

Help Us Spread the Gospel of More and Better Poultry in This National Emergency

# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A.

NOVEMBER, 1917

Fifty Cents A Year



To Help Feed  
The World.

Uncle Sam Asks You To "Do Your Bit!"



*E. E. Richards, President American Poultry Association*

## Your Help is Needed

### Greetings:

THE great constructive work which has been planned, the detail and execution of which has been placed largely within my hands, can only prove successful by the hearty, earnest and patriotic co-operation of every individual member of the American Poultry Association; by the combined efforts of the affiliated poultry associations numbering upwards of eight hundred; by the characteristic helpfulness of the specialty clubs and their individual members, and last, but not least, the co-operation of all who are interested in doing a patriotic duty in this great world-wide war, in which we as Americans and Canadians stand as one.

The work to be undertaken by the American Poultry Association is the most gigantic in its history. It can only reach the climax of successful accomplishment by splendid team work. There will be abundant opportunity for individual service in every nook and cranny of our country, and to meet the demands I must ask for volunteer service on the part of every member of the American Poultry Association, and for his or her pledge to help, aid and assist as a patriotic devotion in any work which may be assigned to each individual.

How many members of the American Poultry Association will forward me at once a letter or postcard pledging me their earnest support?

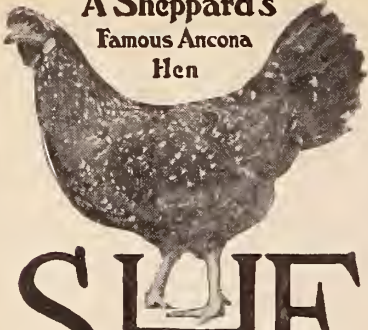
Yours respectfully,

**E. E. RICHARDS,**

*President American Poultry Association*

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**A Sheppard's  
Famous Ancona  
Hen**



**SHE  
ALSO SERVES**

It takes four men outside to keep one man in the trenches. Folks can't fight—nor work—on empty stomachs. The Ancona is a close second to the American Eagle in patriotism—the one perches on the flag staff and goes into battle; the Ancona stays home and produces food. "She also serves." She is the greatest Egg Machine in America. Holds world championships. The Ancona is doing her "bit" right now—and you ought to reduce your cost of living by keeping a flock of Anconas. From the standpoint of utility as well as beauty she's a winner. My free booklet is a helpful thing to study—it points the way to more eggs.

**H. Cecil Sheppard**  
Box W2, BERA, OHIO

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# LESTER TOMPKINS' REDS



### BLOOD WILL TELL

**DON'T BELIEVE IT?** Ask any successful breeder and he will advise that it is absolutely necessary to have correct blood lines in order to produce winners. Have you insured your success for next season with a well-bred male or female or sitting of eggs from

#### LESTER TOMPKINS' STRAIN OF R. C. AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

They will help you improve the color and type of your Reds as they have done for breeders throughout the world. This strain has produced more blue ribbon winners than all others combined, which proves they are bred along correct lines. They have the rich, brilliant, red color which has made them famous as the greatest prize winning strain in existence.

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They are unequalled as layers. In 1905 one hen laid 74 eggs in 76 consecutive days. In 1916 I had a yearly pen record of 217 eggs per hen. One hen laid 286 eggs in ten and one-half months. This shows they are the most reliable of layers.

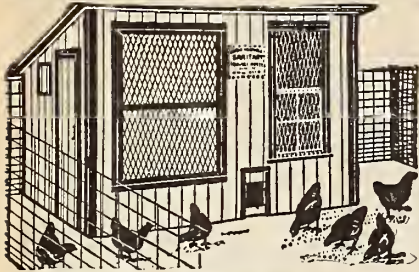
#### STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

Send for list of these birds and let me know what you want, whether breeding pens or single birds.

**LESTER TOMPKINS,**

**CONCORD, MASS.**

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Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses**



**A \$36 House, Painted**

You can buy Portable Houses, Sanitary Roosting and Nesting Fixtures, Coops, Hoppers, etc., cheaper than you can build. Houses, \$16 up. Complete henery outfits, \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Start right.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit \$5.50

Get the world's best poultry equipment at the lowest prices. Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the

chicken business. Send 4c in stamps for large 100-page Poultry Equipment Book. POTTER & CO., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

**SPROUTED OATS—EGGS**



One Bushel Oats Sprouted into 3 Bu. Egg-producing Feed

**CLOSE-TO-NATURE GRAIN SPROUTERS**

Double Quick, All-Metal Sectional, Lampless—three kinds and all sizes from a few hens to 1,000—made by the Pioneers in grain sprouters. Cuts down the feed bill and runs up the egg yield. Sprouts in 20 to 30 hours and forces growths of 1 to 2 inches daily, producing the best of egg-producing feed. Circular free. CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO., 48 Front St., Colfax, Iowa

**Lice and Mites are Profit Killers**

Lice and Mites live on the blood of Poultry, sap the vitality of hens, kill baby chicks and steal profit. Lousy hens won't eat properly, won't lay, won't thrive. Keep your poultry free from lice and mites. You can rid them of these pests. Drive the profit thieves out of your chicken house and keep them out with



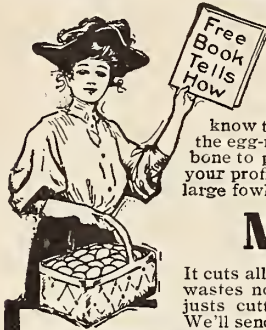
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It helps egg production, cures chicken diseases, increases poultry profits. Spray Zenoleum freely and often in the homes of your birds. It's used and endorsed by 50 Agricultural Colleges. Cures and prevents many live-stock diseases. **Special Trial Offer.** We send parcels post prepaid, eight ounces for 25 cents, a quart for 50 cents, full gallon \$1.50. Use it as directed, absolutely at our risk. If it fails to meet severest test it doesn't cost you a penny. Must do all you want it to do or back comes your money; no argument, just money. **Zenoleum Lice Powder**—the most wonderful powder of all—big package 25 cents post paid. Free Book, "Cause, Symptoms and Treatment for all Poultry Diseases"  
**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.**  
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Old and young stock for sale. Sure winners. Write for prices. Address REV. C. T. McCANN, MANCHESTER, CONN.

**CAUTION:** Any Bone Cutter claiming to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.



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**READ THE BOOK THAT TELLS HOW**

Tells you how to make hens lay. Gives you in a nutshell the whole matter of right feeding. Read it if you want to know the real value of fresh, raw bone, which contains four times the egg-making ingredients that grain has. You must feed raw, green bone to promote growth, development and laying. It doubles your profits in number of eggs, fertility, strong chicks, large fowls. It is easily and quickly prepared with

**MANN'S Latest Model Bone Cutter**

It cuts all green bone with all adhering meat and gristle; wastes nothing and never clogs. Automatically adjusts cutting to your strength. Anyone can turn it. We'll send you one on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. If not satisfactory, return at our expense. Send for book today. F. W. MANN CO. Box 355 Milford, Mass.



**A GREAT RECORD**

At the New York State Fair, Sept. 12th to 16th, 1917, Martin's Regal White Wyandottes again win Best Display, for the twelfth time, scoring more points than all my competitors combined.

When you consider that after capturing seven out of ten places in Cockerels and Pullets I was able to win First Prize pen with young birds, it shows the supreme quality of my 1917 Chicks.

My customers also win and reports are coming in daily from all over the country. The following is a sample,—

Asbury Park, N. Y., Oct. 5, '17  
"Won First Prize Cock at Trenton with the bird you sent me and am more than pleased."  
Respectfully yours, Sgd. (W. I. Ker.)

6000 White Wyandottes on my 100 acre farm. If you are in the market, send for my free illustrated Catalogue.

Send 10c for the Regal White Wyandotte Book. JOHN S. MARTIN, Box W, Port Dover, Canada

**MY MARYLAND**



**Produce Eggs at 17¢ a Doz.**

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at the Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md., during the past year has proven conclusively that if you make your hens LAY instead of allowing them to LOAF you should be able to produce eggs at a food cost of about 16 3/4 c per dozen, even at present feed prices —AND YOU CAN MAKE THEM LAY.

You may not do quite as well as the Government's experts but you can come mighty close to it by mixing

**Pratts Poultry Regulator**

daily with a good egg-making ration, at a cost of one cent a month per hen. Do this and we guarantee that your flock will produce the extra eggs that bring the big profits.

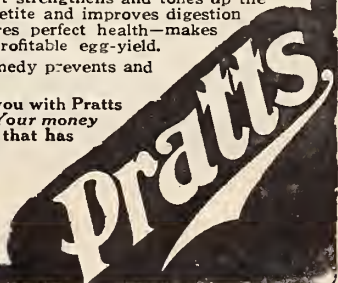
With eggs at present high prices and every prospect of going much higher this winter, you cannot afford to miss this golden opportunity for big profits from your birds. Pratts Poultry Regulator is a concentrated tonic and conditioner—not a food. It makes the rator more effective, therefore cheaper. It strengthens and tones up the entire system in a natural way—sharpens the appetite and improves digestion—enriches the blood—regulates the bowels—insures perfect health—makes the egg-producing organs do full duty—brings a profitable egg-yield.

Roup and colds are common now. Pratts Roup Remedy prevents and overcomes them.

Our dealer in your town has instructions to supply you with Pratts Preparations under our square-deal guarantee—"Your money back if YOU are not satisfied"—the guarantee that has stood for nearly 50 years.

Write for 48 page book—Pratts Practical Pointers on the Care of Poultry.

**PRATT FOOD COMPANY**  
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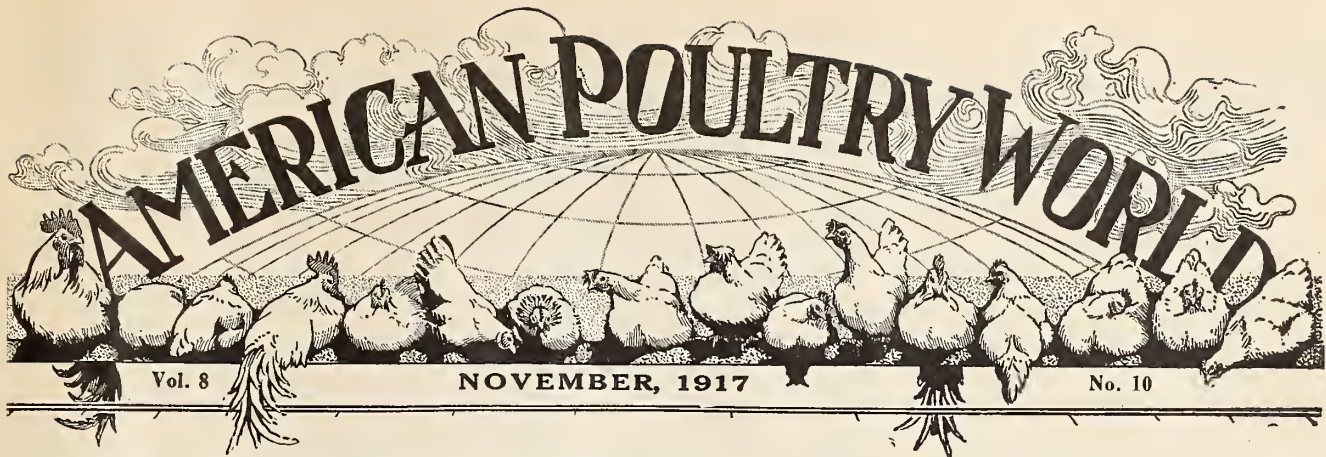


G



FIRST PRIZE PEN  
 S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS  
 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
 1917  
 bred and owned by  
 GEO. B. FERRIS  
 GRAND RAPIDS,  
 MICH.

Mr. Ferris has just issued his new 52-page, 1918 catalogue, illustrated in colors, showing photographs of his plant, prize winning breeding birds, and giving much information of value to any breeder of White Leghorns. This will be mailed free to American Poultry World readers.



## SHOULD CHANGES IN ORPINGTON TYPE BE ENCOURAGED

**Breeders Are Urged to Proceed Slowly Before Making Changes From the Present Standard Requirements, Especially in Shape and Carriage of Tail**

By WM. MOORE, Hamilton, Ont., Canada

**A**S promised Mr. Jas. Meldrum, Secretary of the Orpington Club of Canada. I will endeavor to give, in a short article, what I like to see in Orpington type, and a few observations and opinions regarding proposed amendments to the Standard of Perfection for Orpingtons. This is a subject worthy of more time and space, especially just now, when the standard requirements for type, by some judges and breeders, to some extent, are being ignored. If the judges, who to a considerable degree, set the fashion and make the standard, do not adhere to its requirements, especially in the most important part of all standard-bred poultry and more especially in solid colored varieties, who then are we to look to, and is it any wonder there should be the amount of dissatisfaction and confusion often exhibited among the breeders and exhibitors?

I have for many years been an admirer of the Orpingtons, especially the White variety. Thirteen or fourteen years ago they were certainly in a raw state as compared with standard requirements of today, and in comparison with the high standard and combination of exhibition and utility qualities we have in the stock of the present day.

