

News of the Poultry World

Pointers for the Breeder of High-Class Fowls—How to Go About Getting the Best Results From Season's Work—Special Article on Subject Prepared by an Expert for The Advertiser.

The most important subject with the would-be successful poultryman just at present is the mating of his birds in such a way as to insure satisfactory results. On the selection and care of the breeders depends the success or failure of the whole season's work with the poultry.

There is nothing that will make better returns in satisfaction and profit than the bit of extra time and intelligence put into the choosing and handling of the breeding pen.

As a general rule like begets like, but any old thing you may have on hand is not worth reproducing. Breed only from the best stock you can own or can buy, take a pride in your birds and in the work you are doing with them. Aim high and endeavor to produce this season something much in advance of your previous success, thus benefiting yourself and the whole class of poultry lovers, adding to the wealth of the country and to the reputation of the section in which you live.

THE BREEDING PEN.

In a splendid article on the selecting and marking of breeders, Dr. Prince T. Woods, a foremost authority on poultry, writes:

The Male Bird.
From the breeding standpoint the male is half of the pen; i. e., you depend upon him to fertilize the eggs laid by all the hens with which he is mated. For this reason, whatever else you do, you cannot afford to be careless or indifferent in your selection of the cock or cockerel which is to head the pen. He should be as near perfection in constitutional vigor, physical soundness, health, as it is possible for you to judge. He must be carefully watched to see that he is capable of performing well the duty which he is assigned. The eggs from his pen should be incubated and tested at home before any are sold for hatching. Failure to observe these rules is fatal to good results.

The male should be a good standard breeding specimen of the variety which he represents, but above all else he should be physically sound. Inferior or unhealthy male birds have no place whatever in the breeding pen. Never breed from a bird that has had or has apparently recovered from any serious illness. It is always difficult to determine whether a cure is complete or not, and whether there remains taint or chronic trouble.

In selecting a male bird to head the breeding pen, choose one that is well matured, i. e., full grown and well filled out in size and fully furnished as to plumage. He should be of good size for the variety, but not overlarge for the females. He should be broad-backed, deep, full-breasted, with stout, good-sized legs, thighs well set apart and no tendency to a "knock-kneed" appearance at the hock joints; good carriage and symmetry; well-formed comb and wattles, neither too large nor too small

and of a bright, healthy red; keen, sharp bright eyes, a bit full and somewhat egg-shaped as to curve of eye lens when viewed from the rear; a well-shaped stout beak of medium length, the whole head carried in a manner that gives the bird an alert, active, aggressive businesslike appearance. He should be in the best possible condition physically and capable of taking his place as head of the pen and holding it against all comers. His plumage should be bright and well kept, and feet clean and free from swellings and scale mites.

Selection of Females.

The female breeders should be selected with as great care as the male. Where the requisites for selection of the male will apply to both sexes they apply to the females. Health and a sound body should be the first consideration. Constitutional vigor is as necessary in the female as in the male. Size and shape is the next consideration, and then standard requisites for a good breeder. To a large extent the size and shape of the female parent governs the size and shape of the progeny, though it does not hold true in all cases. Choose well-grown, fully-matured females for breeders. Do not use birds that have had serious sickness. Choose good layers rather than exceptional ones. Prolific layers are more liable to produce infertile eggs than ordinary good layers, chiefly because of the greater number of eggs they produce and inattention on the part of the male, as he is less attentive to females that have been long established in laying, as a rule.

The breeding female should have a broad, deep body for the variety, legs of good size and well set apart, tail well spread at base; alert, active and busy; with bright plumage; bright eyes, a bit full; comb and face bright and of good, healthy red color; and other essentials of a healthy bird mentioned in description of desirable qualities in male.

Unhealthy hens, or hens which have been sick, have no place in the breeding pen. The faults mentioned above as disqualifying males for breeding should also bar females from the breeding pen and, in addition to those faults already mentioned, no female should be bred that habitually lays misshapen or deformed eggs, or eggs containing blood clots.

In mating up the pens avoid, so far as possible, using males and females possessing the same or similar faults (this is particularly necessary where inbreeding is practiced), as where the faults are similar on both male and female sides of the pen there is more liability of a tendency to possess these faults in the progeny.

As a general rule, the best results in hatchable eggs and livable chicks will be obtained by mating fully matured, healthy cockerels with healthy yearling or two-year-old hens; or by mating a strong, vigorous, healthy yearling or two-year-old male and fully matured, well-grown healthy pullets. Under such conditions there will be no cause for

worry about the eggs producing weak, ling or imperfect chicks. Birds that are not full grown (fully matured) should not be bred. It is seldom advisable to breed birds that are more than thirty months old at the beginning of the breeding season.

