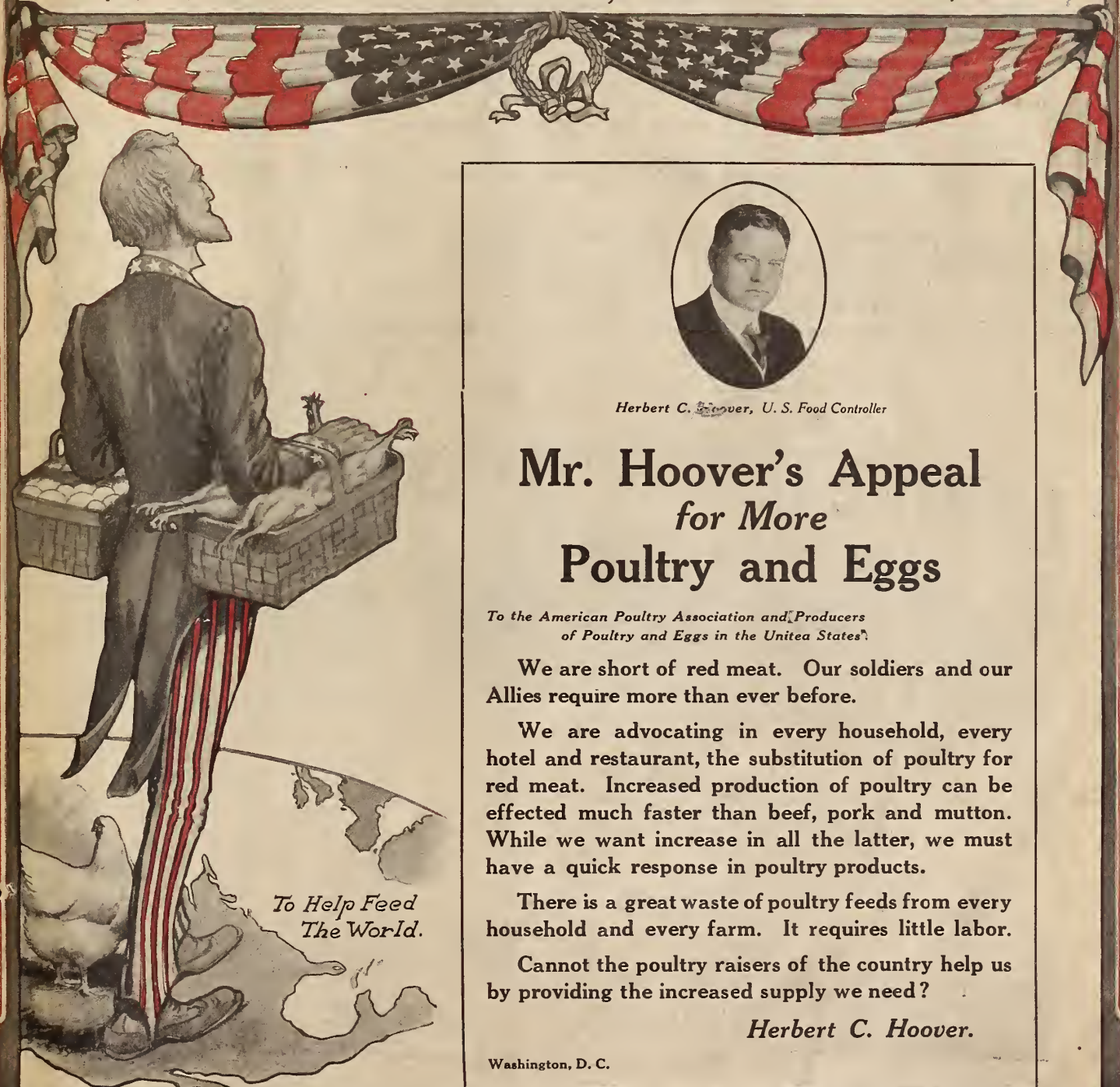


# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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

OCTOBER, 1917

Fifty Cents A Year



*To Help Feed  
The World.*

*Uncle Sam Asks You To "Do Your Bit!"*



*Herbert C. Hoover, U. S. Food Controller*

## Mr. Hoover's Appeal for More Poultry and Eggs

*To the American Poultry Association and Producers  
of Poultry and Eggs in the United States.*

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, the substitution of poultry for red meat. Increased production of poultry can be effected much faster than beef, pork and mutton. While we want increase in all the latter, we must have a quick response in poultry products.

There is a great waste of poultry feeds from every household and every farm. It requires little labor.

Cannot the poultry raisers of the country help us by providing the increased supply we need?

*Herbert C. Hoover.*

Washington, D. C.

A Sheppard's  
Famous Ancona  
Hen



# SHE ALSO SERVES

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

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

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# LESTER TOMPKINS' REDS



FIRST CKL. BOSTON



FIRST PULLET, BOSTON



1<sup>st</sup> PEN COCK, NEW YORK



FIRST COCK, PALACE



FIRST HEN, BOSTON



FIRST COCK, NEW YORK

### BLOOD WILL TELL

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

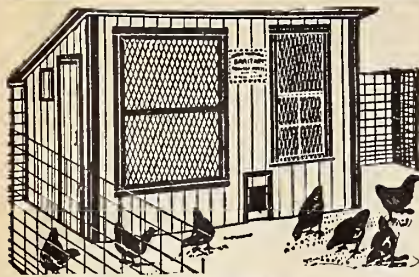
#### STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

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

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Get the world's best poultry equipment at the lowest prices.



35 Non-Complete Potter Outfit \$6.60

Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the chicken business. Send 4c in stamps for large 100-page Poultry Equipment Book. POTTER & CO., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

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

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More chicks—better chicks

# Straight Answers to Timely Questions

## What is Pratts Poultry Regulator?

A positive tonic and conditioner for poultry of all kinds and ages. A health-builder and health-preserver. Not a food.

## What does it contain?

Roots, herbs, spices, mineral substances, etc. Each ingredient performs a certain duty. The combination spells "health insurance."

## What does it do?

Pratts Poultry Regulator makes and keeps poultry healthy, vigorous and productive. It sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and circulation, hastens growth and increases egg-production. It saves feed by preventing waste due to poor digestion. It prevents disease by keeping the birds in condition to resist the common ailments.

## Has it been fully tested?

Yes! In general use for nearly fifty years. The original poultry conditioner. Imitated, but unequalled.

## Does it give general satisfaction?

Positively! Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Test it at our risk. Increased egg-production will prove that "Pratts makes hens lay."

## How is it best used?

Daily, in small quantities. For adults, a tablespoonful daily for 10 birds. Younger stock in proportion. Mix with dry or moist mash.

## What does it cost?

Nothing, because it pays big profits. One cent a month per hen is the investment required.

## Where can I get it?

From 60,000 Pratt dealers. There is one near you. Direct from the manufacturer, prepaid, if your dealer can't supply you.

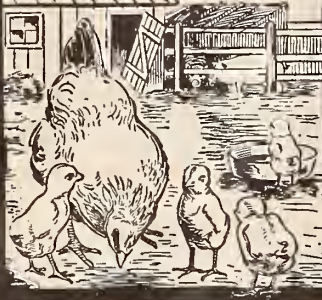
## How can I learn more about it?

Ask the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, for valuable FREE BOOKS on poultry keeping. Write today!

PRATT FOOD COMPANY  
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**Pratts**

**POORLY FED NEGLECTED  
SMALL BROOD (DOESN'T PAY)**



# ONTARIO Now Exports Eggs

**GOOD BREED-GOOD FEED  
BIG BROOD (PAYS WELL)**



## Every Dozen of Eggs and Every Pound of Poultry Produced Above the Normal Will Have an Effect Upon the Food Situation in 1917

The Home Market and the Demand in Great Britain, coupled with the dislocation of the world's trade guarantees a firm demand for eggs and poultry during the next few years. Ontario can secure this trade and be of great assistance to the Empire if the flocks are doubled in 1917

The poultry population of Ontario should be doubled during 1917 because:

The home consumption of eggs is rapidly increasing. The export demand for eggs is very active.

At the present time it is patriotic to produce all the food possible. It pays better to sell a finished product in an edible form than to sell the grain.

It is good business to convert grains and roughage into a live stock product, and it is good agriculture. If properly managed chickens are profitable.

### WHAT IS THE HOME MARKET?

Canada's population from 1900 to 1914 increased by 2,371,599. In 1901 our average consumption per capita was 13.72 dozens of eggs. In 1911 our average consumption per capita was 17.39 dozens of eggs.

During 1914 we imported 11,274,108 dozens of eggs.  
During 1915 we imported 4,354,611 dozens of eggs.  
During 1914 we exported 124,002 dozens of eggs.  
During 1915 we exported 3,592,899 dozens of eggs.  
During 1915, out of the exports, 3,100,247 dozens were shipped to Great Britain.

We have become an exporter of poultry products.

We eat more eggs than formerly in Canada. Our poultry population has increased.

### ONTARIO IS CANADA'S POULTRY CENTRE

In 1911 there were 29,773,457 chickens in Canada.

In 1911 there were 13,414,318 chickens in Ontario.

Despite a rapid increase in numbers of poultry kept, the flocks must be greatly increased if the export trade is to be retained.

### GREAT BRITAIN IS OUR MARKET.

The countries which supplied eggs to Great Britain in 1913:

Russia .....	114,532,750 dozens.
Denmark .....	42,649,416 "
Egypt .....	10,965,416 "
Netherlands .....	9,773,500 "
Austria-Hungary .....	8,836,500 "
Italy .....	8,457,916 "
France .....	7,022,833 "
Germany .....	5,137,416 "

Many other countries supplied smaller amounts. Canada supplied 19,500 dozens in 1913 and 3,100,347 dozens in 1915.

Many of the sources of Britain's supply have been cut off. Canada can secure this market if the eggs are available.

This is Ontario's opportunity. Double the flocks. Give a little more care. Give the boys and girls a chance to become interested.

### DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Last year the demand upon the storage stock was heavy throughout America.

The high prices induced many to kill large numbers, and old hens were marketed in large quantities.

The dressed poultry market in 1917 and early in 1918 should be very attractive and if the flocks are doubled the disposal of them for meat purposes should be profitable.

Arrange to set twice as many eggs. Set a larger number of hens at the same time. When the eggs hatch, perhaps  $\frac{1}{2}$  (one-half) the hens will brood the chicks: much labor is saved. Too often hens brood 5 or 6 chicks. Make every hen work to her full capacity.

Early hatched chicks make the winter layers.

Produce eggs when the prices are good. Keep hens that "lay while the others loaf." Too great a proportion of Ontario eggs are dumped upon the market in the spring. The ability of a hen to lay large numbers of eggs depends upon breeding and feeding.

Profits from flocks are attractive only when proper care is given.

### QUALITY IS ESSENTIAL

When eggs become a commercial commodity quality is demanded. Every egg should be guaranteed. All eggs should be clean and should conform to the recognized standards. They should be shipped in clean crates.

A great waste of good food would be prevented if more care were given to the handling of eggs.

Keep at least fifty hens and increase them to one hundred. Get good utility hens of a strain bred to lay.

Let every one get interested in Poultry. It is called "the crop that never fails," and it need never fail if common horse sense is used in its care. There is money, good big money in eggs and poultry.

Let our slogan be "double the flocks"—the Empire needs the food.

### WILL YOU ASSIST?

Write us to-day for special Bulletin on Poultry, the Exports of same, etc.

## ONTARIO DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

SIR WILLIAM H. HEARST,

Minister of Agriculture.

G. C. CREELMAN,

Commissioner of Agriculture.



ONTARIO

# Double your Flocks and Increase our Exports

## The Way They Are Doing It In Canada

Canada had nearly three years of war experience before the United States found itself an active participant in the great conflict. For this reason it is well for us to look to what has been accomplished by our neighbor country. Great credit is due the Ontario Department of Agriculture for its vigorous work in behalf of increased poultry production. The above is reproduced herewith for the purpose of showing American Poultry World readers the character and quality of the literature and general information being distributed by the Canadian government, this advertisement being one of a series of announcements published in all the leading papers of Canada.



## BREEDS AND VARIETIES FOR BACK-YARD POULTRY MEN

In Line With His Previous Articles on "Possibilities in Back-Yard Poultry Culture," Mr. Robinson Writes About the Breeds, or Varieties, That Are Suitable to Keep in Back-Yards of Varying Sizes. After All It is Not the Kind of Birds But the Man in Charge That is the Main Factor

By JOHN H. ROBINSON

MR. Robinson will find many who will disagree with his "findings" in the following article. We have had numerous reports from back-yard poultry keepers who have had success with small flocks of the American breeds. We recall particularly reports of Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. As he says, much depends upon the care the fowls receive, which of course, includes their feed.

Probably the majority who buy back-yard flocks this fall, and we believe there will be thousands of these people, will buy a dozen or more matured pullets or yearling hens if they cannot get the pullets, simply to get the eggs during the winter and spring and they will not trouble themselves with breeding problems.

From among these poultry keepers will come many recruits for the permanent army of "standard-bred" poultrymen. They will find they have a true liking for the birds and will decide to breed them to higher excellence in form, color, markings and productivity. To all such we offer our services. We shall find pleasure in answering their questions and helping them in every way possible to make a success of breeding high-class Standard-bred poultry.—Editor.

—o—

IN the article on "Possibilities in Back-Yard Poultry Culture," published in the June issue of the World, house and yard areas were discussed on the basis of requirements of medium to small fowls as best suited to back-yard poultry keeping, especially in very restricted quarters. A further reason for recommending generally that novices avoid the large breeds is the fact that, under any circumstances, they require more expert handling to get good egg yields than smaller fowls. As they also need more room, they should be considered only for the more commodious back yards and for people who are either already skilled in handling them or who prefer a large fowl and are willing to do what is necessary to make it satisfactory under conditions not well adapted to it.

The impression is very general that docile large fowls, Brahmas and Cochins, not displaying the restlessness of some of the more nervous types of fowls when closely confined, are contented in close quarters, and are therefore well-suited to close confinement. This is erroneous. Large fowls do not fret in confinement, but they do not thrive in it, and whoever has an opportunity to note their behavior under such conditions and their behavior in large yards or on range will see at once that close confinement suits them ill.

In considering the matter of size of fowls for the back-yard,

with a view to getting the most satisfactory egg production, the general rule should be—Small breeds for small places.

Of the small breeds the Leghorns, and the closely allied Andalusians, Anconas and Campines are now almost universally preferred to the once popular Hamburgs and Polish which are of the same general type, but less vigorous than the three breeds named first. The Campine, as a breed, is less vigorous than the others named with it, but superior to the Hamburgs and Polish. Some strains of Campines have by judicious breeding been made perfectly vigorous.

The question of color may or may not be of great importance in deciding upon the variety for the back-yard. That depends upon whether the situation is dusty or smoky. Of course where there is dirt that sticks to the plumage, dark colored fowls get it the same as others, but it does not show so badly.

The Ancona is a mottled black and white fowl, the black greatly predominating, and is an excellent variety for the small back yard. The Black Leghorn is just as good, but not being as popular it is not so easy to get. The Brown Leghorn used to be more popular for back yard poultry keeping than all other varieties together, and is still one of the best varieties for such situations.

The Blue Andalusian—rather dark, slaty blue, is also a good variety to keep where smoke and soot abound. Even the lighter blue specimens go very well under such conditions, for the soiling darkens and dulls the color but does not show dirty as on light, buff-colored birds.

The principal "out" in all these varieties is the large comb and wattles, which are more susceptible to cold than the smaller combs and wattles of the larger popular breeds. Where fowls are kept only for eggs, and no male is required, this point is of less importance, for as bred in America the hens of these breeds rarely have very large combs, and in the rose-combed sub-varieties the combs of most hens are so low that they are seldom frost-bitten.

If a little larger fowl is desired for such situations as we are considering, the Rhode Island Red, the smallest of the "general purpose" type, will be found satisfactory. It has a dark reddish brown color that does not show dirt too easily, a small comb, and is as active and energetic as any of the smaller breeds. The Black Minorca is another variety popular with back-yard poultry keepers. It is of the same general type as the Leghorn, but larger and usually more docile. The comb is much larger than that of the Leghorn, and for that reason it is not considered as desirable by those with whom easy management is a prime consideration.

Although most of the very small back-yards are so situated that the matter of color with relation to cleanly appearance demands attention, there are many where dust and soot are not so bad but that even white fowls can be kept looking well, if kept in good condition, with the surroundings always as free



as possible from dirt that soils the plumage and feet and heads. Further, fowls differ very greatly in the tendency of the plumage to hold or to shed dirt of various kinds with which they come in contact. Those with rather close, hard feathers with a nice sheen or luster keep very much cleaner than those with long, soft, loose feathers. In a general way such differences in texture and character of plumage are breed differences but there are also individual differences—as will be seen where a part of the birds of the same breed, variety and flock keep looking nice where others become dirty and rough looking. This subject will come up for special consideration in connection with discussion of the care of fowls in back yards. It needs attention here only to show those who would particularly like white or light-colored fowls for their small back-yards that there are exceptions to the general rule that light-colored birds are to be avoided when selecting a variety for such situations.

When we come to the back-yards large enough for quite a roomy little poultry yard for a kitchen garden, a lawn, and—perhaps—a few fruit trees and some small fruits, the range of choice in varieties is very much extended. Excepting that in very smoky regions where soot and smoke are everywhere, the light colors must be avoided, the roomy back-yard poultry keeper has practically the whole list of breeds and varieties to choose from. Some may suit his conditions better than others, but—with the numbers he keeps—the small advantages of one breed or of one variety over another are not of such importance as in the larger operations of commercial poultry keeping, and so he can indulge his “fancy” for a variety not as high in general popularity—if that happens to be the status of his favorite—without making too great sacrifice of “profit” to his personal gratification in the appearance of his flock. For illustration: People who keep large flocks of poultry and dress many birds for market find it a decided advantage to avoid dark colored fowls which when dressed are likely to show a great many black pin-feathers. It takes longer to pick such birds when they are not in full plumage. The difference is not much on a few birds, but it is cumulative in its effect on profits, and in a large flock it runs in time to hundreds, and then to thousands of dollars.

