The Other, Lesser Known Livestock Railroad Transport Car

Presented with the Invaluable Assistance of Kaylee Zheng, Tom O'Connor, and Frank Grill

A Brief History of Transporting Live Poultry By Rail During the Late 19th and Early 20th Century



Poultry Car Modeling Implications



Transporting Live Poultry

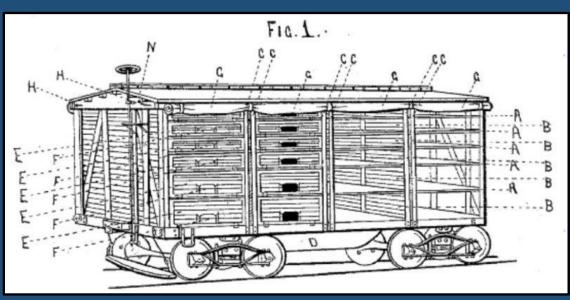
- > Traditional stock cars not suited for poultry transport
 - Chickens placed in coops and stacked anywhere
 - Not fed or given water enroute → shrinkage
 - •Minimal ventilation around coop due to overcrowding
 - •Lots of DOA (typically 5-10%) → lost revenue

The Poultry Car

William Jenkins- Travelling Freight Agent for Erie Railroad

James Streeter-Poultry dealer in Muncie, Indiana

Poultry Transport Rail Car patent approved on August 26, 1884



Jenkin's Poultry Car

Features of the Jenkin's car:

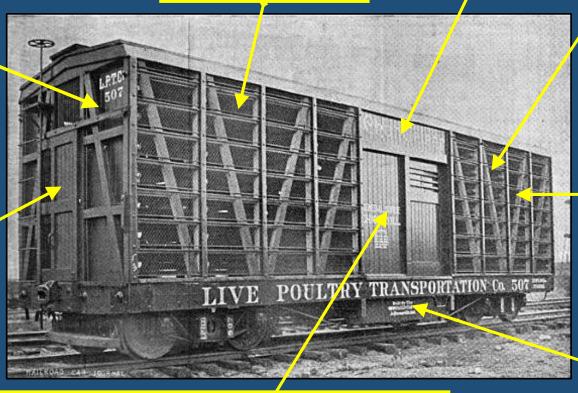
mesh screen sides for ventilation

overhead water tank

each coop had trough for feed and water

end wall hatches for ventilation and temperature control

end doors for temperature control

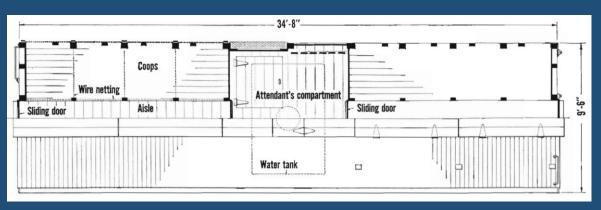


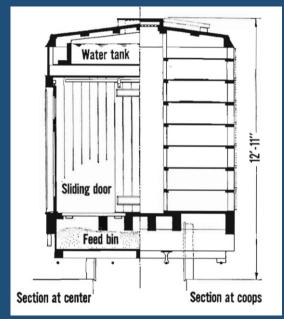
thin curtains can be attached for some cold and inclement weather protection

stateroom for attendant with sink, stove, and bed

feed bin storage

Car Specifications





Center Aisle Width	28"
Stateroom Area	40 sq. ft
Water Tank Capacity	750 gal.
Feed Bin Capacity	50 bushels
Car Base Weight	8 tons

Poultry Car - Capacities

- \triangleright 8 decks with 116 coops (4,000 ± 500 chickens)
- > each coop measured 48" x 36" x13" (L x W x H)
- > alternating floors removable for larger birds (i.e. turkeys, geese)
 - o capable of 2,000 geese or 1,400 turkeys
- capacity increased to 128 coops within a year
 - up to 4,608 chickens (roughly 35 chickens per coop)
- > stateroom had capacity for additional 432 chickens

