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# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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DECEMBER, 1917

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T. F. McGrew, Scranton, Pa.

## A Christmas Message

*To the People of America:*

The clash of arms and the roar of cannon throughout nearly all the civilized countries of the old World resounds to America and the ends of the earth. Humanity loudly calls on us who must remain behind the firing lines to feed not only our own heroes but the sorely stricken people of war-ravished Europe. Let each and every one of us resolve to do whatever is possible, even at considerable sacrifice, if necessary. Mere dollars and comfort cannot be considered when men and women and especially children are starving.

The word failure has never yet been written in the pages of American History, and it cannot and shall not be allowed to be written now. The season of Yuletide, when the angels sing, "Peace on earth, good will to men," is an appropriate time for us to turn our hearts to God, our minds to the work of feeding the stricken people of the earth, and our hands to industry to accomplish the purpose.

**T. F. McGREW.**

Scranton, Pa.

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Hen



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

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# LESTER TOMPKINS' REDS



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**LESTER TOMPKINS,                      CONCORD, MASS.**



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H.H. Johnson, "Incubator Man"

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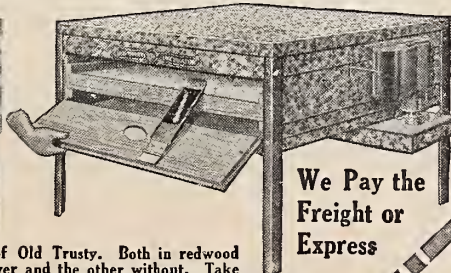
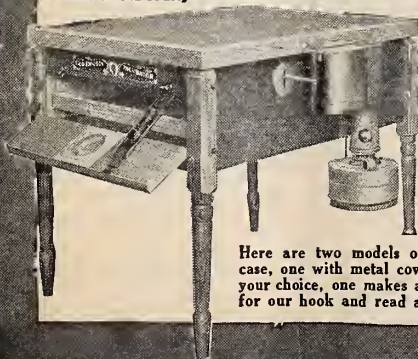
M. M. Johnson, Inventor of Old Trusty

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**EVER BETTER**

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**FRANKLIN VEN. CO. PA.**

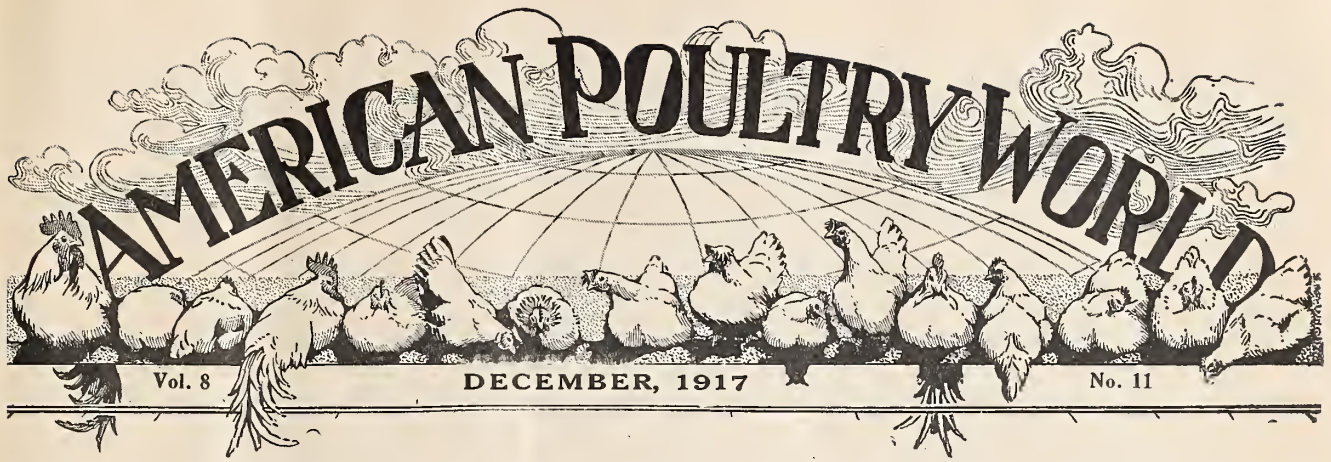
ROSEMONT

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451 MONT

SANT LOUIS  
CLEVELAND

MILLERS

Display of Ribbons and Silver Cups Won on Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns by Rosemont Farms, Franklin, Pa.



# HOW TO FEED THE PULLETS TO GET THE MOST EGGS

**Failure of Pullets to Lay as Anticipated May be Due to Underfeeding.  
To Get Best Results the Rations Must be Substantial and Sufficient.**

**D**URING this coming winter when it is essential that the greatest possible egg yield be obtained in order to show a reasonable profit, poultry keepers must be open minded and be willing to change their former methods if necessary in order to meet the present feed situation. To get a good start with the maturing pullets will mean that a profitable winter may be anticipated.

Every year at the beginning of winter many poultry keepers are disappointed and puzzled by the failure of apparently well-grown pullets to lay according to expectation. They can not understand why early pullets that seemed to be developing nicely and show the usual sign of being near laying should remain at that stage for weeks and sometimes for months.

### Full Feeding Necessary

Where the conditions are as described, the most common cause of deferred laying is an insufficient ration.

Underfeeding in the early fall occurs oftenest through the failure of the poultry keeper to increase the food given to pullets on range as much as is necessary to make up for diminution in the supplies secured by foraging.

Underfeeding after the pullets are put into winter quarters is usually due to excess of care to prevent them from becoming too fat to lay.

In either case the remedy is to feed the birds all that they will eat of a substantial ration furnishing in proper variety the food elements required taking care at the same time to provide for as much exercise as will keep them in good condition under heavy feeding.

While pullets remain on range the only changes in diet usually necessary as cool weather comes on are to increase the quantities of food given, especially corn and corn products, and if green food on the range is running short, to supply what is required to make up the shortage

It is desirable to have pullets in their winter quarters about a month before they are expected to begin laying. Moving them at that stage does not retard laying, while if they are moved shortly before or after beginning to lay the change may set them back several weeks.

Pullets that will not begin laying before winter sets in may be left in the

### TINY CRACKS SPOIL 13 MILLION DOZEN EGGS

**Department of Agriculture Urges All Handlers of Market Eggs to Be Particularly Careful, Especially During the Spring Storage Season**

Over 13 million dozen eggs, most of them laid in the spring, spoil in cold storage simply because their shells have been cracked slightly between the hen and the cold room. Just a little more care in handling eggs on the farm, in getting them to the country collector, in packing them properly in cases for shipment, in handling the cases as fragile shipments, will greatly lessen this enormous and important waste of valuable food. The U. S. Department of Agriculture therefore, urges every one who has anything to do with getting eggs to the storage markets to exercise unusual care this year to prevent them from being even checked. Once an egg shell is cracked, even so slightly that the eye can not see it, germs and molds find ready entrance into the egg and spoil its contents. Nature has provided the egg with a delicate protective, gelatinous coating, which as long as it is intact tends to keep out air and germs. Once this coating is pierced, the keeping quality of the egg is lessened immediately. Five per cent. of the 2,400,000,000 dozen eggs put in cold storage, the specialists find, spoil because they were checks, that is, eggs so slightly cracked that they could not be detected in quick handling during the spring rush of storing the bulk of eggs for winter use.

coops which they occupied while growing as long as the weather permits them to range.

### Winter Rations For Pullets

When the pullets are in winter quarters and are dependent upon the feeder for all green food and animal food as well as for grain, one of the following rations will supply the variety required. The proportions indicated are parts by weight.

#### Ration No. 1.

Dry mash.	Scratch feed.
3 parts bran.	2 parts cracked corn.
2 parts middlings.	1 part wheat, oats,
4 parts corn meal.	or barley, or mixture
1 part beef scrap	of the three.
or fish meal.	

#### Green feed.

As available, in constant supply.

#### Ration No. 2.

Dry mash.	Scratch feed.
5 parts mixed feed	Cracked corn.
(bran and mid-	
dlings).	Green feed.
4 parts corn meal.	Cabbage, in constant
1 part beef scrap or	supply.
fish meal.	

#### Ration No. 3.

Dry mash.	Scratch feed.
6 parts corn meal.	Wheat.
3 parts bran.	Green feed.
1 part beef scrap or	Sprouted oats, cab-
fish meal.	bage, or mangel
	beets.

#### Ration No. 4.

Dry mash.	Scratch feed.
6 parts corn meal.	Heavy oats.
3 parts bran.	
1 part beef scrap or	Green feed.
fish meal.	Sprouted oats.

#### Ration No. 5.

Dry mash.	Scratch feed.
3 parts corn meal.	2 parts cracked corn.
1 part beef scrap.	1 part oats.

### Selecting a Ration.

In deciding upon a ration a poultry keeper should be governed largely by the availability and cost of foodstuffs in his locality. The common grains do not differ extremely in composition and food value. A little study put upon the feed question will pay you big.

# MERITS OF THE HOUDAN AS A POPULAR TABLE FOWL

Interesting Description of This Popular Breed, With Valuable Information Concerning Origin and General Characteristics. Comparison With Other Popular Varieties. Discussion of Changes in Present Type

By GEORGE D. BLACK, Yellow Springs, Ohio

It is interesting to observe the fascination which the Houdan always has for those who become fanciers of it. It may be truthfully said, I think, that "once a Houdan fancier, always a Houdan fancier." It is true that the breed has never been widely disseminated in this country. There never has been any prospect that it would rival the American breeds in popular favor. It is seldom seen on farms in any considerable numbers. Why it is not more generally bred is not easy to see when its evident utility qualities are considered.

It is not one of the heavier breeds it

is true, and for this reason may not appeal to farmers who want as much weight as they can get in market chickens. But the Houdan is a fine market fowl for the reasons that it is quick-growing, easily kept plump from the start, and is unexcelled in the quality of its flesh. We may be sure that the French would look after those things. Perhaps, too, on account of its crest, farmers are inclined to class the Houdan with purely ornamental fowls, such as the Polish and Sultan and Exhibition Games. If this is true, it is an error, for the Houdan is fortunate in being both ornamental and useful, and it is not less useful because of the things that make it beautiful.

But whatever the cause or causes, the breed is not a favorite with people who keep chickens just because they are chickens, and there is no ground for supposing that it ever will be. But beyond almost any other fowl it has the knack of keeping its admirers under spell of its qualities, of holding their admiration. One day at a big exhibition I saw an acquaintance who is a Houdan fancier standing before a quite striking display of Houdans, and I said to him that he was evidently feasting his eyes on the sight. His reply was: "Yes, that is true. I don't own any now, but I can never get away from the charm which the Houdan has for me. I wish I was where I could have a flock. I shall never lose my interest in the grand old breed." I saw him afterward going from coop to coop

slowly examining each bird and commenting upon the merits of each. There were plenty of other fowls there and very fine ones, too, but his time was largely given to the Houdans.

Just what constitutes this extraordinary captivation it might not be easy to say, but it is a fact as one may learn by a little inquiry and observation. Perhaps the uniqueness of the Houdans has something to do with it. The crest and the color (I speak of the mottled variety) are striking features, and are beautiful in the well-bred birds. But I think that more than any of these things, the quite unusual intelligence of the Houdan is its most interesting quality. I know that I have had no breed of chickens that ever showed the intelligence of this one, and it is indeed a breed characteristic. Houdans are noted for their friendliness; it is easy to make pets of them. They soon learn to eat out of one's hands and to flock around one's feet. I have trouble to keep from stepping on mine in the yards. This docility, and a quite pronounced sociableness are qualities that make the Houdan very attractive and explain in a measure their hold on their admirers.

There does not seem to be any reliable information as to the origin of the breed. It has been claimed that this is the result of a cross between the Dorking and the Polish, but this has been stoutly denied by Houdan experts. It looks as if the Houdan might be one of the very old breeds, like the Polish and Dorking. Harrison Weir, the noted veteran English poultry artist and writer, has said that as long as he could remember there had been in the farm yards of Kent and Sussex a fowl similar to the Houdan, though not of that name. An early English poultry book describes a fowl under the name of "The Normandy Fowl," that is exactly what we would suppose the Houdan to have been at that time. The book was published in 1853. This description is of a long-bodied, five-clawed fowl, with a topknot and mottled plumage.

As to its introduction into America, and its development here, we are on much surer ground of information. It was imported from England in 1865, one account says, and another has it that a Mr. Armstedt of Philadelphia, made an importation in 1859. At any rate, the breed has been here about fifty-five years. Isaac K. Felch, who has rendered notable and valuable service to American poultry culture, bought most of the off-



FIRST PRIZE AND SPECIAL BEST SHAPE AND COLOR  
PALACE SHOW, NEW YORK, DEC. 5-9, 1916  
C. R. BAKER, ABILENE, KANSAS, U. S. A.

First prize, beside the specials offered for best shaped and best colored male, were all awarded to the valuable cockerel pictured above, which was exhibited at the New York Palace Show by C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan. The west has many advantages for producing the best quality of standard fowls, and it has become the custom of some breeders to send their wonderful show specimens across the country to prove their merit in the shows that have the reputation of attracting the very finest in the land. The true sportsman-like fanciers in the east are sincere in their congratulations to Mr. Baker on his fine win, and in their praise of his birds that possess such excellent show quality and sturdy vitality.—F. L. Sewell.



spring of one of these importations, so the chronicle goes, and was the means of disseminating the breed throughout a number of the States. Since that time much has been done to improve the breed. The Riggs, father and son, of Iowa, were instrumental in changing the standard of the comb from the leaf form to the antler, to the bettering of the appearance of the head; and for many years they were among the most devoted and effective breeders of Houdans. To this day, Thos. F. Rigg is still a Houdan fancier, and frequently in his contributions to poultry journals he has a good word for his early love. Others who have had to do with the breeding and development of the breed are Daniel Pincking, Daniel P. Shove, J. H. Drev-enstedt, Geo. O. Brown; and more recently, perhaps Jas. Abernethy, N. L. Deining, Col. C. E. Arnold, John A. Gough, W. F. Bast and J. A. Under-wood.

The fanciers of any breed of fowls always have some reasons that are good to them for their preferring that particular breed, although they may not be very sound reasons to others who do not happen to have their angle of view. Often it is quite easy for one to make himself believe what is to his profit or pleasure to believe. It is a truth of psychology that one does come to believe what he keeps repeating over and over. The telling of it wears grooves in his mind. If you want to be cheerful, think cheerful things and talk about these. If you want to have good opinion of your neighbor, don't nurse a grudge against him. I don't mean, I am far from meaning, that persons never come to opinions by processes of reasoning and by labored investigation. I only intend to convey the idea that many, if not most, of our ideas and judgments are the result of repetition, of saying things over till the mind is confirmed in its conviction in regard to them. This is true all through life. I am thinking of it now concerning chicken fanciers. I am not complaining of it at all, but only pointing it out.

This accounts for the claims that are made for so many breeds, that each is the most prolific layer, the finest table fowl, and the most attractive show bird. This sort of thing is quite pronounced in the poultry club year books. If one were to attempt to believe all that he reads in these publications, he would find himself in a confused state of mind. The truth is that there are many very useful, profitable races of fowls, and the fanciers of each can make out a pretty good case for their favorite. For one, I find pleasure in admiring many different kinds, and I do not see that my particular fancy for the Houdan or the Langshan or the White Wyandotte

should blind me to the merits of the Rocks or the Sussex.

I think that a good case can be made out for the Houdans, and that the fascination which the breed has for many of its admirers is based on substantial merit. I wonder that it has not been more popular in America. In France and England it has had an enviable reputation among utility poultrymen, as well as among typical fanciers. Now that a new variety, the White Houdan, has been added to the breed, perhaps a wider popularity will be given to it.

The Houdan is unquestionably one of the finest table fowls in the world. This is universally conceded. Indeed, I don't think that anybody entitled to an opinion on the subject will deny it. The French people have always demanded the best chicken meat for their tables that expect breeding and feeding could produce, and the Houdan has been a favorite with them for many years. It grows rapidly; indeed, few breeds can keep up with it for the first three or four months. It has no period of being lank and scrawny, but is plump and ready for the table from the broiler size on up to the roaster. It is small of bone, and grows flesh and fat while it is maturing its frame.

Another characteristic of the breed is that it retains the tenderness and succulence of its flesh to a mature age. A hen two or three years old is not tough, as is the case with hens of that age in most other breeds. It does not harden, as the market man would say. This makes the breed especially valuable to the town dweller who wants to keep a small flock on his back lot. His hens will be good for the table delicacy after they have passed

the most useful period of egg production.

Another thing about the Houdan that makes it very satisfactory is the entire freedom from frosted combs and wattles. For one I count this a great advantage. While I am writing, the thermometer is registering below zero, and it is sure to be a time of annoyance to owners of fancy single comb breeds. A few years ago I attended a state show where there were many valuable exhibition birds, and there was scarcely a male with a sound comb among the single comb breeds. It was an unsightly exhibit, for the combs were in every stage of frost bite.

No matter how cold the nights are the owners of Houdans do not have to worry about having to thaw out combs and

*(Continued on Page 519)*



FIRST PRIZE COCK CHICAGO JANUARY 10-16, 1917  
BRED & OWNED BY C. R. BAKER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

To repeat all of Mr. Baker's winnings at this winter's shows, where he has competed with the best Buff Plymouth Rocks that the country produces, would make a list too long for this limited space. One of the best exhibitions of Buff Plymouth Rocks brought out this winter, 148 in number, was at the Greater Chicago Show. The premium list showed that Mr. Baker's birds won: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 cocks; 3 cockerel; 4, 6, 7 hens; 1, 3 pullets; 1 old pen and 1 young pen. The charm of the golden buff never seems to wane and when perfected on a bird of the practical type of the Plymouth Rock, it is doubly valuable. Mr. Baker's Buff females are persistent layers. They were laying during the exhibitions and kept it up while at our studio. Fowls that continue to lay even in the days of weary travel with irregular feeding hours and during the disturbance of the show room have extraordinary machinery for egg production. The combination of this ability with fine show quality, makes the Baker Buff Plymouth Rocks of rare value as breeders. The Baker birds are well filled out in every section and built for profit on the farm as well as in the yard of the town fancier.—F. L. Sewell.

# ROSE COMB BARRED ROCK OFFERED AS A NEW VARIETY

Seemingly There is No Limit to The Number of Varieties Offered to Poultry Keepers as the "Best" Fowl to Take Up. Publicity Will Most Quickly Bring Out Their Good and Bad Points

By S. B. WENGER, South English, Iowa

**Editor's Note**—Many readers of American Poultry World write us they are taking up the breeding of Standard-bred fowls instead of mixed flocks, and the question to arise immediately is, "What breed or variety should I take up for best general results?" American Poultry World has published many articles covering the respective merits of the various breeds and varieties and our readers have profited therefrom. In corresponding recently with Mr. S. B. Wenger, South English, Iowa, we asked him to give in a few words something of interest to World readers concerning the Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks, of which he makes a specialty. His reply follows:

As winter approaches we are reminded of the advantage of the rose comb and the Barred Plymouth Rock for cold climates. That the rose comb is an improvement over the single comb may be understood from a letter I received from Mrs. W. G. Sparks, Blunt, South Dakota, which we quote as follows, "Returning home after the blizzard, I found my Barred Rocks all badly frozen except five Rose Combs, which did not seem to know it had been cold." Others have had the same experience.

