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**Master Negative
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CONTENTS OF REEL 122B

- 1) Poultry fancier, vol. 16
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- 2) Poultry fancier, vol. 17
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Title: Poultry fancier, vol. 16

Place of Publication: Chicago, Ill.

Copyright Date: July, 1911 – November, 1911

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archival master) \$s+U11V1X1908-U19V12X1914
245 00 Poultry fancier.
260 Chicago, Ill. \$bPoultry Fancier Pub. Co. \$c1908-1915
300 10 v. \$bill. \$c30 cm.
362 0 Vol. 11, no. 1 (Jan. 1908)-[v. 20, no. 3 (1915)]
500 Imprint varies
500 Jan. 1912 published in Chicago, Ill. and Sellersville, Pa.
515 The first year of this publication carries vol. 11, repeating the last
vol. numbering of its predecessor, Fancy fowls.
515 Issue for Jan. 1914 called v. 18, no. 13, but constitutes v. 19, no. 1
(Jan. 1914)
533 Microfilm \$mv.11,no.1 (1908)-v.19,no.12 (1914) \$bUniversity Park, Pa. :
\$cPennsylvania State University \$d1998 \$e5 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.
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580 Continued by: Everybody's poultry magazine, which repeats the numbering
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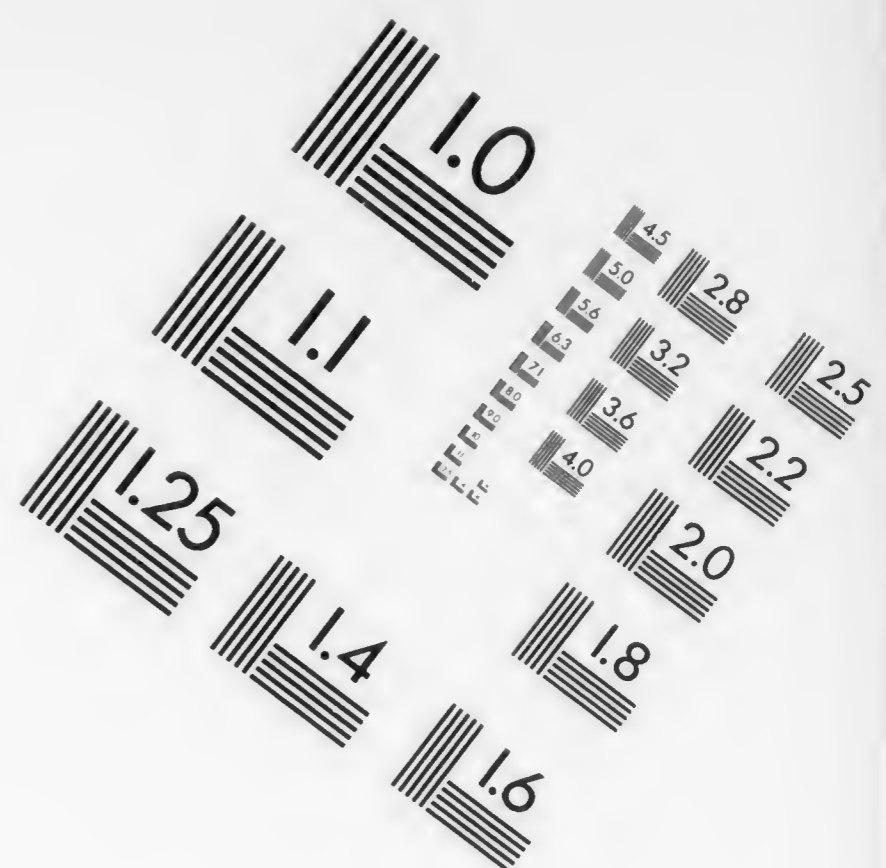
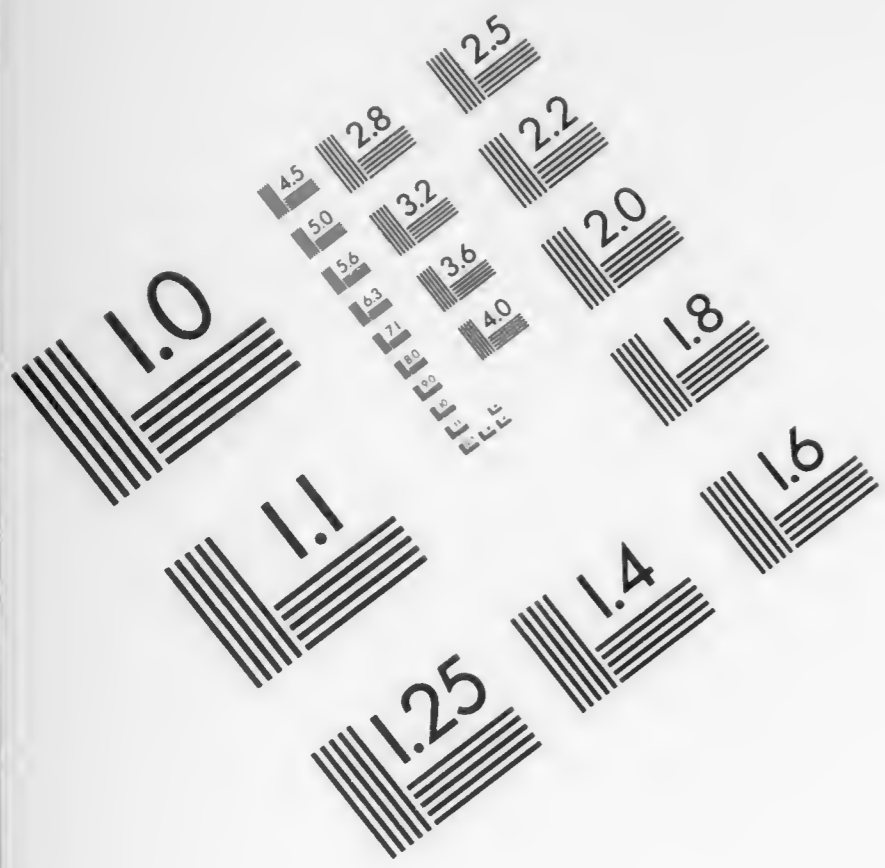
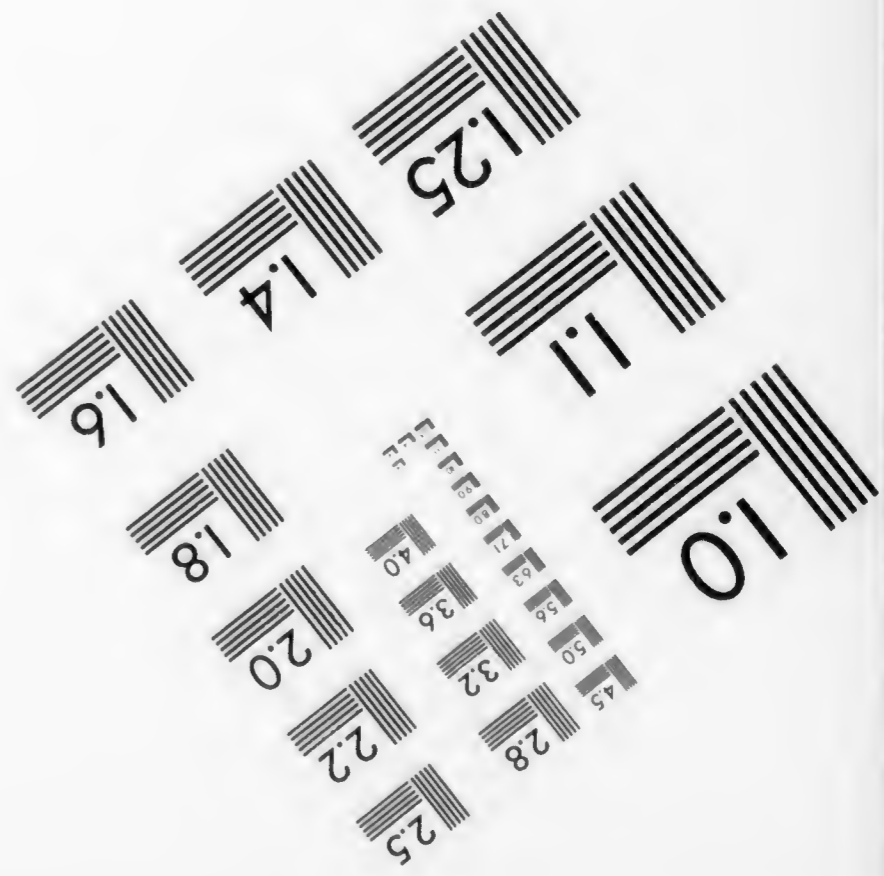
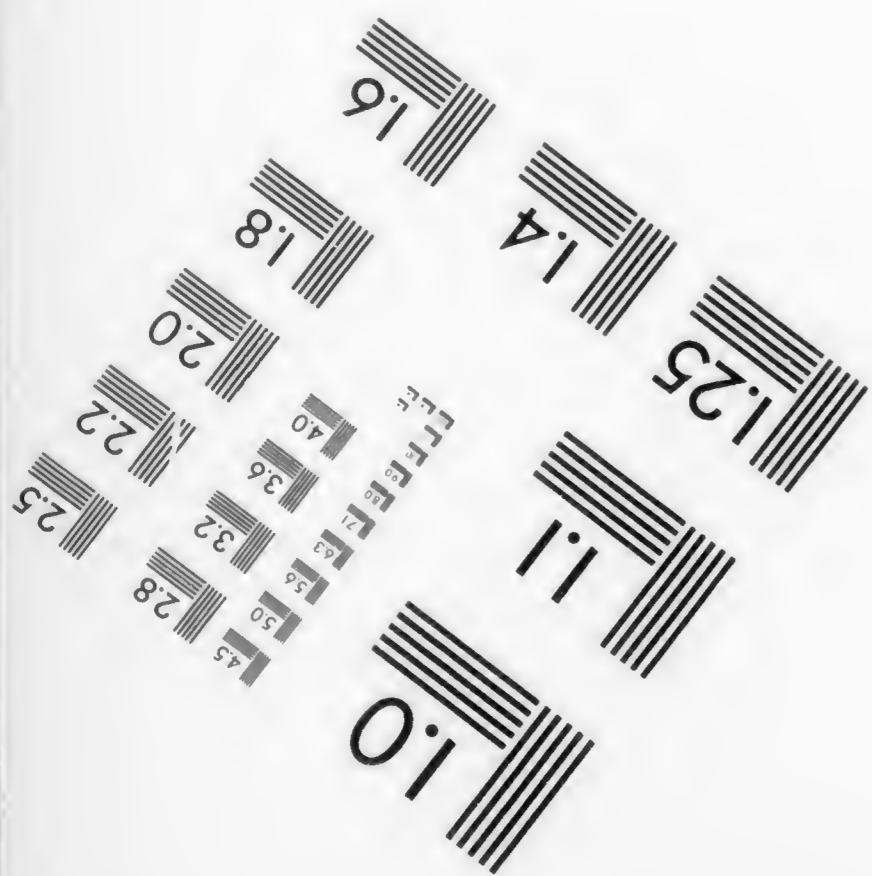
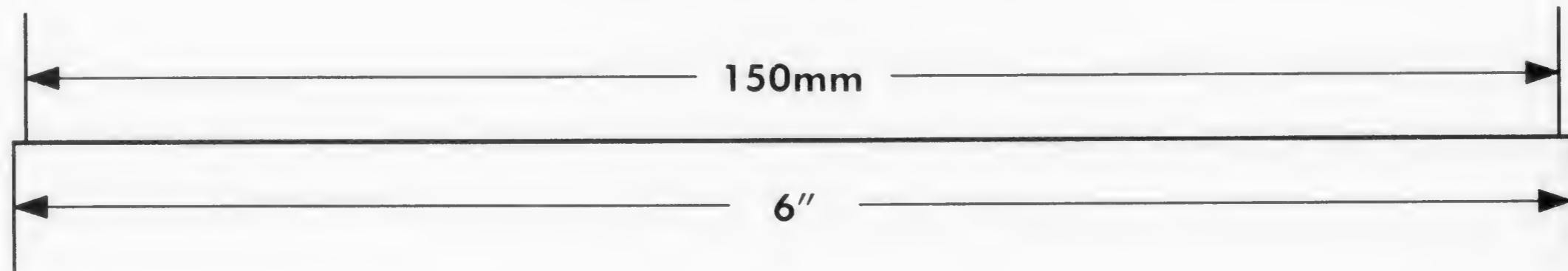
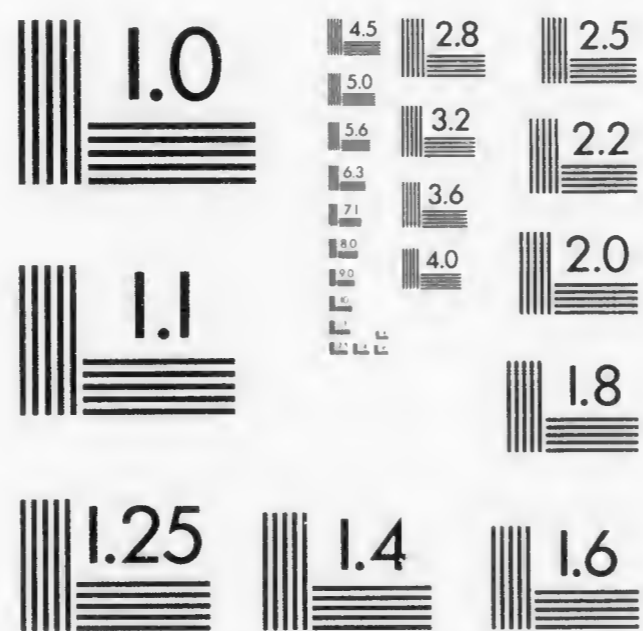


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Volume 16
July, 1911 –
November, 1911

POULTRY FANCIER

JULY 1911.

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FANCIERS WHO APPRECIATE
THE BEAUTIFUL IN STANDARD
BRED FOWLS, THE PEOPLE
WHOSE IDEAS OF BEAUTY
ARE NOT BASED UPON POUNDS
OF FLESH AND DOZENS OF
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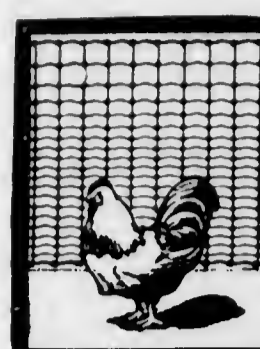
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BERWYN POULTRY YARDS, BOX P., BERWYN, ILL.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOG
 200 Pages 100 Illustrations
 Best reference book of pure bred poultry, for 1911, over 200 pages, 57 large pictures of fowls in natural colors. Calendar for each month. Illustrations, descriptions, photos, incubators, brooders, information and all details concerning the business. Tells where and how to buy fine poultry, eggs for hatching, supplies, etc., at lowest cost. In fact, it is the greatest poultry catalog ever published. Send 15c for this handsome book, postpaid.
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 at reasonable prices and shipped immediately on receipt of orders. Our strains possess both fancy and utility points in the highest degree. You will be well pleased with results.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS FROM BEST STOCK
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WM. OSBURN, GOOSE LAKE FARM, BOX P, MORRIS, ILL.

ORPINGTONS
KELLERSTRASS' STRAIN of CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS
 Have you gotten your show winners ready for the early fall shows? The state fairs are right here at hand. Are you going to show there? If you are not satisfied that the birds you raised this year will get you the BLUE RIBBONS, we can supply you with them. We did not raise as many birds this year as we have heretofore. We are not raising as many birds as we have in past years, but we are raising better ones, which is saying a whole lot, because you remember the last show where we exhibited was at BALTIMORE IN JANUARY, 1910, where we won
First on Cock, First on Hen, First on Cockerel, First on Pullet and First on Pen
 making a clean sweep, and 131 birds in the class, from America, England and all parts of the world. We have cockerels and pullets hatched the early part of January, that now tip the scales at 6 1/2 and 7 pounds. They are the kind that will be heard from during the coming show season, and if you are in need of any winners, write us and tell us just what you want and what you are willing to pay, and we are sure we can supply you with the BLUE RIBBON WINNERS.
Kellerstrass Farm 585 Westport Road Kansas City, Mo.



Vol. XVI CHICAGO, ILL., JULY, 1911 No. 1

Arrange for Green Food for Next Winter

Now is the Time to Prepare for a Supply of Some of the Best Articles. Suggestions Upon What is Suitable and How Summer Vegetables May be Preserved for Winter Use.

By DR. L. E. PITCHER.

SOME kind of green food is necessary for the health of the fowls. It is an essential for the successful rearing of chicks, and only by its being supplied in some form can the poultryman expect to realize the greatest good from his poultry work. If you have not already made provision for your winter's supply of green food, there is still time to do so if you have a few square feet of garden spot. Little white flat Dutch turnips are very good and the fowls like them especially well when chopped fine. They will grow quickly, can be planted between the rows of other vegetables, and even when planted or sown broadcast in August will yield a great amount of food. The tops are relished by the birds. In winter I put a few turnips into a shallow box of sand in the window of the warm part of the basement and water occasionally. The tops will grow. They can be used as well as the roots for food. Sprouted oats produce a succulent feed. Rye can also be sprouted and is generally cheaper than oats. The grain itself is not of much value as a poultry food and the fowls do not like it but eat the sprouts greedily. Mangel Wurtzel beets are fine and are good keepers as a winter food. A good plan when gathering is to remove the tops when gathering, before frost, and put the beets in the cellar. Then procure a number of water-tight barrels, cut the tops of beets or of turnips into short lengths in a feed or clover cutter or with a knife. Pack the barrel full and tight, pour in all the water possible, place a cover inside weighted with a stone, and you will have fine ensilage. Freezing does not injure it, only it adds the labor of thawing it when wanted for use. Some feed these in the mash. To feed the beets themselves I drive a number of nails through a board and impale the beets upon the points of the projecting nails. This holds the beets in place so that the

fowls can eat them readily. Cabbage is a good feed when it can be procured cheaply, likewise head lettuce. Onions cut fine, tops and all, are relished and are good for the young stock and breeding birds, but do not feed them to the hens which furnish the table eggs unless you wish your eggs seasoned with onions. Clover fed dry, cut fine, or steamed, or made into ensilage, is a staple feed and can be procured in the market. Lawn clippings should also be saved and used. Potatoes, rutabags, carrots, in fact I can not think of a vegetable which is not good either fed green or boiled. Most of them are better chopped fine. Lettuce is an ideal green food for chicks. Swiss chard, sea kale, rape, are others that will give a constant supply for summer feeding and will last until late fall by using the outside leaves or letting the fowls have the run of the patch. Any growing vegetation which the fowls will eat seems to be good for them. They seem to know by instinct those plants which are injurious and avoid them. Weeds from the garden add to the green food supply and help to furnish scratching litter for the pens. Every locality has its own kinds of herbage and so-called weeds which can be utilized. Many of our cultivated garden flowers and ornamental plants are fed upon by the fowls. The Sweet William which grows in our yard seems a favorite resort for the birds. Dock, Plantain, shepherd's purse, pingweed, wild mustard, and the much despised Canada thistle are good for the fowls; however, I would not advise their propagation for that purpose.

These weeds found in the garden can be pulled and prove a double benefit to both fowls and garden through their disposal in this way.

The one best food for fowls during hot weather is plenty of fresh, cool water. It costs less and is worth more than any other single article of diet.

At about this time, the backyard breeder, proceeds to the poultry runs and spades them up. The worms turned up make luscious food for the hens, and the fresh earth gives them delight and promotes their health.

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Discussion of Breeding Questions

Interesting Comment Upon Some of the Laws of Nature Which Control the Color Forms and Characteristics of Fowls—Some of the Deeper Problems Which Should be Considered by Breeders in Their Work

By B. S. HARMON.

IF WE accept as a fact that the domestic fowl, in all its breeds and varieties, is descended from one wild original, the Gallus Bankiva, we shall have to accept the further fact that the various markings of the several breeds and varieties are in some way related to each other, for they are and have been derived from a common source. As a theory there is none in connection with poultry more thoroughly substantiated than that of the descent of the domestic fowl from this one wild original. It rests upon many incontrovertible facts, and no fact has yet been advanced which this theory is unable to accommodate and account for.

We have seen it stated somewhere, and quite recently, that "the law of lacing had no relation to the law of penciling." Just what was intended to be meant by that statement we do not know, but if it was intended that there is no relation between penciling and lacing we believe the statement is erroneous. By "penciling" it is assumed is meant transverse markings across the feathers, such as occur in the Penciled Hamburgs. If concentric markings, following the contour of the web of the feather, were meant, the statement would confute itself, for Silver Wyandottes are not only laced, but sometimes show this form of penciling. For which reason we presume such penciling cannot be intended.

But it has always seemed to us that transverse penciling or barrings have an intimate relationship to lacings. Many chickens in their first feathers are barred, especially across the primaries and secondaries, which as adults are laced. And this fact clearly indicates that barring and lacing are related, and suggests the probability that barring may be an earlier form of marking than lacing. The embryo repeats, in shortened process, the various stages of development from the lower to the higher form; and, reasoning by analogy, the chicken in its first feathers shows the markings of the stock from which it is descended. The first feathers may be regarded in a not unreasonable sense as the embryonic plumage of the fowl.

The relationship of markings is also seen in spangled fowls. Chicks from spangled fowls are sometimes barred, especially in the flight feathers, but these moult out and the proper markings appear. Spangled and crescentic markings, which are imperfect lacings, and even perfect lacings, are unquestionably related, for Polish fowls are sometimes spangled, and sometimes laced, and sometimes show the intermediate form of crescent-shaped markings. Taking the first feathers into consideration, we have here an illustration of the relationship of barring, spangling, crescentic marking and lacing. But, of course, this was what was to be expected, if the domestic fowl was a descendant of a single species of wild gallus. And it is to be added that, because

such relationship in markings appears, we have an additional reason for believing in such a descent.

We have also seen it stated recently that "In wild animals like begets like unerringly." When a pair of blackbirds produce a white "sport," when in size, color and other characteristics variation takes place, as Darwin, Eimer, Weismann and other scientific writers assert, does "Like beget like unerringly"? Is it not possible that the author of that statement, in his desire for emphasis, has over-emphasized the distinction between wild and domesticated animals in breeding? We have examined many wild birds and animals, and have observed that, in a greater or less degree, each varied from the other, though of the same breed and variety, that in fact no two were in all respects exactly alike, and while, as a rule, the variation in domestic animals and fowls is much greater in extent and much more conspicuous in character than in the wild, yet the variation does exist and like does not beget like unerringly anywhere. Indeed, if it did, the whole doctrine of the evolution of species would be overthrown and the writings of the great investigators, like Darwin, Wallace, Weismann, Eimer, and others, would be discredited. We should expect variation to be greater in domesticated than in wild animals and birds, because in the domesticated animals and birds natural selection has been supplanted by artificial selection, the struggle for existence no longer takes place, and food and shelter are furnished at all seasons by man. Then, too, existing species of wild creatures have been bred to their present type with minor variations for many generations, and with them atavism, if it takes place, harks back to a very similar, but not identical, form. When domesticated animals and fowls have been bred to one type for as many generations as the wild have been, we may expect that the difference in amount and character of variation now existing between the domesticated and the wild animals and fowls will disappear. But that time is so far in the future, like the time when the sun shall cease to give out light and heat and the earth shall become an inert, frozen mass, that we can have in it but a feeble and speculative interest. In the meantime, we may be glad for the great amount of variation which the domesticated fowl exhibits. Variation is the fancier's hope and despair; despair when it takes the wrong direction and undoes the work he has so carefully wrought; hope, because it is only through favorable variations that improvement is possible. If variation ceased, or shrunk to very slight dimensions, poultry breeding would lose its charms and the poultry fancy would die. But there is no danger of this occurring, for variation is one of nature's unchangeable laws, and, working in a new environment provided by man, it has increased and will increase. Old breeds will continue to be improved, new breeds and new varieties will be originated, and the interest in poultry breeding will constantly grow.

Watch 'em grow! There is certainly pleasure in it, and there probably is profit in it. It is a sure thing that there will be no profit in the chickens if they don't grow.

Advantages of Movable Poultry Houses

Houses of This Character Are Cheaply and Easily Built and Have Many Features to Recommend Them. The Following Plans Are Good Ones.

By GRANT DAVIS.

THE writer is of the opinion that more attention should be given to movable poultry houses. I refer to a kind of building to which you can hitch a team of horses and draw it to an adjoining field, and which is so constructed that it can readily be taken apart, making five pieces—four sides and the roof—easily loaded on a wagon. The movable buildings are a great convenience to the renter and also to the man who owns his land, for he does not know when he may find it of advantage to remove to some other location.

It is less work, it is true, to attend to a lot of fowls in one large house, but it is the universal opinion that they do better in small flocks. Especially is this the case on the farm or where there is enough land to give some range. If the houses are movable they can be moved from year to year according as the land is cropped and where it may be desirable for the hens to run. Following this method there is the least chance of damage from infectious diseases which are sometimes so troublesome when poultry keeping is conducted on an intensive plan.

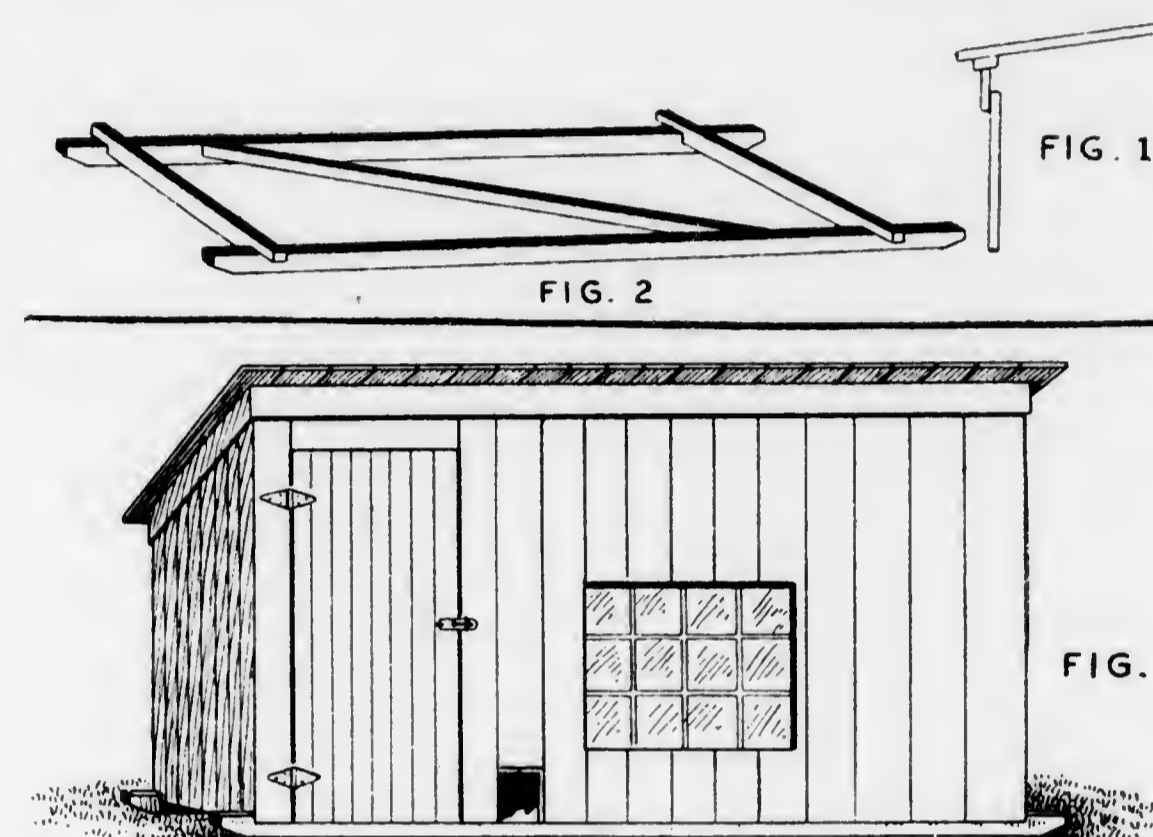
With one whose hobby has been, for a long time, the saving of manure on the farm, it has been a source of regret that so much of the poultry droppings are lost. Poultry manure is a valuable fertilizer and where grain is raised for the fowls it should be carefully looked after. Under ordinary circumstances a good part of the droppings are left around the permanent hen houses and farm buildings where they are not only no good but a detriment in different ways. A house that can be moved from one place to another avoids the ill effects of the accumulated droppings and leaves the ground where it stood in a permanently improved condition.

The limit of size of a movable house is about eight feet by twelve feet. I build with one sloped roof five feet high at rear and seven in front. Most any kind of material may be used but something light is to be preferred. Seven-eighths inch white pine, matched and dressed, is excellent for the sides. The roof boards are covered with some good roofing material which does not need annual painting.

The cuts shown herewith explain the house better than would a detailed description. It is to be observed that the roof is nailed to cleats and not directly to the side frame in order that the house may be readily taken apart, if it is so desired. The foundation frame should be strongly braced if no board floor is used. One can get along very well without a board floor if a ditch about six inches deep is dug around outside of the house and the dirt thrown within. On this is hauled a load of river sand and gravel. The house has an ordinary tight door besides a screen door inside. The window of glass is a sliding one and may be taken out

entirely in summer when it is not needed. The opening is protected by a screen of poultry netting.

As for inside fixtures, there are none, excepting we so term the roosting platform and the feed trough in front of it, and the movable nesting boxes which hang on the walls. If a ground floor is used, stakes are driven to make supports for the roosting poles. A board separates that portion of the floor space beneath the roosts. The remainder of the



PLANS FOR MOVABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

Fig. 1. Runners upon which the house is built. Fig. 2. Showing cleat running along sides and ends of house to which the roof is attached. Fig. 3. Exterior view of house.

floor is for scratching and the house is thus scratching shed, roosting quarters and laying room, all combined. The feed trough is pinioned to the supports in front of the roosts and when not in use is turned out of the way, thus keeping it clean and increasing the floor space.

The lice problem becomes very much simplified in a house of this kind. It is calculated to accommodate twenty-five to thirty hens and will cost complete, as to material, from \$15.00 to \$20.00. This is for glass window, best roofing material and dressed lumber.

Give the late chickens—of which there are many this year—the best possible chance for rapid growth and early development. Cold weather is coming and will probably arrive on time, and the chickens should be developed sufficiently to endure it and not suffer nor be dwarfed by it.

Feed liberally—all that the chicks will eat. This does not mean that food should be unnecessarily wasted, but it is better that some should be wasted than that the chickens should go hungry. The most wasteful system of feeding is that where the chickens are not given enough to eat, and consequently fail to make proper growth and development.

Turn the chickens out to grass, if you can; if you cannot, turn the grass in where the chickens are. While not a grazing bird, like the goose, the chicken is a grass-eater and the eating of grass does it good. "Go to grass" is a welcome order to the chicken. Send the chickens to the grass or the grass to the chickens.

Standard Illustrations as Guides

A Discussion of Their Value and How Far They Are Authoritative as Guides for Judges and Breeders. The Text of the Standard is the Real Authority Regardless of Good or Bad Illustrations.

By H. S. BABCOCK.

IT may, perhaps, serve a useful purpose to discuss what part the illustrations in the Standard play in the matter of breeding and judging exhibition fowls. What will be said will not relate to the excellence, or want of excellence, of the illustrations in the latest edition of the American Standard of Perfection, but will concern the subject of illustrations in a more general way.

The word, illustrate, from its derivation, signifies to throw light upon a subject; hence illustrations are a sort of sign language, a pictorial representation of an idea or set of ideas. They are intended to represent to the eye, the ideas embodied in language, in order that the ideas may be the more readily and clearly apprehended. Even a poor illustration, provided it is not positively misleading, is better than none, although the more perfect the illustration is, the more valuable it will have in assisting the understanding. The illustrations in the Standard are, therefore, a pictorial comment upon the text of the work, and are intended to assist the reader to a clearer understanding of the meaning of the text.