So in the case of features of varieties which require extra attention, as large combs and crests. A commercial poultry keeper cannot afford to keep a large stock that requires extra care—above some variety just as serviceable. But the back-yard poultry keeper of a small flock does not as a rule work out the most economical methods of management. He is not under necessity of doing so, and besides a large part of the satisfaction he gets from his poultry keeping comes from what is sometimes called “fussing” with the fowls—doing more for them than is commercially profitable when the cost of the time consumed must be reckoned. If he is willing to do the work—if he likes to

do it, and might as well spend his spare time that way as any other way—the amateur poultry keeper in the roomy back-yard of a desirable residence district, can do with small numbers of birds all that can be done with the same numbers anywhere. So it is literally true that, with exceptions on account of local or special conditions he has the whole list of breeds of fowls from which to choose. It is further a fact which should interest back-yard poultry keepers, active and prospective, that the “seed-bed” of modern poultry culture was the back-yard poultry keeping of western Europe and America, and the even more domestic poultry practice of eastern Asia.

To go back to the subject proper. In the roomy back-yard the medium to large breeds are not at a disadvantage as they too often are in the small back-yard. So we find that the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons are popular among this class of poultry keepers, and that occasionally the large, heavily-feathered Asiatics are kept. With regard to all these the difficulty of the back-yard poultry keeper is not to get good results in eggs, fertility and vitality of chicks, but to grow the young stock to equal vigorous parents. That of course is the ease as to the smaller breeds too, but in them size is not as important, deterioration does not come so quickly, and it is really easier to get good size according to current standards.

As our Standard breeds have been developed there are in each and every breed so many similar color varieties that if one has a color preference and also a preference for a particular shape, size, style of comb, etc., he can get the combination in some variety. There are a few varieties having color markings not found in varieties of other breeds. The lacing of Silver and Golden Laced Wyandottes has not been duplicated in varieties of other large breeds. There are no penciled Orpingtons (at least they have not—if they exist—been introduced to American poultry keepers). But if we include with the Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons the Rhode Island Reds previously mentioned, and the Sussex, Buckeyes, Javas, Dominiques and Faverolles, which are all of the same general purpose or general utility class, the assortment is so complete that any reasonable taste preference can be satisfied in an established breed and variety.

#### Special Information Will Be Furnished on Request

It is not possible in a short article of this character to go into a complete and extended analytical description of the characteristics of all these varieties, such as would enable the reader not acquainted with all to decide which he preferred, or whether in the list there is something that might please him better than what he now has. The most that I can do here is to tell some of the general facts to be considered in selection. Then if any reader wishes particular information either about a variety he has in mind, or suggestion as to the variety best suited to his conditions and tastes as stated to me, I will give the

(Continued on Page —)



FIRST COCKEREL & GRAND CENTRAL  
PALACE N.Y. 1915. BRED AND OWNED BY  
WILBURTHA FARMS. TRENTON. JUNCT. N.J.

Now that the buying season is here poultrymen are going to remember the patriotism and progressiveness of Chas. J. Fisk, Proprietor of Wilburtha Poultry Farms, 32 River Road, Trenton Junction, N. J. They will remember the good money he paid for his half-page advertisement in this and other poultry journals, headed, “Patriotism and Poultry”, and they will buy liberally of the stock that he is raising. Mr. Fisk has sold hatching eggs and day-old chicks at greatly reduced prices in order to give people a chance to get started with poultry and thus help to increase the yearly production of poultry meat and eggs. They breed S. C. White Leghorns White and Columbian Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and Columbian Wyandottes and the standard quality of their stock has been proved time and again in strong competition. The early shows are going to have big exhibits of high class birds and unusual interest will be taken in them this year by visitors. Write Wilburtha Poultry Farms now and receive winners for these early shows.



# A Thief-proof Poultry House

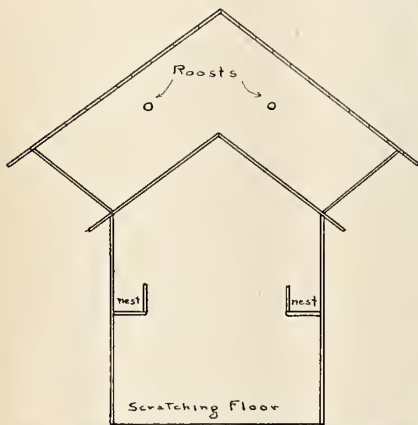
Poultry Keepers of the South Formerly Left Their Fowls to Seek Any Available Shelter and Literally "To Pick Up" a Living. Better Methods of Housing and Feeding are Being Widely Adopted and Southern Poultrymen Are Now Awakening to the Great Opportunities of Standard-Bred Poultry Raising

By HOMER W. JACKSON

To secure the best returns from standard-bred poultry it is essential that the birds be properly, which means comfortably, housed. Those who are "beginning" with poultry this season would do well to study the matter of winter poultry quarters very carefully, getting the best available information before beginning operations.

In the south, poultrymen must fight even harder than poultrymen in the north

Cross Section showing general arrangement



Cross Section of Thief-Proof Poultry House.

This cross section of poultry house described in the accompanying article shows clearly its peculiar arrangement. Droppings fall on the sloping floor and drop down the outside. In order to secure access to the scratching floor, fowls must descend to the ground and enter from the outside.—H. W. J.

the most highly cultured modern hen retains the instinct to steal away and hide her eggs, and poultrymen can afford to humor them to that extent.

Poultrymen must not think that expensive poultry house construction means efficiency. A very simple, inexpensive house will answer the purpose if properly constructed, fitted and cared for. Your state experiment stations will help you with suggestions and A. P. W. will soon have for sale a new edition of "Poultry Houses And Fixtures", containing the latest, down-to-date, practical information regarding poultry house construction and outfitting suited to different climates.—Editor.

WHILE visiting the poultry department of the University of Missouri last summer, our attention was called to a poultry house of peculiar design, locally known as a "thief-proof poultry house." While it is not probable that many of our readers will want to build a house of this type, it is so out of the usual line that we asked Professor Kempster to secure a photo of the house which he kindly sent to us with the following brief description:

"One of the most curious types of poultry house construction is the 'thief-proof poultry house', occasionally found in Missouri and other places in the south. This house is unique in that there is no connection between the scratching quarters and the roosting compartment, it being necessary for the birds

to go outdoors and then ascend to the roosts. The main part of the house has a gable roof, this serving as the droppings platform. A second gable roof about three feet higher and extending out much farther on the sides protects the roosts which are placed in between the two roofs. The ends are solid. Sometimes the roosts are so arranged that the excrement accumulates on the ground, and when the ground becomes too filthy the house is moved to other land.

"The house is made thief-proof by filling in the space between the edges of the roofs on each side with strong slats such as two-by-fours placed on edge. A small opening about ten inches square on the outside of the house permits the hens to get to the roosts, the opening being so small and the roosts so far away that it would be very difficult to remove the birds without creating a disturbance. The nests are placed on the wall in the main part. The floor is used for scratching purposes. There is a small window on the opposite end from the door.

"While this house is unique in construction it is interesting to note that it has droppings platform and separate quarters for roosting and scratching. These features conform to so-called modern ideas of poultry house construction. The house is also extreme as far as ventilation is concerned. Certainly there is free circulation of air over the roosts, which is an advantage in summer. As a winter house, these quarters come as near imitating natural conditions as could be imagined, but from the standpoint of a house for winter layers its efficiency is questioned."

EDITOR'S NOTE—We know from personal experience that many breeders have worked out plans for poultry houses that are inexpensive and at the same time thoroughly efficient and practical. We will esteem it a favor if some of these men and women will mail us photographs or drawings of their houses, with description of same, for publication in American Poultry World.



A Thief-Proof Poultry House.

This type of poultry house is more or less common in the south. It appears to make the fowls practically safe from thieves and it has attained relative popularity, but it seems our southern neighbors could find some plan equally secure from thieves and free from objectionable features which might be urged against this plan. Fowls reach the perches under the roof by means of an inclined stairway or cleated board, not shown in this photo.—H. W. J.

# PRACTICAL POULTRY QUESTIONS CAPABLY-HANDLED

Here An Expert Who Writes From Long Personal Experience and Extensive Observation Presents Timely Poultry Facts to American Poultry World Readers in Plain, Simple Terms, Treating on Live Subjects. Advice Extra Valuable Because Author Does Not Exaggerate

By JOHN H. ROBINSON

**I**F the following statements of fact by Mr. Robinson and the conclusions drawn therefrom interest you, then you will want to read this article entire:

"The only class of poultry keepers who under existing conditions could greatly increase the amount of their product of poultry is the general farming class, especially in the grain growing sections."

"A great many farms, perhaps most farms, could support much larger stocks of poultry than they do if the poultry were so distributed over the farm that the birds could get much of the food for them which simply goes to waste."

"Altogether the average farm could greatly enlarge its production of poultry without much expense when the advantage of doing so became plain to the farmers and arrangements were made in due season."

"The impression prevails among all agricultural producers that the producer is systematically kept from a considerable proportion of the natural and legitimate profit on his produce by the rapacity and dishonesty of 'middlemen.'"

"It is quite generally accepted by novices in the poultry business that there is more profit in catering to this trade than in selling poultry and eggs at wholesale."

"While there may be some exceptions, I believe that as a rule it does not pay a producer as well to sell direct to consumers as to sell to middlemen who will take all that he can produce."

"The dealer in varieties of produce can make a much greater total of sales with the same effort and time, and it actually costs him less to sell than it does the producer."

"The idea of co-operative selling by producers looks very good in theory, but when we consider things just as they are we see that organized co-operative selling often fails and that in the distribution of produce as in forms of government, 'What'er is best administered is best.'"

**T**HERE is need right now of every effort that can be made to stimulate a greater poultry production, but those who enter enthusiastically into campaigns for this purpose should not expect such large and immediate results as would be involved in an increase to the value of a hundred million dollars in six months. Indeed, with grain at the present high prices, it is truly doubtful whether the normal production will be reached this year.

It is more likely that the value of the crop, though short, will be increased by a hundred million dollars by the rise in prices, than that the amount of the products will be increased this season as much as ten million dollars worth. In such a case we may look for the campaign now being inaugurated to bear fruit next year and in the following years, though probably not at the rate of a hundred million dollars worth per year, for that represents a tremendous lot of poultry and eggs, and such rapid increases could not be made with profit.

The only large class of poultry keepers who under existing conditions could greatly increase the amount of their product of poultry is the general farming class, especially in the grain growing sections. Even on general farms an immediate large increase could be made in only a limited number of cases because of the lateness of the beginning of this nation-wide campaign and the necessity of adjusting the increase in poultry work to other interests.

A great many farms, perhaps most farms, could support much larger stocks of poultry than they do, if the poultry were so distributed over the farm that the birds could get much of the food for them which simply goes to waste. For instance, everywhere on the land are vegetation,—grasses and leaves, and many kinds of fruits and seeds not used for any other purpose. Then there is animal food,—insects flying about,—insects and worms under the surface: **TO UTILIZE THESE FOWLS MUST BE DISTRIBUTED IN COLONIES OVER THE FARM,** for fowls will range only a comparatively short distance from their headquarters. But in many localities fowls must be kept near enough to the house and other farm buildings to be under observation and protection from foxes or other wild enemies. If the fowls are safe anywhere on the farm, as they are in districts like that about Little Compton, R. I., where their enemies have been exterminated, **EVERY FARM COULD PRODUCE VERY MUCH MORE POULTRY WITH LITTLE INCREASE OF COST.**

Then in regard to other kinds of poultry, Turkeys forage much more widely than fowls, hence are even more exposed to destructive animals, and successful turkey growing requires that someone should keep the flock under almost

constant observation, following it up at intervals during the day to see that it does not get too far away, and that nothing is molesting it. Ducks and geese require less attention,—if kept in numbers suited to the situation on each farm. If short of food, ducks will follow streams for long distances and make trouble that way, but with provision to keep them within bounds a few dozen could be grown with very little care and cost on most general farms. A great many farms have swampy pastures where geese would thrive.

**ALTOGETHER THE AVERAGE FARM COULD VERY GREATLY ENLARGE ITS PRODUCTION OF POULTRY WITHOUT MUCH EXPENSE WHEN THE ADVANTAGE OF**



This bird which won first and special at Pittsburgh Exposition Show, 1915, and third at Madison Square Garden, 1915, was bred and exhibited by Bird Brothers, Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa., who write us that this cut was made from an unretouched photograph. Bird Brothers are having a special sale of Partridge Rocks, and those who are interested in obtaining some choice exhibition and breeding birds should not fail to write them promptly.





## DOING SO BECAME PLAIN TO THE FARMER AND ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE IN DUE SEASON.

With the city people and those on small farms and special poultry farms who have to buy all or nearly all of the feed stuffs used it is different. The increased prices of grain correspondingly increases the amount of capital required to carry growing poultry until it can be converted into cash or becomes productive. This necessity for more capital tends automatically to limit the production on all plants, large and small, to such numbers as the proprietors feel reasonably sure they can carry through the season. Increased production among these poultry keepers depends principally upon an increase in the number of them. It is too late for this to come in any marked measure this season, but all the work that is being done now to promote it should bear fruit next year.

### To All We Say, Don't Overcrowd

The losses through overcrowding of growing chickens are not nearly as bad as they used to be before thorough ventilation by means of open-front coops was the common practice. In the old days when people shut chickens up quite close in small coops, the hot nights of the summer months were likely to take heavy toll in many flocks. I used to be called often to see what was the trouble where a thrifty lot of chickens had suddenly gone all to pieces. There are not many cases now where chickens go all to the bad overnight, but there are still too many where a degree of overcrowding causes debilitation and retarded growth and development.

It is unnatural for young poultry of any kind to live in flocks or broods, of more than twelve or fifteen with one mother, and as a rule not more than two or three mothers will forage together with their broods. With fowls the tendency is for each mother hen to keep her brood by itself, and many hens will kill chicks other than their own that may come to them. Under such conditions the young birds always get fresh air in abundance.

People seem to suppose that because young chickens will completely cover themselves among the feathers of the mother, they get along very well with little air, and therefore a very large number of chickens may be kept together in a brooder or a small house and have all the air that they need. This is the case only when provision is made to prevent the chicks from massing in compact groups. In the use of "stove brooders" it is of prime importance that the chicks should get the habit of making a circle around the stove when they sleep. Many poultrymen suppose that the advantage of this is to bring all in the proper zone of heat. That is only part of it. The other part is that if there are too many chicks for the available air in that zone, there will be trouble, although the temperature is right.

In the brooder or wherever else chicks congregate, there is just so much air, regardless of the number of chicks. If there are too many chicks the air will be impure because not renewed fast enough. To renew the air fast enough where the chicks are overcrowded means forced ventilation with its attendant risks. The safe way is to reduce the number of chicks to two-thirds or even one-half of what is supposed to be the full capacity of the brooder.

### After the Chicks are Feathered

After chicks are feathered they are not so susceptible to cold, and when they no longer need artificial heat the easiest way to insure that they will have an abundance of fresh air even in hot, sultry nights, is to use either narrow coops with long open

fronts or coops open on all sides. One of the best lots of Light Brahmas I ever grew were kept in the late summer and right up to winter in an apple orchard with a long, low, narrow shelter made of odds and ends of lumber. It was about thirty feet long, about two feet wide, with the roof—which was about two feet high at the back and two and a half feet in front, projecting far enough forward to keep the ground dry the width of the coop.

These chickens, when first put in, went to one end of the coop. As they did not like to lie beyond the front line of the roof, and if it rained would move back of this, they soon accustomed themselves to distribute along the rear wall. Then they began to divide, a part going to the other end. As they grew they spread all along under the shelter, and before they were moved took up most of the ground under it. A coop, 6 x 10, would have given the same amount of floor space, but nothing like the same amount of air.

### Marketing Table Poultry and Eggs

The impression prevails among all agricultural producers that the producer is systematically kept from a considerable proportion of the natural and legitimate profit on his produce by the rapacity and dishonesty of "middlemen." Among consumers the alleged misdoings of "middlemen" take a somewhat different aspect. The consumer reasons that the producers, as a rule, get fair returns for their products,—that otherwise they would not continue in the same lines of production as the majority do. From the consumer's point of view the "middleman" usually gives the producer all that is coming to him, but in various ways manages to get more out of consumers than they ought to have to pay for produce.

There is a limited class of consumers who will pay a premium above a market price for poultry and eggs direct from the producer, and therefore presumed to be superior to supplies of the same kind which would reach them through the ordinary channels of trade. Consumers of this class would naturally be supposed to be real epicures in their judgment of quality in edibles. As a matter of fact it is the people who are not good judges of quality, but who are able to pay for it and want to be as sure as possible that they get what they pay for who constitute the great majority of those who will pay "fancy" prices for poultry products for their tables. I could give a great many instances, some of them quite amusing to illustrate this, but the feature of the case that interests producers of poultry is the fact that there is a special

market for the products of those poultry keepers who will sell direct to consumers.

It is quite generally accepted by novices in the poultry business that there is more profit in catering to this trade than in selling poultry and eggs at wholesale. While there may be some exceptions, I believe that as a rule it does not pay a producer as well to sell direct to consumers as to sell to middlemen who will take all that he can produce, unless he is so situated that he cannot devote all his time to production,—as for instance, when a plant is small and there is no opportunity to extend operations. Whenever a poultry keeper can develop production to take his entire time I think that it is to his interest to do that, and sell his products at wholesale, rather than peddle them out himself.

It is usually possible to market good products of this class through retail stores and markets at figures sufficiently above current market prices to make it cheaper for the poultryman

(Continued on Page 458.)



We present here the S. C. Buff Leghorn hen, winner of first at the last Palace Show at New York City, which was bred and owned by Orange Poultry Farm, Manhasset, L. I. Their Buff Leghorns have been winners at the Palace, New York State Fair, Madison Square Garden and at numerous smaller shows. They can furnish breeding stock, and will be pleased to send their latest list free on request.

# AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

GEORGE H. GILLIES, Editor.

Published First of Each Month by  
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**How to Remit**—Small amounts may be sent in silver or stamps in ordinary letter, coin being wrapped in paper. Send large amounts by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter.