The qualities that impressed me most in the Orpingtons of fourteen years ago, were their great constitutional vigor, their rapid growth, their massive size, and the possibilities with proper culling and mating. It was, in those days, desirable to have an extremely low down, heavy, massive, cobby bird with abundance of feather, and there are some today who want these qualities, but for various good reasons, the type has been altered and improved until today we have in White Orpingtons, a fowl, in type, general appearance, characteristics and standard requirements, separate and distinct from any other standard-bred chicken; a fowl that commands the attention and attracts the lion's share of admirers at any of the big exhibitions, and I firmly believe the largest sums of money that have ever been paid for standard-bred poultry, stock or eggs for hatching have been for White Orpingtons.

With the altering of the type from the low set, round, cobby bird to one of longer body and not so short on shanks,

or so abundantly feathered, you have an improved condition for greater egg production, a more attractive and business-like bird generally.

Our present standard of type is the result obtained through years of argument by the foremost breeders, judges, poultry artists, the poultry press and representatives of the poultry departments of various Government experimental farms.

Apparently there is no fault to be found with the standard requirements, excepting the shape of back and tail carriage. In this important section, one of the main outstanding features of true Orpington type, it is suggested that the tail carriage be lowered to 30 degrees. The present standard calls for 45 de-

grees, with a concave sweep to tail (for males). The lowering of the tail to 30 degrees puts a White Rock back and tail carriage on a White Orpington male right away. Now this is inviting unnecessary competition with a variety already a strong rival of the White Orpington.

The argument for the change is that the judges at the big shows are favoring the low tail carriage. Now this is where the judge plays a big part in the setting of the fashion. I have seen judges use their judging sticks to press down the tail of a specimen who carried the standard description of back with a concave sweep raising to a well spread tail carried at about 45 degrees and because the tail could not be made to stay at about 20 degrees, doing away with the concave sweep entirely, they lost interest in the bird and placed one with a horizontal back shape. Now the lowering of tail to such an extent does not only do away with that beautiful concave curve of back but will have a very injurious effect on the breed so far as constitutional vigor, stamina and substance is concerned in the near future. One of the most prominent outward signs of physical fitness of a male for the breeding pen is his general bold, gallant, up and doing character, with a well proportioned and balanced body on good stout shanks of medium length, set well apart, firmly and perfectly gaited. There are many other qualities, of course, to consider in the selection of breeders, but the subject under discussion does not call for it.

One of the first signs of weakened condition in all bird life is the drooping of the tail. I am not so much opposed to altering the standard description of the back and tail carriage a little, so long as we retain the full, round, broad and deep breast and depth of body and good, broad back with about four inches from the base of the hackle, nearly flat, commencing with a concave sweep to a tail well spread, of medium length and carried at 40 degrees for the male and the back and tail carriage of the female at not less than 35 degrees,—as I am opposed to the tendency of some judges and exhibitors going to extremes on flat backs and low tail carriage.



A Bunch of Sprouted Oats

### Save Grain—Feed Sprouted Oats

The Government is now devoting more time in their Experiment Stations to the feeding of sprouted oats than ever before.

With a modern Grain Sprouter oats can be sprouted 4 to 5 inches long in about a week's time. Nothing but a little heat and vapor moisture is required to accomplish this. It is not only quite easy to operate a sprouter, but it is really quite interesting to watch the grain grow at the rate of an inch a day.

Giving the hens once a day all the sprouted oats they want to eat, which is about a square inch of sprouts, grain and roots, enables one to reduce the grain ration about one-third and thereby effecting a saving in high priced grain. Oat Sprouts can be produced at about 20 to 25 cents per bushel, while the price of wheat is about \$2.20 per bushel.

It is also remarkable how sprouted oats influence the laying of the hens. A change in this respect can be noticed within a few days after sprouted oats have been fed.

# STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE SPANGLED WYANDOTTE

The Originator of This New Variety Tells In a Most Interesting Way Why and How She Came to Breed These Birds. Foundation Stock Obtained From the Silver Spangled Hamburg and the White Wyandotte

By MISS L. COOK, Oakville, Iowa

ALL things created and originated come from necessity or from the Creator's desire to produce his ideal.

Spangled Wyandottes were originated to fill my ideal of a perfect breed.

The desire to obtain this was born from a misprint in some reading matter. Like a flash I realized what my ideal fowl was.

The splendid, graceful shape of the Wyandotte, their ideal size, low, frost-proof rocker comb, red earlobes, yellow legs and feet, combined with the beautiful, spangled plumage of the Silver Spangled Hamburgs (and their good egg laying qualities) into one breed, appealed to me with a mighty force as my ideal.

How I wanted this breed and how anxiously I searched through all the poultry magazines to find someone who was breeding them. But they were not in existence.

I have, since introducing them, had letters from others who tried to originate this breed, but failed.

One of them is a professor at the large university at Nashville, Tenn.

I did not want to give up my idea of an ideal breed, and I thought over the possibility of originating them myself. I studied over the subject for weeks.

I had bred fine poultry for years, and understood the science of breeding and of stamina, vitality, health and vigor.

I also knew of the long years of waiting, of work and sacrifice it would take and I knew that I might fail at any time.

I counted the cost and then put all thoughts of the long waiting, the work and sacrifice and the possibility of failure out of my thoughts and went to work.

That was ten years ago. I have found in the intervening years, that not half of the waiting, the work, the discouragements and the sacrifice was ever dreamed of.

But I have one consolation: I did not fail.

## How I Started

I began with three different yards.

For the first and second yards, I mated two of my best colored and largest Silver Spangled Hamburg males, to a number of my largest and blockiest-built White Wyandotte hens that had perfect earlobes and good yellow legs.

For my third yard I mated my best and largest Wyandotte cock with two of my best colored and largest Hamburg hens. One of these hens laid 411 eggs in her first two years.

Yard three gave me the best chicks. One pullet was exceptionally good. She had good head points, excellent Wyandotte shape and fair Hamburg color.

Her brother was the best cockerel and one of the most vigorous birds I had ever seen. The rest of the chicks were almost solid black. These two are the foundation of the breed.

But the Hamburgs and Wyandottes are so antagonistic in their make up that I considered it un-

safe to breed from this half and half cross. I therefore bred this pullet to a fine Hamburg male to get better spangling and the cockerel to several Wyandotte hens to improve shape.

The Hamburg pullet cross gave some chicks as good in color of plumage as purebred, but they were small and had the Hamburg blue feet and white earlobes.

The chicks from the Wyandotte cockerel cross were nearly all white, but I had one cockerel that was large, extra good in shape and fair in color, for a cross. I mated this cockerel to the best pullets of the Hamburg cross, as they were exceptionally vigorous. I bred from this male two years.

I selected my breeders very carefully. I wanted good layers and above all great vigor and stamina.

I began with the largest and healthiest fowls to be had, and in the years of breeding, have weeded out all that showed any signs of weakness.

I had bred Hamburgs and Wyandottes for years and knew that the hardest problem to solve in originating a new breed or variety, would be to keep up the vigor of the breed, during the many years of inbreeding. Keeping up health and vigor is the knottiest problem all fanciers find. But in originating a new breed, when inbreeding must be practiced year after year, requires a knowledge of scientific breeding. Inbreeding intensifies any defects and weakness.

An unlimited small per cent. of the new breeds started ever comes up for recognition. They go to pieces for lack of vigor and stamina.

I realized this in the beginning and I made health and vigor the first consideration. Therefore, Spangled Wyandottes, Spangled Leghorns and Spangled Rocks for health and vigor, even in the face of inbreeding are the equal of any other breed.

And this year, which makes ten years of continuous breeding, my fowls, both old and young are as healthy as I have ever had.

## Working for Shape and Color

In creating all things, it is the law of Nature that one of the parents must have the qualities we demand in the offspring. We must break up the old habits of inherited tendencies and create a new order of things.

I used the Wyandotte to get my ideal shape, ideal comb, color of legs and earlobes. I preferred the White to the Silver Wyandotte because white is the easiest color to eradicate and black is the hardest.



SPANGLED WYANDOTTE COCK

Winner of First Prize at Chicago. Bred and Owned by Miss L. Cook, Oakville, Iowa, Originator of the Spangled Wyandotte. The accompanying article describes the origin and chief characteristics of this variety.



In the Hamburgs I wanted their beautiful spangled plumage and their great egg laying qualities.

Mr. William Cook used Hamburg blood in originating all varieties of Orpingtons, but one. He did this to obtain great egg production and for their graceful shape.

In making up the breed I have a fusion of about five-eighths Wyandottes and three-eighths Hamburg blood.

At the fourth year's breeding I raised an exceptionally good cockerel. He grew up remarkably fast, was large, good in shape and spangling. This male gave me some good pullets and a cockerel money could not buy. He was a grand, vigorous male, typical of the breed I am creating, and in his second year's breeding mated to his pullets improved my flock 50 per cent.

I sold off all my fine stock of both breeds after a few years, to avoid any danger of a mixup and to give all my attention to my new breeds.

During the summer of the sixth year, I took part of my Spangled Wyandottes to the far West into the irrigated region, for a change of climate. It was more beneficial than would have been a change of roosters. The chicks grew larger, more vigorously and from nine fine hens and pullets mated to the grand cock mentioned before, I raised more than 100 chicks that were fifty per cent. better than the years previous.

About 25 of these were pullets worthy to be used as breeders. I selected two of the best cockerels and with the old cock, allowed them unlimited range the following season, giving them the freedom to choose their own mates in order to insure keeping up their vigor and vitality.

When the chicks were large enough to ship I brought them back for another change and to be more centrally located in introducing them to the public.

#### Color and Other Essential Points

I receive many questions regarding Spangled Wyandottes, and will discuss the most important ones. I am asked continually what is the color of Spangled Wyandottes. The plumage color is white, with white or slate undercolor and nearly all feathers ending with a black spangle. Earlobes should be red, bay eyes, and yellow legs and feet.

I found blue legs and feet the most difficult defect of any to overcome. But almost all have good yellow legs now.

The males having good Wyandotte shape have too much black in tails. But this will be eradicated in course of time. Some do not have good breast plumage and there is a tendency to breed too dark or too light.

They have some faults like all new breeds, yet they are greatly admired and are giving satisfaction to almost every customer.

We expected to have them admitted to the Standard the coming fall, but I believe now that is impossible, as no one had them on exhibition at the last meeting of the American Poultry Association. I was expecting another meeting during the winter.

Spangled Wyandottes are bred to the purple. They are descendants of blue ribbon winners, I have won about seventy-five firsts, fifty seconds and a few thirds, fourths and fifths on Silver Spangled Hamburgs and White Wyandottes; and these are the ancestors of this new breed or variety.

These winnings were made mostly in some of the largest American shows.

I exhibited Spangled Wyandottes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and at Chicago, in order to introduce them to the public, to try them out, and to bring them before the American Poultry Association in order to get them admitted to the Standard.

They won out in these two great shows, four specials and seven firsts out of a possible eight.

I exhibited at Chicago last winter three Spangled Wyandottes to fill out the class, and won three firsts and five specials. These exhibits were not in competition with my customers. I merely state this to show that the breed has approached the Standard of Perfection sufficiently to win firsts in our largest shows. I will not compete with my customers on Spangled Wyandottes. It does not appeal to me as being right and fair. I have given my word that I will not do so, and I believe this stand I take will make them more popular.

In a month or two I will describe the Spangled Wyandotte Standard, the disqualifications, etc. I will, if possible, give several illustrations with appropriate comments.

I will also write something of my new Spangled Rocks and Spangled Leghorns.



**FIRST WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN, WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, 1917**

The above picture portrays one of those wonderfully good White Rocks that have made possible and true the slogan of "Halbach's strain. They lead all others." She was pronounced by many authorities to be the best hen ever exhibited at a fall fair. Her owner and breeder, H. W. Halbach & Sons, Box 3, Waterford, Wis., tell us they now have the finest flock of birds they have ever offered. For quality and satisfaction write them. They'll please you, we know.

# THE COST OF EGG-PRODUCING FEEDS COMPARED BY TEST

In a Three Year Experiment the Department of Agriculture Specialists Learn Value of Rations Under Different Conditions

**F**EEED to produce one dozen eggs cost 10 cents with pullets, 14 cents with two-year-old hens, and 19 cents with three-year-old hens in a three-year feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices. Tables of rations and costs presented in the report enable poultrymen to make these corrections when compared to 1917 prices.

Starting with six pens of 30 pullets each, the test was enlarged to include 16

pens containing 366 fowls. Most of the pens were made up of 30 standard-bred pullets, bred and reared under the same conditions and selected for vigor, standard shape, and color. The test was conducted on the experiment farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Beltsville, Maryland. Summarizing the results of the tests, the specialists draw these conclusions:

The average egg yield for the first laying year in all pens was 131 eggs, and the highest pen average yield was 169.5 eggs. In the second year the average egg yield of all pens was 92.7 eggs, which decreased to 78.2 eggs in the third laying year.

The average value of eggs over feed cost the first laying year was \$2.56 per hen, falling to \$1.41 the second year, and to \$.079 the third year. The highest average value in any pen was \$3.41.

The general-purpose fowls consumed annually 72 pounds of feed which cost \$1.13, while the Leghorns ate 56 pounds, which cost 87 cents.

Good results were obtained with rations both with and without oats. The use of this grain added variety to the ration without increasing the cost.

Fowls not fed any beef scrap or other animal protein laid only 90 eggs during their pullet year compared with 137 eggs from the beef-scrap pens, and 84 compared with 83 in their second year. The eggs of the no beef-scrap pens cost about 2.2 cents per dozen more to produce the first laying year, but these costs were about equal during the second year. The fowls not fed beef scrap laid very poorly in winter, thus materially reducing the value of their eggs.