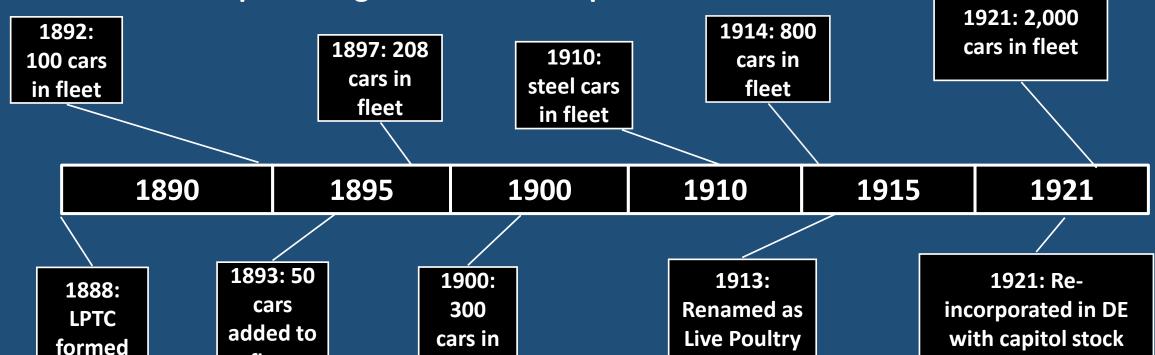


Timeline of Live Poultry Transportation

- **❖** Jenkins Live Poultry Transportation Company formed in 1888
 - Renamed to Live Poultry Transportation Company
 - Serviced US (except Maine) and parts of Canada
 - Impressive growth in a short period of time

fleet

fleet



Transit Co.

valued at \$2.1 million

Timeline Continuation

- **❖LPTC** held a near monopoly until 1924
 - Continental Live Poultry Car Company (1890)
 - American Live Poultry Car Company (1910)
- **❖** Palace Poultry Car Company formed in 1924

1924: 251 cars in PPCC fleet

1926: PPCC acquired by North American Car Company

1930: LPTC acquired by North American Car Company

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1925: 400 cars in PPCC fleet

1928: total poultry cars in US reaches 2,800

1929: stock market crash

Timeline Continuation

- Despite the Great Depression operations continued
 - Demand for live poultry dropped dramatically
- Increased competition from trucking and improved refrigeration technology
 - 1928: 51% poultry shipped by rail
 - 1940: 27% poultry shipments by rail

1940: 1,000 cars removed from fleet service; total left 1,700 cars

1944: Poultry Transit
Company formed by
North American Car
Company to stem losses