Last winter while at the Coliseum Show at Chicago a man came down the aisle looking at the Barred Rocks. As he was passing I said to him, "Could I interest you in the Rose Comb Barred

Rocks?" He answered shortly, "No! the Single Combs are good enough for me." I replied, "That's all right, but this is a cold day. You get one of your Single Combs and I will get one of my Rose Combs, and let's go out on the street for an hour, then come in and see which comb is frozen." He said, "Are you Irish or Dutch?" I answered, "I am Dutch." He replied, "I don't like the Dutch nor the Rose Combs." "That's all right," said I, as I saw he was prejudiced and if I would try to convince him against his will he would be of the same opinion still. So the conversation stopped, and he passed on.

In a little while I saw him coming back, and this time I let him speak first. In a different tone he said, "I want to see your Rose Comb Barred Rocks." He handled each of the birds and remarked, "I can't see but that they are just as good as the Single Combs, and that low rose comb surely is an advantage in cold climates." In closing up his conversation he said, "That's the breed for me hereafter."

There are a great many "doubting Thomases in the poultry business today. "Unless they see and handle they will not believe."

Comparatively few people know that there is a Rose Comb Barred Rock breed, and others who do know do not like to admit the advantage of the rose comb over the single comb. My circular which is free for the asking tells of the formation and development of the Rose Comb Barred Rock and of the American Rose Comb Barred Rock Club which proposes to develop and bring this new breed into prominence in the poultry world.

The following is quoted from this circular:

"While this breed is yet in its infancy and in plumage is not up to the standard of

excellence of the highest types of the double mated single combs, it is nevertheless a fair average of the single mated Barred Rocks of today. We have done very little double mating with this breed, in fact we have rather held to the opinion that the double mating system which is understood by comparatively few, and intended chiefly for show purposes, was a detriment to the Barred Rock breed, and discouraged thousands of would-be breeders and fanciers.

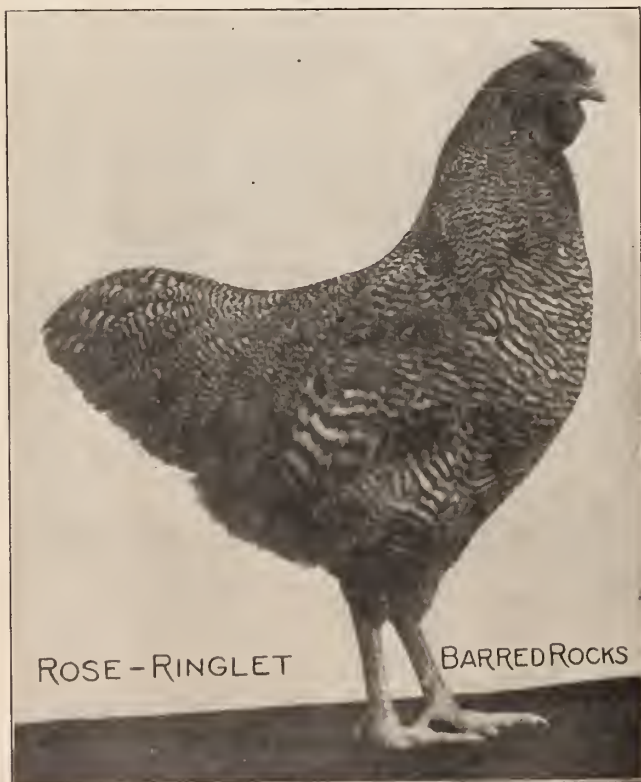
"We believe in careful mating to produce the best general purpose fowl with good, clean barring, but to mate for cockerel breeding and for pullet breeding separately so as to have cockerels and pullets the same shades of color as required by the Standard of Perfection is a task in which comparatively few breeders are really successful.

"In Barred Rocks it is natural for males to be lighter in color than females and by double mating we work against Nature. Two shades of color, one for males and one for females, is as natural in Barred Rocks as it is in the jay-bird, the quail, and many other birds mated according to Nature, and Nature should be allowed to have its course. While we believe in single mating and are practicing it, we keep one pen for cockerel breeding and one for pullet breeding to accommodate those who desire birds or eggs from double mated birds. The rest of our pens are mated for general purposes.

"As the foundation stock for the Rose Comb Barred Rocks was the single combs, we still get about one-fourth single comb chicks.

"The development of this new breed depends upon careful selection and mating. As the single combs have attained a high standard of excellence, they furnish a suitable foundation stock for the improvement of the Rose Combs. I would urge all who are interested in the development of the new breed to cross the Rose Combs with the highest types of the Single Comb Barred Rocks, as a means of securing the desired quality.

"To my knowledge, I was the first to breed the Rose Comb Barred Rocks. I began in 1886 by crossing a Barred Rock sport, a Rose Comb Cockerel, with a pen of single comb pullets. On account of discouragements met with, I gave up the proposition of forming a new breed and discarded the Rose Combs. Failing to find a satisfactory general purpose fowl, I discovered my mistake a few years later, and began a search for a similar bird with which to begin the work anew. I now have met with success.



Typical specimen of Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks as originated and bred by S. N. Wenger, South English, Iowa.



## THE ROSE COMB RHINELANDERS HAVE PROVED TO BE EXCEPTIONAL LAYERS

**R**ARELY, if ever, has any hen made friends and adherents so rapidly and thoroughly as the very useful Rhinelanders, and every person who has one is full of praise for this breed, and wants to have no other. This is no wonder, as the Rhinelander combines qualities which are hardly possessed by any other fowl.

As a producer of eggs, she is without a rival, and the best proofs of it are the records of the egg laying contests.

The official report of the American Egg Laying Contest, in Leavenworth, Kansas, states that the Rhinelanders were awarded two silver cups for highest egg production, and says, literally:

"These same highest layers are among the highest scoring pullets of their variety, and all but one score from 91 to 94 points, each bird being scored by Judge E. C. Branch, of Missouri."

For table poultry Rhinelanders earn the highest praise. While the heavier breeds put on more flesh on the shanks, the Rhinelander has a full, deep breast, making it very desirable for broiling or frying.

The nice, large, snow white eggs, weighing on an average 24 to 26 ounces per dozen, are a joy to the eye, and please the palate.

These are, in a few words, the principal good and useful qualities of the Rhinelanders, and as far as beauty is concerned, they hold their own with the most beautiful birds on display in all the great American poultry shows and exhibitions since the year 1912. At these shows the Rhinelanders attract the attention and admiration of the public by their beautiful black-green plumage, and in the shows at Buffalo, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago and New York the interest in this new breed has been exceptionally keen.

Last winter our Rhinelanders made the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic, all the way across the continent, a 3,500-mile journey, and reached New York in good laying condition.

Did ever any other breed make such an excellent showing?

To protect the many Rhinelander breeders, and to keep the purpose and aim of the Rhinelander Club straight and clear from error, we will give below the Standard of the Rhinelanders as adopted in Belgium, France, Germany, etc.:

The head is a little flat on top, and carries a small rose comb, the point of which follows the bending of the neck. The bill is horn-colored, or blackish. The large, bright, brown eye is surrounded by small hair feathers. The earlobes are pure white, and contrary to the Hamburgs and Minorcas, are very small. The lobes of a female should be covered by a cent piece, and that of the

cock by a nickel. The wattles are round, of medium length, enclosed with thick cape-like feathers, which on the cock fall over his shoulders.

On the cock the rather broad back, which in the hen is rather straight, declines rapidly toward the rear of the fowl.

The body is broad, wide breasted, and has not the round appearance of the Hamburgs. The breast should show a fine and full development. When seen sideways, the breast appears like a deep bow.

The long wings are carried close to the body, the hips being hidden under the saddle plumage.

The tail is of good size and is carried rather high. In the cock it is made up of an abundance of sickle feathers.

The legs are fine boned, well shaped and range in color from blue slate to nearly black. The upper legs are nearly hidden in the body plumage.

The plumage is heavy and encloses the body lightly. A greenish iridescence is characteristic of the plumage of black fowls.

The carriage is upright and proud.

A full grown cock will weigh 7 pounds and a hen 5½ pounds.

A. SCHWARZ,

President of the Rhinelander Club,  
Burlingame, Cal.

### Community Marketing

If farmers would realize that the annual value of the country's egg crop is equal to the average value of its annual wheat crop—approximately \$600,000,000—and that nearly 8 per cent. of the eggs marketed are lost through spoilage or breakage, the industry undoubtedly would be put on a more business-like basis, says a Farmers' Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Community Egg Circle, recently reprinted. Improper handling between the farm and the market, the bulletin declares, is responsible for a large part of the loss. This loss, it is suggested, could be greatly decreased if farmers would co-operate more generally and market their eggs through community egg circles. These organizations take care of the frequent collection and the proper packing and marketing of the eggs of members, attend to accounting and making collections, establish standards, encourage the raising of better breeds of poultry, the use of improved methods, and the production of infertile eggs.

The bulletin tells farmers how to go about the formation of a community egg circle and prints a suggested constitution and by-laws for such an organization. Copies of the bulletin may be had free, as long as the supply lasts, by application to the United States Department of Agriculture.



**1917** 

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WRITE TO-DAY

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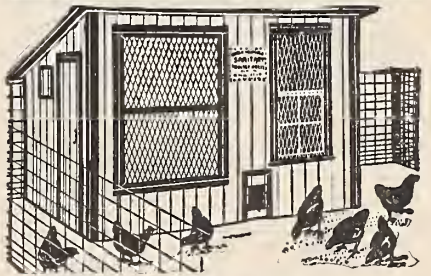
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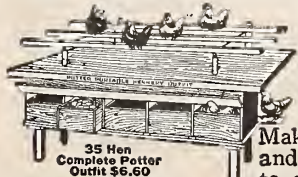


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# POULTRY WARRIORS WILL HELP TO WIN THE WAR

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Asks Poultry Keepers  
To Help Feed the Nation. Profit to Producer Promised

**T**HE humble hen can play a prominent part in preventing the progress of the Prussian peril. The quickest and cheapest way of adding to our meat supplies is to increase poultry and egg production. To double this production next year will give us 6,500,000,000 pounds of meat food in the form of poultry and eggs. By having this amount of poultry food for domestic consumption we will eat less pork and beef, and can send almost that many pounds of meat to Europe to feed our soldiers, the armies of the Allies, and the destitute civilians.

We can not increase any of the meat animals as rapidly or economically as poultry.

The United States Department of Agriculture wishes every farmer to understand the importance of doubling our poultry production next year. It is a vital part of the general food production campaign, and that campaign must be carried out in all its details to insure victory in this war. The chief poultry increase must be made on the general farms of the country—on every farm in the country. It must be made as a by-product of general farming. The farmer must get his flock to such size, in proportion to his farm, that all the waste and scraps, and land available for chickens to run on will be used, and the fowls kept up from these sources and a reasonable amount of other feed. The Department does not suggest that extensive poultry enterprises be taken up by the general farmer. In fact, it warns against that very thing. But it urges every farmer to keep just as many hens, and produce just as many chickens and eggs as he can economically and as a by-product of his general farming.

The average size of the farm flock in the United States now is forty hens. If the average is increased to one hundred hens next year the desired increase in production should be obtained. Many farms, of course, can have flocks of several hundred, and some farms will have to keep less. But the effort is to increase the farm average to at least 100 hens.

It is an astounding fact that there are a million and a half eggless farms in the United States—an economic anomaly and an agricultural absurdity. Out of a total of 6,371,502 farms, 1,527,743 report no egg production in the last census.

Even if we had never been forced to go to war with Germany this condition would be one demanding every effort at correction—for each farm can, at least, produce sufficient poultry and eggs for home consumption, and thereby be a more profitable farm. It would be to the self-interest of every one of these million and a half farmers to commence poultry production, if there were no war.

But, because we are at war there is a more important reason why they should do so—the fact that they will be helping win the war—helping to preserve their own free existence in a free country.

#### Chickens Self Feeders

Chickens will "pick up" a good part of their living from waste that otherwise would never become of any value. They will feed themselves, to an extent, from grass, weeds, insects, and crumbs and small scraps that if not eaten by chickens would not become of food value to man. They will eat the eggs and larvae from which come various destructive insects, particularly orchard pests. In some orchards where chickens range the brown tail moth has almost disap-

peared, while nearby orchards, where chickens do not run, are damaged by the pest.

Most of the attention required by farm flocks can be given by the women and children of the household. The question of labor is not a puzzling and uncertain problem in the poultry production program. If the farmer increases his flock to a size suitable to fit in as a by-product of his general farming he will find that it will not require extra help.

Because of these facts—that poultry, as a by-product of general farming, find much of their feed in waste and require no extra labor—the farmer will produce meat food at the very lowest cost. Home consumption of this will cut down his living expenses and enable him to sell more of the animal meat he produces. He will be making more money himself, and at the same time he will be helping Uncle Sam win the biggest war the world has ever known.

#### Prepare for Early Hatch

Early hatching next spring is necessary if the desired increase in production is attained. It is also necessary, during the winter, that farmers save young hens and pullets, so they will be on hand for stock in the spring. The stock of the Nation has been reduced considerably this fall by a widespread sale, for market, of young hens and pullets. Therefore it is necessary to conserve stock now, or else the shortage may interfere seriously with the production program. In view of the stock shortage, to kill a good hen now is to reduce the potential egg production next year anywhere from five to twelve dozen eggs.

Early hatching in the spring will in-

## CULL THE "SLACKER" HENS

### Description of "Slacker" Hen

1. Early molting, probably molting in July and August.
2. Long molter, probably taking three months to complete her molt.
3. Bright colored shanks and ear lobes.
4. Weak and sickly.
5. Lazy disposition, last off the roost in the morning and the first on roost in the evening.
6. Small combs, clean plumage and low tail.

### Put Her In The Soup Bowl

This Hen Will Not Feed Herself

### Description of "Business" Hen

1. Late molting, probably molting in October and November or even December.
2. Quick molter.
3. Faded shanks, worn toe nails, dirty plumage.
4. Active disposition, always doing something.
5. Singing and searching for something to eat.
6. Constitutionally strong and healthy.
7. The first off the roost in the morning.
8. She started laying early.
9. Large comb, medium size and stout, stubby beak.

### Keep Her and Feed Her Well

This Hen Will Feed a Soldier

crease the number and size of fowls and the number of eggs produced next year. It will result in bigger birds, and birds that will lay in the winter months.

The hatching season varies in different parts of the country, running through February, March, April and May, generally speaking, although in some parts of the Southwest hatching may start in January. The season commences earliest in the Southern and Southwestern States and latest in the extreme northern parts of the country. In the Middle West, where ten States in the grain belt produced half the poultry of the entire Nation as shown by the last census, the hatching season has been during the late winter and early spring months.

Every farmer is urged to start the hatching season earlier than usual next year, either by incubation or natural methods if the hens will sit earlier.

The chickens first hatched in the spring are the ones that are largest in the summer, that mature first in the fall, and that lay eggs in the winter. Further more they are the ones that will want to sit early the following spring which, in turn, will hatch earlier chickens—and so the cycle will continue. On the contrary chickens hatched late in the spring do not mature until so late in the fall that they will not become winter layers. They will not sit until late the next spring, and so another cycle of late maturing, late laying fowls is established.

About seven months are required for a chicken to grow to maturity. During that period of growth its feed goes to the making of bone, flesh, feathers. When it becomes mature its feed goes to the making of eggs and the hen commences to lay. If a bird matures and commences laying in the fall before cold weather she will continue laying all winter if properly cared for. Birds that are still growing when cold weather comes, and do not mature until during the winter season, will very rarely commence laying late the next spring.

The early hatched chicken has a longer growing season, before cold weather. It has more time in which to develop—simply gets an earlier start—and grows larger. One of the principal reasons that the farm flocks of the United States show a low average weight of fowls is that the cycle of late hatching has become established. That custom can be displaced and early hatching established by killing off the late hatched birds and retaining only the earliest hatched birds for stock. Once the cycle of early hatching is effected it will perpetuate itself. The impulse of the early hatched chicken to sit early herself and produce more early hatched chickens having the same impulse will continue on and on.

Chickens are hurt most by lice in the midsummer months. The late hatched chicken has not had time to become large or strong enough to resist such

attacks, but the early hatched chicken has, by midsummer, grown sufficiently strong and hardy to resist the attacks of the lice. Because its early development has preceded the very hot weather, the early hatched birds are more apt to live through the summer.

So the farmer who hatches early does these things:

Gets more chickens, because a larger proportion of the total hatch will live.

Gets more actual meat, because more chickens will live, and because they will weigh more at maturity than late hatched birds will weigh.

Gets more eggs, because the early hatched pullets will lay eggs during the winter and the late hatched ones will not.

#### What Poultry Will Do

Summing up the situation, these are the things for the farmer to do in order to increase poultry production:

Stop marketing for meat this winter the young hens and pullets that have potential egg production value next year. Save stock now to insure an adequate supply of layers for next spring.

Start the hatching season earlier next spring.

Produce infertile eggs after hatching season.

Dispose of eggs not needed for home use twice a week.

Preserve eggs for winter use at home from the surplus of the heavy laying season.

The advantages to the farmer, in doing these things will be:

First and fundamentally, that he is performing a patriotic service and helping win the war. He will also reduce his cost of living. He will have more stuff to sell. He will make more money.

The poultry increase must come from the general farms, and every farmer must do his part. He will be turning wastage into food, to his own profit, and he will be helping his country. He will be improving his land while he is fighting the Kaiser. Ninety pounds of manure per year is produced from an ordinary fowl. Not half of it is collected, usually, but even upon that basis, fifty fowls will give at least a ton of manure that properly used is as valuable as commercial fertilizer.

The farmer need not fear overproduction of poultry and eggs. With the maximum production urged by the Department of Agriculture—or more—there will still be a gap of many millions of people, between the total number of producers and consumers. The increased production will have the effect of popularizing poultry food—making it available to many people who have not been able to afford it. And yet, production cost having been so low, the producer will have a good profit.

The greatest poultry increase will be in chickens, but some ducks and geese should be raised on most farms. The goose grows faster than any other fowl, and both geese and ducks are fat pro-

ducers, and will yield pork-fat substitutes for home use. Turkeys, the most difficult fowls to raise, should be handled extensively only by those who are familiar with the bird and have large range for them.

Every farm must have poultry, or more poultry next year. It will help win the war.

#### Save the Hens

Thrifty young hens and pullets should not be marketed at this time or during the winter months. They should be kept for stock next year, when there must be a very large increase in poultry and egg supplies as an essential part of the food production campaign which must be carried out if we are to win the war.

Already this year the poultry stock of the country has been dangerously reduced by sales of pullets and young hens during the late summer and fall. These have been eaten, or killed. Each of these fowls represented a potential egg production of from five to twelve dozen eggs next year and each young hen marketed for food this winter may mean a reduction of next year's possible egg supply to that extent. The U. S. Department of Agriculture urges farmers, dealers, shippers and all who are interested in poultry affairs, to save fowls of producing qualities so they may be on hand for stock in the early spring.

Next year it will be necessary for poultry to be produced on every farm in the United States, and in every backyard in town, where conditions permit. Farmers who have not been producing poultry must do so next year, and those who have been producing must increase the number of fowls in their flocks.

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# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

GEORGE H. GILLIES, Editor.

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## The Situation

In discussing war conditions it is becoming customary to speak of "the situation."

The situation in the poultry industry at this writing is something that needs close study and quick, helpful assistance from the Government.

That such relief is needed must be well known to the authorities at Washington, and that these men are exerting strenuous efforts to extend the necessary help cannot be doubted.