But are they authoritative exponents of the text? If they are, then it is as necessary that they should be perfect as it is that the text—the descriptions of the fowls—should be perfect. Omitting the illustrations, which appear in the "Glossary of Technical Terms," and which by reference to them by numbers appear to have been made a part of the text, the only reference in the Standard, which seems to have a bearing upon this subject, appears in the "Introduction," where it is said, "The descriptions and illustrations now published in this latest revised edition of THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION are those agreed upon by the high authorities consulted, as correct representations of ideal specimens. In the conception and formation of these ideals, the artistic in form and color, and the possibilities of nature, were the guides, while beauty and utility are the results sought to be obtained." This language, appropriate as an introduction to the work, does not explicitly state nor necessarily imply that the illustrations have any binding authority upon the exhibitor or judge. In the address "To the Poultry Associations of America," and in the "Instructions to Judges," where one would most naturally seek for such authority, if it existed or was intended to exist, we find no direct reference to the illustrations. Nor have we found a reference to the illustrations in the general description which precedes the detailed standards of the several breeds. So far as our examination has gone, the illustrations of the several varieties in the Standard are nowhere referred to except as above stated. The inference, therefore, seems to be clear that the variety illustrations were intended to be nothing more and nothing less than a pictorial comment upon the several breeds and varieties and to have no authoritative effect upon

the awards of judges. A judge would be at liberty to give as much or as little effect to such illustrations as he deemed best. So far as they are in harmony with the text, which is and which ought to be controlling, he would follow the illustrations; wherever they were out of harmony with the text, and especially where they were positively misleading, it would be his right and his duty to ignore the illustrations and make his awards in conformity to the text of the Standard. Such a course would give to good illustrations their full effect, and would minimize the ill effects of poor and imperfect illustrations.

A casual inspection of the illustrations in the Standard will show that they are not all of equal merit, as pictorial comments upon the text, and, therefore, to do justice by the fowls in exhibitions, the judge must adopt the course which the American Poultry Association evidently intended that he should pursue. He must recognize the authority of the text, which is the authoritative part of the Standard, and discriminate between the more or less perfect illustrations. And we think the American Poultry Association did wisely in refusing or neglecting to make the illustrations of varieties authoritative. If it had done otherwise, and the contention over the present illustrations were well-founded, the present Standard would be found unworkable. As it is, while imperfect illustrations are certainly regrettable, the Standard can be safely used until the illustrations are changed.

Plan we never so wisely and yet our plans may miscarry. There is always the possibility of the omission of some obscure factor which may wholly change the expected result.

Watch the down giving way to feathers and remember that the growth of feathers demands a proper food supply. Improper or insufficient food may result in imperfect plumage.

When it can be done, it is best to remove cockerels out of sight and out of hearing of the pullets. They won't get jealous of each other if they are not in the immediate vicinity of the fair sex.

Cull as early as you can safely in order to give the best chickens a better chance for perfect development. Early culling should be supplemented by frequent culling until only the finest quality remains.

Good breeding requires, among other things, good fences. A hole in the fence has accounted for more than one off-colored chicken, and has been responsible for more than one "sport." A poultryman, like a politician, must spend some time in mending his fences if he hopes to succeed.

If the fowl runs smell foul, a fact which one can know from his nose on a dewy morning, and it is inconvenient to dig them over, try spreading on them some gypsum or land-plaster. Air-slaked lime is perhaps as effective in laying the odors, but its effects on the feet and shanks of the fowls is not desirable. Land-plaster does not affect the fowls' feet badly, and is, therefore, preferable to use.

Suggestions for July Work

The Usual Budget of Timely Pointers for the Month. Hot Weather Conditions Claim the Special Attention of the Poultryman at This Time and the Suggestions Presented Herewith Should be Acted Upon.

By B. S. HARMON.

ABOUT this time expect hot weather," the almanac warns us. But don't waste your time in expectation of but in preparation for hot weather. Hot weather need not be dreaded. Except for a very few days the warmth will not be oppressive, and it may be even enjoyable. In the preparation for hot weather there are three things which must not be forgotten if you would have your chickens and fowls thrive—lice, shade, water.

Lice are prolific, and hot weather makes their natural breeding season. As a boy you found the multiplication tables difficult to learn, but they are natural multipliers and find multiplication easy to practice. Upon this prolific subject I am not going to write a long essay. I shall give but a hint. Let your warfare upon them be unceasing. Kill, slay, murder incessantly; use every known means of destruction and invent a few not already known. Fowls and lice can not both be kept at a profit. Choose the fowls and destroy the lice.

Shade.—Sunshine is a good thing, but there can be too much of a good thing. The best shade is that which nature supplies—low growing shrubs and bushes are best. Then in order of excellence come trees, broad leaved plants and vines, artificial shelters. If you have permitted or assisted nature to furnish the shade, you have done well; if you haven't, do the best you can now.

Water.—When the days are hot, the water grows warm quickly and therefore should be frequently renewed. I suppose that a hen undergoes something analogous to our sweating; at any rate that her blood becomes unduly heated and the juices of the body need to be diluted by a greater quantity of water in hot than in cold weather. She certainly gets thirsty in hot weather, and if she has the chance will drink freely of cool water. One of the secrets of success in caring for fowls is to keep them comfortable. Hens will be healthier, lay more eggs, and pay better profits, and chickens will grow more rapidly and develop more satisfactorily if they are kept comfortable. And, in hot weather, an abundance of pure, cool water is a minister of comfort to the adult hen or growing chick.

It is said that when an ancient law-giver was criticized because in his code there was no penalty for parricide, he replied, "I didn't think any one could commit such a crime." In the three things named as essential for fowls in hot weather, no mention was made of food, because it was thought that no one would omit that. Yet much could be said upon the subject of hot-weather food. The adults need more green stuff and less heating foods now. Corn, one of the best of foods for hens in cold weather, should be fed sparingly at this time of

the year. An oat diet, or one composed largely of oats, in connection with an abundance of green stuff, seems more suitable for the hottest days; and yet even during these days I feed my stock some corn, not so much as in the cold months, but enough to give body to the food.

During this month, if ever, an American has a right to let the eagle scream. If he hasn't, he does it at any rate. In the world of poultry we have, indeed, a just claim for pride. American breeds, for general purpose fowls, I believe, are not excelled. I know the Orpington, an English-made breed, has won a great reputation, but it has not yet put the American breeds out of business. The most popular variety to-day is the Barred Plymouth Rock. And it is popular not only in the United States but abroad. I sincerely believe, though I have not the statistics to prove it, that the Barred Plymouth Rock is the most popular single variety in the world. But we have invented other popular and useful varieties and breeds. The White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes with their bewildering variety, the Rhode Island Reds, and others, attest the skill of the American breeder and help to maintain his reputation as a producer of beautiful and useful fowls. Nor has his skill stopped at the making of new varieties. He has also taken the products of other lands and so improved them as almost to make them new. Take the Leghorn for example. While it may claim Italy as its original home, it was the American breeder who refined away its crudities and exploited its merits. From the American breeder the English people received the Leghorn. So, too, the Brahmas and Cochins. Out of crude materials received from over the seas the American breeders produce these wonderful fowls and sent them abroad again to other nations. While it is true that the English fancier, since receiving these breeds from America, has further modified them, still it remains true that the Leghorns, the Brahmas and the Cochins are essentially American in make, and, indeed, have been claimed by some to be American breeds. But we do not need to go so far as this. The naked truth is enough to place the American breeder in the front rank as a maker of new and improver of old breeds with no superior and few equals. The scream of the eagle in respect to poultry is heard and repeated the world over.

Many a promising chick has been ruined as a breeder and show bird through neglect during the first two or three months of its existence.

If you are too tired to redouble your efforts in caring for the chicks when warm weather comes, you need not expect the greatest success in developing the young stock.

When we know much more than we do now, we may be able to predict from the down the character of the first feathers, and from the first feathers the character of the adult plumage. At present there are but faint glimmerings of the light that may shine in the future.

EDITORIAL PAGE

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The circulation of Poultry Fancier is national
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lished solely in the interests of fanciers, the people
who constitute practically the entire fraternity.

The mission of Poultry Fancier is to teach
breeders how to produce the beautiful and valu-
able Standard bred birds which are the founda-
tion of all profit and pleasure in poultry raising.

July, 1911

The Unexpected

The French have a proverb which may be rendered, "The unexpected always happens." Its meaning is in the nature of a warning to be prepared for even worse things which one thinks will not occur.

The poultryman may well adopt this proverb as a basis of action. In his work there are many things occurring, which he thought would not, but against the occurrence of which he might have guarded. Broods are destroyed by rats, cats, dogs, weasles and other means, because they were not properly protected. Their quarters seemed reasonably safe; they had not been disturbed in the past; loss was unexpected. And yet loss came. And it would have been so easy to have prevented it—that's the worst reflection of all. We can easily bear the ills against which we can not guard, but those which we might have prevented, trouble us exceedingly.

But the unexpected is not always disagreeable. Many a young breeder has entered fowls in an exhibition, expecting to gain experience, but not expecting to win any prizes, and has found the coops of his fowls decorated with prize ribbons or prize cards. Many a breeder has placed a modest advertisement in a poultry publication, expecting to make his name known to his fellow breeders, but not expecting to make any sales, and has re-

ceived substantial orders for eggs or stock.

The unexpected is thus, like Janus, two-faced, one a face of grim despair, the other a face of cheerful aspect. But it is wise to be prepared for either, to meet and prevent or overcome loss, and to welcome and get the benefit of success. And the prepared man, the man who is ready for any fate, is the one who has the greatest assurance of both temporary and permanent success. It is necessary to be prepared for what must and for what may happen, for the expected and the unexpected in order to win the fullest and greatest success.

American Breeds

Perhaps it ought not to be so, but there is some confusion of thought on what makes a breed of fowls to be American. There are those who think that no breed is truly American unless it has been evolved from the so-called native stock, the common barnyard fowl, and that all others which have been produced by amalgamating foreign breeds, or a foreign breed with native stock, are not really American. If this were so then we should have but one genuine American breed, the Dominique, which was the flowering of all that was best in the so-called native stock, the product of selection from the old-fashioned hawk-colored fowls of our fathers' and grandfathers' days. Even the Barred Plymouth Rock would be denied the designation of American, because it was produced from the American Dominique, already an established breed, though not bred to a very strict standard, and the Black Java, concerning the origin of which there is and probably always will be more or less doubt.

The error of this position rests upon the implied assumption that the native stock was indigenous to this country, that it was in no sense a foreigner. But this assumption is the most obvious error. The so-called native fowls were brought into this country from foreign lands by the early settlers of America. They were as truly imported fowls as were the Cochins and Brahmas, the Leghorns and Spanish, or to take more modern instances, the Langshans and Orpingtons. In their veins flowed foreign blood, not reduced into well-organized channels, so to speak, but nevertheless foreign in the truest sense of the word. They, perhaps, came as near being the raw materials of a breed or breeds as it was possible to be, for they had not been differentiated by selective breeding into definite breeds and varieties, but were a conglomerate of characteristics and tendencies, full of possibilities, but lacking in performance. But that really makes no difference to the question under discussion—they were foreigners, just as all the others were foreigners.

Among American breeds we reckon the American Dominique, the Javas, the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Rhode Island Reds and the Buck-

eyes. Of these breeds the Javas and the Rhode Island Reds approach the nearest in the method of production to the American Dominiques. They grew, like Topsy, without, at first, a definite idea of the formation of a new breed. Still the Reds certainly and the Javas possibly are due to crossing of other breeds. But they all originated upon American soil, were produced by American poultry men, and have been developed by American breeders. While many of their qualities are due, and may, perhaps, be traced, to the breeds from which they sprung, they each represent a new combination of qualities and characteristics, produced in America, and it is this new combination so produced which makes them American breeds. Take the Wyandotte for an illustration. While it made a draught upon the blood of other breeds, still it is as something unlike its predecessors; it was produced in America by Americans; it was christened by the name of one of the tribes of American Indians, it has been developed and perfected in America; it has nothing foreign about it, except that its distant ancestors were foreigners. But that is true not only of American breeds of poultry but of American people. Trace back the ancestry far enough and we all shall find the roots of our genealogical tree in some foreign country. All breeds of fowls that originated and were developed in America, whether slowly evolved from the "imported" native stock, gradually produced from promiscuously-bred ancestors, or manufactured from direct crosses among established breeds, are American breeds, with a title which can not be successfully questioned and which can not be overthrown. And fortunately for the reputation of American breeders American breeds possess qualities and characteristics which are worthy of and receive the admiration of poultry breeders throughout the world.

"Like produces like," when it doesn't produce something else, which it frequently does.

Breed for health by using only healthy fowls for breeders. No one can be sure that a cured fowl is cured.

Corn meal mixed with water and fed raw is a very common and a very bad food.

Keep the scratching pens well littered with straw. Have it about six inches deep.

Most any soil and climate are suitable for poultry raising. Care and food count most.

The cure of disease is important, but its prevention is vastly more important. Sick fowls, temporarily, at least, are always unprofitable fowls, while those which are well, and kept so, are the ones from which profits are derivable and derived.

LETTERS FROM READERS

This department is for the purpose of giving publicity to the views of our readers who would like to express themselves briefly upon topics that are of interest. A hearty invitation is extended to all our readers to use the department freely.

THE STANDARD OF BEAUTY.

There is no natural, absolute standard of beauty among fowls. All our standards are artificial and relative, and depend for their acceptance upon habit. The Cochin, with its meek docile carriage and its abundant soft, plumage, is as beautiful in its way, as is the Exhibition Game, with its long limbs, neck and head, its proud, bold carriage, and its short hard feathering. Habit declares that the tall comb of the Spanish is a mark of beauty, and decrees that the Game cock must be deprived of his comb, wattles and earlobes to attain his greatest beauty and grace. The short tail of the Asiatic and the long tail of the Japanese are beautiful, while Frizzles, Naked Necks and Rumpless each are regarded by their special admirers, those who have acquired the frizzled, naked-necked, or rumpless habit, as among the most beautiful among poultry creations.

And yet, it may be possible, that there is a certain reasonableness in all this; that fashions in fowls are not so arbitrary as fashions in attire, especially in feminine attire, for in the realm of clothes no man is the natural leader. It may be in some sense reasonable that, each breed should have a separate and distinct standard of beauty. And if this be granted, then we may be able to ascertain that in the details of these several standards there is something natural and reasonable. For example, the art characteristic of the Exhibition

Game is "reach." The details of its standard of beauty should be in harmony with this characteristic. Not only should the legs and the neck be long, but the plumage should be short, the tail narrow and carried low, and the comb so trimmed as to give the head a long, lean, snaky look, because all these details heighten the impression of "reach," are naturally correlated with it, grow out of and in harmony with it. They are natural and not arbitrary requirements for a "reacher" bird. Or, take the Cochin, which should be characterized by "roundness." Grant this as the characteristic of the breed, and the long soft feathering, the full cushion, the meek carriage, and the nearly aborted tail, all contribute to the impression of "roundness," and hence are natural requirements of the standard of beauty for the breed. And the same will be found true of the standards of the various breeds to a greater or less extent.

That beauty should be predicated of "reach" in one breed and of "roundness" in another, and of other characteristics in other breeds, is, so far as we can see, due to habit or custom; is in fact arbitrary and not founded upon any natural reason. It varies with different men. To a Cochin fancier an Exhibition Game is an abomination; to an Exhibition Game fancier a Cochin is detestable. But let either abandon his favorite variety and take up the breeding of the other, in time he will learn to admire the very qualities which at

first disgusted him. He has only to form the requisite habit, and former ugliness is transformed into present beauty—the frog becomes a prince and the mouse a princess. But, as we have indicated, the details of the standard, once the foundation characteristic has been accepted, grow out of it as naturally as the rose grows out of the bud.

There is no chance of disputing about beauty. Men are so constituted that some will admire one breed and others will admire another breed, as it hath been said, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." We must take men and breeds as we find them. And it is well for the poultry industry that these several standards of beauty have been formed through habit or custom, and that they have been fixed through written Standards and the adjudications at exhibitions. The industry needs for its growth and development all the variety which such breed standards of beauty have rendered possible, so as to attract all classes of men to its support. If all poultrymen were agreed and all chose one breed, poultry shows would lose much of their interest. They would present the tiresome sameness of a desert. But now they are diversified with breeds of all shapes and varieties of all colors, like a landscape with mountains, valleys, rivers and trees, and make a strong appeal to the various minds of all classes. Arbitrary or not, these several beauty standards are powerful helps in sustaining and broadening the beneficent influences of the poultry industry.

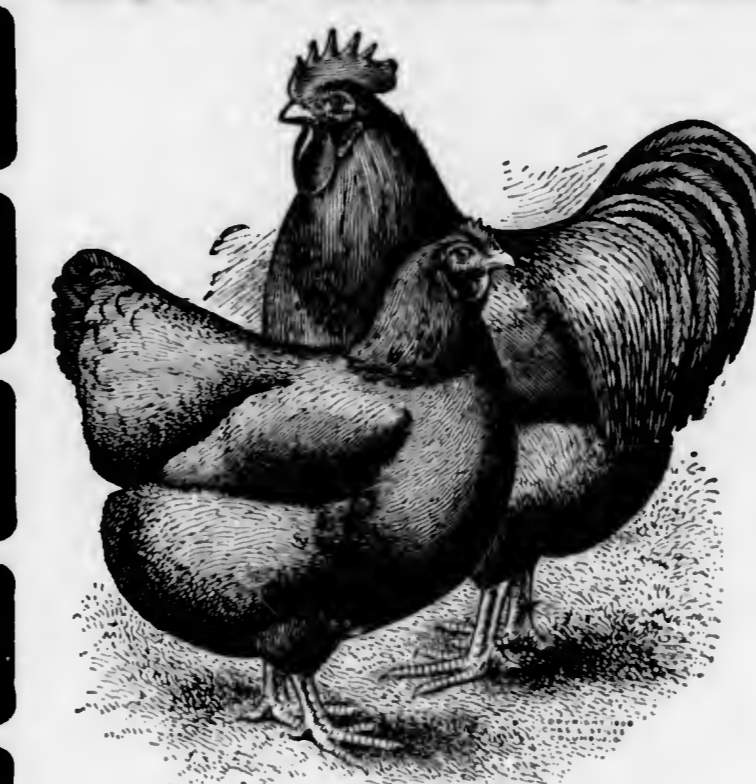
H. S. Babcock.

A PLEA FOR THE BUFF WYANDOTTE.

I am not a writer. However I feel it is my duty to say a few words in honor of the Buff Wyandotte. In selecting a breed of poultry, there are three very important questions, which everyone intending to embark into the business is to consider: A good winter layer, a bird that will mature quickly and make a fine market fowl, one whose color and other points make them attractive as an exhibition bird. Some people select for egg production, while others for market, and a great many for beauty. But the wise poultry man is the one who, after careful study and experiments, selects as near as possible the breed that will make the best general purpose fowl; one that is popular and will be in demand; one that has proven beyond a doubt to be a splendid fowl and one unsurpassed as an exhibition bird. One that will not make a handsome appearance in the show room will never be popular as an exhibition fowl, nor command the best prices.

There is no fowl more beautiful than the Buff Wyandottes when they are in the pink of condition. The

LAYERS and PAYERS



Royal Orpingtons

WHITE—BUFF—BLACK

Eggs for hatching

\$5 Per \$9 Per
13 26

SHOW STOCK

\$3.00 to \$500 per head.

Eggs for hatching from \$3.000 pen of Royal Columbian Plymouth Rocks \$3.00 each. Stock and eggs shipped to any part of the world. Let us know your wants.

WOODWORTH FARM, WILTON, CONN.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM UTILITY STOCK ONE HALF ABOVE PRICES

golden plumage; nice fitting rose comb, or emphatically a bird of curves; short deep body; full feathered yellow shanks, make them a splendid exhibition fowl. When once you try them, you will have no others. Buy the best you can afford. Give them a trial and aim to get the standard of perfection. Study them and select out of the flock your best birds and exhibit these at the poultry shows, so breeders, as well as new beginners, will know what kind of stock you have. Advertise in some good poultry papers and success will be yours providing you give the birds the care they should have. Whatever you do in breeding do not sacrifice shape to color, or color to shape. Breed to perfect both of these qualities and then you will have birds that will win.

When starting in the poultry business, don't invest \$500 if that is all the money you have, for, if you should have a little hard luck at first, you must have something to fall back on. The cheapest and most convenient poultry house is made of piano boxes or large store boxes. Get good birds first and then the fine house later on, as well bred stock will bring in the money and not the poultry house.

If you are a beginner and thinking of investing in a few thorough-breeds, give the Buff Wyandottes your serious consideration. If you cannot afford to buy a good pair of breeders, invest in a setting of eggs of some reliable fancier. After once you have the Buff Wyandottes, I am safe to say that you will always keep them. There is no sight more beautiful than a well bred flock of these birds. Therefore my advice to people that want to go into the poultry business is to stop, think, and listen. Make up your mind as to the kind of a strain of poultry you want that is an all around good fowl, and I am sure you will find there is not a better bird bred today than the beautiful Golden Buff Wyandottes.

Williamsport, Pa. L. W. Winner.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BEGINNERS ON WHAT TO FEED.

My advice to beginners in the poultry business is never to feed poor feed, it pays to use the best. You cannot get good results from damaged feed.

Don't starve your fowls. Always give them enough to eat and give them a variety. Feed in clean troughs or in clean litter. If the fowls have to exercise to obtain their food, more eggs will result.

I find wheat to be the best grain to use. If wheat cannot be procured, I use buckwheat. Corn is good in cold weather, but it is fattening. It may be fed whole, on the cob or cracked.

Bran and wheat middlings are good for mash. Corn meal is good for a change. Oats are very good. I always use ground oats with mashes. Peas, beans and sunflower seeds are very good. Millet I find to be first class. Skim milk is best to mix mash with. Stale bread is relished when soaked in milk or water.

I consider beef scraps to be indispensable. Any one who desires the

highest measure of success should have a green bone cutter and fresh cut bone should be fed at least twice a week. Green cut clover should be fed in mash every day if possible. Sprouted oats is also much used.

Vegetables are very healthy and should be fed freely. I find cabbage, carrots, tomatoes and apples to be best suited. Linseed meal should also be fed during the moulting season. Never be without grit. Keep pure water constantly before the fowls.

Always feed at regular hours. I always feed twice a day, but some fanciers feed three times with good results.

Mohawk, N. Y. Floyd E. Ackler.

Directions for successful poultry keeping cannot be compressed into a few simple rules. The rules, indeed, may be formulated but each requires pages of comment.

Environment exerts a great influence in the making and fixing of breed characteristics. From the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea came such breeds as the Leghorn, Andalusian, Ancona, Minorca and Spanish, all possessing many characteristics of shape in common, and all having the common characteris-

tic of prolific laying. Man has modified, but did not create, these characteristics. Environment and time are after all pretty good breeders.

In the comparatively small number of new breeds—small as compared with the number of new varieties—it would be difficult to point out many absolutely new characteristics. These new breeds are made up of old characteristics in new combinations for the most part, but they are none the worse, but rather the better, because this is true. It is possible that some characteristics are new, because the combination of old elements may so result.

The study of breeds has resulted in improved varieties; the study of feeding has been productive of better rations and improved results; the study of breeds and feeding has brought greater success.

Extremes are to be avoided. With us all it should be, not beauty or utility, but beauty and utility. The utility breeder should learn from the fancier and the fancier should learn from the utility breeder. Aim to combine, so far as possible, utility with beauty, and beauty with utility.

Hildorfer's BLACK MINORCAS

You can get in the lead and stay there if you will put some of our high quality stock into your yards or set some eggs from our pens of grand prize winning birds.

They are great big black fellows true to the new Standard type. We have defeated strongest competition at the large National shows, including

Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Chicago, Johnstown, Madison Square Garden, New York, World's Fair, Cincinnati and Boston.

Write for prices on stock and eggs. We can send you just what you want and the prices are right.

Hildorfer's Black Minorca Farm, Jos. P. Hildorfer, Prop. Saxonburg, Butler, Co., Pa.



SEE THAT HEAD?

Want Some Like It?

We can spare a few eggs
At \$5 per 13

THAT WILL PRODUCE THEM

Our Minorcas have won 96 specials;
46 firsts; 28 seconds; 16 thirds at the
big Eastern shows.

That Cockerel was
hatched in June and as cock
weighed 10 lbs.

THAT TELLS THE SIZE
WE HAVE

All orders filled in rotation

C. H. STAUNTON, 406 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Pertinent Paragraphs

By EASTERNER

A poultry reform doesn't necessarily require the making over of all the established breeds and varieties.

Ground hog—the sausage, that is, when it isn't ground dog.

"Don't breed from winners." The only sensible reason we can think of for not doing it ourselves is the absence of winners when the pens are made up. A bird that hasn't the stamina to win and breed better not be shown or bred.

Mr. Poultryman, have you paid that debt which you owe to the industry?

that your imagination has outrun your veracity. Ninety-nine per cent is pretty good even for a maximum.

The only sure way of raising every chicken hatched, is to carefully lift each one from the floor.

C. F. Hunter, in Poultry Success, advises the men who are going to Denver to take a light overcoat with them. But if all signs do not fail it is likely to be hot enough at the A. P. A. meeting to make an overcoat a bothersome superfluity, especially when the 1910 Standard comes up for discussion. Who will you get to hold it, when the argument begins?

In Colorado the A. P. A. ought to be able to take a broad view of things.

the practical line the man who anticipates Mr. T. will have to get up early in the morning, and then do part of his thinking in bed.

Mr. W. H. Card says, "In wild animals like begets like unerringly." Our sympathies are extended to the writer, for we once made the same mistake. "We, too, have lived in Arcady."

When one allows his prejudice against the "Poles" to extend to the Polish fowl, he is carrying the joke too far, and in fact the joke is on him, for the Polish fowls have no connection with Poland.

If we take the Braekel-Campine at Madame A. F. Van Schelle's valuation, we should name the fowl after a once famous apple. "Seek-no-further," for it is represented to be the very flower of laying breeds, the long sought 250 egg hen possibly.

It will not be long before the hens will be unfeathering themselves. In order to put on a new suit they have to strip, as well as their owners, the difference being that they take more time in doffing the old and donning the new. The fact that they make their new suits out of themselves is immaterial; in these days, a man has to take it out of himself in order to get a new suit.

And so the two busy Bees, Babcock and Ballard, believe in establishing recruiting stations for new fanciers.

Under comparison judging, Dr. Ballard, Easterner votes for the bird rather than the illustration, both being standard, every time.

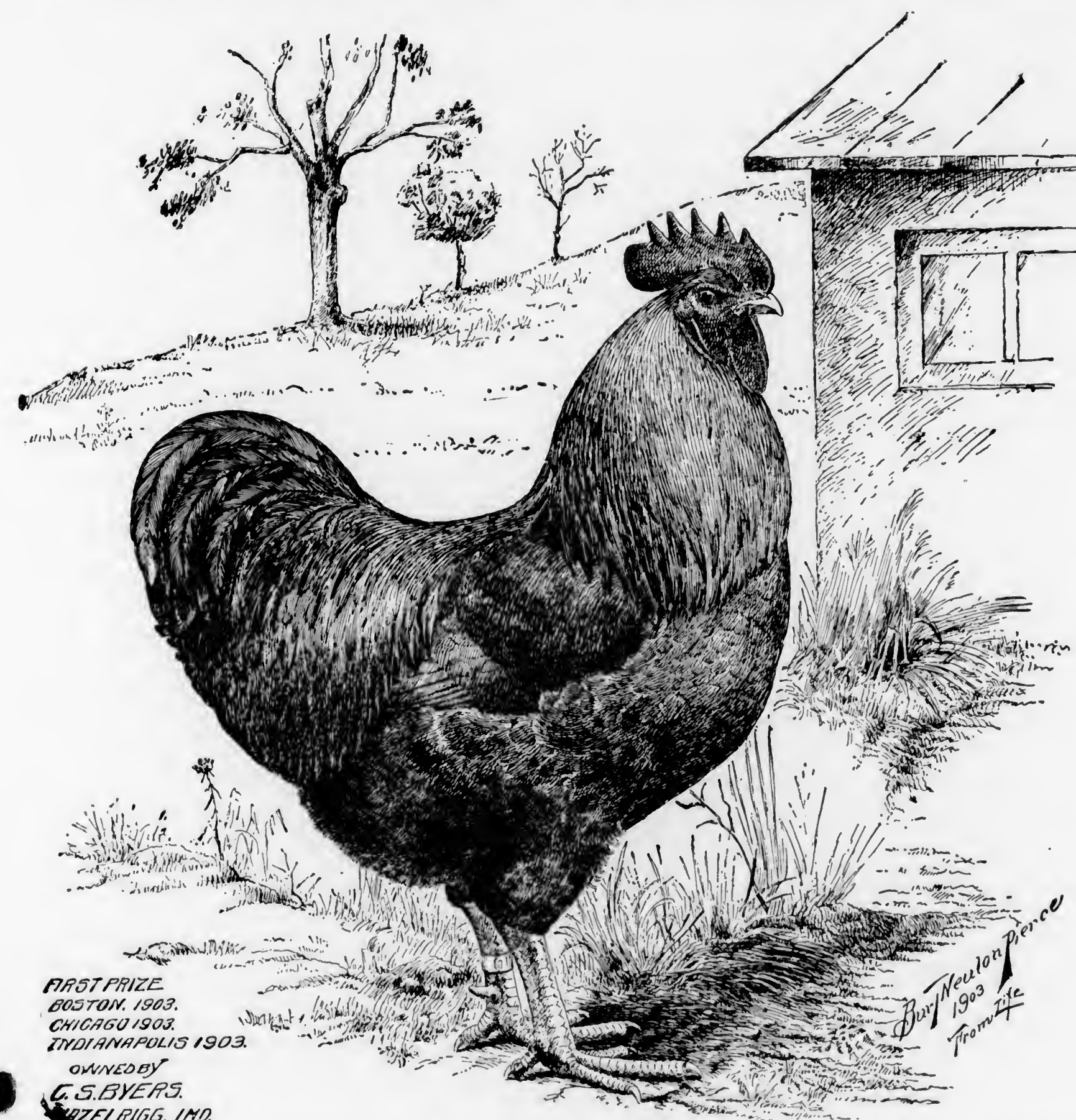
And so Mr. Babcock thinks the domestic fowl is still evolving but he seems a trifle in doubt whether the evolution is up or down. For our part we don't see the necessity of getting a Leghorn hen's tail up to make the eggs come down.

We make no comments on "Fowl Cholera." It is a foul subject and the sooner it is got rid of the better.

If the readers of the Poultry Fancier read dilligently they ought to be able to build a cheap and good house for their fowls. Mr. Almcndinger is the latest addition to the architectural competition.

We agree with you, Mr. Editor, that there is still the possibility of new breeds.

Let's see! Are you in favor of repealing all disqualifications except crossed beaks, crooked backs and wry tails; of making all poultry editors ineligible to office; of adopting the decimal scores of points; of pen and ink drawings instead of half tones; of reinstating the 1905 standard; of selecting one poultry journal as the official organ of the A. P. A.; of declaring the 1910 Standard "obsolete"; of recognizing the Speckled Sussex and the Barred Minorcas as standard; of licensing another lot of judges; of having new illustrations



S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCK.

One of the noted male birds that has made Buff Orpington history, and assisted much in the establishment of the noted C. S. Byers' strain of Buff Orpingtons. Owned by C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind.

Also the debt you owe to the publisher?

When a customer asks "fool questions," Mr. Seller, don't lose your temper. Remember that "irritability is not necessarily a sign of genius," and in fact geniuses are not apt to be good business men any way.

Now is the time to tell of the big hatches with hen or incubator. Be careful not to get the percentage over one hundred, for if you do some blundering mathematician will suspect

The mountains are numerous and high enough for it.

Mr. Babcock evidently believes in luck but he doesn't believe in it to the extent that he would trust to luck rather than to good sense properly applied. Luck, as a debt payer, would get a low rating in any commercial agency.

The "Half-Way Coop" and the "Sun and Rain Shed," evolved by Mr. Tormohlen, look like good and useful appliances for the poultryman. In

for the 1910 Standard; and of any other old or new thing? Well, whether you are for or "agin" these and other propositions, go to Denver, and take in the grand reception, the outing to White City, the banquet, the theatre party, the farewell reception, and the all day trip up Moffat road. Maybe, by so doing, you will accomplish your purposes.

Gee! But the entertainment part of the coming A. P. A. meeting looks attractive, don't it Dr. Ballard, and you and I and a few others ought to be there? There's something to be said in favor of convention going.

By the way, will the cigars at the convention be "Colorado Maduros"?

We presume the water is good in Denver. Be sure and try some, so as to be able to report on your return. It will be a safe and sane thing to do, especially when you tell your better-half how things went out in Denver.

Where is the "bloomin' idjit" who was kicking only a little while ago about the cold weather?

Has any one dared to make the original remark, "Is it hot enough for you?"

You can't believe all you hear. For instance, the chicks continually cry

"Cheep! Cheep!" but the price of broilers at the hotel figures just as high as ever on the dinner bill.

If any one wishes to hatch eggs now, what's the matter with putting them out doors in the shade? Be careful not to get them into the sun as they may not hatch if they get overheated.

Say, now, wasn't it really a strenuous Fourth even out on the farm? And didn't the old swimming hole look good!

There wuz an 'ole hen what wuz bound fer tu set, Tho' doused in the wash-tub till her feathers wuz wet,

So she stole under the barn an made her a nest. An' she sot on them aigs, an' done her dum'd best,

But in vane, for them aigs she jest biled, you kin bet.

That's what i kalls a hot wether eppysode.

Obediah Hezekiah Smith.