1947: PTC reduces fleet to 237 cars

1956: end of live poultry shipments by rail

1940

1944

1946

1950

1956

1940: dressed poultry outships live poultry 10:1

1945: WW2 boosted shipments; peaked at 32.452 tons

1950: only 15 cars in fleet; 2,128 tons shipped

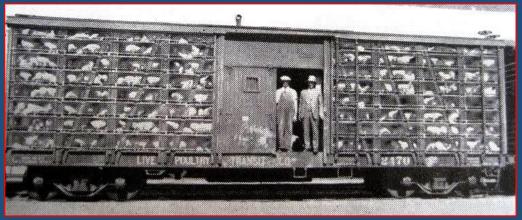


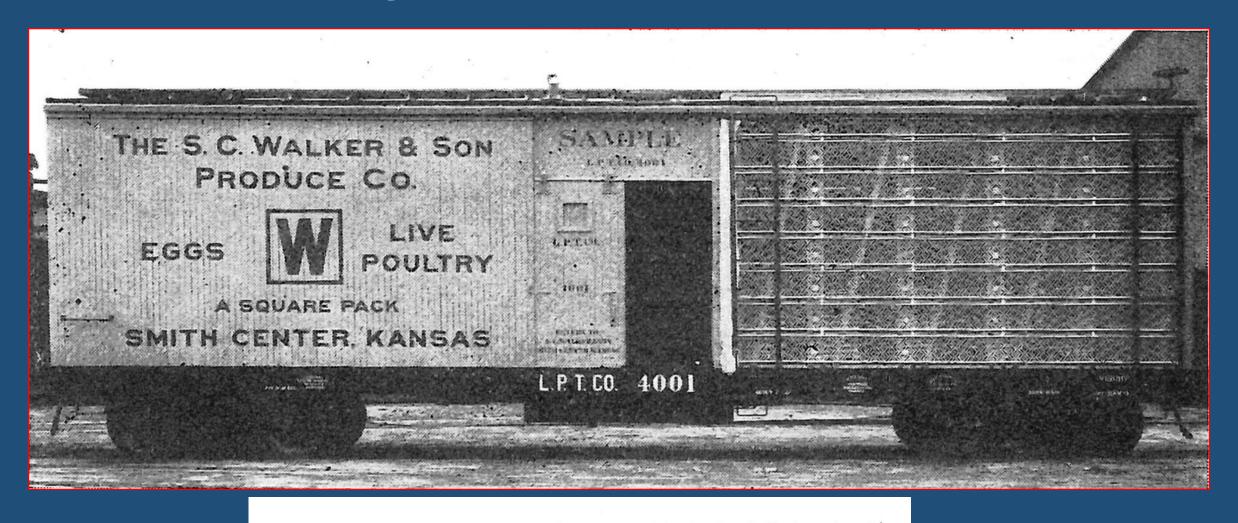




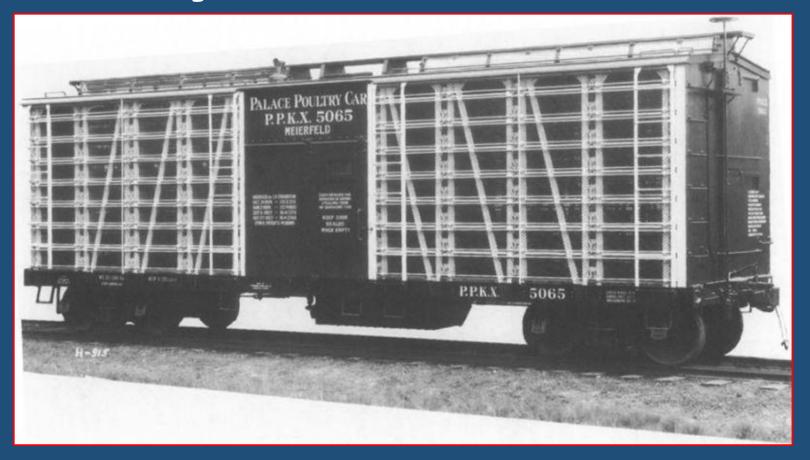






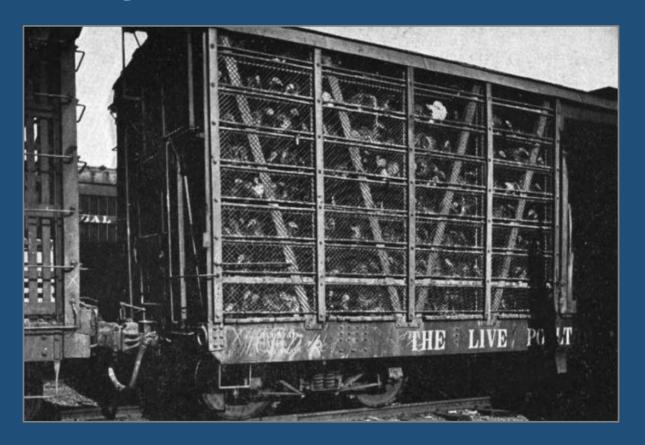


New L. P. T. car recently put into service on Rock Island. One-half of car is refrigerated for eggs and the other half used for live poultry