In the meantime, however hundreds, yes thousands, of poultry keepers are disposing of valuable fowls that should be conserved for the future food supply of the country.

Illustrating the slaughter of fine flocks that is now occurring daily, we quote from a letter recently forwarded to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington by the Petaluma, (Cal.) Poultry Keepers' Association:—

"The reduction in the flocks of the poultrymen of this district is conservatively estimated at 33 per cent. and may be as great as 50 per cent. Practically all of the poultry which is kept in this district is in the hands of ranchers, who carry flocks of from 500 to 25,000 hens

and whose farms are so covered with expensive poultry equipment that no other line of farming would be possible upon their places even were the soil fitted for general agriculture. The majority of the ranches here are located upon sandy or gravelly soils which requires tremendous quantities of the strongest fertilizer in order to make them productive and without poultry this material is not commercially available. The district has at the present time facilities for hatching nearly three million eggs at a single sitting; the brooding capacity for handling these chicks is here ready to operate at a moment's notice and the housing facilities are immediately available for double the number of hens now being carried. The poultrymen of this district are as energetic and as patriotic as those of any other locality but they cannot operate their ranches at a loss over any considerable period of time.

"Figures show that during the last twelve months the cost of keeping a hen has increased in this district \$1.28 per year or over 60 per cent.

"During 1916 the average price of commercial eggs sold here was 26.8c per dozen. For the first ten months of 1917 the corresponding figure was 33.6c per dozen. Since eggs in this market usually reach their highest prices about Thanksgiving time and decline quite rapidly after that, the figures given for 1917 will very closely approximate the average for the year as November and December are months of very light production. Egg prices have therefore shown an increase this year over last of 6.8c per dozen, or 25 per cent. Flocks on an average here produce ten dozen eggs per hen annually where the hens are given the best of expert care and attention. Thus the profit which the rancher enjoyed in 1916 was 73c per hen, but in 1917 this had shrunk to 13c per hen, or a reduction of over 80 per cent.

"Our ranchers receive practically 90 per cent. of their total income from the sale of eggs, about 6 per cent. from the sale of broilers and 4 per cent. from the sale of hens, in years when their operation is normal. This year such low prices prevailed for broilers and such high prices for feed, that such birds would not realize enough by their sale to pay for the cost of the chicks put in, where in former years it was nothing unusual for the broilers to pay all of the expenses incurred in their raising, plus the cost of the chicks put in, up to the time the broilers were sold, at about the tenth week.

The price which the rancher received for his hens this year was approximately 25 per cent. more than that for the year 1916. Our hatcheries last year ran well up to their capacity during the hatching seasons; this year the fall hatching amounted to nothing and indications are that but very few chicks will be hatched in the coming spring, if conditions do not materially change in the very near future.

There are probably between ten and twelve million dollars invested in poultry industry in vicinity of the San Francisco bay cities or the Petaluma district, and this entire industry is very seriously jeopardized unless relief comes quickly. This relief will have to result in either one of two things or in both—the lower-

ing of the prices which the poultrymen have to pay for the feed for their flocks or the advance in the prices which they receive for their eggs.

It may be argued that the Petaluma district does not fairly represent the whole country, but every well informed poultry keeper knows that the "slaughter" of Eastern and Middle West flocks has been going on steadily the past sixty to ninety days, despite the advice of the Government experts and officials to "raise more poultry."

In a recent article in the Country Gentleman, several well known breeders are quoted as follows:—

D. W. Young, of New York, says: "The whole fault is the high cost of feed and the low prices of eggs and fowl, which, in my opinion, the Government should adjust at once or there will be no more fowl or eggs."

H. C. Sheppard, of Ohio, writes that feed has advanced three hundred per cent. in three years, whereas eggs have advanced but fifty per cent. in the same time, and that by reason of that inequality practically all the poultrymen in his section have reduced their flocks. He believes a minimum price on eggs would protect the poultrymen.

W. D. Holterman, of Indiana, states: "The Government should start a campaign to help the poultrymen at once, as chickens and eggs will aid in keeping down prices of other meats, and thereby prevent a meat famine, which we undoubtedly are facing. Poultry products can take the place of cattle and hogs."

Sprecher Brothers, of Pennsylvania, write: "Co-operation of all poultrymen is the only salvation. The public must be educated as to the real merits of poultry and eggs as food, and these products must be increased in price."

J. H. Lord, of Massachusetts, writes: "It is a simple matter to see that there has got to be a radical change in the cost of both feed and labor or in the selling price of poultry products, or there will be no poultry business at all. When grain costs over four cents a pound, and a single hen eats from 80 to 140 pounds a year, you can readily see that the egg is going to cost from three and a half to five cents to produce, not counting labor, interest on the investment, depreciation and all other risks. Now that Mr. Hoover has guaranteed a minimum price on wheat, I think in all fairness there should be a minimum price of not less than four cents established on eggs. We must have better prices or go out of business."

Harold Tompkins, of Massachusetts, said: "The packers, jobbers, retailers and others are taking the biggest end of the profits and unless these speculators are eliminated the people of this country haven't a show."

Each of these men stated that poultry keepers in their vicinity were greatly reducing their flocks, and that many had sold out entirely.

It is best that we look the situation squarely in the face, and then demand that conditions be corrected.

The situation now is so serious that something radical must be done at once

to preserve the poultry flocks of the country.

Fortunately, thousands of folks are keeping a limited number of fowls where at least part of the feed can be picked up without cost. It is to these poultry keepers, and those in similar circumstances who will take up poultry keeping this coming year, that we must look for the increased production asked for by the Government. Under present conditions the commercial egg farm is doomed, but as a side line poultry keeping can be carried on at little expense except for feed.

### Early Relief Promised

As we go to press we learn that Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, has promised early relief from the present exorbitant prices of feed. At a conference in New York City he issued this statement:

"The real fundamental and economic relief is the coming of the corn crop, the greatest crop we have known in many years. It is now practically four weeks behind time, due to many causes. I expect that by January 15th, this great crop will have been started on the way to consumers through the various channels.

"This crop is not only plentiful, but will be sold at a reasonable price. The cost of corn is dropping every day. In proportion to the cheapness of corn to the farmers we shall have reflected lower prices of such commodities as milk and meat. One of the delays in the movement of the corn crop has been the shortage of cars.

"Corn is really one-half of our food and this extraordinary crop of approximately three and a quarter billion bushels is the certain economic remedy for high prices."

Now that Mr. Hoover has promised relief, let poultry keepers speak up and demand that proper laws and rulings be put into effect so that the producers of poultry and eggs may be able to have a fair profit while trying to help the Government increase its meat supply.

It is not enough that the Department of Agriculture put out men to induce farmers and villagers to raise more poultry. The Food Administration should back up this splendid work by making it possible for these people to accomplish their work.

Two things are needed: Lower prices on feeds, and better prices for eggs and poultry. These are vitally necessary if poultry keepers are to cease selling their breeding stock because they cannot afford the expense of maintenance.

Poultry keepers are not alone in requiring help for the salvation of their industry. The milk producers are up against it also, and many of them have felt that they are not getting a square deal. The hog producers have been in the same position, but the Government appears to be doing something to protect them on prices.

Now let the poultry keepers unite and demand what is their right. The people of America should be informed as to the true conditions. Publicity is the cure for evils of this nature. We do not subscribe to the belief that the true conditions should be kept under cover. Let us fairly and squarely look over the situation so everyone will know what is needed and then those interested should see to it that they get what they deserve.

Poultrymen were somewhat cheered when a fixed price was placed on wheat, but corn and oats have been left in the hands of grain speculators. The best interests of the country demand the entire elimination of the grain speculators. The government must protect all prices. Then we may hope for an even balance between cost of production and selling prices. It also is high time that the poultry and egg speculators be put out of business. They have no place in the business, legitimately. This can be done only through legal action on the part of the Food Administration and Congress.

In this time of our national crisis poultry keepers are prepared to "do their bit," but they must be protected by the Government—the same Government that is asking them to produce the much needed food for ourselves and our allies across the seas.

The recent statement of Mr. Hoover regarding reduced feed costs the middle of January should be taken at its full face value, but now that success is in sight for all poultry keepers the leaders of the industry should work harder than ever to make sure that the proper action is taken by Mr. Hoover and other officials responsible to the people of America.

### Cold Storage Stocks

Owing to the great number of fowls offered on the market the past few months, the cold storage plants have been filled. The following dispatch from Chicago indicates that much of this stock must be moved soon:—

"Cold storage dealers of the country are confronted here with the task of rid-

ding their warehouses of 25,000,000 pounds of chicken and 6,000,000 pounds of turkey within a month. Otherwise they may be prosecuted under the Lever act for hoarding.

"Thanksgiving failed to do more than dent the supply of frozen birds, food administration officials declared. High prices maintained by dealers resulted in storage poultry going without an offer.

"Prices should come tumbling within the next few days, officials predicted. Harry Wheeler, state food administrator, has been asked to notify all dealers to rid the warehouses of cold storage birds before the first of 1918. He will suggest an adjustment in prices to dispose of the supply."

With the cold storage plants depleted of their excess stocks, even though the prices of some may temporarily reduce prices on fresh eggs and fowl, the future should be more promising for poultry keepers. If lower feed prices can be had about the middle of January, and it also is then unnecessary to meet a surplus stock in cold storage, prices on both eggs and fowls should be balanced with the cost of production. This is the job now up to the poultrymen of America, in conjunction with Mr. Hoover. The officers of American Poultry Association have a very definite task before them, as leaders of the great army of American poultrymen.

We earnestly believe a proper solution of the question will be found, but not without effort.

**HAPPY LAYING HENS**

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

**Conkey's Poultry Tonic** helps hens through the moult, puts new life in the poultry and fills the egg basket. Pkgs. 30c and 60c  
Ask Your Dealer or Write Direct

**The G. E. Conkey Company**  
1004 Conkey Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

**Conkey's POULTRY TONIC**

## 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 BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST WHO HAS MADE GOOD.**

One of the most conspicuous examples of what can be accomplished in the poultry business is the successful career of W. D. Holterman, Fort Wayne, Ind., originator of the Aristocrat Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, called by him "the richest appearing strain in America." Many of the readers of the World have seen the beautiful catalogue issued by Mr. Holterman, and those who have not should write him for one. The show season is now at hand, and Mr. Holterman is especially equipped this year to furnish exhibition specimens. Regarding these birds, Mr. Holterman says: "Each and every bird is sent subject to approval. This means that you may take any such birds home (to be delivered by the express company) and examine them for two or three days, carefully and thoroughly in your own yards. The quality of the birds themselves is so extraordinary that in my past experience I have had only a few cases during an entire year where birds did not give satisfaction. However, remember that if the birds do not suit you thoroughly I do not want you to keep them. Simply crate them up carefully again, with plenty of feed and water and return them to me and the full purchase price will be promptly refunded. The best advertisement I can possibly get is customers who are pleased with Aristocrats. Because I have treated my customers just like this in the years gone by, is the reason why my business is so wonderfully successful, has assumed truly world-wide dimensions.

**A Pioneer**

When poultry history of the great Middle-West is written one of the names to be printed in capital letters will be Thos. Owen, of Topeka, Kansas. Over thirty years ago Mr. Owen established the "Western Poultry Breeder" and conducted it for nearly a score of years. The editor of the World received his first insight into the poultry business through reading Mr. Owen's paper, in the days when Theo. Hewes, then living over in Missouri, was a regular contributor, also C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo. A quarter of a century has passed since those days, but Thos. Owen still continues to "do his bit" in helping Kansas poultrymen.

Mr. Owen was Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the Kansas State Fair held in Topeka, in September, and he had such a large exhibit the big hall was overcrowded. Mr. Owen also is again acting as secretary of the Kansas State Show, to be held at Wichita, January 7-12, which means they will have a successful exhibit.

**"Look Mary-another 100% Belle City Hatch"**

**\$8.95 buys**

**140-egg size**

*I Ship Quick from Buffalo, Minneapolis, Kansas City or Racine*

**Raise More Poultry**  
 Bigger Profits will be made from Poultry this Season than ever before. Read what Herbert Hoover has to say:

We are short of red meat. Our soldiers and our allies require more than ever before. We are advocating in every household, every hotel and restaurant in this country the substitution of poultry for red meats. We must have a quick response in poultry and poultry products. It requires little labor. Cannot the poultry raisers of the country help us by providing the increased supply we need?  
 —HERBERT HOOVER, Federal Food Administrator



Jim Rohan Pres.

Think what a demand this will create for poultry and eggs. Now I want to go into partnership with every man, woman, boy and girl.

I want to show you how you can help Uncle Sam win the war and make a big profit for yourself. Write today for my Partnership Plan. I will also send you

**Free "Hatching Facts"**

It gives short cuts to poultry success and hundreds of letters and actual photographs from users of my Hatching Outfits, showing their remarkable success with my

**\$8.95** **Champion 140-Egg Belle City Incubator**

Self Regulated — Hot Water — Copper Tank — Double Walls of Fibre Board — Thermometer Holder — Deep Nursery. When ordered with my \$5.25 World Famous 140-chick Hot Water, Double

Walled Belle City Brooder, both only \$12.95. Frt. Prepaid East of Rockies and allowed that far if you live beyond. 1-2-3 Months' Home Test. Satisfaction Guaranteed. You also share in my

**\$1000 Cash Prizes**

Conditions easy. Order from this Advertisement or write today for my Free Book "Hatching Facts" and Partnership Plan—it tells all. With this Champion Hatching Outfit and my complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, you can make large profits and also help Uncle Sam in a big way. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 117 Racine, Wis.



"Tycos Cup"

**Get Eggs**

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

This is money-making time. Eggs are high—you want eggs to sell. Get your hens in top-notch laying condition. Feed Pan-a-ce-a to give them good health and good feeling. It contains ingredients which act on the dormant egg organs—livens them up and makes them active. It does give hens the laying disposition. That's why you should feed Pan-a-ce-a regularly during the winter months. Pan-a-ce-a has stood the test of nearly 25 years. Dealers are authorized to return your money if it does not do what we claim. 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**



## Ferris Leghorns Lay Winter Eggs

For eighteen years Ferris White Leghorns have been bred to lay more eggs at all seasons than ordinary hens, and to lay particularly well in winter when eggs are highest. We do not breed from hens that are not good winter layers. We can't afford to, for with one of the largest poultry farms in the country we must have winter eggs to make it pay.

Thousands of poultry keepers in all parts of the country are having unusual success with Ferris stock; hundreds of customers in Canada also, and we have made successful shipments to Scotland, Japan, Australia, Nicaragua, Alaska, Philippine Islands, Bermuda, Cuba and Mexico. We guarantee safe arrival anywhere.

**ALL STOCK IS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.** You can return within three days any birds not satisfactory and money will be refunded. We replace free any that die or get out of condition within 30 days. We also ship C. O. D. if desired.

We are now shipping eggs at the prices quoted below. All infertiles replaced free. Chicks after March 1st. Safe arrival guaranteed. Orders booked now.

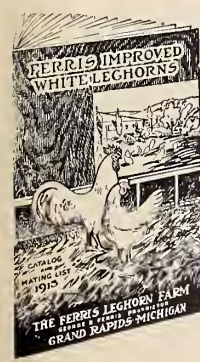
We have three grades of laying stock. Stock from our heaviest laying strain, with trapnested records of 230 to 264 eggs, will cost as follows:

**EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS**, \$10. each, \$9.00 each for 10 or more. Yearling hens or early pullets, \$5.00 each; 1 male, 2 females, \$20.00; 1 male, 4 females, \$30.00; 1 male, 8 females, \$45.00; 1 male, 12 females, \$60.00; 7 males, 100 females, \$428.00. **EGGS**, \$5.00 for 15, \$25.00 for 100, \$200.00 for 1,000. **CHICKS**, 10 for \$6.00; 100 for \$50.00, 1,000 for \$400.00.

**STOCK FROM 200 TO 230 EGG STRAIN**—the kind we recommend for breeding and laying where large flocks are required: Early hatched cockerels, \$6.00 each, \$5.00 each for 10 or more. Early pullets or yearling hens, \$3.00 each; 4 females, 1 male, \$18.00; 12 females, 1 male, \$40.00; 100 females, 7 males, \$285.00; 100 females without males, \$250.00. **EGGS**, \$2.75 per setting, \$15.00 per 100, \$125.00 per 1,000. **CHICKS**, 10 chicks, \$4.00; 100 chicks, \$3.00, 1,000 chicks, \$250.00.

**UTILITY STOCK FOR LAYING AND BREEDING.** Not bred from trapnested stock, but from stock that we can guarantee to be better than the average. Cockerels, \$4.00 each, \$3.50 each for 10 or more. Hens, \$2.00 each, \$175.00 per 100. Four hens, 1 cockerel, \$12.00; 12 hens, 1 cockerel, \$27.00. **EGGS**, 15 for \$2.00, 100 for \$10.00, 1,000 for \$90.00. **CHICKS**, 10 for \$2.50, 100 for \$20.00, 1,000 for \$185.00.

**THIS FREE 40-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.

**GEORGE B. FERRIS**  
908 Union Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Lower Prices of Poultry Feed Reasonably Assured

Prof. Frederic H. Stoneburn, Special Representative to Washington, makes a Report

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, held at Philadelphia, in November, Prof. Frederic H. Stoneburn was appointed a delegate to Washington, D. C., and to lay before the United States Food Administration the present condition that confronts the poultry industry. Mr. Stoneburn makes a report as follows:

In accordance with instructions, given me at the conference of poultrymen held in Philadelphia, November 13, 1917, I went to Washington to lay before the proper authorities certain vital facts relative to existing conditions in the poultry field and the necessity of taking any needed action to correct the unfavorable factors which are injuring the industry and interfering with its development.

As a result of extended conferences and the frankest exchange of views with various men in authority, I am convinced that in official circles there exists a keen realization of the importance of the industry, of the necessity of increasing the production of eggs and table poultry and of the tremendous difficulties under which poultrymen have been working recently, coupled with a determination to do every reasonable thing to remove these handicaps and so enable poultry keepers to conduct their operations upon a profitable basis. Therefore, I believe that the period of stress, discouragement and uncertainty is rapidly passing and that before many weeks have elapsed the efficient poultryman will be able to make his business as profitable, and probably more profitable, as at any time during recent years.

The following extracts from two letters given me by responsible officials epitomize the whole matter.

"We now anticipate that poultry feeds will drop in price to a point from 40 to 50 per cent. lower than during late summer and early fall of 1917.

"U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION,  
"By W. F. PRIEBE."

"We feel that all these factors will result in the production of at least a normal crop of chickens during the coming season which will mean an increase over the crop of 1917, which was below normal.

"ALRFED R. LEE,  
"Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture."

To my mind, this should give greatest encouragement to every one interested in or connected with the poultry industry. With feed prices restored to a practically normal basis at an early date, there is bound to be a tremendous increase in poultry production. Poultrymen will see to this as a patriotic duty, a response to the appeals of the Government, and because it will be profitable as well. And renewed ac-

tivity in the "national poultry yard" will surely result in a sharp demand for breeding stock, hatching eggs and baby chicks necessary to renew the depleted flocks, and for the equipment and supplies required to properly conduct the business.

I am not permitted to state in detail the steps which are being taken, or will be taken if circumstances demand, to bring about this change in the matter of feed prices. However, I think I am violating no confidence when I say that after extended conferences with the responsible officials I am personally convinced that no effort will be spared to make the change effective at the earliest possible moment, and that the vast powers of the Food Administration will be exercised, if necessary, to provide American poultrymen with ample supplies of feed at a price which they can well afford to pay.