Down in Chelmsford, a suburb of Lowell, Mass., lives one Gilbert Weight, and he owns a most sensible hen. During the broiling, shrivelling and sizzling heat of early July she came to the conclusion that it was too hot to work and abandoned the eggs upon which she had been sitting, leaving it to the sun to finish

the job. Her judgment was good, for as the latest report ten chickens had been hatched and others were expected. When "Old Sol" is on the job, hot air is a good enough incubator.

What's the use of testing eggs, when one finds that in five clutches, under as many hens, there is not one infertile egg? This is a fact which can be verified. Score one for the natural breeding season?

With the thermometer at 102, Boston must find it difficult to get fresh eggs. And what an admirable excuse is this furnished to the honest farmer who robs the setting hens of eggs and markets them as strictly fresh! Lay it all on to the excessive heat. Denver will probably point with pride at its own temperature record, and tell the "Bean-Eaters" that that is why the A. P. A. wisely decided not to visit Boston in 1911.

With 107 in the shade in New Hampshire, people will probably take excursions to Florida and other semi-tropical States in order to get a breath of coolness.

Thought isn't like grease or molasses—intense heat doesn't make it flow freely; it is more like mud, which loses its fluidity with the evaporation caused by the heat. This doubtless is as clear as mud.

The cat, which watched the hole through which the mouse went in but didn't guard the hole through which the mouse went out, is about as wise as the poultryman who attends sedulously to the hatching and carelessly neglects the rearing of his chicks. What shall it profit a cat to watch an empty hole?

Which would you rather, die of lockjaw from an insane or die from sunstroke from a sane celebration of The Glorious Fourth? When we can combine "safe" with "sane" we shall have done something worth while. Some Edison should invent in these days a "reducer" of the sun's rays, so that we can take our heat in homeopathic doses. The sun this year is an out and out allopath and no mistake. The fool-killer should attach the sun to his trained corps of assistants.

An English law firm, for a named consideration, issues a check book containing ten prepaid checks, each good for a legal inquiry. A poultry breeder might issue a similar check book for eggs, each check good for a dozen. The holder of the book could then tear out and mail a check and get his eggs in return. This would be a great scheme for the breeder, who would receive his money in a lump sum, and who wouldn't be offended if the holder of the book never used the checks. What the buyer would think of it—but, then what's the need of obtaining his opinion? Let him buy the check book.

Have you bought any guaranteed winners? Did they win? Your an-

swer to these inquiries will prove whether or not you are able to express a sound opinion upon this phase of the business.

Speak gently to the setting hen. Though broods you want no longer; Persuasion try, to change her mind. Not force, though you are stronger. She's laid her best, and needs a rest. Perhaps she'll heed your kind request, And cheerfully desert her nest. And lay again at nature's best. If not, then let the fool be blest With yoke, or rags, or swinging nest. Or other things you may deem best To turn her from her ill-timed quest.

The A. P. A. is a wonderful prestidigitatur—it has taken an Indian and changed him into a Cornishman. The "Indian Game" has been rechristened, "Cornish."

Down in Hempstead, L. I., it is said, stands a monument bearing this inscription: "This monument was erected by the humane people of Queens county to the memory of the shipwrecked crew—out of the money found on the bodies of the deceased." The generosity of those who erected it, reminds one of that of the man who sells eggs for three times their value and offers in the event of a poor hatch, to duplicate the order at half price.

It is a depressing commentary on the practical or commercial side of poultry rearing that no poultry journal devoted exclusively to that side of the industry has been able to survive long. One of two things happens—the fancy side is admitted to its column, or it suspends publication. It may profess to be devoted to the commercial side—may stoutly champion that side—yet there will be found the haven of the fancy, nevertheless, which keeps it from failing, if it survives for any considerable period.

Recommended investments for the poultryman are, (1) convenient houses, (2) thoroughbred fowls, and (3) well placed advertisements, and the last is by no means the least.

Chicago's proudest boast—the publication center of the best in poultry journalism, the home of three poultry journals, and all of them excellent. "Kindly omit flowers."

When Josiah Little was courting Matilda Long, their favorite duet was "Love me, Little; love me, Long." And that, slightly altered, is the song of the fancier of Game Bantams, "I love you little, and I love you long."

No, William, fanciers don't raise "crackerjacks" on a sole diet of crackers.

Said the "Down East Philosopher," I love a good liar, but some men suit me too well."

Since a physician in Washington, D. C., recently removed a sprouting lemon seed from the thumb of a patient, it seems necessary to warn judges how they hand out lemons to exhibi-

tors in the future. The practice—never popular—will be more unpopular in the future than ever before.

It is so easy to be a poultry critic—just find out what the judge has done and then disagree with him.

Those who are too diffident to write for the poultry papers, might begin by writing for catalogues and circulars. Almost anybody can do that, and a good many do.

Three feet may make a yard, but you must use your hands to make the chicken coop.

The Campine seems to be "camping on the trail" of the Leghorn just now, and occupying considerable space in the poultry journals. If they camp in, will they by and by have to camp out? That's the question the in-

vestor in this new old fowl needs to ask.

"How about your calves?" asks an agricultural paper. Well, ours are all right, except for a little soreness from the last long walk we took.

There is no danger of poultry raising being overdone, but if it is not done right, it may have to be done over.

Anybody can keep hens, but everybody cannot make the hens keep them.

The man who has "no flies on him" will permit no fleas on his dog and no mites in his hen house.

When it comes to speed, electric cars, racing autos, aeroplanes and bad news are licked to a standstill by the reputation for being an easy mark—

64 YEARS
I. K. Felch & Sons Poultry Company
HAVE BRED
Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons, Barred Rocks,
White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes
and judged all breeds in nearly every State in the union without a protest. Every PATRON has been satisfied with the stock for the money paid. WHY SHOULD THEY NOT, when none but specimens to score 90 to 96 points find place in their breeding pen? Which

WIN AND BREED ON
in the hands of their patrons, for they do not exhibit, nor do they appropriate their patrons' winnings to their advantage.

From Sept. 1 to May 15, Brahmas \$3.50 to \$10 for females; \$5 to \$20 for males. White and Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2.50 to \$8 for females; \$4 to \$15 for males. Eggs from all, \$4 for 15, \$7 for 30, \$9 for 45, and \$15 for 105 eggs. From May 15 to Sept 1, all yearlings before moulting sold at 40 per cent off of catalogue prices. For catalogue and other particulars address

I. K. FELCH & SON, Box 176, NATICK, MASS.

ARE YOUR CHICKENS HEALTHY?

LOOK I READ!

An up-to-date treatise just off the press on all the ailments peculiar to chickens
BY J. GAYLORD BLAIR

EVERY POULTRYMAN SHOULD HAVE THIS BOOK

This new book covers every disease known to poultry. It has the following chapters: I. Requirements of Health. II. The Skin. III. Legs and Feet. IV. Head, Throat and Nasal Passages. V. The Lungs. VI. The Crop and Intestines. VII. The Abdomen and Egg Organs. VIII. Parasites. IX. Habits.

It tells how to cure and prevent every disease known to poultry. One article on *White Diarrhoea or Bowel Trouble* is worth the price of the book, 50c, and will save you many dollars during the hatching season. It not only tells how to cure and prevent poultry diseases, but also gives valuable points on housing, feeding, caring for small chicks, mating, etc.

THE PRICE IS ONLY FIFTY CENTS

Order your copy now and be ready to doctor all your sick birds and also learn how to prevent all diseases known to affect poultry and double your profits. * YOUR PROFITS ARE SURE IF YOU FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS LAID DOWN IN THIS BOOK.



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Poultry Fancier Pub. Co., 357 Dearborn St., Chicago



THE BROWN LEGHORNS

hatched from my eggs this season are already showing "the stuff from which they were made." It is a sight to make any poultryman's heart glad to see how my blue-blooded of the blue-blooded chicks thrive and grow. No white feathers or droopy chicks in my bunch. My Ever-Lay strain has established a record for prolificacy and fertility this season. Many clutches hatched every egg. My hens just wont stop laying now even when eggs are cheap and they never think about setting.


H. V. Tormohlen, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg, Portland, Ind.

Foster's Black Orpingtons
Spring of 1911, ----- \$10 Eggs for \$4 for 15.

Why are they \$10 eggs? Because they are the equal of any \$10 eggs in the United States, and all from my celebrated Duke of Kent Strain—the greatest prize winning strain of Black Orpingtons in America. Send a one cent stamp for a 9x12 chromo and the history of this greatest of all winter layers.

FOSTER & JOHNSTON, R. R. No. 7, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Hon. State Vice-President, American Orpington Club.



THE BEST BOOK
ON SUCCESS WITH
POULTRY IS

999

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
By FRANK HECK

THE author claims and proves that this book contains information upon a greater variety of subjects than any book on poultry ever written. It has also drawn out more unsolicited testimonials from authorities and experts.

Why worry and wonder and grope in the dark? Why learn by expensive experience and disappointment when everything is offered you at so small a price? The knowledge gained by years of experience is contained in this book. The methods and secrets of the foremost successful breeders and exhibitors in the show room are given in full.

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It contains 128 pages, is handsomely bound, printed on good paper with fine large type easy to read.

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Ads will be inserted in this department under the following conditions: The size shall be uniform, each ad occupying three-quarters of an inch single column. Each advertiser to use the same space each month. Ads may be changed every three months if desired.

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10 males and 20 females in trios or singles for breeding, \$3 up. Eggs \$1.50 @ \$3 for 15.

KELLERSTRASS and COOK
Strain of S. C. White Orpingtons. A few hens for sale. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per setting of 15 eggs for balance of season.

BARRED P. ROCKS
50 per cent off on Eggs from Pen No. 2, 3 and 4. W. H. SHAW, CANTON, ILL.

BARRED ROCKS
Winners of the \$50. cup at Philadelphia for best pen in Entire Show, also 2nd Cock, 4th Hen, Cup for best pen to produce exhibit females.

ROSE COMB REDS
5 pens of selected birds from 6 years of careful mating. Extra laying strain. Eggs \$2.50 per 15.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Prizewinning stock bred to conform to the new Standard.

40 Varieties Fancy Poultry
Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Guinea, Pigeons, Pheasants, Pea-Fowls and Rat Dogs.

Oak Lawn Strain of SILVER WYANDOTTES
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN STOCK CHAMPIONS EGGS OAK LAWN FARM NYACK, N.Y.

BUECHLY'S BARRED LINE BRED FOR 20 YEARS
Can send you eggs that will hatch winners GET OUR PRICES

Bennett's Red Pyle Games
I have won all Firsts at Madison Sq. Garden, Boston, Chicago, Buffalo and Pittsburg in last two years.

PHILLIPS' S. C. BLACK MINORCAS
Noted for shape, size and color, bred from the best blood obtainable and winners at the leading shows.

All Leading Varieties of land and water fowls. Write me what you want. Have some fine surplus stock.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Winners at Phila., Allentown, Seranton and wherever shown. Always win my share of prizes.

R. C. R. I. First prize winners at Des Moines and Cedar Rapids REDS 7 PENS MATED FOR THE EGG TRADE

Kissinger's S.C.R.I. Reds
A few very fine Cockerels for sale. Eggs from a few of the best matings in the central West.

WHITE ORPINGTONS
"KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL" Selected breeders, including my winners, at reduced prices.

Poigreen's Columbian Wyandottes
The Better Kind
Color intense black and white, shape also has not been neglected.

NOFTZGER'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS
15 years the leaders. Have won 90 per cent of all prizes at Chicago and Indianapolis in recent years.

JONES S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS
Winners for years at Americas leading shows Three grand matings, that are sure to produce winners for any competition.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
Of highest utility and exhibition quality. 150 of this years breeders for sale at a bargain.

F. W. Van Sant "Brown Leghorn Specialist"
Breeder of "Blue Ribbon" Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Stock and eggs for sale.

Sacrifice Sale White Leghorns
Owing to recent fire losses I must raise funds for rebuilding and will sell 150 of my choicest breeding hens.

Collins S. C. White LEGHORNS
Pullets laying at 4 months and 20 days. Broilers 1 1/2 lbs. at 10 weeks.

SYLVAN POULTRY YARDS
Home of the Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Leghorns, Guineas, Ducks and Geese.

WHITE PLY. ROCKS
Eggs from my best birds \$1.00 per 13. \$5.00 per 100, to get you started.

Hart's Single Comb BUFF LEGHORNS
ALWAYS WIN Write for mating list. It is free.

S. C. & R. C. REDS
First and second prize winners at leading Minn. shows. Great layers. Eggs from pens \$1.50 & \$2 per 15.

MISS GORDON'S ORPINGTON YARDS
In and near SPRING VALLEY, MINN. Buffs and Blacks.

FAIRFIELD POULTRY FARM
Thos Peer, Prop. Caldwell, N. J. Americas' Best strains of Silver Ducking Leghorns

ORPINGTONS
S.C. Buff & Black CHAMPION Blood Breeders, mated trios and pens, must please or return at once at my expense.

LIGHT BRAHMAS
"None better East or West." Every bird in yards a show bird.

MY S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS
Are the best egg machines on earth. Bred for eggs for 13 years and shown for 1st time N.Y. State Fair Sept. 1909.

THE GREATEST LAYERS THE GREATEST PAYERS
Col. Wyandottes & Crystal W. Orpingtons
Blue Ribbon Winners. Eggs at \$1.00 per 15 balance of season.

DON'T OVERLOOK THIS.
Other people would read your ad if it were here, just the same as you are reading this one.

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White Rock Cockerels \$1.00 and up; W. Holland Turkey Toms 20 to 25 lbs. \$3.50 and up.

Barred Cuckoo Wyandottes
Shape and Comb of Wyandottes, Barred like a Plymouth Rock. Large size. A Bird of Beauty.

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Eggs from my winners at Philadelphia, Pa. Columbus, Akron, Canton, Wooster and Youngstown, O.

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Are among the best in the United States. They have the quality, vigor, size and markings.

Dr. Holmes' Trap-Nested Standard-bred Single Rhode Island REDS
Bred for vigor, size, shape, color. Prize winners. Great layers.

ROSE COMB REDS
Do you want to win at next fall shows? I guarantee chicks hatched from my best pen to produce prize winners.

Stafford's Barred Rocks
Won on 58 entries under five leading judges 48 ribbons and 4 silver cups.

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Won 1st cockerel, 2nd cock, 2nd pen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet at Ill. State Show, 1911.

Big Bargains, Almost Giving Away
Partridge and Buff Wyandottes bred from N. Y. Boston and Chicago Winners.

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Rose and Single Comb Show quality, line bred and with a family history. Cocks and cockerels at special prices

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Have won more prizes over all competitors in the largest shows in the South including the Jamestown Exposition

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Exclusively. Won 1st hen and 2nd cock at Ill. State Show, 1911.

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Consists of Barred P. Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas.

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Winners of 3rd pen at National Red Show, Topeka, Kan., Jan., 1911, best pen by Kansas exhibitor.

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Winners at Madison Square, Philadelphia and all the large shows. Bred to lay as well as win.

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Eight pens properly mated for egg trade. Every pen headed by prize winner.

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HALF PRICE now for all Eggs. Get eggs and raise Reds from our Famous Hens, "Polly" which was chosen over 1st Madison Square Pullet of 1909-10.

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SUPERIOR STRAIN

That they are SUPERIOR. It is because they have proven themselves SUPERIOR in many of "The Best Show Rooms" in competition with "The Best Breeders" in the country

☞ In the past three seasons at Chicago they won more premiums and prizes than any two competitors.

As Winter Layers No Breed Can Surpass Them

☞ We are willing to meet any breeder of reputation in an "Egg Laying Contest" to prove this. No breed is "more profitable" or "more beautiful" than

Fenton Farms Superior Strain of Columbian Wyandottes

☞ Birds now mated for Season of 1911. Eggs, Baby Chix, Selected Breeders and Show Stock ☞ ☞ ☞ Send for Literature

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LARGEST EXCLUSIVE BREEDERS OF COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

P. S.—If you are going to buy—buy the best. "It pays."

POULTRY FANCIER

AUGUST, 1911

OF AGR. AT C. U.
Poultry Husbandry

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FANCIERS WHO APPRECIATE
THE BEAUTIFUL IN STANDARD
BRED FOWLS, THE PEOPLE
WHOSE IDEAS OF BEAUTY
ARE NOT BASED UPON POUNDS
OF FLESH AND DOZENS OF
EGGS



PUBLISHED BY
POULTRY FANCIER PUBLISHING CO.
FRANK HECK, PRES.
357 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
ISSUED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 25¢ PER YEAR

OF IMPORTANCE TO POULTRY BREEDERS
 Did it ever occur to you that of all the people who answer your ads very few ever see you, your flock or your breeding pens? If they did, you would want to make a favorable impression, have your pens looking well-kept and prosperous, and your flock at their best, wouldn't you? Since a prospective buyer doesn't see you, but transacts his business by correspondence, how important it is that your printed stationery should be of a style and quality in keeping with that which you proclaim for your flock. Well-printed stationery and advertising literature will increase your business because it attracts attention and gives dignity to your business. Quality printing for live stock and poultry breeders is our specialty. We design and print anything from a business card to a sale catalog or association report, and all on the principle of "Satisfaction or your money back." Write for prices on anything you may need printed. PLATIDEALER PRINTING CO., Charleston, Ill.

WHITE ROCKS Stock for sale that will win in the show room and fill the egg basket. Our birds are big, White, beauties, strong in good points. Eggs from our choicest matings at living prices.
WHITE WYANDOTTES
 BERWYN POULTRY YARDS, BOX P., BERWYN, ILL.

"TYCOS" Hygrometers
 show the amount of moisture (humidity) in incubators. Don't risk eggs, time and money when you can insure hatches with "Tyco's" instruments. A "Tyco's" Thermometer is the Quality Mark in an incubator. Buy the machine equipped with it. Insist on the genuine. "Tyco's" Incubator Thermometers, each, 75c. "Tyco's" Incubator Hygrometers, each, \$1.50. Send for free booklet, "Incubator Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing."
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 Layers and winners always. Clearing sale on now. We must make room for our 450 promising youngsters. Write us a postal today for prices on this year's breeders, some show birds among them. Address A. K. AMBOE & SON, Marinette, Wis.

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 at reasonable prices and shipped immediately on receipt of orders. Our strains possess both fancy and utility points in the highest degree. You will be well pleased with results.
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WM. OSBURN, GOOSE LAKE FARM, BOX P, MORRIS, ILL.

ORPINGTONS
KELLERSTRASS' STRAIN of CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS
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Kellerstrass Farm 585 Westport Road Kansas City, Mo.

Get Ready for the Shows

A Little Good Straight Talk That Ought to Favorably Impress Every Breeder of Standard-Bred Fowls. Every Word of It Is True, and Every Successful Breeder and Exhibitor Will Agree With the Writer.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

THE poultry show is coming. It will soon be here. Get ready for it. This advice applies not only to the fall show, which is preliminary to what is to follow, but as well, and perhaps with even greater force to the winter exhibition. The exhibitor who is ready will have the joy of entering his fowls, of contending for supremacy, and perhaps of winning the premier prizes. The breeder who is not ready will have the joy (?) of getting left. Readiness for an exhibition means that the fowls have been properly grown and developed, properly prepared and trained. All these things are essential; they all contribute to one of the objects of exhibiting, winning the prizes. The breeder who is unwise enough to exhibit specimens not in readiness for showing has no cause for complaint if his more prepared rival carries off the honors. It is a good thing to exhibit even if one wins only defeat. The next best thing to winning is losing. The loser has the pleasure of competition and he, also, has the experience of losing. Both are too valuable to be missed. The loss of a prize may, indeed, teach a more valuable lesson than the winning of several prizes. We learn more from our defeats, properly used, than we do from our successes. But the winning of prizes is not the sole object of exhibiting. It is an object, but not the object. The chief object is to support the poultry exhibition. The poultry exhibition helps, and greatly helps, to make the value of exhibition birds. If all poultry exhibitions were wiped out of existence, and no others were established, a great part of the value of exhibition birds would be lost. Not

all of the value, for men, even if there were no shows, would still pay more for fine looking birds than for ugly or commonplace specimens. Beauty always has and always will enhance the value of all kinds of live stock. But to keep the price where it is now, the exhibition is a necessity. It is a duty, therefore, which the breeder of fine fowls owes to the industry and to himself to exhibit, and, if he is to exhibit, he might as well do what lies in his power to get his birds ready to win. The breeder also should get himself ready for the poultry show. He should try to realize what the poultry show means to his industry, what his proper attitude toward it should be, in what frame of mind he should accept victory or defeat, and what he can do to make the show a success. He should school himself to observe the ethics of the show rooms, to bear defeat with cheerfulness and to accept victory with humility. He should not be either discouraged in the one case or boastful in the other. He should eschew trickery and hate faking. He should win honorably or not at all. Unnecessary protests and indecent kicking are alike to be avoided. Under all circumstances he should be a gentleman. The success of the industry should mean to him, as it really does mean, more than any personal success at a particular show. Get ready, therefore, for the poultry show. Have the birds in a condition to show at their best, for every bird in such a condition helps the show and the industry, while birds, which are in poor condition, actually injure the show. Cultivate the amenities of the show room, that the public may learn that poultrymen are worthy citizens, honorable men, and genuinely interested in everything which makes for progress, and get ready now. Early preparation usually means thorough preparation. To have plenty of time in which to prepare the birds will make their preparation a pleasure and will, at the same time, materially increase their chances of winning the coveted honors. Therefore, we repeat, get ready, and now, for the poultry show.

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Fanciers Should Take a Broad Outlook

The Specialist Is Apt to Become Narrow in His Views. He Should Be Up to Date and a Careful Student of All Things Which Have Any Connection With or Influence Upon His Work.

BY A FANCIER.

IT is the universal tendency of a specialty to narrow a man's outlook on life. Specialists are apt to become narrow men. Dwelling, as they do, among the thoughts which relate to their specialty, their mind becomes intense and deep in one direction. They look only in one way. This is true of all specialties, whether in science, the so-called learned professions, or in business pursuits. In a less restricted way it is also true in poultry breeding.

No one desires to be a narrow man, and no one needs to be. A man may be a specialist, and, despite its narrowing tendencies, may also be a broad-minded man. And this, certainly, is a result that is to be desired.

A poultryman may devote his energies to the perfection of a single variety. The more intensely he studies this variety, the greater will be, other things being equal, his chances of success. But if he would not grow narrow-minded, he ought to study the science as well as the art of breeding his chosen variety. He should learn that all knowledge is relative, and he ought to understand the relation which his specialty bears to other knowledge. Suppose that he is breeding Blackbreasted Red Exhibition Games. He must first master the art of their breeding. Then he should study the principles which underlie that art, and learn that they apply with equal force to the breeding of not only other varieties of Games, but to such diverse breeds as Cochins and Brahmans. The great laws of heredity, reversion, atavism, correlation, regression, variation and the like are limited to no breed or variety, but are of universal application. The fact that the breeding of a single variety is thus related to the breeding of other varieties, and in fact to the breeding of all forms of terrestrial life opens a vista which gives him a broad outlook.

This relativity of knowledge will also disclose to him the further fact that the breeder of exhibition fowls and the breeder of market fowls have many things in common; that while their immediate purposes and aims are different, they still are related to one another; and that, therefore, there is no necessary and inevitable antagonism between them. They are both breeders of poultry and, as such, are engaged in the same occupation.

Such a conception will lead him to consider the purpose and magnitude of poultry breeding. He will see that its primary object is to promote the general welfare of the people and increase their comfort and happiness. He will understand that in his operations he is contributing to this great purpose, and that he is adding to the resources of the nation and the world. He will thus come to regard himself as one of the many, and that his

relationship does not end with those engaged in similar pursuits, but extends to men engaged in the most divine occupations. Like the old philosopher, he will understand that "Nothing which touches man is foreign to him," and that, while he is specially a breeder of Black-breasted Red Exhibition Games, he is a citizen of the world and vitally interested in the world's work and progress.

His narrowness will thus drop off from him like a castoff garment and he will enjoy a broad outlook upon the world and upon life.

We said in the first paragraph, that the tendency of a specialty to narrow one's outlook applied "in a less restricted" way to poultry breeding than to many other occupations. And we said this because the poultry industry, even when carried on as a specialty, is by its very nature a varied industry and calls into action various faculties. In the production of its products the poultry industry resembles a manufacturing establishment where raw material is converted into finished goods; in the purchase of supplies and the sale of eggs and fowls the poultryman is carrying on a business somewhat similar to that conducted by a merchant; and in breeding to improve the stock the scientific and artistic capacities of the breeder find an opportunity for employment. The words "less restricted" seem, therefore, to be justified, and the danger of becoming narrow to be less imminent to a poultry specialist than to a specialist in almost any other occupation. The tendency undoubtedly exists, but fortunately in a minor degree. We, therefore, find that there is, as we might reasonably expect, but a small percentage of narrow minded men among poultry specialists, and that the great body of poultrymen have a broad outlook upon life and the work of the world.

Breed for the best only. Under no circumstances should a breeder of fancy fowls place a bird with any serious defects in the breeding pen.

A strain of prizewinners may be bred up from foundation stock of only fair quality, but it's time wasted in trying to do it. It is much more satisfactory, more certain and takes less time by starting with a foundation of good stock.

Study the feathers of the chicks. There is a lot to be learned by so doing. If you are looking for pullet-breeding males to head next season's pens, now is the time to make the preliminary selection. The cockerels which show the desired female coloration are worth marking for future pullet breeders.

"Out of sight, out of mind," may or may not be true when applied to human beings, but it seems to be true when applied to cockerels. A flock of cockerels, separated from the pullets, removed from their sight, will dwell together in peace, but bring the pullets into sight and they will strive to live in pieces. Just the sight of a lot of pullets will precipitate among the cockerels a general war, and former friends on the instant will become enemies.

Plasticity in Breeding Fowls

An Explanation of the Condition Which Makes It Possible for Fanciers to Produce a Multiplicity of Breeds and Varieties. Reasons Why a Common Ideal Is Necessary.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

PLASTICITY is that quality which enables a thing to be moulded into any desired form, and, as applied to fowls signifies their capability of indefinite modification. It is the quality through which improvement becomes possible.

Without it any advance in breeding would be an impossibility; what the fowls now are, that they would remain despite the efforts of breeders.

Plasticity is Plasticity, and Variation is its prophet; it is evidenced by and works through variation. The breeder is enabled to mould his fowls to his will only by his control and use of the variations which occur. Those which favor his purpose must be seized and used. He cannot, like an artist working in clay, produce the visible expression of his thought at once, but he has to build up his living materials, like a mason laying a wall, little by little, generation after generation, until his thought finds its adequate expression. He must be both mechanic and artist, producing beauty by a slow, mechanical process.

To accomplish his purpose the breeder must have an ideal constantly before him as a guide in the selection and use of his materials. Every variation which resembles that ideal will be of service; all that tend in an opposite direction will be a hindrance. But it will often happen that the breeder must use, as materials, fowls which vary towards and against the ideal, and to do this successfully will test his skill to the utmost. Still he must patiently plod on his way, true to his ideal, and never be wholly discouraged when matings fail to produce anticipated results.

The formation of the ideal will be a good test of the breeder's ability to see and appreciate what is really worthy. A mean ideal will produce mean results; a high ideal, results that are worth while. In making use of the plasticity of a fowl, it is well to first secure and fix in mind a worthy ideal, and, that done, to adhere to it. There will always be a temptation, during the period necessary for the realization of a high ideal, to lower one's standards so as to bring them nearer to what has already been attained. But such a temptation should be resisted. The only justifiable departure from an established ideal is that which experience has shown to be still more desirable—a lifting up and not a letting down of requirements.

As breeders differ in their characteristics, if left to themselves, each would set up an independent ideal, and these ideals would differ as much among themselves as would the breeders who formed them. This would prevent breeds and varieties from developing along common lines and would tend to confusion of breed with breed and variety with variety. Hence the necessity of a common ideal to unify the efforts of breeders. Such an ideal

is found in The Standard of Perfection, which is, in fact, a book of common ideals of the breeds and varieties therein described. These ideals are the composite results of many individual ideals superimposed upon each other. But as the individual ideals were the creation of men experienced in breeding and in breeds, as they represent the product of many years of hard study, the composites may be unhesitatingly accepted as good, if not the very best, ideals, and as worthy to be followed in the development of a variety through the use of the plasticity of its nature. This is the great value of an accepted standard, that it furnishes a common ideal, unifies the work of breeders, and thus hastens the perfection of each breed and variety. If it did nothing more a standard would be worth all and more than all its cost.

Plasticity is the foundation upon which a fancy rests securely. If the domestic fowl did not possess a plastic nature, the poultry fancy could not exist. Because it does have such a nature, because it can be moulded into almost any shape and covered with a plumage of almost every hue, arranged in many patterns, the poultry fancy exists, flourishes and increases from year to year. Compare, or rather contrast, the fancy in domestic fowls and in water-fowls; the first is a thousand-fold greater than the second, due mainly, but not wholly, to the difference in the plasticity of the creatures. The higher the degree of plasticity, the greater will be the fancy and the more numerous the fanciers. In this country there are three well developed fancies, in fowls, pigeons and dogs, and all three creatures possess great plasticity. Breeding of creatures which possess but a limited plasticity becomes commercial in character—it is a business, not a fancy—and is conducted more completely for gain than for the pleasure derivable therefrom. In case the plasticity and the commercial character of the occupation diminishes, increase it sufficiently and a fancy arises. Plasticity, therefore, has made and sustained the poultry fancy and all other fancies in breeding living creatures.

United we stand, divided we develop, is the way to read it for cockerels and pullets. Separated, they will develop faster and better than when kept together. United, they seem to stand still, so slow is their development.

Preparation of exhibition fowls for the season of 1911-12 should have been begun some five or ten years ago. "It takes a hundred years to make a gentleman," that is about three generations, as the average of human life now is, and it certainly takes as many generations to produce an exhibition fowl of high quality. As, however, we cannot turn back the hands on the clock of time, we must, perforce, make the best of it, and begin now, by careful selection and appropriate feeding, to develop the finest qualities of the chickens which we have. Better begin this work at once so as not to have to hurry it. There will be enough demands on one's time when the final preparations have to be made. The preliminaries should then be all out of the way.

Random Thoughts About Timely Subjects

Including Some Valuable Suggestions Regarding the Feeding and General Care of Young Stock in Order to Develop the Greatest Exhibition Excellence.

BY OBSERVER.

The difficulty of securing an agreement on shape is well illustrated in the July issue of the American Poultry World. Agreement as to general characteristics is easy; as to particular details almost impossible. It will be necessary to compromise in order to secure harmony.

Mr. H. B. May, the veteran judge and breeder, has added to his stock the newest variety of the Cornish, the White Laced Red. Judge May has been a constant breeder of the Bared Plymouth Rock for many years, but we remember that he flirted with the White Wonders, and his latest flirtation is now on record. It is "dollars to doughnuts," as the Rev. Mr. Peterson would say, that the Bared Rock is still the prime favorite in Judge May's poultry yards. If he is on with the new love, he is not off with the old.

Some of our readers may not know, and others may have forgotten, that the Bared Plymouth Rock has a dash of Game blood in its veins. And it owes this Game blood to Mr. H. B. May, who, in the early days of the variety, crossed in a Black Red Game to liven up the somewhat sluggish temperament attributed to the Asiatic blood of the fowl. Certainly the Bared Rock has proven itself game, and has stayed in the game for many years with increasing prestige.

The more one studies poultry and poultry breeding, the more fully conscious of his ignorance he becomes. Socrates, who was reported the wisest among the Greeks, is reported to have said, in effect, "I know that I know nothing; the others do not even know that." It is worth a good deal to a breeder to learn how ignorant he really is, for then he is in a position to learn something.

Mr. W. H. Card deserves to be commended for describing, in his account of the origin of the White Laced Red Cornish fowl, the appearance of the chickens. "When hatched they are of a primrose color. The first feathers are snow white and so continue till they are seven or eight weeks old, when color is noticed, and the changes and gradations of color continue till they are six months old, when the quality of markings can be ascertained." Such a brief description will prevent a deluge of unnecessary complaints and save a multitude of needless explanations. Breeders of other varieties may well follow such an example.

Mr. W. B. Atherton says: "Eggs have not hatched as well as usual and no one seems to be able to account for it." So far as our observation goes this is true only of the early eggs. Late eggs have hatched extremely well, showing a high degree of fertility. The cry of "poor hatches" is

heard annually, and we venture to assert that each season is unusually (?) bad for the early ones. There must be a reason for this yearly complaint.

Bantams are becoming more appreciated from year to year. They offer an enticing field for activity to the backyard fancier, and are really valuable to the man who has very limited space and yet desires fresh eggs for his table and an occasional broiled chicken. They can be kept in the most limited space and some of the varieties are excellent layers. They are not a bad commercial proposition for the home market.