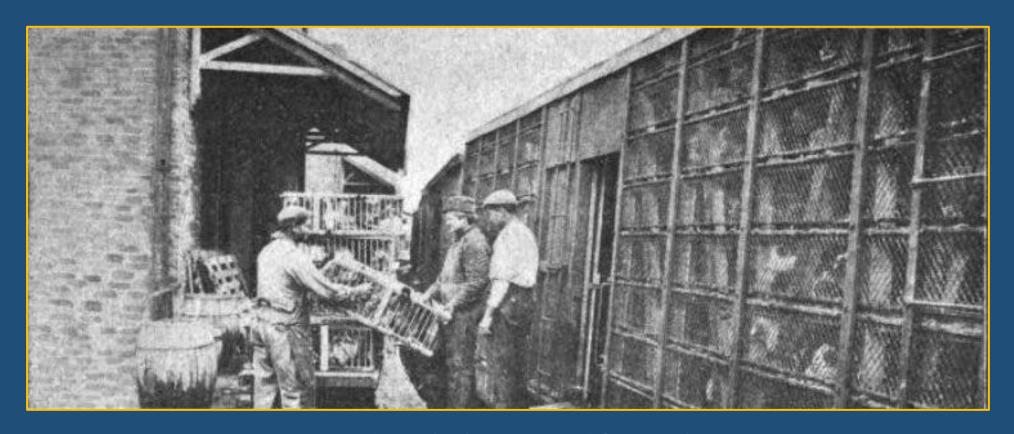
Palace Poultry Car no. 5065

The Palace Poultry Car Company was formed in 1924 as was the only real competition for the Live Poultry Transit Company. Their cars were similar in function, but rode higher on the rails. Both companies would eventually become part of the North American Car Company, with a fleet of more than 3,000 poultry cars roaming the nation. Photo from Agricultural History, Summer 1989.



Turkeys and More

Turkeys were routinely shipped in live poultry cars until the 1920s. This car belongs to the Live Poultry Transit Company. Photo from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.



Loading Chickens Bound for Market

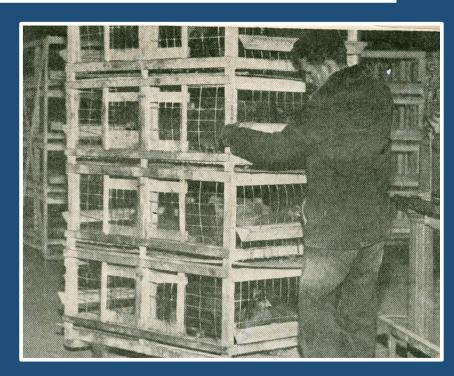
Here you can see a live poultry car being utilized for its intended purpose. These cars could haul as many as 5,000 chickens, depending on their size. The cars would sometimes roll along the line, stopping in various farm communities along the railroad to pick up chickens. Once the car was full, the chickens would be sent to market in a large city such as Chicago or New York. Photo from the Poultry Herald, October 1919.

Live Poultry Shipment Factoids

- > Poultry cars ran the rails throughout the US and parts of Canada.
 - Known as 'cackle cars' due to their sight and sound
 - Common sight on fast priority freights into cities
- New York City were prime market areas for live poultry
 - Represented 60% of all live poultry shipments in 1922
 - Jewish population consumed 80% of shipments in the city
 - Holiday season 60-80 cars arrived daily (nearly double the normal rate)
- Highly profitable freight for the railroads
 - Single car generated approximately \$1,350 per run
 - East coast routes generally higher than west coast routes

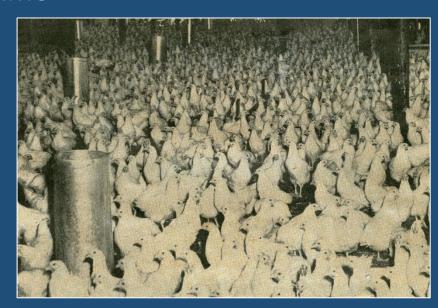
Life on the Road for Car Attendants

- > Attendants (carmen) tended to be young and single men
 - Generally on the rails for three weeks
 - No guarantee of a return trip home
- Rough working conditions
 - Smell, noise and little comfort in the cars
 - Laborious
 - ✓ Helped farmer pack, crate, load, and unload
 - ✓ Fed and watered chickens enroute
 - ✓ Tended the wounded and dead chickens (usually tossed out of the car)
 - ✓ Cleaned out the car after unloading coops
 - Had to learn how to cook their own food (chickens?)