I endeavored to draw from the officials a statement as to the approximate date upon which a decided drop in feed prices might reasonably be anticipated, pointing out the fact that such information would be of great help in inducing poultry breeders to retain the fowls they now have and thus insure an ample number of breeding birds for next season. After consultation they decided that "full effect should be felt by grain purchasers about January 1st," or a matter of only five weeks from this writing. It is my impression that much depends upon the rapidity with which the 1917 grain crops can be moved and distributed.

In view of the foregoing facts, the American Poultry Association and the Pennsylvania Poultry Association are fully warranted in continuing and extending their efforts to induce the public to greatly increase poultry production as the quickest and best means of adding to our supply of animal foods, which is getting dangerously low.

The Food Administration is particularly desirous of having poultrymen feed the coarser grains, so far as possible, and thus conserve the wheat crop for human consumption. This is a reasonable request, in view of existing conditions, and I am sure will be heeded if given proper publicity.

I desire to thus publicly express appreciation of the courtesies and help extended me, as your representative, by every official whom I interviewed. Specifically to Mr. W. F. Priebe, Mr. L. L. Strauss and Dr. F. M. Surface, of the Food Administration; Prof. L. A. Clinton, Mr. A. H. Lee, Mr. J. W. Robinson and Mr. D. M. Green, of the Department of Agriculture.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic H. Stoneburn.

## 46,206,059 Pounds of Frozen Poultry Stored in the United States, Department of Agriculture Reports

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, shows storage holdings of frozen poultry on November 1, 1917, as follows:

**Total poultry:** The 275 storages that reported frozen poultry showed total stocks of 46,206,059 pounds. The 195 storages reporting for November 1 this year and last show present holdings of 33,250,839 pounds, compared with 31,174,509 pounds last year, an increase of 6.7 per cent. The reports show that the stocks decreased 0.9 per cent during October, 1917, as compared with an increase of 57.3 per cent during October, 1916.

**Broilers:** The 149 storages that reported showed total stocks of 3,819,587 pounds. The 101 storages reporting for November 1 this year and last show present holdings of 1,598,598 pounds, compared with 2,358,617 pounds last year, a decrease of 32.2 per cent. The 120 storages that reported for both October 1 and November 1, 1917, showed an increase of 261,601 pounds or 7.7 per cent, while the 81 storages reporting their holdings for both October 1 and November 1, 1916, showed an increase of 734,846 pounds, or 57.7 per cent.

### Supply of Roasters

**Roasters:** The 139 storages that reported showed total stocks of 3,723,300 pounds. The 94 storages reporting for November 1 this year and last show present holdings of 2,470,762 pounds, compared with 2,039,648 pounds last year, an increase of 21.1 per cent. The 111 storages that reported for both October 1 and November 1, 1917, showed an increase of 248,041 pounds, or 7.6 per cent, while the 71 storages reporting their holdings for both October 1 and November 1, 1916, showed an increase of 1,028,144 pounds, or 105.7 per cent.

**Fowls:** The 157 storages that reported showed total stocks of 2,555,952 pounds. The 111 storages reporting for November 1 this year and last show present holdings of 1,502,431 pounds, compared with 1,881,079 pounds last year, a decrease of 20.1 per cent. The 125 storages that reported for both October 1 and November 1, 1917, showed an increase of 205,275 pounds, or 10.4 per cent, while the 89 storages reporting their holding for both October 1 and November 1, 1916, showed an increase of 331,736 pounds, or 25.8 per cent.

### Turkeys and Miscellaneous

**Turkeys:** The 145 storages that reported showed total stocks of 3,538,393 pounds. The 91 storages reporting for November 1 this year and last show present holdings of 1,372,199 pounds, compared with 401,283 pounds last year, an increase of 242 per cent. The 121 storages that reported for both October 1 and November 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 330,678 pounds, or 9.9 per cent, while the 72 storages reporting their

holdings for both October 1 and November 1, 1916, showed an increase of 116,547 pounds, or 59.2 per cent.

**Miscellaneous poultry:** The 222 storages that reported showed total stocks of 32,568,827 pounds. The 154 storages reporting for November 1 this year and last show present holdings of 26,306,849 pounds, compared with 24,493,882 pounds last year, an increase of 7.4 per cent. The 190 storages that reported for both October 1 and November 1, 1917, showed a decrease of 804,569 pounds, or 2.4 per cent, while the 127 storages reporting their holdings for both October 1 and November 1, 1916, showed an increase of 8,756,393 pounds, or 56.9 per cent.

### Mr. Hoover Will Check Up Storage Houses

Special regulations for cold storage warehouses were put into force by the U. S. Food Administration on November 1st when distribution of the most important foodstuffs goes under license.

Poultry, eggs, butter and fresh or frozen fish, stored 30 days or more, cannot be sold as fresh and will not be permitted to go on sale unless marked with a placard, "Cold storage goods." All fresh meat, fresh fish, game, poultry, eggs and butter must be marked with the date on which they are placed in storage and their date of release. No warehouse can store any foods tainted or diseased.

To check speculation the food administration will limit loans and advances by storage warehouse men to their patrons. Warehouses will be classified as public or private and those storing goods on their own account, as well as for the public, will be required to take out also dealers' licenses.

All warehouses will be required to file schedules of their rates with the food administration.

"The purpose of the regulations," it was said at the food administration, "is to strengthen the legitimate warehouse men by beginning the operations of all storage concerns out into the open and preventing those who patronize the warehouses from taking advantage of the opportunities for speculation."

# ROUP?

That's what causes 50% of the chicken losses.

**Stop It Quick** Just put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. At dealers, or sent direct, 30c and 60c. Send 4c for complete book on Poultry Raising.

THE C. E. CONKEY CO.  
1304 Conkey Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

## Conkey's ROUP REMEDY

## "The Crimson Strain" R. I. Reds

Winners in the largest Eastern Shows.  
Cockerels, Pullets and Breeding stock reasonable.

China Hanchett, Dewitt, N. Y.  
Candee Incubator Poultry Plant.



# FREE This Big Poultry Book

Also Prof. Quisenberry's new bulletin which tells how to feed poultry more economically and thus **save money**.

The bulletin—"How to Cut Down the Cost of Poultry Feeds"—presents the solution of the feeding problem, the most serious question before poultrymen today.

The book—"Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business"—contains 72 pages of poultry facts and attractive pictures.

Every poultry keeper should secure these inspiring, helpful books. Valuable alike to fancier and utility breeder, "back-yarder" and professional poultry farmer. They point the road to success—save the delay and expense of "feeling your way."

The books are **FREE** but we will appreciate 6c. in stamps to pay mailing costs.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
POULTRY HUSBANDRY

Box 400, Leavenworth, Kans



## Hatch 2 Chicks Where You Hatched 1 Before



"We want more meat," says the food board. More poultry is the answer. You can raise and market poultry while beef, pork and mutton producers are just getting started. Make the most of your big opportunity this year with

## "Successful"

### Incubators and Brooders

Backed by 25 years of successes—and the strongest guaranty ever written. Twenty big points for success. Write today for catalog.

**Poultry Lessons FREE** to every buyer of a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder. A complete course—well worth \$25—insures success—tells how to save on feed—get top-notch prices, etc.

**Feed Sprouted Grain—Get More Eggs**—with "Successful" Grain Sprouters—built in all-steel sections—fireproof. Changes 1 bushel oats into 3 1/2 bushels fresh, green egg-making feed. Makes hens lay in winter. Send for free descriptive circular and low prices.

**Write for Catalog** of "Successful" Incubators and Brooders. Enclose 10c if you also want "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys." Incubator catalog is FREE—Write today.

J. S. GILCREST, President  
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO. 627 2d St., Des Moines, Ia.



## GET ALL THE FEEDING VALUE FROM TABLE SCRAPS

**W**HEN kitchen and table scraps is to be fed to poultry it should be selected and prepared with a view to getting its full food value and at the same time making it entirely acceptable to the birds.

Not all of the refuse and scraps from the kitchen are suitable for poultry food. Some things, as vegetable peelings, may be used when they constitute only a small part of the scraps, but when they are in excessive quantities it is better to dispose of them separately. The same is true of coffee grounds and tea leaves.

### Cut Up Fat Meats

Fat meat in large pieces should not be put with scraps for poultry because a hen can swallow a much larger piece of fat than is good for her. By cutting waste fat meat in pieces no larger than one would cut for himself at the table, and by making sure that the fat does not exceed 10 per cent of the scraps fed at one time, the dangers in feeding fat are avoided.

The best way to save kitchen waste for poultry is to keep a 1-gallon jar, of glazed or galvanized ware, with a cover in a convenient place, putting into this scraps of bread, cake, and meat from the table, remnants of serving of vegetables, cereals, pies, puddings, etc., and whatever waste from the preparation of meals is suitable to combine with these things in a mash.

### Mix in Ground Feed

Once a day the contents of the jar should be turned into a pail of appropriate size and as much ground feed-stuff mixed with them as can be stirred in with a strong iron spoon or a wooden stirring stick. The amount and kind of ground feeds to be used will depend upon the quantity of water with the scraps and whether any particular article predominates.

For thickening a mixture of scraps of ordinary variety a mixed meal of equal parts by weight of corn meal, bran, and middlings is good. If there is an unusual proportion of very rich food in the scraps, it may be desirable to use bran

alone for thickening. The more meal that can be stirred in and still have all the meal moist the better. Mixing can be done much more easily and thoroughly by mixing in a pail having a capacity about three times the amount of the scraps mixed at one time.

If the mash with scraps makes more than one meal for the flock, the pail should be kept covered until the next feeding time. As a rule, it is not advisable to feed such a mash oftener than twice a day, but if mixed quite dry it may be fed three times. The occasion for this will exist only where scraps are so abundant that when thickened with meal they may be made the exclusive diet. This is not as good a ration as one containing some hard grain, but it may be used a long time without any bad results.

## The Case Against Rats and Mice

Rats and mice are among the worst animal pests in the world, according to biologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

From their home among filth they visit dwellings and storerooms to pollute and destroy human food.

The rat carries bubonic plague and many other diseases fatal to man and has no doubt been responsible for more untimely deaths among human beings than all wars of history.

In the United States rats and mice destroy each year in homes, in factories, stores, and warehouses, in cars and on ships, crops, poultry, and other property valued at more than \$200,000,000—an amount equivalent to the gross earnings of an army of 200,000 men.

Grain, eaten and wasted by rats and mice on many farms, would pay all the farmers' taxes.

Rats and mice breed from 6 to 10 times a year, producing their destructive kind at an alarming rate.

They are parasites without a single redeeming characteristic.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

*The kind that Weigh, Lay and Pay.*

Pullets laying at four months. We raise only utility stock. Write us.

**LINCOLN POULTRY FARM**

R. H. Yelland, Mgr.

LINCOLN, MAINE

## "Hooverize" Your Poultry

War rations for poultry must include the coarser, cheaper grains and by-products. It is economy to use them *if your birds are able to fully digest them* and convert them into eggs and meat. And *they can* if you regularly add to the ration

### Pratts Poultry Regulator

*America's Original Poultry Tonic and Conditioner*

Pratts Poultry Regulator is not a food, but a scientifically compounded mixture of roots, herbs, spices, mineral substances, etc. Each ingredient performs a certain work in keeping the fowls in perfect health and highest vigor.

Its regular use cuts feed bills by preventing waste due to sluggish digestion, by enabling the fowls to thrive upon the coarser feeds. *And it makes hens lay.* It creates a keen appetite, improves digestion and circulation, regulates the bowels, makes the egg-producing organs "do their bit." We have backed these statements for 50 years with a broad money-back guarantee!

Pratts Poultry Regulator insures such vigorous health that the birds are practically immune from ordinary poultry diseases. For this reason alone it is worth its small cost—about 1c a month per bird. If ROUP—a germ disease—attacks your flock, Pratts Roup Remedy will quickly overcome this trouble. Use it in changeable weather as a preventive of roup and colds. It's guaranteed!

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.

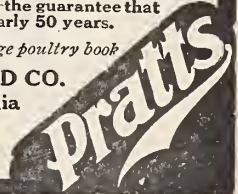
Write for 48-page poultry book

**PRATT FOOD CO.**

Philadelphia

Chicago

Toronto



# 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.



## SELECTION AND CARE OF THE BREEDING STOCK

Simple Rules For the Beginner to Follow in Developing  
A Vigorous, Profitable Flock

ONE of the prime essentials in poultry breeding is to use only strong, vigorous, healthy stock. It is only by continuing to do this that a flock can be built up which will have strength and vigor and which will produce strong, fertile eggs, strong chicks capable of making quick growth, and pullets with sufficient stamina to stand the strain of heavy egg production. The appearance of a bird is not always a sure indication of its vigor, but appearance and action taken together are a fairly reliable basis for picking out vigorous birds. The comb, face, and wattles should have good, bright color; the eyes should be bright and fairly prominent; and the head should be comparatively broad and short, not long and snaky or crow headed. The bird should be alert and have a vigorous carriage. The legs should be set well apart and strongly support the body, with no tendency to weakness or knock-kneed condition. (See fig. 1.) The bone as seen in the shanks should be strong, and not too fine for the breed. The plumage should be clean and smooth. Lack of condition often accompanies soiled, roughened plumage. Fowls that have been sick but apparently recovered should not be used for breeding if it can be avoided.

### Purpose of the Breeding

In selecting stock for the matings, the purpose of the breeding should be kept clearly in mind. If the desire is to produce exhibition stock, birds should be selected that are nearest the Standard in type and markings or that will combine their qualities to produce offspring most nearly approaching the Standard. If the desire is to produce table fowls, birds that have a body shape suitable for carrying an abundance of meat should be selected as breeders. They should be broad and deep of body, have good length both of back and keel and especially a broad breast well covered with meat. If the desire is to produce stock for eggs, birds should be chosen as far as possible that are good egg producers or are the sons or daughters of good egg producers.

### Size of Matings

The breed influences the size of the matings. Under yarded conditions it is usual and desirable to run from 12 to 15 females of the lighter type, such as the Leghorns, from 10 to 12 females of the general-purpose type, such as the Plymouth Rocks, and from 8 to 10 females of the heaviest type, such as the Brahmas, with one male. Where the breeding fowls have free range and the male is strong and vigorous, it is possible to obtain fertile eggs from a considerably larger flock of females. A vigorous Plymouth Rock cockerel on free range should give good fertility

when mated to 20 to 25 females, while a Leghorn male under the same conditions can be mated successfully to 30 to 40 females. If eggs for hatching are desired from a flock too large for a single male to fertilize, two or more males can be run with it either at the same time or by alternating the males on successive days.

### Maintaining the Fertility

The breeding flock should be watched to see that the fowls keep in condition. Examine the birds and houses to see that they are not infested with lice or mites. If the birds are overrun with either of these pests, the fertility will be affected seriously or totally destroyed. Care must be used also to see that the male does not get his comb or wattles frosted. If these are frozen to any extent, his ability to fertilize eggs will be impaired and will not be recovered for several weeks. When the weather is very cold the males intended for breeding should be placed in a box or crate partly covered with a bag or cloth to prevent freezing of the comb or wattles. It is also well to examine the male occasionally to see that his crop is full and that he is not growing thin. Sometimes the male is so gallant that he allows the hens to eat all the food, with the result that he soon gets out of condition. If this happens, the male must be caught up at least once a day and fed separately from the hens.

### Feeding the Breeding Stock

The breeders must be fed to keep them in good condition and at the same time to produce eggs. Any good ration fed to layers is suitable for this purpose, but it should not be extremely forcing, or, in other words, it should not have an extremely large proportion of beef scrap. The birds should be in good flesh but not be allowed to become excessively fat. All whole or cracked grain should be fed in the litter so as to make the fowls exercise by scratching for it. Unless the flock has access to some natural supply of green feed, which is not likely during and preceding the breeding season, it must be fed some of this material in the form of sprouted oats, cabbage, mangels, or cut clover or alfalfa.

If possible the breeding stock should have free range. Birds on free range will give a higher fertility, better hatches and stronger chicks.

## Oat Sprouter \$2

For \$2.00 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat-sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.

I. PUTNAM, Route 1201 ELMIRA, N. Y.

## Smith's White Leghorns

More Prizes at Chicago Than Any Other Strain!  
Catalog telling all about them sent upon request.  
Eugene C. Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Ill.

## McConnell's S. C. Black Minorcas

Special Sale of Breeding Stock.

Send for Sale and Mating List. It's Free.  
J. V. McConnell, P. O. Box 27-G Garden Grove, Cal. U.S.A.

**ONE ROAD TO POULTRY SUCCESS**  
The Best Poultry Primer ever Published. Chapters on Poultry Profits--Location of Farm--Houses--Breeds--Feeding and Care, etc. Also Chapters on Fruit Farming, Crops, etc. Price 50 cents postpaid.  
Pittsfield Poultry Farms, 276 Main St., Holliston, Mass.

**MY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**  
are still doing their bit. No room for slackers. Trap-nested breeding hens at \$3.00 up. My pedigree cockerels will help you win your battle for higher egg production. \$5.00 up.  
Emory H. Bartlett, R. F. D. 19, Enfield, Mass.

## Rose and Single Comb Reds

Winners furnished for show.  
Early birds a specialty.

C. E. Riley, 925 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Wood's Light Brahmas--Weigh--Lay--Win--Pay

"Woods Light Brahma News", eight pages, profusely illustrated, free upon mentioning "American Poultry World."  
Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J.

If You Want Columbian Plymouth Rocks "True Blue Strain," White Faverolles "Crystal Strain" or Buff Cochins Bantams with quality write

GEORGE F. LEACH CORNWALL, N. Y.

## J. W. ANDREWS


Stock for sale from my famous  
White Wyandottes. Catalog free.

Dighton, Box W. Mass.

## WATT'S S. C. REDS WIN EVERYWHERE

Best Display Brocton Fair, 1916. 1st Pullet, 2nd Cockerel, Boston, 1917. If you want the best write to

H. E. WATTS, Monument Beach, Mass.

 60 Varieties Thoroughbred poultry, Ducks, Pheasants, 40 varieties Bantams, Pea Fowl 2000 farm-raised fowls for sale. Exhibition, Breeding and Utility stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
F. C. Wilbert & Co. Grand Rapids, Mich.

## MOUNTENEY'S ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at New York State Fair, Palace and other big shows. Send for mating list.

W. E. MOUNTENEY, ELMSFORD, N. Y.

## White Cornish

MOUNTVILLE FARMS,

Pine Road, Loudoun Co. MOUNTVILLE, VA.

### S. C. R. I. REDS

Choice Stock For Sale.

John E. Mack, Arlington, New York

### HUDSON'S S. C. REDS

Consecutive winners at Madison Square Garden. Many of our Best Breeders for Sale after Egg Season. For circular or prices address  
CHAS. S. HUDSON, NEW BALTIMORE, N. Y.

## LONG'S ORPINGTONS

Stock at special prices.

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

## S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Send in your order for Cockerels and Pullets for next winter.

Breeders from this year's pens one half price.  
H. N. SIMPSON, Rutherford, N. J.

**VALUABLE WAR-TIME POULTRY BOOK**

Excellent Booklet Issued By a Well-Known Concern. Free Copy to any A. P. W. Reader on Request.