**Change in Address**—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their former, as well as their present, address, otherwise the address cannot be changed.

**Expirations**—All subscriptions will be promptly discontinued upon expiration, hence you must renew not to miss any number.

**For Reference**—It will pay you to file away your copies of American Poultry World for future reference.

**When Writing**—Address all correspondence to American Poultry World, 302 Hodge Building, Lockport, N. Y.

## ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

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

Entered at Postoffice, Lockport, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

## Change of Ownership

Beginning with this October issue American Poultry World is published by a group of men who have re-financed the company and otherwise made changes in the management of the paper that will insure its successful publication.

The business and editorial offices have been moved from Buffalo to Lockport, N. Y. (connected by electric car with Buffalo), in which city the paper always has been printed by the same company that will continue this work, thus guaranteeing the high-class appearance from a printing standpoint which has always been a source of pride to the publishers and satisfaction to our subscribers. There are many advantages in having our office near the printers.

Incidental to these changes the three summer numbers, July, August and September, were omitted. All subscribers will have their subscriptions advanced so that they will receive their full number of papers.

If for any reason you did not receive the World to June, inclusive, we will be glad to hear from you so that proper correction can be made on the subscription books.

## Announcement by Grant M. Curtis

To Readers of American Poultry World:

SUBSCRIBERS to and advertisers in the American Poultry World may well congratulate themselves on the fact that Mr. Geo. H. Gillies has become President of the American Poultry World Co., Inc., that he is to act as Editor of this poultry magazine and will devote his entire time to its upbuilding and welfare.

Associated with Mr. Gillies in the new company are Mr. E. D. Corson, Secretary of the Corson Manufacturing Company, Lockport, N. Y., and Mr. Geo. A. Castle, Vice-President of said company. The Corson Company has printed the American Poultry World ever since it was started about eight years ago. This Company operates one of the best moderate sized printing establishments in Western New York.

For twelve years Mr. Gillies was an officer of the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. and head of the publishing and advertising departments. Originally he was a practical printer and we never have met his superior in that line of work. From early boyhood Mr. Gillies has been interested in poultry culture and has helped in the organizing of several poultry clubs, state poultry associations, etc. For several years he was manager of the Kansas State Poultry Show.

Mr. Gillies' former home, prior to moving to Buffalo, was Topeka, Kan., where for eight years he managed and edited the Poultry Gazette. At the time he sold the Gazette and joined the Cyphers Company organization it was the best edited and most popular poultry journal west of the Mississippi River. In other words, Mr. Gillies has spent practically his entire working years in the poultry industry, devoting his energies to the publishing end of the business. He is therefore specially well qualified to manage and edit the American Poultry World and his success in this field is assured.

In Mr. Gillies we have a capable and experienced poultry journalist who will devote his best efforts to serving the interests of fancier-breeders and all allied lines in this field of effort. Writer of these lines was closely associated with Mr. Gillies for a dozen years, knows him intimately and we endorse him without reservation. A better man could not have been found to make the American Poultry World a success and of true value to the poultry industry.

Respectfully,

GRANT M. CURTIS.



Geo. H. Gillies

## Greetings to Our Readers

In assuming the duties of editor of American Poultry World it is like getting back home; back to the fireplace where the blaze burns warmest, where the old seats seem just a little more comfortable, and the neighbors a wee mite more intimate and friendly. Although never far removed from the editorial desk the past several years, yet it is with keen relish we again take up the production of a magazine.

To an editor, his publication is his very self. If he does his work truly, the pages of the magazine from month to month should be a reflection of what he feels men and women should know; what they ought to think and talk about. The magazine must have a living personality, a soul and a heart. It must pulsate with life. It must ring true, and say and do that which stands for right purpose and the spirit of integrity. It must be dependable. In all this there is a responsibility upon the editor, and yet there is a pleasure in being able to thus give expression through his own words and those of contributors to the important events of the times, to record the hopes and aspirations of ambitious folk, to publish the experiences of people who have succeeded, and those who have not, in an effort to guide the many who seek

help and to persuade those who need the urging of men more zealous.

Many years ago a wise man said, "No man liveth unto himself," and it is even so. The editor of American Poultry World desires to live with his family, i. e., his subscribers and readers, and to feel that we are truly all of one great household of common aim and purpose. To the best of our ability we will faithfully and vigorously do that which will render the service our readers may rightfully expect, and in turn we ask the loyal support of poultrymen everywhere.

Take opportunity to speak with your friends and neighbors about American Poultry World. If you like the paper and look for its monthly appearance, why should not they? Send us news notes of interest to poultrymen generally, and those who possess the ability to tell the inexperienced what they must know if they are to succeed in poultry culture should not hesitate to take this means of "doing their bit" for the common good. With co-operation of this kind we can accomplish great things.

As the months pass and follow each other we hope that the heart strings between the editor and his family will become stronger and stronger and that with one accord we can say it has been good for us to be together.

GEORGE H. GILLIES.

### Three of Us

In the publication of a poultry journal three persons are directly concerned:

- First, the publisher.
- Secondly, the subscriber.
- Thirdly, the advertiser.

It would be false modesty for the publisher not to place his interests first, because it is for the purpose of prospering in life that he devotes his business activities to the publication of the magazine. For this reason he has a very personal interest in its success.

For a poultry journal to succeed it must have subscribers, the number depending upon the field covered by the publication and the character of its reading matter. This is something every publisher has to determine for himself.

It also is quite as necessary for a poultry journal to have a representative lot of advertisers, first, to help share the burden of publishing the paper, and secondly to give the subscriber a directory of breeders from whom he and his neighbors may order breeding stock, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, incubators, brooders, poultry supplies, etc.

Let us, therefore, consider for a moment these various interests.

**The Publisher**—The members of the new company assuming the publication of American Poultry World are thoroughly experienced in this line of work, and each of the three men interested financially and officially have been directly or indirectly connected with the publication of the World since its first issue eight years ago. These men are determined that the World shall be held in first place in the esteem of American poultrymen. The many splendid features incorporated in the publication of the World in the past will be continued, and many improvements added from month to month. There is no limit to the size and improvement of the paper except the patronage of subscribers and advertisers. The publishers have ample means to carry through any plans that may be adopted. The publishers are ready and willing to do their part, and respectfully ask subscribers and advertisers to co-operate with them.

As stated above, it takes three persons to make a poultry journal, and if any one fails to perform his part in the enterprise there is a loss to that extent.

The publishers appreciate the great opportunity existing for a representative, high-class poultry journal, one that will represent all the breeders, small and large. It will be our aim to make the World the direct representative of poultry associations, however small, local or national, and we cordially invite show secretaries, specialty club officers and other interested officials of poultry organizations to furnish the World with news of their activities. Subscribers to the World are entitled to this information, and on the other hand the publication of such news will help the organizations in question. Due to the limited time for getting this October issue to press, we have not covered this class of news to any extent, with the exception of the Milwaukee convention report, which we believe readers will duly appreciate. It is fortunate, in our opinion, to have the opportunity of publishing the report of

this great national convention in the first issue of the World under the present management.

Our motto is: "If it's worth knowing, you will find it in the World."

**The Subscriber**—We submit that every issue of American Poultry World contains some article that should be read by every progressive poultry keeper in this country. We want poultrymen in every community to give us the names of their neighbors who would be interested in receiving a sample copy of the World. It will be a simple act on your part, at practically no expense, and you will be helping very materially in extending the gospel of better methods of poultry keeping.

During the progress of the war many new problems will have to be faced, new feeding and marketing methods adopted, and every earnest poultryman will need all the information possible on these subjects.

We want someone in every locality to act as our representative agent. Write us about it.

If you are not now a subscriber, don't think we can send the paper to your address free of charge; the postal laws do not permit of this. Send us fifty cents for a year's subscription or one dollar for three years, and get the matter off your mind for some time to come. You cannot afford to miss a single issue of the World. Each issue will contain special articles and news items of general interest that you should read.

We need your co-operation to this extent, and we will welcome and appreciate your helping hand at this time.

Are you with us?

**The Advertiser**—To a certain extent it is necessary that a poultry journal act as a catalogue or directory of advertisers from whom the reader can order according to his needs and his pocketbook. Many beginners subscribe to a poultry journal for this very purpose. It is equally necessary that breeders have poultry journals in which to advertise.

No one realizes their dependency upon progressive poultry journals more than the up-to-date poultryman who wishes to advertise, who has a place to make for himself in the poultry industry. It is essential that he have a medium through which to reach the poultry keepers of the country with whom he desires to do busi-

ness. Every successful poultryman without exception, who has made a success in building up a large and profitable business selling breeding stock has done it through the medium of the poultry press.

At the Milwaukee Convention a prominent advertiser stated that if the leading poultry journals were to cease publication it would close up his business, because there is no other form of medium that reaches poultry-keepers as does a first-class poultry journal. At various times poultrymen and poultry supply men have switched over to farm papers and other classes of mediums, but it did not take long to show them the error of their ways. Fact is, many large poultry supply advertisers are now limiting their appropriations almost exclusively to poultry journals, in spite of the old-time cry that the farm paper reached the farmers of the country more intimately than the poultry journals. The wisdom of confining poultry advertising largely to poultry journals is justified by the inquiry and sales records kept by any large advertiser.

For this reason, Mr. Advertiser, we appeal to you to co-operate with us. We pledge our best efforts to bring adequate returns for the expenditure made. You stick to us, and we will stay by you.

We appeal to you for a liberal share of your patronage, on a business basis. Can we get it?

The columns of the World always have been representative of the best advertisers, but there are many breeders who ought to be with us. Come over with us, and we will co-operate with you. Every care will be taken to see that the quality of the circulation is such as will fulfill the expectations of advertisers.

Three of us! Yes, and with co-operation on the part of all we will make American Poultry World a great power for upbuilding the industry in which we are all so earnestly engaged.

There are many ways in which the World can be made to better serve the industry. We are at work on plans that will please you, but we solicit suggestions. Tell us what character of articles you want in your poultry journal, what special features should be strengthened, and what new departments added.

Don't wait for us to write you, but tell us you are with us.

## SUPERIOR WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**HALBACH'S  
ROCKS AGAIN  
TRIUMPHANT!**

At the WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, Milwaukee, September 10-16, 1917, our Champion White Rocks won, 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerels; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th pullets; 1st and 2nd old pen, and 1st and 2nd young pen.

Foremost winners of most of the best prizes for years at Great Coliseum Winter Show at Chicago, meeting all competitors. Free catalogue gives winnings, dates, etc., also numerous pictures of actual birds.

**2,500 Head of choice stock** now on our farm. Can meet your wishes—and prices are right, ranging from \$2.50 per bird upward.

WRITE TODAY, Stating Your Wants

**H. W. HALBACH & SONS, Box 3, Waterford, Wis.**

## Extent of the Day-old Chick Business is Astonishing

Without exception the day-old chick men attending the Milwaukee Convention reported they are looking forward to a great selling season. As an illustration: W. J. Curtiss of W. R. Curtiss Co., Ransomville, N. Y., sold last year a little over one-half million chicks, also over seventy-five thousand ducklings. He felt that was a good business, and it was, but he stated at a meeting of baby-chick men at Milwaukee, that he has already booked orders for more chicks that his entire output last year. Mr. Curtiss further stated he is going to put in either forty thousand or sixty thousand additional capacity, this depending upon whether his younger brother has to go to war. If he does not go it will be sixty thousand. The present capacity of the Curtiss plant is 125,000 chicks. Last season they installed a Newtown Giant mammoth incubator of 102,000 capacity, and Mr. Curtiss told us at Milwaukee this machine had done so well he was going to order his increased capacity from the same firm.

The men at this Milwaukee meeting represented hatcheries that this last season sold between two and one-half and three million chicks. S. B. Smith, of The Cleveland Hatchery, Cleveland, Ohio, informed us that he has placed 75,000 hens under contract for his supply of eggs and day-old chicks next spring, and is still contracting for more. He has several men traveling for this purpose. Dr. Smith told the day-old chick men he had not checked up his records accurately but that his sales had come pretty near one and one-fourth million chicks. There are twelve rooms in his hatchery, each having a capacity of 55,000, nine being used last season, and all being equipped so he can put them in use this year. In an early issue we will more fully describe this wonderful hatchery.

Old-line fanciers who have hesitated about offering day-old chicks will perhaps be surprised to learn that last season Mr. U. R. Fishel, the well known White Rock breeder, despite war-time conditions, sold a little over 50,000 day-old chicks.

## The Future Looks Promising

When the members gathered at the Milwaukee Convention there was uncertainty as to what should be done, and how to go about it, but when the reports were received from Washington, including messages from the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and from Herbert C. Hoover, of the U. S. Food Administration, and when the report of Mr. Harry M. Lamon was read, in his capacity as the representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and it was learned definitely that these two great organizations through every channel at their command are going to develop a nationwide campaign not only for an increased production of poultry and eggs but also for greater consumption of these staple articles of food as substitutes for what Mr. Hoover calls "red meat", meaning beef, pork, and mutton, the poultrymen felt confident that the demand for breed-

ing stock and layers at fair prices this coming winter and spring, also the demand for hatching eggs and day-old chicks will far exceed the supply.

The incubator men and manufacturers of poultry appliances were impressed in the same way by these reports from Washington, and returned home with the purpose of making sure of getting enough material to turn out the goods.

## Mr. Brown Returns Safely

Mr. Edward Brown, of London, England, arrived home safely from his recent important trip to the United States in connection with the poultry industry of Great Britain. While here he visited Washington on official business. Writing under date of September 14th, he states that it took nineteen days for him to reach Liverpool from the port of New York. The vessel was attacked by a submarine, and the torpedo missed the vessel by only a few feet. His many friends will be glad he escaped. Ordinarily it takes only five to eight days to reach Liverpool from New York.

## New York State Fair

The New York State Fair, held at Syracuse, N. Y., September 10-15, was an excellent example showing that it does not do to get cold feet. Soon after the declaration of war it was tentatively decided to abandon the holding of this great annual event, but Governor Whitman and others urged that it be held as usual. The result was one of the finest series of exhibits that has ever taken place. The attendance was larger than for seven years.

The poultry department, under the efficient management of W. H. Manning, had as large an exhibit as last year, which was a record breaker, there being over four thousand entries. The quality of the birds was excellent, many World advertisers winning ribbons.

Cornell University had a most instructive exhibit of poultry houses and appliances and lectures were delivered each day of the fair.

It is not too much to say that the poultry exhibit, held in the beautiful \$100,000 concrete hall, was the most interesting point on the grounds, and many thousands of town and country folk looked the birds over with keen interest.

What a pity it would have been not to have held this exhibit! Poultry association managers will want to keep these cases in mind when determining whether to hold shows this winter.

## Richards a Candidate for Re-election

E. E. Richards has announced his candidacy for re-election as president of the American Poultry Association. There is little doubt but that the members will gladly compliment him for the excellent and immeasurable amount of constructive work accomplished the past year by again honoring him and the association by placing him in the office he has filled so successfully the past three years.



## Ferris White Leghorns For Eggs

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

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

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

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

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

## All Stock Is Shipped On Approval

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

## This Free 32-Page Catalog

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



**GEORGE B. FERRIS**  
908 Union Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## A Straight Talk to Poultry Keepers From the United States Department of Agriculture

(Address by Harry M. Lamon, Senior Animal Husbandman, at Milwaukee Convention of American Poultry Association.)

Mr. President and Members of the American Poultry Association:

I am sure you all feel deeply the situation that confronts us. The country needs and demands greatly increased poultry production and is depending upon the poultry keepers to make the first big addition to the supply of animal products required to feed ourselves and our allies until we have won the war.

Conditions which none of us could control have obliged many of our exclusive poultrymen to discontinue business, and in many sections the farm flocks have been depleted. In raising an army greater than many of us dared to think of a few years ago, the Government is taking many energetic and efficient poultrymen out of the list of producers. Many more who in time of peace engage more or less in this pursuit are leaving it to work in ammunition plants and other industries which provide equipment and materials for our army and navy.

Under such circumstances it becomes hard to maintain production, to say nothing of increasing it; yet to increase it is absolutely imperative, and to do this everyone who can in any way contribute to the result must be persuaded to do so to the extent of his opportunity and ability.

The poultry stocks in Europe, along with other animals, have been greatly reduced and in some areas practically wiped out. Therefore, the poultry and egg supply of this country must play its part in meeting the two problems in meat supplies which will face the world: First, in supplying our own soldiers and citizens, and helping to feed the soldiers and citizens of our Allies during the war; and second, in helping to supply the increased demand for meat by Europe during the years of reconstruction following the war.

The lines which promise the best results in increasing production and which farmers, poultrymen, and the villagers and city dwellers are urged to work along are the following:—

A flock of hens, 100 to 200 in number, on every farm. These hens will pick up a very large part of their living, will utilize much material which otherwise would be wasted, and will, therefore, produce eggs and poultry flesh cheaply. Free range, both for layers and young stock, will promote economical production.

Do not sell or slaughter thrifty early pullets for the table. They should be reserved for egg production, since the pullet year is the year of greatest production.

Cull the flock carefully to eliminate any drones, poor layers or any weak or sick birds.

Market hens of the general purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, at the end of the second laying year, as soon as they begin to molt and stop laying; and hens of the egg breeds, such as the Leghorns, at the end of their third laying year. Do not market hens

before these ages, as they are profitable egg producers up to this time.

Market the surplus cockerels as broilers. Not only will this result in greater profit to the producer, but it will conserve the grain which they would consume after reaching this age.

Feed a ration to the layers which does not contain wheat. Wheatless rations have been used with good results, while the wheat is thus conserved for human consumption.

Produce infertile eggs. Fertile eggs which may develop into blood rings during hot weather cause a loss in spoiled eggs of over \$15,000,000 each year. Infertile eggs are produced by removing the males from the flock after the breeding season is over. Eggs from such flocks are incapable of developing into blood rings. Every egg saved from spoiling is equal to an additional egg produced.

Preserve eggs during the season when they are most plentiful and cheapest in price for home use when fresh eggs are scarce and high in price.