Life on the Road for Car Attendants

- Benefits out weighed the work
 - Decent pay with bonus opportunities
 - ✓ Sold extra fresh laid eggs and leftover feed
 - ✓ Starting weight versus delivery weight yielded a bonus or pay cut
 - Fresh eggs often consumed enroute
 - Safer work conditions than most industries at the time
- > Theft not uncommon
 - Carmen pay based on starting weight
 - Carmen were known to steal chickens, eggs, feed.
 - Carmen known to stuff stones into chickens to increase their weight and pad their bonus

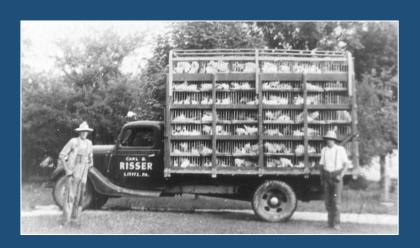


Transporting Chickens by

Truck







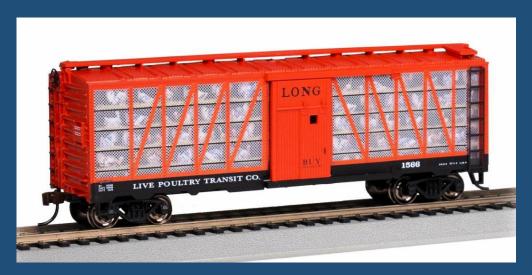


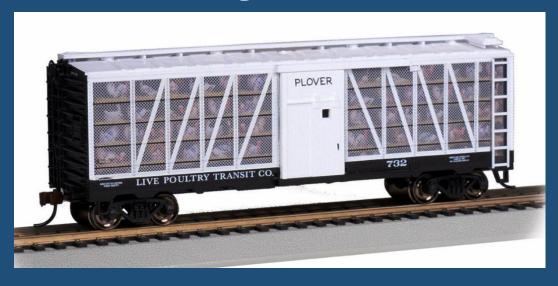


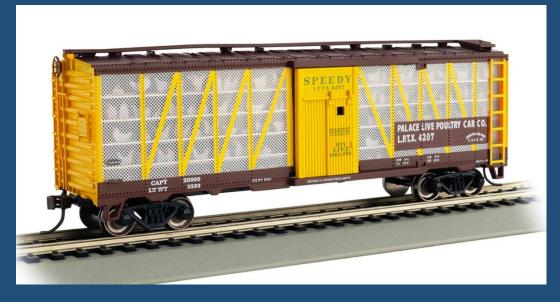
Modeling Poultry Cars

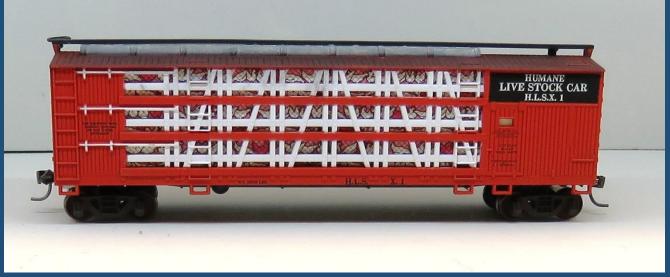
Ready to Run-Bachmann Ready to Run-Lionel Craftsman kit by Ambroid Overland Models brass kit Scratchbuild