Cottonseed meal used in place of beef scrap as a high-protein feed in the ration produced brown or greenish spots on the yolks of the eggs, especially in warm weather, making a considerable proportion of them unfit for market. Eggs were produced more cheaply and at a considerably greater profit on the beef scrap ration.

Fish meal at \$7 a ton less than beef scrap proved to be a good high-protein feed, which can be used to advantage to replace beef scrap. The fish meal did not in any way affect the flavor or quality of the eggs.

General purpose fowls allowed to select their own mash constituents ate a dry mash containing about 63 per cent. corn meal, 19 per cent. beef scrap, 9 per cent. bran, and 9 per cent. middlings. Leghorns ate a mash of about 66 per cent. corn meal, 26 per cent. beef scrap, and 4 per cent. each of bran and middlings. No better results were obtained by this method of feeding than where the ground grains were mixed together in a mash.

Good mashes, as indicated by these experiments, may be made of 66 per cent. corn meal, 26 per cent. beef scrap, and 4 per cent. each of bran and middlings or 2 pounds of corn meal and 1 pound each of bran, middlings, and beef scrap, with a scratch feed in each ration of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, wheat, and oats.

Sprouted oats fed as green feed to hens confined to yards cost about 10 cents per hen a year and 1 cent per dozen eggs, not including any charges for labor and equipment. The hens ate on an average in one year about 1.3 pounds of oyster shell and 0.7 of a pound of grit, which together cost about 1 cent per hen.



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHAMPION

This picture shows the famous Riverdale Marvel, one of the greatest winners and sires ever produced by a White Rock breeder. He has a long show record and his get, especially in the female line, are establishing records throughout the country. He is now in his fourth year but is still very active and in fine shape for new laurels. If you want to get some of his strong blood lines send an order to H. W. Halbach & Sons, Box 3, Waterford, Wis., for a bird to head your pen or to win for you.



## DEMAND FOR GUINEA FOWLS MAKES THEM POPULAR

Prices at Eastern Markets Should Increase Popularity of This Fowl Among Farmers. Some General Information About Breeding and Marketing

**G**UINEA fowls, which have suffered unpopularity with farmers because of pronounced propensities for noise making during the sleeping hours of humans, are likely to rise above this objection in view of a steadily increasing demand for their delicious flesh, in the opinion of a poultry specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. With eastern markets offering 75 cents to \$1.50 a pair for these fowls guinea fowl raising now is a profitable side line on eastern farms, and may offer opportunities to the commercial poultryman in a few cases. In Farmers' Bulletin 858, "The Guinea Fowl," the specialist discusses the guinea business from the starting of a flock to marketing the produce, which is largely the meat.

### Demand is Increasing

The increasing demand for guinea fowls, the specialist says, comes from hotels and restaurants in the large cities, which are always eager to buy prime young stock. These they particularly like to use as a delicacy in banquets and club dinners, guineas being a good substitute for game birds such as grouse, partridge, quail, and pheasant. The present supply comes largely from small farm flocks of 10 to 25 fowls. Such flocks require little care and expense to raise; consequently the marketing price is largely profit.

And as for that undesirable cry of the guinea fowl, the department specialist admits that this is a rather objectionable habit, but declares that it might often be listed as an asset. It gives warning of marauders in the poultry yard and also, backed by a pugnacious disposition, constitutes an effective show of fight against hawks and other enemies. In fact, says the poultryman, some farmers raise a few guinea fowls with their turkeys and allow them to roost together so that a warning will be given if any theft is attempted during the night.

Guinea fowl raisers who are near the large eastern markets or who have developed a trade among private customers are now receiving prices that make this industry very profitable. One poultryman near a New England summer resort has raised as many as 400 guinea fowl in one season, selling them in August when they weighed about 1 pound each at \$1.25 a pair. Wholesale prices in New York usually range from 75 cents to \$1 a pair for dressed spring guineas weighing 2 pounds to the pair, and from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair for those weighing 3 to 4 pounds to the pair. Old guinea fowls are not wanted and seldom bring more than 50 or 60 cents a pair.

Of the three varieties of guinea fowl—pearl, white, and lavender—pearl is by far the most popular. It has a purplish

gray plumage regularly dotted or "pearled" with white and is so handsome that frequently the feathers are used for ornamental purposes. Breeding stock of the various varieties usually sells for \$2 to \$3.50 a pair, or from \$3 to \$5 a trio. Eggs from pure-bred birds for hatching can be obtained for 75 cents to \$1 for 15. During the last few years a limited market for guinea eggs has developed among commercial hatcheries which have an outlet for a few day-old guinea chicks along with their ordinary chicks, ducklings, goslings, and turkey poult. While guineas can be kept in the best condition upon free range, they can be confined if necessary.

### Marketing Guinea Fowls

The marketing season for guinea fowls is during the latter part of the summer and throughout the fall. At this time the demand in the city markets is for young birds weighing from 1 to 2 pounds each. At about 2½ months of age guineas weigh from 1 to 1½ pounds and at this size they begin reaching the markets in August. As the season advances the demand is for heavier birds.

The usual practice in marketing game birds is to place them on the market unplucked, and in most markets guinea fowls are sold in this way. They are more attractive with the feathers on and sell more readily. When dressed the small size and dark color of the guinea are likely to prejudice the prospective customer, who may be unfamiliar with the bird's excellent eating qualities. For hotel and restaurant trade, however, guinea fowls should be dressed in the same way as common fowls. Before shipping any birds to a market it is advisable to inquire of the dealer to whom they are to be shipped whether the feathers should be removed.

If the guinea fowls are to be marketed with the feathers on, all that should be done is to bleed them by severing the vein in the roof of the mouth, allowing them to hang head downward until bleeding is complete. If the feathers are to be removed, this should be done by dry picking. The vein in the roof of the mouth is severed first, to insure thorough bleeding, and the knife then thrust through the groove in the roof of the mouth into the brain. When the brain is pierced the feathers are loosened by a convulsive movement of the muscles and can be removed easily.

**WANTED FREIGHT OR EXPRESS WANTED**

**WHITE EGGS BROWN**

Return Day of Arrival—No Commission

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

**BROODER**

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Wind-proof; fire-proof; rat-proof; fool-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour, with saw and hammer. Plans 10c.  
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**"RIDDELL'S  
BUFF WYANDOTTES"**

America's leading strain for more than thirty years.

World-wide winners at all the leading shows. One of my customers just won at the Great Toronto Industrial Expo. and Fair, Sept. 1917, on birds personally fitted by me for this show: **Cock 2, Hen 1, Cockerel 1-2, Pullet 1-2.**

Grand show birds for sale, also **Choice** selected breeders that will produce the goods.

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**BLACK MINORCAS—BARRED ROCKS  
4000 Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets**

If your birds are not laying the eggs you think they should, or if their constitutions are weak—**Why not try a pair of YAMA BIRDS, or one of our selected males.**

By constant culling we have built up a heavy laying strain with great constitutional vigor. We shall gladly quote prices.

Exhibition stock is always a matter for correspondence.

Yama Birds have won in show rooms from Boston to Texas.

YAMA FARMS, NAPANOCH, N. Y.

**Eggs 20c. a Doz.**

Sprinkle "OCULUM" the Scientific Egg Maker, on your feed (10 drops to the pound) and get more eggs.

Eggmen go wild over "OCULUM" and buy it in gallons.

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

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"I doubled my egg yield in 25 days with "OCULUM".  
C. E. CORNELL,  
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Bottles 50c, \$1.00. Pts. \$2. Qts. \$4. Gals. \$10, postpaid. or at your dealers. Money back if you want it.

Trial (240 feeds) 10c. Booklet Free.

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We Pay the Freight

# THE VALUES OF POULTRY FOODS PLAINLY EXPLAINED

The Average Poultry Keeper These Days Has to Study the Nutritive Values of the Foods He Uses. Here are Just the Facts You Need

By F. C. SERGEANT

(Editor's Note—The following article, which was delivered as a lecture by Mr. F. C. Sergeant, before the Agricultural Bureau of Miranda, Australia, and published in the Australian Bulletin, is so much to the point that we take pleasure in publishing it herewith for the benefit of the readers of the World who are just now studying out ways and means of changing food mixtures to give the best results at the least cost. You should preserve this article for future reference of yourself and friends.)

**T**O the average man, protein, carbohydrates, etc., are so much meaningless talk, and he has a very remote idea what these elements are and what part they respectively play in animal nutrition.

The man who keeps stock of any kind is intimately concerned to get the highest economic production from the materials consumed by his stock, and in order to know this he should have some idea of the true nutritive values of the feeds he uses.

It should be borne in mind that food is put to two uses, viz., maintenance and production. No returns are received for the food fed for maintenance. This is the food that is consumed to heat up the "animal-machine" and keep it in order. Food for maintenance is the first call made by an animal on what it consumes. When this need is met, the remainder goes to produce in the case of hens, eggs, cows, milk, horses, work, etc.

It is thus easy to see that the more feed we can get the animal to consume, and to show productive returns for, the more profitable the animal is going to be. The larger the feed bill, the greater the profit should be—but the point is, is it?

The question of the profit depends upon the suitability of the food for the purpose required, and it will be my chief endeavor to show that the utmost profits can only be attained by full feeding and right feeding for the purpose in view.

All food consists of the following elements in varying proportions: Protein, carbohydrates, fats, fibre, minerals, water. Likewise all foodstuffs produced by the animal are composed of the same elements.

It is easy to see, therefore, that the nutritive value of any feed is in proportion to the supply of these different elements that it may contain, but it does not follow that the market value of a food is any direct relation to its food value.

Of course, it must not be assumed that because linseed meal is worth more per cwt. than corn, that it should take its place with better results. This is not so, but the proper appreciation of the nutritive value of each would enable the stock-feeder to prepare a ration more nearly approaching the ideal than he can

possibly do otherwise. We will see this point more clearly as we go along. But there is no doubt that a proper appreciation of food values would see a radical alteration in the methods of feeding.

To make the values of the different elements more easily understood, we will take each one and describe briefly what it is and the part it plays in animal nutrition.

**Protein.**—Protein is a name given to a group of element found in all plants and animals that contain nitrogen. Protein in the vegetable world is found principally in the seeds of plants, and it is the presence of this element which gives the greater value to the seeds as stock feeds. In animal bodies the protein is found in the flesh, blood and bone of the body. How great a part of the body is represented by protein substance is readily seen by the following analysis of the body of a hen: Water, 55.8; protein, 21.6; Ash, 3.8; fat, 17.0.

Animal bodies are made up of innumerable cells, and the basis of these cells is a substance called proto-plasm, the essential element of which is nitrogen, and it is this element that constitutes the value in foodstuffs known as protein.

The tissue of these cells is continually being broken down by the wear and tear of life, and it is necessary that the animal receives in its food at least sufficient protein to repair those wasted tissues, and when this is done, then the work of maintenance is accomplished.

Of course, the rapidity with which tissue is wasted varies with the work being performed by the animal. Thus a horse kept in a stall would require a very small amount of protein in its food as compared with a horse that is doing hard work, and this is true in regard to all animals, humans included. A man doing hard manual labor requires very much more meat than a man following, say, a clerical occupation.

In the case of a fowl, there is a fairly uniform waste of tissue, with the exception that birds of the Mediterranean breeds can assimilate larger amounts of protein owing to their active nature.

The growing animal particularly requires an adequate supply of proteins in its food, for it must be borne in mind that nothing else can perform the work of the proteins, and as their function is primarily to make flesh, it follows that the growing animal requires a liberal supply. We see how nature has provided for this by the analysis of eggs and milk, both of which by nature were designed as the growing foods of young birds and stock.

## HEALTHY HAPPY HENS

That's what every poultryman needs. There's no money in boarding a lot of half-sick moping hens.