Every family with a small back yard, whether in a city or village, should keep a few pullets to supply the eggs used. Six to twelve well matured pullets will produce enough eggs for the average family and can be fed largely on table waste for which there is no other use.

Those having opportunity to grow ducks, geese or turkeys economically should make the most of such opportunity. Under suitable conditions and in appropriate numbers the growing of ducks, geese and turkeys will materially and economically increase the food supply.

Saturday, September 29th, Mr. Grant M. Curtis visited the home and poultry plant of H. W. Halbach & Sons, Waterford, Wis., and writes us as follows: "Saw here as fine a flock of White Rocks as I have ever seen anywhere. They have pullets laying and big, husky cockerels by the dozen that are practically up to weight. They are as white as chalk, have good heads, bright bay eyes, with yellow legs set well apart that are as sturdy as mill posts. They have been raised 'on range' and show every sign of health and vigor. Messrs. Halbach & Sons furnish good layers at \$2.50 upward, consisting of line-bred stock, also cockerels at moderate prices. Likewise they have exhibition stock for sale, ready for the winter shows, second to none in the entire Central West. As you well know, Mr. Halbach and his sons are strictly reliable and will give value received in every case."

Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass., well known specialist of Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, reports he has two thousand birds on his home place and has had fifteen hundred raised on free range, giving him a total of thirty-five hundred birds he has ready for sale this fall and winter. He is especially anxious to hear soon from those desiring birds for the early shows. He also has some surplus old stock for disposal, Rhode Island Red breeders should not overlook this opportunity to obtain additional breeding stock.

### WANTED FREIGHT OR EXPRESS WANTED

### WHITE EGGS BROWN

Return Day of Arrival—No Commission

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

## BROODER

For \$2.96, including heater, you can build the simplest, most efficient, and most satisfactory brooder ever made. Wind-proof; fire-proof; rat-proof; foot-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour, with saw and hammer. Plans 10c.

**I PUTNAM, Route 701 ELMIRA, N. Y.**

## "RIDDELL'S BUFF WYANDOTTES"

Americas leading strain for more than thirty years.

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

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

**ANDREW RIDDELL,**  
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### BLACK MINORCAS—BARR'D ROCKS 4000 Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets

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

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

Exhibition stock is always a matter for correspondence.

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

**YAMA FARMS, NAPANOCH, N. Y.**

## Eggs 20c. a Doz.

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

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

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

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Judge American P. Assn.

"I doubled my egg yield in 25 days with "OCULUM". C. E. CORNELL, Tacoma, Wash.

Bottles 50c, \$1.00. Pts. \$2. Qts. \$4. Gals. \$10, postpaid, or at your dealers. Money back if you want it.

Trial (240 feeds) 10c. Booklet Free.

**"OCULUM" CO.,**

Box Q. Salem, Va.

Ask this Paper about Us.

**PROPORTIONS OF FOOD REQUIRED FOR MAINTENANCE**

The Amount of Food Required for Maintenance Depends on Weather and General Housing Conditions. Hens May Produce a Pound of Eggs for Each Pound of Food Consumed Above the Maintenance Requirements.

**I**N a report of the Sixth Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, the following data in regard to the relative amount of food required by hens for maintenance and for egg production is given:

From records of previous contests at this place, the average hen weighs five pounds, consumes seventy-five pounds of feed, and produces one hundred and fifty eggs per year.

The indications are that she uses three-fourths of the feed to supply her body and one-fourth to make eggs, and from each one-fourth pound of feed above maintenance, she makes two eggs, which weigh one-fourth pound, thus producing a pound of eggs for each pound of feed above maintenance, taking the year as a basis for averages.

The hens had feed before them at all times and as the average hen consumed seventy-five pounds of feed, which is twelve hundred ounces, it will be seen that the hen's digestive capacity is one hundred ounces per month, and that she averaged using seventy-five ounces for her body and from the other twenty-five ounces, she made twelve and one-half eggs, which weighed twenty-five ounces.

Although we believe the hen's digestive capacity is about the same at all times, yet she does not produce the same number of eggs each month, which is accounted for by the proportion of feed required for her body at different times. If the weather is pleasant and other conditions right, the hen may use only fifty ounces of feed for her body and makes twenty-five eggs from the other fifty ounces of feed, but if weather turns cold and her house not what it should be so that ninety ounces of feed is needed for her body, she can make only five eggs from the other ten ounces, and if the weather changes suddenly so that one hundred ten ounces of feed is needed to support her body, she can and does arrest the eggs which are partly developed, turn the egg material back into her own system and use it as food, which explains why hens stop laying on short notice after a sudden change in the weather.

These averages were obtained by using a large enough number of hens that the individuality of a single hen is destroyed, which makes the average more accurate. It must be remembered that while some hens have a digestive capacity of only eighty ounces per month, others have a capacity of one hundred twenty ounces, yet the same rules governing maintenance and egg production apply.

The next question naturally is, "What can we do to lessen the quantity of feed necessary for the hen's body in order that a larger part of the feed may be used for eggs?" Where hens roost out during the winter with no protection from the storms, they cannot digest any more food than is necessary to support their bodies. Therefore, comfortable houses economize food and make it possible for the hens to produce eggs in winter.

Another very important point is the balancing of the feed ration so that the digestive

system is not required to do unnecessary work. To illustrate, if a hen is fed one hundred ounces of feed per month, only sixty per cent. of which is properly balanced, the hen will appear healthy and hungry, yet produce no eggs for it will be seen that her digestive system is burdened with the forty per cent. of the feed which cannot be used.

The condition of the feed, time and regularity of feeding, water supply, etc., are all important points to be considered.

One of the first points to be considered in breeding for egg production is to get a good digestive system, for powerful egg organs and a weak digestive system will never make a high egg producer.

We might summarize as follows: A hen's digestive capacity is limited, the number of eggs produced is determined by the difference between body maintenance and digestive capacity, maintenance is governed largely by conditions which the poultryman can control.

Taking these estimates at their face value, it is interesting to compare the records made at Storrs with those at Mountain Grove. At the former institution the hens in the Fourth Annual Contest averaged to lay 152 eggs per hen, and the food consumption was approximately 83 pounds. In other words, the difference in climate called for 8 pounds more feed per hen in Connecticut, than in Missouri.

**When Does a Pullet Become a Hen, and A Cockerel a Cock?**

The above question is put by a subscriber.

For exhibition purposes a male fowl is a cockerel until one year old, and a female fowl is a pullet until one year old.

When it is a question of age and egg production it is customary to consider the year following the beginning of a pullet's laying, her "pullet year", and usual to designate hens throughout a year for which account of their egg production is kept as of the age they were at the time the record began. The same practice obtains in speaking of breeding stock, birds that were pullets or cockerels when mated for a season are so described throughout the season, though usually they pass their birthday and technically become cocks and hens before the season is far advanced.

In speaking of table poultry the terms, pullet and cockerel, are not used. Birds of both sexes are chickens, or capons, as long as they remain soft-meated. After that the females are hens or fowls, and the males all go as old cocks, regardless of age.

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Write for Catalog—ask about poultry and eggs too—and "Successful" Grain Sprouters. Famous little booklet "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10 cents. Big catalog is free.

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Stock and Eggs for sale. **Black Langshans, White Rocks, Ancons, Barded 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**

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

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

cannot come off. 5 sizes, pigeon to turkey. State breed 12-15c; 25-25c; 50-10c; 100-5c. CELLULOID LEG BANDS—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Light Blue, Dark Blue. Pigeon and Chick sizes 12-10c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c; Poultry sizes 12-15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-8c. Circular free. ALUMINUM MARKER WORKS, Dent, F. Beaver Falls, Pa.

**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.

S. A. Howland, Granville, N. Y.



**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.

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Learn to make poultry pay big! We will teach you at home. No freak "systems"—just sense. A year's extra profits from 30 hens pays all. If you are not satisfied it costs you nothing. Get FREE BOOK—"Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." AMERICAN SCHOOL OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY Box 400, Leavenworth, Kansas

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*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, writes: "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 chicks so far, last year we lost about half them with it."  
W. G. Tainter, 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 hhl. more. I would rather be without grain than 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."

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

**THE USE OF FISH MEAL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT SCRAP**

Fish Meal May Be Used In The Laying Ration Without Danger of Tainting The Eggs. Does Not Appear To Be Equal To Meat Scrap, However.

**F**REQUENT references to fish meal as a substitute for meat scrap have appeared in recent poultry literature, though comparatively little definite information in regard to its feeding value has been given. The Department of Agriculture at Washintgon has issued an official paper (No. 378) on the subject, from which the following facts are learned:

The utilization of fish waste from the salmon canning factories on the Pacific Coast, and the waste in the sardine industry on the Maine coast, has been studied and feeding experiments conducted with dairy cows, hogs and poultry.

The feeding experiments with poultry were conducted by the Animal Husbandry Division. In the test, a pen of laying hens fed a ration containing fish meal was compared with a pen of the same breed fed a similar ration with meat meal substituted for fish meal. The result of the experiment, which had run for thirty-two weeks at the time the report was made, is as follows:

"The mash fed consisted of one part each of bran, middlings and fish meal and two parts of corn meal. In the check ration, the fish meal was replaced by beef scrap. In addition, in each case a grain ration of equal parts of corn, wheat and oats was fed. The beef scrap cost \$53 per ton and was guaranteed to contain from 50 to 55 per cent. of protein. The price of fish meal used in the calculation of the comparative costs was \$46 per ton, a price recently quoted for a commercial article.

The yield of eggs from the pen fed on the ration containing fish meal averaged 113.1 per hen, at a cost of 7.1 cents per dozen and with a food consumption of 44.1 pounds per hen. The average number of eggs per hen in the pen fed on beef scrap ration was 128.4, at a cost of 7.8 cents per dozen and with 55.7 pounds of food eaten. Estimating the value of the eggs at 30 cents per dozen, the profit from the pen fed on beef scrap would exceed that of the pen on fish meal by \$2.48, or about 14 cents per hen, on account of the greater production in the former pen. At a price slightly under that quoted, fish meal would have been as profitable as beef scrap.

"At the present time the hens have eaten the beef scrap a little more freely and have given a slightly greater egg yield. No differences were noted in regard to the size or flavor of the eggs or the health and weight of the fowls."

One of the chief objections to the free use of meat scrap has been the fear that it would taint the eggs. This experiment, however, indicates that there is no danger of this. Similar results in regard to freedom from taint were obtained by a manufacturer of poultry foods who used a sample of sardine waste in a test, and which he reports appeared in no way to affect the quality of the eggs.

Fish meal is a by-product from the manufacture of fish oil and the average composition of the meal is given in the bulletin as follows:

	Per Cent.
Water	7.71
Fat	15.19
Total Nitrogen	9.39
Protein (Nx6.25)	58.70
Ash	15.18

Fish meal appears to suffer no change when stored for a reasonable length of time and in that respect does not differ materially from first class meat scrap.

It will be noted in the experiment reported that while good results were secured, the hens laid better on a meat scrap ration than on one containing fish meal. It would appear, therefore, that the value of fish meal as a poultry food will depend upon the price being sufficiently below that of meat scrap to make it a matter of economy to use it, even though a slightly lower production of eggs should result.

This same bulletin of the Department of Agriculture reports an experiment with fish meal at Purdue University, which experiment is summarized as follows: Pullets in the pens fed on meat scrap averaged 135 eggs each, as compared with hens having fish scrap, which produced 128 eggs each. The amount of dry matter in the food required to produce one pound of eggs was 3.7 pounds in the meat scrap pens and 4.02 in the fish scrap pens. The average cost per dozen was 8.5 cents for the pullets fed on meat scrap and 9.7 for those fed on fish scrap.



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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.

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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.

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

# Milwaukee Convention of A. P. A. Met t

## Annual Convention of American Poultry Association, held at Milwaukee Government Officials' Reports Give Promise of Greater Activity in Pou

Reported by GEORGE

FOR some time after the declaration of war by President Wilson it looked as though there would be no convention of the American Poultry Association this year. On April 21st the members of the Poultry Conference, which had been hastily summoned to Chicago by the Executive Committee of the A. P. A., addressed an open letter to E. E. Richards, in his capacity as president of the American Poultry Association, requesting the association to cancel its annual meeting, usually held in August. President Richards addressed letters to members of the Association and they voted to abandon the meeting.

Then President Woodrow Wilson with his broad and keen perception of the duties and responsibilities in store for all American producers of foods and materials, warned the business organizations of the country that in the best interests of everybody it would be unwise to abandon conventions and other similar activities in the business world. Such meetings where men might have the opportunity of combining their efforts in a common cause, were more needed now in this national emergency than ever before.

Poultrymen one by one began to feel that a mistake had been made in cancelling their annual meeting. Especially was this true when members of the Chicago Conference and others began to learn of the great work being undertaken in behalf of poultry culture by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration Department, under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover.

The Executive Committee of the A. P. A. got busy, and in July President Richards issued a call for a special meeting of the American Poultry Association to be held at Milwaukee, September 25-28, 1917, to handle necessary routine business and meet the war situation, both its needs and its opportunities.

That meeting has been held, and the results fully justify the expectations of its promoters. That meeting will make history in the poultry industry.

As a result of this meeting the American Poultry Association has entered upon a new era in its career. It has come up to the crossroads, and has chosen the path to progress. It has met the situation, and it did so with despatch in a business-like manner, with personal disagreements forgotten; with no desire to open fresh controversies. It was not so much a "harmony" meeting as it was a gathering where serious business had to be done, and they did it.

Frank L. Platt sagely remarked recently that the American Poultry Association reminded one of a switch engine that shunted cars all day long but never got anywhere. Well, that can't be said now. The truly constructive work accomplished at this convention marks a new epoch in the life of the Association—an epoch that will be devoted to the building up of the poultry industry on a practical basis; an epoch in which the American Poultry Association will be recognized as a great national power.

When the convention met there was just a little feeling of uncertainty among those present, but what pessimism there was soon turned to optimism as the future was unfolded and the breeders began to see that there must soon be a balance between the cost of feed and the price received for poultry products; that there is to be a brisk demand for breeding stock, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks and poultry equipment. The energetic way the convention settled down to its task amazed old-timers. True, resolutions passed do not in themselves change or better conditions, but with these as the basis for concerted action on the part of the association and the responsible heads of the government who are intensely interested in having poultry production largely increased immediately, on a profitable basis to the producer, there is no doubt of the ultimate success of the plans now under way.

With the U. S. Department of Agriculture actively at work in behalf of increased poultry production, poultrymen may well feel encouraged. For years many of us have felt that the U. S. Government ought to take a more vigorous stand in the matter of poultry keeping. True, some progress had been made heretofore, but it has taken the war emergency to bring the Department of Agriculture to a full realization of its opportunities and responsibilities. Then, too, Mr. Hoover's Department is playing a strong hand in pointing out the country's needs with regard to a greater production of poultry. With these great forces at work poultrymen need not fear but that their interests will be protected.

The American Poultry Association has been recognized by the government officials as the organization through which they may properly reach the poultry breeders of the nation, small and large, and it now rests with the A. P. A. officials and members to rise to the occasion and perform the tasks set before this great organization with its nation-wide membership of over seven thousand poultry breeders.

The machinery of the convention ran like greased lightning. President Richards proved himself the man of the hour and put through the program with a dash that delighted all. His common sense, unceasing vigilance, genial but firm manner of dealing with critical situations, and his broad knowledge of present affairs of the association gave evidence of his eminent ability to act as the leader of the American Poultry Association through these troublesome days.

THE forty-second annual convention of the American Poultry Association convened at Milwaukee, Wis., September 25th to 28th, 1917.

### OPENING SESSION

#### Tuesday Morning

The first meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M., in the Gold Room, Wisconsin Hotel.

John F. Marvin, of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, opened the convention by introducing George W. Hackett, President of the Wisconsin State Poultry Breeders' Association, who appropriately welcomed the convention on behalf of the poultrymen of the state.

Then Mr. Marvin, presiding at the morning session, introduced Mayor Hoan, who fittingly extended the hand of welcome from the city of Milwaukee.

Chairman Marvin then introduced William H. Reese, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, who told the convention with what pleasure the business men of the city welcomed the poultrymen.

#### MR. HERING URGES POULTRYMEN NOT TO SACRIFICE THEIR STOCK.

Mr. F. E. Hering, on behalf of the American Poultry Association, responded to the address of welcome. Touching on the war conditions he urged breeders not to sacrifice their stock which has breeding value, that although the cost of feed has been high, relief is now in sight. The nation is depending upon poultrymen to help supply the meat shortage. He made a strong appeal for harmony in the discussions of the convention.

On behalf of the Milwaukee Poultry Breeders' Association, Chairman Marvin then presented E. E. Richards, President of the American Poultry Association, with a gavel. President Richards, in accepting this necessary piece of convention furniture, evinced the hope that there would be little need for its use, and happily his wish proved true.

Mr. H. A. Nourse introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the official stenographer to simply report resolutions, motions, and the seconds of motions, leaving out general debates on motions, for publication in the Official Proceedings. For the past several years the discussions were reported in full, and then the President and Secretary prepared these for printing, cutting out a few of the discussions not considered by them as important, but even by following this plan the proceedings were quite bulky for mailing to the members of the association. Then, too, the discussions omitted were often considered important by the participants, who were not slow to criticize the process of elimination.

President Richards appointed the Committee on Credentials, as follows,



# The War Issue and Did Much Good Work

Wis., September 25-28, 1917, Had Attendance of Over Two Hundred.  
Poultry Industry. Resolutions Adopted Will Help Poultrymen Everywhere.

H. GILLIES, Editor

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#### MESSAGE FROM MR. HOOVER.

A communication from Mr. Herbert Hoover, U. S. Food Controller, was presented, as published on our front cover.

## To the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America :

THE American Poultry Association at its 42nd annual meeting, in convention assembled, at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 25-28, 1917, with a membership of more than seven thousand, and representing the poultry industry of this great country, hereby sends its most cordial greetings to you, our Chief Executive and National Leader in this epoch-marking period of the World's history. We hereby express to you, by unanimous vote, our complete confidence in your personal integrity, your loyalty of purpose and high ideals as a statesman and patriot. You have our full sympathy in the tremendous responsibility placed upon you, and as fellow citizens we pledge to you our best support, without limitations.