If a hen ever deserved good feeding and good care it is during what many deem the unprofitable season of moulting. A great demand is then made upon her physical resources and if the owner helps her to meet it with proper feeding, he will later on be well repaid for his wise liberality.

It is a safe bet that not one in one hundred beginners knows the peculiarities of the coloring and marking of the down of many varieties of newly hatched chickens. It is worth while to disseminate such knowledge among prospective buyers to save trouble, and it may be worth while to study the subject more closely for the possible indications of what the adult plumage will be. Nor are beginners the only persons ignorant of the suggestions which the down may afford.

As they need it, don't forget to give the chickens the iron. For the colored specimens, in order to guard against white and to deepen the tone, give it in the form of tincture of sulphate; for the culls the best form is in the shape of some sharp-cutting instrument administered in the neck just below the head.

For those who have not prepared for it, there is now a shortage of green food for the fowls and the chickens. Still this may be supplied by feeding sprouted cuts, and now is a very good time to use them.

Up to a certain stage of their growth, the chickens thrive remarkably well on a diet of the commercial brands of chick feed now on the market. But later on these foods need to be supplemented by others, designed for older chicks. But don't make the change from one form of feeding to another suddenly. Gradually diminish the use of the chick feed and gradually increase the amount of the more mature foods. By so doing the digestive apparatus will be kept in good order, and growth and development be promoted.

A fancier ought to cultivate, in himself and in his family, a taste for broilers. Such a taste solves the problem of what to do with the culls.

Correct culling is a necessary part of the art of breeding exhibition fowls, and the rule, announced in reference to voting, "early and often," applies admirably to culling.

Relationship of Feather Markings

Additional Comment Supplementary to an Article Which Appeared in July Poultry Fancier. Mr. Harmon Quotes the Maine Experiment Station Records in Support of His Views.

BY B. S. HARMON.

SOME time ago I wrote an article, which was published in the July issue of Poultry Fancier under the title, "Discussion of Breeding Questions," in which, among other things, I discussed the relation of various forms of markings to each other. Since the publication of this article I have found confirmatory evidence of the position therein taken in an interesting article in the August number of Farm-Poultry. In commenting upon "Maine Experiments With Cross-bred Poultry," the editor says, "Barring in plumage is not limited to varieties that are barred all over, or nearly all over. Bars occur as faults in penciled, laced, and striped patterns. I have found striped, laced, barred and spangled feathers together in nearly every section of Partridge Cochin females, that if you were not looking for such markings you would say, on ordinary inspection, were beautifully, and regularly penciled. Without undertaking anything like a systematic examination of birds for the purpose—just looking over specimens as I found them when the subject was on my mind and I had opportunity—I have found it so common for a bird with any color pattern to have all the other common color patterns either plainly marked or strongly suggested in some feathers, that I would feel reasonably safe in asserting that I could find the full assortment on almost any parti-colored female that had not been bred to a particular pattern with the greatest care, and—I would add—carefully plucked to remove all such feathers."

One recalls that Mr. Charles Darwin discovered bars on the skin of some of the specimens of the wild gallinaceous fowls which he examined, and every judge and nearly every breeder knows that "purple bars" are a common exhibition defect on so-called solid black fowls. Indeed, the more I consider this subject the more I feel assured that the different forms of marking are intimately related to each other, and that the laws governing their production must be related each to the other.

This discussion grew out of my reading somewhere that "the law of lacing had no relation to the law of penciling," but unfortunately I have not at hand the context to know just what the author of that statement might have meant. It is entirely possible that he used the words in a sense different from that in which I have discussed them, and that, in that particular sense, the statement may embody an important rule in breeding. But I am obliged to confess that I have no idea of what that particular sense may be. With, as I believe, many others, I should be glad to learn in what sense it is true that the law of lacing has no relation to the law of penciling. As breeders and as stu-

dents of the art and science of breeding we are naturally interested in every newly discovered principle or law relating to the subject.

A priori, it would seem, that, if we find the different colored patterns appearing upon the same fowl we should expect in breeding to perpetuate any particular pattern, that we would have to adopt a rule, similar in principle, to that required in breeding to perpetuate any other pattern. The rule might differ in detail while remaining fundamentally the same. For example, the breeder of Bared Plymouth Rocks finds it necessary, in order to produce exhibition patterns, to use a very light colored male; and the breeder of Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, in order to produce exhibition pullets, also finds it necessary to use a lighter colored male, that is, one whose breast is not solid black, but is mottled or splashed or penciled with the lighter of the colors which make up the male plumage. In both of these instances the principle is the same, but the details of the rule would be somewhat differently stated.

But *a priori* reasoning can not stand against contrary facts. One may be logical as possible, but a single adverse fact may upset the most skillfully devised concatenation of reasons. It may be a fact that in some sense—and perhaps an important sense—the laws of lacing has no relation to the law of penciling. And I sincerely trust that, if the author of that statement should read these words, he will make the truth of his statement clear to us all. Until this is done, for the reasons previously given, I shall be compelled to believe, in any sense in which I can conceive the words are employed, that the statement is erroneous, and that the true statement would be that the law of lacing is related to the law of penciling, and to the law governing any other well defined form of marking.

High class birds, properly mated, should produce chicks that are an improvement in quality over the parent stock. Matings that have not given such results should not be used again.

Feed regularly, but do not overfeed. Regular feeding of the proper kind and quantity of food is as important to the proper development of show birds and birds to be used in the breeding pen to produce show birds as it is to the proper development of layers.

A whole lot of people fail in the fancy poultry business because they are not willing to work hard enough to attain success. This hard and often vexatious work is where the pleasure comes in to the true fancier, as well as in enjoying the success which results from such work.

It is human to complain when we have exhibited and lost, but it's showing the white feather when we do it. Better take defeat quietly, no matter if we do think the judge was unfair. Complaining does no good, but keeping still and "sawing wood" will sooner or later win the coveted prizes.

EDITORIAL PAGE

POULTRY FANCIER

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prompt attention.

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The circulation of Poultry Fancier is national
in character. It is the only poultry journal pub-
lished solely in the interests of fanciers, the people
who constitute practically the entire fraternity.

The mission of Poultry Fancier is to teach
breeders how to produce the beautiful and valu-
able Standard bred birds which are the founda-
tion of all profit and pleasure in poultry raising.

August, 1911

Building a Business and a Reputation

In building up a poultry business one needs first of all to build up a reputation. His reputation should consist of certain elements, as, for example, the breeding of high class stock and the giving of a square deal to every customer.

To gain a reputation for breeding high-class stock one must be able to produce the birds. He needs to become a real breeder, knowing and observing the rules of his art. Better still, he should know not only from experience and observation the rules of breeding, but should also know the reasons upon which such rules are founded.

Having produced the birds, he should let the public know the fact. He may do this by exhibiting and by advertising. These are the two wings which will enable him to fly to the summit of the mount of success. If only one wing is used, he must flutter more slowly, for he can not fly, though, if he use but one wing, the one named, advertising, will help his progress most. But both are needed, for exhibiting furnishes the material for and verifies the announcements of advertising, and advertising gives the necessary publicity for the growth of reputation.

The reputation of giving a square

deal to every customer is as necessary as that for breeding birds of the desired quality. With the first only, the breeder may gain admiration, but will lack sales. With the second he will gain the confidence which brings business.

"A pleased customer," it has been said, "is the best advertisement." Pleased customers are certain to report to others the way in which they have been treated, and this helps to spread the good tidings which eventuate in a desirable reputation. Confidence is established and confidence is the business-bearing plant.

Build up a reputation by breeding, exhibiting and advertising good stock and by giving every customer a square deal, and one's business will be limited only by the capacity of his plant. Those in want of the stock which one breeds will turn to him to supply their wants as naturally as water seeks its level. It takes some time to do this, for reputations do not spring up over night. A single insertion of an advertisement may, or may not, bring business, but it is the first step in gaining public notice. One does not expect to make a long journey by taking a single step, and success may be at the end of a journey of considerable distance, but one step at a time, persevered in, will bring the longest journey to an end. The building of a good reputation as a breeder demands the best that is in a man, and is worth all the effort which it costs.

Poultry Breeding as a Hobby

We believe that every man should possess a hobby, and should ride that hobby for the purpose of relaxation when and as he can. The people of this country are prone to turn their hobbies into business propositions and to prosecute the business with serious assiduity. But hobbies are not to be regarded so seriously; they are not for work but for play; they are to relieve, not to continue, the tension upon our nerves and faculties.

In this country there are thousands and thousands of people who are so situated that the breeding of poultry as a business would be an impossibility, but the breeding of fowls as a hobby would be both possible and desirable. Poultry breeding as a business is legitimate, desirable and necessary, but not for all, and to those for whom it is not, poultry breeding as a hobby may be recommended.

In the first place, a hobby must be able to serve its legitimate purpose of relaxation. It must be something to turn the mind into other channels and relieve the tension of the day's work. It must possess the power to interest, attract and charm, and must not grow dull, stale and stupid. Poultry breeding meets all these requirements. The fowls are interesting, and the Anglo-Saxon race are breeders by nature; they love living things. From the laying of the egg to the development of the mature fowl there is a constant succession of

changes; always some new development to keep the mind interested. Breeding is dependent upon laws which may be studied. New problems are always awaiting solution. The interest and the charm are perpetual.

Again a hobby must be within the means of those who adopt it. Some hobbies, like the collecting of first editions of books, or of rare paintings, or of statues and bric-a-brac, are so expensive that only the few, those who have made or inherited millions, can attempt them. But poultry breeding is a hobby that any one may take up because it will pay its way. The initial cost is comparatively small, and that once met, the income from the hobby will meet the outgo and more; indeed, it will usually leave a balance in the hands of the "hobbyist." So that poultry breeding as a hobby is fitted for the masses, and the masses ought to take it up.

If thousands, who now do not keep poultry because they think they must make a business of poultry breeding if they have any connection with it at all, would only consider its attractions as a hobby, they would be infinitely better off. Relaxation they will have—indeed must have—and if it doesn't take an innocent form it will take a more questionable form. And breeders, who make poultry breeding a business, would be benefited, because these thousands of "hobbyists" would need stock and eggs with which to start, and stock and eggs with which, from time to time, to renew and improve their little flocks. Indeed, if poultry breeding as a hobby were to be generally adopted, there would ensue a great increase in the poultry business as well as a great benefit to those who adopted this hobby.

In this good work, for it is a good work, every poultryman may lend a hand. In his own locality, as opportunity arises, he may call attention to the pleasures and benefits of this universally adaptable hobby, and in many other ways he may become a sower of the good seed, some of which will assuredly fall upon good ground, spring up and bear a bountiful crop. We have, perhaps, in the past been too insistent upon the business side of poultry breeding to call proper attention to its merits as a hobby; its business side is necessarily prominent and for that reason needs less emphasizing; while the advantages of poultry breeding as a hobby need to be brought out into the "white light of publicity," because hobbies, being strictly personal and individual affairs, tend to shrink from the public gaze and seek a modest seclusion.

Poultry breeding may be a healthy occupation, but there are many engaged in it who are not breeding fowls for their health. Make a note of that when you wish to buy an exhibition or stock bird.

Some poultry exhibitors evidently have gone to the mule and learned of him. The mule is a famous kicker, as all the world knows.

LETTERS FROM READERS

This department is for the purpose of giving publicity to the views of our readers who would like to express themselves briefly upon topics that are of interest. A hearty invitation is extended to all our readers to use the department freely.

COMMENT UPON THE "ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE WHITE LACED RED CORNISH."

A friend has sent us the originator's history of the White Laced Red Cornish fowl, from which we extract the following unique passage, "Strange as it may seem the crossing of the Brahma and Cornish produced a fowl that is of lighter weight than the Cornish, but a fact easily explained: for instance, a barrel of sugar weighs 300 pounds; tamped down with a heavy iron, 50 pounds more can be added to the barrel, yet the barrel is still the same size; simply the grains of sugar are closer together, and hence harder. This represents nature's work in the Dark Cornish and accounts for the tight fibre and remarkable weights of the breed for this size. Now, again,

loosen up the grains of sugar and 300 pounds could hardly be again placed in the barrel. This represents nature's method in a breed of loose, tender fibre and accounts for the fact of the less weight of the White Laced Cornish."

The above is the originator's explanation of the lighter weights of the White Laced Red Cornish, but it seems pertinent to remark that if two receptacles of sugar, one represented by 9 and the other by 12 were found together and divided into two equal parts, each part ought to be represented by 10½ instead of 8. Perhaps, if one reads the account of the origin closely, he will note that inbreeding was extensively practiced in the production of this new variety; and perhaps, since inbreeding has a tendency to reduce size, he will argue that inbreeding is the truer explanation of the lighter weight of the

new variety. However, 8 pound cocks are of an excellent size, in whatever way they were produced.

Another peculiarity about the White Laced Red Cornish, which the originator has not explained or attempted to explain, is set forth in the sentence, "As flyers they can teach the famous Leghorns." The variety was made, according to this account, from Shamo-Japanese Game, Dark Cornish Brahma, White Cornish and White Wyandotte. The Shamo-Japanese Game, at least those which we once had, were short-winged, heavy fowls, as big as the Dark Cornish, but on shorter legs. Not a high-flying breed in the ancestry, and yet the White Laced Red Cornish can give lessons to the Leghorns in the art of aviation. Where did they get this flying ability? That's the question we should like to see answered. It looks mysterious, now, don't it? It must be a new characteristic originating from the extensive crossing.

We commend the reading of "The Origin and History of the White Laced Red Cornish Fowl" by its originator, Mr. W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn., especially by those who are ambitious to produce a new variety. If it does nothing more, it will teach them that the making of a new variety is not the simple thing so many suppose it to be; that it requires judgment in the selection of materials; a definite ideal to be realized; infinite courage and patience in the work; years of time, which may in the end be wasted unless the ideal has been chosen wisely; a broad and comprehensive knowledge of breeds and breeding; an understanding of the market's demands; and a faith in one's ability to meet every demand which will be made, overcome every obstacle in the path of success, and win a victory against all odds. If one feels that he possesses all these qualifications, let him go ahead with the work of producing a new variety, but, otherwise, let him wisely give up the attempt and devote himself to the simpler but admirable work of improving the qualities of some variety already produced.

H. S. Babcock.
East Providence, R. I.

A STRONG PLEA FOR THE SCORE CARD.

In judging poultry at either large or small shows the main object sought should be correct work and not quick work. The breeder who has spent the whole season in preparing his birds for the show room is far more interested in having them judged correctly than quickly. And any experienced judge will tell you that he can judge a show as quick by Score Card as he can by Comparison when his aim is to give every bird its proper place. The Score Card judge is compelled to study and

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Rev. C. E. PETERSEN, President American Houdan Club, 1900 to 1907. 16 Waverly St., Portland, Maine



THE BROWN LEGHORNS

hatched from my eggs this season are already showing "the stuff from which they were made." It is a sight to make any poultryman's heart glad to see how my blue-blooded of the blue-blooded chicks thrive and grow. No white feathers or droopy chicks in my bunch. My Ever-Lay strain has established a record for prolificacy and fertility this season. Many clutches hatched every egg. My hens just wont stop laying now even when eggs are cheap and they never think about setting.
H. V. Tormohlen, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg, Portland, Ind.



LAYERS and PAYERS



Royal Orpingtons

WHITE—BUFF—BLACK

Eggs for hatching

\$5 Per 13 \$9 Per 26

SHOW STOCK

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Eggs for hatching from \$3.000 pen of Royal Columbian Plymouth Rocks \$3.00 each. Stock and eggs shipped to any part of the world. Let us know your wants.

WOODWORTH FARM, WILTON, CONN.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM UTILITY STOCK ONE HALF ABOVE PRICES

qualify himself for his work. No poultryman of experience will dispute the fact that a competent judge can score the birds correctly and place the awards where they belong. And certainly no association should employ any but thoroughly competent judges. If the Score Card was the only method used in judging poultry there would today be less than half the number of men judging at our shows than now are. The exhibitor is entitled to the judge's written opinion of each and every specimen he pays his entry fee on. It shows him at least what the judge thinks of his birds, and whether it is shape or color that is defective, and also what section the defects are in. Away back in the early eighties, when I first became interested in poultry, I attended a few shows at which the old veteran, B. N. Pierce, officiated. I closely watched his scoring at two shows, and there learned more about how to judge poultry than I could possibly have learned in years of study otherwise. And I know I can teach the amateur more in scoring his birds one time than I can by comparing them a dozen times. A bird scored at Madison Square 95 by Judge Smith is worth no more than one scoring 95 at a small show in Illinois by the same judge. The score of 95 gives the bird's record or value. So the winner at the small show has the same value as the winner at the large show, provided the score is the same and by the same judge; but take the same two birds and let one win at Madison Square and the other at the small show and the Madison Square winner will sell for ten times as much as the winner at the small show. It may possibly be to the interest of some of the large shows to hold to comparison, as no one will ever know that the winners there are no better than hundreds of birds that are shown at smaller shows throughout the country. No record is given to show just how good the winners are. A horse that can trot a mile in one minute at Athens, Tenn., is worth just as much as if he had made the record in New York or Chicago; and the bird that scores as much at the small show is worth as much as the one that scores the same at the large show. We are going on the theory that the judge is competent and that judging poultry is a science and not a farce. A horse's record is the fastest time he has ever made. A bird's record is the highest it has ever scored. More inaccuracies and more poor work are discovered in Score Card judging because you have the cards that show it up. In comparison, if you had the judge's written opinion on each specimen he passed on you no doubt would find the same difference in judges' opinion and the same amount of rotten work. The Score Card soon places the judge where he belongs as to his ability to do correct work. Now, let the poultrymen of America decide which is the best and most correct way of judging poultry, and adopt that method, regardless of whether it is the quickest or not. Correct work is never done quickly, and the association that endeavors to have all ribbons up the first day need not expect

to have every specimen properly examined, judged and placed. When the Score Card is abandoned then you will see the smaller shows all over the country begin to drop out, until finally only a few in such cities as New York, Chicago, etc., will hold shows. It is the Score Card that makes the small shows. Make the people of the country believe that the Score Card is a farce and you will make them believe that judging poultry is a farce. When only properly qualified judges are allowed to judge our shows and apply the score card,

then will breeders have more respect for the Score Card and value it more. The A. P. A. should take hold of this matter and make it impossible for incompetent judges to get work. Hold to the Score Card, employ only judges that are fully competent to apply it, and the poultry interests will continue and increase. It is too often the case that judges who have a pull with certain members of the Association are employed on this account, in place of their superior qualifications. Athens, Tenn. D. M. Owen.

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At the largest show in America, (Mo. State, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1910), 6000 birds on exhibition, I again won grand prize for best display, making three years in succession. Also won 1st Pen, 2nd and 5th Cockerel, 3rd Hen, 3rd Pullet, best shaped male. A. S. C. Brown Leghorn Club Cup. Twice as many first prizes on Cocks and Cockerels as any competitor at Mo. State Show the last five years. Champion male and female at St. Louis, Dec., 1909. Five firsts at Topeka, Kan., Jan., 1908.

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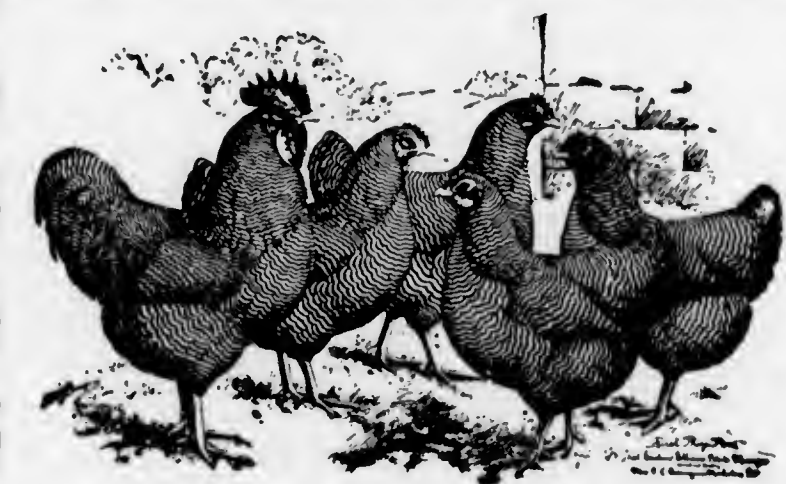
Fox Orpington Yards

Breeders of Buff and White Orpingtons

Won at 1911 show in Kittanning, Pa.: Buff Orpington, 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st Pen and \$100 Silver Cup for best display. Won in White Orpingtons, 2nd Cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet, 1st Pen and Silver Cup for best display in a class of 100 birds. Birds scoring from 93 to 95½ points.

Eggs \$3 and \$5 per dozen

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Barred Rocks

Brown Leghorns
Silver and White
Wyandottes

Our birds have been leaders for years. They always win for us and our customers.

Illinois State and Missouri State

First prize winners are in our yards as well as winners in other leading western shows. We can send you stock bred from these and other equally good birds.

GRAND LOT OF STOCK FOR SALE

We have both quality and quantity this year and we can pick out just the kind of birds you want. We have satisfied hundreds of customers during our many years in the business and we can more than please you.

Eggs from prize winning pens that will produce winners for you. Send for elegant new catalogue and enclose stamp if convenient.

THE PRACTICAL POULTRY FARM

MR. & MRS. C. L. CARNEY, Props, Route 3, Charleston, Ill.

Making Winners of Late Hatched Chickens

Owing to the unusually poor hatching season the past spring, the fall will find hundreds of breeders with late hatched and immature stock. How to complete the growth is of serious import to many. A great deal can be done to lengthen out the growing season, but it takes care and patience, and the results will be commensurate to the care taken.

It has been stated over and over again that late chickens will never mature, and will only be an expense to the breeder. In some measure this is a truth, for with very many the late hatched chickens get little care, and many times they are left to shift for themselves. The early broods that come out in season get plenty of attention: it is a pleasant novelty to watch and care for them and to see how they grow, but brood after brood is hatched, the novelty wears away, and finally all sorts and all sizes are left together. It simply is a case of the survival of the fittest, the strongest and oldest chicks get the most of the rations, the next of size in the succession get the rest, and the last comers go without, and when fall

comes to hand abuse is heaped on these unfortunates because they cannot grow into fine chickens on nothing but fresh air and sunshine.

We have found that the late hatched chickens must be separated from the rest of the flock, given an abundance of food, and although, perhaps, they will lack somewhat in size when late fall arrives, they surely will be in much better shape than if they had been left with the rest of the flock to fight their way through.

We have seen chickens hatched as late as July that grew into fine birds, but these few chickens were all there were on the place. They had all the care that was necessary, no larger chickens to abuse and trouble them, and as a consequence they came along finely and winter found them in fairly good trim, and not so very far behind their earlier hatched relations.

We don't want any one to understand from this that we mean that a July hatched chicken will grow into as large and as fine a bird as one hatched in March, for we do not mean any such thing, but we do mean that if in the early fall and during

November proper care and attention is given these late comers that they will make much larger and better birds than where this care is withheld.

First of all, when the bleak October days come along, although in many places October is a beautiful month, the care begins by giving extra good food and plenty of it. The days are getting short and the sun is not as warm as it used to be, but the sun rises early, and here we may begin to lengthen out the growing season, for the birds must be let out at sunrise. They are anxious to get out and it will be a drawback to keep them in their houses until seven and eight in the morning, which with many is the daily occurrence.

If you cannot let them out at sunrise, do the next best thing. After dark in the evening scatter the necessary grain, and a few handfuls of green food about in the house that they may have it to keep busy on until you get there and open up for them so they can get out. Then let them have their soft food, and the very best growing food we have ever used is compounded as follows: 2 parts of bran; 4 parts of corn-meal; 1 part of white middlings; 1 part of linseed meal; 2 parts of beef scraps. Mix this together well, make a mash or feed it dry, as you may choose, but to force growth we prefer to wet it slightly.

Feed of this mixture all they will eat up clean three times a day, and besides this, give them a mixture of corn, oats, and wheat, or any good scratching feed, and keep a pan of beef scraps and plenty of grit and water before them.

Put the grain where they can readily get at it; don't try to save it, for it is only by the best of feeding that the late hatched chicks will come to maturity. You cannot overfeed a growing fowl, if the proper feed is given. More growing stock suffers from underfeeding than from overfeeding.

Next to the care in feeding comes proper housing, which is of the greatest importance. They must have plenty of room. They must not be crowded. They must not be let out on rainy days. They must have a house that is dry and perfectly clean. They must have a house well ventilated. These are the main points to be considered and cannot be neglected if success is to be expected.

There is nothing that will hinder growth as much as uncleanness, and the body of the bird must be free from vermin, and the house clean from the accumulation of droppings. Clean out the droppings every morning and there is nothing cleaner, better, sweeter and of more value to the poultry house than sawdust, and this we know to be a fact, for we have tried it for a whole season with the very best of results.

We followed in the old rut for a good many years, for it was said that sawdust was of no value, that the chickens would eat it, and that it would hurt if not kill them outright. It is all nonsense, and don't you think that a chicken is foolish enough to eat sawdust any more than you are.

Portland, Me. C. E. Peterson.

Hildorfer's BLACK MINORCAS

You can get in the lead and stay there if you will put some of our high quality stock into your yards or set some eggs from our pens of grand prize winning birds.

They are great big black fellows true to the new Standard type. We have defeated strongest competition at the large National shows, including
Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Chicago, Johnstown, Madison Square Garden, New York, World's Fair, Cincinnati and Boston.

Write for prices on stock and eggs. We can send you just what you want and the prices are right.

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SEE THAT HEAD?

Want Some Like It?

We can spare a few eggs
At \$5 per 13

THAT WILL PRODUCE THEM

Our Minorcas have won 96 specials; 46 firsts; 28 seconds; 16 thirds at the big Eastern shows.

That Cockerel was hatched in June and as cock weighed 10 lbs.

THAT TELLS THE SIZE
WE HAVE

All orders filled in rotation

C. H. STAUNTON, 406 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Valuable Ideas on the Handling and General Care of Moulting Fowls

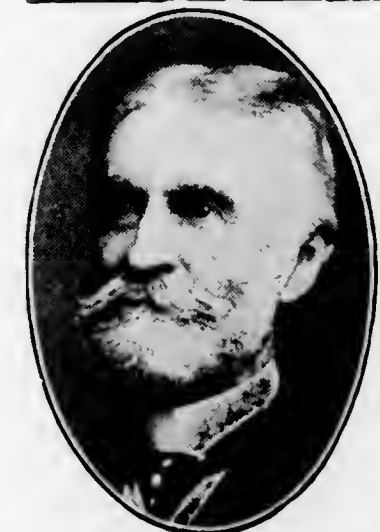
Several days after the chick is hatched the downy covering of the body begins to give place to a growth of real feathers and after a lapse of six or eight weeks, as a rule, this "feathering out" is so far advanced that the protecting care of hen or brooder is no longer needful and the chick begins to look out for itself in every way. But this first suit of feathers does not suffice until the little bird grows up to full size. As development advances more and more feathers are produced and the first set are shed from time to time, so that the cockerels and pullets are really supplied with a third covering before they enter upon their first winter, and this serves them until they are about sixteen months old. Then the first real moulting takes place and the process is repeated each year afterwards. It is quite common for these first feathers to show irregularities in color; there are often white feathers where there should be black ones, or black ones where there should be red or buff. Many a novice, who has paid a high price for eggs, has been dismayed to find the chicks off-color when the first feathers have appeared, and has roundly abused the fancier who sold them. But experience teaches him after awhile that it is not wise to judge of the color of a bird until the first feathers have been shed and the second set have been fully developed.

The moult usually takes place during the summer and extends over a period of about three months, but there is no fast rule that binds either the date or the duration of the moulting process. Some birds begin to moult earlier than others and some need a longer time than others to get through with it. Moulting may occur at any time of the year, even in mid-winter. The loss of feathers on the back of the hen early in the season, in the breeding pen, which is usually attributed to excessive attention on the part of the male bird, is often a first indication of an early moult. Irregularities in time and mode of moulting are objectionable, but it is worth while to know that feathers may be renewed at any and all times. Whenever a feather is completely removed, either by violence or during the natural process of moulting, the feather cells in the skin set to work at once to form a new one. So, in case an important feather, such as a sickle, for instance, has been accidentally broken, a new one may be secured by pulling out the broken stub. But if the stub is allowed to remain in its socket no new feather will appear until the next general moult takes place.

There are many reasons why it is desirable to have the moulting over by early autumn, and yet not too early. Fowls that moult very early in the year sometimes moult again in winter,—a most unseasonable procedure that exposes the bird to much discomfort and robs the poultryman of its eggs, for the moulting hen, as a rule, does not lay many eggs. When the moulting goes on during the sum-

mer and is completed in October the hen will begin to lay just at the time of year when the price of eggs begins to rise and will be likely to keep on producing eggs through the winter when prices are high. But when the moult does not begin until October or November the process is often prolonged so late that the hen does not get back to laying until spring and is an expense instead of a profit during the winter. It is the early hatched chick that may be expected to become the early moulting hen and so the poultryman seeks to get his chicks out early in the season, with an eye to future profits. And the fancier, also, is interested as well as the commercial poultryman in the early hatched chicks. He wishes to have the moult over before the winter shows are under way, for a bird always looks its best in its new suit of feathers just after the moult is completed. Chicks hatched in June and later in the summer may be profitable egg producers in the following spring and summer, but they are apt to moult so late in the season that it is not always profitable to carry them over the second winter.

The disadvantages of late moulting being so decided, many are led to make use of artificial means to bring on early moulting in those birds that incline to put off the process until too late in the season. This is termed "forcing the moult" and consists essentially in subjecting the birds to scanty diet for two or three weeks and then following this up by a course of high feeding. The tendency of this method, when properly managed, is to bring about a rapid shedding of the old feathers and a development of a new set. It does not succeed with every bird, but it will usually affect a fair proportion of a flock. It is a method that is in general use and yet it is only fair to state that some of the breeders of experience are strongly opposed to it, holding that such radical interference with a natural function is likely to be injurious. No doubt much depends upon the manner in which the details of the procedure are carried out—taking care that the flesh and strength of the birds shall not be reduced too fast or too far, nor the change in diet be too sudden or too generous. About the end of July the hens that are to be treated are placed on range where there is plenty of shade and grass. They receive only a scanty supply of barley or oats at evening, all meat scrap



Foster's Black Orpingtons

Spring of 1911, ----- \$10 Eggs for \$4 for 15.

Why are they \$10 eggs? Because they are the equal of any \$10 eggs in the United States, and all from my celebrated Duke of Kent Strain—the greatest prize winning strain of Black Orpingtons in America. Send a one cent stamp for a 9x12 chromo and the history of this greatest of all winter layers.

FOSTER & JOHNSTON, R. R. No. 7, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Hon. State Vice-President, American Orpington Club.

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BY J. GAYLORD BLAIR

EVERY POULTRYMAN SHOULD HAVE THIS BOOK

This new book covers every disease known to poultry. It has the following chapters: I. Requirements of Health. II. The Skin. III. Legs and Feet. IV. Head, Throat and Nasal Passages. V. The Lungs. VI. The Crop and Intestines. VII. The Abdomen and Egg Organs. VIII. Parasites. IX. Habits.

It tells how to cure and prevent every disease known to poultry. One article on *White Diarrhoea or Bowel Trouble* is worth the price of the book, 50c, and will save you many dollars during the hatching season. It not only tells how to cure and prevent poultry diseases, but also gives valuable points on housing, feeding, caring for small chicks, mating, etc.

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Order your copy now and be ready to doctor all your sick birds and also learn how to prevent all diseases known to affect poultry and double your profits. YOUR PROFITS ARE SURE IF YOU FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS LAID DOWN IN THIS BOOK.

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Pertinent Paragraphs

By EASTERNER

Wanted—A satisfying theory of heredity. Science is willing to pay a good price to the one who can furnish it.

Wanted—A lot of new ideas which are true. There is a surfeit of true ideas which are not new, and new ideas which are not true, but the world is waiting for the man who can furnish the combination of the new and true.

Wanted—An amateur who realizes that he knows less than a professional. We haven't much hope of having this want immediately supplied.

Wanted—A standard which will score 100 and satisfy everybody. If we believed in betting, we would be willing to wager the body of a doughnut against the hole in it that this want will not be met during the twentieth century.

Wanted—More peace and less controversy. To obtain this we are willing to make a very favorable compromise, but not one of principles.

Wanted—A real general-purpose fowl, one which combines the most perfect table qualities and the greatest prolificacy with the most perfect beauty. We expect many replies which we shall reject in advance. "There ain't no sich" fowl. We want it and are likely to want.

Our wants are many and unreasonable, but no more numerous and no more unreasonable than those which frequently appear in correspondence between a would-be buyer and one who has something to sell.