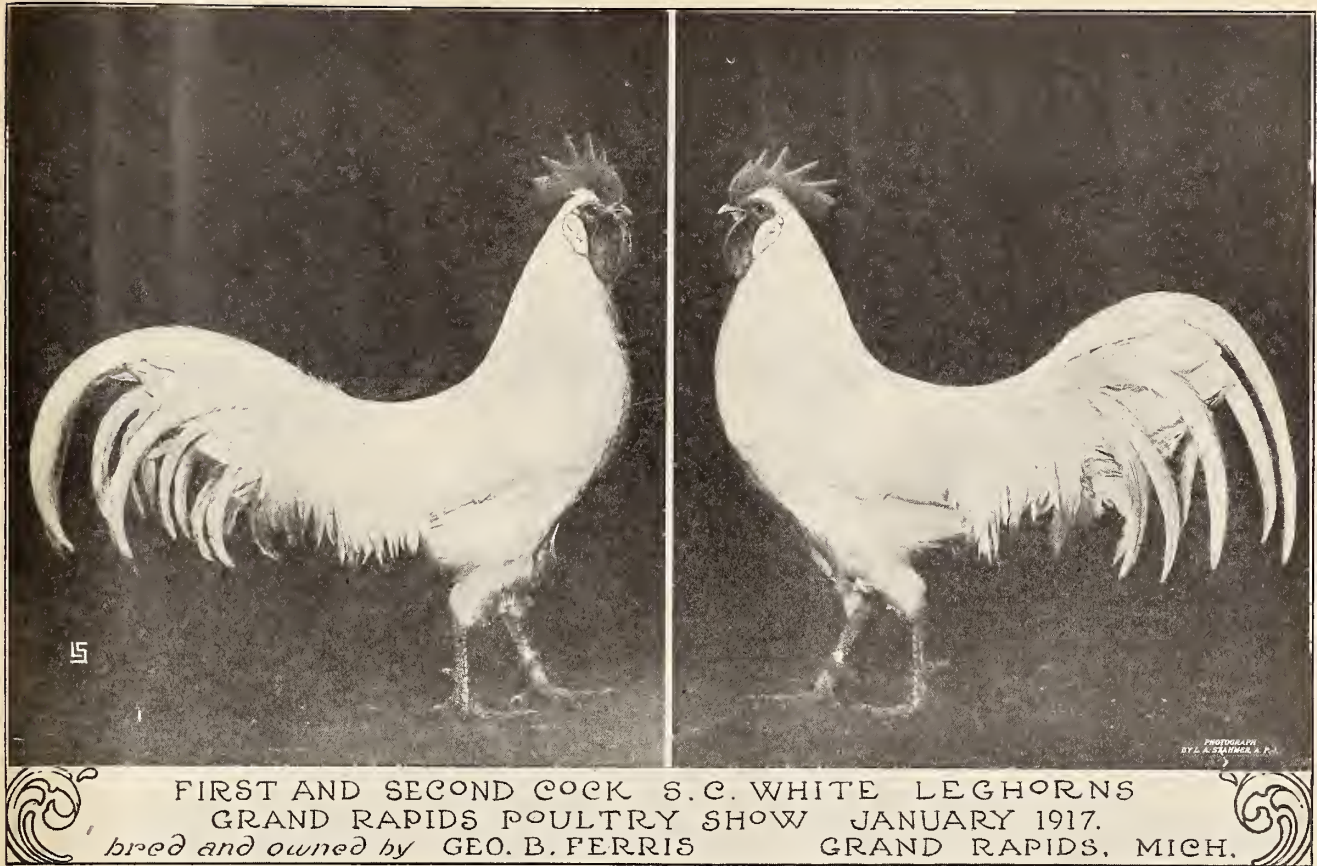
**Conkey's Poultry Tonic puts new life in your poultry and fills the egg basket.** It supplies the chemical ingredients the hen needs and must have to be an egg producer. It helps hens through the moult, strengthens the egg organs, builds up a surplus of strength and health and gets winter eggs. **No filler—no cayenne pepper—just good tonic.** Use it every month in the year—for young chicks, growing stock, moulting fowls and laying hens. In pails, \$1.40; packages, 30c and 60c. Ask your dealer or write direct.

**A Remarkable Poultry Book**—well worth 50c to anyone interested in poultry—sent for 4c in stamps.

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## Conkey's POULTRY TONIC



That success is seldom achieved without merit has been forcibly presented to our notice by the arrival of the 1918 catalogue issued by George B. Ferris, Proprietor of the Ferris Leghorn Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich. American Poultry World readers are familiar with the attractive column announcements from Mr. Ferris that we have been publishing from month to month, but we doubt if many fully realize the extent of the annual business done by Mr. Ferris in breeding, exhibiting and shipping S. C. White Leghorns. This large new catalogue of 52 pages is attractively illustrated in colors and tells in a plain matter of fact way all about the famous "Ferris" Leghorns and the mammoth plant where they are produced. Every reader of the World interested in Leghorns should send for a copy of this book which is mailed free upon request.

Experiments by eminent investigators have demonstrated that if an animal can be entirely deprived of protein in its food, it will gradually starve to death, irrespective of the amount of other foods that may be fed.

Having thus briefly shown the necessity of a supply of proteins in the food for growing and maintenance, we can now investigate what part it plays in production of eggs, etc. The chemical analysis of an egg, exclusive of shell, is: Water, 73.67; protein, 12.55; fats, 12.11; carbohydrates, .55; ash, 1.12, so that it is evident that protein is a very vital factor in egg production.

A hen is a machine that once, having its own needs supplied by the food set aside for maintenance, can then take certain raw materials and turn them into finished products, and her ability to do this, outside of constitutional vigor, of course, depends upon a proper supply of the raw material.

If we were making a product by machinery that had to contain certain certain specified percentages, we would take care to feed the raw materials in proper quantities in the first place, and it is very similar with the hen, or for that matter, any other animal, with the exception, of course, that within limits the animal can take care of any slight

excess without affecting the finished product.

Protein is the most valuable food element, and care must be taken that it is not fed to excess. Too much protein in the ration may give good results for a time, but there is sure to be a reaction. It is to this cause that numerous troubles called "ovarian troubles" and heat apoplexy, etc., are due. The protein acts as a stimulant, and causes an extra blood pressure, which often causes serious disorders.

If an excess of protein is being fed it can generally be detected by the strong smell of ammonia in the droppings. As a general rule, it is not safe to feed more than thirteen per cent. of protein. Although in the case of an active bird, such as White Leghorn, no immediate ill effects would be noted.

The point to be grasped, however, is that protein fed in excess of the fowl's requirements is wasted. It is in fact worse than wasted, because in subjecting the fowl's system to the strain of digesting and assimilating what it does not require, serious risks are run.

It has been now clearly shown that the presence of sufficient protein in the food is essential to the growth, maintenance, and production, so let us consider the other elements, carbohydrates,

fat, ash, entering the hen's food.

**Carbohydrates.**—This term embraces the starches, sugars, etc., found in foods, and it represents the bulk of vegetable foods. The function of this class of food is primarily to supply heat and energy to the body. If it is fed in excess, it may be stored in the body as fat, but this is the only form in which it is found in the system.

Carbohydrates are essential to the maintenance and warmth and energy in the animal, but its supply does not occasion any concern, as it is nearly always available in very cheap forms—at any rate for the feeding of the larger animals, such as chaff, grain, hay, etc. Unfortunately for the poultry-feeder, it is not always so cheap for him, as we know too well.

**Fat.**—The function of fat in the body is identical with carbohydrates but in computing its value as a food it is reckoned to have twenty-four times the heat-producing power of carbohydrates. If fed in excess, fat may be stored in the body with practically no alteration of its nature. For this reason poultry-feeders must beware of feeding foods containing an excess of oil or fat. The carbohydrates and fats being the cheapest form of food, there is a tendency to

(Continued on Page 486)

# Topics of the Times

By GRANT M. CURTIS

## Editor American Poultry World:

Am pleased to send you herewith, two recent documents from the U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C., also a quotation from a recent letter written by W. F. Priebe, Poultry Specialist (and Advisor) of the U. S. Food Administration, which I believe will prove to be not only interesting to your readers, but also encouraging.

The first document referred to is in the form of a dispatch sent by the U. S. Food Administration to the farm papers and live stock journals of the country, urging all readers of these numerous periodicals to make early arrangements for securing choice cockerels for breeding purposes. Said document is as follows:

### Choice Cockerels Valuable

"Poultry breeders are carrying low stocks of male birds this fall, and indications point to a general shortage of breeding stock in the spring. This condition, due largely to high prices of feed, is important to practical poultrymen.

"People who have been accustomed to buying roosters in January and February to make up their breeding pens, are likely to be disappointed next year.

"To be sure of an early start in poultry operations during the coming season, farmers and city flock-owners are advised to retain at least a few choice well-matured cockerels. Carrying them through the winter even at a considerable cost of feed, is a wiser course than depending on the uncertain commercial supply."

No doubt Mr. Priebe, an extensive dealer in market poultry and eggs is back of the foregoing good advice. The need of cockerels would appeal to him, on the basis of his experience but there is FAR MORE that the U. S. Food Administration should do, and do in the near future, to help the poultry industry as it should be helped. In my judgment, the American Poultry Association, through its President, Mr. E. E. Richards, SHOULD LOSE NO TIME in getting in close touch with Mr. Priebe and the U. S. Food Administration. Steps have been taken in that direction, but further action is imperative—must occur soon if the poultry industry is to receive its just deserts—if poultrymen AS PRODUCERS are to prosper as they should.

The second document above referred to is more general in nature and scope — and it also reflects the broad experience of Mr. Priebe in the market poultry and

egg branch of the industry. It consists of an Official Report sent out by the U. S. Food Administration under date October 16th, reporting an important conference of poultry and egg men with the U. S. Food Administration, and is as follows:

### Discusses Nation's Poultry Problems

At the invitation of the United States Food Administrator REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS of the poultry and egg industry convened in Washington recently to discuss the proposed government license plan and to formulate means of reducing waste and encouraging production.

"In addressing the conference, Mr. Hoover pointed out the necessity for ELIMINATING SPECULATION and for making the course of food products from producer to consumer AS DIRECT AS POSSIBLE. Attractive prices to the producer, he explained, ARE NECESSARY to secure large production; and yet the price-level of food products TO THE CONSUMER must be kept as low as war conditions will permit.

"Licensing commercial handlers of poultry and eggs, as explained by Food Administration officials, is a plan of registration COMPELLING the man who would otherwise indulge in doubtful practices to DO THE THING to which the HONEST MAN gladly subscribes. It places a limitation on profits and also enables the government to keep an accurate check on stocks of food in all parts of the country.

"Chairman W. F. Priebe, poultry specialist for the administration, introduced for discussion a list of recommendations calling attention to problems peculiar to the poultry and egg industries and which have thus far baffled complete solution. Poultry fed within 24 hours of killing does not keep as well, according to official tests, as poultry that has received no feed during that period. HERE THE POULTRY PACKER is asked to use the best scientific methods on one hand and must satisfy the requirements of the humane society on the other.

"The exact dividing line between a good and a bad egg, the best method of handling cracked and checked eggs to reduce waste, approved shipping methods for dressed poultry — these and similar problems WERE REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE OF FIVE to take up in conference with the Food Administrator.

"Delegates to the conference agreed, after informal discussion, that stocks of poultry, especially young stock on farms ARE SOMEWHAT BELOW NORMAL, due largely to the period of cold, wet weather during the brooding season last spring. As a means of encouraging greater production in his locality, one dealer has been selling at cost, pullets received



GRANT M. CURTIS

For a quarter of a century now Grant M. Curtis has been an outstanding figure in the poultry industry of America. He is credited with being the "father" of the present constitution of American Poultry Association, and with the experience from having filled offices, from president down, is perhaps the best posted man we have on A. P. A. affairs. A majority of the far-reaching resolutions adopted by the Milwaukee Convention were framed by Mr. Curtis.

Personally, we believe that some way should be devised whereby the well known ability of Mr. Curtis in constructive work should be better and more largely utilized at the present time by the American Poultry Association. These are times that call for the best that any of us can give, and we believe Mr. Curtis could achieve results that would be very beneficial to the poultry industry in the present War crisis. The work that might be done by the American Poultry Association, in co-operation with the Government officials of Washington, is incalculable.

from farmers having an excess to others who desire them. OTHERS HAVE MADE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASSES, POINTING OUT THE MERITS OF BETTER BREEDING STOCK AND OFFERING FEEDING SUGGESTIONS.

"These efforts are in harmony with the policy of the Food Administration TO ENCOURAGE A LARGE PRODUCTION OF POULTRY AND EGGS in the effort to conserve our supply of beef, pork and mutton. In the opinion of Federal authorities, THERE WILL BE A READY MARKET for all poultry products next year and probably for several years to come.

"The high price of other meats has increased the consumption of poultry and eggs on farms to the extent that THE REDUCTION IN POULTRY RECEIPTS THIS FALL has been apparent at nearly all receiving centers.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

The foregoing report contains several items of true importance to poultry and egg producers, but still it is too general in character. It is not definite enough — it uses bird shot instead of bullets. Of course preliminary work, broad in scope, has to be undertaken first, but very soon moves should be made that would be more definite—that will yield tangible results.

The U. S. Food Administration thus far has resisted every effort to induce it to fix or control the price of the 1917 corn crop. Personally I'm inclined to



## Ferris White Leghorns For Eggs

COMPARE FERRIS LEGHORNS with ordinary hens and you will understand why so many thousands of poultry keepers have Ferris White Leghorns exclusively. Order a small pen from trapnested hens with records of over 200 eggs. Keep a record of the eggs they lay this fall and winter compared with your present flock. Next spring you will know that 16 years' careful breeding has produced hens that will average close to 200 eggs a year with ordinary care.

Pens of this 200-egg quality will cost as follows:

- 1 cockerel, 2 hens or pullets..\$12.00
- 1 cockerel, 4 hens or pullets.. 18.00
- 1 cockerel, 8 hens or pullets.. 30.00
- 1 cockerel, 12 hens or pullets. 40.00
- 2 cockerels, 25 hens or pullets 80.00
- 4 ckls., 50 hens or pullets 155.00
- 7 ckls., 100 hens or pullets...285.00
- 100 hens or pullets .....250.00

These hens are properly mated. The cockerels are early hatched, or if you would rather have yearling cock birds we can furnish them at the same price. The pullets are early hatched and laying, the hens are through the molt. See page 8 of catalog for particulars, or order direct from this ad.

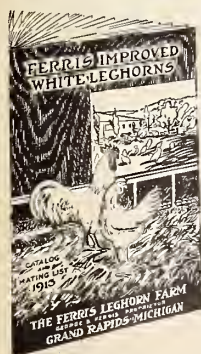
Males of this quality mated with your present flock will greatly improve your young stock next season. The price is only \$6.00 each—in lots of 10 or more, \$5.00 each. We also have cheaper birds—cockerels at \$4.00, hens at \$2.00 or \$175.00 per 100.