Today enlightened mankind acknowledges that you, a citizen of this Republic, are the World's Spokesman for freedom, for government based on the consent of the governed—for the liberty of civilization so dearly bought, and we are proud of, are grateful for this monumental fact. To your sincerity of heart and nobility of mind and conscience we give due credit.

Lastly, we regard it as truly Providential that during this third great crisis in the development of our beloved country, we have in the highest office at the gift of our Sovereign People, a man whom no one questions as to his honesty, his intentions, his patriotism. As Statesman and Patriot, we look to you for continued counsel and guidance to the end of the World Struggle for national and individual freedom.

Respectfully submitted by the following named committee of fifteen members, as unanimously adopted by the American Poultry Association, Sept. 27th, 1917, at Milwaukee, U. S. A.

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D. E. Hale,  
Jas. W. Bell,  
F. J. Marshall,  
Leo J. Brosemer,

Thos. F. McGrew,  
T. E. Quisenberry,  
Geo. Cugley,  
John A. Kohl,  
U. R. Fishel,

Reese V. Hicks,  
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Harry M. Lamont,  
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fronting many poultrymen can be met and corrected.

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President Richards in the chair, and Secretary Campbell present.

Under suspension of the rules, the Board of Review, Earl Hemenway, chairman, reported that the records of the Election Commissioner covering the voting by mail for officers had been duly examined and found to be in fine order.

The report of the Credentials Committee was approved, reporting the names of the State Poultry Associations and Specialty Clubs represented by delegates.

The committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals, submitted its report, which was adopted. The report stated that cases brought before the committee had been investigated and the necessary steps taken for adjustments.



Group of Poultrymen Attending the Forty-second Annual Meeting of American Poultry Association at Milwaukee.

# Milwaukee Convention of A. P. A. Met the War Issue and Did Much Good Work

Annual Convention of American Poultry Association, held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 25-28, 1917, Had Attendance of Over Two Hundred. Government Officials' Reports Give Promise of Greater Activity in Poultry Industry. Resolutions Adopted Will Help Poultrymen Everywhere.

Reported by GEORGE H. GILLIES, Editor

FOR some time after the declaration of war by President Wilson it looked as though there would be no convention of the American Poultry Association this year. On April 21st the members of the Poultry Conference, which had been hastily summoned to Chicago by the Executive Committee of the A. P. A., addressed an open letter to E. E. Richards, in his capacity as president of the American Poultry Association, requesting the association to cancel its annual meeting, usually held in August. President Richards addressed letters to members of the Association and they voted to abandon the meeting.

Then President Woodrow Wilson with his broad and keen perception of the duties and responsibilities in store for all American producers of foods and materials, warned the business organizations of the country that in the best interests of everybody it would be unwise to abandon conventions and other similar activities in the business world. Such meetings where men might have the opportunity of combining their efforts in a common cause, were more needed now in this national emergency than ever before.

Poultrymen one by one began to feel that a mistake had been made in cancelling their annual meeting. Especially was this true when members of the Chicago Conference and others began to learn of the great work being undertaken in behalf of poultry culture by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration Department, under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover.

The Executive Committee of the A. P. A. got busy, and in July President Richards issued a call for a special meeting of the American Poultry Association to be held at Milwaukee, September 25-28, 1917, to handle necessary routine business and meet the war situation, both its needs and its opportunities.

That meeting has been held, and the results fully justify the expectations of its promoters. That meeting will make history in the poultry industry.

As a result of this meeting the American Poultry Association has entered upon a new era in its career. It has come up to the crossroads, and has chosen the path to progress. It has met the situation, and it did so with despatch in a business-like manner, with personal disagreements forgotten; with no desire to open fresh controversies. It was not so much a "harmony" meeting as it was a gathering where serious business had to be done, and they did it.

Frank L. Platt sagely remarked recently that the American Poultry Association reminded one of a switch engine that shunted cars all day long but never got anywhere. Well, that can't be said now. The truly constructive work accomplished at this convention marks a new epoch in the life of the Association—an epoch that will be devoted to the building up of the poultry industry on a practical basis; an epoch in which the American Poultry Association will be recognized as a great national power.

When the convention met there was just a little feeling of uncertainty among those present, but what pessimism there was soon turned to optimism as the future was unfolded and the breeders began to see that there must soon be a balance between the cost of feed and the price received for poultry products; that there is to be a brisk demand for breeding stock, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks and poultry equipment. The energetic way the convention settled down to its task amazed old-timers. True, resolutions passed do not in themselves change or better conditions, but with these as the basis for concerted action on the part of the association and the responsible heads of the government who are intensely interested in having poultry production largely increased immediately, on a profitable basis to the producer, there is no doubt of the ultimate success of the plans now under way.

With the U. S. Department of Agriculture actively at work in behalf of increased poultry production, poultrymen may well feel encouraged. For years many of us have felt that the U. S. Government ought to take a more vigorous stand in the matter of poultry keeping. True, some progress had been made heretofore, but it has taken the war emergency to bring the Department of Agriculture to a full realization of its opportunities and responsibilities. Then, too, Mr. Hoover's Department is playing a strong hand in pointing out the country's needs with regard to a greater production of poultry. With these great forces at work poultrymen need not fear but that their interests will be protected.

The American Poultry Association has been recognized by the government officials as the organization through which they may properly reach the poultry breeders of the nation, small and large, and it now rests with the A. P. A. officials and members to rise to the occasion and perform the tasks set before this great organization with its nation-wide membership of over seven thousand poultry breeders.

The machinery of the convention ran like greased lightning. President Richards proved himself the man of the hour and put through the program with a dash that delighted all. His common sense, unceasing vigilance, genial but firm manner of dealing with critical situations, and his broad knowledge of present affairs of the association gave evidence of his eminent ability to act as the leader of the American Poultry Association through these troublesome days.

THE forty-second annual convention of the American Poultry Association convened at Milwaukee, Wis., September 25th to 28th, 1917.

## OPENING SESSION

Tuesday Morning

The first meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M., in the Gold Room, Wisconsin Hotel.

John F. Marvin, of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, opened the convention by introducing George W. Hackett, President of the Wisconsin State Poultry Breeders' Association, who appropriately welcomed the convention on behalf of the poultrymen of the state.

Then Mr. Marvin, presiding at the morning session, introduced Mayor Hoan, who fittingly extended the hand of welcome from the city of Milwaukee.

Chairman Marvin then introduced William H. Reese, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, who told the convention with what pleasure the business men of the city welcomed the poultrymen.

### MR. HERING URGES POULTRYMEN NOT TO SACRIFICE THEIR STOCK.

Mr. F. E. Hering, on behalf of the American Poultry Association, responded to the address of welcome. Touching on the war conditions he urged breeders not to sacrifice their stock which has breeding value, that although the cost of feed has been high, relief is now in sight. The nation is depending upon poultrymen to help supply the meat shortage. He made a strong appeal for harmony in the discussions of the convention.

On behalf of the Milwaukee Poultry Breeders' Association, Chairman Marvin then presented E. E. Richards, President of the American Poultry Association, with a gavel. President Richards, in accepting this necessary piece of convention furniture, evinced the hope that there would be little need for its use, and happily his wish proved true.

Mr. H. A. Nourse introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the official stenographer to simply report resolutions, motions, and the seconds of motions, leaving out general debates on motions, for publication in the Official Proceedings. For the past several years the discussions were reported in full, and then the President and Secretary prepared these for printing, cutting out a few of the discussions not considered by them as important, but even by following this plan the proceedings were quite bulky for mailing to the members of the association. Then, too, the discussions omitted were often considered important by the participants, who were not slow to criticize the process of elimination.

President Richards appointed the Committee on Credentials, as follows,

with instructions to report at the afternoon session: Jas. W. Bell, chairman; T. F. McGrew, D. E. Hale, Russell F. Palmer, Geo. W. Hackett.

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#### MARKET AND EGG STANDARD TO BE REVIVED.

A report was called for from the Committee on Market Poultry and Egg Standard. None of the committee was present to report. President Richards explained that the committee had done some work on the manuscript for the book, several thousands of dollars having been appropriated at previous annual meetings for the purpose, but apparently little was now being accomplished.

A resolution was adopted directing the chairman of the committee, Robt. H. Essex, of Hamilton, Ont., Can., to forward to President Richards such manuscript as was now ready. Notwithstanding the long delay in issuing this so-called "utility standard," it was the sense of the convention that the book should be completed and published as soon as possible. The president was directed to employ such competent help as is necessary to complete the copy.

#### SEPARATE BREED STANDARDS TO BE READY IN DECEMBER.

The report of the standing Standard committee, of which President Richards is chairman, was called for. He called on members to explain the progress being made on the two Illustrated Breed Standards—the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes—now in the hands of the committee, the publication of which had been authorized and directed at previous annual meetings.

Mr. Frank L. Platt, who during the past year has been editing the copy for the Wyandotte Standard, said:—

"When I took up the work on the Wyandotte book, section one had been completed by Mr. Homer W. Jackson. Mr. J. H. Drenstedt did a good deal of the work in getting a history of the Wyandotte, and in writing the history of the Golden Wyandotte. Since that time Mr. Drenstedt and I have continued the work, and the first part of the text is now completed with the exception of the last section. The text as it has been prepared is subject to the criticisms and suggestions of the Standard Committee, and that committee I believe is to meet during this convention. After the committee expresses its opinion on the text and offers the suggestions and criticisms that the members have in hand, we will know pretty well how much more work there is to be done on this book, but I can say to you now that with the exception of the one chapter that is to be lifted from the Market and Egg Standard, the first draft of the Wyandotte book is finished."

In reporting on his work in editing the Plymouth Rock Standard. Mr. Arthur Smith said:—

"As in the case of the Wyandotte book, the Plymouth Rock book is divided into five sections. Section one was done largely by Mr. Jackson. Section two is complete. Section three is advanced more or less; that is, I have some of the copy for that in the rough. The other copy is ready for final correction, or is completed if it does not require correction. Section four is complete. Section five deals with the utility features, and by permission of the president I asked Mr. T. E. Quisenberry to help out on several of the topics in that chapter, and he has done some work on that, and only waited before completing the work until he had seen some of the copy which had already been prepared for the book, so that he could make his copy correspond with that already prepared."

The members of the convention expressed keen interest in having the two breed standards published as soon as possible. At a meeting of the Executive Committee a resolution was adopted directing "that the Standard Committee continue their work and complete the

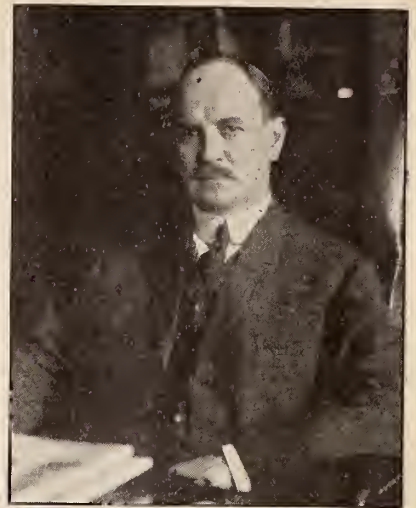
Breed Standards; that the illustrations that are delaying this work, unless furnished during the next thirty days, be eliminated, and that the copy be printed without such illustrations." The committee was directed to complete the books by December first, so that books will be ready for sale and distribution early in January, 1918.

#### MR. LAMON APPEARS FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Upon invitation of President Richards, Mr. Harry M. Lamon, of Washington, D. C., who bears the official title, "Senior Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigations, Division of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture," but who is familiarly known among poultrymen as the man in direct charge of poultry work for the government, addressed the convention. His address, in full, will be found on page 445.

#### MR. CURTIS GIVES REPORT ON TRIP TO WASHINGTON AS DELEGATE OF A. P. A.

Mr. Grant M. Curtis then gave an interesting account of a recent trip he made to Washington to meet government officials. Before beginning his address Mr. Curtis stated that he had enlisted in the A. P. A. work for "the period of the war," and indicated that were it not for the present national emergency he would not be there. It will be recalled by poultrymen who follow the proceedings of the American Poultry Association that a resolution was adopted at last year's convention at Cleveland, in the absence of Mr. Curtis on account of severe illness, censuring the activities of Mr. Curtis in his efforts to rid the poultry industry of certain evils, and it was but natural that he would resent such action. However, these are times when one has to overlook personal grievances and opinions, and poultrymen generally will give Mr. Curtis due credit for associating his activities at this time with the American Poultry Association as the



Hon. D. F. HOUSTON  
U. S. Secretary of Agriculture

Poultrymen of America are to be congratulated upon having at the head of the great agricultural interests of the country this man of large capacity and experience, who now is directing that the poultry interests be properly cared for by congressional appropriations and that the men invested with authority to expend this money do so wisely, to accomplish the greatest good, in providing for increased production of poultry products. Read his message on this page to the American Poultry Association.

one organization in position to cope with the present national situation.

Said Mr. Curtis, in part:—

#### REPORT OF MR. CURTIS, GIVING INTERVIEW WITH MR. HOOVER AND MR. PRIEBE

I reached Washington, September 11th. Was well received by Mr. Hoover. Had the opportunity to state my views of what should be done without delay by the U. S. Food Administration or the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or both, with the object of increasing poultry and egg production and con-

## Greetings From Secretary Houston

The Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington.

September 22, 1917.

To the American Poultry Association in Convention Assembled:—

Greetings:—

I hope that the coming meeting of the American Poultry Association will be highly successful and productive of good results.

I need not point out that an adequate supply of food-stuffs is essential to the effective prosecution of the struggle in which we are engaged. We must not only supply our own needs but we must endeavor to meet in part the needs of the nations with which we are co-operating.

The poultry industry can render very great service to the Nation in this emergency. The production of poultry is one of the best means of bringing about a quick increase in the meat supply of the country. In many sections, particularly in the South, the number of fowls on individual farms can and should be very largely increased. If the improved methods which have been worked out by the experts of the state agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, and the Department of Agriculture were generally adopted, many of the problems confronting poultrymen would be solved or minimized. The Department is co-operating with the industry in many directions and stands ready, of course, to render any assistance it can.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary.

## Convention Endorses Mr. Houston's Work

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 27, 1917.

Hon. D. F. Houston,

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The American Poultry Association, representing over 7,000 poultrymen of the United States, at its 42nd Annual Meeting, held Sept. 25-28, at Milwaukee, Wis., endorses heartily your Department's program for stimulating and increasing poultry and egg production.

Signed,

E. E. RICHARDS, Pres.

...serving food values in the poultry industry. Mr. Hoover listened attentively, asked a number of questions, then said, in substance:—

“Can give you now two facts that will be welcome news; first, here is a copy of a circular issued recently to hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc., requesting them as a patriotic duty, to serve more chicken, more duck, more egg dishes, etc., in place of beef, pork and mutton; second, have just received a report from one of the departments that the sale of frozen or storage poultry has doubled within the last few days, largely as a result of our efforts”

In the interview with Mr. Hoover, I expressed the view that farmers and city dealers, in all cases where they can utilize liberal

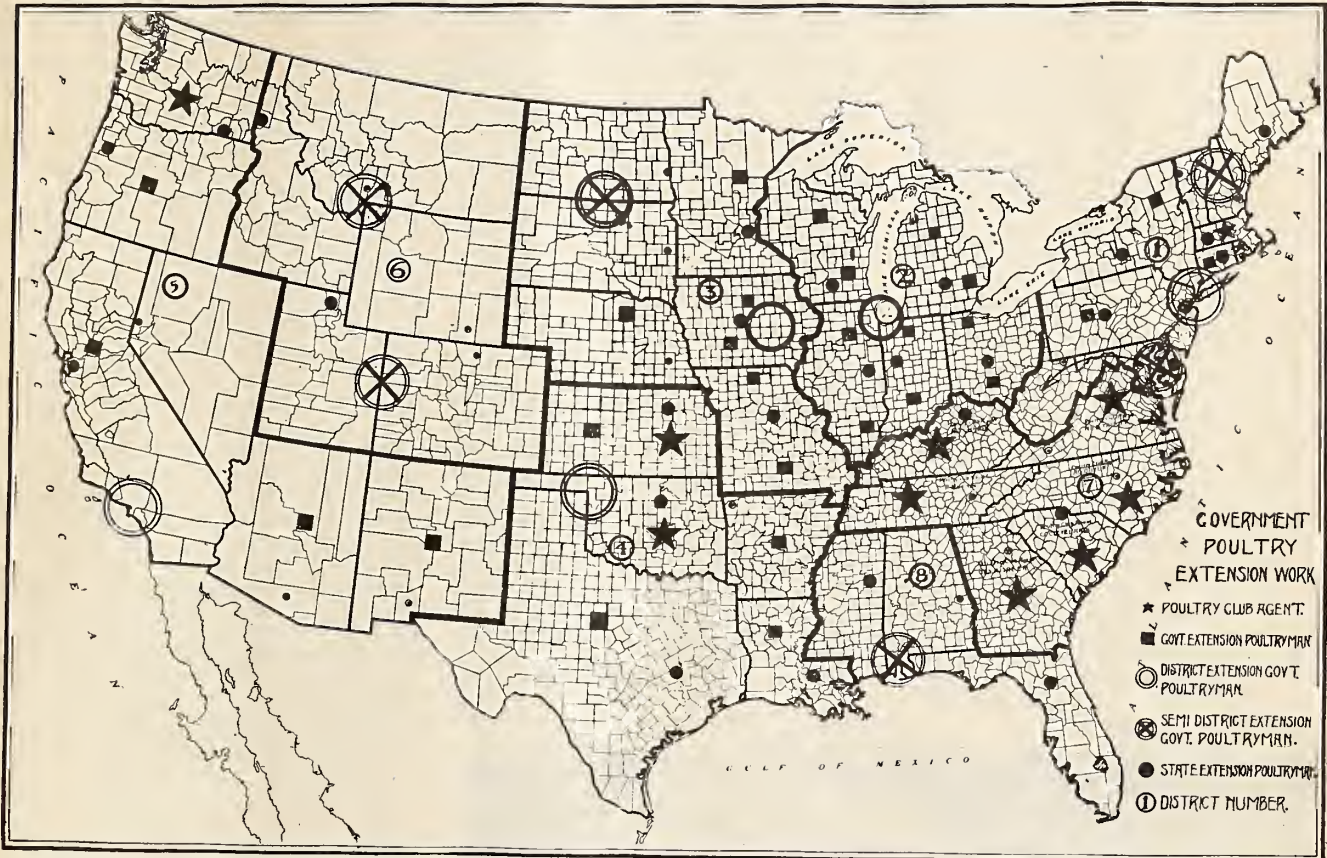
quantities of waste vegetable matter, table scraps, etc., can raise or keep moderate sized flocks of domestic fowl satisfactorily, or at a profit, with the object of increasing poultry and egg production, but, in cases where poultry keepers must buy all of the feeds for their fowls—at present prices obtainable for poultry and eggs, high as that may seem as compared with normal times—they cannot get feed cost out of their flocks on account of the present excessive prices charged for grains. This led Mr. Hoover to make the following statement with emphasis:—

**50 Per Cent Reduction Talked Of**

“Do not be surprised if there is a 50 per cent reduction soon, in the prices of feeds for meat-producing animals, including poultry,

as compared with the prices that were being paid in early August, or before the National Food Control Law was enacted. The Food Administration realizes this condition, is studying the situation you have described, as applied to all meat-producing stock, and realizes that if the civilian population, also our armed forces, National and Allied, are to have meat products, the level of cost of products and the prices to be obtained for same must be adjusted on a basis of reasonable profits.