Never before in our history has the importance of America's poultry industry been so generally recognized by national authorities; never has the American hen been held in such high regard. War conditions have strongly driven home the fact that the hen is the greatest machine for converting raw materials into a concentrated finished



product and that a great increase in animal foods can be most quickly and satisfactorily procured from the national poultry yard.

The appeals of President Wilson, Secretary Houston and Commissioner Hoover have not fallen on deaf ears. American poultrymen are just as patriotic as any other class of citizens; they are determined to do their duty; they will earnestly support our Great Cause.

And makers of poultry necessities are helping tremendously, too. For instance, the Pratt Food Company has just issued a beautiful booklet, as shown herewith, and will circulate approximately 1,000,000 copies among farmers and poultrymen, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.

The cover is strikingly beautiful, showing the flags of the Allied nations in four colors. The sixteen pages of text matter are packed with good things. A review of the poultry situation as it stands today; a discussion of the future, based upon known facts; suggestions looking toward the betterment of the industry; cuts of flags of various nations accompanied by pairs of fowls of the national breeds.

"We're in to Win" breathes a spirit of patriotism and optimism. Every keeper of poultry should read it. Copies may be secured free from the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Get one now. It will surely interest you deeply.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS AT REDUCED PRICES LONG WINNERS EVERYWHERE E. ORANGE FARM, MANHASSET, L. I.**



**The "Best Yet" Aluminum Leg Band**

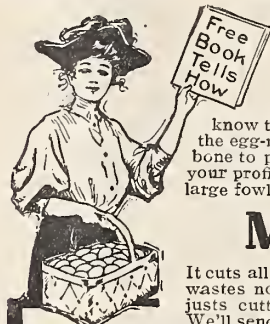
cannot come off. 5 sizes, pigeon to turkey. State breed. 12-15c; 25-25c; 50-40c; 100-75c. CELLULOID LEG BANDS-Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Pigeon and Baby Chick sizes 12-10c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-65c; Poultry sizes 12-15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-80c. Circular free. ALUMINUM MARKER WORKS, Dept. F, Beaver Falls, Pa.



**McCANN'S S. C. REDS**

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 Millford.



**Make Hens Lay**

**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 Millford, 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**



**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. Makes for Better Hens. Increases Egg Yield. Improves Fertility. None Better Made. **THIS HELPS WIN THE WAR**, and you get more eggs at less cost. Just cut a 5-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 \$4.50 a dozen. Add 50c for postage; west of Mississippi 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, N. Y.  
Include a Collins Grain Sprouter with your order; 5 pans, 11x15 in., \$3.00. Other sizes.

**EASY WAY TO GET EGGS**

**FEED OCULUM—SAMPLE (240 FEEDS) 10c—GUARANTEED**

Experts Like Hawkins and Fishel Call it a "Miracle Worker"

I fed "OCULUM" to 48 leghorns 24 days; eggs jumped from 8 to 42 a day.  
H. C. MILLER, Akron, Ohio,  
A. P. A. Judge.

"OCULUM" doubled my egg yield in 23 days.  
C. E. CORNELL, Tacoma, Wash.  
Bottles 50c and \$1, Pint \$2

**We Make "OCULUM OIL" Too**

It Quickly Relieves Sick Hogs, Sheep, Cattle and Horses.  
"OCULUM OIL" saved a \$2,000 cow that had a case of **running off of the bowels** as I ever saw, after all other remedies failed.  
G. H. SWEET, E. Aurora, N. Y., Where World Champions are bred.  
Trial bottle 50c, pint \$1.50, delivered. Guaranteed. **BOOKLETS FREE.**

This Journal O. K.'s us. **OCULUM CO. Box Q, Salem, Va.**

**Good Crate-Fattening Rations for Chickens**

Material to be used for fattening chickens in crates should depend somewhat on the cost and on the purpose for which the fowls are being fed. If a hard, white, fat and white skin are desired, oats and barley should make up a large part of the ration. If yellow fat and skin are desired, cornmeal should be the principal ingredient of the mash.

A simple, efficient ration for farm use consists of 60 pounds cornmeal, 40 pounds wheat middlings, oat flour, barley meal or buckwheat middlings (or 40 pounds of a mixture of equal parts by weight of these materials) and 5 pounds of finely ground beef scrap. This mash is mixed with sour milk, either skim milk or butter milk, in the proportion of about 1½ pounds of milk to each pound of mash. The mash mixed ready for feeding should have the consistency of buckwheat cake batter. It is not necessary to mix the mash fresh for every feeding as a slight fermentation makes it more palatable and more digestible.

The chickens to be fattened should be given nothing to eat or drink for at least 12 hours after they are placed in the crates.

At the first feed, only about one-third as much of the mash should be given as the chickens will eat. The amount fed should be increased at each feed until by the fourth feed they are being given all they will clean up in from 20 to 30 minutes. After the fourth feed, every effort should be made to stimulate the consumption of mash.

Feeding should be done at the same hours each day. Regularity is essential. —M. C. Kilpatrick, Agricultural College Extension Service.

**Feather Eating Chickens**

If chickens being fattened get into the habit of feather pulling or eating each other's toes and combs when being fed in crates, increase the amount of beef scrap in the mash and keep the coops dark between feeding times.

**Good Way to Fatten Chickens**

The most satisfactory method of finishing chickens for market is to confine them to small crates where exercise will be restricted and to feed heavily for 10 days or 2 weeks on a wet, sloppy mash made with milk.

The advantages of the crate method of feeding over all other methods are that it is more sanitary, the fowls are more easily controlled, feeding is easier and greater gains are secured. In addition, it is easier to avoid disease since every chicken fed is under individual observation.

**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.

**ANDERSON'S ROSE COMB REDS**

Winners of the Blue at Madison Square Garden and Other Leading Shows. Eggs for Hatching, Also Breeding Stock. Write at Once For Prices. **Annesley M. Anderson, Morton, Pa.**

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS**

The result of twenty years continuous breeding of this variety. WRITE ME FOR PRICES ON STOCK AND EGGS. **GEO. L. BUELL, LORAIN, OHIO**

**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

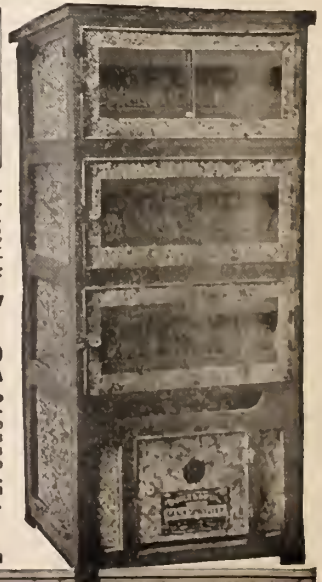
**50% More Eggs**  
**30% Lower Feeding Cost**

**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 no 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 45 Out of 50 Chicks" 10 cents.

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



### Will Stop Shipping Poultry in Ice

That chilled dry-packed poultry reaches destination in much better order than the wet ice-packed product is shown, the United States Department of Agriculture states, by reports which are reaching it from various markets. The specialists of the department recently studied shipments of chilled dry-packed poultry and wet ice-packed poultry which had been shipped in the same car. The dry-packed birds were in excellent condition while the wet-packed were unfit for use on arrival at destination. The dry-packed product stands delays in transit far better than the ice-packed, especially during warm weather.

A number of packers, at the instance of the department, have changed from wet to dry packing. Many have reported that they have had uniformly good results with dry-packed poultry but have been having trouble with ice-packed birds. A number who have compared the two methods report that they will introduce the dry-packing system in all their branch houses at once.

### Winter Poultry Course

Men and women who wish to manage a poultry farm, or who wish to keep a small flock on the farm or in the back yard can, according to the New York State College of Agriculture, receive practical instruction in the winter poultry courses offered by that institution. These courses begin November 7 and continue until February 16, with about two weeks vacation for Christmas.

Courses covering every phase of practical poultry keeping are offered. The professional course for those having six months or more of experience with poultry, requires a person's whole time and prepares a person for managing large poultry enterprises. Special provisions are also made for those who have not had the required six months' experience and who wish to obtain some practical training in the handling of poultry, as well as other agricultural subjects.

The courses offered by the college are said to furnish a desirable combination of theory and practice. The men and women taking the courses perform the various operations with their own hands, thus learning the practical applications of the principles taught.

Persons from all walks of life have taken these courses. According to the college, poultry are efficient transformers of raw products into human food, and flocks can be kept either on small city lots or on farms with nearly equal success. These facts point to an increased attendance for these courses this year when everyone is endeavoring to increase the food supply.

Tuition is free to residents of New York State. The complete announcement of the winter courses can be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the college at Ithaca.



PRICE LIST	
F. O. B. Chicago	
25 lbs. -	\$1.00
100 lbs. -	3.00
Per 100	
500 lbs. -	2.75
1000 lbs. -	2.75
2000 lbs. -	2.25

### A Cheaper and Better Poultry Feed

**WILD SEED**—The seeds of weeds and native plants, wild grains cleaned from seed stock, have been used for years as a poultry feed with greatest success. They form a perfect ration for chicks and with corn to supplement them, make a feed for adult poultry that, price considered, is the best bargain at the present time. Send \$1.00 for 25 lb. sample bag and circular telling of results obtained by it in years of experience. **Mustard Makes Eggs**—A heaping teaspoonful of mustard flour to six fowls, mixed in the wet mash every morning, or fed in dry grain, will stimulate laying marvelously. Write for prices.

MACMORE FARM SEEDS CO.  
Dept. M, Harris Trust Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

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

Bred strictly in line for 10 years. Consistent winners.

Exhibition and utility stock for sale.

W. S. CRANDALL,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

## A 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,

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor.

115 William Street  
Vineyard Haven, Mass.

FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt.

## TEXAS BOYS AND GIRLS POULTRY CLUB WORK

Description of What is Being Done by These Enthusiastic  
Young Folks in Poultry Keeping

**M**ANY people underestimate the importance and value of Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club Work. However, this is only true when people do not understand the work. The United States Department of Agriculture considers it of extremely great importance, and for this reason is placing especially trained and prepared women and men in every State as soon as possible, to push this work.

There is almost no limit to the possibilities of this work from more than one standpoint.

The boys and girls of today, figuratively speaking, will be the men and women of tomorrow. Even today our boys and girls are the backbone of the country.

A boy or girl will take more readily to the latest ways and methods of poultry raising than men and women. Men and women in the poultry business of today, have more to unlearn than to learn. So many schemes, pet ideas, queer notions, misleading practices, old time methods, and ancient theories are in vogue in the poultry business that new and up-to-date methods are often ridiculed by men and women poultry raisers. This is not true in the case of boys and girls.

Poultry work appears to be especially adapted to boys' and girls' club work. There is no reason why every State should not have at least 5000 active boys' and girls' poultry club members. In Texas we are going to have more than this number in a year. If every member hatched and raised only 50 pure-bred chicks, it would mean a total of 250,000 standard bred chickens. At an average value of only 75c each, this would mean total value of pure-bred chickens reared by the Texas Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club members of \$187,500. Is this not worth considering? This does not include the value of eggs, etc.

The money consideration of club work is by no means of greatest importance. Everyone of these boys and girls will receive valuable training, worth many thousands of dollars. This work will create in them a desire to be of some service to their country, to become desirable citizens, and last, but not least, it teaches them principles of breeding and feeding. This work also teaches them early in life, an interest, kindness and consideration for animals.

The Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club Work in Texas is one of the most important of the Extension Department's work. Although only recently started, we already have over 2000 members, studying poultry.

We are planning to conduct our Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club Work in such

a way that the State Board of Education in another year will be willing to allow credits for work done as members of these Clubs.

Contests of various kinds are being planned for the Poultry Club members. More than a dozen Poultry Club members' Poultry Shows are being held this year thruout the State. At these shows each club member exhibits his best products. The best of the local exhibits then go to the State exhibit at the Texas State Fair, Dallas.

Next year we are planning poultry picnics and encampments for the members. Other interesting things in store for poultry club members are to be given out later.

LILIAN HAZLE,


Poultry Specialist in charge Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs.

### Poultry House Plans Available to Poultry Keepers

No matter what sort of poultry producer you are the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., has a poultry house plan that will suit your needs. A great many consumers who remember the prices which they paid for eggs last winter will become producers. Such persons will need a small backyard poultry house. Agricultural Extension Circular 26 not only contains plans for this sort of house, but also discusses rations for the backyard poultry flock.

Many poultry producers and farmers will undoubtedly increase their laying stock. The College of Agriculture has tested a large number of poultry houses and those which are best adapted to the different conditions have been selected. Circular 75, The Farmer's Poultry House, describes the different forms and types and includes directions for building them. H. L. Kempster points out the following essentials of a good poultry house: 4 feet of floor space per hen; from 8 to 15 inches of roost space per hen; one nest for every four or five hens; one square foot of glass to furnish light for every 15 square feet of floor space; one square foot of muslin or shutter to furnish ventilation for every 15 square feet of floor space. A square house furnishes the most room at the least cost.

Circular 75 is illustrated with photographs and drawings and contains directions for building an open front poultry house, shutter front poultry house, portable poultry house and combination hatching and brooding house.

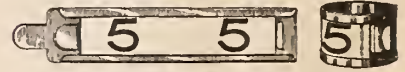
 <b>America's Pioneer Dog Remedies</b>	<b>BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed</b>
	Mailed free to any address by the Author
	<b>H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.</b> 118 West 31st Street, New York

**GET MORE EGGS**  
Twice as many by feeding green cut bone.  
**MANN'S BONE CUTTER** 10 Days Free Trial  
No money in advance. Cat'lg free.  
F. W. Mann Co., Box 355 Millford, Mass.

### FIGHT THE LICE NOW

Send a copy of the "Zenoleum Medicine Chest" or better still, send 35c and get a can of "Zenoleum" Lice-Powder.

**LINCOLN POULTRY FARM**  
R. H. Yelland, Mgr. LINCOLN, MAINE  
**POULTRY BAND FREE**



PATENTED SEPT. 1, 1914.

Sample and Circular Free. Big numbered Band. All sizes. Numbers 1 to 300 on seven colors of celluloid held in aluminum band. For trapping hens. Numbers read ten feet away. Waterproof and weatherproof.  
Bourne Mfg. Co., 234 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

### IDEALIZE YOUR FLOCK

### 'Wellcome's Famous 'Ideal' Trap Nest

shows which hen laid the egg, highest efficiency, least attention, lowest net cost. Write now for prices and proof.

F. G. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Maine

**TRADE MARK** **THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY**  
You cannot afford to risk using any other thermometer in incubators or brooders. Insist on "A. E. M." at Dealers or Direct. Write for Booklet.  
A. E. MOELLER, 263 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Pincroft Poultry Farm Rose Comb R. I. Reds

Entered two cockerels and two pullets in competition with the world's best breeders at the last *Madison Square Garden Show*. Won 2nd and 4th Prize, Cockerels, 2nd and 3rd Prize Pullets  
**PINECROFT POULTRY FARM**  
Geo. W. Furgeson, Supt., Lenox, Mass.

### AMERICA'S BEST WYANDOTTES SILVER, GOLDEN and WHITES

Winners of over 400 premiums at Madison Square Garden and Chicago, Line bred for 32 years and heavy layers, 500 head of fine exhibition and high class breeding birds to spare, at bargain prices, also Golden Sebrights, Large Circular.

IRA C. KELLER, Box 25, PROSPECT, OHIO.



**Colored Big Double Number Leg Bands**  
New Coil Baby Chick bands not numbered. 12 colors. Enormous demand; reason is quality, efficiency. You need them. Samples free.  
Arthur P. Spiller. Box W, Beverly, Mass.

### Bumstead's S. C. Reds

Ribbons wherever shown. Send for prices and description of stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. Bumstead, Stafford Springs, Ct.

### Urban Farms, Pine Ridge Buffalo, N. Y.

Stock and Eggs for sale. **Black Langshans, White Rocks, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Eggs only, Tom Barron's White Wyandottes and Leghorns, Pure; also Klondykes, Naked Necks, Silkies, Black Tail White Japanese and Mille-Fleur Bantams.**  
**MATING LIST FOR 1917 NOW READY**

## MERITS OF THE HOUDAN AS A POPULAR TABLE FOWL

[Continued from page 503]

wattles in the morning. Many a morning I have spent hours in holding snow on frozen combs of some valuable single comb specimens, and then after all my pains often the points would come off after a while. And it must be admitted that a single comb with the points off, or part of them off, is grievously marred. Even with the rose comb varieties the wattles may be frozen, and they freeze just as quickly as the comb and are more troublesome to deal with. So here is a real advantage in the crested and bearded breeds. I have never found that the Houdan does not endure stormy weather, rain and snow, just as well as other breeds. I have never had one of the breed to be affected with roup, or to have a cold. Others may have had a different experience.

In regard to the breeding of Houdans I think that extremes should be avoided, especially in color. The tendency is to get them very dark; in fact, many are almost wholly black. Just recently I received from one of the big Houdan breeders and fanciers a cockerel of excellent points, excepting that there is no white anywhere in his plumage except in the crest. The crest is remarkably ideal in shape and in the white tips to the feathers. But in all other respects he is a black Houdan. Mated to fairly light females he will probably produce a sound color. But I do not consider him ideal even as a breeder.

English Houdan fanciers have had their seasons of running after fads. For a time it was for a very dark plumage. Then the fashion changed to an extremely light one till the color was washed out and to many anything but pleasing. Both of these extremes should be avoided. The Houdan is a mottled fowl. The ground work is black, with enough white tips to the feathers to present an attractive contrast; but the black must predominate decidedly to give the most striking and refined appearance. There is a dainty, charming effect in the color of a carefully bred Houdan that has to be seen and studied to be appreciated. Either an extreme white or an extreme black spoils this effect. Another thing: breeding a very dark plumage makes the legs come black, and there is a loss of the pretty mottled pink and black of the legs and feet. For one I think that this would be an unfortunate loss to the breed.

As to the color, then, I should insist pretty strongly on steering clear of fads. The tendency to a very dark plumage is not a good one for the breed. Probably the requirement of the Standard is the safe medium.

The crest can never be overlooked in a Houdan. A swell, straggling crest is unsightly and not to be tolerated. But here, again, I should counsel against ex-

tremes. The very big crest that has been cultivated sometimes is not to be encouraged, either for beauty or utility. It is a hindrance and a nuisance to the fowl, and it is not pretty. I am speaking of an excessive crest. I like a large one, of a spherical shape, falling back from the front smoothly and gracefully. The sort that sprawls out over the head in every direction is not to be thought of in a well-bred Houdan. In the best flocks the globular crest is quite common. It is a point that responds to careful breeding.

To get the color to match that of the body plumage is not so easy. It should be black and white, the black predominating, says the Standard. But the tendency, is for the white to predominate. And so Houdans with crests largely white are quite common. For one I must confess that to me it is not a serious objection. I rather admire a crest with more white than black in it. At any rate, it is the fashion for the crests to come that way in most birds that are not bred too dark.

The tail, especially in the male, is an important point, and it is not enough considered, it seems to me, in Houdan breeding and judging. In fact, there is no one thing which so surely makes or breaks a bird of any breed as the tail. Without a good tail, especially in shape, no fowl can pass muster as ideal; and a fine tail often atones for other serious defects, so far as appearance is concerned. A poor tail is ruinous to shape, to symmetry. It is always in evidence.