### All Stock Is Shipped On Approval

You can return within three days any birds not satisfactory and money will be refunded. We guarantee safe arrival any distance. (We will ship C. O. D. if you want to see the birds before paying for them. Send only \$1.50 for a pen of five and 20 cents each for larger numbers to guarantee express charges.) We insure all stock for 30 days. Any birds that die or get out of condition will be replaced free of charge. Their breeding value is also guaranteed. Any sale that does not produce fertile eggs, any hen that does not lay hatchable, good shaped eggs, will be replaced free.

### This Free 32-Page Catalog

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



to send you a copy. Mail postal now while you have the matter in mind.  
**GEORGE B. FERRIS**  
 908 Union Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

believe they are right about it. Have been in Quincy, Ill., the last three weeks and new corn is now selling here in the city market, out of farm wagons, at 85 cents to \$1.00 per bushel, 70 lbs. to the bushel. New corn on the Chicago Board of Trade is selling at \$1.09 to \$1.14 per bushel for December and January deliveries. These prices are quite reasonable.

Just how low the prices of the new crop of corn will go, if let alone, allowing supply and demand to govern, is the interesting question. Am of the opinion that the U. S. Food Administration believes that the price of the 1917 corn crop, if left alone, will range around \$1.00 per bushel, provided speculation is eliminated under the National Food Control Law and the cost of transportation is regulated. If that should prove to be the case, then the present attitude of the U. S. Food Administration would be justified—namely, to not fix the price, but to protect it against gambling, hoarding and excessive profit taking.

As late as October 20th, Mr. W. F. Priebe, writing in his official capacity expressed himself as follows in a letter which came to our attention:

“Wheat is the fundamental cereal for human food and corn and oats are the fundamental feeds for all animals, including poultry. The price of old or commercial corn the past three months has been from \$2.20 to \$2.35 per bushel on the Chicago market. With the enormous 1917 crop of corn, now matured, farmers are selling it for November and December delivery, at less than one-half the price of the old. So our advice to poultrymen is to be patient until the new crop comes in, when we are sure that now what is a losing proposition will be turned into a profitable one, for the reason given, and it is our belief that those selling their flocks at the present time are making a serious mistake.”

Undoubtedly, the foregoing statement of facts, together with the advice given, represents the down-to-the-minute (October 20, 1917) views of the U. S. Food Administration regarding, first, the good prospects of low prices for the 1917 crop of corn; second, what poultrymen and egg producers should do as regards being patient, holding on, etc. It is a big and unprecedented problem that the U. S. Food Administration is entrusted to handle and all of us should be patient, should be patriotic. It is not a time for ordinary criticisms, but for facts and co-operation.

What bothers me is this: Is the poultry industry well represented at Washington, as regards facts and compelling advice to be presented to the right men in the right way at the right time? AND THE RIGHT TIME IS NOW! The poultry industry needs help—and needs it without delay. At present it is between hay and grass, so to speak. This

industry has been suffering greatly during the last three to six months as a result of the high prices of feed as compared with the proportionately low prices obtainable for market poultry and eggs. On the other hand, the great good that undoubtedly is to result from the big campaign to be carried on this coming winter and next spring by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has not yet been felt—is not yet in evidence in behalf of the poultrymen in any material way, except as a matter of encouragement for the intelligent and for those who can afford to retain their fowls and wait for the winter and spring demand.

At Washington they are doing the best they can—are accomplishing wonders, as a matter of fact. On the other hand, if the poultry industry DOES NOT MAKE ITSELF HEARD, if it does not get into court with its case, present the evidence and insist on a favorable decision in the form of much needed help to meet war-time conditions, it will not get this help, or if it does get help it will be delayed and less in amount than it should be.

One more matter along this line, and I will quit. Have before me a copy of the “Weekly Bulletin,” issued by the “Public Information Division of the United States Food Administration, Washington,” of date October 20th. It consists of twelve pages and contains official information to be published in all sorts of periodicals. On Page 7 I note that the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, has prepared and is distributing “A Government Fish Poster.”

WELL AND GOOD! Now, how about a Government Poultry Poster? If the poultry industry is to be favored with a poultry poster, ought not the American Poultry Association, through its head officer, take the necessary steps to bring this about? Such steps will have to be taken, in my opinion, if we get what we need—if we get what we are entitled to—if the poultry industry is to be promoted properly by the Washington authorities, by these official friends of ours who will be glad to get reliable information from us and will be glad to use it to the best advantage of the poultry industry, provided it is supplied to them promptly, properly and in reliable, usable form.

THESE ARE NOT DAYS FOR ARGUMENT BUT FOR ACTION. I was glad that the American Poultry Association at Milwaukee last month voted President Richards a salary, also that Mr. Richards has announced his candidacy for re-election, because this should mean THAT HE WILL DO HIS UTMOST TO MEET THE SITUATION.

Yours, for the limit of individual and organized endeavor during these truly extraordinary times in the world's history.  
 GRANT M. CURTIS.

# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

GEORGE H. GILLIES, Editor.

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GEORGE H. GILLIES.....President  
GEORGE A. CASTLE.....Vice-President  
E. D. CORSON.....Secretary-Treasurer

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We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

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## From Friends and Well Wishers

We are indeed very much gratified with the hearty response that has met our efforts to furnish poultry keepers with a helpful paper. It is our one purpose to make American Poultry World of the greatest possible usefulness. That our efforts have been duly appreciated is evidenced by the many letters received from our readers, from men and women who know what kind of a poultry journal they want, and how they want the news of the industry delivered to them each month.

We will take space to quote a few of the splendid letters received.

One of the first letters to hand was from E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the American Poultry Association, as follows:—

"I am today in receipt of the World for October, and allow me to congratulate you upon the splendid issue, and doubly so upon the very clear, comprehensive and splendid wording of the report of the American Poultry Association's meeting. You certainly went the limit in devoting so much space to this meeting, and I trust it will make the World a great many friends among our association.

"I am glad to see you back in the harness again, and hope that you will have the same good success that was yours when you were running the Poultry Gazette."

Then Mrs. E. B. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, the efficient secretary of American Poultry Association, came quickly along with these fine, complimentary and highly encouraging words:

"In this morning's mail we find a copy of the new American Poultry World. You certainly are to be congratulated upon the splendid looking journal.

"I do not know when I have read a more complete account of a convention than your report of the Forty-second Annual Convention at Milwaukee. Have read it from first to last, and am much impressed with your plan of reporting, writing up, etc. It is very complete.

"I feel we can expect great things from the Poultry World. Was much pleased to read the endorsement from one of your former associates in Kansas, your "Greetings to Our Readers," and "Three of Us," on editorial page. In fact, all you have to say in your journal is well written and very impressive.

"Suffice it to say, all of your old friends in your line of poultry work, happily welcome you back to the fold, as an editor and publisher of a poultry journal."

A letter we appreciate very much was from T. E. Quisenberry, President of American School of Poultry Husbandry, Leavenworth, Kan., who said among other items of interest to us:

"I want to congratulate you on the good paper you issued this month, and I hope to see an increase in interest and business from time to time."

Still another, from Evan A. Bonham, Manager of Bonham's Poultry Ranch, Cherry, Arizona, was especially welcome on account of the long distance it traveled. Said Mr. Bonham:

"Your paper has the right ring to it. I will try to get you a few subscribers. If I can be of any service to you in far-away Arizona, let me know."

Miss L. Cook, Oakville, Iowa, Originator and breeder of Spangled Wyandottes, Spangled Rocks and Spangled Leghorns, who has a splendid, interesting article in this issue, writes:

"Your former paper was one of the very best advertising mediums I have ever found, and I believe your new magazine, the American Poultry World, will be fully equal to your former paper. I shall be glad to do anything I can to help the World. Will get what subscriptions I can for you."

Most of our readers are well acquainted with the unrivalled reputation of Halbach's White Rocks, bred by H. W. Halbach & Sons, Waterford, Wis., who included in letter of instructions covering their November advertisement the following:

"Have noted with much interest the October issue of American Poultry World. The report of the Milwaukee Convention was outstanding and handled in a most capable manner. That sort of news will take. We wish you success."

F. H. Stoneburn, formerly prominently connected with Storrs Experiment Station, and now in charge of the Agricultural Department of the Matos Advertising Company, Philadelphia, one of the best known and capable advertising agencies, says:

"I took great pleasure in carefully examining the October issue of the American Poultry World. You are to be congratulated upon the appearance of the magazine, as well as the quality of its contents. I sincerely trust it will develop in a manner quite satisfactory to you."

W. F. Priebe, Poultry Expert and Counselor for the U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C., thoughtfully wrote us:

"This will acknowledge receipt of copy of the American Poultry World, with a report of the recent Convention of the American Poultry Association, held at Milwaukee. This report, with the resolutions, is of great interest, and I thank you and the members for the interest taken in this industry."

Hon. D. F. Houston, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, in acknowledging receipt of the October issue, said:

"I thank you for a copy of the American Poultry World for October which contains a full report of the recent convention of the American Poultry Association held at Milwaukee. I shall examine it with interest and shall note particularly the resolutions adopted by the association."

One of the livest wires in the poultry business is W. D. Holterman, Fancier, of Fort Wayne, Ind., originator and breeder of the well-known "Aristocrat" Barred Plymouth Rocks. In a recent letter to us he said:

"I would like to see the World make good, and I cannot help but tell you, Mr. Gillies, the way you are going after business seems to indicate that you will make good. Here's wishing you good luck!"

We certainly appreciate the way in which poultrymen have received the World under the new management and we shall endeavor to so improve each issue that poultry keepers everywhere will not consider their month's reading complete until they have received the World.

Another thing: We greatly appreciate the splendid number of new subscriptions received. We really were delightfully surprised. Thanks; very much.

## From Our Old Camping Ground

In a recent letter to Grant M. Curtis, former editor of the World, W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan., says:—

"I am glad George Gillies is getting back in the paper business again, as I think he is one of the best poultry editors we ever had, and a real booster for the business. Wish he was back in Kansas. If he had stayed here we now would have been away ahead of any State in the Union in the business, but we have no paper now and it is hard sledding to get anywhere, as the farm papers do not boost the fancy.

"This winter I was up to Topeka to the Legislature to get a bill through for the poultry industry of the State, and the worst opponent we had was the class of men it would benefit most—the farmer. I worked seven weeks and had it in the hands of the Committee of both branches, when they wanted to compromise with me. I stuck for the right, and lost it this time, but we will try again next year.

"If we had a poultry paper it would be different, and George was there with the goods."

Well, we are glad to be back in the poultry journal business, and we pledge whatever energy and ability we may have, without reservation or limit, to the upbuilding of the industry and in helping poultrymen during these troublesome days of high feed cost. American Poultry World, through its nation-wide circulation, is in position to assist poultrymen in many different ways.

How can we help you?

## Up To Richards

Nine war-time resolutions that should result in immediate and nation-wide activity of someone were adopted at the recent Milwaukee Convention of American Poultry Association.

That means **NINE BIG JOBS** are up to E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as the president and the active official head of the American Poultry Association.

Look them over carefully:

**Resolution 1.**—Appointment of **FIVE** men to co-operate in every possible way with the **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** in advancing the interests of poultry culture and egg production.

The former **FEDERAL AID** committee did great, resultful work. The congressional appropriation of \$148,800 was largely the result of their efforts. Poultrymen will now await the results of the new committee's efforts.

**Resolution 2.**—An appeal to all poultry keepers to study the present war-time situation from its local as well as its national aspect, and to avoid hysterical action through the killing of productive birds with its accompanying personal and national loss, and the appointment of a **COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY** to insure the proper distribution of this appeal, in order to insure confidence among the poultry fraternity.

The Publicity Committee also did most valuable work, as was shown in report we published in October issue. What will the new committee do? Quick work is needed here, too.

**Resolution 3.**—Appointment of **FIFTEEN** poultrymen, selected from widely separated districts of the United States and Canada, to respond promptly to requests of the President of American Poultry Association for personal, individual help in his efforts to promote co-operation in the advancement of the poultry industry during the period of the war; and the appropriation of \$1,000 for traveling expenses of these men in their work.

No doubt the Committee of Fifteen to act as assistants to President Richards will most willingly devote time and effort to aid in the good cause, but **WHAT** they are to do must be laid out for them, else the year will roll round without tangible results for the **RELIEF** of poultrymen.

**Resolution 4.**—Appointment of **ONE** poultryman in **EACH STATE** and in **EACH PROVINCE** of Canada, to co-operate with the President of the American Poultry Association to promote increased production and larger consumption of poultry and eggs.

It is a fine thing to appoint one poultryman in each State and in each Province of Canada, to promote increased production, but **HOW** is he going to **PROMOTE** the production? A definite plan must be placed before these State and Provincial representatives or the appointment will in most cases result simply in an empty honor.

**Resolution 5.**—Appointment of **250 MEN AND WOMEN** to co-operate individually with County, State and District Agents and Extension Men, and other representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in **ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING LOCAL POULTRY MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS, ETC.**, which have for their object increased production of poultry and eggs.

One of the really big things done by the Milwaukee Convention was the formation of a committee of 250 poultrymen, selected from every State in the Union, to organize and conduct local poultry meetings, demonstrations, etc., but **HOW** and **WHEN** will these State Committees get together, and will **SOMEONE** suggest what work can be done most effectively for the increase of poultry production in the face of present conditions?

**Resolution 6.**—An appeal to **Herbert Hoover**, U. S. Food Administrator, to do **VERY SOON** whatever may lie in the power, present and future, of the U. S. Food Administration, to secure for the poultry industry of the United States the **RELIEF** it must have if poultrymen are to respond to Mr. Hoover's appeal to increase poultry production.