Bachman HO Poultry Cars

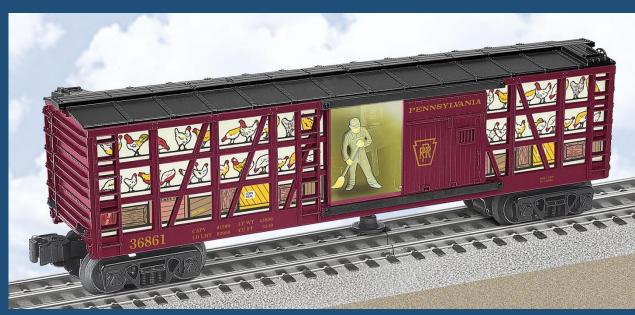








Lionel Poultry Cars





O scale

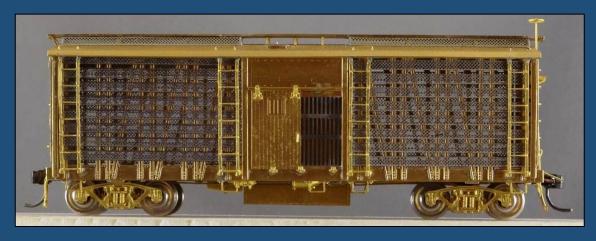
HO scale

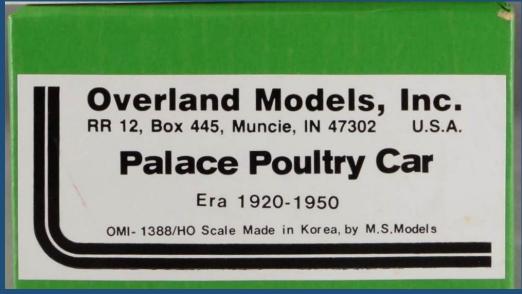
Garden Railway- G Scale





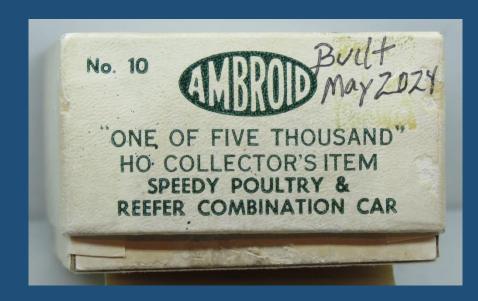
Overland Poultry Car



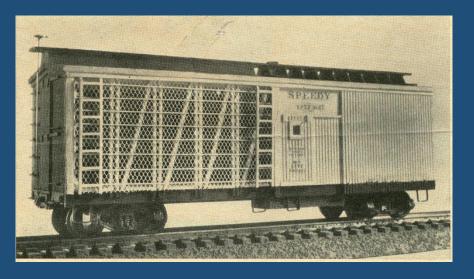


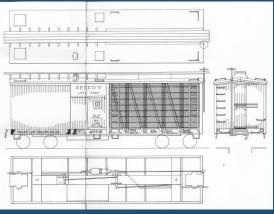


Ambroid HO Model











Ambroid HO Models by Tom O'Connor





model painted by Frank Grill

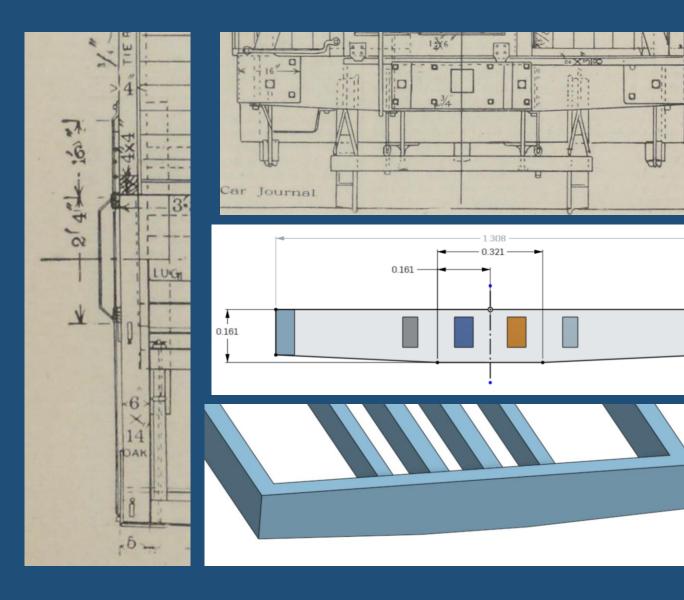


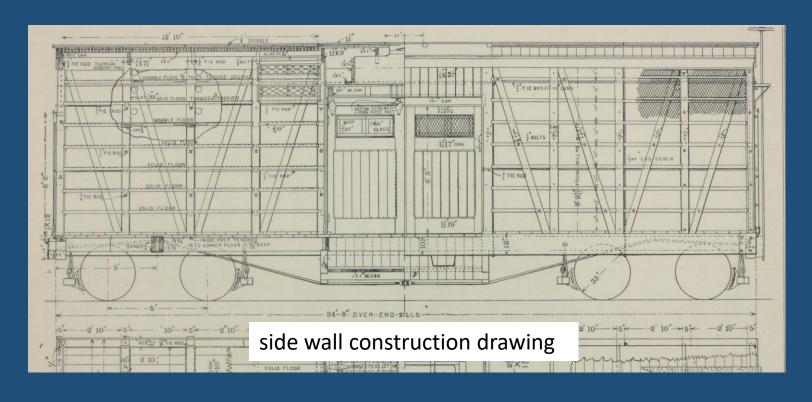


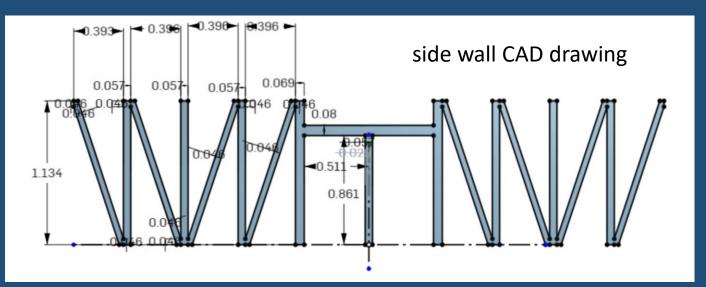
Kaylee Zheng's Poultry Car

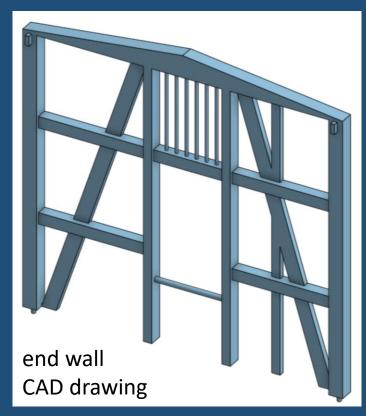