It is not clear why the American breeds should be given ten points for the tail and the Houdan only nine, when the tail is of more significance to the Houdan male than it is to the Rock or Wyandotte, especially in shape. It is distinctly ornamental to it, and the bird is hopelessly marred by a badly shaped and poorly hung tail, just as a Langshan or a Leghorn is. The Standard calls for a well-expanded tail, carried at angle of forty degrees, with an abundance of coverts, the sickles being nicely curved. This description is of a decorative, showy tail, and such it should be. For one I have no use for a Houdan with a narrow, upright tail. The angle is important to get the right artistic effect. Too many, entirely too many, Houdans have tails that fall short of the desired shape. There is a tendency to be too upright, even to be squirrel-fashioned, and a squirrel tail is an abomination with which no compromise ever should be made. I am putting some stress on this point, for it is one calling for painstaking care on the part of Houdan fanciers.

Finally, to sum up: here is a fowl of distinctive interest and worth, that ought to have an increasing number of admirers and breeders. It is especially adapted to the wants and conditions of the man in town who wants to keep a small flock. It is a good layer of big,

attractive eggs; the flesh is unsurpassed in quality; its habit of docility is unequalled; there is no worry for its owner about frozen combs and wattles; and the breeding of it has a delightful fascination.

**SPROUTED OATS—EGGS**



One Bushel Oats  
Sprouted into 3  
Bu. Egg-pro-  
ducing Feed



**CLOSE-TO-NATURE  
GRAIN SPROUTERS**

Double Quick, All-Metal Sectional, Lampluss—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., Front St., Colfax, Iowa

## Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for

### Utility and Beauty

Our Farm contains 146 acres. We have \$3,000 invested in Barred Rocks and buildings. 500 head of breeders. 25 years experience. Eggs from choice pens \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Eggs for Incubators, \$6.00 per 100. Write for prices on large orders.

BOOKLET, FREE

**W. A. Congdon**

Box 404

Waterman, Ill.

### EXHIBITION S. C. R. I. REDS

Cockerels and Pullets bred from our Madison Square Garden, Holyoke and Lenox Winners will win at your Show and are sold on approval. Send for circular and prices.

Reference: JUDGE TRACEY,

Carter & Hanlon - Lock Box 84, Canaan, Conn.

**HILL COLONY and MAGIC BROODERS** are considered by successful poultry raisers to be the highest grade and most efficient brooders on the market. For Particulars, Address,  
**The United Brooder Co. 349 Pennington Ave. Trenton, N. J.**

## Black Wyandottes

I am forced to close out my entire flock of Black Wyandottes at once, having been drafted, every bird in my flock has won a First or Second prize at the leading shows such as 1915 World's Fair. I recently added Howard Grant's Blacks to my flock and they must also go at once. Write your wants; nothing reserved.

Ralph Roudebush,

Hope, Indiana

## BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a Specialty

Winners Wherever Shown

Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs

Prices and List of Choice Birds for Sale

**E. D. BIRD, Greenwich, Conn.**

## HOW TO MAKE POULTRY KEEPING MORE PROFITABLE

Committee of Prominent Indiana Poultry Experts, Prof.

A. G. Philips, Chairman, Gives Some Helpful Advice

**I**NDIANA must raise more chickens and produce more eggs! Why?

Because our country wants more "red meat" now, not after the war is over. Because chickens and eggs are a genuine substitute for "red meat" and can be produced and increased more quickly than any other meat. Because Indiana farmers have the feed and the room to produce these chickens and eggs economically. Because Indiana poultry raisers can do this to help win the war and still add dollars to their pockets, in spite of high feed prices.

Poultry is already kept on practically every farm in Indiana, hence increased poultry production does not mean the introduction of a new and unproven crop.

Increased poultry production does not necessarily mean to hatch more chickens. It does mean to prevent the great annual losses which now occur. It does mean greater production by more intelligent handling of fowls already on the farms and on the city lots.

Increased poultry production does not mean more labor expended. Demonstration flocks in Indiana for several years have proven that efficient management increases production and reduces labor.

Efficient poultry production offers an opportunity not only to the man on the farm to "do his bit", but to the woman on the farm, and the farm boy and girl as well. Even the small town or city back lot can be used to grow a few chickens or keep a few laying hens.

Because of the immediate national need for more poultry and more eggs and because of these other reasons just enumerated, your committee has herewith outlined a definite plan of work which, if followed, will prevent losses and increase quickly the supply of poultry and eggs which Indiana is exporting to other states and countries.

### Culling

Feed and labor can be saved and egg production increased by a vigorous culling of the poultry flock. Send to market all surplus cockerels, late hatched pullets, runts, overfat or broken down hens, old hens not wanted as breeders and every other fowl which is not serving a definite purpose in the flock. Much of this culling should be done immediately.

Eliminate all "slacker" hens from the flock. The most practical way for the inexperienced person to do this is to watch the time of molt of the hens and cull all early molters. Beginning about July and continuing until October the flock should be gone over at least once each month and the early molters

(which are the low producers) picked out and sold or consumed.

Those birds in September and October that have regained the yellow color in beak, shanks, skin, earlobes and eyelids were poor layers. They must be sold as soon as detected.

### Feeding

The difference between 70 eggs or 120 eggs per hen per year may be only a matter of feeding. Records from Indiana farms during 1917 prove conclusively that chickens pay best when properly fed, even with high-priced feed stuffs. Thousands of pullets have been stunted during this past summer, and their future egg production materially lessened, simply because they were not more than half fed. Especially should the patriotic poultry raiser make the best use of grain by using skim milk, buttermilk, meat scrap or tankage as a supplementary feed. Thus, a really economical, yet productive ration should consist of one or more of the available grains produced on the farm fed as a scratch grain, with bran, shorts and meat scrap as a dry mash. To every 100 pounds of bran and shorts should be added 35 pounds of a good commercial meat scrap. Where milk is available, a gallon of milk per hen per month will take the place of the meat scrap.

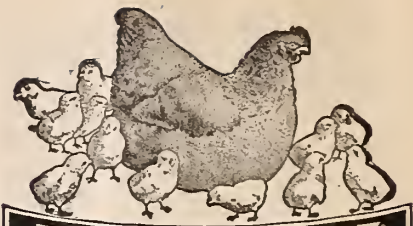
### Equipment

The most economical production of poultry and eggs can not be obtained with the poultry houses and equipment found on the average farms of Indiana. To meet present conditions then, the poultry flock must be regarded as a strictly business proposition and that equipment applied which is really needed to save labor and insure against losses. Under many conditions remodeling of the houses and equipment already in existence will meet average requirements.

Particular attention should be paid to furnishing a comfortable, sanitary poultry house, large enough for the flock, to installing sufficient nests, roosts and feed hoppers in same; and to providing the necessary equipment for hatching and raising the chicks.

### Pure Bred Stock

The egg production on Indiana farms can be greatly increased by keeping better fowls. In setting eggs during the spring of 1918 especial attention should be given to securing hatching eggs from a flock of pure bred fowls which have proven good layers. Without question more care in the selection of eggs this next spring will mean thousands of dozens more eggs next fall when the spring hatched pullets should begin laying.



## ZENOLEUM

### COAL-TAR DISINFECTANT

### Kills Lice and Mites

Keeps disease and vermin from your flock and coops. Zenoleum is more powerful, sure and safer than carbolic acid, but deadly to all germ and insect life and costs only one-tenth as much.

**Endorsed By  
50 Agricultural Colleges**

**Disinfects** Hen-houses Incubators, Brooders, CURES Roup, Scaley Leg, Canker, Chicken Cox, Cholera. **PREVENTS** White Diarrhoea. Dip eggs before putting them in the incubator to insure greater hatching returns and more chicks. At all dealers, or send to us.

**Small Can 30 Cents; Quart 60 Cents;  
Half Gallon \$1.00; Gallon \$1.75.**  
All Postpaid to Your Door.

**Zenoleum Lice Powder**  
"The best in all the world"  
Big Package—Postpaid 35 Cts.

Send for interesting "Bulletins" telling how to prevent disease, cure sick birds and increase your poultry profits.

**Zenner Disinfectant Co.**  
370 W. Larned St. Detroit, Mich.

## Feed Pearl Grit

**It Makes Hens Cackle**

Every cackle means an egg. They can't help laying when they get Pearl Grit. It "chews" the food in the gizzard and adds sulphur and carbohydrates for eggs and lime for shells. Write for Free pamphlet. Tells how to feed for egg production, etc., etc.

The Ohio Marble Co., 77, Cleveland St., Piqua, O.

## Natural Hen Incubator \$3



No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best hatcher in the world Over \$50,000 in use.

J. M. Perle, Ill., writes: "It is the best thing I ever saw for hatching chicks."

Another: "I got 607 chicks from 540 untested eggs."

Thousands of other testimonials. Agents Wanted.

To reach the million mark in 1918 we will send you a Special Introductory Offer with our Free Catalogue.

Natural Hen Incubator Co., Sta. H, Dept. 25 Los Angeles, Cal.

## Send for 1917 Year Book of the National White Wyandotte Club

Don't buy stock or eggs or decide upon a breed until you have seen this book. A safe guide to the buyer and beginner.

By mail for six 2 cent stamps.

**H. J. Riley, Sec'y Bryan, Ohio.**



## PROPER POULTRY HOUSING IS ESSENTIAL FOR BEST RESULTS

By S. R. STOUT, University of Arkansas

THE housing of the farmer's poultry has not received the consideration that it should. Too often the house is anything but satisfactory. It usually lacks light, ventilation and cleanliness. Occasionally the house given to the poultry is something that has outlived its usefulness in some other department of the farm and was never intended for poultry. They cannot, therefore, be expected to thrive in it. A good poultry house is a profitable investment.

The essential features of a well constructed poultry house are: sunlight, ventilation, protection from heat and cold, and sanitation. There are other features which can be considered, such as economy, convenience, freedom from moisture, room proof against rats and mice, but the first four named are the most essential to the health of the poultry.

Sunlight should penetrate every part of the house as much of the day as possible. The house should be placed so that the sun will shine in at the openings every possible hour of the day during the winter months. The openings in the front should be of good height and so placed that they will allow of a complete distribution of sunlight in the house throughout the day. If possible, the entire floor of the house should receive the direct rays of the sun at some hour during each day.

The house should be well ventilated without causing drafts directly on the birds. This may be attained by the use of muslin curtains in the front of the house, thus allowing fresh air to pass in and the moist, foul air to pass out. This change takes place without any drafts or rapid movements of air, the muslin acting as a sieve or buffer. A properly ventilated house will mean healthy birds and less labor will be needed in keeping the house clean.

The birds should be protected from cold, but should not be kept too hot. Birds will stand a great degree of cold and do better in cold, quiet air than in warmer, drafty air. The warm, drafty air is usually the starting point of colds which may develop into forms of roup,

and as a result the birds are put out of laying condition. The house should be constructed so that the temperature will never get low enough to freeze the combs. A cold, damp atmosphere will do more damage than a cold, dry atmosphere. The house should be so arranged that the heat of the birds' bodies may be conserved.

Sanitation is one of the most essential features of a well constructed poultry house. The internal construction of the house should be as plain as possible. Hiding places for bacteria, lice and mites should be done away with as far as possible, so that spraying with a good disinfecting solution will reach all possible hiding places. All internal fixtures, such as nests and perches, should be made movable, so they can be taken out of the house and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Environment or management is, as a usual thing, the cause of most diseases among poultry. If the problem of supplying sufficient sunlight, ventilation, protection from heat and cold, and sanitation are considered, a great step will have been made in keeping the flock healthy and free from disease.

### Market Slacker Hens

Now is the time for every hen to proclaim whether she is doing her bit or is a slacker. It will not pay to feed high-price corn to loafing hens.

Many of the old hens should be sold. They will be non-producers and expensive feeders. Breeding from them will produce poor pullets.

Hens that should go to market are: (1) Those with bright colored legs; (2) those with combs that are small, dry, hard and rough to the touch; (3) those that are molting early.

The good hens exhibit the following characteristics: (1) The combs are of good size, and are soft and pliable. (2) The shanks are pale, due to the fact that the pigment is drawn out of the legs during egg production. (3) No signs of molting were shown up to September 15th.

**130 Egg Incubator and Brooder** Both For \$10  
 If Ordered Together. Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water copper tanks, double walls, dead air space, double glass doors, all set up complete, or 180 Egg Incubator and Brooder \$12.75. FREE Catalogue describing them. Send for it TODAY or order direct. (2)  
 Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 58 Racine, Wis.

**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 pen 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.**



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

**THE OLD RELIABLE LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE**  
 for over 30 years has been acknowledged the best scientific preparation in powder form for the  
**Quick, Safe and Certain**  
 extermination of Lice on Poultry. Simply dust it into the fluffy feathers and it does the work, without injury to hens, eggs or chicks. Sitters dusted with "Death to Lice" will sit contentedly. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists at \$1.00, 50 cents and 25 cents. Large trial sample and booklet, 10c.  
**The Klein-Lambert Co., 460 Traders Bld., Chicago**

**No Odors**  
 Kill Rats & Mice by Science  
 WITH PASTEUR LABORATORIES RAT VIRUS NOT A POISON  
 PASTEUR LABORATORIES AMERICA CHICAGO  
 EASY TO USE  
 HARMLESS TO POULTRY DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND MAN  
 New York, 368 W. 11th St., Chicago, 17 N. LaSalle St.

*There isn't enough Pages in this paper*

to repeat even half of the enthusiastic praise which the Big Poultry Feeding Stations, Poultry Authorities, Pure-Bred Poultry Breeders and Farm Poultry Raisers have said about **Milkoline**—if you'll try it, you'll say something nice too.

**We Don't Ask You To Take Our Word—Read This:**  
 Zirkle & Coffman, Breeders Thoroughbred Poultry, Virginia, write: Enclosing check \$12.50. Please ship ten gallons Milkoline. Have used with such success that neighbors want some. Will not have enough to see us thru. Have not had case white diarrhoea among chickens so far.  
 last year we lost about half them with it.  
 W. G. Jantner, Kansas, writes: Have been using Milkoline for few months and getting greater number of eggs per hen than any year since going into business on larger scale. Ship me half bbl. more. I would rather be without grain than without Milkoline, as it is a tonic as well as a food.  
 The wonderful assimilating and digesting qualities are highest in Milkoline of any known feedstuff. Adds vitality, growth and fattening—eliminates Diarrhoea and disease.  
**Try It Yourself on Our Unlimited Money Back Guarantee**  
 Shipped prepaid at the prices on the packages to the right. Write us today. Address **Milkoline Manufacturing Co., 513 Meridian Creamery Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

**1/2 BBL. MILKOLINE \$1.00**  
**32 GALLONS MILKOLINE \$1.25**  
**10 GALLONS MILKOLINE \$1.50**  
**5 GALLONS MILKOLINE \$2.00**  
**1 GALLON MILKOLINE \$2.50**

**ONE GALLON OF MILKOLINE IS EQUAL TO 50 GALLONS ORDINARY BUTTERMILK**



Our standing motto is: "If it's worth knowing, you will find it in the World." As in everything poultry keepers should know, we try to give all the show news of interest to all the people. If you do not find your show properly represented, write us direct, or have your show secretary "attend to business." Look over these notices, and if you have birds fit for exhibition, do "your bit" this year when all shows need encouragement. At least, arrange to attend your nearest show.

#### CALIFORNIA

Dec. 28-Jan. 1, Coalinga; California State Show; C. T. Walker, supt.  
Jan. 9-15, Los Angeles; Poultry Breeders' Assn. of Southern California, A. P. A. Show; judges, Will Purdy, S. B. Johnston; secy., Walter M. Ross, 224 W. Colorado St., Glendale

#### COLORADO

Jan. 1-6, Denver; Colorado Poultry Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, W. C. Pierce; secy., Carl F. Richards, 3910 Perry St.

#### CONNECTICUT

Dec. 4-6, Bridgeport; Consolidated Poultry Assn. of Bridgeport, A. P. A. Show; secy., John Kruzshak.

Jan. 1-4, Meriden; Meriden Poultry Association; secy., R. H. Brunelle.

Jan. 17-19, 1918, Norwalk; Norwalk Poultry Assn.; secy., Myron W. Osborne.

Jan. 23-26, 1918, New Haven; New Haven County Poultry Club; judges, Card, Ives, Beebe and Lambert; secy., M. T. Clark, 14 Orchard St., West Haven, Conn.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Jan. 15-21, Washington; Capital Poultry and Pigeon Assn., A. P. A. Show; secy., R. D. Lillie, 227 Maple Ave., Tacoma Park, D. C.

#### FLORIDA

Dec. 4-8, Jacksonville; Jacksonville Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show, judges, F. J. Marshall, Henry Dipple; secy., R. C. Morgan, 2209 Market St.

#### ILLINOIS

Dec. 3-8, Alton; Alton Poultry Show Assn.; secy., Fred J. Riddell, 2730 Powhattan St.

Dec. 4-9, Chicago; Great Mid-West Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., Coliseum Building; judges, J. C. Clip, Harlo J. Fiske, George E. Greenwood, Geo. Hackett, Ed. Johnson, R. P. Krum, Chas. V. Keeler, A. F. Kummer, John McPherson, W. C. Pierce, Herman Rikhoff, Leonard Rawnsley, Fred Shellabarger, Jas. A. Tucker, Geo. Wells, William Wise; secy., Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 10-15, Galva; Henry County Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. A. Leland; secy., A. H. Johnson

Dec. 10-15, Streator; Streator Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; judge, Geo. E. Heyl; secy., F. W. Breimer.

Dec. 11-14, O'Fallon; O'Fallon Poultry Show, judge, Calvin Ott; secy., Henry C. Poignee.

Dec. 12-17, Savanna; Western Ill. Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Jos. Dagle, A. B. Shaner; secy., E. A. Stouvenel.

Dec. 12-19, Danville; Vermillion Co. Fanciers' Assn.; judge, T. E. Quisenberry; secy., J. C. Brady.

Dec. 19-23, McHenry; McHenry Poultry Pet Stock & Grain Assn.; judge, Ed. L. Hayes; secy., Frank Justen.

Dec. 26-31, Capron; Capron Poultry Assn.; judge, Ed. L. Hayes; secy., Helge Peterson.

Dec. 29-Jan. 2, Springfield; Sangamon Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Chas. McClave D. T. Heimlich, J. A. Leland, secy., E. L. Tompkins.

Jan. 2-5, Marion; Williamson County Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; secy., F. E. Morrison.

Jan. 7-12, Paxton; Eastern Illinois Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judge, J. A. Leland; secy., Roy McCracken.

Jan. 7-12, Joliet; Joliet Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judge, Ed. L. Hayes; secy., A. L. Schaller, 405 N. Center St.

Jan. 9-15, Chicago; Greater Chicago Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show; judges, Newton Cosh, A. C. Smith, J. O. Johnston, Eugene Smith, W. H. Halbach, M. L. Chapman, Ira C. Keller, Joseph Dagle, J. B. Struble, Russel F. Palmer, W. E. Stanfield, D. H. P. Clark, J. H. Lewis,

H. G. Murphy; secy., D. E. Hale, 440 So. Dearborn St.

Jan. 23-27, Chicago Heights; Chicago Heights Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; judge, L. A. Stahmer; secy., A. E. Page.

#### INDIANA

Dec. 11-16, South Bend; South Bend Poultry Assn.; judge, Wm. Wise; secy., A. H. Studebaker.

Dec. 12-16, Terre Haute; Terre Haute Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. C. Johnston; secy., Harry Forbes.