The appeal to Mr. Hoover to secure for the poultry industry the relief it must have if poultrymen are to respond to his appeal to increase poultry production, is something that should be followed up day after day until the relief needed is granted. Perhaps the Federal Aid Committee of Five will make this part of their business. This is not a case for letter writing; personal conferences must be had with Mr. Hoover and other officials. It is an easy matter for them to ask poultry keepers to increase production, but now these men and women **NEED** substantial assistance to carry out their desires.

**Resolution 7.**—President to decide upon the opening and maintaining of **NATIONAL BUREAUS** of poultry information, to be located in various parts of the United States.

National Bureaus of poultry information similar to the one conducted at Chicago during May and June, under the direction of Jas. W. Bell, should be fostered and encouraged. The advice of men and women prominent in the industry should be secured, and their co-operation pledged, in this great work.

**Resolution 8.**—Appointment of **TWENTY-FIVE** poultrymen to **SUPPLY DATA AND ARTICLES** on the subjects of increased poultry and egg production, and the food and commercial values of poultry and poultry products, for publication in poultry papers, farm papers, household journals, and for use of the U. S. Food Administration.

The appointment and management of

25 poultrymen to supply data and articles for general publication is in itself a big work. Such articles would help the poultry industry for years to come.

**Resolution 9.**—Petition to U. S. Food Administration to proceed, without delay, to **FIX A PRICE ON THE 1917 CROP OF CORN**, \$1.00 per bushel less than for the 1917 wheat crop.

The proposition of fixing a satisfactory price on corn is a big one, but poultry keepers need lower prices, and Mr. Hoover should be kept advised of their needs. The Federal Aid Committee can do good work here. To date practically nothing has been accomplished in this direction by the American Poultry Association.

Each one of these war-time resolutions was thoughtfully and deliberately prepared and adopted. Time will tell whether the American Poultry Association is **BIG ENOUGH** for the job laid out for it.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the names of the men and women President Richards has appointed as his **ASSISTANTS** to perform the work called for in these resolutions.

Truly, Mr. Richards, you have a "Man's Job" on your hands.

We believe every poultry keeper in this country, whether or not he is a member of the American Poultry Association, will be glad to "do his bit," and do it when it will be most effective.

But men need a leader; they must be directed. In plain English, it will be necessary for President Richards to personally tell the men and women forming the various committees **WHAT** they should do, **WHEN** they should do it, and insist that they do it.

These are war times, and war remedies always demand immediate action for quick relief.

President Richards has made a **GOOD START**. The committees have been appointed; many letters have been written; a personal appeal is being made to all poultrymen to help.

Good luck to you, President Richards; we are all looking at you. We also are going to **HELP** you.

## DO YOU WANT THE BEST?

My customers do. That's why they come-back, year after year for new blood. They know they are getting the utmost down to date quality combined with superior vigor and egg laying qualities—as well as those prepotent blood lines, such as you can only get in the

### Halbach Strain of White Plymouth Rocks

Remember, they won more 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. prizes at **Chicago Coliseum** the past four years than all other breeders put together. They also swept the **Milwaukee Auditorium 1917**—the **Big Wisconsin State Fair** and are **Literally** winning everywhere for my customers. The best lot we have ever offered are now ready. Write today, your needs and what you can afford to pay. We will help you make selections.

**H. W. Halbach & Sons, Box 3, Waterford Wis.**

# A More Encouraging Outlook for

Views of Well-Known Authorities as Published in Recent Articles In

## H. E. Nourse, in The October Poultry Herald:

**B**EYOND all doubt the market poultry products will sell for good prices during the coming winter and spring. Eggs are now wholesaling in Minnesota for more than at the same time last year and a considerable increase is noted by the government all over the United States. Market poultry, which increased in price during the summer and early fall, slumped a little in September, due, no doubt, to the fact that the timid poultry keepers dumped on the market a lot of stock which they ought to have kept. To some extent, it may have been due to the early marketing of culls which poultry keepers very wisely decided to get rid of at the first opportunity. The comparatively small supply of market poultry which will be left in the country after Thanksgiving time will probably assure a good price for fresh-killed stock, no matter how much the cold storage warehouses contain. We may look for unusually high prices of eggs (probably the highest ever known) though the dollar eggs predicted in the newspapers will not materialize. There seems to be good reason to believe that the demand for high grade breeding and exhibition fowls will be stronger this coming season than for some years past. The majority of thinking poultrymen, whose good judgment has assured their success in the past, believe this to be true and are acting accordingly. Everything considered, the outlook for the selling end of the poultry business is bright. The prices of

poultry feeds, however, are causing considerable concern, yet there is reason for optimism in that direction.

If the government succeeds, through its food administration, in eliminating the speculator the cost of grains will be governed by supply and demand, as it should be. Beyond all question the demand for the principal grains used in feeding poultry (corn, wheat and oats) will be strong from now on, until the time of the next crop. America will be called on not only to feed herself, but to furnish immense quantities of grain to her allies in the European war. England, France, Italy and especially England, will require immense quantities of American grown food stuffs. To supply this

## Chas. L. Opperman, in The Country Gentleman:

**W**HEN the war began in 1914 the poultry business of Canada experienced a slump from which it has not yet recovered. Poultry breeders and farmers became panic-stricken over rising feed prices and sold or shipped their stock to market as fast as available transportation could handle it. Poultry shows were canceled right and left and there was general retrenchment throughout the industry.

The effect of this curtailment in the following months was to create the greatest demand for breeding stock, eggs and market poultry that has ever been known in the Dominion. Prices began to go up and continued to soar because there was no possible way of meeting demands for products of the hen. Poultry keepers immediately began to resume activities and in a comparatively short time the popularity of the hen had reached a tremendous height. Judging from the continued extensive activities of the government authorities, the end is not yet in sight; the cause of the hen is being pushed with greater energy all the time.

These are facts that depict in a vivid manner what three years of war have accomplished for the poultry industry of our border neighbor.

What is it going to do for the American hen?

heavy demand the government report shows that there is more corn, wheat and oats in this year's crop than last year's crops produced.

The foregoing facts are good evidence that the price of poultry feeds will not advance and they suggest the possibility that the prices may decrease when the food administration under Mr. Hoover gets some of the tangles straightened out. In the meantime it is wise for the poultry keeper to figure carefully on rations which will provide the proper nourishment at the least expense. The government and the state agricultural colleges are trying to develop, and in some cases have now developed, rations which provide the required amounts of proteins, carbohydrates, etc., at some reduction in cost.

History seems to be repeating itself. During the past eight months a great many of our own poultrymen and farmers have sold all or a large part of their laying and breeding stock; we have been passing through a condition similar to that which prevailed in Canada at the beginning of the war. Just what proportions this curtailment will reach in America remains to be seen. One thing of which we may be reasonably certain is that it will never assume the aspect of a panic such as gripped the business in the Dominion in 1914. So far the result has been the elimination of a great mass of beginners and of those more or less experienced poultry keepers who, because of poor stock, inexperience or haphazard methods of management, are unable to make a profit under present conditions. These classes will continue to be forced out of business as time goes on, and this is one of the circumstances that promise much in the future for the fellow who has the goods.

High priced feeds, instead of being a detriment to the industry, will have the effect of weeding out the unfit and blazing the trail for the super-hen.

### A Shortage Ahead

Many indications point to the fact that the pure-bred poultry business and the market for poultry products are going to be better in the months to come than they have been for many years.

Reports from all parts of the country show that there is less young stock than usual on account of poor fertility and poor hatches last spring. Furthermore, a serious shortage of layers and breeding stock has resulted from the heavy selling all spring and summer on account of the high prices of feeds.

The poultry market is already beginning to feel the effect of this shortage of sock. Eggs and poultry are considerably higher than they have ever been before



First Cock and Champion Male at the National Meet of the Single Comb White Leghorn Club, Greater Chicago Show, January, 1917. Bred and owned by Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Illinois. Mr. Smith reports that his stock this year is better than ever. His catalog will be sent to those interested by addressing him as above.



# the Future of the American Hen

licate the General Opinion That Prices and Profits Will Soon Improve

at this season, and despite the liberal offerings of live poultry, demand continues brisk and prices good. The prices paid the past spring and summer for the eggs now in storage mean that they will retail at forty to fifty cents a dozen, and unless the unexpected happens this in turn means that the fresh product will move freely this coming winter at prices ranging from seventy to eighty cents a dozen.

Some of the leading egg dealers in the large cities, who make it their business to keep posted on conditions, say that the curtailment which has been made in laying stock all over the country will unquestionably cause the inauguration of the dollar eggs during the season of normal low production.

Since we have entered the war the Government has doubled its appropriation for poultry work, and at the same time the separate states have been pushing extensive campaigns for more and better poultry. Business houses whose interests are allied with the poultry industry, the American Poultry Association and numerous other organizations are employing every means at their command to help stimulate production.

This tremendous appeal to raise more poultry and to utilize the waste from the home for the production of eggs and meat has aroused the interests of thousands of people to the importance of keeping a few hens.

Likewise the farmers are rapidly being educated to the fact that mongrel stock must make way for the more prolific pure-breds if we are to carry out our program of greatly increased production without the loss of reasonable profit.

The day of the business hen is dawning. The one big note that is being impressed on the minds of beginners, farmers, back-lotters and poultry keepers generally is that the layer with good blood lines is the only one that can win. It is certain that there will be created a demand for pure-bred utility stock that will try the best resources of the breeders of the country.

E. E. Richards, President of A. P. A., in Western Poultry Journal:

**T**HERE is no question but that Standard-bred poultry culture in America is going to pass through the greatest reaction ever known to any line of business endeavor, due to the nation-wide campaign to be made by the Federal Government in speeding up poultry production for 1918.

The Department of Agriculture as well as the Food Administration, fully realize the importance of poultry products as food, and more especially the vast amount that it is possible to produce in the shortest period of time. At least two generations in a year, and as a consequence, poultry growing is going to be urged for every farmer and back-lotter in America. There is no question but that these two departments which are doing such wonderful work in the conservation, administration, and production of food, fully anticipate the fact that increased poultry production will only be undertaken on a fairly equitable

business basis, namely an honest margin of profit on production, and that this margin of profit must be as fairly determined as wheat, steel, or other commodities upon which wartime prices have been determined. There is no questioning the fact that poultry producers will be assured an honest profit. The crying demand for more poultry products will then meet with hearty responses by every farmer and by the large poultry farms, as well as the back lotters in this whole country.

Looking into the future, the Journal sees nothing but a grand revival in the poultry business with the greatest demand for breeding stock, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, incubators, brooders, and poultry supplies known for years. There is to be no starvation in America, nor among the Allies. We are in this war to win, and we are going to do it on full stomachs. We can not do so without chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, and eggs.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, in American Poultry Advocate:

**T**HE cockerels are being marketed. They go better than a month ago.

There is more demand for them, and the price has gone up two to four cents a pound. Cockerels weighing three and one-half to five pounds sell alive for twenty-five cents a pound, and when bled and the feathers removed, for twenty-eight to thirty cents a pound, wholesale. Old hens are getting decidedly scarce in the market, the supply about exhausted, and dealers are going well into the country districts to pick up a modest number. Eggs are still selling for sixty cents a dozen, as in early September, though I know one city in New England where the price is seventy cents, and a town on the shore north of Boston where they are seventy-five cents.

Pullets for layers are in big demand. Rapidly rising egg prices make the town folks wonder if they cannot produce

their own eggs at a lower cost. Some have been in the habit of buying pullets in the fall and dressing them for their table when through laying in late summer. Other people are buying pullets for the first time. Many of the folks who have had their first garden, this year, are inquiring about what they can do with a few hens.

There is a fine call for birds of the better sort. Folks are realizing that they must have good layers if they are to get a profit from their laying hens. They have been culling as never before, and find that they have few hens that are laying this autumn. These folks are out for hens bred to lay more eggs than the ordinary hen. They want some that will lay ten to fifteen dozen eggs in a year, and are willing to pay good prices for birds that will breed this sort of pullets.

## SHOW BIRDS GALORE

More than 2,500 "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks are now growing up into superb, magnificent show birds. The "Aristocrats" are those glorious Plymouth Rocks which are making such a

### ***SENSATIONAL SWEEP OF VICTORIES***

throughout all America—from the Grand Palace, New York, to San Francisco; from the great shows of Canada down into South America—winning out at such great shows as Chicago, New York Palace, Guelph, London, Memphis Tri-State, World's Fair and many hundreds of other shows. This is probably the most VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN ever made by any strain of chickens.

### **THE "ARISTOCRATS" ARE SURE AND GUARANTEED WINNERS**

Therefore if you need winning show birds sit down and write me—NOW—telling me all about it. Then we can make special, nice, pleasant arrangements which will suit you just fine.

**W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier      Box W      FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, U. S. A.**









## ALL BREEDERS ARE URGED TO HELP THE SHOWS THIS YEAR

By Theo. Hewes

Editor American Poultry World:—

It would seem to the writer from the enthusiasm developed at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association in Milwaukee that we are coming into a new era; when poultrymen are going to cooperate more closely, and where greater things may be expected from both the commercial and the standard poultry breeder. Men who have given the subject their most careful consideration know that the framers of the Standard have made allowance for the commercial value of all breeds, and have described a bird that will produce the most pounds of meat, and the greatest number of eggs, at the least possible expense.

