineteen years great winners at leading shows. At Boston, 1917, on four birds won 1st hen, 3rd cockerel, 6th cock. Best eggs, \$4.00 per 15. B. N. DUCLOS, Lenox, Mass. 2-4-7

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—ENSLIN STRAIN—See advertisement inside front cover. 12-12-7

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PARTRIDGE

AMERICA'S CHAMPION PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Bird Bros., Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa. See our ad on inside front cover.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, good as grow. Eggs for hatching. A. H. Goff, Farmdale, Ohio. 4-5-7

WOODWARD'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Winners at Madison Square Garden, Allentown, Hagerstown. Stock and eggs. Mating list free. Harry J. Woodward, Newton, N. J. 3-4-7

SUPERB PARTRIDGE ROCKS. M. K. Miller, Pottstown, Pa. 4-5-7

It is a proud achievement to be able to announce to the world that you breed birds of a quality that can win at Madison Square Garden—America's greatest poultry show—and we congratulate Warner and Greene, 2092 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa., breeders of White Orpingtons, on winning again this year. In 1915 they won 1st and 5th pullet, 2nd cock and 5th pen. Last year they won best display and at the 1916-17 show they won 3rd hen, 4th pullet and 4th and 5th cock, no pens being entered. Our readers will be pleased to learn that they have a few high class breeders still for sale which they will mate if desired, in pairs, trios and pens. Write for prices on both stock and eggs.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

CHILDS' PARTRIDGE ROCKS. New York, Boston, Pittsburg Winners. Write me for special offer on stock or eggs, to one breeder in each locality. Samuel Childs, McKeesport, Pa. 4-5-7

"RAINBOWS" RECOGNIZED LEADERS. Catalog for stamp. The Rockwood Farm, Box W, Newark, Ohio. 3-5-7

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

BRED FROM TRAP-NESTED PEDIGREED LAYERS records 200 to 264 eggs per year. Snow White Rocks of exhibition quality. Early pullets and hens \$2.50, cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. E. Wadsworth, Waynesville, Ohio. 3-2-7

WHITE ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs \$2.00 Moreau Farm, Fort Edward, N. Y. 4-5-7

WHITE ROCKS can save you money on males and eggs. 15 eggs \$3. Dr. J. H. Martin, Binghamton, N. Y. 4-5-7

EGGS, EGGS. Stock bred from trap-nested, pedigreed layers. Records, 200 to 264 eggs per year, winning more regular and grand sweepstake specials in Ohio's quality show, Waynesville, than all other White Rock breeders. Circular free. Eggs, 15-\$2.00; 30-\$3.50; 50-\$5.00; 100-\$8.00. Mrs. E. Wadsworth, Rural Route 11, Dayton, Ohio.

GIANT MAMMOTH STRAIN. Free range. Exhibition matings, \$5 setting. Standard matings, \$1.50 setting; \$7 hundred. White Rock Farm, No. Attleboro, Mass., Box 41. 1-3-7

RHODE ISLAND REDS

EVERY BREEDER OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds should read the Rhode Island Red Book. Gives complete history of this popular variety. Tells how to mate and breed for best results. Edited by D. E. Hale, Fully illustrated. A standard for Red Breeders. Price per copy 75 cents, postpaid. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

OLD ACRES STRAIN SINGLE COMB REDS, steady winners at New York and Boston. Eggs, \$3, \$2 and \$1.50. Fertility guaranteed. Pullets, \$2 up. Cockerels, \$3 up. W. F. Hessert, 37 Harvard Ave., Collingswood, New Jersey. 3-1-7

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs for hatching from selected winter layers. One dollar per setting. Five dollars per hundred. Ethan A. Coon, Rhinebeck, N. Y. 4-5-7

ROSE COMB REDS. Winners at Madison Square Garden and the Palace. Lustrous, dark red birds of grand shape and size. Settings; \$3.00 and \$5.00. Chas. O. Hattersley, Nutley, N. J. 4-5-7

S. C. REDS, TOMPKINS' & SCRANTONS' STRAINS. Long back, deep-bodied, rich even color. Never had a case of roup or gapes. Health guaranteed. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mapleglen Farms, Jackson Corners, N. Y. 4-5-7

"OLD ACRES" Strain, Single Comb Reds. Steady winners at New York and Boston. Eggs \$3, \$2, and \$1.50. Fertility guaranteed. Pullets \$2 up; cockerels \$3 up. W. F. Hessert, 37 Harvard Ave., Collingswood, New Jersey. 3-4-7

ROSE COMB REDS—Bean Strain. Prize winners Rochester, 1917. Eggs \$2 per 15. Send for mating list. John Church, Albion, N. Y. 4-5-7

SINGLE COMB REDS. Chicks from selected pens, \$25.00 per 100. Utility, \$15.00. Eggs, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. From prize winners. Cocks and cockerels, \$3.00 up. Sunbeam Poultry Farm, Portsmouth, N. H. F. E. Henderson 4-6-7

A PROGRESSIVE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

In a recent letter Mr. J. H. Wescott, P. O. Box 472, Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the Genesee Valley Poultry and Pigeon Association, Inc., wrote that their association had just completed another successful season and that they feel in their efforts of the past two years to place the organization on firm ground they have succeeded beyond their expectations.