“All this has to be done, let us understand, in the face of war conditions, but it **MUST BE DONE**—and without avoidable delay. That now, is our big problem. So far as the meat supply question is concerned, this



**How the Special Appropriation of \$148,800 For Increased Poultry Production is to Be Expended by the United States Department of Agriculture**

As a direct result of the efforts of representatives of the American Poultry Association, and particularly the Federal Aid Committee, consisting of President Richards, F. E. Hering, Harry M. Lamson and Geo. Cugley, appointed at the Chicago Poultry Conference, in April, Congress appropriated \$148,800 for poultry, out of a total budget of \$280,000 for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, thus allowing poultry over half of the total appropriation. No amount of objections on the part of the cattle, hog and sheep interests could change the congressmen in their opinion that poultry should be encouraged at this time on account of its quick production.

The spending of this money is entrusted to the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the Department of Agriculture, of which bureau the department of Harry M. Lamson, Senior Poultry Husbandman, forms a part. Mr. George W. Rommel is Chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, and like Mr. Lamson is a staunch friend of standard-bred fowl.

Lately an unusual number of poultrymen, including some of the best known breeders in the country, have taken the civil service examination, including as examples, Frank L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio, and Leo Brosemer, South Bend, Ind.

About forty poultry extension men are to be placed in the field, as shown on the map herewith. They are to consist of district men, semi-district men and state and county agents.

Information, printed matter, etc., will go from the Poultry Department of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry to the district men who will distribute same to the semi-district men and agents in their respective districts.

It is planned to do all of this work in co-operation with the agricultural colleges and local field extension work in all states where these colleges are now receiving federal aid and have field men at work.

The agricultural colleges receive financial aid from the federal government for poultry work under the provisions of what is known as the Smith-Lever law as part of the States Relations service. This service also has funds available for state and county work, and is to co-operate with other branches of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in this special campaign for increased poultry and egg production.

The Home Economics Department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture also has legal authority and funds for use in helping to promote a conservation of poultry products and a larger consumption of same. This is done through women agents who work in cities and large towns. These women agents also are to help out in the present emergency with the object of increasing poultry and egg production, so that these staple foods can be substituted in the households of the country, also by hotels, restaurants, etc., for so-called “red meat,” consisting of beef, pork and mutton.

and reasonable economy in consumption, meaning especially, consumption and prevention of waste on the part of civilians. Conservation and economy are, in a right sense, synonymous, in helping to meet this extraordinary situation brought about by a world shortage of both food and labor."

During the interview with Mr. Hoover, he said that I probably would like to meet Mr. W. F. Priebe, a Chicago man of wide experience in the purchase and sale of poultry and eggs, who had been invited to Washington by the Food Administration and had volunteered his services as poultry and egg adviser, etc. Was taken by Dr. Pearl to Mr. Priebe's office.

To give you a correct idea of Mr. Priebe's duty and state of mind, I quote you, the substance, the following remarks made by him at our interview:—

"What is required of me is truly staggering. I am expected to help the U. S. Food Administration to cut out all speculation in the buying and re-selling of poultry and eggs, as now carried on extensively by or through brokers. In Chicago at present there are large consignments of eggs. For example, in cold storage, they have been re-sold as many as fifteen times without being moved from their present storage quarters. Last week I talked with a Chicago broker who told me he had just sold a certain large consignment of storage eggs the seventh time. Poultry and egg producers, as a matter of course, do not do business for nothing and every time a consignment of storage eggs is sold on an upward market, a quarter of a cent or half a cent per dozen is added as profit to the owner who consents to the sale."

#### PRESIDENT IS VOTED SALARY OF \$1,800.

Mr. F. E. Hering moved that the President of American Poultry Association receive for the fiscal year a salary of \$1,800, to be paid in monthly installments the first of each month. The suggestion met with universal favor, and was unanimously adopted. It was understood that the president is to devote a considerable part of his time to association work. The amount voted for salary does not include expenses incidental to the office work of president.

It will be recalled that upon the death of Mr. Campbell, secretary of the association, Mrs. Campbell took up his duties, and later was duly elected secretary. While Mrs. Campbell will have her hands full with the routine work of the association, there is much official work to be done that can be accomplished by a man like President Richards, and it was eminently fitting that the convention should recognize the situation and meet it.

#### MR. CURTIS DONATES COPY FOR TWO WAR-TIME BOOKS.

Mr. Curtis stated that as a publisher he had planned to issue two hand books or pamphlets entitled, "War Time Poultry Feeding" and "Back-Yard Poultry Keeping," respectively, and that a considerable amount of the copy for these books had been prepared. Recognizing the need of the association for books of this nature to sell at popular prices, for wide distribution, first, for the good they would accomplish, and secondly, as a means of revenue for the association, Mr. Curtis offered to turn over to the association the copy now prepared and the right to issue the books. Mr. Curtis said he felt sure the book on feeding should be issued at once and that it would find a ready sale. He offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, providing that if the President finds it would be to the advantage of the association to issue the book designed to encourage "back-lotters" and others to use Standard-bred stock, and he finds it can be put out on a self-supporting basis, that he have authority to do so at once rather than to wait another year and perhaps miss the opportunity that will benefit the association, which is established to promote standard-bred poultry.

The offer of Mr. Curtis covering the donation of copy for the books was promptly accepted, and he was tendered

the thanks of the association for the gift.

Mr. Curtis stated that Messrs. Homer W. Jackson and John H. Robinson had prepared the copy he was transferring to the association, and expressed the suggestion that Mr. Jackson be retained to complete the work, Mr. Robinson now being busy with his new duties in the Department of Agriculture.

Upon motion of Reese V. Hicks, \$1,000, or as much of this amount as needed, was voted for the purpose of publishing the two "war pamphlets." The president was authorized to employ competent help to complete the books.

#### NEW COMMITTEE OF FIVE ON FEDERAL AID.

Mr. George Cugley moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That the President of the American Poultry Association is hereby empowered to appoint a committee of five to cooperate in every possible way with the Federal Government in advancing the interests of poultry culture and egg production."

In effect, this committee will continue the work so well started by the "Federal Aid Committee" of the National Bureau of Poultry Information, which resulted from the Poultry Conference, held at Chicago, in April. The members of that committee were:—Frank E. Hering, Harry M. Lamon and George Cugley, acting with President Richards.

Mr. Hicks moved the adoption of a resolution, which was carried, appropriating \$1,000, or as much of this amount as needed for the expenses of the Committee of Five to co-operate with the Federal Government.

Since the convention we have received word from President Richards that he has named the following as the new Committee of Five: Frank E. Hering, South Bend, Ind.; George Cugley, Springfield, Ohio; Sherman T. Edwards, Chicago, Ill.; Harry M. Lamon, Washington, D. C.; E. E. Richards Cedar Rapids, Iowa. All power to these men in their highly important task!

Upon motion of Grant M. Curtis, the chairman was directed to appoint a committee of fifteen to prepare appropriate resolutions having for their object the co-operation of the American Poultry Association with federal, state and county officials, and present such resolutions at a later session of the convention.

#### Wednesday Morning Session

A resolution was presented by the New Jersey State Poultry Association, represented by Chas. Warner and Harry R. Clein, delegates, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:—

#### RESOLUTION URGING POULTRY KEEPERS TO RETAIN THEIR STOCK.

WHEREAS, the national situation, confronting poultry producers and consumers alike, demands, for the best interest of ourselves and nation, immediate, wise, concerted and aggressive action, the furtherance of which in a whole hearted and co-operative spirit is the patriotic duty of all; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the American Poultry Association, assembled in annual convention, do hereby earnestly appeal to all poultry keepers to study the situation from its local as well as its national aspect, and to avoid hysterical action through the killing of productive birds, with its accompanying personal and national loss; but rather to meet the situation through greater efficiency in all methods

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Instant  
Louse  
Killer  
Kills  
Lice  
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Poultry  
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Instant Louse Killer  
in the dust bath and your  
fowls will do much to keep  
themselves free from lice. They'll  
work it into the feathers—that  
means death to the lice. Use the  
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Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer is  
guaranteed. The dealer is author-  
ized to return your money if it  
does not do all we claim for it.

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**Dr. HESS & CLARK**  
Ashland  
Ohio

of management, which practice cannot but result in producing more poultry meat and eggs from the present stock or the present amount from less stock.

FURTHERMORE, it is our sincere belief that those poultry raisers who practice modern methods in management, who adhere to better stock, and who meet intelligently ever changing conditions of feed and labor cannot but reap the benefit for this effort. We further believe that America's poultry men and poultry women will be able to meet their national and international obligations, until the close of the war, without seriously sacrificing their financial interests. After this time, it is confidently believed that there will be unprecedented demand for breeding stock and all classes of poultry products from our own and foreign countries. We further believe that at that time the cost of production on account of cheaper feed, labor and equipment will be such that poultrymen will receive a just reward for their courage, sacrifice and loyalty in meeting this our personal and national problem. With each individual poultry man doing his best, the desired results to ourselves and our country, both financially and economically, will be assured.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these resolutions be given nation-wide publicity through every available means, including the activities of the Committee on Publicity and Promotion as adopted at this convention, and that a special committee be appointed by the chair to insure the proper distribution of same in order to insure confidence among the poultry fraternity.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Next in order was the report of the Committee on Judiciary, presented by Frank E. Hering, covering action upon amendments to the constitution and the show rules, as published in the May issue of the A. P. A. Bulletin.

A proposed amendment by D. E. Hale, providing for "individual annual membership, on payment of three dollars," was laid on the table.

An amendment by Mr. Hale was passed, as follows: "Beginning with the 1918 election, members will vote only for the Executive Board candidates in the district in which they reside; thus each district selects its own representative on the Executive Board."

After a somewhat stormy debate a resolution was passed, upon suggestion of Mr. Hering, authorizing the presiding officer to change the phraseology of resolutions so long as it does not change the purpose, meaning and intent of the resolution as presented, it being understood that often it is found advisable to correct faulty English or grammatical errors.

A proposed amendment by A. F. Rolf, requiring judges to make a written record of all disqualified birds at shows, and requiring show secretaries to send a record of the disqualifications to the owners, was voted down.

Similar action was taken on a proposed amendment by Mr. Rolf prohibiting shows allowing birds entered in single classes to compete in open classes, or vice versa.

Amendments proposed by E. E. Richards abolishing the Committee on Welfare, Grievances and Appeals, and making certain other changes that would bring the work formerly done by this committee under the jurisdiction of the President and Secretary, were adopted.

Speaking in favor of the amendment, Mr. Richards said he had been chairman of the committee for five years and he had not seen many cases that could not

be handled satisfactorily by the President and Secretary. Then, too, the members of the committee had been separated by thousands of miles, thus rendering full committee team work impossible.

Upon motion of George Cugley, the President was authorized to appoint a committee to take care of any special cases that might come up.

#### Wednesday Afternoon Session

President Richards asked for the report from Committee of Fifteen on Resolutions.

#### COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN PRESENTS EIGHT RESOLUTIONS ALL OF WHICH WERE ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Your Committee to which was referred the work of preparing various resolutions that have for their object a co-operation of this body with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Food Administration, State Agricultural Colleges, State Legislatures, Municipal Authorities, Commercial Organizations, Field Extension Men, County Agents, etc., beg to leave to report as follows:

Frank B. White,	Geo. Cugley,
D. E. Hale,	John Kohl,
Jas. W. Bell,	U. R. Fishel,
F. J. Marshall,	Reese V. Hicks,
Leo Brosemer,	Frank E. Hering,
Thos. F. McGrew,	Harry M. Lamon,
T. E. Quisenberry,	Geo. W. Hackett,
Grant M. Curtis,	Chairman.

#### RESOLUTION APPOINTING ADVISORY AND SPECIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Be it resolved, that a committee of fifteen members of this Association be appointed by the President at an early date, selected from widely separated districts of the United States and Canada, the duties of this committee to consist in responding promptly to requests of the President of the American Poultry Association for personal, individual help in his efforts to promote general and local co-operation and co-ordination in the advancement of the poultry industry, all branches, throughout the United States and Canada during the period of the war; also be it

Resolved, that the sum of One Thousand

Dollars, be and is hereby appropriated and set aside for payment of the usual traveling and hotel expenses of members of this committee when on service, said expenses to be authorized in advance in every case by the President of the Association, who shall be Chairman of this Committee.

#### RESOLUTION APPOINTING STATE AND PROVINCIAL AID COMMITTEE.

Be it resolved, that the President of this Association shall appoint at an early date a committee to consist of one member of this organization residing in each State of the United States and each province of the Dominion of Canada, the duties of which committee and each member thereof shall be to co-operate with the American Poultry Association, through its President, in helping to promote an increased production and a larger consumption of poultry and eggs in their respective states and provinces in every practical manner that may be outlined or recommended to them by the President of the American Poultry Association, who shall be Chairman of this committee.

#### RESOLUTION APPOINTING LOCAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

Be it resolved, that the President of this Association shall appoint at an early date a committee of two hundred and fifty men and women, selected from active members of the American Poultry Association, residing throughout the United States, whose duties it will be individually to co-operate with the County, State and District Agents and Extension men and other representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in organizing and conducting local poultry meetings, demonstrations, etc., in the manner of speaking or supplying local speakers, of working up local interest and a large attendance at all such meetings and demonstrations, which have for their object an increased production of poultry and eggs for home consumption or for sale or both, and a greater consumption of poultry and eggs as human food. President to be Chairman of the Committee.

#### RESOLUTION ASKING FOR CO-OPERATION OF POULTRY PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Poultry Press of the United States is hereby requested as a patriotic duty, also in behalf of the poultry industry of our coun-

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

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

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try during these extraordinary times, to cooperate closely with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Food Administration in every practical way, and in particular by donating from six to twelve pages of space during the next twelvemonth for the publication of Appeals to the poultry public to increase poultry and egg production as a national necessity and to the general public to consume larger quantities of these staple foods as substitutes for beef, pork and mutton, during the period of the world war.

**TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.**

The American Poultry Association, at its 42nd annual meeting in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 27th, 1917, hereby pledges its full support and co-operation in all efforts to be made by your organizations, respectively, for promoting an increased production of poultry and eggs as human food, and a greater consumption of these merchantable and nutritious products.

Our position is that each and everyone of our more than 7,500 Life Members, including Branch and Local Representation in practically every state of the Union, should become an assistant to your great departments in this Emergency Work, and it is on that basis that we hereby offer you the best help of this organization and its affiliated Associations, representing the organized poultry and egg producers of the United States of America.

**PETITION ADDRESSED TO THE U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.**

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover,  
U. S. Food Administration,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

This Association in convention assembled, at its forty-second annual meeting, having a membership of over 7,500, and representing the poultry industry of the United States, has been much impressed by reports submitted by officers and members who have been in touch with your great task and the far-reaching work of the United States Department of Agriculture. We acknowledge with full sympathy your appeal, made in behalf of the United States Food Administration, asking for the hearty, patriotic support of the poultry industry of the nation, represented by this organization, to do all in our power to help speed up, without loss of time, the production of poultry and poultry products and to promote the conservation of these staple articles of food, and we wish to respond promptly to the limit of practical results, but we must present to you the following facts and call on you for early relief.

At the present prices of poultry feeds, notably of wheat by-products, of corn and meat scrap, as compared with the prices now obtainable for market poultry and eggs, the poultry and egg producers cannot get back the cost of the feed used, let alone the cost of labor and the legitimate profit.

As a result, Sir, the poultrymen of the country who have been producing annually large quantities of market poultry and eggs are being forced to sell their breeders and layers, also this year's crop of partly grown pullets, doing this very generally and to an extent that will soon mean a reduction of fully fifty per cent. of the poultry stock of the United States, unless a life-saving change for this industry is soon brought about. Commercial poultry and egg plants of the country are doomed unless relief is afforded without delay.

The farmers are rapidly selling off their flocks of domestic fowl, whereas, according to your appeal and the food necessity of the present situation, they should be doubling at least the size of their flocks and producing poultry meat and eggs much in excess of normal times. The poultry industry of today, as we are sure you must realize, is in the same condition that hog breeding and commercial hog feeding are. At the present cost of feeds, neither industry can be expected to increase production to the extent

that you now rightly say is a national, a military necessity. The markets of the country are now being glutted by the sacrifice sale of literally millions of layer-hens and of 1917 pullets that should be retained by poultrymen and farmers, if poultry and eggs in quantities are to be available, as substitutes for red meat—for beef, pork and mutton and we hereby petition you, in the most urgent manner at your command, to do very soon whatever may lie in the power, present and future, of the United States Food Administration to secure for the poultry industry of the United States the relief it must have, if we are to be left in a position to respond promptly and vigorously to your appeal which we assure you is our patriotic desire.

