

Peace and the Poultry Industry

PROF. R. K. BAKER.

To the most of us the great news came unexpectedly. We had had visions of at least another winter of the World War. Even up to the hour of its announcement it seemed almost too good to be possible. Since Peace came we have been trying to comprehend the greatness of our good fortune, and have, I trust, given thanks to the Creator, that we have lived to see the end of the Great War. But we must not relax—Peace brings many problems which will have to be met and solved.

Many people are asking, "How will Peace affect our industries?" In each case it would seem, the answer will have to be found, or made, by those who are engaged in that industry. How will the coming of Peace affect the Poultry Industry?

Poultry raising is an essential industry. We have come to depend more and more on eggs and poultry flesh as staple articles; they are an increasingly important part of every man's diet. They are food. Food is scarce, and while food is scarce it is bound to be high in price.

Peace will not be likely, for sometime at least, to greatly effect the food situation. True, very little food will now be sunk at sea, or destroyed by bombs, but many thousands of people in Europe and Asia are on the verge of starvation. The coming of Peace makes it possible to get food to them, and every ounce of food will be needed.

Poultry is in a class by itself, it can be increased in numbers more quickly than any other kind of live stock. It makes proportionately greater gains in weight than any of the other domestic animals. (A chick when hatched weighs one and one-quarter ounces, at six months a cockerel often weighs six pounds; and increase of 7,600 per cent. To equal this development a calf would have to weigh nearly a ton and a half, and a pig over 400 lbs. at six months.) Poultry can be, and is, kept in many places, and by thousands of people who cannot keep other kinds of live stock.

Poultry stands at the head of the list as a means of converting coarse grains and waste products into meat. In this connection Dr. Raymond Pearl, who has won world-wide distinction as a scientist and investigator, writes as follows: "My work in the Food Administration has put me in a position to realize how acute the food problem may become under certain circumstances, and also the studies we have conducted here, have made it increasingly clear that the day of the large unit, such as the beef animal, in the production of necessary foods of animal origin, is rapidly passing. The war has very much accentuated this development, and has turned our attention to the relatively greater economy in production of smaller units, such as poultry. With the steady increase in population in proportion to a habitable area of the earth there is bound to be a turning more and more toward the smaller animal unit as a producer of food. Among all such animals poultry is pre-eminent, but in order to maintain this position we must have high-developed poultry."

Poultry raising has long been an important industry—it is destined to become a very much more important one.

Four years of war condition have sharpened our intellects and taught us many things about poultry. The ever-soaring prices of feeds put a few careless poultrymen out of business, but it led the wide-awake ones to use more vegetables and green stuff and more butter-milk, till they learned how to get good results from a half to two-thirds the quantity of grains which they formerly fed. We have learned more efficient feeding methods. War conditions led our investigators to observe the many signs and changes which precede or accompany egg production. When this knowledge was applied to culling it was shown to be possible during the summer and early fall to take out from each pen of 100 hens, 40 which had stopped laying, thus effecting a saving of 40 per cent. in the feed bill without interfering at all with the egg production of the flock. This turned the poultryman's attention to methods of selection, and the developing by breeding of better strains of layers. We are now learning how to breed heavy-laying hens.

Reports from the East state that never before have there been so many new

LA SENTE'S KING ONYX

(P. S. 5423 H. C.)

Second-prize yearling bull (31 entries) and winner of Grouville Parish Prize, Royal Show, April,

1917. Grand Champion Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, 1918.

We are only beginners, but we think we are starting out right, and more especially do we think so since we secured such a splendid sire as

LA SENTE'S KING ONYX (P.S. 5423 H.C.)

to head the herd. This bull is the son of KINGSWAY, P.S. 5158 H.C. (Oxford You'll Do, P.S. 4075 H.C.—Beechland Lilac, P.S. 15688 H.C.) and FAUVIC'S ONYX 3rd, P.S. 19251 H.C. (Fontaines Star, P.S. 4666 H.C.—Fauvic's Onyx, P.S. 15622 H.C.), whose official Island tests were 285½ lbs, butter as a two-year-old in 272 days, 321¾ lbs. as a three-year-old in 292 days, and 315 lbs. as a four-year-old in 219 days (to date of exportation).

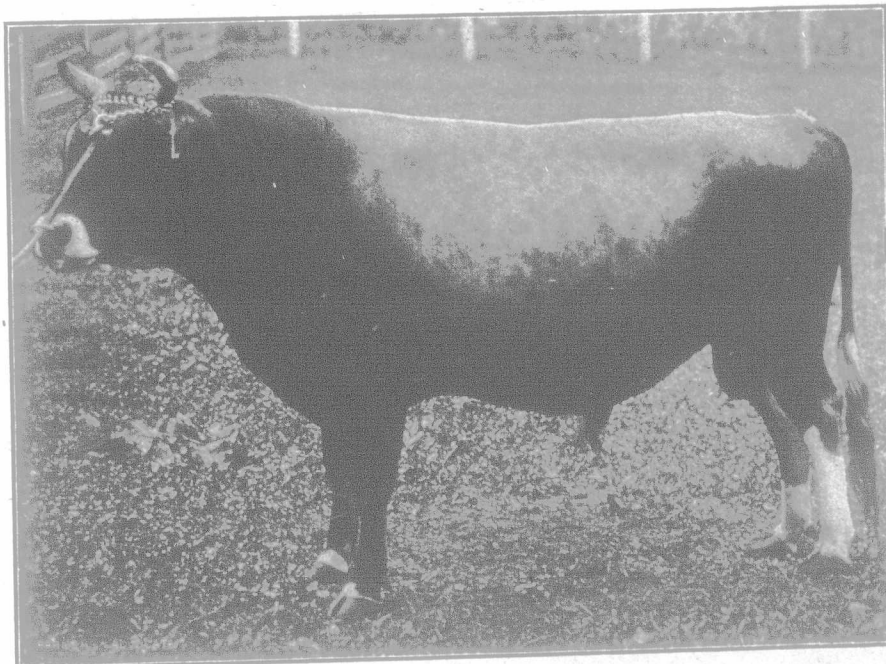
Our cows comprise several imported granddaughters of Noble of Oaklands, P.S. 3909 H.C., through FERN'S OXFORD NOBLE, P.S. 5012 H.C., and ROZEL'S NOBLE, P.S. 4464 H.C., as well as a number of Canadian-bred daughters of BONNIE'S PERFECTION 6065 (Grand Champion, Toronto, 1917, and first aged bull, 1918; also second aged bull at National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, 1918), and FONTAINE OF MEADOWVIEW 86150A (Grand Champion, Fredericton, 1908, defeating such bulls as LA CHASSE FOXY and BLUE BLOOD OF DENTONIA, former Champions of Canada), sire of six tested daughters, including FIGGIS OF MEADOWVIEW 4th 7315, who produced as a two-year-old 506 lbs. butterfat, and LASS OF MEADOWVIEW 6337, producer of 634 lbs. butterfat as a three-year-old, which made her the Champion three-year-old of Canada and now in our herd.

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North Hatley, Que.

W. S. DAVIDSON, Owner.

SIMEON MCGINN, Manager.



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At the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, in October, Brampton Jerseys won among other major awards first for the best five females of the breed, which is perhaps the greatest award which can be won at this the World's Greatest Dairy Show. Among these was Beauty Maid, the champion four-year-old at this the World's Greatest Dairy Show. We also bred and owned the dam and imported the sire of the mature R. O. P. butter cow for Canada. Why not make your selections from the Brampton herd?

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BRAMPTON, ONT.

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