Their recent show, though not so large in numbers, eclipsed all former shows in the quality of the birds. In the Barred Rock alley there were some fine specimens while White Rocks of quality filled large classes. Mr. Wescott said a breeder to win in that class could not "leave any of the good ones at home."

Some extra choice specimens were found among the White Wyandottes and there were also some fine Black Wyandottes, while in the large class of quality Reds Judge Alt picked some choice winners to the satisfaction of competent critics.

As usual the honors in the White Leghorn classes were hotly contested and any poultryman whose bird won a place can well feel proud of it. There were some very fine Buff Leghorns also. The Minorca classes were a surprise in both size and quality. Some of the birds had been exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Anconas were second in force and both White and Black Orping-

tons were a credit to their owners.

Among the Bantams the strongest class was the White Cochins, some of the birds being Garden winners. Although the classes were not so large as last year there were some fine birds, the White Swiss Moundaines predominating.

The pet stock showed an increase over last year with the Red Belgian leading. Mr. Wescott believes that all exhibitors of poultry, pigeon and pet stock went away perfectly satisfied with their treatment, at least there were no complaints and many of them assured the officers of the club that they would be with them next year, stronger than ever—which is a splendid endorsement of a show.

If your name is not on the permanent mailing list of the Genesee Valley Poultry and Pigeon Association we suggest that you send it now to Mr. J. H. Wescott and next season

CLASSIFIED ADS.

SPECKLED SUSSEX of highest quality. Stock and eggs at reasonable prices. Aug. D. Arnold, Box 555, Dillsburg, Pa. 3-5-7

SEVERAL VARIETIES

20 EGGS \$1. Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Legborns, Minorcas, 30 other varieties. List free. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa. tf

HATCHING EGGS AND STOCK of Pedigreed White Rocks and Single Comb Anconas. Write for prices. Elmwood, Little Falls, N. Y. 4-5-7

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, both matings. Exhibition baby chicks 50 cents each. Utility \$18.00 per 100. Exhibition eggs, \$5 per 15. Utility eggs \$1.50 per 15. Red cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00 each, on approval. Look up our winnings at Buffalo, Rochester and Batavia shows. Hunt & Perry, R. F. D. No. 4, Batavia, N. Y. 4-5-7

EGGS, 13-\$1, 30-\$2.00. Thoroughbred Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, Hamburgs, 19 varieties. 35 years' experience. Catalogue. White Orpingtons, Houdans, Brahmans. S. K. Mohr, Coopersburg, Pa. 7-8-7

LEGHORNS. S. C. White. Prolific Layers. **ROCKS.** Barred? To the skin. C'k'l. and Pullet matings.

REDS. R. C. Brilliant even surface, clean, rich, red undercolor. Over 50 1st and 2nd prizes this season. **EGGS.** Utility quality, \$1.00 per 15. Exhibition, \$3 and \$5 per 15. 100% fertility guaranteed. E. J. Bonner, Athol, Mass. Tel. 502-M. 3-5-7

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Guaranteed. S. C. Brown Leghorn, S. C. Rhode Island Red, Barred Rock, \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 per 100. R. Watson, Villa Ridge, Ill. 3-5-7

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN and WHITE ORPINGTON eggs at reasonable prices. H. H. Scott, Culpeper, Va. 4-6-7

SILVER CAMPINES AND BUTTERCUPS. Two of the greatest laying breeds in existence. Send for circular. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Lee Musser, R. 3, Wooster, Ohio, 3-5-7

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTONS and Rhode Island Reds. 15-\$1; 25-50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. White Holland and Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs, 9-\$2.50. Parcel Post Orders, 20% extra. W. Lothers, Perulack, Pa. 3-5-7

EGGS, SILVER GREY DORKINGS. \$1.50-15; \$2.50-30. Single Comb Buff, Black Orpingtons, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, \$1.25-15; \$2.00-30; \$5.00-100. Catalogue. M. R. Cummings, Maryland, N. Y. 3-6-7

TURKEYS

TURKEY BOOK. Describes all varieties, tells how to mate, care for and rear, gives full instructions for exhibiting and judging. Contains full page illustrations of Bronze Turkeys in natural colors, also many other instructive and interesting illustrations. Price 75 cents postpaid. Address American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

AMERICA'S CHAMPION GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Bird Bros., Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa. See our ad on inside front cover.