Dec. 21-25, Bourbon; Bourbon Poultry Assn.; judges, O. P. Greer and H. J. Tyrrell; secy., R. A. Martin.

Jan. 7-11, 1918, Indianapolis; Indianapolis Breeders of Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; secy., Fred W. Helcher.

Jan. 7-12, Evansville; Ohio Valley Fanciers' Assn.; secy., H. J. Pfaffin, Rt. 3.

Jan. 8-12, Huntington; Huntington Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. C. Clipp; secy., Harry I. Young.

Jan. 9-12, Wakarusa; Wakarusa Poultry Assn.; judge, Stanfield; secy., Vern Hahn.

Jan. 14-19, Burlington; Burlington Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Harry Atkins; secy., Rev. W. I. N. Densmore.

Jan. 15-20, LaPorte; LaPorte Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, W. E. Stauff; secy., A. F. Wegner.

#### IDAHO

Dec. 19-22, Ilo; Lewis Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Official State Show; judge, Oscar Nelson; secy., H. L. Clovis.

Jan. 8-12, Boise; Idaho State Poultry & Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, W. M. Coats; secy., Belle Silversmith, 1929 N. 18th St.

#### IOWA

Dec. 3-7, Lorimor; Tri-County Poultry Assn.; judge, Joseph Dagle; secy.; W. O. Grandfield.

Dec. 3-7, Shenandoah; Nishna Valley Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Jos. Dagle, Thos. Southard; secy., R. B. Murphy.

Dec. 3-8, Atlantic; Botna Valley Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; J. F. McCourt, secy.

Dec. 5-8, Woodbine; Boyer Valley Poultry & Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, U. J. Shanklin; secy., Wm. Jefferson.

Dec. 10-14, Cedar Rapids; Western Poultry Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Official State Show; judges, Jas. A. Tucker, Herman J. Rickhoff, E. D. Monilaw; secy., Harry J. Whitfield.

Dec. 11-16, Sioux City; Sioux City Poultry Assn.; E. P. Hunt, Jr., secy.

Dec. 12-17, Boxholm Poultry Assn.; Chas. A. Seyler, judge; Carl J. Hedberg, secy.

Dec. 17-21, Clarinda; Southwestern Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; J. V. Pfander, secy.

Dec. 18-21, Sidney; Fremont County Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; F. H. Shellabarger, judge; C. B. Halten, secy.

Dec. 18-21, Boone; Boone County Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, secy., F. D. Wheeler.

Dec. 30-Jan. 5—Waterloo; Waterloo Poultry Association, A. P. A. show; H. A. Bittenbender, judge; H. M. Corning, secy.

Dec. 31-Jan. 4, Muscatine; Muscatine Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. show; judge, F. H. Shellabarger; secy., J. C. Collins, 901 W. 4th St.

Jan. 1-4, Decorah; Winneshiek County Poultry Association, A. P. A. Show; judge, E. H. Hoffman, LaCrosse, Wis.; secy., H. E. Miller.

Jan. 1-4, Mt. Vernon; Mt. Vernon Poultry Assn.; judge, Harry W. Atkins; secy., H. C. Gilland.

Jan. 3-8, Dubuque; Dubuque Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Jas. A. Tucker; secy., John Ball.

Jan. 7-10, Davenport; Eastern Iowa Poultry Fanciers' Association; F. H. Shellabarger, H. A. Bittenbender, judges; H. M. Beaver, secy.

Jan. 7-12, Hampton; Hampton Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, H. C. Dippel; secy., W. F. Sampson.

Jan. 10-12, Fonda; Northwestern Poultry Association; Geo. Stafford, secy.

Jan. 14-19, Burlington; Burlington Poultry Association A. P. A. show; Harry Atkins, judge; Rev. W. I. N. Densmore, secy.

Jan. 16-19, Mason City; Upper Iowa Poultry Assn.; judge, H. A. Bittenbender; secy., F. G. Mitchell.

Jan. 22-25, Osage; Cedar Valley Poultry Association; H. A. Bittenbender and L. H. Lackie, judges; Ray A. Gardner, secy.

#### KANSAS

Dec. 5-8, Osawatomie; Miami Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, V. H. Southard; secy., D. S. Newton.

Dec. 18-20, Freeport; Freeport Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; secy., Geo. P. Coffin.

Jan. 1-4, Leavenworth; Leavenworth Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; judges, E. C. Branch and E. W. Cook; secy., Chas. M. Swan.

Jan. 7-12, Wichita; Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, E. C. Branch, V. O. Hobbs; secy., Thos. Owen.

#### LOUISIANA

Dec. 12-15, Alexandria; Central Louisiana Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Walter Burton, A. F. Rolf; secy., W. H. McCracken.

#### MAINE

Dec. 11-14, Portland; Maine State Poultry Show, A. P. A. Show; secy., A. L. Merrill, Auburn.

Dec. 18-20, Freeport; Freeport Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; secy., Geo. P. Coffin.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Dec. 12-14, Northampton; Northampton Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; secy., Sylvester E. Hoxie, 44 N. Elm St.

Dec. 18-21, Springfield Poultry Club, Inc., C. H. Shaylor, Charles W. McNear, Victor A. P. A. Show; judges, Harold Tompkins, G. Aubry; show secy., G. L. Colleston, Box 1226.

#### MICHIGAN

Dec. 3-8, Battle Creek; Michigan Poultry Show; judges, Jas. A. Tucker and W. M. Wise; secy., John Comoy.

Dec. 14-20, Detroit; Michigan Poultry Breeders' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, D. E. Hale, F. L. Platt, Richard Oke; secy., F. M. Crowe, 923 N. Washington St., Owosso.

Dec. 21-25, Holland; Holland Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; judge, W. E. Stanfield; secy., Wm. Dinkeloo.

Jan. 14-19, Pontiac; Eastern Michigan Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Wm. Wise; secy., A. D. J. Shimmel.

#### MINNESOTA

Dec. 15-18, Duluth; Duluth Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, E. G. Roberts; secy., S. B. Supdam, 805 Board of Trade.

Dec. 21-24, 1917, Morristown; Morristown Poultry Show; judge, A. C. Smith; secy., Lyle Temple.

Jan. 3-7, 1918, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Poultry Assn.; judges, Branch, Card, Holden; secy., G. H. Towler.

Jan. 3-8, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Branch of Rhode Island Red Club of America, W. E. Nelson, President, 178 Bedford St., S. E.

Jan. 8-11, Litchfield; Meeker Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, G. D. Holden; secy., Frank Wire.

Jan. 14-16, Rush City; Chicago Co. Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; judges, A. C. Smith, Mrs. John Krue; secy., C. H. Sommer.

#### MISSOURI

Dec. 4-6, Bowling Green, Pike County Poultry Assn.; secy., V. S. Smith.

Dec. 4-6, Bowling Green; Pike County Poultry Assn.; judge, Adam Thompson; secy., V. S. Smith.

Dec. 4-7, Cole Camp; Benton Co. Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, E. C. Branch; secy., J. T. Ahrens.

Dec. 5-8, Kirksville; Adair Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; secy., Walter Martin.

Dec. 10-15, Carroll County Poultry Assn.; secy., Mrs. A. J. Kinnaird, Carrollton; judge, E. C. Branch.

Dec. 11-16, Buchanan County Poultry Assn.; secy., S. R. Casper, St. Joseph.

Dec. 12-15, Monroe County Poultry Assn.; secy., J. W. Jackson, Paris.

Dec. 13-16, Wellsville, Mo.; judge, Branch; secy., Daniel Mills.

Dec. 17-22, Johnson Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, V. O. Hobbs; secy., C. H. Funk, Holden.  
 Dec. 19-22, Canton; Canton Poultry Assn.; J. C. Johnson, judge; C. M. Ewalt, secy.  
 Dec. 24-29, Springfield; Missouri State Poultry Assn.; judges, Thompson, Hobbs and Burton; secy., Fred Crosby.  
 Dec. 24-29, Springfield; The Green County Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., will not hold their regular show on account of being the hosts of the Missouri State Show, which will be held in the Convention Hall at Springfield; A. P. A. Show; judges, Walter Burton, V. O. Hobbs, Adam Thompson; secy. of the Missouri State Show, Fred Crosby, Mountain Grove.  
 Dec. 27-29, Odessa Poultry Assn.; secy., Sidney Fishback, Odessa.  
 Dec. 30-Jan. 5, St. Louis; judges, Newton Cosh, Geo. Burgott, T. J. Roundtree, Carl J. Carter, Geo. W. Northup; secy., Jas. J. Long.  
 Jan. 14-19, Kansas City; Kansas City Poultry Show, A. P. A. Show; judges, E. C. Branch, J. C. Johnston, V. H. Southard; secy., E. L. Noyes, Manhattan Bldg.

## MONTANA

Jan. 1-5, Billings; Eastern Montana Poultry Assn.; judge, Oscar Nelson, secy., Lee H. Staddard.

## NEBRASKA

Dec. 17-20, Fairmont; Filmore Co. Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; judge, Russell F. Palmer; secy., L. Brown.  
 Jan. 14-19, 1918, Holdrege, Neb.; State Poultry Show; secy., M. G. Scudder, Central City, Neb.

## NEW YORK

Jan. 8-12, Rochester; Genesee Valley Poultry and Pigeon Assn., A. P. A. Show, judges, Boyd Johnson, Jacob Eberly, Chas. M. Smith, Irving F. Rice, Fred Lisk, Henry Alt, Frank Cook; secy., James H. Westcott.  
 Jan. 15-19, Utica; Central New York Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, D. M. Green, W. M. Anderson, Wm. Hobbs, Mrs. Edith L. Masten; secy., L. J. Bushnell.  
 Jan. 25-31, Rochester; Flower City Poultry Assn.; secy., J. W. Chapman, P. O. Box 5543.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Dec. 11-14, Charlotte; Mecklenburg Poultry Club Show; secy., Frank A. Potts, 206 W. 11th St.  
 Jan. 1-4, Wilson; Wilson Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, J. H. Drevensstedt, Chas. Nixon, R. L. Simmons; secy., G. T. Fulghum.

## OHIO

Dec. 5-8, Cambridge; Guernsey Co. Poultry Assn.; judge, F. L. Platt; secy., Wm. Dusz.  
 Dec. 5-9, Toledo; Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Club, A. P. A. Show; secy., W. H. Wagers, 523 Spitzer Bldg.  
 Dec. 10-15, Dayton; Dayton Fancy Feather Club, A. P. A. Show; judges, Richard Oke, Walter Young; secy., Edd C. Neis, 156 Ridge Ave.  
 Dec. 10-15, Lima; Lima Poultry Fanciers' Assn.; secy., J. M. Fowler.  
 Dec. 10-15, Norwalk; Norwalk Poultry Show; judge, Chas. McClave; secy., J. A. Roscoe.  
 Dec. 11-14, Derry; Derry Poultry Assn.; judge, Cutting; secy., D. O. Tuttle.  
 Jan. 1-6, Lancaster; Fairfield Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Chas. McClave; secy., Thos. Baus.  
 Jan. 2-4, Woodsfield; Monroe County Poultry Assn., judge, A. H. Kochensparger; secy., Fred L. Williams.  
 Jan. 7-12, 1918, Springfield; Springfield Poultry & Pet Stock Show; judges, Case, Lanius, Wilson; secy., L. B. McDonald.  
 Jan. 7-12, Wauseon; Wauseon Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judges, Barrett and Nusser; secy., Harry L. Merrill.  
 Jan. 7-12, Cleveland; Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Assn., Inc.; secy., J. O. Somers, Bedford.  
 Jan. 8-12, Shelby; Shelby Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Frank W. Travis; secy., M. L. Norris.  
 Jan. 9-13, 1918, Sandusky; Sandusky Poultry Assn.; judge, D. D. Whittaker; secy., Louis Lonz.  
 Jan. 14-18, Mt. Victory; Mt. Victory Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Chas. McClave; secy., L. J. Thompson.  
 Jan. 14-19, Newark; Newark Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, A. F. Kummer; secy., H. M. Close, 179 Ninth St.  
 Jan. 14-19, Defiance; Defiance Poultry Show; judge, E. A. Stream; secy., Geo. E. Miller.  
 Jan. 14-19, Marietta, Ohio Valley Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. E. Gault; secy., T. N. Penn.

Jan. 16-20, Port Clinton; Port Clinton Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, D. D. Whitaker; secy., G. T. Conley.

## OKLAHOMA

Dec. 3-8, Pond Creek; Grant Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Edson Snyder; secy., E. C. Goldsmith.  
 Dec. 10-15, Waukomis; Oklahoma State Poultry Board; secy., Fred Atherton.  
 Dec. 10-15, Elk City; Oklahoma State Poultry Federation, A. P. A. Show; judges, D. T. Heimlich, Chas. McClave, V. O. Hobbs; supt., C. F. Schults, Enid.  
 Jan. 7-12, Enid; Big Center Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, A. T. Modlin, W. O. Tallant; secy., A. K. Callahan.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Dec. 3-8, WilkesBarre, WilkesBarre Poultry Show & Fair; judges, Kriner, Shteler and Trethaway; secy., F. N. Roll, 550 Carey Ave.  
 Dec. 19-22, Sinking Spring; Lebanon Valley Poultry & Agricultural Assn.; secy., Jno. S. Weidman.  
 Dec. 25-29, Boyertown; Boyertown Poultry & Pigeon Assn.; judges, Rosenow, Werner and Ulrich; secy., A. H. Renning.  
 Jan. 8-12, 1918, Sharon; Mercer County Poultry Assn.; secy., John S. Leslie, Sharon, Pa.  
 Jan. 8-12, 1918, Johnstown; Johnstown Fanciers' Assn.; judges, Weaver, Smith & Schied; secy., G. Ray Johnstown.  
 Jan. 8-12, 1918, Zelenople; Zelenople Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; secy., H. E. Cumberland.  
 Jan. 9-12, 1918, Media; Media Poultry Assn. secy., P. G. Platt.  
 Jan. 21-26, 1918, Lewistown, Pa.; Mifflin Co. Poultry Assn.; secy., A. B. Hamilton.  
 Jan. 21-26, Pittsburgh; Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh; secy., J. Leonard Pfeuffer.  
 Jan. 22-26, 1918, Manayunk, Philadelphia; Northwest Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; secy., A. O. Wagner, 630 Hermitage St.; Roxborough, Phila.  
 Jan. 23-26, Oil City; Oil City Poultry Assn.; judge, Chas. McClave; secy., Chas. R. Baker.

## RHODE ISLAND

Dec. 4-8, Providence; R. I. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges D. J. Lambert, J. W. Andrews, Fred W. Rogers, Geo. W. Weed, Jas. Glasgow, D. P. Shove, Elmer F. Benson, Wm. H. Allen; secy., Wm. I. Brown, 119 Massachusetts Ave.  
 Dec. 11-13, Bristol; Bristol County Poultry Assn.; judges, Allen, Ballon, Cook; secy., Jas. U. Clarkson, 380 High St.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Jan. 1-4, Watertown; Northwest Poultry Assn.; secy., G. Paul Pitt.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Jan. 1-4, 1918, Watertown; Northwest Poultry Assn.; secy., G. Paul Pitt.

## TEXAS

Dec. 4-8, Amarillo; Panhandle Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Walter Burton; secy., W. W. McDonald.  
 Dec. 31-Jan. 4, Corpus Christi; Nueces Co. Poultry and Pet Stock Assn.; judge, Savage; secy., J. F. Herold.

## VERMONT

Jan. 15-18, St. Albans; Vermont State Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, D. P. Shove, C. H. Shaylor; secy., M. D. Jarvis.

## VIRGINIA

Dec. 4-8, Richmond; Virginia Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Z. D. Struble, Jacob Eberly, Chas. Nixon; secy., W. C. Lassiter, 120 Mutual Bldg.  
 Dec. 12-15, Dayton; Columbia Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Oscar Nelson; secy., Lolo Carr Harman.

## WISCONSIN

Dec. 5-9, La Crosse; Western Wisconsin Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judges, E. G. Roberts and Geo. M. Wells; secy., J. E. Kircheis.  
 Dec. 17-21, Mukwonago; Mukwonago Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judges, Halbach and Hackett; secy., H. W. Porter.  
 Dec. 27-30, Port Atkinson; Jefferson County Poultry Assn.; judge, D. E. Hale; secy., Jno. F. Mueller.  
 Dec. 29-Jan. 2, Superior; Douglas Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Geo. W. Hackett; secy., Geo. Tyson, 2125 Hammond Ave.  
 Jan. 2-6, DePere; DePere Poultry Association; show secy., James Phimister, Jr.  
 Jan. 2-6, 1918, Sheboygan; Sheboygan Pity. & Pet Stock Assn.; judges, Hale and Vanslow; secy., Geo. L. Spratt.  
 Jan. 3-6, 1918, Milwaukee; Milwaukee Poultry exhibition; judges, Tompkins, Whitney, Rikhoff; secy., Theo. Hewes.

Jan. 7-11, Madison; Wisconsin Poultry Assn.; judges, Hackett and Wells; secy., Jas G. Halpin.

Jan. 7-12, Mineral Point; Mineral Point Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Geo. H. Northup; secy., Allen Tucker.  
 Jan. 15-18, Eau Claire; Eau Claire Poultry Assn.; judge, Ed. L. Hayes; secy., A. H. Ahrens.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Dec. 10-15, Charleston; Charleston Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Frank L. Platt; secy., Julian C. Byrd, Box 898.  
 Jan. 21-26, Huntington; Huntington Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Frank L. Platt; secy., Geo. Parent.

## WYOMING

Jan. 9-12, Laramie; Laramie Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. R. Wilson; secy., Henry W. Jensen.

## PITTSBURGH SHOW

At a recent meeting of the Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh, the reports of the various committees showed that great strides have been made in perfecting the arrangements for the coming show at Motor Square Garden, during the week of January 21 to 26.

About 10 incubator and supply houses have taken concessions to date. The premium list committee reports considerable progress, and the cash prizes this year will be as liberal, in fact more liberal than in former years.

The pigeon and pet stock fanciers were present and assured us that they will have a larger exhibit than ever. The Western Pennsylvania Pigeon Association has \$25 for specials, which will be open to all entries, whether members of the club or not. The poultry, pigeon and pet stock fanciers throughout Western Pennsylvania are all striving for the success of the coming show.

Prize money will be as large as last year, in some instances larger, and will be paid during show week as was done last year.

Up to the present time there are three organizations which will hold their State meet with us during the show.

The question of judges was up for decision and the following were selected, others not having been decided upon at the present time: Len Rawsley, who has been one of the judges at our shows for several years past, will judge Orpingtons, Cochins, Sussex and Brahmas; Fred H. Cook, Beaver, Pa., will judge Leghorns and Andalusians; J. W. Simmons will judge Rhode Island Reds, and J. E. Gault will judge Anconas, Houdons, Hamburgs and Polish. Fred Kummer will judge all Plymouth Rocks except Columbians, also all Cornish.

Requests for premium lists are coming in with each mail, and same will be forwarded early in December when issued. Kindly send in your name if interested, to the secretary, J. Leonard Pfeuffer, 502 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., and he will forward you one when issued.

## Howland's Buff Wyandottes

win Best Display, Palace Show 1916. Also on one entry at Chicago Coliseum, won 2nd cockerel in class of 23. Always a few good ones on hand. Eggs in season.

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**EVERY BREEDER OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds** should read the Rhode Island Red Book. Gives complete history of this popular variety. Tells how to mate and breed for best results. Edited by D. E. Hale. Fully illustrated. A standard for Red Breeders. Price, per copy, 75 cents, postpaid. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Lockport, N. Y.