Respectfully submitted by the American Poultry Association in behalf of its 7,500 life members and the \$1,000,000,000 poultry industry of the United States.

**RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL BUREAUS OF POULTRY INFORMATION.**

RESOLVED, that the decision as to the opening and maintaining National Bureaus of poultry information shall be and hereby is left to the President of this Association, with the understanding that if such Bureaus are to be established and conducted, every prac-

tical effort shall be made to have them self-supporting, including the co-operation of poultry organizations and poultry interests in the respective localities where it may be considered of advantage to open and maintain these National Bureaus.

**RESOLUTION APPOINTING A COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.**

Be it resolved, that the President of this Association shall appoint at an early date a Publicity Committee to consist of twenty-five members, to supply data and articles on the subjects of increased poultry and egg production and the food and commercial values of poultry and poultry products, for publication in the poultry press, farm papers, household journals, etc., also for use of the U. S. Food Administration and any other channel of wide publicity, especially through the medium of periodicals published in the United States and Canada, the President of the Association to be the Chairman.

A resolution, by Mr. Curtis was adopted, requesting farm papers to lend their columns to the fullest extent in bringing before their readers the present campaign to increase poultry production.

The report of the Committee on Show

**List of Poultrymen Present at the Milwaukee Convention**

E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Earl Hemenway, South Haven, Mich.; Russell F. Palmer, Leavenworth, Kan.; T. E. Quisenberry, Leavenworth, Kan.; Earl Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio; Mrs. J. H. Jones, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.; Mrs. J. W. Bell, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. W. Hackett, North Freedom, Wis.; John F. Marvin, Milwaukee, Wis.; John H. Robinson, Reading, Mass.; Ed. McMurtly, Kansas City, Mo.; F. H. Thayer, Baltimore, Md.; D. E. Hale, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. W. Bell, Chicago, Ill.; Hyliger DeWitt, Oconomowoc, Wis.; H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn.; Reese V. Hicks, Browns Mills, N. J.; Geo. Cugley, Springfield, Ohio; Grant M. Curtis, Lockport, N. Y.; Albert T. Keiper, Milwaukee, Wis.; U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.; J. H. Carpenter, Denver, Colo.; Kathryn P. Carpenter, Denver, Colo.; Ruth Carpenter, Denver, Colo.; A. C. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank Hagedorn, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. J. Schaefer, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. N. Warner, Toms River, N. J.; Willard Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J.; T. F. McGrew, Scranton, Pa.; W. L. Rouse, Chicago, Ill.; O. L. McCord, Peoria, Ill.; Harry R. Lewis, New Brunswick, N. J.; M. H. Caesar, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. E. Cram, Carey, Ohio; Mrs. G. W. Hackett, N. Freedom, Wis.; Harry M. Lamon, Washington, D. C.; Frank B. White, Oak Park, Ill.; T. J. Rau, Nora, Ill.; Chas. G. Pape, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Mary Bigelow, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Edna Mosier, Ixonia, Wis.; Mrs. J. Marvin, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. L. E. Heasley, Holland, Mich.; Hubert D. White, Saugatuck, Mich.; Mrs. Neiers, Cascade, Iowa; Irving S. Paul, Winona, Minn.; Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee, Wis.; Len Lanius, Cincinnati, Ohio; Douglas C. Moore, Duluth, Minn.; Mrs. Douglas C. Moore, Duluth, Minn.; Werner J. Kroyer, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. C. Jameson, Chicago, Ill.; Marie D. Peffer, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. B. Gleave, Waukegan, Ill.; Mrs. T. E. Quisenberry, Leavenworth, Kan.; L. F. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. C. Rasch, Burlington, Wis.; Wm. A. Halbach, Waterford, Wis.; Mrs. G. C. Rasch, Burlington, Wis.; H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wis.; Leo J. Brosemer, So. Bend, Ind.; Frank E. Hering, So. Bend, Ind.; F. J. Marshall, College Park, Ga.; F. L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio; T. L. Jones, Boone, Iowa; Louis A. Stahmer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. L. A. Stahmer, Chicago, Ill.; M. A. Dedrikson, Whitewater, Wis.; Mrs. Walter A. Kurtz, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. H. Stock, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Carl Haase, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harlo J. Piske, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; Herbert H. Knapp, Tiro, Ohio; J. M. Snell, Harrisonburg, Va.; F. L. Sewell, Niles, Mich.; Arthur E. Lemieux, Chicago, Ill.; Walter A. Kurtz, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. J. Porter, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. E. Parsons, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Mrs. E. Gross, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. D. Allen, New London, Ohio; R. H. MacKenzie, Chicago, Ill.; John A. Kohl, Indianapolis, Ind.; Walter J. Kallaen, Keystone, Iowa; Ralph Mayo, Honey Creek, Wis.; S. B. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; Mattie P. Webster, Woonsocket, S. D.; L. J. Demberger, Stewartsville, Ind.; C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind.; R. W. Sturtevant, Racine, Wis.; Shepard Strong, Cleveland, Ohio; Louis Paul Graham, Kenosha, Wis.; J. D. Brown, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Clarence C. DePuy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Emil Field, Plymouth, Wis.; Mrs. A. J. Schloerb, Omro, Wis.; Robt. E. Hocktrit, Wausau, Wis.; C. A. Brown, Lake Beulah, Wis.; A. Otis Arnold, Quincy, Ill.; Robt. R. Slocum, Washington, D. C.; Jno. W. Myers, Quincy, Ill.; T. O. Evans, Dousman, Wis.; J. E. Hufford, Wayne, Neb.; D. R. Ransburg, Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Ransburg, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Loebel, Sheboygan, Wis.; S. T. Edwards, Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Butler, Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Shaw, Jenkintown, Pa.; H. P. Schwab, Rochester, N. Y.; A. A. Yoder, Aurora, Ill.; J. B. Heyes, Aurora, Ill.; G. H. Gillies, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur R. Hull, Springfield, Ohio; W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. J. H. Harnley, Zion City, Ill.; C. D. Adams, Wauwatosa, Wis.; J. S. Gilerist, Des Moines, Iowa; J. H. Kate, Des Moines, Iowa; J. P. Mailand, Burlington, Iowa; Harry E. Meyers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. L. Thomas, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. Range, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. G. Dettmar, Milwaukee, Wis.; Carl J. Carter, Columbus, Ind.; A. G. Phillips, Lafayette, Ind.; J. G. Halpin, Madison, Wis.; A. L. Cross, Milwaukee, Wis.; John Kahl, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Billingslea, Chicago, Ill.; J. Brinkma, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. E. Greenwald, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. F. W. Thorpe, Springfield, Ohio; Edwin C. Powell, Springfield, Mass.; W. C. Allen, Aberdeen, S. D.; Chas. R. Rhodes, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. F. Sturgess, Omaha, Neb.; Frank Hammond, Fremont, Neb.; J. V. Rahan, Racine, Wis.; Chas. W. Prei, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. A. Kamp, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; S. T. Halbach, Waterford, Wis.; Chas. H. Clenke, Des Moines, Iowa; F. M. Gensch, Omro, Wis.; Mrs. O. V. Daniels, Antigo, Wis.; H. W. Hackett, Berea, Ky.; Mrs. R. Porter, Mukwonago, Wis.; Mrs. H. W. Silverdale, Mukwonago, Wis.; D. W. Beach, Spencer, Ind.; C. W. Myers, Quincy, Ill.; H. A. McAleer, Indianapolis, Ind.; Marco Morrow, Topeka, Kas.



Room Supplies was read and approved. The Committee on Organization, through its chairman, V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo., who was absent on account of judging at the Missouri State Fair, presented a report, which was adopted. The report stated, in part:—

"We find that the Association badly needs to take some steps whereby it can make a membership more worth while than it is now, as the memberships secured in the future will have to come mostly from the practical side of the business. The association, in our humble opinion, would make a great stride forward if they would create an up-to-date information bureau, by which they could furnish up-to-date, reliable information to its members on every problem that might arise in the needs of its members. It would even be very valuable, both to the association and its members, if the services of an up-to-date practical extension man could be secured to assist our members in building up their plants and assisting them as they proceed with the business, to cope with the intricate problems that come up from time to time. If such a plan could be inaugurated, the question as to how many members it takes to secure one new member would cease to be a topic of current events."

Correspondence between Roy H. Waite, president of Maryland Branch of A. P. A., and the Royal Baking Powder Company, who it was charged had been recommending the omission of eggs in baking was referred to the poultry press. Reese V. Hicks offered to call on the officials of the company, and was delegated to represent the association.

Frank B. White offered in evidence numerous communications from Herbert Hoover's department at Washington showing that he is urging the use of poultry and eggs as substitutes for red meats.

The annual budget covering proposed expenditures for the ensuing year was presented by Earl Hemenway, chairman of the Finance Committee, and approved. The total of the various items was \$20,012.50. Over \$7,000 of this amount covered publishing expenses, which will return to the association in the sale of books when completed.

**Thursday Morning Session**

Prof. H. A. McAleer, representing the Food Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, delivered an address that was greatly appreciated by the convention, covering the work of his department in showing poultry keepers—farmers especially,—how to avoid waste in handling eggs and poultry when shipping to market. In our November issue we will publish this address in full. No one interested in poultry should miss reading it.

**Thursday Afternoon Session**

The Executive Committee reported the appointment of the following standing committees:—

**COMMITTEES**

- Finance: E. E. Richards, John S. Martin, Chas. G. Pape.
- Show Room Supplies: W. Theo. Wittman, Theo. Hewes, Mrs. E. B. Campbell.
- Survey of Poultry Industry: Chas. McCaffree, P. W. Harries, P. T. Woods, W. H. Johnson, W. M. Haiggs.
- Association Advertising: R. F. Palmer, Earl Whitney, Roy Waite.
- Specialty Clubs: C. J. Behn, Hubert D. White, Walter J. Coates, Chas. E. Bird, Geo. S. Barnes.
- Departmental Meetings: H. H. Johnson, John A. Kohl, H. H. Knapp, Geo. W. Hackett, J. R. Baldwin.

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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.

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You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs—greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

**MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER**  
cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.

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Organization: Clifford L. Jackson, Ralph Woodward, H. B. Moseley, Joseph Dagle, J. D. Veach.

Medals and Diplomas: D. E. Hale, D. C. Moore, J. C. Marvin.

Express and Transportation: Roland Story.  
Legislation: V. O. Hobbs, Chas. E. Cram, C. N. Warner.

Education: Chas. J. Fiske, H. R. Lewis, P. W. Zazemeier.

Judiciary: Chas. D. Cleveland, Henry P. Schwab, Jas W. Bell.

Poultry Shows: V. O. Hobbs, L. C. Byce, Mrs. Florence Forbes, John S. Martin, Earl Hemenway, A. C. Hawkins.

**REPORT OF SECRETARY, MRS. E. B. CAMPBELL.**

Mrs. E. B. Campbell submitted her annual report as Secretary of the A. P. A., which was accepted, with the exception that her offer to voluntarily return to the treasury \$800 of her yearly salary, was thankfully declined, in appreciation of the splendid work being done by her.

**O. L. MCCORD RE-ELECTED COMMISSIONER.**

As the constitution provides for the election of an Election Commissioner at this time for the ensuing year, President Richards called for nominations. The name of O. L. McCord was the only one presented and he was unanimously re-elected to the office he has filled so satisfactorily for several years.

**ELECTION OF TREASURER AND SECRETARY.**

U. R. Fishel was re-elected as treasurer, and Mrs. E. B. Campbell was the unanimous choice as Secretary for the ensuing year.

Jas. W. Bell, chairman of the publicity committee appointed at the poultry conference held at Chicago in April, submitted a report, which is printed on page 461, reviewing the work accomplished as the result of that conference.

**DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES A BIG SUCCESS.**

Much praise was heaped upon D. E. Hale, of Chicago, who fathered the plan of having departmentals for special interests such as the poultry judges, baby chick producers, incubator manufacturers and the poultry press. Upon motion by Mr. Hicks, the committee on program for next year's convention was directed to provide for at least a half day of each of the first two days of the convention to be set aside for departmental conferences.

**REGISTRATION FEE TO BE CHARGED HEREAFTER.**

To provide a fund covering the local expenses incidental to the holding of a convention, a resolution was presented by D. E. Hale and unanimously adopted, providing that a registration fee of \$2.00 be charged all members of the Association attending future conventions.

**BABY CHICKS OUGHT TO BE SHIPPED BY PARCEL POST.**

The following resolution, proposed by the International Baby Chick Association, in session during the convention, was unanimously adopted:—

**RESOLVED,** That it is the sense of this convention that baby chicks and all live poultry and poultry products be included in the parcels post service under such practical regulations as may be provided by the Postmaster General for the speedy and efficient shipment and handling of such products, in order to speed up and conform to the needs of the increased production of poultry products at this time.

The Committee on Medals and Diplomas, H. P. Schwab, chairman, recommended that no changes be made in the designs of medals and diplomas this year. This is a year to economize.

During the past fiscal year 470 new members were received into the association, and at the convention 40 more were passed upon favorably. It was an agreeable surprise to the convention to find that there had been such a large increase in the membership.

In line with the new interest being taken by the American Poultry Association in practical poultry keeping, including the educational work being done at the agricultural colleges teaching poultry culture, the following resolution by Grant M. Curtis was unanimously adopted:—

**INSTRUCTIONS IN STANDARD POULTRY BREEDING AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.**

WHEREAS, the objects of the American Poultry Association embrace the making and revision of "standards" of size, shape, weight, etc., of domestic fowl, thus fixing the characteristics of breeds and the variety specifications of all standard breeds and varieties of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys,—a work of far-reaching and national importance that this organization has been performing faithfully for a period of more than forty years, and,

WHEREAS, it is the aim or central object of this Association to do all within its power to aid and promote the successful breeding

(Continued on Page 459.)

## BREEDS AND VARIETIES FOR BACK-YARD POULTRY KEEPERS

By John H. Robinson, Special Contributor

(Continued from page 438)

information through the question department. That is what that department is for—to enable us to make general articles treat general facts concisely, and give the applications of general facts and principles for concrete cases as they come in the experience of readers. Life is too short and white paper costs too much these days to write for all possible cases.

As far as practical values go all these breeds and varieties are on a very equal footing. Although they differ somewhat in size and weight, also—when typical—differ in shape, these differences are not great enough to materially affect care and management, or production of eggs, or to be of great importance in connection with their use as table poultry for the family or in a limited trade. As a rule their productive life is shorter than that of the smaller breeds, because of a tendency to put on fat after the first annual molt. It would be expected that this tendency would vary according to size, and in some cases it does, but not in all or regularly.

It depends more upon the extent to which a breed has been used by poultry keepers giving special attention to market properties and the extent of the practice among them of discarding hens after one year of production. Thus the Rhode Island Red, bred by Rhode Island and Massachusetts farmers for half a century as a farm fowl primarily for egg production before it was taken up by fanciers and distributed, is not prone to fatten and is likely to be a profitable layer for two or three or more years. The Wyandotte, which is smaller, was from the first exploited for its table qualities, particularly for its plumpness at any age. The Plymouth Rock had the same experience. So had the Orpington. Naturally the general law of selection made the average hen of one of these breeds prone to fatten after her first laying period, and so more likely to be an indifferent layer after that.

Breeders of these and other medium and large breeds who develop "laying strains" of their variety do it by selection of the hens having least tendency to fatten. That may not be their procedure, but it is their result.

To the back yard poultry keepers, who could nearly always use to advantage more space than he has for his poultry, the question of simplicity in the methods of breeding a variety he has under consideration is one of very great importance. There are some varieties that as regularly bred by the most successful exhibitors do not produce the exhibition male and the exhibition female from a Standard male and a Standard female, but to have exhibition style Standard birds of both sexes one must breed a separate line for each sex. The Barred Plymouth Rock and the Brown Leghorn are the two most familiar examples of this class.

Those who wish to keep a variety that has to be systematically double-mated may succeed very well with it by breed-

ing from small, carefully bred and carefully selected matings—if they are breeding only for themselves and not with the idea of getting considerable profit from the sale of Standard fowls and eggs for hatching. If it is desired to exhibit and to sell stock, the breeder with limited room often specializes in a single line of one of these breeds. Usually the "pullet line" is the one selected in such cases, for then the hens, which make the bulk of the stock, are Standard, and the males of the female line are as a rule more attractive birds than the females of the "cockerel line."

In practically all of the varieties having regular markings in all or most sections of the plumage the practice of double-mating is followed more or less continuously, according to the skill of the breeder in securing combinations that give for a time equally good males and females from the same mating. All breeders seek for this ideal result, but no wise breeder discards a mating that produces superior birds of only one sex unless he is getting all the superior birds he needs from matings which produce offspring of both sexes of highest excellence.

In these varieties that are sometimes double-mated, sometimes single-mated, it is not as essential to follow the established lines of breeding as where double-mating has separated a variety into two sub-varieties which complement each other—each being only half-Standard. By avoiding extreme types the lines often blend very nicely. The breeder who mixes them has no assurance of that result, but he has many more chances of it than one who crosses the sub-varieties of Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks.

Another practice which obtains among small breeders of laced and pencilled varieties is to mate a male of

medium type with some females such as are used in each line when double-mating is practiced. Many breeders when selling pens "mated for breeding" assort the females in this way to give the buyer as many chances and the best possible chances of good all-round quality offspring from the pen. Frequently buyers are dissatisfied in such cases because the females are not matched and some appear to them much better than others, and the breeder is blamed for not giving them hens all equally good in looks, when almost invariably he is using his best judgment—based on his experience as a breeder and thorough knowledge of his stock—to give his customer the very best value for his money.

I am emphasizing these few essential matters relating to the breeding of varieties with somewhat complex color patterns, which the average breeder in the beginning finds difficult to breed, because for those who breed fowls in a small way for their own use and pleasure, the difficulties of breeding are not vexatious—as they are with the commercial breeder—if only the amateur begins with the purpose to follow the practice of the best breeders, whether he considers it right in principle or not, until he has had time to observe and study the phenomena of breeding his variety for himself, and to work always with small and very carefully selected matings. A great many people who prefer parti-colored varieties are deterred from breeding them by the difficulties that "the color problem" presents. Really there are no difficulties of such consequence that the back-yard poultry keeper who has room for growing chicks need be discouraged by them.