WYANDOTTES—BUFF

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Heavy laying and Exhibition strains. Eggs—utility matings \$1.50; exhibition \$3.00 fifteen. Order direct from this ad. Dr. H. H. Hayward, Randolph, Vermont. 4-5-7

in due course you will receive a premium list. The dates have already been selected—Jan. 7-12, inclusive, 1918. Mr. Wescott will be pleased to receive applications for membership from persons who desire to join the club and will furnish any desired information on request.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—High class stock. Cockerels for sale. C. N. Bruce, Westboro, Mass. 4-5-7

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MONEY MAKER White Wyandottes. Good breeding pens reasonable. E. A. Heaton, R. 1, Maumee, Ohio. 4-5-7

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THREE VIGOROUS White Wyandotte cockerels from heavy laying Poorman and Barron strains. Ten and seven dollars each. S. R. Hooks, Irvine, Warren Co., Pa. 4-6-7

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WANTED. Interest in established poultry farm by experienced poultryman. Services can apply as part payment. Byron Heitzman, Ames, Iowa. 1-3-7

INCUBATORS

NEW 250-EGG International Self-Humidifying Incubator, \$22.00. Cost \$32.00. John Paynter, Hume, N. Y. 1-3-7

FOR SALE—1800-egg Newton Giant incubator in first class condition. Price, \$125. Frank Blum, New Washington, Ohio. 3-5-7

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CABBAGE PLANTS, Charleston, Wakefield, Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Danish Ball Head and Savoy, \$2.50 per M. Ten thousand at \$2.00 per M. Fine, stocky plants; also Aster plants in variety at \$3.00 per M. Cash. James Moss, Johnsville, Pa. Wholesale Plant Farm. 4-6-7

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YOUR CHANCE is in Canada. Rich lands and business opportunities offer you independence. Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50. Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements, or ready-made farms. Loan of livestock. Taxes average under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property or livestock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones. Excellent climate—crops and livestock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent, Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta. 4-5-7

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CLASSIFIED ADS.

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SINGLE COMB REDS. Eggs from hens averaging 200 1-3 in 12 months, mated to Cyphers cockerel from 233-egg hen. Won 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullets, Kingston. \$2 per 15. Richard Whiston, Linderman Avenue, Kingston, N. Y. 1-3-7

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RHODE ISLAND WHITES

EFFICIENCY STRAIN — Great Layers. Booklet. A. L. Anderson, Windham, N. H. 4-5-7

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SPECKLED SUSSEX. Choice stock reasonable. Eggs. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

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SPECKLED SUSSEX Winners New York and Chicago. Eggs and stock. Prices reasonable. Mating list. Sussex Yards, Box 55, Washta, Iowa. 1-3-7

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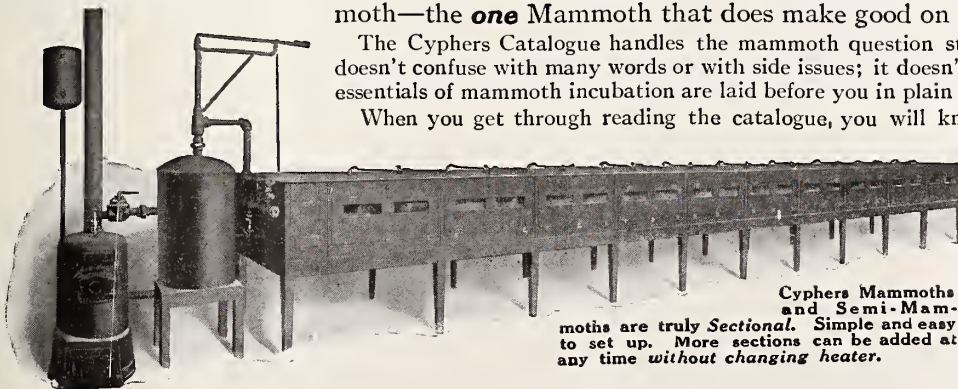
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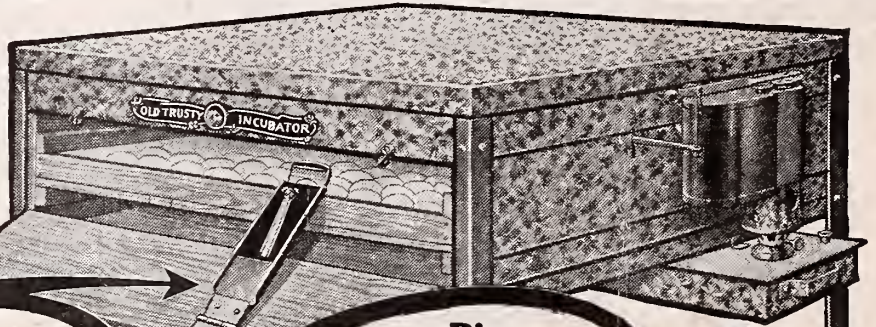
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