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**SINGLE COMB REDS**—Stock for sale. From prize winners. Cocks and cockerels, \$3.00 up. Sunbeam Poultry Farm, Portsmouth, N. H. F. E. Henderson. 4-6-7

**"OLD ACRES" FAMOUS TOBASCO** strain. Single Comb Reds; steady winners at New York and Boston. Stock for sale. W. F. Hessel, 87 Harvard Ave., Collingswood, N. J. 8-7-7

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**"ROSEMONT" EVER-BETTER SILKIES** are champions at Cleveland and Chicago. Stock, \$5 each. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Catalogue. Farm No. 6, Franklin, Pa. 8-6-7

## SUSSEX

**SPECKLED SUSSEX.** Choice stock reasonable. Eggs. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

## SEVERAL VARIETIES

**BLACK LEGHORNS AND BARRED ROCKS.** Pure bred, winter layers. Chas. E. Hallock, Mattituck, N. Y. 4-8-7

**STOCK FOR SALE**—Thoroughbred Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, Hamburgs, 19 varieties. 35 years' experience. Catalogue. White Orpingtons, Houdans, Brahmans. S. K. Mohr, Coopersburg, Pa. 7-8-7

## TURKEYS

**AMERICA'S CHAMPION GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS.** Bird Bros., Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa. See our ad on page 528. tf

## WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

**CHOICE,** heavy laying Columbian Wyandottes. Select pens. Let me know your wants. Prompt shipment. C. H. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. 8-7-7

## WYANDOTTES—PARTRIDGE

**PEERLESS PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES**—Kind that win and please. E. A. Parks, 514 E. Colvin Road, Syracuse, N. Y. 3-2-18

## WYANDOTTES—WHITE

**HIGH RECORDS OF 270 AND 288.** White Wyandottes, pedigreebred for eggs. Stock for sale. F. W. Harris, Melrose, Rensselaer County, N. Y. 4-6-7

**THREE VIGOROUS** White Wyandotte cockerels from heavy laying Poorman and Barron strains. Ten and seven dollars each. S. R. Hooks, Irvine, Warren Co., Pa. 4-6-7

## PRINTING

**QUALITY PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN.** Anything from cards to catalogues. Fine cuts used. Work guaranteed. Halftones made from your photos free. Write today for samples. Mention breeds. Riverside Press, Brisben, N. Y. 4-6-7

## MISCELLANEOUS

**TRAINED COLLIE FEMALES** at bargains; also choice pups. Shadydell Kennels, York, Pa. 1-12-17

**BIG MONEY CAN BE MADE** selling the BEST-PHONE. A new talking machine that "speaks for itself." Previous experience unnecessary. By our new selling plan the BEST-PHONE sells itself. Write for particulars. Chas. W. Shonk Co., 118 Seventh Ave., Maywood, Ill. 1-11-17

**TRAINED BEAGLES,** rabbit hounds, fox hounds, coon, opossum, skunk, squirrel dogs, setters, pointers, ferrets, pet and farm dogs. Catalogue 10c. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa. 6-4-18

**WANTED** to hear from owner of good Poultry Ranch for sale. State cash price, description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 2-12-17

**SINGLE YOUNG MAN** to work on large Commercial Poultry Farm. Fine opportunity for experience, congenial surroundings, good board and wages. Address Wheatfield Farms, Poultry Dept., La Salle, N. Y.

**BOWEL COMPLAINT COMPOUND.** Sure cure for all diseases among chicks or fowls. For sale by Rockwell & Lyons, Gladwin, Mich. 4-6-7

**POSITION WANTED**—Experienced Poultryman and building trades mechanic, single (46), wants management of small farm or poultry plant. Would buy cheap farm or take part interest. No liquor or tobacco, highest references. Address Poultryman Mechanic, care of American Poultry World.

**SIBERIAN FUR FARM,** Hamilton, Canada, Breeds Foxes, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Skunks and Black Siberian Hares. Information and price list free. Write address plainly. 5-8-18

**YOUNG BEAGLE Dogs.** Good stock. Also broken dogs for sale at all times. Write for prices. B. S. Meckley, No. 1, Glen Rock, Pa. 2-7-7

## NEBRASKA STATE SHOW HAS \$2,500 STATE MONEY FOR THIS YEAR

The first State Show in America to receive State aid was the Nebraska State Poultry Association. For nearly twenty years they received \$1,000, bi-annually. A few years ago this was increased to 4,000 and the legislature of 1917 increased the appropriation to \$5,000.

With \$2,500 per year to work on, together with the fact that the association owns its own uniform cooping, staging, etc., and the further fact that the hustling city of Holdridge is providing free use of their new, modern, well-lighted City Auditorium, it would seem that Nebraska should stage the real Madison Square Garden Show of the West this winter.

Nebraska has become one of the leaders among western states in the production of choice fowls with careful breeding back of them, and as a State it has quantity as well as quality.

This association is now over thirty years old. It has never missed holding an exhibition each winter in all those years, and paying every premium in full. No doubt it has paid out more prize money and held more consecutive annual shows than any like association in America.

They are planning on big things for their show the third week in January. Besides a large show of high-quality fowls they expect to have the best and most practical educational exhibit and series of educational moving pictures, lantern slides and lectures by some of America's most successful poultrymen, ever attempted at any western show.

The prize money offered at this show has always been liberal and their next show will be no exception. Three dozen high-grade silver loving cups are to be offered as added attractions for winning exhibitions. The judges are: T. E. Quisenberry, Leavenworth, Kan.; Guy E. Schredof, Lincoln, Neb.; E. M. Quay, LaPorte, Ind., and Russell F. Palmer, Leavenworth, Kan. Secretary M. G. Schudder, of Central City, Neb., is now at work getting out the premium list which will be sent to all who write him for it.

## DISSOLUTION OF THE MISSOURI STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The many members and friends of the organization known as the Missouri State Poultry Association, which was one of the largest associations in America, may be interested to learn that the organization, as composed of paid up memberships, has ceased to exist.

The dissolution took place at the last meeting of the Missouri State Poultry Board, which was guided in its action by the law creating the Missouri State Poultry Association as it really has existed since the year 1909.

Section 663 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for 1909, reads as follows: "State Poultry Association Established;—A board of poultry is hereby instituted and created a body-corporate, by the name and style of "The Missouri State Poultry Association," and by that name shall have perpetual succession," etc.

Section 665—Members and their Terms;—The Governor, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and the Dean of the Agricultural College shall be the advisory members of the state board of poultry. The Governor shall, within thirty days after the passage hereof, appoint six members of said poultry board, two of whom shall serve for a term of one year, two of whom shall serve for a term of two years, and two of whom shall serve for a term of three years; and at the expiration of their respective terms of office, the Governor shall appoint a successor for the term of three years or until their successors are appointed and qualified."

At the time the State Poultry Association was created by law, there existed an organization known as the Missouri State Poultry Association, which had held poultry shows

annually for several years and in other ways developed the poultry industry in Missouri.

That organization was instrumental in getting the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station established, and in order to handle the funds appropriated by the state for maintaining same, it was necessary that the Board be created and entrusted with administration of the moneys.

The former Missouri State Poultry Association then changed its constitution and by-laws so that officers of the Board became automatically officers of the Association. Later the constitution was again changed to permit the membership association to elect their secretary-treasurer, which position has been acceptably filled by Mr. Fred Crosby up to time of last Board meeting.

The Board has elected Mr. Crosby to the position of assistant secretary of the Board, in order to have the benefit of his experience and service in conducting this year's annual State Poultry Show, which will be held in Springfield during the last week in December. We hope to have a larger and better poultry show this year than in any previous year, and can attain our goal if all the breeders of pure-bred poultry will co-operate by making entries and exhibiting their best birds.

L. E. MEYER,

President, Missouri State Poultry Board.

## GREATER CHICAGO SHOW

The Greater Chicago Show to be held in Chicago, January 9 to 15, has added several more judges to the list. The complete list up-to-date is as follows. Newton Cosh, A. C. Smith, J. C. Johnson, Eugene Smith, W. H. Halbach, M. L. Chapman, Ira C. Keller, Joseph Dagle, Z. B. Struble, Russell F. Palmer, W. E. Stanfield, Dr. H. P. Clark, J. H. Lewis, H. G. Murphy.

The National Meet of the Barred Rock Club will again be held with the Greater Chicago show, and it is expected that the largest class of Barred Rocks ever cooped will be exhibited at this show in January. notwithstanding the fact that there were nearly five hundred Barred Rocks shown at the Greater Chicago Show in 1916.

The National Meet of the Blue Andalusian Club will also be held at the show, as will several other specialty club meets.

Many gold medals in the form of watch fobs are to be given as specials instead of the time-worn silver cups. A number of these combination medal fobs were given at this show last year and exhibitors were so well pleased with them that this show has decided to give many more of them this year.

In addition to these valuable specials liberal cash prizes and specials are to be awarded. The premium list is now ready and will be sent upon addressing the Secretary, D. E. Hale, 440 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

## NEW BREEDS TO BE EXHIBITED FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION

At the Milwaukee Convention of American Poultry Association the Executive Committee reported that applicants for admission to the Standard of Perfection were received for the following:

Rose Comb Buff Orpington  
Rose Comb White Orpingtons  
Black Orpingtons  
Rhinelanders  
Pearl Guinea  
Buttercups  
Missouri Fluffs

It was found that these applicants had complied with the requirements up to date, and the Executive Board selected Madison Square Garden Show, Chicago; the Alameda Poultry Association Show; Oakland Show; and the Cleveland Breeders Poultry Association Show, Cleveland, Ohio, as the shows at which these varieties should be exhibited, have public inspection and examination by some members of the Board of the Standing Standard Committee.

# INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

DENVER, COLO.

The National Western Poultry Show will be held in connection with the National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 21-26, 1918. Tucker and Wells will place the awards by comparison method. Entry fees constitute premium money. Premium list ready early in November. W. C. Schuman, Mgr., 400 South Emerson, Denver, Colo.

We have received the following very interesting letter, and we publish it so that our readers may respond with the information desired:—

"As a subscriber to your paper I send the following inquiry for the opinion of your readers. I want to start with a pen of birds and line breed four lines from them if I can do so with a record of each chick. I also want to know the best system of numbering each chick from the four different lines from year to year, also the best system of numbers to use for this work for my records.

One of the most successful breeders of New York State is Fred C. Lisk, who makes a specialty of White Wyandottes. This year he has raised 500 birds to sell, and those purchasing his stock will receive the benefit of Mr. Lisk's seventeen years work in perfecting these birds. Mr. Lisk writes us that he never had a lot of birds come better in color and shape than his present flock, and that he has a number of birds good enough to win at the very best shows. Mr. Lisk is not in position this year to do much exhibiting, hence can furnish exceptional show birds for those who wish to make good winning. In the past he has furnished winners for Madison Square Garden, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Allentown, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, Easton and many other large shows. In Breeding for exhibition quality Mr. Lisk has not neglected heavy egg production, as his strain is noted for high egg records. His present stock of 100 yearling hens, 100 pullets and a fine lot of cock birds and well matured cockerels should be taken up soon by those who wish absolutely snow white specimens with fine head points, broad backs, well spread tails, and true Wyandotte type.

## LIKES OUR PRACTICAL ARTICLES.

We receive many complimentary letters during the month, but the following is of special interest, as it comes from a Professor of Poultry Husbandry at one of our leading Agricultural Colleges:—

"You will find enclosed check for one dollar for subscription to your American Poultry World for three years. Your journal fills long time need in poultry journalism. The articles are well written and lack the smack which too often is given to articles in poultry journals and agricultural papers, namely, the author of the article has something to sell. After the first of January I shall advise students to take that paper as I feel that they will get the information on poultry subjects that is reliable."

## STATEMENT

Statement of the ownership and management of the American Poultry World, published monthly at Lockport, N. Y., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

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Managing Editor—George H. Gillies, Lockport, N. Y.

Business Manager—George H. Gillies, Lockport, N. Y.

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Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

(Signed) GEORGE H. GILLIES,  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this third day of October, 1917.

G. E. FITZSIMMONS,  
Notary Public.

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## ST. LOUIS, MO.

The St. Louis Poultry Breeders Association will hold their annual show in the Coliseum, December 31st to January 5th. The management is making a special endeavor to get out a premium list which will be very attractive to the breeders. Premium list will be ready for distribution about the middle of November. We invite the breeders of the country to make an entry at St. Louis this year. We believe that we can entertain you and make your entry in St. Louis a pleasure as well as a profitable undertaking.

JAS. J. LONG, Secretary.

## HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

George Parent, Sec'y of the Huntington, W. Va. Poultry Show, Jan. 21-26, reports conditions prevailing in the Ohio Valley district most favorable for the best show they have ever held. Last year exhibitors from 32 cities, representing 5 states, had entries. Write now for premium list.

## WEST HAVEN, CONN.

The New Haven County Poultry Club has been fortunate in securing Convention Hall for their show, Jan. 23-26. The judges are Messrs. Card, Lambert, Ives, and Beebe. Applications for premium list should be sent to Sec'y M. T. Clark, 14 Orchard St., West Haven, Conn.

General Manager E. J. McCone, of Cyphors Incubator Co., Buffalo, advises us that they will be in position to present incubators, brooders, hovers, also repair parts, to all customers the coming season. This line of goods can be purchased from any of the authorized agents of the Company in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. If there is no agent located in your city, write direct to the Cyphors Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

## WILL MEET AT ROCHESTER.

The Genesee County Poultry Association will not hold their usual show this year at Batavia, N. Y., but will unite with the Genesee Valley Poultry Show, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 8-12. The Rhode Island Red Club are to hold their state meet at this show. The Association will turn over to the Red Cross all proceeds over and above expenses. Let each fancier do his bit by sending to Sec'y James H. Westcott for a premium list and by exhibiting some birds.

R. H. Yelland, Manager of Lincoln Poultry Farms, Lincoln, Me., Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, writes: "This year I have had Pullets start laying at four months old. My stock is of large frame, but they have vigor and vitality with them. I take good care of my flock, keep the building clean, and my birds always have plenty of fresh air as they are kept in an open front house. I use the Zenoleum Disinfectant for spraying and Zenoleum Lice Powder for lice. In the spring I will have day-old chicks for sale, also hatching eggs. Last year I was unable to fill all orders. I am getting out a little catalogue and will be glad to send a copy to anyone who wishes to write for it.

E. A. Parks, 514 E. Colvin Road, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have bred the Partidge Wyandotte for 16 years and my stock has won many ribbons at such shows as the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.; Palace Show, New York City, N. Y.; New York State Fair, Syracuse; and at Brocton, Mass. I have a fine lot of over 200 birds to select from. These birds have been raised on my farm of 23 acres, situated just inside of the city line of Syracuse."

Breeders of this variety should write to Mr. Parks for further particulars.

### "HONEST DAN" LAMBERT APPEALS TO POULTRY FANCIERS

Poultry fanciers are the people who keep poultry for the love of it. Those who stick to the business through thick and thin, no matter what the price of feed or the condition of the egg market. If grain cost \$1.00 a pound, fanciers would not dispose of their best birds. They prefer to work around the poultry yard rather than elsewhere and will talk poultry rather than politics any hour of the day or night.

It was an association of fanciers who held the poultry shows of 1849 and 1850. It has been the fanciers who have supported the shows since their inception and it will be the fanciers who will stand back of the exhibitions of 1917-1918. It may be correct to call the commercial poultry keepers utility men and fancy poultry keepers fanciers, but let us give the latter the credit they deserve. If it were not for the fanciers there would be little doing in poultry circles this coming winter. Those who keep poultry simply for dollars and cents are inclined to close out their stock and wait for lower grain prices. The fact remains that all of us must raise something to eat or some one is going to go hungry and no doubt some will starve during the continuance of the war. The patriotic poultry keeper will keep at it for the love of his country, others will take their places with the slackers in other lines. It's a good investment to purchase liberty bonds, and the duty of each of us to buy all that we can afford. It's an honor to do something for hungry humanity without having 3½% to 4% coupons attached to it, or seeing any possibility of immediate returns.

During the next month or two there are at least eight poultry exhibitions to be held in Rhode Island: Graniteville, Pawtucket, Arctic, Providence, Woonsocket, Bristol, Wakefield and Westerly. All of these are worthy of your patronage and support. If you admire fine feathers, if you eat good poultry and fresh eggs, if you wish to encourage a healthful, interesting industry, visit some, or all, of these shows and line up with the fanciers to be counted.

D. J. Lambert,  
Agent in Poultry Husbandry.

### DEPENDABLE POULTRY REMEDIES

Cleanliness is one of the most important factors in raising poultry. All pens, houses, roosts and pans should be kept clean at all times, so that disease germs will have no opportunity to breed. This factor is up to you; medicines, etc., can help, but they cannot do the actual cleaning.

There are several good poultry remedy manufacturers in business and one of the largest is Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio. They prepare Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. This latter is a powder form of vermicide and is applied by dusting on the fowl and under wings and parts affected. It also dusts very easily into cracks and crevices on roosts and walls. Instant Louse Killer is perfectly safe and kills on contact. This preparation will keep all your fowls free from lice at very little cost or labor.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is essentially a tonic to build up poultry during winter and after moulting. It is also exceptionally good to give at all times in the feed to keep the fowls in good condition. Among the ingredients are: Nux Vomica, a nerve tonic; Carbonate of Lime, a shell former; Quin-sia, an appetizer; Hyposulphate of Soda, an internal antiseptic; Iron, to enrich the blood, and other valuable ingredients, all well known and recommended by the best medical and veterinary authorities.

All of the Dr. Hess & Clark preparations are guaranteed to do as claimed or your money will be returned. Their 28,000 dealers have been authorized to do this. It might also be well to know that the compounder of these preparations, Dr. Hess, is a Doctor of Medicine as well as a Doctor of Veterinary Science, so you have the benefit of practical and scientific knowledge.

## 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.

## 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.

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## LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES THAT LAYING STRAIN

500 big, snow white, vigorous birds ready now to WIN in show room or laying pen. I breed White 'Dottes to Standard type—but I do more—I breed them with vigor and the ability to lay. Records at Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago and other shows prove my claims. I can win for YOU. Try me. Money back every time if you don't like my stock. 150 heavy laying hens at special prices this month. Write.

FRED C. LISK Box L, ROMULUS, 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, Va

## 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.



262 Eggs In  
-273 Days-

AMERICA must feed the world. Europe is hungry. Women and children are starving. There are millions of mouths crying for food. Must we stand idly by and see them starve when there is no reason for it whatever? Start now with a nice flock of chickens and help supply this great need, and when you start, start right.

Naturally the 1773 Ranch would like to talk to you about it. Why fool time and money away on inferior stock? We made a show record unequalled in the Fall and Winter of 1916-17, and again at the Nebraska State Fair, September 3-8, 1917. We showed five cock birds in the different varieties and won five firsts. In White Orpingtons we won first hen, first cock bird, first pen, first cockerel and first pullet. In Single Comb Reds we won first cock, second cockerel, fourth hen and third pen. We put on a display of our champion birds in the different varieties, including pheasants, wild 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

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 18, 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.

**\$4**

**U. S. SAVE AT OUR**  
300 BEAUTIFUL  
BARRED ROCKS, BROWN  
AND WHITE LEGHORNS

**ROSEMONT**  
FARM No. 6 FRANKLIN,  
PENN.

LOW WAR PRICES  
BREEDING CKL'S 300  
Fancy FOWLS  
QUALITY WARRANTED  
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