Of the large Asiatic breeds the only one that is to be widely recommended to back-yard poultry keepers is the Langshan, which is the smallest of the Asiatic



### Help Your Hens Thru the Moul

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

Moulting is a trying time. Hens are weak and low spirited. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will condition them, make them healthy, and give them the strength to force out the old quills and grow new feathers. Feed it all through the moulting period. Sold everywhere on a positive guarantee. If you do not find it a great help to your hens, giving them vigor and strength and quickly starting them to laying again, the dealer will refund your money. Packages 25c, 60c and \$1.25. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. drum, \$9.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

ics and the least inclined to fatten under back-yard conditions. The Brahmas and Cochins are by no means barred from the roomy back-yard list, but to do their best they require relatively more room and also more careful and skillful management. Again, although there are White Cochins and Black Cochins, those varieties have become extremely rare, and the Black Langshan is now the only solid colored variety in the Asiatic class that is generally available. There is a White Langshan variety, but it has never been at all popular, and good stock of that kind is hard to get.

The Langshan being more spare in frame and shorter feathered is also adapted to a much wider range of temperature than the other Asiatics. It stands the cold as well as the Brahmas and Cochins, and does not seem to be at all distressed by a degree of heat that is debilitating to them. Brahmas and Cochins do not like a temperature much above ninety degrees Fahrenheit, and a temperature approaching one hundred, if continued long or repeated at frequent intervals, will cause many heat prostrations among them.

A point to be considered in connection with the feather-legged breeds is their limited adaptation to sections where there is much heavy clay soil. They should be kept on such soils only where it is in sod, otherwise there will always be trouble with the clay when wet adhering to the feet.

The ornamental breeds, so-called, and the bantams are peculiarly "back-yard" breeds. Very few of them are kept elsewhere. On much the same footing, as far as general use and popularity go, are such breeds as the Dorking, Hamburg and Houdan, all of which are likely to be rather delicate with the conditions and treatment they usually get in back yards, though capable of being made very hardy in a few generations of life more in the open. Any of them may find a useful place in the back yard. They are not to be generally recommended, for they are fowls that appeal to limited circles, but for those who like one of them there is nothing to prevent making it useful and satisfactory, that is, nothing in the bird; it is, as I said of the large fowls, and of those difficult to breed to color—simply a question of doing the necessary things in any case.

As many eggs may be had from the Standard breeds that are not widely popular as from any of the popular breeds, and such breeds as the Houdan and Dorking cannot be excelled as table fowls. The Polish, though smaller, are also excellent for the table. Hamburgs are as a rule less desirable for meat, not being so plump, yet in this they do not suffer in comparison with the average small Leghorn. Bantams are not usually good layers. Most of them lay very large eggs in proportion to their size, do not lay heavily at any time, and are apt to limit laying to the late winter, spring and early summer. The hens described as bantams that are reported as laying very heavily are usually half-bantams about the size of small Leghorns and Hamburgs. Of true bantams the largest breeds are usually the best layers, and in the Brahma and Cochin Bantams the birds which are well above

Standard weights, as many will be, are very nice small fowls for the table.

## 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 701 ELMIRA, N. Y.

## 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.

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### 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 DAYS 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.

## Revolutionized the Poultry Industry

Standard Colony Brooder \$17.50

Is guaranteed to raise more and better chicks than any brooder on earth. Burns hard or soft coal—simple, safe, everlasting. The STANDARD BROODER grows three chicks where one grew before. Cuts cost of equipment and operation to less than half. Reduces labor to less than a fourth. GUARANTEED to brood 100 or 1000 chicks for less than 6c a day. Used and endorsed by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations and by more than 30,000 satisfied poultrymen. Your money back any time in 30 days if not satisfied. Catalog free. THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. 2311 Euclid Ave. Springfield, Ohio

# 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:

**BEDS**—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.

## PRACTICAL POULTRY QUESTIONS CAPABLY HANDLED

By John H. Robinson, Special Contributor  
(Continued from page 441)

to have the retailer sell his products for him than to sell them himself,—even if he is in a position to distribute direct to the same consumers. The reasons for this are obvious when we consider that the retailer carries a full line of the same class of produce and goes over the route daily, and if people do not want poultry or eggs, they want something else that he has. Usually too they want other things besides eggs and poultry when they buy them. So the dealer in a variety of produce can make a much greater total of sales with the same effort and time, and it actually costs him less to sell than it does the producer.

What each producer needs to do in this matter is to compute accurately what it costs him to sell his poultry and eggs direct; what he could do toward increasing production if he sold at wholesale, and what he would realize by selling to the best available middleman. **NO ONE CAN ACTUALLY KNOW WHAT IT WILL PAY HIM BEST TO DO UNTIL HE HAS FIGURED IT OUT.** I sold poultry, eggs and the butter from a small herd of cows, to family trade for seven years in the 'nineties. At first it paid me to sell direct, later when the margin of profit from this class of trade was smaller, and when I could have used all my time right on the plant, it was not really to my advantage to continue direct selling, but I did as long as I was in the business because it did not seem worth while to change when I intended shortly to go into another line of work.

The idea of co-operative selling by producers looks very good in theory, but when we consider things just as they are we see that organized co-operative selling often fails, and that in the distribution of produce as in forms of government "Where'er is best administered is best." A prominent English poultryman who is an ardent advocate of co-operative selling once wrote me that the best example of that he had ever seen was in the Massachusetts South Shore soft-roaster district. It did not seem to me to be a good example to prove the benefits of formal co-operation in selling, for in this case there is not co-operation, as that term is commonly used in such connections at all, but the men who dress and market the poultry buy it for cash and sell for themselves. Such co-operation as exists here consists in the confidential character of the relation of the growers to the buyers.

The greatest drawback to the satisfactory selling of poultry products, or any products to middlemen is that the producers too often are so lacking in enterprise that they will not themselves make the necessary effort to establish a connection with a satisfactory buyer. I have had many people within two hours' ride of Boston write to me and ask me to give them the names of "reliable commission men" to whom they could send produce with assurance that they would be used right in the matters of prices and payments. The fact that a person attempts to get in touch with a buyer that way shows a lack of appreciation of one of

the necessary conditions and methods of getting business.

It is often said that a good product sells itself. So it does—when you show it to a person who is in the market for something of the kind,—when the price is right,—and when you can assure him of deliveries to meet his requirements.

### Late Hatched Chickens

Until comparatively recent years there was a very general belief that June was not a good month to hatch chickens. There was more or less prejudice against late-hatching anyway, and many people thought that they had observed that June hatched chickens never did as well as those hatched earlier. They had also observed that some chicks hatched later than June proved remarkably thrifty. So they laid the blame on the month of June without considering what reasons there might be for unusual numbers of poor chicks in June hatchings.

The two principal causes of poor results with late hatched chicks are, debilitation of the breeding stock at the end of long periods of laying and putting the late chicks on land contaminated by the earlier broods. If these are avoided:—that is, if eggs are set only from stock in good condition and chicks are put on clean land, **THE LATE CHICKS WILL THRIVE AS WELL AS THE EARLIER ONES** and will grow just as large. This applies to summer and early fall chicks, that get well feathered before cold weather comes on. Those that do not get a good coat of feathers before winter are apt to be rather under-sized.

### Slow Feathering Chicks

A common eye-sore in many poultry yards is a liberal sprinkling of chickens which feather so slowly that their bodies are nearly naked and the exposed skin is burned a brilliant red. Many of these chicks are perfectly normal in other respects and as well developed as others of the same age, though being short of feathers they may not look it.

There are some stocks, notably some of the cockerel breeding lines of Barred Plymouth Rocks, that show so many male chicks of this kind that the appearance of a flock is not pleasing. The breeder who knows that eventually these chicks will feather all right, and who has found that many of them will be exceptionally fine in plumage as adults regard their slow feathering as a necessary evil. I have heard some breeders say that a chick that went naked for a long period almost invariably turned out uncommonly good in color.

## 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.

## Profit With Chickens



A sure income, pleasant work. Get Johnson's Book—the ABC of poultry profits; tells all.

**OLD TRUSTY**

Incubator, 700,000 in use. Long trial, small price, big hatches in any weather. Write for free book today. We Pay the Freight



**ONAWAY FARM**  
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS SINGLE COMB  
Wrentham, Mass.

## 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.

**White Leghorns**—**White Rocks**  
Choice Leghorn hens in lots of 12, for \$10. Good Rock hens \$2 each. Males from \$3 up. Special prices on birds for any show. Write for free literature.  
Million Egg Farm, Box 104. Browns Mills, N. J.

## Rose and Single Comb Reds

Winners furnished for any 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.

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices from hens with records from 190 to 288 eggs.

Write me.

Emory H. Bartlett, R. F. D. 19, Enfield 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.

## 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.

## Poultryman!

Manager own farm successfully 10 years. Seeks same position on large plant, own farm sold to settle estate. Address

"LEGHORN" Care POULTRY WORLD.

## 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.

**Report of Milwaukee A. P. A. Convention**

(Continued from Page 455.)

of improved domestic fowl, under the name of Standard-bred, and,

WHEREAS, it also is an object of this Association, as stated in the preamble of its constitution, to co-operate effectively for the development of all branches of poultry culture and to encourage educational and experimental poultry work on all practical lines, and,

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, through its States Relations Service, as part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is promoting and financing poultry culture on the U. S. Government Poultry Farms, also at the numerous State Agricultural Colleges and on experiment plants or stations connected therewith, and,

WHEREAS, this Association recognizes and highly appreciates the excellent work now being done at many of our leading Agricultural Colleges in behalf of poultry culture and wishes to be of whatever help it can in the further advancement of this valuable educational and experimental work at said Agricultural Colleges, be it therefore,

RESOLVED, that a committee of three be appointed by the President of this Association without delay, to investigate the practicability of securing the employment of a fancier breeder to serve on the Faculty of each of these Agricultural Colleges, whose duty it shall be to give instruction in the successful breeding of domestic fowl, with the object of producing standard fowl, bred in conformation with the requirements of the American Standard of Perfection, as same is revised from time to time by this Association, under the provisions of our constitution and laws.

**RESOLUTION ASKING THAT THE U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION FIX A PRICE ON 1917 CORN CROP.**

Following the spirit of the general discussions in the convention, Grant M. Curtis introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, asking that the U. S. Food Administration fix a price on the 1917 corn crop:—

WHEREAS, it is expected, on the basis of the latest Government reports, that this country is to have a corn crop for 1917 in excess of 3,500 000 bushels, which immense crop, the greatest by far in our history, is sufficient undoubtedly for feeding to advantage the entire available stock of hogs and poultry for 1917-1918, and

WHEREAS, the National Government through our President, also our Congress, the U. S. Food Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Government of states, many municipal authorities and hundreds of Industrial, Commercial and Labor Organizations are now very earnestly calling on the breeders of hogs and poultry to largely increase production of these two quickest and most extensive sources of meat supply, doing so in the shortest time practicable, and

WHEREAS, the American Poultry Association, representing the organized Poultry and Egg producers of the country, is very willing to do its full share, on patriotic and co-operative grounds to comply promptly with this appeal for much larger supplies of poultry and eggs, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Association in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 27, 1917, hereby petitions the U. S. Food Administration, with the approval of our President and the national Congress, to proceed without delay to fix a price on the 1917 crop of corn, in the same or similar manner employed in controlling the prices of wheat for 1917 and 1918 and we state it as our belief that if the fixed price for the 1917 corn crop is approximately \$1.00 per bushel less than the price fixed for the 1917 wheat crop, the producers of corn will receive a fair, a liberal price for his crop, while on the other

hand, the breeders and feeders of hogs and poultry will be in a position greatly to increase their output of these meat producing animals, doing so at a cost that will enable them to meet the present war time demand at prices the consumer, both domestic and foreign, is able to pay.

**JUDGES' CONFERENCE.**

The poultry judges held a departmental conference, discussing subjects of particular interest to them. Officers were elected as follows: O. L. McCord, president; T. F. McGrew, vice-president; Geo. W. Hackett, secretary-treasurer; executive board, D. E. Hale, L. J. Demberger, F. J. Marshall H. P. Schwab, Chas. McClave.

**DAY-OLD CHICK CONFERENCE.**

The day-old chick men held several interesting and instructive meetings. Officers were elected as follows: Herbert H. Knapp, president, Tiro, Ohio; C. J. Fisk, first vice-president, Trenton Junction, N. J.; Dr. P. T. Woods, second vice-president, Middletown, Md.; Hubert D. White, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

**CONFERENCE OF INCUBATOR MANUFACTURERS.**

One of the most interesting features of the convention was the conference of incubator men. The purpose of the association is to better poultry conditions, and for closer co-operation between publishers and incubator men. It is realized that by co-operation the interests of all can be benefited. Considerable discussion took place on the subject of advertising and the farm paper and poultry journal representatives, of whom there were a large number present, stated their willingness to co-operate in eliminating certain evils that have crept into the industry. Mr. Harry Johnson, of Clay Center, Neb., and Mr. George Cugley, of Springfield, Ohio, were the moving spirits in the conference. The publishers are to be

asked to join the incubator men's association, acting as associate members, a small fee being attached, to which it is hoped there will be no objection. There will be a board of five directors of incubator men, who will pass upon all advertising. Appeals may be taken to another board of five, two of which are incubator men three of which are publishers. Arrangements are being made for a managing director who will be secretary, if possible with offices in Chicago.

These officers were elected: H. H. Johnson, president, Clay Center, Neb.; George Cugley, vice-president, Springfield, Ohio; Frank Hammond, secretary, Fremont, Neb.; John W. Myers, treasurer Quincy, Ill. These men, with J. S. Gilchrist, Des Moines, Iowa, are the directors.

**LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE PERFECT.**

In every way, from the perfectly appointed rooms in the Hotel Wisconsin, designated for the use of the convention, down to the auto rides and theatre parties arranged for the delegates, the welfare of the convention was provided for in a most satisfactory manner. Never did local poultrymen care more zealously for the comfort and entertainment of a convention than did the Milwaukee breeders. Especially should credit be given to Geo. W. Hackett, president of the State Association; E. J. Schaefer, president of the Greater Milwaukee Poultry Breeders' Association; John F. Marvin, Secretary of the same association, and Mrs. M. D. Peffer, who on account of her local acquaintance, was able to assist in social features.

On Tuesday evening a reception and ball was held, and on Thursday evening one hundred and twenty-five delegates sat down to a sumptuous banquet at which toasts were responded to by the leading lights of the association.

**MCCANN'S S. C. REDS**  
WINNERS AT NEW ENGLAND'S LEADING SHOWS

EGGS for HATCHING a specialty. Fertility guaranteed. Four nicely mated pens. Pen 1, \$7.00 per 15; Pens 2, 3, and 4, \$5.00 per 15. After May 1st, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Address—

REV. C. T. McCANN,

MANCHESTER, CONN.

**REGALS AT SYRACUSE**

ONCE AGAIN

**Martin's Regal White Wyandottes**

Win a Decisive Victory at New York State Fair

My winnings were as follows: (Drevenstedt, Judge)

COCKS—First and Second  
COCKERELS—First, Second, Fourth and Fifth.

HENS—Third and Fourth  
PULLETS—Second, Third and Fifth  
PENS—First and Fifth  
DISPLAY—First

For twelve consecutive years, 1906 to 1917, my birds have won Best Display and also First Cock and First Cockerel. This year, in the hottest class of White Wyandottes ever shown at an early fair, I again established my wonderful Regal quality by winning seven out of ten prizes on Cockerels and Pullets and First Pen on a beautiful pen of young birds. (Young and old pens competed together.)

My 1917 chicks are superb and I have raised them by the thousands.

**6000 Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets 6000**

Send for free illustrated catalog telling all about them.

**JOHN S. MARTIN, Box W, Port Dover, Canada**

MY MARYLAND



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**REPORT OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE, HELD APRIL 26, 1917**

President American Poultry Association:—  
As chairman of the publicity committee appointed by you in the movement to serve the nation by increasing the production of poultry meat and eggs I beg to submit the following:

First: We were one of the very few national associations that met at the call of the President of the United States that actually did anything. Many others met, made a big noise, appointed a few committees and adjourned, not to re-convene.

Within ten days after your committee was appointed headquarters were established in the transportation building, Chicago, bulletins were printed, press notices sent to all poultry papers, weekly and daily papers throughout the country calling attention to the national bureau of poultry information.

The establishing of the Chicago bureau under the auspices of the American Poultry Association gave us an immediate standing. Agricultural workers in all parts of the country recognized this bureau as representing the real head of the thorough-bred poultry business of the United States and they were glad to work and co-operate with this department. The governors in nearly every state in the United States gave us immediate recognition and put their state agricultural workers in direct touch with us. The editors of America's biggest dailies after a thorough investigation wherein they learned that we were in real earnest, that we were there for the greatest good to the greatest number, that we as a national association were spending our time, our best efforts and our money and making no charge to any one for reliable,

down-to-the-minute information on the hatching and rearing of fowls, opened their columns to us free of charge and in some instances played up this bureau in double column heads on the front page.

The U. S. Government, through its Agricultural Department, recognized and co-operated with the A. P. A. through the bureau established and we as an association can modestly claim that the \$148,800 that has been appropriated by Congress and turned over to the Agricultural Department for the promotion of poultry work in the several states came to that department largely through the efforts of the Chicago Conference and the committee of the A. P. A. members who visited Washington in May and made their request for the appropriation to help out in this work.

As a result of our efforts I believe I am safe in saying that hundreds of people are now raising poultry who were not interested in poultry before this movement was started. Poultry raisers everywhere produced more poultry, sold more eggs for hatching, hatched later in the season and the demand for baby chicks was so great that the hatcheries could not begin to fill their orders.

Owing to the fact that our finances were limited, and after consulting with President Richards, it was deemed advisable to close the bureau on the first of July until such time as further arrangement could be made for financing the movement in a proper manner. I am thoroughly convinced that the bureau should be reopened and continued.

JAS. W. BELL,  
Chairman Publicity Committee.

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

**Conkey's ROUP REMEDY**

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