It is impossible to build up a strain of profitable egg-producers if inbreeding is carried on; and it is well-nigh impossible to build up a high class strain of show birds by out-breeding methods. In the former class of fowls we want stamina; in the latter class of fowls show points and the man who endeavors to produce by inbreeding methods fowls possessing both standard and utility qualities is trifling with time. Inbreeding concerns the exhibitor, out-breeding the utility. Each mode of breeding is right when rightly applied to the right kind of stock.—Joseph Shakespear.

APPRECIATIVE.

"Poultry," Advertiser Office, London: Gentlemen,—I was pleased to read your article in your paper of the 24th inst., re chickens, and might say that if you could keep it up, it would be a step in the right direction.

I have been breeding poultry a good many years, and gone into almost every variety, and I quite agree with you to hold fast to the good things and stick to the one variety, although at the present time, I have two—the Columbian Wyandotte and the Old English Game. Now, I have been breeding Columbian Wyandottes for a good many years, and I think without a doubt that I have the best laying strain that there is around. Of course, we all think that we have the best, but I think that the light breed are the best, and if you don't get the Columbian Wyandottes too large, you can get the eggs; but the main thing with any breed is the feeding and also keeping your poultry house clean. In December, 1910, I got from a pen of ten Columbian Wyandottes sixteen dozen eggs, and for the first fifteen days of this month nine dozen.

Now, regarding the farmer and his chickens, I feel satisfied that there is no stock on the farm that is so badly neglected or managed with so little knowledge of the requirements as the poultry. We meet farmer after farmer who tells us that poultry does not pay. One of the reasons for this state of things is that we almost invariably find that his flock is made up of all ages from those miserable youngsters, hatched out late in the fall, to the hen of six or seven years old, that does not lay eggs enough to pay for the food. No hen should be kept more than three winters. I would strongly advise any farmer or city breeder who finds himself in possession of such a flock as I have described to kill off all late chicks, also all hens that are not through their moult in December, and keep only those completely through their moult and in good condition. Then, no matter how few they are in proportion to your flock, they are the only ones you should keep through the winter. We must get eggs in the winter if we are to obtain the greatest returns from our fowl, and only early-hatched, well-furnished pullets and young hens will furnish us with winter eggs in paying quantities.

Thanking you, I am, yours truly,
C. E. SPEER,
49 Elmwood Avenue, City.

LATEST PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS LIBERAL LEADER OF BRITAIN



David Lloyd George, Leader of the Liberal Party in Great Britain. Posed for this Photograph the Other Day in his Study.

Had Big Python As Accomplice For Jewel Steal

[From London Daily News]
A curious story approximating to "The Speckled Band of Sir Conan Doyle," is related by a Munich correspondent of "The Journal," says the Central News from Paris.
Some wealthy Englishmen, reputed to possess jewels worth £20,000 were staying at a hotel, and noticed that two suspected persons, a Russian and a Norwegian were constantly following them. The suspects took rooms in a building the Englishmen's apartments, and information was given to the police.
On a search being made a box containing a snake was discovered in the room, and it is alleged that it was intended

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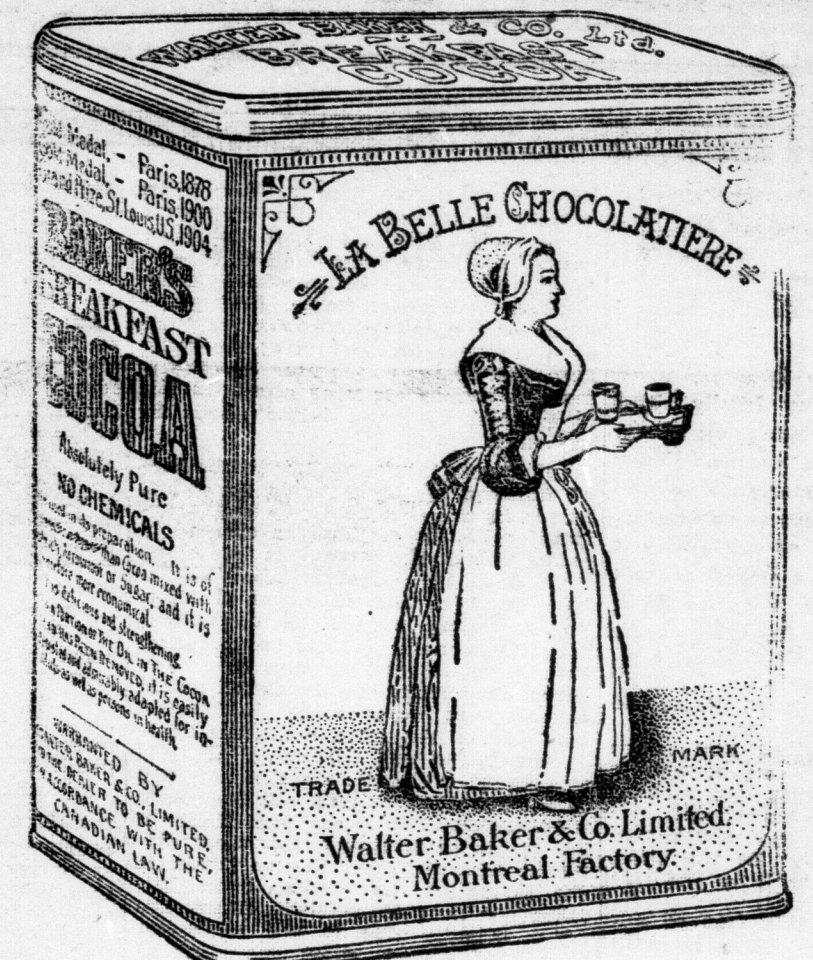
CUT THIS OUT