This fact has been clearly proven in the various contests that have been held throughout the United States and foreign countries, where in almost every instance thoroughbreds have outclassed the cross-bred birds, in number of eggs produced, and almost invariably have done so at a less expense of feed.

Confronted with these facts, then, it is certainly to the interest of every man and every woman to encourage in every way possible the breeding of thorough-bred fowls. And in no better way can they do this, than by encouraging local and national poultry shows, by making good entries, and personally attending these exhibitions. And in the right way encourage those who are just starting in the business.

With the unsettled conditions, as we find them today in the United States, and in fact in all the world, men who have the courage of their conviction, and are willing to go ahead and spend their money in the putting on of national exhibitions, are certainly entitled to the support of every man and woman who is interested in more and better land and water fowls.

But few people realize the enormous risk that is taken by a few men to stage what is known today as a National show. The largest buildings in America are used to house these exhibits. The breeders demand uniform cooping and uniform feeding. In addition to this, they expect that the best judges in America will be used in awarding the prizes. They expect liberal premiums, and good specials. And all these expenses have to be borne by the management of these shows.

I feel that I can speak with fairly good authority, as I have had considerable experience in the management of exhibitions I know what the condition has been in the past, and the daily mail that reaches my desk gives me a fair insight as to the conditions at present.

I believe that the American fanciers are awaking to their responsibility, and are going to respond this year more liberally than ever in the past. If they do this, then the big shows may show a balance on the right side of the ledger, when their books are closed.

So far as I know, I am the only man in this country, who devotes his entire time to the management of poultry exhibitions, having three big poultry shows, and one dog show, under my management.

The Coliseum Show, in Chicago, December 4th to 9th, is decidedly the largest and most expensive. In fact, we question if there could be found today, ten men in the poultry business, aside from the men connected with this association, who would assume the responsibility of putting on this show, if they knew what its actual expenses were.

The Auditorium Show, in Milwaukee, coming next in expenses, will be held January 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The Tomlinson Hall Show, in Indianapolis, comes February 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Premium lists of the three poultry shows mentioned here are ready for distribution, and we will be pleased to mail readers of American Poultry World a free copy.

My address until December 12th, is New Southern Hotel, Chicago. After December 12th, Republican Hotel, Milwaukee.

## Use Modern Efficiency Methods on Your Poultry Plant and Get Better Results

Close observers agree that in the past the majority of poultrymen have been content to conduct their operations on a hit-or-miss basis. When feed prices were low, a profit could be made even if the ordinary leaks were unchecked. Present conditions have changed this. If a profit is to be secured there must be efficiency all along the line. And efficiency in poultry management must be based upon knowledge and training. Because of the high prices received for all poultry products, the men who know how to cut costs and increase production are making bigger profits than ever before.

We strongly urge our readers to adopt modern methods in the management of their fowls; to learn how to breed for better results, how to detect the "loafers," how to prepare economical rations, how to feed without waste, how to prevent disease, how to secure big hatches and rear a large percentage of the chicks, how to sell to best advantage. Then success is assured.

There are different methods of obtaining this knowledge. The too common way is to blunder along and learn by experience. But a course in the school of experience is long and costly. It is far better to take the "short cut" and benefit by the knowledge gained through the experience of others. This saves time, money, worry and disappointment.

Fortunately, such knowledge and a thorough training in poultry husbandry under highly expert direction can be secured at little cost. The spare-time, home-study courses offered at low prices by the American School of Poultry Husbandry solve the problem.

These comprehensive, practical courses were prepared by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, one of the foremost American authorities, and a strong staff of competent assistants. Each student receives the personal assistance of these experts.

We suggest that you write The American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 400, Leavenworth, Kans., for a free copy of their big book—"Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." It's mighty interesting.

## FLOWER CITY SHOW, Rochester, New York JANUARY 25th to 31st, 1918. America's Best Judges

The same week as the big corn and grain show that will bring hundreds of buyers to Rochester to see your birds.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Sec'y,

Box 5543,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## SPANGLED WYANDOTTES

Be prepared to reduce the high cost of feed, by getting the greatest amount of eggs and meat for the least amount of feed, in my ideal, beauty-breed—the Spangled Wyandottes.

L. COOK, Originator,

Oakville, Iowa

## X-L-N-C STRAIN BUFF WYANDOTTES

Bred strictly in line for 10 years. Consistent winners.

Exhibition and utility stock for sale.

W. S. CRANDALL,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

# ROUP?

This terrible disease chokes the life out of millions of chickens every season, most of which could be saved.

## Stop It Quick!

Just put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water—the chickens doctor themselves. Used before the chicken is too far gone, it will kill the Roup germs and save the fowl. It is equally important as a preventive, for it keeps the Roup germs from getting a start.

Sold at drug stores everywhere—30c and 60c. If you don't find it, write direct.

Conkey's Poultry Book is a valuable fund of information for the poultryman. Sent for four cents in stamps.

The G. E. Conkey Co., 1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio



# Conkey's ROUP REMEDY



**PROF. PHILIPS, OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY, FURTHER EXPLAINS COSTS AND PROFITS**

**R**EFERRING to the foregoing report which was mailed to Indiana poultry keepers about the first of October, Prof. Philips writes us:—

"I have your inquiry concerning the report I sent out to County Agents and Poultry Produce buyers.

"I will say that the farmer today thinks his problem is one of feeding, and too many have reduced their flocks because feed is high. We feel that it is unfair to base the profits of any business on the income of a few months of the year. Corn is extremely high at this time, but will be near \$1.25 in December. Bran and shorts cost much less than they did a few weeks ago. We believe that during the past year farmers have made money from their poultry even though prices have been high, and if they will loog over it for a year they will see that prices of eggs have been commensurate with the cost of feed. We have many individual farm records to prove this. People seem to have a tendency to become panicky and sell off stock or cut down feed without studying the proposition.

"These figures are given for the farmer to study. They do not apply necessarily to a commercialized poultryman who buys all his feed and sells on specialized markets.

"People who are reducing their feed to save feed bills are loosing money and thus becoming discouraged. I have before me an example of a farmer who kept 200 pullets during the past year and they made him good money. During the late summer illness in the family prevented him giving any care to the birds and his father volunteered to help him out. Feed, particularly corn, began to soar in price and the father, becoming discouraged at prices, cut down the feed to almost nothing in order to save money. When I visited the farm on Labor Day the birds were not laying a single egg, were all practically through the molt, and the early hatched pullets were set back in growth at least 30 days. The man owning the chickens was discouraged, claiming that withholding the feed cost him \$500, for he had 450 pullets that he expected to be mature in time for fall egg production.

"My statements of the relation between egg prices and feed costs have been criticized, claiming that they will not work out for all prices and costs. This is certainly true. I made the statement that if feed prices double and egg prices increase 50% the margin will be about the same. This is based on actual farm conditions, and of course will not work if wild figures are used. Under ordinary circumstances feed costs a year ago were about 1½c per pound or 9 c to produce one dozen eggs. If it doubled this year the cost would be 18c. If 20c was the income for a dozen eggs last year the margin over cost of feed would be about 11c. With an average income for eggs of 30c during the past year the margin over 18c, the cost of eggs, would be about 12c. If we take 2c as the cost of one pound of feed two years ago, and 4c during this past year, the relative margins for the two years are about the same. It is useless to figure feed any higher or lower because feed did not cost any more or any less on the farms in this state."

## A Crashing Victory for OWEN FARMS

**Buff and White Orpingtons, S. C. Rhode Island Reds,  
Wh. Plym. Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes**

**At the Great New York State Fair 1917**

**19 Firsts Were Won by Me—11 Firsts Won by My Competitors**

Think of it! At the greatest and best Fall Fair in all America where there were over 6,000 birds this year, 55 Owen Farms birds out of a total of 109 shown wore the Blue so far as competition of competitors was concerned. 31 other birds in my exhibit won lesser honors. A total of 86 birds were under ribbons. A record of which I am very proud.

For three months, my advertisements have told you my 1917 young birds were the best ever on Owen Farms. To make you realize it even more fully I showed all six varieties at this greatest of all Fall Fairs. My record of Firsts and Seconds is as follows:

**REDS**—First Hen, Cockerel, Pullet, Pen and Collection; Second Cock and Pullet. (A record never before equalled at this Great Show);

**LEGHORNS**—First Hen, Cockerel, Pullet, Pen and Collection; Second Cockerel, Pullet; **WHITE ROCKS**—First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, Pullet, Pen and Collection; Second Cock, Cockerel and Pen;

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—First Cockerel and Pen; Second Hen and Collection; **WHITE ORPINGTONS**—First Cock, Hen, Pullet, Pen and Collection; Second Hen, Cockerel and Pen;

These Birds were Line Bred. Your future breeding operations will be both safe and sure if you place your dependence on Owen Farms blood lines and the prepotency of Owen Farms birds.

**REMEMBER!!!** 417 Owen Farms' birds have won Firsts at Madison Square Garden, New York as far as competition with other breeders is concerned. This record at America's best show stands alone and unequalled in Poultry History.

### Winners Furnished for any Show in the World

No matter where you wish to win, nor when, you will find here just the bird or birds you need. Your birds will be selected and fitted for you by Frank Davey or by the writer. You will have the advantage of our long experience in appraising and selecting just the right bird for the particular show. This experience will be worth something to you and our absolute knowledge of the breeding value behind each bird is worth a good deal.

### UTILITY QUALITIES

My birds have been bred for health, stamina, vigor, and early maturity, are raised on free range and produce an enormous egg yield when fed for eggs and trap-nested by customers. Big-boned, healthy birds of this kind are infinitely better as potential egg layers than the birds that inherit weakened constitutions because the parent stock have been driven for all they were worth. Think it over!

My Birds Live, Grow, Lay and Pay.

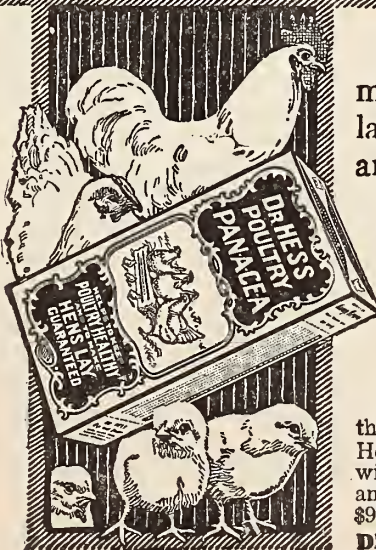
Write me fully and freely, giving all the details you can and I will give you my best service and advice. Your success means mine, and our interests are mutual.

**OWEN FARMS,** 115 William Street  
Vineyard Haven, Mass.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor.

FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt.

## DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A



Hens are coming out of the moult—now for a long season's laying. Start your moulted hens and pullets right.

### Feed PAN-A-CE-A

- to give vigor and strength
- to put them in laying humor
- to start the singing and cackling
- to liven the dormant egg organs
- to start your pullets to laying.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will do these things to your satisfaction. That is the Dr. Hess guarantee. If it does not, the dealer will refund your money. Packages, 25c, 60c and \$1.25. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. drum, \$9.00. Except in the far West and Canada.  
**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**





Sodium is necessary for the proper execution of the digestive function, and this can best be supplied in the form of common salt, though care must be taken not to overdo this, as salt in excess is a poison.

Iron plays an important part in the making of good rich red blood, but is generally in sufficient supply, although supplies of sulphate of iron, in the form of "Douglas Mixture," has been found valuable for hens coming through their moult.

Sulphur is also essential, as it enters largely into the manufacture of feathers, beak, toe-nails, and any horny substance, as well as being present in various forms in practically every part of the animal. This mineral can be added to the morning mash in small quantities, but must not be used too freely in cold, damp weather. The other minerals mentioned will be supplied in sufficient quantities.

The following may be classed as foods rich in protein:—Meat meal, bone meal, oil cake, bran, oats, peas and beans, lucerne meal and hay while those with a preponderance of carbohydrates are corn, wheat, barley, rice, pollard, oatmeal chaff, wheaten chaff. From these foods, rations can be made up of any bulk, and with a ratio just as wide or narrow as is desired.

The fundamental fact to be borne in mind being not whether the food used is corn or wheat or oats, but whether it supplies the necessary proteins, carbohydrates, etc., necessary for the animal's needs.

For poultry feeding, it has been ascertained by careful experiments that for maintenance, an average ratio of 1 to 6.2 is required, so that extra food elements must be supplied according to whether fat or eggs is required. If fat, then the addition of fat-forming foods is necessary, and the ratio widened to about 1.8, but if, on the other hand, eggs are the object, then the ratio must be narrowed and 1 to 4.5 has been proved to be the average at which best results are obtained.

In conclusion, let me say that I know perfectly well that thousands of poultry-keepers are making a success of poultry feeding without worrying their heads about proteins, etc., but if the truth could be told, most of these successful feeders have learned by practical experience the truths that I have endeavored to make clear to you, and by reason of that past experience, sometimes dearly bought, they are now feeding "balanced rations." Though they know nothing about the chemical constituents, they know that corn by itself is too fattening, that wheat is the most satisfactory grain to use, that pollard by itself is too heavy, that meat meal added to the mash gives better egg returns, that green stuff is good for the fowls that the fowls like grit, and lots of other things, but they do not know the 'why' of these things.

## KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

The Ideal Show and Utility Strain. Five Firsts at Chicago 1916. Eggs records up to 265. Peace Time Prices on Adult Stock During June, July and August. Send for Special Sales List. 2000 February, March and April Chicks growing.