Wanted—A fowl which will score 100 points, for \$1.50. We haven't the \$1.50, but we think we can get it as soon as the fowl is produced. This "want" lacks originality, for we have

and fattening food, like corn, being cut off. The weight is reduced one-quarter or more and when the thinning process is sufficient judging by the hand or the scales, the tables are turned and a liberal supply of food is furnished. Here is where there is need for caution. If the change from a scanty ration to a rich and plentiful diet is made abruptly it is easy to upset the digestion of a fowl and to bring on a loss of appetite and diarrhoea, which will defeat the object of the method. No doubt birds are often injured in this way.

The moulting process is usually more or less of a strain to the bird that undergoes it, whether it is forced or permitted to take place in a natural manner. It is true that some give very little indication of the moult and still less of any constitutional disturbance. New feathers come in about as fast as the old ones fall out and beyond a little roughness of the plumage there is no change in the bird's condition. Such birds may go on laying during the moult, although it is the rule that laying ceases while the feathers are being renewed. At the other extreme are those cases where the feathers drop out so profusely that the bird is left nearly naked. In such a case the health may be seriously affected and death may even result. The behavior of a bird during the moult is usually a good indication of the amount of vigor that it possesses. A strong bird may be expected to pass through the process within a reasonable time and without undue depression or weakness. But when the moulting drags and the bird is markedly affected it is advisable not to carry it over through the winter for breeding purposes. Of course it makes much difference whether the moult begins early or late in the season. The bird that begins to moult in July or August has a much better chance than one that begins in the late autumn. There are those who believe that the common practice of breaking up broody hens over and over is objectionable and that many instances of deferred and incomplete moulting might be avoided if the natural broodiness was not interfered with so frequently.

Moulting birds, then, require special care and attention. Conditions should be made as favorable as possible for them in every particular, but especially as regards their feeding. They should be well nourished, so that there may be no lack of suitable material for the renewal of the feathers. In descriptions of various methods of forcing the moult we often find this or that article of food mentioned as especially useful for "making feathers." But we should always keep in mind the danger of a one-sided diet. It is a great mistake to feed too much of any one thing to the exclusion of that wholesome variety that is essential to health. The feathers grow, like every other tissue of the fowl's body, from a great many ingredients, and it is much better to supply a full diet of animal food and grain and green food, so that the bird may pick and choose for itself, than to depend on an undue proportion of some one article, with the notion that it is "good for feathers."

W. R. Fisher, M. D.
Swiftwater, Pa.

had many applications like it, which we were unable to fill—from those who quoted the whole standard of the variety and wound up by saying, "We do not care to pay a fancy price as we only want the fowl for practical purposes."

An association of judges would be a good thing, but for one consideration, the size of the country. Railroads don't carry passengers for nothing, and the cost of attending quarterly or semi-annual meetings would prove prohibitive.

By the way, a good many are proposing an association of judges as if it were something new. Bless their dear hearts! The thing was tried long ago, and it didn't amount to shucks, simply because the proper attendance couldn't be secured.

I. K. Felch could tell you how to secure uniform judging, if he would, but as he will not, let me tell you—buy "The Philosophy of Judging" and live up to its teachings. I think that would be his advice.

If one will not accept the Felchian advice as expressed by Easterner, here is another suggestion: Let the A. P. A. appoint a committee on judging, whose duty shall be to formulate a system of cuts and the best method of applying the standard, and whose report shall be made an integral part of the Standard of Perfection.

A contemporary has an article entitled, "Telling the Laying Hen," but it discreetly neglects to mention what was told her. It would seem that there is some difficulty in getting the hens to listen, for the author says, "We cannot always tell our earliest layers if we have no system of trapping them."

We approve of such discussions of breeding questions as B. S. Harmon provided in the July Fancier.

The star boarder gets the best of everything but pays the least. If you

White Indian Games EGGS
\$3 per doz.

H. S. BABCOCK, 77 Summit St., East Providence, R. I.

THE BEST BOOK
ON SUCCESS WITH POULTRY IS

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By FRANK HECK

THE author claims and proves that this book contains information upon a greater variety of subjects than any book on poultry ever written. It has also drawn out more unsolicited testimonials from authorities and experts. Why worry and wonder and grope in the dark? Why learn by expensive experience and disappointment when everything is offered you at so small a price? The knowledge gained by years of experience is contained in this book. The methods and secrets of the foremost successful breeders and exhibitors in the show room are given in full.

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It contains 128 pages, is handsomely bound printed on good paper with fine large type easy to read.

Price 50 Cents per Copy

Or the book and Poultry Fancier one year for 65 cents. Address orders to Poultry Fancier Pub. Co., 357 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEWS OF POULTRY SHOWS & SPECIALTY CLUBS

Notices sent to us by secretaries will be published in this department without charge

GREENFIELD, MASS.

The show of the Greenfield Poultry Club will be one of the best in Massachusetts this season.

MINNESOTA STATE SHOW.

The dates of the Minnesota State Show are Jan. 11-17. The judges are Geo. D. Holden and E. G. Roberts.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

New features are being added in the poultry department at the State Fair in Sedalia, Mo., this year.

test by the Black Orpingtons in Australia is greatly booming the breed and the club is very desirous of securing five hundred new members at once.

PORTLAND, IND.

The Eastern Indiana Poultry Association, Portland, Ind., one of the older and most reliable associations in the state, reorganized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Indiana.

ATLANTA, GA.

The Southern International Poultry Association will hold at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 11-16, what they claim will be the South's greatest poultry show.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The 1911 premium list of Tri-State Poultry Association is just out. It is the handsomest of the year and is full of interest to those who intend exhibiting in the South this fall.

NOTICE TO SHOW SECRETARIES.

The Black Orpington Club offers to every show and fair in the United States and Canada the following awards:

All breeders of Black Orpingtons should join the club before the shows start. Dues are \$1.00 per year, payable to the secretary-treasurer.

appeals to them. Memphis is offering again this year a solid gold leg band, each, to the best cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen in the show.

THE GREAT TOPEKA SHOW.

The poultry show held last winter in Topeka, the beautiful capital city of Kansas, went down in history as being one of the most successful highest class, quality shows of the year.

The judging last year was done by the comparison method and eight of the world's best judges were employed. This year arrangements have been made to judge by the same system and twenty of our best national judges will be on hand with instructions to take their time and place every award where they belong.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

A strong Association has been formed at Winston-Salem, N. C., and Dec. 27-29 are the dates selected for the first show.

As the Topeka show will close Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and as the Chicago show does not begin until Wednesday or Thursday of the following week, it is going to enable eastern breeders to show at Topeka one week and then drop back into the Chicago show the next week.

SWEDBURG BUFF ROCKS ARE STRONG and vigorous. Swedburg will furnish you with good stock. Give him a chance. Write at once for prices on eggs.

BUFF ROCKS—BRED TO WIN AND LAY. 1st hen, 1st pullet and 2nd cockerel at Janesville, Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Stock for sale, August, Kramer, Supt. Hoard's Farm, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. 24

MINNESOTA BREEDERS SHOULD NOT FAIL to show at Winona January 1-6. The fanciers back of this show are making arrangements for the best one ever held in Winona.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Numbers and initials count the same as words. 30 words or less one month, \$1. For more than 30 words add two cents for each additional word.

All classified advertising is payable in advance. Positively no exceptions to this rule. The rates are so low that we cannot afford to take the time and trouble and incur the expense necessary to keep book accounts with these ads.

BREEDERS' SEVERAL VARIETIES.

EGGS, BREEDING STOCK, BARRED AND WHITE Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, Buff and Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM PENS SCORING 91 to 95. White and Buff Orpingtons, R. C. White and Black Minorcas, R. C. Reds and Buff Rocks.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. S. C. WHITE Leghorns \$1 and \$2 per 15, \$5 per hundred; Buff Wyandottes, \$2; Buff Cochlin Bantams, \$1 for 12; White Pekin Ducks, \$1 for 12.

EGGS FROM CHICAGO AND KANSAS City winners, R. C. White Leghorns. Bred to lay and win. Winning at Illinois State Show, 1911, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet; best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet.

THE WORLD RENOWNED RINGLET Barred Rocks. Won first on cock, cockerel, pullet, hen, pen, two silver cups at Wisconsin State Show, 1909.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS DIRECT FROM Thompson's best matings. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5 per 15. Fertility guaranteed.

WHITE ROCKS—STOCK FOR SALE THAT will win in the show room and fill the egg basket. Our birds are big, white beauties, strong in all good points.

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—BLUE Ribbon winner Chicago 1910, and three other large shows in past winter. Eggs reasonable. Send for 1911 mating list.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. OUR SHOW RECORD THE LAST FEW years places our Silver Wyandottes in the front rank. No better laying strain to be found anywhere.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

GET SOME GOOD COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Buy the Royal strain and you will not be disappointed.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

BLAKE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WIN 1909 at Springfield 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d cockerel, 5 entries; At Madison Square, 1st pullet, 3 entries, 1910.

EGGS FROM CHICAGO AND KANSAS City winners, R. C. White Leghorns. Bred to lay and win. Winning at Illinois State Show, 1911, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet; best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet.

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It Is Not Because We Call Our Columbian Wyandottes

SUPERIOR STRAIN

That they are SUPERIOR. It is because they have proven themselves SUPERIOR in many of "The Best Show Rooms" in competition with "The Best Breeders" in the country

☞ In the past three seasons at Chicago they won more premiums and prizes than any two competitors.

As Winter Layers No Breed Can Surpass Them

☞ We are willing to meet any breeder of reputation in an "Egg Laying Contest" to prove this. No breed is "more profitable" or "more beautiful" than

Fenton Farms Superior Strain of Columbian Wyandottes

We have hundreds of young and old birds that will win in strong competition. Send for catalogue and write for prices on what you want.

FENTON FARMS, Mt. CLEMENS, MICH.

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE BREEDERS OF COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

P. S.—If you are going to buy—buy the best. "It pays."

POULTRY FANCIER

SEPTEMBER, 1911

DEDICATED TO TRUE
FANCIERS WHO APPRECIATE
THE BEAUTIFUL IN STANDARD
BRED FOWLS, THE PEOPLE
WHOSE IDEAS OF BEAUTY
ARE NOT BASED UPON POUNDS
OF FLESH AND DOZENS OF
EGGS



PUBLISHED BY
POULTRY FANCIER PUBLISHING CO.

FRANK HECK, PRES.

357 DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ISSUED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 25¢ PER YEAR

15,000 Young Single Comb BUFF LEGHORNS

1,000 Yearling Breeders at \$2 Each and up to make room and hundreds of show birds reasonable. I have the largest Buff Leghorn Farm in the world and can furnish you stock much cheaper than small breeders with small flocks. Remember, Smith's Buffs are the money-makers and the great Winter layers. We have won at Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Hamilton and the great Kansas City shows. Send your order in while I have thousands of birds to select from.

I also have one of the best flocks of Indian Runner Ducks and have a thousand birds for sale at \$2 and up

F. S. SMITH

Box I and J

Hamilton, Ohio



Vol. XVI

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1911

No. 3

Certification of Prizes

Suggestions for a Plan that Will Make Known the Actual Merit of Birds that Win Prizes. A Remedy for Evils that Exist Under Present Conditions.

BY A FANCIER.

HERE are two advertisements, of the same variety of fowls, and each reads, "Entered only a pair and won two firsts." From this information it would appear that the fowls were on a parity, and that one might as well draw lots to determine from which of the two to purchase eggs or stock. But what are the facts? One of the parties entered his fowls for exhibition at a show held under American Poultry Association rules, and this fact assures that the birds must have scored 88 points each or more. The show was a large one, and the class, in which these fowls were entered, was a strong one, which proves that they were the best ones there, and probably scored several points above the minimum of 88 points. The birds at this large show were judged by a poultry judge of national reputation, which makes it positive that they deserve the prizes which they won. The other party exhibited at a small show, held in an obscure village, and not held under American Poultry Association rules; the birds were the only two of that variety on exhibition; the judging was done by a committee of three men, none of whom professed to know anything about fine poultry. The pair might have been "crackerjacks," "world-beaters," or they might have been sorry "scrubs," fit only for the pot. Although they won first prizes, there is no assurance that they were birds of any merit.

Although the American Poultry Association, in the paragraph entitled "Scores Entitling Specimens to Prizes," under "Instructions to Judges," in the Standard of Perfection, has done something to insure that a first prize means a bird of merit, it is possible that something more might be done for the protection of the purchasing public. The rule is sufficient, so far as shows held under American Poultry Association rules

are concerned, and that doubtless was as far as the association felt it could go. It cannot prevent, and it ought not to attempt to prevent, the organization of poultry associations, and the holding of exhibitions under any rules which these associations may deem fit to make for their government. These little independent organizations are a sign of life and growth in the industry, and may, and probably do, in some cases prove the nucleus about which later on larger and better associations grow. They serve to keep alive and to intensify the interest in fine fowls in their localities. They are to be encouraged rather than to be put down with a strong hand. But they do sometimes create just such situations as the one under discussion. Is there a remedy, and, if so, what?

The following tentative suggestion is made in the hope that, even if it prove inadequate, it will lead to other suggestions or plans which will meet the situation fully. The American Poultry Association might provide for the certification of prizes won, showing where, when and under what circumstances they were won, who was the judge, what were the scores, if scoring was done, and what were the merits, if comparison judging were employed. To make the plan more definite the association might pass the following rule:

Any exhibitor may upon application have the prizes won by his birds certified by the secretary of the American Poultry Association. When so certified, he may use in his advertisement the expression "Certified Prizes," or any other which will show that they have been certified by the association.

Certification of prizes may be obtained in the following manner. The exhibitor shall prepare a petition, addressed to the secretary of the association, in which he shall state the name, age and sex of the variety, whether cock, cockerel, hen, pullet or pen; the place where the birds were exhibited, and the date of the exhibition; the name of the person or persons who judged the birds; the prizes awarded; the number of birds in competition in the classes in which he won; whether the show was held under American Poultry Association rules or otherwise; and such other facts as he may deem necessary for the information

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Suggestions for a Plan that Will Make Known the Actual Merit of Birds that Win Prizes. A Remedy for Evils that Exist Under Present Conditions.

BY A FANCIER.

HERE are two advertisements, of the same variety of fowls, and each reads, "Entered only a pair and won two firsts." From this information it would appear that the fowls were on a parity, and that one might as well draw lots to determine from which of the two to purchase eggs or stock. But what are the facts? One of the parties entered his fowls for exhibition at a show held under American Poultry Association rules, and this fact assures that the birds must have scored 88 points each or more. The show was a large one, and the class, in which these fowls were entered, was a strong one, which proves that they were the best ones there, and probably scored several points above the minimum of 88 points. The birds at this large show were judged by a poultry judge of national reputation, which makes it positive that they deserve the prizes which they won. The other party exhibited at a small show, held in an obscure village, and not held under American Poultry Association rules; the birds were the only two of that variety on exhibition; the judging was done by a committee of three men, none of whom professed to know anything about fine poultry. The pair might have been "crackerjacks," "world-beaters," or they might have been sorry "scrubs," fit only for the pot. Although they won first prizes, there is no assurance that they were birds of any merit.

Although the American Poultry Association, in the paragraph entitled "Scores Entitling Specimens to Prizes," under "Instructions to Judges," in the Standard of Perfection, has done something to insure that a first prize means a bird of merit, it is possible that something more might be done for the protection of the purchasing public. The rule is sufficient, so far as shows held under American Poultry Association rules

are concerned, and that doubtless was as far as the association felt it could go. It cannot prevent, and it ought not to attempt to prevent, the organization of poultry associations, and the holding of exhibitions under any rules which these associations may deem fit to make for their government. These little independent organizations are a sign of life and growth in the industry, and may, and probably do, in some cases prove the nucleus about which later on larger and better associations grow. They serve to keep alive and to intensify the interest in fine fowls in their localities. They are to be encouraged rather than to be put down with a strong hand. But they do sometimes create just such situations as the one under discussion. Is there a remedy, and, if so, what?

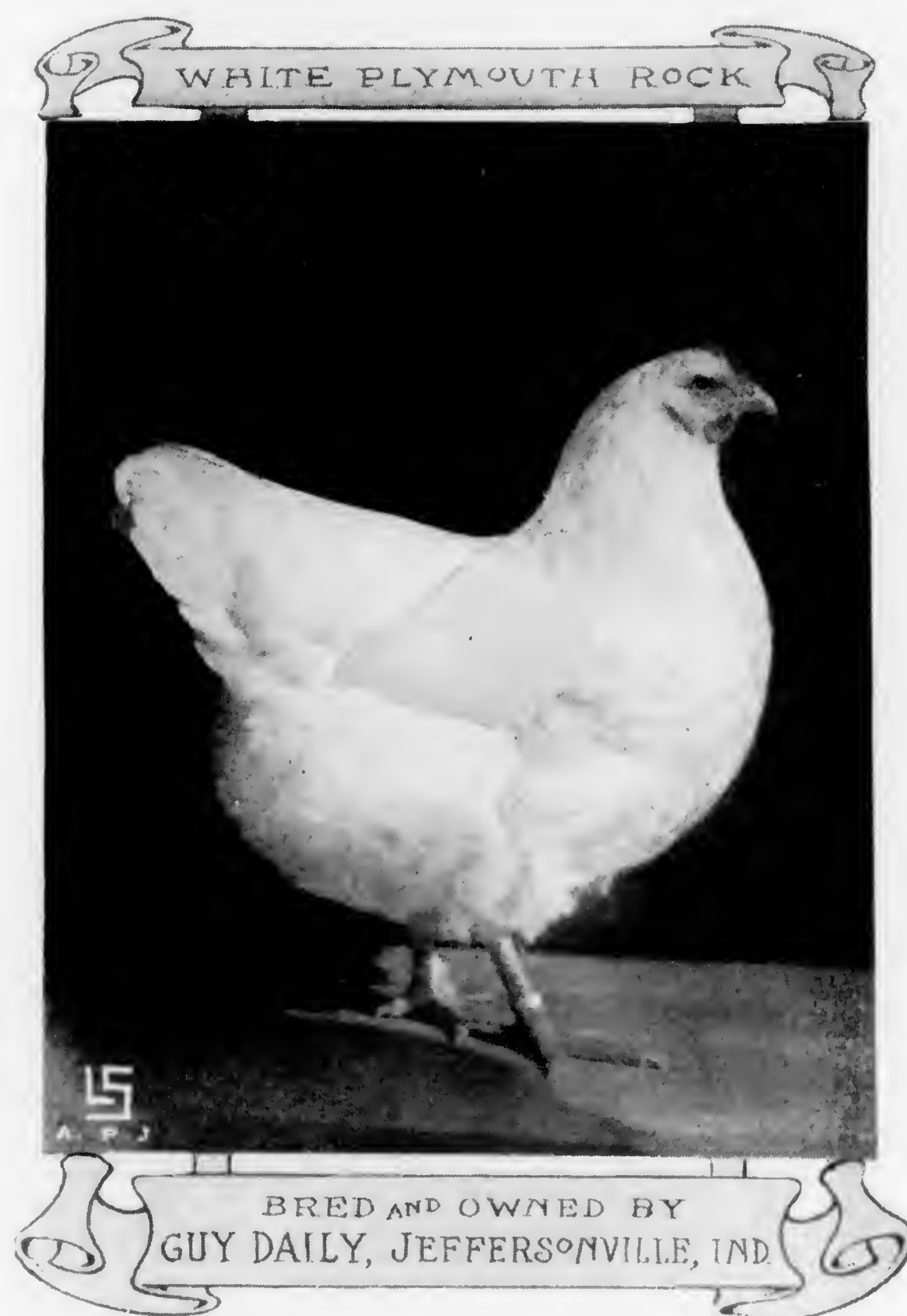
The following tentative suggestion is made in the hope that, even if it prove inadequate, it will lead to other suggestions or plans which will meet the situation fully. The American Poultry Association might provide for the certification of prizes won, showing where, when and under what circumstances they were won, who was the judge, what were the scores, if scoring was done, and what were the merits, if comparison judging were employed. To make the plan more definite the association might pass the following rule:

Any exhibitor may upon application have the prizes won by his birds certified by the secretary of the American Poultry Association. When so certified, he may use in his advertisement the expression "Certified Prizes," or any other which will show that they have been certified by the association.

Certification of prizes may be obtained in the following manner. The exhibitor shall prepare a petition, addressed to the secretary of the association, in which he shall state the name, age and sex of the variety, whether cock, cockerel, hen, pullet or pen; the place where the birds were exhibited, and the date of the exhibition; the name of the person or persons who judged the birds; the prizes awarded; the number of birds in competition in the classes in which he won; whether the show was held under American Poultry Association rules or otherwise; and such other facts as he may deem necessary for the information

of the association; praying that the prizes may be certified by the association. To this petition shall be attached the certificate of the secretary of the association holding the exhibition that the facts stated in the petition are true, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the premium list. With this petition he shall send a fee of twenty-five cents for each prize whose certification is asked for, to pay the expenses incident to the desired certification.

Upon receipt of such a petition, if it appears that the exhibition was held under the rules of the American Poultry Association, the secretary of the American Poultry Association shall, upon proper blanks to be provided for that purpose, certify that the petitioner's birds won the prizes and possessed the requisite merits entitling them to the prizes won. If, however, it appears that the exhibition was not held under American Poultry Association rules, the petition shall be referred to a committee of three, one of whom shall be the secretary of the association and the other two of whom shall be members of the executive committee, the said committee to be appointed annually by the president of the association and to be known as the "Certification Committee," and this committee shall



First prize White Rock hen at Indianapolis, 1911. Bred and owned by Guy Daily, R. F. D. 1, Jeffersonville, Ind.

determine from the evidence presented whether or not such certification of prizes shall be made. Under no circumstances shall the fee for certification be returned to the petitioner.

The secretary of the American Poultry Association shall provide and keep a book in which all such certifications of prizes shall be recorded. Said record shall contain the essential facts upon which the certification

was granted. Any person may obtain a copy of such certification by applying to the secretary, upon the payment of a fee of fifteen cents.

Any exhibitor who shall wilfully make any false statement in his petition, in order to secure the certification of prizes won by his birds, and any advertiser who shall falsely state in his advertisement or advertisements that the prizes won by his birds have been so certified, shall be debarred from exhibiting at any poultry exhibition held under American Poultry Association rules for a period of two years from the date of such false statement, whether made in his petition or his advertisement, unless otherwise ordered by the American Poultry Association.

Such a rule would at least tend to prevent false statements, and, if generally acted upon, would give assurance to the public that the birds, so certified, possessed qualities which would be equivalent to a score of not less than 88 points for a first prize bird. It would give an added significance to the term "first prize," as well as to other prizes. It would increase through the fees received, pay for such additional to some extent the duties of the secretary, but it would, labor. It seems to be within the scope of the authority of the association, and the penalty for a wilfully false statement is just and would be enforceable if discovered in time. At any rate such a penalty would have a deterring force and would probably secure automatically the end desired.

While the evil which such a rule is intended to correct may not be very widespread, and may not result directly in much loss to the public, it is one which, if feasible to correct, should be corrected. But the greatest value to be derived from such a rule is the added significance which will attach to prizes awarded. Every certified prize will stand for something definite; it will mean that the bird is a meritorious specimen, and it will tend, to some extent, to equalize the value of prizes won at large and small shows.

The rule, as has been said, is offered as a suggestion, with the hope that it may call attention to an evil and result in the enactment of some adequate and workable rule for the correction of such evil. It is a matter to be thought over carefully, and accepted, rejected or amended, as a thorough consideration may demand.

The old adage "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," fits the work in the poultry yard the same as though it was made for it.

The poultryman that studies his birds and keeps a record of his breeding lines is sure to produce winners if he does as experience dictates.

Fowls must have plenty of fresh air or they will not thrive. They must have it at all seasons including winter as well as summer. Bear this in mind when planning your new poultry house.

Half-hearted effort will never bring success in poultry breeding or any other line of endeavor. If you expect to accomplish anything worth while, you will have to be an enthusiast and get a hustle on you. If we could raise prize winners or extra heavy layers without giving any special thought to mating or care in rearing the fowls, what encouragement would there be for the fellow who works hard?

The Main Road to Success

Some Valuable Advice Which Ought to Be Acted Upon by Thousands of Fanciers Who Are Neglecting Their Opportunities and Losing Trade.

BY H. P. McKAY.

ASSUMING that the breeder has bred his flock up to Standard requirements and is in a position to furnish fancy stock and eggs for hatching, this article will endeavor to state some things in relation to disposing of the above products in a businesslike and profitable manner, things which many breeders neglect or fail to give the proper attention, and which many others consider of slight importance.

The first step in establishing a trade in pure-bred stock and fancy eggs can be attained in either of two ways, or in both. These are by showing at some reputable poultry show and by advertising judiciously in some of the poultry publications. Both of these are important and of mutual aid to each other, but of the two, advertising is of the greatest importance and the one to which the poultryman should devote the most thought.

In placing advertising, the following things must be considered: quantity of stock to be disposed of, amount of money available for the purpose, and the medium.

If only a small number of birds and eggs are to be disposed of, it would certainly only be a waste of money to carry a page or half page ad when a small card in the classified column would accomplish the same purpose. It is very nice to receive plenty of orders, but it hurts when you have to return money and too many breeders are tempted to go out and buy stock to fill these extra orders, which is very bad policy, for it is sailing under false colors. Better keep your ads running in proportion to the amount you have to supply the demand with and gradually increase them as you have increased facilities for taking care of more orders, thus saving money and keeping in the straight path of honesty at the same time.

In considering the cost of advertising, especially if the amount to be expended is limited, it is best to divide up the amount in a way to secure the greatest benefit and value for the money. It is a proven fact that some poultry publications are better mediums than others and good judgment must be employed to get the journal or journals that will bring the best returns in proportion to the cost.

Try to place your name before as many readers as possible, and keep it there. In time, readers will look for your advertisement each month and it will become part of the paper. Spasmodic advertising, while better than none at all, does not accomplish the greatest amount of good that it should. But your name alone is not sufficient. That is, not until you have a well-established reputation and trade. Do not divide up advertising in such small parcels that none of them have any worth. Better have fewer ads and stronger ones.

Above all, make your advertising attractive and original, if possible. Do not be funny, loquacious

or sarcastic, and avoid repetition. Neatness and conciseness are very important factors. I believe in stating prices in an advertisement; not necessarily a complete schedule, but enough to give a prospective buyer some idea of the range of your terms. He is then more apt to write to you than to some other advertiser who simply states that he has Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, or some other breed for sale and leaves the price an unknown quantity. Illustrations from life are one of the best ways in which to attract attention in advertising matter, for they show just what your stock looks like. Be truthful in your statements. You have the right to place your stock and plant in the best possible light, but it is bad practice to claim the finest plant and the best stock if you cannot show the goods. Someone who reads your claims is apt to happen along to your place some day, and if the plant and birds do not fulfill your description, it would be quite embarrassing for you, I should imagine. So, I say, paint your business, equipment and winnings in as glowing terms as are justifiable, but do not exaggerate.

After placing advertising in the above manner, and supplementing it with articles for the poultry press and by exhibiting at some of the shows, the foundation is laid for a good trade. Replies and inquiries will begin to come in and the battle is half fought. But perhaps the hardest half, at least to some people, and the one the most neglected, is the correspondence relating to these inquiries. This should be carried on in a progressive, prompt, businesslike manner, in order to derive the greatest benefit from the advertising. I could never understand how poultrymen would spend time and money in advertising and then take care of the accruing correspondence as indifferently as some of them do. It is as bad as spending money for fancy buildings and not knowing how to raise enough stock to fill them. Several of the most serious faults met with are lack of proper materials, poor writing, insufficient replies, and lack of promptness.

Get good, attractive stationery and printed matter, with good cuts, even if it does cost more. It and what is written on it are your agent and what you will be judged by. Don't use a common, everyday cut of your breed, such as are turned out by the dozen to anyone who will pay the price. Get some pictures taken of your fowls and plant and have some attractive half-tones made from them. Be different—be original—above the throng. It is the unusual man who is the successful one. It will certainly cost more, but less in proportion to results. Cuts can always be made use of in your catalogue and in advertising, and in some cases good pictures leave a more decided, lasting impression than any amount of word description would.

If poultry is just a side line with you, keep it separate from your other business, and do not use your regular stationery in conducting your poultry correspondence. I believe the majority of people like to think, at least, that they are dealing with a poultryman who is devoting all his time to it, and not just his spare moments. So, if you are a banker or a druggist, keep it apart from your poultry inter-

ests, and do not give people the impression that poultry is only a fad with you, and that probably someone else is looking after your birds for you in an indifferent manner.

It is a serious handicap not to be able to write well, but one that is usually easily remedied. If you are a poor writer, try and get someone to write for you, for it is disappointing to get a letter that can be deciphered only with difficulty, and it leaves a poor impression. If your wife or son or daughter are not available to write for you, buy or rent a typewriter. In this age nothing gives such an air of business stability as does the typewriter. Very serviceable machines can be had for little money, and the advantage of a typewritten letter cannot be overestimated.

Always give an inquiry a complete reply. Merely sending a catalog in answer to all inquiries will not suffice. Many times a catalog does not contain the exact information to fit the case, and, besides, a personal letter shows that the poultryman takes a real, live interest in every sale, be it large or small.

Be prompt in your correspondence, above all things. It may tend to make a prospective customer think that you are doing a rushing business to delay answering his letter for a few days, but he may conclude you are so busy that you will not give his order the proper attention, and, therefore,

It Is Not All Peaches and Cream

The Fanciers' Work is Not a Continuous Round of Pleasure, but There is Much to Compensate Him for the Drawbacks.

BY B. S. HARMON.

THE peach is a popular fruit. Its delicate bloom, rich color, delicious flavor and juicy meat make it to be regarded as the symbol of all that is excellent in the fruit line. Indeed, so strongly is it regarded as a synonym of perfection that the young men of to-day, when they wish to express the highest pitch of admiration for a maiden, compounded of all perfections, exclaim: "She's a peach." In like manner cream is the best and most valued constituent of milk. The man who gets the best of everything is said to get the cream. And when these two words are compounded in the phrase, peaches and cream, the popular idea of perfection, excellence, all that is or can be desirable, finds its complete expression.

The life of the poultryman has many delights, more perhaps, than falls to the lot of a man in any other occupation, but the poultryman's life is not all peaches and cream. The most careful matings sometimes fail to "nick," and the progeny therefrom is inferior to either parent; the most valuable eggs occasionally fail to produce a full brood, and now and then produce not a single chick; the chickens, though hatched, do not always survive, for lice lie in wait for them and white diarrhoea may get them; the surviving chickens do not all develop properly, for some are runts, some are deformed, some go light, some are "off" in figure or color; the best of them sometimes fail to win even a second, third or fourth prize, and once in a

send it elsewhere. Then, also, he may have sent several inquiries for prices and, being in a hurry, the first answer gets the business. Anyway, to keep correspondence from accumulating, take care of it each day and it will become a pleasant occupation instead of a task. To be sure, you will probably get many inquiries merely from curiosity, but don't take any chances in not answering from this fact. The inquiry at least shows interest on the writer's part, and perhaps some day he will have some money to spend and he will remember you. I believe in the follow-up system to a certain extent, say, to the second or third letter, but after that, your letters are apt to be thrown aside without much attention.

Conduct poultry raising on commercial lines and in a business way, if you would succeed. Respect your business and it will command respect from others. The time is past when the chicken business was a laughing-stock, and it is now a legitimate, paying vocation—in fact, a science, when carried on along up-to-date, intelligent methods. If carried on with the same careful attention to details and the same energy as is necessary in any other business to make it a success, then poultry raising as a business is bound to be a successful, paying venture and one of which no one need be ashamed.

while one is disqualified; chickens will not feed and care for themselves and hen-houses are not self-cleaning; disease is no respecter of fowls, and the best birds may get sick and perhaps die; work there always is and in abundance, without which success is impossible. And yet, despite all these drawbacks, if indeed they are drawbacks, the poultryman gets a liberal helping of peaches and cream.

If the poultryman's lot were all peaches and cream his life would be monotonous, and he would grow weary of it. In a picture it is necessary to have dark shadows in order to have the figure stand out from the canvas. The brighter the sun shines on a summer's day, the deeper will be the shadows cast by each object in the sunlight. A friend of ours, who had originally lived in New England, where there may be forty varieties of weather in a single day, spent some years in a land of almost perpetual sunshine, and then went back to live out the rest of his days in New England. "Yes," he said to us, "the climate was delightful and the land beautiful. The days were full of sunlight and the flowers were ever in bloom. But there was nothing to look forward to. Today was like yesterday, and tomorrow would be like today—no change, but one monotonous sameness. Up here there is perpetual change, spring is succeeded by summer, summer by autumn, autumn by winter. Snow, hail, rain, sunshine, all these follow in delightful variety, and I am content to live out my days where variety and not monotony exists." There is assuredly no lack of variety in the poultryman's life. He always has something to which to look forward.