Famous Specialist's Recipe for Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

If you know someone who is troubled with head noises, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand it to them, and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. Deafness, ear-aches, have proved conclusively that catarrhal deafness, head noises, etc., were the direct cause of constitutional disease, and that salves, sprays, inhalers, etc., merely temporize with the complaint cure. This being so, much time and money has been spent of late by a noted specialist in perfecting a pure, gentle, yet effective tonic that would quickly dispel all traces of the catarrhal poison from the system. The effective prescription which was eventually formulated, and which has aroused the belief that deafness will soon be extinct, is given below in understandable form, so that anyone can treat themselves in their own home at little expense.

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parment (double strength), add 7 oz. water. Take this home and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of moist or granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.
The first dose promptly ends the most distressing head noises, headache, dizziness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Less of small and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all troubles directly caused by catarrh, therefore there are but few people whose hearing cannot be restored to normal by simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form, should give this prescription a trial. There is nothing better.
Important.—In ordering Parment always specify that you want Double Strength; your druggist may not know it for you; if not, send to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine street, Montreal, P. Q., who make a specialty of it.—Adv.
490-F-7, 18, 23

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"My experience in the reptile house,"

Mr. Vinall said, "If you want to make a large snake go from one den into another, you can't open the door and make it go through like an animal. We have got to get its head into a sack, tie its neck so that it can't get it out, tap it, and it goes the way it is turned. It can see in the dark, but it does not necessarily follow that a tame snake would attack a stranger unless it was in a fury."

To show how treacherous a box constrictor, a constrictor 25ft. long, absolutely untameable, and which will turn on anybody. The same animal, which runs to 16ft. in length, is the most poisonous snake. It would poison anybody. At an ally in a robbery, Mr. Vinall thinks that the snake is too likely to cut up rough to be safely used if compulsion is necessary.

It does not know one person from another, and it only recognises its keeper by his particular way of handling it.

The most spiteful snake is the ana-

conda, a constrictor 25ft. long, absolutely untameable, and which will turn on anybody.

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mentioned that when washing out the mouth of this reptile it has not infrequently tied its body round his own, and rendered it quite numb and black.

AMERICA'S BEST SOCIETY DANCER INVENTS A "DECENT" TANGO--THE "INNOVATION."

In the "Denatured" Tango, Invented by Vernon Castle for Mrs. Fish, New York's Society Leader, Partners Never Get Within Touching Distance of Each Other.

"CAN the tango be made DECENT?" asked Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who doesn't believe it is decent as danced today.

"Well, it can be DENATURED anyway!" answered the highest authority in America, Vernon Castle, who, with Mrs. Castle, is the undisputed originator of the new society dances.

And forthwith Vernon Castle invented the denatured tango, especially for Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, leader of New York's ultra-smart set. He has just danced it before an assembly of some eighty select members of New York's Four Hundred, who were guests at Mrs. Fish's last big dinner dance. They were so pleased with it that they promised to make the denatured tango "THE" society dance of the season. Mrs. Fish herself named the new dance the "Innovation."

Vernon Castle and his wife have posed in their new dance especially for the readers of The Advertiser, in order that they may know how to dance this "syncopated compromise," at the increasing number of functions where the tango is banned.

"The non-tactile tango" Castle nicknames his innovation, which indicates that the dancers never touch each other. The man carries his hands in his pockets; his partner has hers on her hips; and through all the measures as danced for Mrs. Fish the Castles were constantly two feet apart! Fearing the dance in this form wouldn't be popular with the younger set this season, Mr. and Mrs. Castle posed for The Advertiser, a modified variety of denatured tango, which is non-tactile, but still does not preserve the cold distance part of 24 inches.

The dance is executed to tango music, and many of the true tango steps are used. But as a whole, the denatured tango resembles in posture and grace, the oldtime minuet.



The first photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, posing in their "Denatured Tango" especially for The London Advertiser.