CHAS. V. KEELER, R. F. D. No. 17, WINAMAC, IND.

## USE KEY-RING-O LEG BANDS



SIMPLE, SCIENTIFIC and absolutely SATISFACTORY. Used by the U. S. Government, by practically every Agricultural College, and by leading Poultry Raisers everywhere.

### MADE IN 10 COLORS—6 SIZES

Black, White, Dark Blue, Pink, Light Blue, Red, Yellow, Green, Purple and Garnet.

No. 1, Pigeon, and No. 3, Day-old chick, 12 for 10c; 25 for 20c, 50 for 35c, 100 for 50c, 250 for \$1.10; No. 2, Medium, for Mediterranean Breeds; No. 4, Large, for American Breeds; No. 5, Bantam; and No. 6, Extra Large, Asiatic Breeds, 12 for 15c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 50c, 100 for 75c. Special price on larger quantity.

Send 14c and we will immediately mail you 15 Bands. State size and color wanted.

NEWELL & GORDINIER, Makers, Troy, N.Y.



## COLLINS EXERCISER and FEEDER 50c

No more wasting of high priced grain. No lazy, over-fat, non-laying hens if you own and use a COLLINS LABOR REDUCING, TIME SAVING-EXERCISER and FEEDER. No waste. Reduces feed cost. Rat and bird proof. None better made. THIS HELPS WIN THE WAR, and you get more eggs at less cost. Just cut a five inch hole in the bottom of an old pail (leave the new metal for the Government) attach the feeder, the cup forms a funnel, and you have for 50c a Feeder and Exerciser that would ordinarily cost from \$1 to \$3. Strong, well put together of heavy galvanized iron with steel rod. Price 50c, add 10c to help on postage. AGENTS WANTED. Sells on sight. Price to you \$1.50 a dozen. Add 50c for postage. West of Miss. River \$1. Dealers write for sample. Order one or a dozen today. Use 10 days; return if not satisfactory. I refund money.

W. H. COLLINS, 20-B. G. HARRISON STREET, NEW YORK  
Include a Collins Grain Sprouter with your order; 5 pans 11x15 in., \$3.00. Other sizes.

## Buy a Blue Ribbon Winner!



During the next 60 days Wilburtha Poultry Farms will sell at special, reduced prices many valuable breeders. These will include over 100 prize-winning birds at America's largest shows. A rare opportunity to inject the best blood into your flock at small cost. Our varieties are:

- S. C. White Leghorns
- White Plymouth Rocks
- S. C. Rhode Island Reds
- Columbian Wyandottes
- Columbian Plymouth Rocks

Tell us what you need and about what you can afford to pay. We will help you make a selection. Write today.

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

**Wilburtha**  
**POULTRY FARMS**

32 River Road  
Trenton Junction  
New Jersey

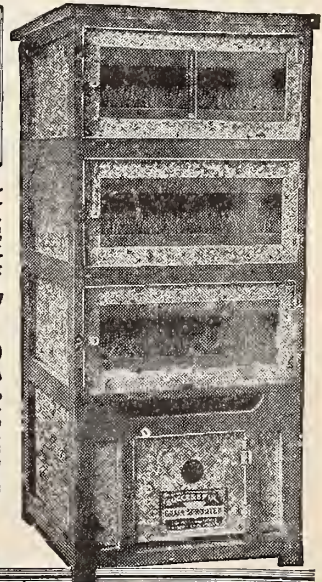
## Hens Serve Well If Served Sprouted Oats

**Feed Sprouted Oats** Easily quickly—cleanly—economically produced in "Successful" Sectional Metal Grain Sprouter. Get greater fertility in winter laid eggs—earlier chicks. Make three bushels of tempting egg-making feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye—increase the egg yield at least 50 per cent—and at same time save one-third feeding cost. Write for catalog and 1918 offer we make on the

## "SUCCESSFUL" SECTIONAL ALL-STEEL GRAIN SPROUTER

Made with double steel walls—metal trays—nothing in it to warp, shrink, swell or mold the food. Fireproof. Lasts a lifetime. Large glass doors. Made in sections so you can add more sections as your needs grow. There's a size for your needs whether you keep 50 or 600 hens. Thousands of poultry raisers say they would not be without this wonderful food maker. The newest, most reliable construction ever made in a grain sprouter. Not only turns idle hens into industrious layers but supplies feed for growing chicks—protects health—prevents chick loss. Booklet—"How to Raise 48 Out of 60 Chicks" 10 cents.

Write today for catalog and full details of 1918 offer  
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 627 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa



















### Eugene Smith to Judge the White Leghorns

The Greater Chicago Show, to be held in Chicago in January, has added Eugene Smith, of Aurora, Ill., former president of the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club, to its list of judges. Mr. Smith will judge the Single Comb White Leghorns and this in itself should bring out a large class. The premium list for this show will be sent to those interested by addressing the Secretary, D. E. Hale, Monon Bldg., 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

### New Jersey's Poultry Short Course

In accordance with its policy of rendering all possible service along agricultural lines to the State and Nation, the New Jersey State Agricultural College at Rutgers College will hold the usual Short Courses during the coming winter. The courses will begin on November 19 and end on February 20, 1918. The usual staff of instructors and assistants will be on hand to take charge of the instructional work.

With the demand for food products continually on the increase, agricultural work offers greater opportunities to qualified men and women than ever before in the history of the country. All branches of the industry need workers, and this is especially true of the poultry industry. Abnormal conditions due to the war have caused many poultrymen to go out of business. The draft and volunteer enlistments have cut down the supply of poultry laborers, consequently there is a big demand for men who are qualified to handle poultry and poultry products.

The course in Poultry Husbandry as offered in conjunction with the Short Courses gives the necessary training for success with chickens. Due to the conditions mentioned above and the fact that the poultry course is well outlined and well taught, a large enrollment is looked for this year.

The course includes series of lectures on the following topics:—Types and Breeds of Poultry, Poultry Breeding, Exhibition, Scoring and Judging, Preparation and Marketing of Poultry, Location, Design and Construction of Buildings, Sanitation, Parasites and Diseases, Incubation and Brooding, Poultry Farm Management, Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding, Turkeys, Ducks, Pigeons, Geese, and Game Fowls, Animal Husbandry, Practical Fruit Growing, Soil Fertility, Agronomy, Vegetable Gardening, Wood and Forge Work. In addition, each student is required to take care of a pen of birds, doing all the chore work, such as feeding, watering, cleaning houses, collecting eggs. In addition, he is required to keep a careful account of eggs laid, feed consumed, and must submit a financial report on his flock each week.

Trips of inspection are made to the larger poultry farms throughout the State. On these trips, the methods of management, feeding, housing, etc., are carefully noted on each farm, the students thus studying the industry under working conditions. In addition to the trips, the poultry plant maintained in connection with the State Experiment Station is available for use and study by each student. Practical work in the wood and forge shops is of benefit to the students, making them proficient in the use of the common carpenter and blacksmith tools.

The course is well rounded, and is so outlined that a student when he finishes his course, has a thorough poultry education and should be able to manage a farm, or carry on his own enterprise.

The expenses are medium. Room and board may be found within a short distance from the Short Course building. The social activities of the Short Course students constitute an enjoyable feature of the thirteen weeks' work. In all, a more profitable period of time, from the standpoint of knowledge gained, could hardly be spent.

For further details and full information address: Short Courses in Agriculture, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

## LEGHORNS WHITE-ROCKS

**BUY BREEDING BIRDS NOW. SAVE MONEY.**  
Selected hens \$2 up—Males \$3 up. Birds good enough to win at any show. Described and quoted on request.  
MILLION EGG FARM, Box 104, Brown's Mills, N. J.

## HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES

### THE VIGOROUS STRAIN

--- HOMESTEAD --- The Word that Dominates in the World of Campines.  
Our beautiful new catalogue will give you full description and history of this remarkable breed of fowl. Price 15 cents.

Homestead Campine Farms Box W, Wayland, Mass.

## The Crimson Strain R. I. Reds

### BOTH COMBS

Winners at the Largest Eastern Shows

Baby Chicks 15 cents each. Settings \$5.00 up. Send for Mating List.

CHINA HANCHETT, EAST SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

A fine lot of yearling males and females at sacrifice prices for quick orders. This is a great chance for you to get some of my CELEBRATED WINNING AND LAYING STRAIN at a low cost. Write your wants.

Fred C. Lisk, Box L, Romulus, N. Y.

## HAWKINS BARRED ROCKS

Champions at New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco

EGGS—1 setting \$10.00, 3 settings \$25.00. Choice breeding and Exhibition Birds for Sale. Catalog of the Champions free.

A. C. Hawkins, Lock Box 30, Lancaster, Mass.

## BUFF ROCKS

Egg Laying Contest Winners!

First in Feb., Second in Jan., Third in March.  
First Prize winners Ocean to Ocean.

Do not fail to get my catalog.

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

## AMERICA'S BEST WYANDOTTES

### SILVER, GOLDEN and WHITES

We offer a large part of this year's breeders out of our fine matings at greatly reduced prices. Line bred for 33 years. This lot of fine birds contains many winners, and they are bred out of my New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Columbus winners. Many fine cock birds. A rare opportunity to secure this stock at a real bargain. Eggs from my fine matings reduced to \$1, \$5, and \$3, per setting. Also imported Golden Sebright Bantams. Illustrated circular and mating list free.

IRA C. KELLER, Brookside Stock Farm, Box 25, Prospect, O.



262 Eggs In  
—273 Days—

waterfowl, etc., and they were the admiration of the show.

We breed White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Leghorns, White Rocks and Wyandottes. We have hundreds of breeders and show birds for sale. Prices very consistent with the quality. Write for our method of guaranteed winners. Tell us all about it and we can make nice arrangements that will suit you just fine. Do it now.

1773 RANCH,

BOX 9,

KEARNEY, NEB.

## YANT'S BARRED ROCKS

Grand Champions at Chicago Coliseum, Cleveland and other leading shows for 16 consecutive years. Eggs from this great prize winning and utility strain.

John W. Yant, Route 24, Canton, Ohio



One of the great Imperial "Ringlet" males—  
Observe the wonderful shape, color and barring

# E. B. Thompson's Imperial "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks

## BARGAIN SALE FOR 1917

My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary **Bargains** in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Madison Square Garden blood. **This is your opportunity** to secure Madison Square Garden winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners and birds of this richest First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood at prices **Far Below Their Value.**

### This Special Sale List

is full of **Rare Bargains** and it will be to your best interests to write me for copy at once and secure the birds you need **At Saving Prices.**

**The Imperial "Ringlets" Are Recognized Throughout  
The World As The Leaders Of All Barred Rocks**

Their record at **Madison Square Garden, New York, for 29 years** stands without a parallel. At the last **1917 Garden Show** they won **Every First Prize Offered**—At the last three shows **1915—1916—1917**, they won **14 Firsts Prizes** out of **15** offered; **First Prize Pullet and Champion Female** the last three successive years; **Every Prize and Ribbon** offered on **Cockerels**, viz: **1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th**, the last four years in succession and **Under Three Different Judges—Every Bird Bred On My Farm.**

*If you want the best in Barred Rocks you must have my Imperial "Ringlets"—My customers are my first thought and nothing is too good for them.*

*Elegant catalogue mailed on request.*

Address:

*E. B. Thompson*

Lock Box 330,

Amenia, N. Y.

## YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS



*I have no other breeds.*

Acknowledged throughout the World as the **Standard** of all the Leghorns of all America, and the leaders of heavy layers. Can now quote on young stock for sale. I have hundreds of yearling hens for sale. Why not come to headquarters and get the best?

*Mating list free.*

Address

D. W. YOUNG,

Box E -13

Monroe, N. Y.

### PARTRIDGE ROCKS

**AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPIONS**  
Stock and Eggs for sale. Catalogue giving price of stock and eggs and full details of our **GREAT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PRIZE RECORDS—**  
BIRD BROS., Box 14, MYERSDALE, PA.

### BRONZE TURKEYS

R. C.

## ALMY'S REDS

S. C.

The Great Sensation and Red Prince Strains. **BARGAINS IN BREEDERS.** 4,000 chicks for the Fall and Winter shows, **ORDER EARLY.**  
RED FEATHER FARM F. W. C. ALMY, Prop. Box 22 TIVERTON 4 CORNERS, R. I.

Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns lead at the big St. Louis and Cleveland shows. Catalogue.

**EVER  
BETTER**

## ROSEMONT

FARM NO. 6, FRANKLIN, PA.

**FANCY  
FOWLS**

Utility line also. 222 - Egg Strain. Also Ducks, 4 varieties. See classified ads.

## Single TOMPKINS RHODE ISLAND REDS Rose

Get in line for your fall and early winter shows. A good supply of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets for showing and breeding now ready for shipment. Also some fine early hatched utility pullets for \$2 each and these may be ordered direct from this ad. As the demand this year will be extra heavy for all grades of stock, I would advise an order to be placed early. Direct all communications for high grade Reds to

HAROLD TOMPKINS,

BOX W.

CONCORD, MASS.

## S. C. RED EGGS

from our **Original Scranton** flock. If you want show birds, write us now. Some extra quality breeders for sale. It pays to get the best—why don't YOU make success certain by getting some of these "Red Quills" S. C. Reds?

Rau & Fry,

Route G-1,

Box 160-W,

Indianapolis, Ind.