These drawbacks after all are "blessings in disguise." If they did not exist the poultryman would neither have to work nor think. If "every man is as lazy as he can afford to be," work is not his second nature. But

work develops the muscles and strengthens the body; work makes the human being a man instead of a "molly-coddle." And thought is a painful process to those not accustomed to thinking. If one were not compelled to think, thought would become one of the lost arts, and the brain, through disuse, would lose its power. Without thought and work man would be a

contemptible thing, and instead of standing at the head of creation would sink low in the scale of animate creatures. So it is best that these drawbacks should exist, because they lead in the end to greater successes and triumphs than would be possible without them; the working and thinking poultryman is the successful poultryman.

All About Exhibiting Fowls

The Kind and Number of Birds to Exhibit. When, Where and How to Exhibit. Who Should Exhibit and Why.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

SHOW the best specimens which you possess. Go over them carefully, standard in hand, if you are not sufficiently familiar with the requirements of your variety to select intelligently without reference to the text. Discard every specimen showing a disqualification. See that the birds are up in weight. And then, if you are a beginner, call in an experienced friend and get him to go over the birds with you, if such an one is where you can get his assistance. In every possible way be sure that your best specimens are selected.

The number to be shown will depend largely upon how many good specimens are left after the necessary selection. If you have a sufficient number, and it is your first exhibit it will be well to show at least one specimen in each class, cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. Never mind about the pen on the first trial. A very good number to show is 1 cock, 2 hens, 1 cockerel and 2 pullets. If you are not a beginner you will study the premium list and show such a number as will give you "a look in" at the most attractive prizes, including the specials, which usually are worth much more than the regular prizes.

Exhibit this season and as early in the season as may be convenient. The earlier you do this the better, for the first exhibit will "give you a line" on the quality of your stock and determine the question of the advisability of exhibiting at other shows.

For a first exhibit select a near by show, provided it is one where good birds will probably be shown, and where the judging will be done by experts. But be sure of these two things, for you wish to compete with birds, to win over which will be an honor, and you need to learn the intrinsic value of your stock. It is better to go down in defeat in good company, where awards are correctly placed, than to be victorious over a lot of scrubs, and then to have even such a victory in doubt because of the unskillful judging. A near by show decreases the transportation charges and makes it less expensive for you to attend continuously.

Exhibit your stock in the best possible condition. Clean them up, washing them if necessary. Have them tame. Train them to assume an agreeable pose. Get them up in weight. Then, having done all in your power in the way of preparation, trust the results to the good sense of the management and the good judgment of the expert judges. Don't feel nervous; but if you cannot help so feeling, don't appear nervous. If you are beaten, don't join the band of kickers; there are enough of them already and it will do you no honor to be elected to membership among them. Take

your medicine quietly, whether it is victory or defeat. Show neither disappointment nor exultation.

Every breeder should exhibit. That's the rule, to which there may be few exceptions. The veteran should exhibit to keep his name before the public; the beginner to get his name before the public. The veteran should exhibit to show how the thing should be done; the beginner to learn how it is done.

Breeders should exhibit for a great variety of reasons. (a) Because the exhibition is an important factor in making the prices of fine stock. While it is not the sole, it certainly is a controlling, factor in such prices. (b) Because the poultry industry demands that the exhibitions should be sustained, and a practical help towards sustaining them is to make them as large and as interesting and attractive as possible. (c) Because the exhibition teaches many important lessons which both veteran and beginner need to learn. (d) Because exhibitions stimulate breeders to further and more determined efforts which result in the further improvement in the quality of the stock bred. (e) Because exhibitions furnish meeting places for kindred spirits, interested in the same or similar things, conveying and receiving helpful hints, and resulting often in delightful friendships. (f) Because the exhibition is to a certain extent a mart for trade in fine fowls and many fine specimens are there bought and sold to the mutual benefit of buyer and seller. (g) Because exhibitions furnish the best possible material for advertising, and to some extent act directly as advertising mediums. (h) Because to build up a trade in exhibition stock one must secure publicity and the exhibition directly and indirectly contributes to the necessary publicity. (i) Because the exhibition makes converts to poultry breeding, and the number of breeders is by it increased. These fresh accessions become first of all buyers and add at once to the volume of trade. In the end they become producers and add to the wealth of the nation. For these, and other reasons, breeder and exhibitor should become almost synonymous terms, each should imply the other because to be one should mean to be the other also.

In what has been said we have attempted to bring together in a condensed form certain thoughts upon exhibiting, in the hope that they might be helpful, especially to the beginner who needs more than the veteran such help, and to the end that the number of exhibitors, seeing the many reasons in favor of exhibiting, might be increased many times. When a breeder fully realizes how vital a thing is exhibiting to the industry at large and to his individual share or part in that industry, he must perforce become an exhibitor. Altruistic and selfish motives, usually arrayed in hostility against each other, are, in respect to this one subject, faithful allies, working with a common purpose for the accomplishment of a common end.

EDITORIAL PAGE

POULTRY FANCIER

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Requests for advertising rates will be given prompt attention.

Changes of ads must be received by the 1st of the month. New ads must be received not later than the 10th of the month.

The circulation of *Poultry Fancier* is national in character. It is the only poultry journal published solely in the interests of fanciers, the people who constitute practically the entire fraternity.

The mission of *Poultry Fancier* is to teach breeders how to produce the beautiful and valuable Standard bred birds which are the foundation of all profit and pleasure in poultry raising.

September, 1911

Start Right

The words "Start Right" may have a familiar look, but they are words that need to be repeated and emphasized year after year. They mean more than some think when they use them. As generally employed, they refer to the stock with which one begins his breeding operations. Good stock is necessary, and, though it costs more, it is the cheapest in the end. Even with the best stock, there will be produced more or less culls, and culls are not desired by any breeders. But to start right one needs something more than good stock.

He needs, for example, a good plant. Expensive buildings, however attractive, are not absolutely necessary, but buildings adapted to the needs of the stock are necessary. A good building is one which affords sufficient room for the fowls, and insures that they shall have plenty of fresh air, without unnecessary exposure to draughts; that the care of the fowls will be comparatively easy because of the conveniences which are afforded; that cleanliness will be certainly secured without unnecessary labor; and that in everything necessary to be done the doing will be rendered as easy and expeditious as possible.

To start right also means that the breeder shall start with a well-defined purpose. He should at the outset de-

termine what he intends to accomplish, and should make all his plans with reference to that particular aim. And he should determine that he will accomplish what he sets out to do. Success is for those who will to have it. The will is a tremendous, though often overlooked, factor in success. The old Romans had the correct idea when they prepared their maxim, which may be rendered into English, "I can because I think I can," or more freely, "I can because I will."

A right start, also, means that one has competent knowledge, or a will to acquire such knowledge. Few beginners can have competent knowledge of the art and science of breeding, but they can have the foundations of such knowledge upon which to build as experience points out the way. There are scientific treatises to study; helpful books to read; poultry journals to peruse; poultry shows to attend; experienced breeders with whom to advise. All around them are helps towards the knowledge which will make them successful breeders, and, if they use these helps as they are needed, failure will be impossible.

But to start right one thing more is requisite, lacking which the beginner will lack everything. Without this one thing, good stock is in vain, a good plant useless, a well-defined purpose an idle dream, and competent knowledge a will-o-the-wisp. Without an inherent love for fowls and their breeding, one can never succeed. Such a love will lead to the acquirement of the knowledge necessary for the proper mating, care and rearing, through which good stock, in a good plant, can be made to realize the well-defined aims and purposes of the breeder; it will lead to the study of the fowls and their needs; to the use of the manifold helps towards success; to the work necessary to make the knowledge count in results. A man, with love for fowls and their breeding, will study books, read papers, visit poultry shows and mingle with other breeders. No opportunity to learn something about this work will be neglected. If he doesn't go to bed with the hens, he will take the hens to bed with him. As Isaac K. Felch once said, "I used to lie awake nights thinking how to make my matings." As another breeder once said to us, "I talked hens all day, and dreamed hens all night." That's the kind of feelings which makes successful breeders.

To start right, then, is not such a simple thing as we have been wont to consider it. It means not one but many things. It means good stock, as every one knows; but it means, as well, suitable houses, properly located; a definite purpose, clearly defined; a determination to succeed; competent knowledge, or a will to secure it, and above all a love for fowls and for their breeding. It means much study and much work, but the work is forgotten and is really not work, because it is done for the welfare of the fowls. It means a mind

actively employed upon the problems of breeding, as well as hands busily engaged in doing the necessary work.

Keep Agoing

We have advised the beginner to start right. It was, is, and ever will be, good advice. But it is not enough to start right. Once started, he must keep agoing.

In a race, many horses start at the word, "Go," but if they don't keep agoing, it doesn't make any difference how good a start they made, they will never win the race. Every beginner is a starter in the race for success; the prize is worth the winning; and the secret of winning is to keep agoing.

To keep agoing, one needs pluck. He mustn't balk at any obstacle; he mustn't quit at any difficulty. Balkers and quitters are never winners. Pluck is luck and something more. It is luck plus the determination which laughs at hindrances and perseveres when things go wrong. Pluck is the magician who turns ill into good luck, and transforms failure into success.

To keep agoing one needs to make use of all the possible aids to success. He must read and study and work. Books there are and journals to read and study; his fowls must be inspected with minute attention and their development, needs and care must be seriously studied; and having learned what is necessary he must do with his might the work necessary and at such times as it should be done. He should never lay back on his oars but bend his back to propel his boat ever farther forward. A success won should be simply an inducement to strive for other and greater successes.

To keep agoing also means to keep on growing. A breeder should be every year a bigger man than he was the year before. He should have more knowledge and be better able to apply his knowledge for the end at which he aims. If he produces good fowls this year, he should produce better fowls next year. If he makes a profit one season, he should make a larger profit next season. He should keep agoing.

The more one learns, the more he will see there is to learn. The nearer one approaches, his ideal, the higher will his ideal rise. Like the horizon an ideal recedes as one approaches it; like the horizon an ideal is never attained. But improvement is constantly making; successes are realized; profits are made. And all these are but stepping stones to further improvements, greater successes, larger profits. The breeder who keeps agoing enjoys his work. There is no joy in standing still. It is movement which makes life enjoyable, and without which life ceases to exist. Stagnant waters are dead waters; moving waters are living waters, full of life and bestowing life along their courses. If a beginner would not be a dead poultryman he must keep agoing.

LETTERS FROM READERS

This department is for the purpose of giving publicity to the views of our readers who would like to express themselves briefly upon topics that are of interest. A hearty invitation is extended to all our readers to use the department freely.

THE EFFECT OF WEATHER UPON THE CHICKENS.

During the extremely hot weather, which occurred in July and in August, the old fowls seemed to suffer more than the chickens. There were a good many losses attributed directly to the extreme heat among the adults, but few deaths, traceable to it, among the growing broods. The resistant power of the chickens to extreme heat seemed to be much greater than that of the adults.

During the wet spell, which occurred the latter part of August, the adult fowls seemed to suffer but little, but the chickens, and especially those which were hatched late, were badly affected, some dying and the most being retarded more or less seriously in their growth. Even the late broods, which were housed and not permitted to run out and get wet, were injuriously affected.

It has often been noted that such weather as September and October usually being cool at night, with a temperate degree of heat during the middle portions of the day, is excel-

lent for the growth and development of chickens. Its beneficial effects upon adult fowls is somewhat obscured by the fact that, as a rule, many of them are in moult at this time. The latter part of April, the month of May, and the early portion of July, usually give, also, a good growing and developing temperature.

Extreme cold, like extreme heat, is not desirable weather for fowls. The food at such a time is largely expended in keeping up the bodily heat, and is, therefore, in the case of matured fowls, diverted from production, and, in the case of immature fowls, from growth. Bantam breeders take advantage of it to prevent the miniature fowls from attaining full size, and those breeding large fowls complain of its stunting effects.

The breeder, and his name is legion, who has hatched out July chickens, needs to push the broods as hard as he can during the developing weather of September and October, so as to get them to a point where the cold weather will not stunt them. Fortunately much can be done during September and October to hasten the development of the late chickens, and

if November and the first half of December do not happen to prove inclement—and these months often give us many delightful days—the late broods will develop so as to have sufficient resistant power to the severe winter weather when it arrives and will avoid the stunting process. Many a prize bird, even of the largest breeds, has been hatched in July, made full size and secured perfect development. Still it is the part of wisdom, when it is possible to do so, to hatch the chickens so that they will have the best developing weather in the early part of their career, as well as the admirable growthy weather which the autumn brings. It is not too early to suggest that preparations for 1912 broods should now begin to be made.

H. S. Babcock.

A FEW TIMELY THOUGHTS.

Now that the young stock is approaching maturity and we look over our flocks, how many of us see our mistakes in mating and say to ourselves if we had only left certain females out of that pen—or if we had mated a different way—we would have had better results? We all say things like that at this time in the year, but we go at it again next year with the same lack of system and attention to details. That is why we have so many off colored specimens and so few good ones, but we should blame ourselves and no one else when we do it over and over year after year.

Now is the time when many of us put off doing things until tomorrow, such as cleaning off the roosts in the hen house, furnishing clean straw for the scratching shed, or taking the pick or spade and turning the ground in the runs to freshen them and get rid of that sour smell that cannot be renewed except by turning over, or we neglect to spray the house or dust the chickens especially the young ones for lice. Many of us are inclined to be lazy and tired and it is so easy to say "well tomorrow will do and it will stay clean longer."

Try and have your hens moult early so that they will commence laying in November and December and push your early pullets to lay in October because eggs are going to be scarce and prices high this winter—the highest yet—and the fanciers are going to be depended upon to supply a part of the demand.

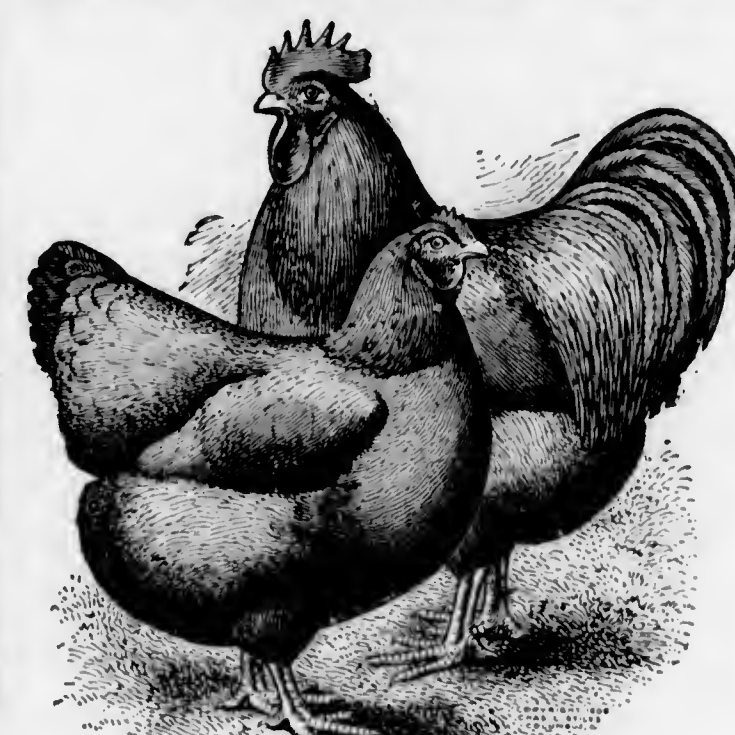
Fanciers and owners of egg farms are after early hatched pullets already some offering \$1.00 each for pullets weighing three pounds. Just think of it, and then some people say that the chicken business does not pay. It depends upon the way the business is conducted.—W. C. McKenny.

PETERSEN'S HOUDANS

The Undeclared Champion
Strain of America

Send for 80-page book on The Houdan, 30 full paged plates of prize winners, Houdan Standard, Mating for Exhibition, Management and many other important chapters. Postage 20 cents. Rev. C. E. PETERSEN, President American Houdan Club, 1900 to 1907. 16 Waverly St., Portland, Maine

LAYERS and PAYERS



Royal Orpingtons

WHITE—BUFF—BLACK

Eggs for hatching

\$5 Per 13 \$9 Per 26

SHOW STOCK

\$3.00 to \$500 per head.

Eggs for hatching from \$3,000 pen of Royal Columbian Plymouth Rocks \$3.00 each. Stock and eggs shipped to any part of the world. Let us know your wants.

WOODWORTH FARM, WILTON, CONN.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM UTILITY STOCK ONE HALF ABOVE PRICES

Report of 36th Annual Meeting of A. P. A. at Denver

The 36th annual meeting was held at Denver, Colo., according to schedule, Aug. 7 to 10. It was in many respects the most notable meeting ever held by the Association and this is particularly true in regard to the opportunities presented to members for their entertainment and the elaborate program provided by the Colorado Branch of the Association. The Colorado members made good all their promises and provided more pleasurable and social features than have ever before been found at an A. P. A. convention.

The meeting was called to order Monday morning, Aug. 7, with nearly 200 members present. The governor of Colorado and other prominent citizens delivered addresses of welcome, which were responded to by members of the Association.

The following states were represented at roll call: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington.

Nearly 1,200 new members were elected, which represents the increase in membership during the past twelve months. The Colorado Branch guaranteed 300 new members if the meeting was to be held in Denver and they kept their promise by procuring 473.

Charters were granted to fourteen new branches of the Association as follows: Indiana, Iowa, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Mississippi and Washington. The charters of the Midwest and Southwest branches were revoked. This action was taken because of the various state members wishing to organize as state branches.

Much discussion followed a motion to adopt the report of the Standard Revision Committee. Such action would have had the effect of discharging the committee and making it necessary to appoint a new one to

assume the duty of correcting the errors and illustrations in the present book and issuing a new edition. It was claimed by some of the members that under the Constitution and By-Laws a new committee would not have authority to make any changes whatever in the Standard and this would mean that the present unsatisfactory one would have to be used till 1915. Many were also of the opinion that the old committee should be given an opportunity to correct their work. The matter was settled by referring it back to the original committee with instructions to make all necessary corrections in text and illustrations and to have printed at once a new edition of 25,000 copies of the Standard. A motion was adopted which provided two plans for protecting the people who have purchased the present incorrect book. One was to permit all owners of the Standard to return their old book with 60 cents to the secretary of the Association and a copy of the new book would then be mailed to them. The other plan was to issue a supplement containing all corrections and new pictures and send this to all who remitted 10 cents for it. The motion was referred to the Revision Committee for action.

A new revision committee was appointed who will have charge of the 1915 revision of the Standard. The members are W. S. Russell, J. H. Drexenstedt, A. C. Smith, Richard Oke, F. J. Marshall, E. C. Branch and W. C. Pierce.

The treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury of \$10,521.05. Twenty thousand copies of the Standard have been sold since the last revision.

The president was instructed to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to ascertain what the Association can do to aid in the movement for a parcels post and to use whatever effort it can toward this end. The committee will be selected later by Mr. Hicks.

The Committee on Express Rates

and Abuses reported that much preliminary work had been done and that they had arranged for a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The committee was retained and instructed to vigorously continue its work.

All of the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws recommended by the Executive Board were adopted. The Board also offered a number of changes in the Association Show Rules and these will be acted upon at the next annual meeting after being submitted to members by mail sixty days previous to the meeting.

The following parties were given Judges' license: General License, Currier, Case, Culley, Haskell, Kerr, Johnson, Otto, McClaskey, Wells, Smith, Whitney, Rapp and Wales; Special Breed License, Messrs. Platt and Stream.

Invitations for the next annual meeting were received from Nashville, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit and Toledo.

David L. Nichols, Shelton, Conn., was re-elected treasurer of the Association. F. L. Kimmey was elected to the office of Election Commissioner, but immediately resigned. O. L. McCord, Danville, Ill., was selected for the position.

The Association authorized the publishing of a bulletin to be sent to all members and the poultry press. It is to contain news and information which will prove of interest to members and the general public. The bulletin is to be issued in sheet form and will appear not oftener than quarterly. The entire matter is left to the judgment and action of the secretary. The official proceedings of the 36th annual meeting are to be printed and mailed to all members within sixty days of the closing date of the meeting.

A committee was appointed whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means to encourage the teaching of poultry culture in schools, farmers' institutes, etc. An appropriation of

\$500 was made for the use of the committee and it is to be expended under the direction of the president.

A motion was presented which provided that a committee be appointed to prepare and offer at the next annual meeting a Standard for market eggs and dressed poultry. The motion was favorably received, but was referred to the Executive Board for action.

The matter of issuing separate breed standards was discussed at length and a resolution, offered by Mr. A. C. Smith, was adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to prepare and publish a breed standard of all varieties of Plymouth Rocks, namely, Barred, White, Buff, Columbian, Silver, Penciled and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. That this breed standard contain the (second edition 1910) Standard description of each of the above named varieties, and an outline drawing of male and female to be a reproduction of the best type of Plymouth Rock in the (second edition 1910) Standard, and reproductions of the best feathers obtainable from each of the aforesaid varieties printed in colors, and other features that seem advisable to the committee.

"That this committee, with the concurrence of the Finance Committee, be empowered to engage an artist to do this work at a price subject to the approval of the Finance Committee."

It is impossible to report all of the important matters brought before the Association because of the fact that the Executive Board assumes the duty of handling nearly all questions which arise and the matters are discussed and acted upon in the secret meetings of the committee. The report of the committee is then submitted to the Association and adopted, but the major portion of their deliberations is omitted from the report and many questions which would provoke lively interest and discussion never get before the members in open meeting. This practice was vigorously denounced and resulted in the offering of a motion that all meetings of the Executive Board be open to the members of the Association.

The majority of the Executive Board was opposed to the motion, and as many of the members of the Board had proxy votes ranging in number from a half dozen to fifty, the mo-

tion was lost when voted upon. The vote was 242 for and 252 against. The sentiment of the Association as a whole was overwhelmingly in favor of the motion.



BUCKEYE

1912

The Standard Hot Water Incubator

Guaranteed to Hatch Every Hatchable Egg

and remain in perfect working order

For 5 Years

Made in three sizes—60 eggs—110 eggs—220 eggs—and

Sold as Low as \$8⁰⁰

by dealers throughout the United States—from coast to coast. Buckeye Incubators are heated by circulating hot water—the system that is used by all the big hatcheries and acknowledged by all experts to be the best. The temperature is regulated by a metal thermostat! The ventilation is self-regulating! No artificial moisture is required! They are purely automatic in every way and are equipped with every modern device that can possibly add to incubator efficiency. Nothing has been overlooked in making Buckeye Incubators "The Best on Earth."

They are built with double walls of California Redwood and Cabinet finished. Every Buckeye Standard Incubator bears

The Insurance Underwriters' Label of Approval

No other incubator has so many points of merit. Let us tell you all about Buckeye Incubators and why they are best. A postal card request will bring you our book, "Incubator Facts," and a copy of our five-year guarantee—also the name of our nearest dealer.

Read the book and guarantee first—then go to your dealer and examine the incubators. That's all; you'll buy a Buckeye. Send your postal today.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 542 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio

"Anybody Can Hatch Chickens With a Buckeye"
On the Market 21 Years Over 225,000 in Successful Operation



36TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AMERICAN POULTRY ASSN.
DENVER - AUGUST 7-12, '11

NEWS OF POULTRY SHOWS & SPECIALTY CLUBS

Notices sent to us by secretaries will be published in this department without charge

GENESEO, N. Y.

The Livingston Poultry Association will hold their Third Annual Show in Geneseo, N. Y., on January 16-17-18 and 19, 1912.

CORNISH SPECIALS AT BALTIMORE.

At the annual meeting of the Club at Baltimore, Jan. 4, 1912, \$125.00 in cash specials will be offered to members.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.

The 10th Anniversary Exhibition of the West Haven Poultry Association will be held this year November 28 to December 1, 1911.

The West Haven show is recognized by breeders and exhibitors over the entire country as one of the greatest and best shows in the New England states.

The exhibition hall is only eight minutes ride to New Haven, a city of 165,000 population, to which the association owe their very large door attendance.

This year, it being their 10th anniversary, the grand display prizes heading each variety will be gold, and the premium money ranges from \$50 on some breeds down to \$10 on the smaller varieties.

The premium list which will be ready

about November 1, will be the most attractive ever offered by the association.

A strong list of Judges will place the awards, J. W. Andrews of Dighton, Mass.; W. R. Graves, Southboro, Mass.; W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn.; A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass., and C. W. Bunnell, New Haven, Conn.

For further information address the secretary, W. J. Maher, Box 1525, New Haven, Conn.

AMERICAN WHITE ORPINGTON CLUB SPECIALS.

The American White Orpington Club is offering at the shows over the country, handsome White Silk Club ribbons, printed in gold, with a neat gold fringe at the bottom.

The handsome club book that was issued in the spring was admitted one of the best club books ever issued by a specialty club, and it is the wish of the officers of the club that every breeder of White Orpingtons should have a copy.

The club desires all breeders of White Orpingtons as members, and the initiation fee is only \$1.00 which pays for the first year's dues. The yearly dues thereafter are only \$1.00 or full life membership for \$10.00, no further dues being collected.

A BIG BOOK FREE.

The Silver Wyandotte Club of America will send its big, sixty-page issue of the Silver Wyandotte Journal to every one who sends a request for it to the Club Secretary.

It will pay you to inform yourself in

regard to the work of this Club. The annual Club Show and Meeting will be held at Boston, Mass., January 9-13, 1912, where hundreds of dollars in specials will be offered on Silvers.

The Club has just elected nine authorized Club judges as follows: J. H. Drexenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.; Theodore Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. G. Jarvis, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada; Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio; Charles H. Rhodes, Topeka, Kansas; W. E. Stinson, Kirkwood, N. Y.; Waldo Kennard, South Hinsdam, Mass.; Franklane L. Sewell, Niles, Mich.; and Joseph Wingewitch, Wooster, Ohio.

BELLE PLAINE, IOWA.

The Progressive Poultry Breeders and Fanciers Association will hold their 4th annual Poultry Show at Belle Plaine, Iowa, on Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, 1911.

CAMDEN, N. J.

The New Jersey Poultry & Pigeon Association is now the largest association in this country having a membership of 375 in good standing.

The secret of the success of this association is that they not only hold a show once a year but they have six or eight lectures on educational topics. Just recently they had Prof. Lewis of the N. J. Experiment Station lecture upon how to feed for eggs.

The entire Board and the 375 members are working like havers to have the greatest show in the East Jan. 2nd to 6th, 1912. From all reports they will not be disappointed.

WOMELSDORF, PA.

The Womensdorf Poultry Association has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with an authorized capital of \$5,000.00.

Advertisement for Oculum Poultry Product Builder, featuring illustrations of chickens and text describing its benefits for poultry health and production.

dition has purchased a sufficient number of patent steel coops and its prospects for the third annual show, which will be held Nov. 29th, 30th, Dec. 1st and 2nd, of the present year, are very encouraging.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Never in the history of poultry raising in the south has interest in breeding high grade, pure bred feathered stock been so great as at the present time.

New Orleans especially, is notable for the increase of interest shown, as for several years previous to 1910 no semblance of an exhibit had been held.

hundred birds have been promised. Catalogue will be issued November 1st. The judges of this show will be Messrs. Chas. V. Keeler, of Indiana, and F. J. Marshall, of Georgia.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

The fanciers of Evansville, Indiana, and surrounding territory have organized an association with a membership of forty-three, known as the Ohio Valley Fanciers Association.

THE MISSOURI STATE POULTRY SHOWS.

State poultry shows will be held at four places in Missouri this year. They have held the last two shows in St. Louis and Kansas City, and they were said to be two of the best ever held in the United States.

Advertisement for White Rocks and White Wyandottes, featuring text: 'WHITE ROCKS Stock for sale that will win in the show room and fill the egg basket. Our birds are big, White, beauties, strong in good points. Eggs from our choicest matings at living prices.'

Advertisement for The Brown Leghorns, featuring text: 'THE BROWN LEGHORNS hatched from my eggs this season are already showing the stuff from which they were made. It is a slight heart glad to see how my blue-blooded of the blue-blooded chicks thrive and grow.'

Advertisement for I. K. Felch & Sons Poultry Company, featuring text: '64 YEARS I. K. Felch & Sons Poultry Company HAVE BRED Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and judged all breeds in nearly every State in the union without a protest.'

the different shows. Good treatment and a square deal is assured.

One premium list will give you information about all shows. Make preparation to enter at one or more of them. Entries will close about a week in advance of each show.

NEW ALBANY, KANSAS.

The fanciers of Wilson Co., Kan., have organized an association to be known as the Wilson County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Their first annual show will be held in Fredonia, December 4-9, inclusive.

FORT SMITH, ARK.

The official show of the Arkansas branch of the American Poultry Association will be held at Fort Smith, Dec. 11 to 16, Messrs. Chas. H. Rhodes and Adam Thompson, the well-known judges, have been engaged for this show, and will make awards by comparison methods, this being necessitated by the large number of entries expected.

SCHWENKSVILLE, PA.

The dates of the above show are Dec. 19-23, with Kummer and Fell as Judges, S. P. Crom, secretary, will gladly send a premium list to all applicants.

COLUMBUS, IND.

One of the best shows in Indiana is held each season at Columbus. The sixth annual show will be held Jan. 8-13. It will be judged by score card. The work will be done by F. C. Sides and Z. D. Struble.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

The dates of the Youngstown show are Dec. 11-16. It is known as the "Quality Show" of Ohio and has well earned the reputation. Ohio exhibitors cannot afford to overlook it.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

The fourth annual show of the Logansport Fanciers' Club will be held Jan. 16-20. J. W. Mullinix, judge. Wm. Grace, secretary. Indiana fanciers should arrange to show their birds at La Fayette.

ELMORE, OHIO.

One of the good Ohio shows for this season is the Elmore show, which will be held Jan. 2-6. J. E. Kault will do the judging. Write to Bert E. Rice, secretary, for premium list and full information.

ZEELAND, MICH.

An association has recently been organized at Zeeland, Mich., and the first annual show will be held Dec. 29 to Jan. 2. W. E. Stanfield, judge. The members are hustling for a good show and there is every indication of success.

It Is Not Because We Call Our Columbian Wyandottes

SUPERIOR STRAIN

That they are SUPERIOR. It is because they have proven themselves SUPERIOR in many of "The Best Show Rooms" in competition with "The Best Breeders" in the country

☞ In the past three seasons at Chicago they won more premiums and prizes than any two competitors.

As Winter Layers No Breed Can Surpass Them

☞ We are willing to meet any breeder of reputation in an "Egg Laying Contest" to prove this. No breed is "more profitable" or "more beautiful" than

Fenton Farms Superior Strain of Columbian Wyandottes

We have hundreds of young and old birds that will win in strong competition. Send for catalogue and write for prices on what you want.

FENTON FARMS, Mt. CLEMENS, MICH.