Kaylee was commissioned by a fellow model railroader to build a fleet of 1910 era poultry cars. After researching and planning the car layout, she began CAD drawings for each section and subsection. Sad to say her commission was withdrawn and she never built any cars.

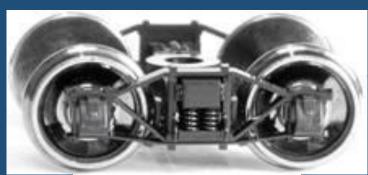
underframe plan





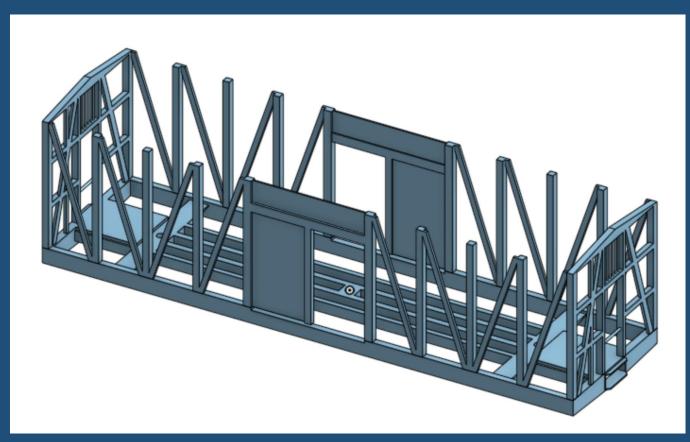






Tahoe Model Works

TMW-103 or TMW-203 AC&F Archbar trucks





floor frame CAD drawing

floor, side and end wall CAD drawing

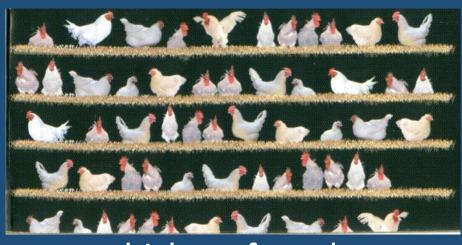


Odds & Ends



Kentucky
Fried
Chicken.

Billboard Reefer or KFC bucket delivery?? Walthers HO
Poultry/Egg Reefer—The
next generation of
poultry cars that carried
dressed poultry



chickens for sale

Questions.....?