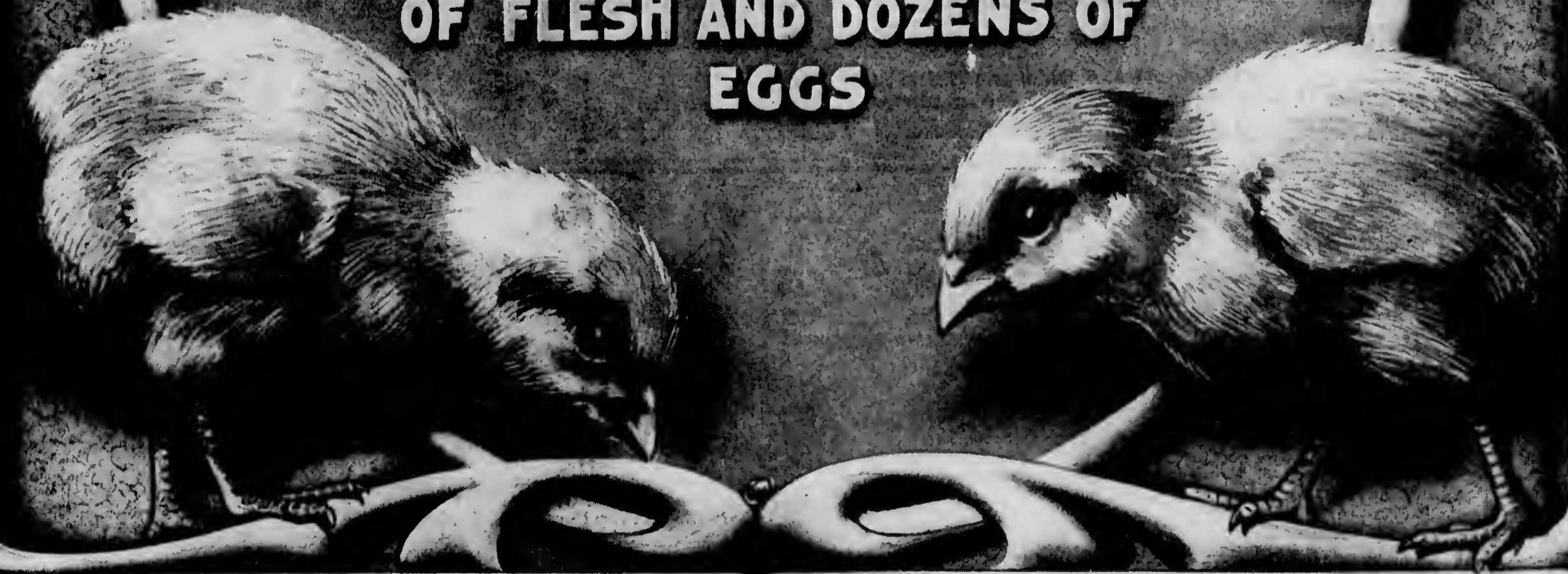
LARGEST EXCLUSIVE BREEDERS OF COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

P. S.—If you are going to buy—buy the best. "It pays."

POULTRY FANCIER

OCTOBER, 1911

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FANCIERS WHO APPRECIATE
THE BEAUTIFUL IN STANDARD
BRED FOWLS, THE PEOPLE
WHOSE IDEAS OF BEAUTY
ARE NOT BASED UPON POUNDS
OF FLESH AND DOZENS OF
EGGS



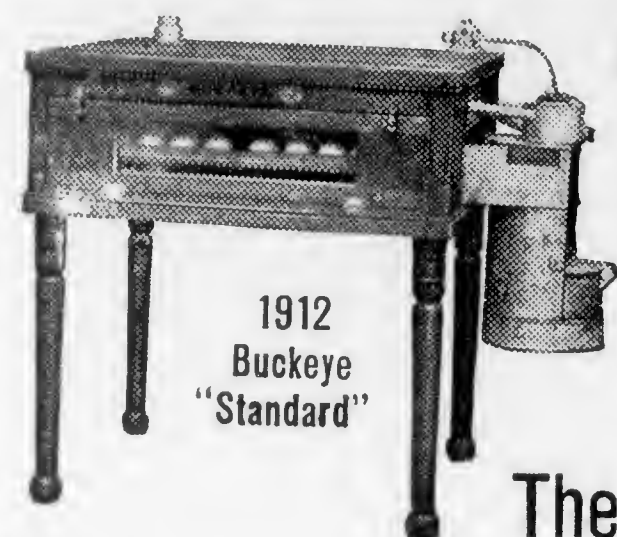
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BUCKEYE
1912

The Standard Hot Water Incubator

Guaranteed to Hatch Every Hatchable Egg
and remain in perfect working order
For 5 Years

Made in three sizes—60 eggs—110 eggs—220 eggs—and

Sold as Low as \$8⁰⁰

by dealers throughout the United States—from coast to coast. Buckeye Incubators are heated by circulating hot water—the system that is used by all the big hatcheries and acknowledged by all experts to be the best. The temperature is regulated by a metal thermostat! The ventilation is self-regulating! No artificial moisture is required! They are purely automatic in every way and are equipped with every modern device that can possibly add to incubator efficiency. Nothing has been overlooked in making Buckeye Incubators "The Best on Earth."

They are built with double walls of California Redwood and Cabinet finished. Every Buckeye Standard Incubator bears

The Insurance Underwriters' Label of Approval

No other incubator has so many points of merit. Let us tell you all about Buckeye Incubators and why they are best. A postal card request will bring you our book, "Incubator Facts," and a copy of our five-year guarantee—also the name of our nearest dealer.

Read the book and guarantee first—then go to your dealer and examine the incubators. That's all; you'll buy a Buckeye. Send your postal today.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 542 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio

"Anybody Can Hatch Chickens With a Buckeye!"

On the Market 21 Years Over 225,000 in Successful Operation

WRITE FOR MY FREE BOOK
"The Golden Egg"—tells how to
get eggs now and all the year—
gives facts about my Bone Cutter
—unlike others, it makes play of
cutting fresh bone, gives you eggs and a paying poultry
yard.
HUMPHREY, East St. Factory, Joliet, Ill.

EGGS



DON'T neglect that first sign of sneezing, coughing and wheezing. Keep your birds free from colds and roup. Go to the nearest dealer and get a package of **Conkey's Roup Remedy** and put it in the drinking water. Let the chickens doctor themselves. No need for you to lose any fowls from Roup.

Conkey's Roup Remedy is used the world over. No risk. It's the old stand-by. And besides, you get your money back if not satisfied with results.

Price 50c and \$1.00.

If your dealer is out of Conkey's, mention his name with your order and we will supply you direct. Include 4c in stamps and we will send you Conkey's new 80-page Poultry Book free.

The G. E. Conkey Co.

Dept. 83

Cleveland, U. S. A.

Agents Wanted Everywhere



A
\$2,000,000,000
Poultry
Product
Builder

Oculum, based on U. S. Government diagnosis, comes to the relief of the long-suffering poultry producers with this momentous assertion: "I can inoculate your fowls and increase the annual value of the poultry of the U. S. from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. Let me help you." Oculum has overcome and thrust to the heart, White Diarrhea, Cholera, Roup and Gapes.

You can raise fowls in any quantity at a sure profit. Oculum destroys the Cholera, Roup and White Diarrhea germ that kills yearly 2/3 of all fowls hatched, and also the Gape Worm.

"OCULUM"

Raising chickens, ducks and turkeys will in the future be both a pleasure and profit.

Oculum is the best tonic for all fowls. Large poultry plants are buying Oculum in quantities to be given away with orders for day-old chicks to insure the raising of them.

The fancier, poultryman, farmer, merchant, in fact, all who raise, buy or sell poultry, will be enormously benefited by the use of Oculum.

Oculum is a scientific remedy recommended by America's poultry leaders—U. R. Fishel, Bradley Bros., A. G. Dustin, Foxhurst Farm, J. C. Fishel & Son, P. J. Armstrong, Mrs. Ellen Jaegue, Oscar E. Miles, J. Gaylor Blair, Geo. A. Kuessler, N. R. Reynolds, Lewis T. McLean, Hugh Ross and hundreds of others.

Don't cling to the exploded theory that "nothing will cure," but join the army of money-making poultry raisers, who, after demonstration, are marching to success with the Oculum banner waving in the breeze.

Join now. For sale in two sizes, \$1.00 and 50c, by all progressive dealers and druggists. If yours does not handle it, send us his name and address. Or receipt of price, Oculum will be mailed direct to you. Circular with Government diagnosis of Cholera and White Diarrhea free.

Order now and help make poultry a \$2,000,000,000 industry. Sample with dropper, 10c. (7)

Hancock Inoculum Company, Inc., Box T, Salem, Va.

From Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass.
"Oculum" appears to be the long-needed remedy for cases of liver and bowel trouble, heretofore regarded as incurable. Have tried it also with satisfactory results upon a few cases of baby chicks—"incurables"—which bid fair to fully recover.

From A. G. Dustin, Rose Lawn Poultry Farm, South Framingham, Mass.
I enclose \$1.00 for bottle of "Oculum." I broke my bottle accidentally and find I cannot keep house without it, not so much for a cure all as for a smart tonic. What about handling this for you?



Vol. XVI

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER, 1911

No. 4

Some Advice to Beginners

Pointers on How to Start and How to Invest Limited Funds. Best Plans to Get Ahead Quickly.

By J. C. DEATON.

No all who contemplate raising poultry, we would say by all means raise none but thoroughbred fowls. If the farmers throughout the country realized how much more interesting it is, and how much more may be realized from a flock of thoroughbred fowls, than from the same number of mongrels, they would certainly sell the mongrels at once and invest the amount received in thoroughbred poultry.

There are two ways to get a start. One is to purchase stock and the other is to secure eggs and hatch them. If sufficient outlay can be spared and the purchase can be made in the fall or early winter, we think it advisable to buy stock. If intending to raise fancy fowls, it is best to purchase a trio or pen of the best that can be secured. It is better to buy a trio rightly mated from a reliable breeder, for \$25.00, than to buy a dozen birds that are worth only that much.

If one intends to raise poultry for utility purposes, certainly fowls not scoring so high, if good strong specimens, of good laying qualities, are secured, may be depended upon for as good results as the higher scoring birds. If only a few dollars are to be invested in foundation stock we would suggest purchasing at least three sittings of eggs from a reliable breeder, with the request that one sitting of eggs be from a mating not closely related to the other two. The cockerels from the special mating could be used next breeding season with pullets from the other matings.

In buying eggs, one has a chance of getting birds as good as the parent stock, and at a much less expenditure. When selecting stock for the breeding pens, take only the choicest birds. Do not make the mistake, often made by the beginner, of thinking that all the females must be used in the breeding

pen, just because the eggs from which they were hatched were produced by a mating of prize winners. Grading the flock by selecting the best, must always be done, to produce the best results. Usually the surplus good cockerels and utility pullets may be sold for sufficient to cover the cost of the eggs.

After the beginner has decided what variety of fowls to take up, he should learn all that is possible to learn about that breed, and stick to it. Try to make it a more perfect breed. In order to do this, it is necessary to have a copy of the "Standard" of that particular breed, and also to read at least one good poultry journal, and it is to advantage to read several journals.

Also visit as many poultry shows as is practicable. There are always fanciers there who are willing and anxious to show their fowls, and much may be learned in this way, and you will then be able to select your best specimens to exhibit at the next show.

When writing to breeders for prices, be sure to state what you want, that is, whether fancy or only utility stock. Then do not ask for the best stock he has, or as good as any, and expect to get it for just what utility stock is worth.

Our experience is that it pays to raise and advertise only the best. When the writer advertised eggs, two grades and two prices, at least nine times out of ten, the purchaser wanted the higher priced eggs, and the income from those high scoring hens was correspondingly greater. We have learned that it pays to breed only the best.

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Wible's White Rocks & White Wyandottes
WIBLE BROS., Box 40, Route 2, Chanute, Kan.



BUCKEYE

1912

The Standard Hot Water Incubator

Guaranteed to Hatch Every Hatchable Egg
and remain in perfect working order

For 5 Years

Made in three sizes—60 eggs—110 eggs—220 eggs—and

Sold as Low as \$8⁰⁰

by dealers throughout the United States—from coast to coast. Buckeye Incubators are heated by circulating hot water—the system that is used by all the big hatcheries and acknowledged by all experts to be the best. The temperature is regulated by a metal thermostat! The ventilation is self-regulating! No artificial moisture is required! They are purely automatic in every way and are equipped with every modern device that can possibly add to incubator efficiency. Nothing has been overlooked in making Buckeye Incubators "The Best on Earth."

They are built with double walls of California Redwood and Cabinet finished. Every Buckeye Standard Incubator bears

The Insurance Underwriters' Label of Approval

No other incubator has so many points of merit. Let us tell you all about Buckeye Incubators and why they are best. A postal card request will bring you our book, "Incubator Facts," and a copy of our five-year guarantee—also the name of our nearest dealer.

Read the book and guarantee first—then go to your dealer and examine the incubators. That's all; you'll buy a Buckeye. Send your postal today.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 542 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio

"Anybody Can Hatch Chickens With a Buckeye!"
On the Market 21 Years Over 225,000 in Successful Operation

WRITE FOR MY FREE BOOK
"The Golden Egg"—tells how to
get eggs now and all the year—
gives facts about my Bone Cutter
—unlike others, it makes play of
cutting fresh bone, gives you eggs and a paying poultry
yard. HUMPHREY, East St. Factory, Joliet, Ill.

EGGS



DON'T neglect that first sign of sneezing, coughing and wheezing. Keep your birds free from colds and roup. Go to the nearest dealer and get a package of **Conkey's Roup Remedy** and put it in the drinking water. Let the chickens doctor themselves. No need for you to lose any fowls from Roup.

Conkey's Roup Remedy is used the world over. No risk. It's the old stand-by. And besides, you get your money back if not satisfied with results.

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If your dealer is out of Conkey's, mention his name with your order and we will supply you direct. Include 4c in stamps and we will send you Conkey's new 80-page Poultry Book free.

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Don't cling to the exploded theory that "nothing will cure," but join the army of money-making poultry raisers, who, after demonstration, are marching to success with the Oculum banner waving in the breezes.

Join now. For sale in two sizes, \$1.00 and 50c, by all progressive dealers and druggists. If yours does not handle it, send us his name and address. Or receipt of price, Oculum will be mailed direct to you. Circular with Government diagnosis of Cholera and White Diarrhea free.

Order now and help make poultry a \$2,000,000,000 industry. Sample with dropper, 10c. (7)

Hancock Inoculum Company, Inc., Box 1, Salem, Va.



Vol. XVI CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER, 1911 No. 4

Some Advice to Beginners

Pointers on How to Start and How to Invest Limited Funds. Best Plans to Get Ahead Quickly.
By J. C. DEATON.

No all who contemplate raising poultry, we would say by all means raise none but thoroughbred fowls. If the farmers throughout the country realized how much more interesting it is, and how much more may be realized from a flock of thoroughbred fowls, than from the same number of mongrels, they would certainly sell the mongrels at once and invest the amount received in thoroughbred poultry.

There are two ways to get a start. One is to purchase stock and the other is to secure eggs and hatch them. If sufficient outlay can be spared and the purchase can be made in the fall or early winter, we think it advisable to buy stock. If intending to raise fancy fowls, it is best to purchase a trio or pen of the best that can be secured. It is better to buy a trio rightly mated from a reliable breeder, for \$25.00, than to buy a dozen birds that are worth only that much.

If one intends to raise poultry for utility purposes, certainly fowls not scoring so high, if good strong specimens, of good laying qualities, are secured, may be depended upon for as good results as the higher scoring birds. If only a few dollars are to be invested in foundation stock we would suggest purchasing at least three sittings of eggs from a reliable breeder, with the request that one sitting of eggs be from a mating not closely related to the other two. The cockerels from the special mating could be used next breeding season with pullets from the other matings.

In buying eggs, one has a chance of getting birds as good as the parent stock, and at a much less expenditure. When selecting stock for the breeding pens, take only the choicest birds. Do not make the mistake, often made by the beginner, of thinking that all the females must be used in the breeding

pen, just because the eggs from which they were hatched were produced by a mating of prize winners. Grading the flock by selecting the best, must always be done, to produce the best results. Usually the surplus good cockerels and utility pullets may be sold for sufficient to cover the cost of the eggs.

After the beginner has decided what variety of fowls to take up, he should learn all that is possible to learn about that breed, and stick to it. Try to make it a more perfect breed. In order to do this, it is necessary to have a copy of the "Standard" of that particular breed, and also to read at least one good poultry journal, and it is to advantage to read several journals.

Also visit as many poultry shows as is practicable. There are always fanciers there who are willing and anxious to show their fowls, and much may be learned in this way, and you will then be able to select your best specimens to exhibit at the next show.

When writing to breeders for prices, be sure to state what you want, that is, whether fancy or only utility stock. Then do not ask for the best stock he has, or as good as any, and expect to get it for just what utility stock is worth.

Our experience is that it pays to raise and advertise only the best. When the writer advertised eggs, two grades and two prices, at least nine times out of ten, the purchaser wanted the higher priced eggs, and the income from those high scoring hens was correspondingly greater. We have learned that it pays to breed only the best.

When purchasing stock, it is well to make sure that the birds have never been seriously sick, and that they are the progeny of strong healthy stock, for certainly no one wants to start in the poultry business with stock that is of weakened constitution and readily susceptible to various diseases. Even after this precaution it is well to quarantine all stock for ten days, and see that no vermin or trace of disease is present before placing the birds in their permanent houses.

Home Made Exhibition and Shipping Coops

Description and illustrations of home made coops that are easily and cheaply made. Why proper coops are a real necessity and how they prevent loss and help a breeder to win.

By H. V. TORMOHLN.

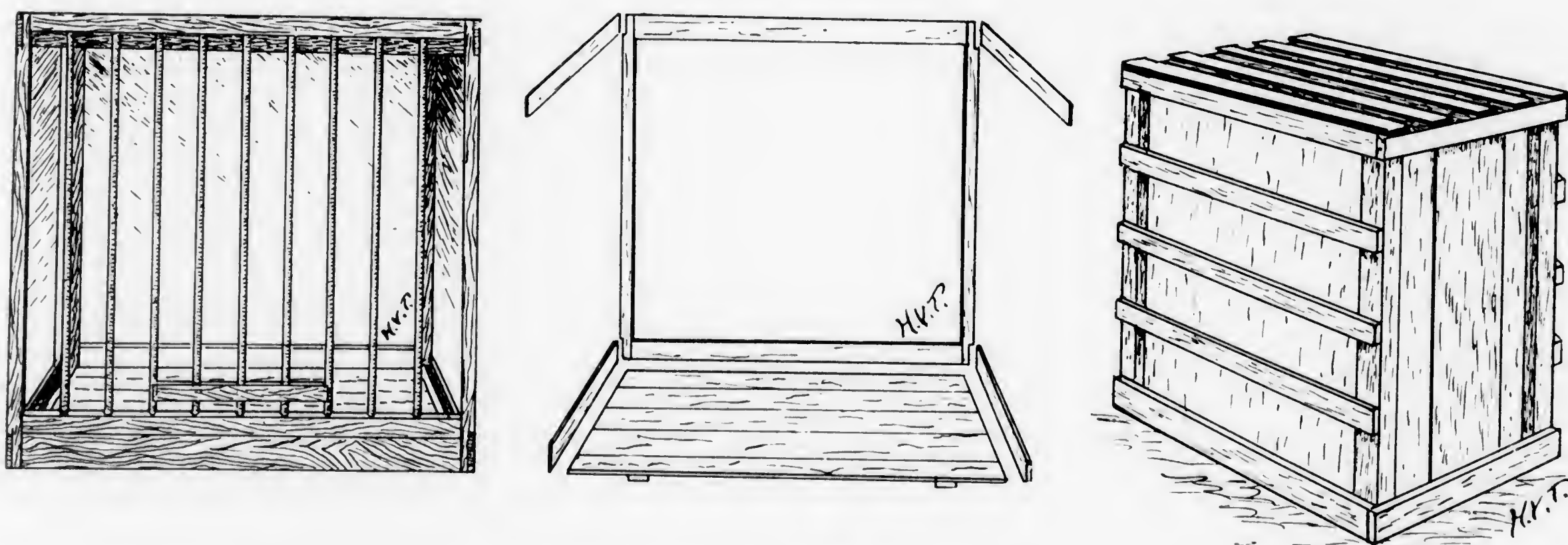
WHEN I planned to make my first exhibit at a Poultry show I was in quite a quandary to know just what kind of coops I would need in which to show my birds, how big they should be, what they should be made of, etc. It took quite a lot of searching before I could even find the dimensions of a standard coop. Today there are any number of firms who sell exhibition and shipping coops knocked down and all finished except putting the nails and screws in them. A great many poultry fanciers like to build their own poultry houses and coops for hen and chicks and likewise would have the spare time and much enjoy building their own exhibition coops.

It does not take many tools to make an exhibition coop but to make nice, neat looking coops that will

bottom of the coop. The floor may be made to slide in as a drawer in this door to facilitate rapid cleaning or the floor may be built to the coop and cleaned through this little door with a miniature hoe made by tacking a piece of galvanized iron to a broom handle.

I have built several coops together making a string as long as ten feet but I find that five or six feet sections are more satisfactory. The beauty in making coops several in a section is that they can be made stronger and they are not tossed about with as much ease by the strong armed expressmen as are the single and pen size coops. The coops as well as the birds are thus insured better treatment while in transit.

When shipping a string of birds in exhibition coops it is advisable to tack lath quite freely over the canvas part to make it as unhandy as possible for the drayman to shove a foot through the side of the coop and release a fine bird or two. The top of the coop may be covered either with canvas or slats but I prefer the slats as they admit more light and make the coop more substantial. The front of the coop should be covered with a drop curtain of



Exhibition and shipping coops described by Mr. Tormohlen in accompanying article.

show off to advantage the fine birds they are to contain, pains must be taken in their construction.

The first thing to find out after you have decided to show at a certain show is whether they furnish exhibition coops or require the exhibitor to furnish them. If the exhibitor is required to furnish them, figure out how many single specimens you intend to show as well as pens. From the sketch of coop and the sketch showing frame and floor construction which appear in connection with this article, the mode of constructing an exhibition coop can be easily seen. The wooden rods from which to make the front of the coop are ordered at a nearby planing mill and should be a little less than a half-inch thick. Or if preferred large iron wire may be used and painted as the wooden rods are.

The dimensions for standard exhibition coop which will accommodate either single birds or pairs is 24x24x30 inches high and the pen size is the same in height and width but 40 inches long.

The reader will note a little drop door at the

muslin securely fastened while the birds are in transit. Inquisitive loafers at the depots cannot torment the birds and if the weather is at all chilly or cold as it generally is during the show season, the birds should be thus protected to keep them from being exposed to drafts and taking cold and rump.

In building exhibition coops the thought should be constantly in mind to make them as light as possible and yet have them strong and durable. Light soft pine is best for frame work and hard pine for the rods. If the coop seems weak after it is put together it may be strengthened by twisting wires across as is done in strengthening old chairs.

When shipping, securely fasten the drinking and other cups on the inside of the coops and tie down the doors. Never use anything but nice, clean rye, wheat or oat straw, in bedding down the coops. Sometimes, shavings or sawdust are used in the shipping coops, but such bedding is undesirable because it gets into the plumage of the fowl and may detract from its show condition.

Where show coops are furnished by the association, the birds should be shipped in shipping coops built like the illustration. They, too, should be made as light as possible to keep down express charges. I like to use as many lath in their construction as possible and use good stiff card board or corrugated paper from post toasties or other cereal shipping boxes, to line the inside with. The card-board is light and much better than gunny-sacking or canvas. A shipping coop should be provided for each single bird for it is very unsafe to ship two or three together on account of possible crowding and suffocation. If you ship a pen in an exhibition coop the cock and a hen or two should be shipped separately in shipping coops.

The shipping coops as well as exhibition coops should be painted with some unusual color with a distinguishing mark on every side. Then you won't have to look for shipping tags on every coop in a dark hall piled high with coops on the last evening of the show in order to find your shipping coops. You can tell yours by the yellow or white initials at a glance ten feet away. The address in full should also be painted in smaller letters on the coop so that if tags are lost the birds will not go astray. I learned this valuable lesson one time at a large show when I found that the superintendent's assistants had gotten coops mixed and a cockerel of mine went to a party in another state. It took another week to get my bird and he his.

Preparing Birds for Exhibition

Proper Condition of Fowls Intended for Exhibition Is Often Half the Battle—Many Good Birds in Poor Show Condition Lose the Prizes to Inferior Specimens That Are Carefully Groomed for the Occasion.

By C. E. PETERSON.

FEW men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was taught only by himself had a fool for his master. Remembering this wise saying from Ben Jonson, I have not only given my own methods in preparing fowls for exhibition, but I have also gathered honey from many a strange hive not easy of access to my brother fanciers. In preparing our birds for showing there are a number of factors that combine in making a successful issue, any one of which if neglected may send us back home without the much coveted prize we went out to get. This disappointment in a majority of cases may be attributed to ignorance on the part of the exhibitor, in preparing an otherwise good bird, so as to show up well in the show-room, and in consequence a less good bird, but in the pink of condition, and fitted up by a man who knows how, gains the day. We have visited show after show, in which we have found birds that would have been good enough to win if they had been fit to handle, but dirty, and out of condition, no judge would have given them even a passing glance, except perhaps in disgust, and justly so. It is not a science, nor a very difficult job to get a bird into show condition, but it does mean considerable work to do it well, and the man who is not willing to give work and time to fit his birds, should never attempt to show in respectable company. There are of course a number of the so-called secrets, in preparing a bird well, but every one of them may be classed among the natural processes of doing things well.

It has been stated that a child's education should begin years before its birth, and this statement is equally as well adaptable when it comes to prepare birds for exhibition, as not only the training of the birds in hand, but the parents of this very bird have much to do in making or marring our success; continuous vigilance, from shell to exhibition, is the price of Success. As show begins to follow show, in

rapid succession our fanciers are getting their birds ready for some show or another where they wish to exhibit. At this time a more liberal class of feeding becomes necessary so as to put the birds in what we call "show condition," but without fattening the specimen to be shown, as such a proceeding would unfit it for future use in the breeding pen. Many a fine bird has been utterly ruined for future use in the breeding pen by being made butter fat before exhibition.

All kinds of stimulating foods and nostrums should be avoided, that is if you care for the future health of your birds.

There is no doubt in my mind that excessive showing and stimulating food, have more to do with the infertility of eggs from prize birds than any other cause, and it may well be said that the love of blue ribbons is the root of all evil in the breeding yard. Condition is the desired point to be attained, and good care, good sound food, and good sound sense on the part of the care-taker will never fail to produce it.

Handle the birds every day as tameness should be encouraged by every possible means. How often really good specimens are passed over by the judge simply because they being of a wild and timorous nature, crouch in the corners of the pen, and look their worst, at a time when so much depends on their looking their best.

Many an exhibitor knows this only too well, when he came to compare his own afraid-of-everything-and-everybody specimen with the one next to him who stood bolt upright in his coop, appearing only too pleased to court observation.

Therefore any treatment conducive to the last mentioned result should not be lost sight of. It may be well to say here for future reference, if of no immediate value, that I start in very early handling my birds, from a few days old, until I can pick them up most anywhere, and they seem to like it, after they get to know I am their friend.

Never use a fretty, afraid-of-you, suspicious-of-everything hen for a mother, as she will teach the whole brood her own wicked ways and make your work harder, and losing your temper easier.

By the way, though I digress just a little, I have never seen an ill tempered man or woman ever succeed with poultry, and that is why, and the only reason why, that the poultry fraternity is as a whole

the best lot of fellows on the earth; they have learned to be sunny and good natured, got to be to keep poultry, and you will find out that I am telling the truth, when you come to wash your own little beauties.

Valuable birds are frequently unfitted for exhibition through the untimely loss of their feathers, more particularly those of the tail. And where the competition is so very keen as it is today at our average show, the loss of even a point may be disastrous to show honors, hence the importance of looking after this matter sharply. It is mainly caused in small yards by their being constantly worried by tyrannical companions; to get away from them the unfortunate bird rushes into corners and out-of-the-way places to escape punishment, and before you know the mischief is done. And as it takes from six to eight weeks to grow a sickle feather, precaution is in this case much better than cure.

After yarding the birds you intend to exhibit, watch them carefully so you may be sure that they are on good terms.

Wherever conditions are such that the birds can be penned single before exhibition, it should be done, as it helps the bird to become familiar with the coop, and the exhibitor to apply the finishing touches. A good way to bring out the qualities of a young male bird, and to put on him "exhibition

style," is to give him a week or so before exhibition, the company of a few females. Nature is nature all over the world, and as the boy is ever proud of being flirted with by the opposite sex, so likewise we see how young male animals, and birds particularly, strut and plume themselves when placed in company with females of the same class. Such a treatment will bring him out with no mean opinion of himself when he makes his debut at the first show.

In making a pen up for exhibition, be careful that the birds, as far as possible, match one another in markings, size and style. If crested fowls are to be exhibited, see to it that their crests are uniform in size and shape, as one single bird with a larger crest than her companions, will completely outclass the others penned with her.

It is also well to bear in mind, that the male bird is the half of the pen, therefore make a wise selection, and see that he match the females in breed characteristics. Never use an old "passe" cock to put in an exhibition pen, as to the intelligent breeder it only shows that you are deficient in exhibition birds, and it is our opinion that a bird not fit to breed from is not fit to exhibit. Fowls should on no consideration be sent to a show with their crops full of hard grain, such a practice being particularly inadvisable. They get hot and feverish, and thus lose condition.

Don't Grow Weary of the Work

Don't Think That the Poultryman's Work Is More Unpleasant and More of a Drudgery Than Other Vocations. The Three Principles That Make Success Assured.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

HERE is much work connected with the care of poultry and not all of it either easy or agreeable. As work, spading up yards and cleaning dropping boards do not appeal to a "son of rest," nor to the aesthetic faculty. But even if it is hard and disagreeable it must be done.

Nor is this the worst phase of the subject. There is a good deal of monotony about some of the work. Dropping boards, for instance, must be cleaned day after day, and the fowls must be fed several times a day, seven days in the week and fifty-two weeks in the year. Monotony is more wearing than hard work, if the latter is varied. "Constant dropping will wear away the stone."

But despite all this, or perhaps because of all this, "Don't grow weary." In every calling or business in life there are many wearying details. The minister must not only read and study to prepare his brilliant sermons, but he must visit the sick, bury the dead, comfort the desolate, and make hundreds of calls upon tiresome people. The lawyer is not always trying cases in court. The spectacular part of his life is but a small part of his professional duties. He must listen to wearisome tales from wearying persons, must draw long, dry, tiresome papers, must hunt up precedents to sustain his cases by

toilsome search through volumes dry as dust, must examine witnesses, many of whom are stupid and bore him with their stupidity, and do a thousand and one things of which the world is not aware. The doctor's life is equally full of tiring details, much of the work disagreeable and distasteful, and even at night he is not sure of that sleep "which knits up the ravelled sleeve of care." And in mercantile and other kinds of business, details make the bulk of the work. No profession, business or trade lacks wearing and wearying details, is free from monotony, and is wholly agreeable. So true is this that it is a common saying that every man's work is the hardest, and every man thinks that, if he had done something else life would have been more delightful.

But success depends upon not growing weary and not neglecting the many little pestering details. They are little only when considered one at a time, for nothing is really small upon which success depends. And it is our profound conviction that, after studying as well as we have had the opportunity to do so the work of the world, the poultryman has less of hard, disagreeable and monotonous labor, and more of varied and cheerful duties, than falls to the lot of most men. A man, who would grow weary in performing the duties of the poultryman, would have a hard task to find any occupation in which life would seem altogether pleasant and satisfactory. Such a man would have a mighty poor outlook for the future.

The secret of not growing weary is to put one's heart into his work, and look, not at the laborious details, but at the results which flow from their proper performance. Interest in one's work always

makes it less disagreeable and less difficult, and often makes it pleasant and easy. And if to this present interest he has "respect for the recompense of the reward," if he looks forward to the results to be achieved, he forgets that what he is doing and must do is labor at all. His work is but preparation for future delight, and some of that delight he already enjoys in anticipation.

So we repeat, "Don't grow weary," but cheerfully do each task as it arrives, knowing that by so doing the reward is certain and the end delightful. Realize that poultry breeding demands work and study, but the work and study will be forgotten in the results attained. Put your heart into your work, don't lose interest for one minute, and don't forget that every detail is a step which brings you nearer the ultimate goal of success. The poultryman to be successful should keep in mind the warning which is displayed at all crossings on our modern railroads: "Stop! Look! Listen!" These three words appear in bold letters at each crossing.

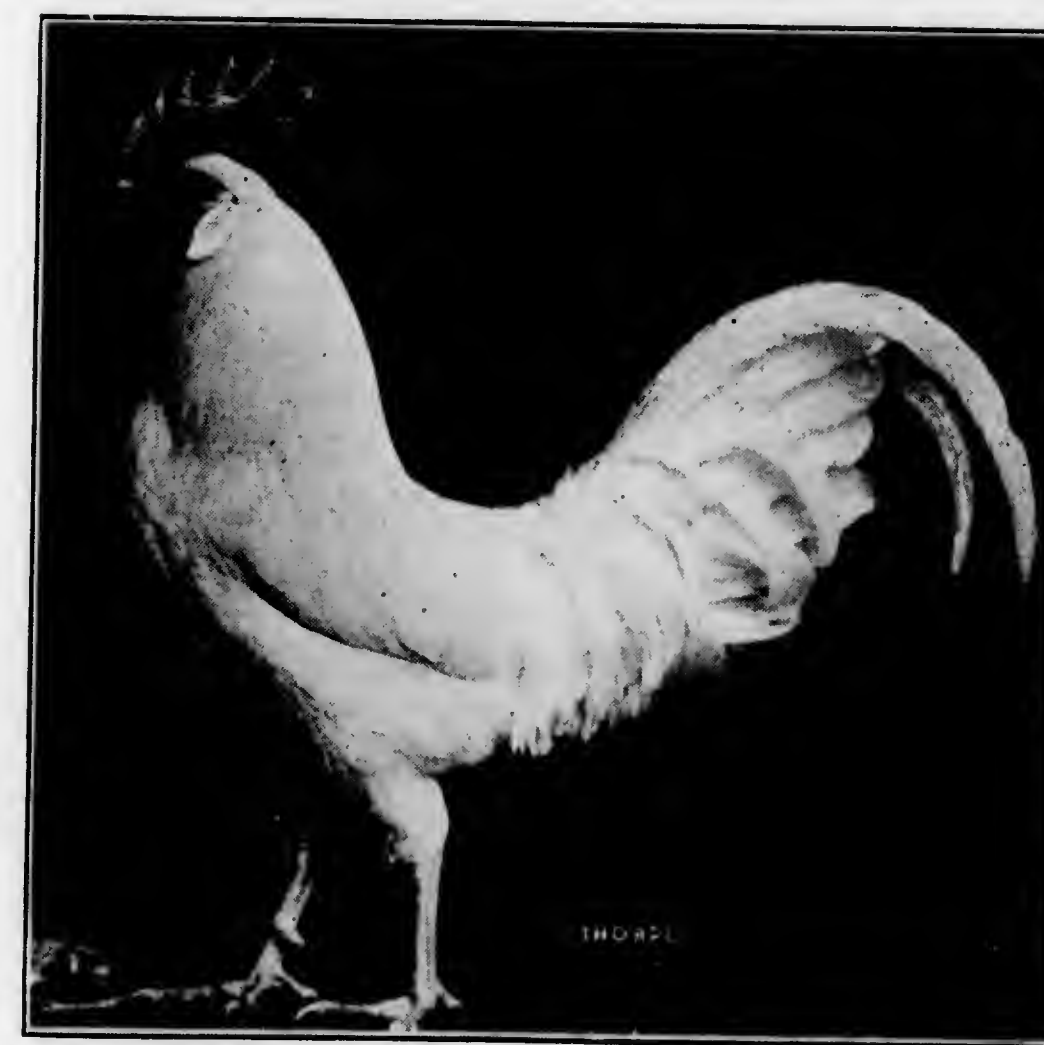
Due diligence requires the traveler, when he arrives at the crossing, to stop, look in all directions, and listen intently, even if he sees no train approaching, which, if he does, he will avoid danger and escape injury. The application of the warning is very appropriate to the poultryman. He should stop, which means that he should not go ahead recklessly with his work, but should take the necessary time to plan it thoroughly before he begins upon its execution. The man who works from a good plan will do good work. And in planning his work he should consider first what he desires to accomplish. That

difference between a fifty dollar and a fifty cent fowl. They are minor in the sense of being small, but they are major when success is under consideration.

He should listen. No breeder should ever get beyond the place where he will take advice. A man, wise in his own conceit, can never learn anything. The know-it-alls are the true know-nothings. Poultry breeding, with its myriad of unsolved mysteries, ought to make a man have a humble opinion of himself; it should teach him the necessity of listening



S. C. WHITE LEGHORN FEMALE.
One of the many prize winning females bred by C. C. Foster, Rte. 1, Box 50, Quincy, Mich.



S. C. WHITE LEGHORN MALE.
A prize winner and typical of the stock bred by C. C. Foster, Rte. 1, Box 50, Quincy, Mich.

kept clearly in mind, he should plan by what means it can be accomplished.

He should look. Observation is a faculty worth cultivating. Not one man in a hundred is an accurate observer. Most men see but a few salient points, and fail to take in the hundred and one minor points. Yet on these minor points success often depends; and this is particularly true of the poultry industry. Notice the man who sees the whole in all its details, and you will see a successful breeder. It is these little points, fine points, which make the

to the experience, not only of those older and wiser than he, but also of those who are freshly entered into the ranks of breeders. As much may sometimes be learned, not from the opinion, but from the experience of a beginner, as from the experience of a veteran. Experience is experience, whoever may have had it. Our ears should always be open to its voice and our minds to its teachings.

The breeder who stops to plan his work, looks to learn what the facts are, and what dangers and difficulties may arise, and listens to what experience may teach, will be likely to have ample success. He will know what to do and how to do it, and will understand what to avoid and how to avoid it. The object he desires to accomplish will stand out boldly on his mental horizon, and the means for accomplishing his object will be clearly and accurately defined to his mind. He will go about his work, not as one who knows not what to do and trusts to luck to show him, but as a master who knows the design and all the means needed for making that design a reality. To stop, look and listen means, as applied to poultry breeding, the making of the work pleasant, certain and successful.

Study to improve your variety. Better fowls are of greater consequence than more fowls, but the true ideal is more and better.

Breeding stock demands the best of care, for upon the health of the breeders depends the viability of the chickens, and hence the success of the season's operations.

AMERICAN LEGHORN CLUB.

This club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers and to transact any other business that may come up before it during the Great Southern International Poultry Show...

Five dollars in gold to the member winning most points in S. C. Whites, Blacks, Browns, Buffs and R. C. Whites, Blacks, Browns and Buffs each and \$2.50 in gold to members winning second most points in above varieties.

Mr. Loring Brown, of Cymna, Ga., will gladly accept any member who wishes to join this club. Send him your \$1 and he will do the rest.

THE AMERICAN BUFF WYANDOTTE CLUB.

The next annual meeting of the American Buff Wyandotte Club will be held at the Grand Central Palace show in New York City on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1911, at 3 p. m.

Members are asked to send in their dues at once as they were due October 1st and they must be paid by December 1st to be eligible to compete for the club specials.

Our fine catalogue will be sent for six cents in stamps, worth a dollar to every breeder. We want every breeder in the United States and Canada to send for one.

DIXON, ILL.

The Dixon Poultry Association, a member of the A. P. A., will hold its fourth annual show, Jan. 22-27, with C. H. Rhodes as judge.

Advertisement for HEN-E-TA BONE CO. featuring an illustration of a hen and text describing the product as 'SOMETHING TO GROW ABOUT' and 'Balanced Ration Formulas Free'.

Stillwater, Jan. 16-20. Jno. H. Potter, Secy., Stoner, Judge. Tulsa, Jan. 1-5. J. W. Binding, Secy., Savage, Judge.

Astoria, Dec. 6-9. Jas. Galt, Secy. Eugene, Dec. 11-16. B. Keeney, Supt., Brace, Judge.

Greensburg, Jan. 16-20. R. M. Zundel, Secy. Grove City, Jan. 17-20. C. H. Daugherty, Secy., Mosher, Judge.

Lebanon, Dec. 13-16. Sam Black, Secy., Corman and Eibel, Judges. Leeburg, Dec. 26-30. D. V. W. Hawk, Secy., Case, Judge.

Camden, Nov. 8-10. H. G. Garrison, Secy. Spartanburg, Dec. 5-9. E. B. Lemmond, Secy.

Bristo, Dec. 11-16. L. S. McGhee, Secy., Gimlin, Judge. Chattanooga, Dec. 11-16. W. T. Marey, Secy.

Beaumont, Dec. 18-23. J. L. McKinley, Secy., Northup and Marshall, Judges. Cleburne, Nov. 21-24. J. S. Hoffman, Secy., Rhodes, Judge.

Bellow Falls, Dec. 5-7. A. T. Pierce, Secy., Tasker and Shove, Judges. Montpelier, Dec. 26-30. Edward Chesser, Secy., 35 Currier St., Barre, Vt.

East Falls Church, Dec. 12-14. H. E. Demarest, Secy., Corman, Judge. Richmond, Jan. 10-13. Geo. E. Guvernator, Secy., 807 No. Ave., Barton Heights, Richmond, Brown and Story, Judges.

Aberdeen, Nov. 30-Dec. 2. J. E. Hutchinson, Secy., Coates, Judge. Bellingham, Nov. 27-Dec. 2. Lloyd Hildbrand, Secy., Collier and Dixon, Judges.

Charleston, Jan. 15-20. G. R. Edgar, Secy., Case, Judge. Martinsburg, Nov. 29-Dec. 2. Taylor H. Jefferson, Secy.

Albany, Dec. 12-16. Richard Pengilly, Secy., Greenwald, Judge. Cambridge, Nov. 21-23. Rev. F. C. Boller, Secy., Hackett, Judge.

Answers to Questions

Readers are invited to use this department freely. Write to the editor for any information desired. There is no charge for the service

Question.—What is a fair price for an exhibition bird?

Answer.—It depends upon the variety and upon how good the individual is. If the individual bird is of a very popular variety, in which there is severe competition...

Question.—What is a fair price for a good breeding bird?

Answer.—See previous question and answer. The value of a good breeding bird depends upon the sex—males are worth more than females—the popularity of the breed and varieties, and the individual excellence.

Question.—What is the advantage of sprouting oats for chickens?

Answer.—Sprouting oats softens the hull and renders the oats more easily digested; the sprouts also form an excellent green food.

Question.—I have a Leghorn cockerel which carries his tail to one side; he does not always do this for part of the

time he carries it straight; he never carried it to one side, until I exhibited him at the fair. Will this disqualify him for exhibition?

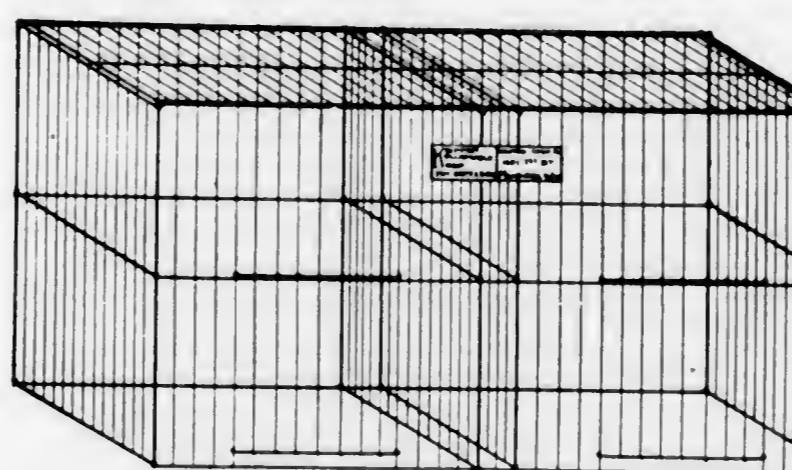
Answer.—Where a bird has a decidedly wry tail, he must be disqualified, but reasonable doubt of the doubt. From your statement of the case we suspect that your cockerel has what some judges call "a coop tail," that it is a mere habit which he will outgrow.

Question.—If a hen deserts her nest for several hours at a time, will the eggs hatch?

Answer.—If in warm weather, no special ill will result from an absence of several hours from the nest, though the date of hatching may be delayed.

Question.—Why are some breeds more popular than others?

Answer.—It will be impossible to give a definite answer to so general a question.



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Mysterious matter, for some varieties of the same breed are more popular than others, though possessing equal merits and equal beauty. Yet, in a general way, it may be said that breeds are popular because they meet, or because it is thought they meet, the needs of poultrymen better than those lacking in popularity.

Question.—Has a judge a right to exhibit at a show where he is employed to make awards?

Answer.—A judge has the right to enter specimens at a show where he is employed to pass upon the merits of fowls in any class to which he is not assigned, but he has no right to enter specimens in a class which he is called upon to judge.

Question.—In judging Wyandotte cocks by comparison one cock scores 93 up to weight, now what would be the weight of the lightest and best cock for the heavier bird to win? There must be some limit as to weight even in comparison judging.

Answer.—In judging by comparison no scores are given, but size is considered and if a specimen is undersized the judge should count it against the bird and consider the defect in connection with all others.

Question.—Will you kindly answer in your next month's edition of the "Poultry Fancier" the following question:

What would be the proper quantity of whole corn to feed fifty pullets, the whole corn being the evening feed? Breed, White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, 1 incubator.

Answer.—It is impossible to lay down a rule for feeding which will cover all cases. Not only do different varieties require different quantities of food, but the hens of the same variety differ in their needs, and even the same hen requires more food some times than she does at other times.

The old rule to feed what will be eaten up a clean cannot be greatly improved upon. In a general way it may be said that fifty White Leghorn pullets—full grown—would require about three quarts of whole corn, and fifty Barred Rocks would require about three and one-half to four quarts of corn. But this should not be regarded as a hard and fast rule.

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NOVEMBER, 1911

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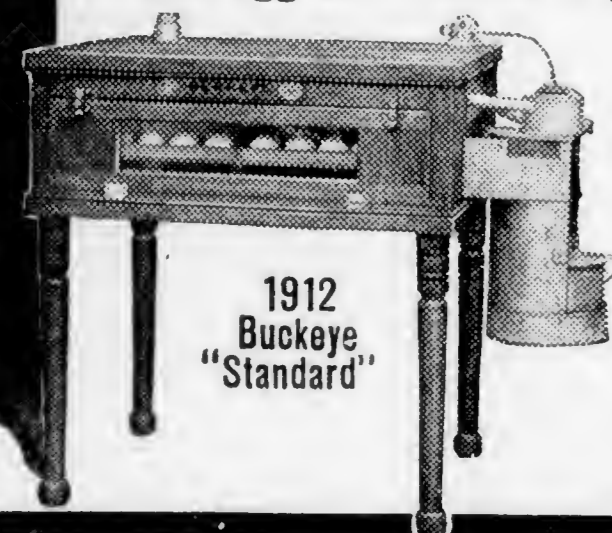
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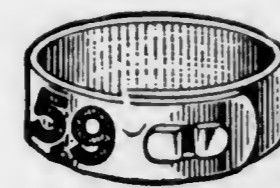
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Vol. XVI

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1911

No. 5

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the fix in which you may find yourself. Attempts to fix the judge are more dangerous than attempts to fix the fowls.

Do not crow if you win. A cock which has defeated a rival announces his victory by crowing. It is all right for him; that is the way his education tends and he knows no better. But you are not a cock, but a man, and you should act as a man.

Do not be unduly depressed by defeat. It is unmanly. The boy, who shows that other boys annoy him, is the boy who is always "picked upon." As the boy gains in experience and knowledge he knows that it is better to command his feelings than be commanded by them. Although you may be one of "the boys," you are no longer a boy, and having reached man's estate should act the part of a man.

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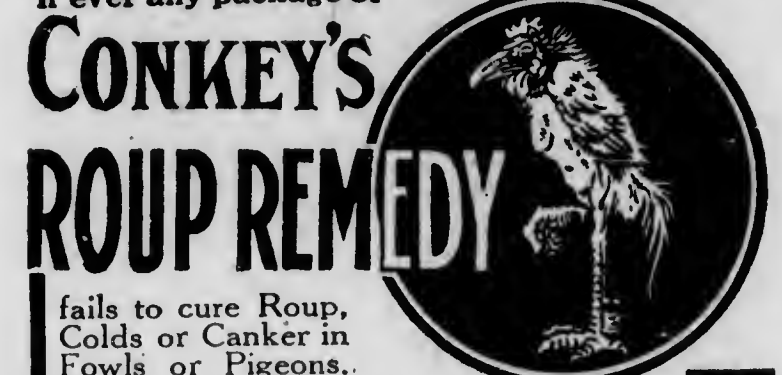
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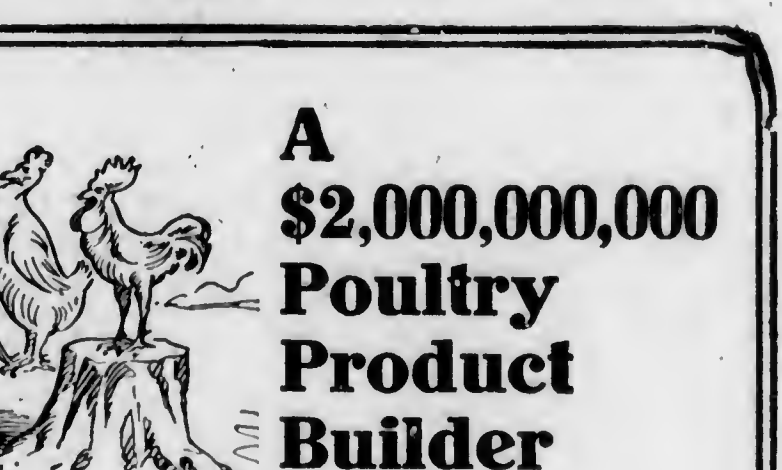
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argues," said one, when the person spoken of was setting forth the speaker's own ideas.

Do not fail to learn, in a quiet and inconspicuous manner, wherein your competitors' birds surpass or are inferior to your own. Use your ears to hear what you can which will be of service to you at another show; use your eyes to see all the excellencies and defects possible in the birds on exhibition, and especially those of your own variety; use your brain in thinking out to a safe and sane conclusion what your ears have heard and your eyes have seen; but hold your tongue, that unruly member which may get you into trouble.

Poultry Diseases and Remedies

A Detailed Description of the Causes, Symptoms and Cures of Some of the Most Common Poultry Diseases.

BY J. WESLEY GRIFFIN.

IT is unquestionably true that a large number of failures in poultry enterprises are due directly to disease and that these diseases are, as a rule, not of a contagious nature, but rather the result of mismanagement, unskilled feeding, and too little attention to general sanitation. Any system of feeding and care which does not keep the fowls active, bright-eyed, of keen appetite, sleek in appearance and of hard flesh is fundamentally wrong.

It is by careful housing, feeding and management that the diseases described in the following paragraphs may be prevented. One must recognize that disease is a sign that proper care and sanitation have not been practiced and must take immediate steps to rectify these conditions. The individual treatment of fowls is expensive and unsatisfactory, for after the fowl is cured it usually takes a little longer time to get her back into laying condition. The preventative method of treatment is the safest and most economical.

For this reason importance should be attached to sanitation. The pens should be thoroughly sprayed with a disinfecting solution or white-washed three or four times a year. It is advisable to spray the nest boxes and perches frequently during warm weather. As danger and death linger in damp and filthy accumulations, do not let the droppings become damp and filthy; clean the dropping boards every other day, or at least twice a week.

Sprinkle ashes or land plaster over the clean boards and again over the droppings between cleanings. This practice not only keeps the pen cleaner and sweeter, but makes it easier to clean the dropping board and greatly increases the value of the manure, because it absorbs the liquid and retains the nitrogen. A dust wallow should be provided in which the fowls can remove the scurf from their bodies and better fight the lice that suck and sap up their vitality. For disinfecting with whitewash the addition of one pint of crude carbolic acid to every two gallons of the mixture makes it much more effective in destroying both animal parasites and bacteria. For spraying the nest boxes and

perches during the summer months, a solution of three parts kerosene and one part crude carbolic acid will give excellent results.

I will not describe many of the diseases to which poultry are susceptible, just a few of the most common, and which are the first to make their appearances.

BUMBLEFOOT.

Bumblefoot is a term commonly applied to the condition when an injury has resulted in the formation of pus in the fleshy part of the foot. The injury may be received in various ways, such as falling or dropping from a high perch or tree onto a bare floor, or scratching among cinders or other sharp and hard substances. The formation of pus causes a swelling and wears away the tissue until it breaks forth either at the upper or lower surface. A scab forms over this opening, but the continued formation of pus repeatedly forces open the wound.

For treatment, remove the scab or lance the swollen area and thoroughly clean and disinfect the cavity with a diluted solution of carbolic acid or hydrogen peroxide. Keep the sore well greased with carbolated vaseline until healed.

BLINDNESS.

There are several causes for blindness: 1st, accident; 2d, the effects of other diseases; and 3d, a parasite. When accidental, the fowl is blinded in one eye only; there is no economic treatment. The inflamed part should be bathed in a weak solution of boracic acid and greased with vaseline to effect a speedy healing of the sore. The most common forms of blindness closely follow or accompany other diseases. When due to roup a swelling among the tissues of the eye, caused by the hardening of the mucous secretion of the head and eyes, destroys the sight. When roup has progressed to this stage, there is little profit in treating it. There is also an eye worm or parasite which infects poultry, causing inflammation of the eye and occasional blindness. This parasite can be removed only by surgical means. The wound should be bathed with a weak solution of boracic acid and kept greased with vaseline until healed.

BLACK HEAD.

Black head is a disease common and fatal to young turkeys and quite serious among young chickens. It is usually recognized in the turkeys by the stunted growth and the emaciated condition of the body. Internal examination usually discloses large, discolored diseased areas on the

liver and greatly enlarged caeca (blind intestines). If recognized in time and careful, sanitary conditions are provided in brooding and feeding, many of the affected chicks can be saved. Sour skim-milk has been found quite effective in checking the disease. After one experience with the disease, it will be readily conceded that the preventative method is most satisfactory.

CHOLERA.

It is a common error for the amateur poultryman to think that every disease among his fowls, which manifests itself by a looseness of the bowels, a yellowish discharge and a pale or yellow color about the face and head is cholera. As a matter of fact, this disease is common only in the warm climates and is rare elsewhere. It is communicable and very destructive. Fowls often die within a few days after being exposed to the disease, even before they are suspected of being stricken. In other cases it takes on a chronic form. It requires a bacteriological examination definitely to recognize the disease. Scientists have failed to find a cure for it. Thorough disinfection of the entire plant and a rigid separation of exposed from the non-exposed flock should be practiced.

DIARRHOEA.

Diarrhoea in some form accompanies and is a symptom of many common communicable diseases. Because of this fact the beginner interprets the diarrhoea as the indication of a dangerous disease. As a matter of fact, diarrhoea is more often the result of indigestion. It is caused by over-consumption of rich, highly stimulating foods, by tainted meats, by musty grains, green or milky grain in the stalk, irregular feeding of green foods in the winter, excessive amounts of green cut bone, or a stale or irregular supply of water. The best treatment for such diarrhoea is to remove the irritant or to shut in the fowls from it, giving them a regulating ration. They will soon readjust themselves.

GAPES.

The frequent gasping for breath by chickens suffering with parasitic worms in the windpipe is called gapes and the worm, the gape worm. The difficulty of eating, combined with the weakening effect of the parasites, stunts the growth of the chickens. The feathers become soiled, torn and ruffled for lack of proper nourishment. The worms are coughed up by the chickens onto their food or into the drinking water, where they are consumed by other chickens. In this way the parasite is transmitted. A common method of treatment is to worm them, or to take the worms from the throat of the affected chicks with a twisted horse-hair or the stem of a plant of blue-grass, saturated with turpentine. The turpentine loosens and kills the worms. Those not withdrawn when worming are coughed out. An easier and quicker method is to smoke the chicks with tobacco. The affected chicks are placed in a basket, covered with a piece of burlap or any old cloth that will confine the smoke, tobacco stems are placed on burning coals, and the basket containing the chicks is held over it until they are pretty well overcome by the fumes of the burning tobacco. The fumes overcome and even kill the worms.

LICE.

There are many kinds of lice which are common among domesticated fowls. They have the same

general characteristics, however, and all are combated in the same way. Some kinds stay on the body of the fowl both day and night, some just during the night; these do their devilment during the period when the poultry are asleep. It is necessary to apply treatment to the perches as well as to the fowls. As before stated, a mixture of one part carbolic acid and three parts kerosene applied with a force spray pump gives excellent results. The spray pump drives the solution directly into the cracks and crevices, thus killing the mites by contact. The fowls are best treated by dusting a dry powder, one containing a burning and drying effect, rather than an offensive odor. The dust fills up the pores on the body of the mite and suffocates it.

The most economical way to keep a pen free from lice is to spray the perches and nest boxes when necessary and to provide a dust wallow of coal ashes, land plaster or road dust, in which the fowls can wallow and kill the lice. This dust wallow should be in a dry and sunny place in the room, so that the fowls will be attracted to it. If a small amount of air slacked lime and sulphur is added to the dust bath, it will help to keep off diseases.

In no other occupation is the old adage more applicable than in that of raising poultry, "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure."

Don't try to breed up from poor stock; it takes too long, and good stock is cheap enough for you to start with it.

If looking for an occupation that will return pleasure as well as profit take up the breeding of fancy poultry.

Don't expect to win every first prize. There are a good many breeders in this country and quite a number of good birds beside your own.

Many poultrymen wait till there is urgent need for certain knowledge, before they attempt to acquire it. That is bad policy and often causes great loss.

The amount to be fed a flock is a matter of observation. The general rule to feed what will be eaten up clean should be supplemented by careful observation upon the effects of the food supplied in the condition of the fowls.

Don't worry if you do not make sales as soon as your advertisement appears. A customer, like a woman, is not to be won at the first meeting, but must be wooed by constant attentions. That's why it pays to advertise continuously.

The best condition in which breeding fowls can be kept is where the body is fully nourished, the muscles well filled out, and but little fat is produced. It is a condition midway between undue leanness and overfatness, a condition favorable to health and activity. Health and activity are closely associated, for a healthy fowl will be likely to be active, and an active fowl is generally healthy. See to it that you do not by underfeeding or overfeeding divorce these two closely married characteristics.

Advice to Amateur Exhibitors

Seasonable Suggestions That Should Be Acted Upon by Fanciers, and Especially Beginners—Pointers Upon Preparing Birds for the Show Room.

BY A. T. H. FORTESCUE.

NOW the poultry shows are on in earnest. While the old-time exhibitor will not need any pointers as to how to prepare his birds for the best possible results in the show room, there are lots of beginners who will show this season for the first time, to whom a few words as to how to get their birds in good condition will not come amiss.

There are some breeders who think it is wrong to wash and dress a bird to take it to the show room. They think the specimen should be shown in its natural condition, possibly covered with dirt, grime, legs all over dirt, both on and under the scales; yet when we meet some of these same breeders at the show we find them all dressed up in their finest. They want to make a good impression on people, and if such is the case, why should they not think the same of their birds, dress them up a little, wash their faces, combs, wash and clean their legs and toes? It will make them attractive and make a better impression on the people who see them.

A poultry show is in a sense a school where we are taught by the object lesson method, and if you have good birds and desire to exhibit them, why not take them dressed in their best to be the proper kind of an object lesson to some one who is looking for just such a lesson?

Now for a few words as to preparation. With the parti-colored or black birds it is seldom that the feathers are washed. A few weeks before you wish to exhibit, go through your flock carefully and pick out your best, yard them separately and give them a little extra attention. If the legs are inclined to be rough or scaly, rub them well with vaseline to soften the scales. After they become soft, wash the legs in warm soft water, using some good soap and a nail brush to rub them with. This should get all roughness off, if properly done.

Now keep them on nice clean straw until about a week before your show, when they should be put in coops and accustomed to the confinement. Handle them carefully to avoid having any broken feathers, and go about the coops as often as possible so that they will not get scared on approach. Keep coops clean with plenty of clean straw in them so that there will be no soiled feathers.

Keep all smooth-legged varieties scratching in clear bright straw, as this kind of exercise gives a good gloss and excellent polish to both feet and legs.

Some breeders of white varieties who do not wash their birds claim that it destroys the natural gloss of the feathers. There is no doubt that if a bird is kept on clean bright straw and given a box of clean sand to dust in, that bird will do a better job of cleaning itself than many amateurs could do by washing. However, if you have to wash your

birds, the following is a very satisfactory method to pursue for either white or colored birds:

Have three tubs of water prepared, one quite warm, one lukewarm and another with just the chill taken off. Have an assistant to hold the bird on its side in the tub of warm water while you open the fluff and all other sections of short feathers and work the water into the plumage thoroughly.

Soak the stiff feathers in wings and tail well, and after the entire plumage is well soaked apply good white soap (mind, white soap) and rub it well into the feathers, rubbing only one way, the way the web of the feather runs.

After the fowl has been well washed in the first tub, remove it and rinse it well in the second tub. If you do not do a good job rinsing, getting every particle of soap out of the feathers, you will have trouble, as the soap will make the feathers split and also cling together when dry.

After you are sure you have rinsed out all the soap, immerse the bird in the third tub, in which there should have been dissolved a small quantity of bluing, about the same quantity as would be used for rinsing clothes. Work the blue water well into all sections of the plumage to get an even color, and when that is done hold the fowl above the tub and press out all the water possible from the feathers.

After rubbing as dry as possible place the bird in a coop littered with clean bright straw and place near a hot stove, gradually drawing the coop back from the stove after the feathers are fairly dry on the outside, and the fowl will soon begin to plume itself and arrange its feathers properly as they dry.

Now, if you are satisfied with your work and have done a good job, don't go and spoil it all by shipping your birds to the show in any kind of an old box. Ship in a neat and attractive coop, and then if you don't win the coveted prize you can feel satisfied that you did all you could towards that end.

Luckily I won't hear the "blessings" of all the beginners who make a hash of the job, and all the pretty words said when no prize is given their exhibit after all the trouble they had been to.

Now you beginner who is likely to jib at the job of washing, just read paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 and let it go at that. The clean bright straw and the clean sand will do the trick if you will but put your birds away a week or two before they are needed for exhibition. A month in such nice surroundings well cared for will do no harm.

The poultry business, like every other line of business, has a few shysters connected with it. Sorry to say it, but it is the truth, nevertheless. Poultrymen as a rule are as good a class of people as are on earth, but there is occasionally a black sheep among them.

There is an old saying that honesty is the best policy, but it is the only policy. Dishonesty could not be counted a policy. It is certainly true that honesty pays anywhere and it applies to the poultry business as well as anything else.

Poultrymen have been known who tried to get rich quick by doing a dishonest business, but it would not work. You can fool part of the people all the time and all of the people part of the time,

but you cannot fool all the people all the time. Beat a man once and, take my word for it, you will not get a chance to do him the second time.

When you read an advertisement that says eggs at a dollar a setting from birds scoring 96 points give it the miss, for no man can afford to sell eggs from ninety-six point stock at such a price.

In getting stock buyers are very often to blame, as they do not state what the birds are wanted for, whether for breeding purposes or for show room, or for utility. If buyers would say just what they wanted, what they wanted them for, and what price they wished to pay, they would get much better satisfaction.

A Strong Plea Favoring Inbreeding

Argument to Show That Inbreeding is the Only Successful Method of Producing the Greatest Permanent Uniformity in a Flock of Fowls.

BY G. W. SMOKEY.

NY reliable knowledge of perfecting a strain is very important and valuable to every poultry breeder, and one which he may study with profit. Upon a poultryman's knowledge of how to properly mate fowls and of the effects of inbreeding depends a great deal of his success.

Let us first consider how nature perfects a strain of any species of animal. Consider the prairie chicken. These are physically perfect specimens bred in and in, and reproduce themselves exactly year after year, one prairie chicken being the counterpart of every other except for a few minor variations.

By reading Darwin we learn that nature selects the best of a kind by the most vigorous methods. Her severest method is her unmerciful weeding out of weaklings. Of a flock of wild birds the weaklings all perish from some cause which they are unable to combat and cope with, and only the fittest are allowed to live on and propagate themselves indefinitely. The weakling may fall behind the others in their search for food and starve, or become fatigued while crossing large bodies of water and drown, or bad weather may kill them, or birds and beasts of prey devour them. Only the strongest which are able to survive these hazards live on to reproduce themselves. The closest inbreeding is practiced in all animal nature. A brood of prairie chickens keep closely together until the next breeding season, and we have every reason to believe that the offspring of the same parents mate together the following season.

In nature we see that when perfect specimens breed together the closest inbreeding is not detrimental to health or reproduction, for their offspring are usually healthy and vigorous and rarely ill.

If we follow this method of nature as nearly as possible we shall be able to perfect a strain, or even an entire new variety, which will breed true to color and shape and reproduce other qualities which we may desire to become a characteristic of the strain. But under the conditions usually found in the breeding of domesticated fowls, nature's method of the survival of the fittest is hindered.

We furnish the weak with a plentiful supply of proper food, and protect them from the inclemency of the weather and from their enemies, and oftentimes we nurse them to the age of maturity. Thus we can readily see that it is almost impossible to separate the weakest from the strongest, altho it is an easy

matter to separate those "off color" and "off shape." Inbreeding under these conditions usually becomes the open door to disasters of all kinds and means failure, unless the breeding stock is carefully and intelligently selected.

Inbreeding is certainly very desirable in order to perfect a strain. One wild bird is like another because unnumbered years of inbreeding have made the blood of its parents identical, so that variations are seldom seen because of this rarity. From Darwin and from observation we learn further that like usually produces like, but sometimes a single individual may differ from its progenitor with a wide divergence and frequently with unusual exceptions will produce the same variations in its offspring. The different varieties of poultry today may have had their origin in such occasional variations, altho no definite statement can be made as facts upon the subject are not easily obtained.

Another law that affects the breeder is atavism, or reversion of species. This is the tendency in animal life to produce offspring that resemble or possess some peculiar trait of some remote ancestor.

An individual bird having in its veins the blood of various types of birds is likely to reproduce offspring that will revert back to some obnoxious ancestor. Some birds and animals have a greater power than others to reproduce themselves. Such creatures are called prepotent, and if of the desirable shape and color and of vigorous physical condition, are very valuable as breeders in fixing the characteristics of a particular strain.

If the breeder carefully detects variations from the fixed type and immediately rejects such birds from his breeding pen, and if he has carried inbreeding on long enough, the blood of almost every fowl in the strain will be nearly homogeneous, and enough so that marked variation from the original type will be rare.

I certainly believe that the closest inbreeding may be followed in domestic breeding as in nature in order to perfect or to perpetuate a certain type. If you select your breeding stock carefully and intelligently you will have no trouble from lack of rigorous health and reproductive capacity in your strain. Some of America's greatest poultrymen have originated a strain of poultry by inbreeding and have perpetuated it by inbreeding, and have never experienced harm or failure because they have selected their breeding birds wisely and carefully.

Some one has suggested the following as a safe way to inbreed fowls: Separate flocks may be bred in widely separated sections of the country, the difference in environment and climate making enough difference in the blood to perpetuate vigor and reproductive capacity without any of the dangers of inbreeding.

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