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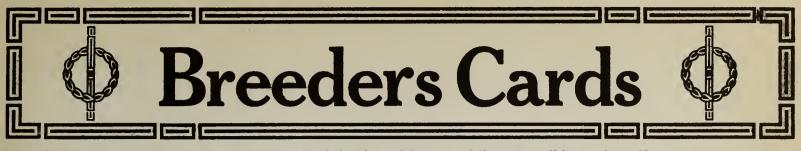
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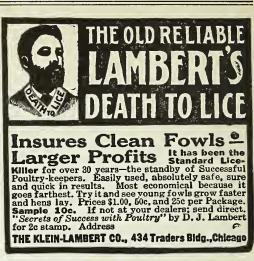
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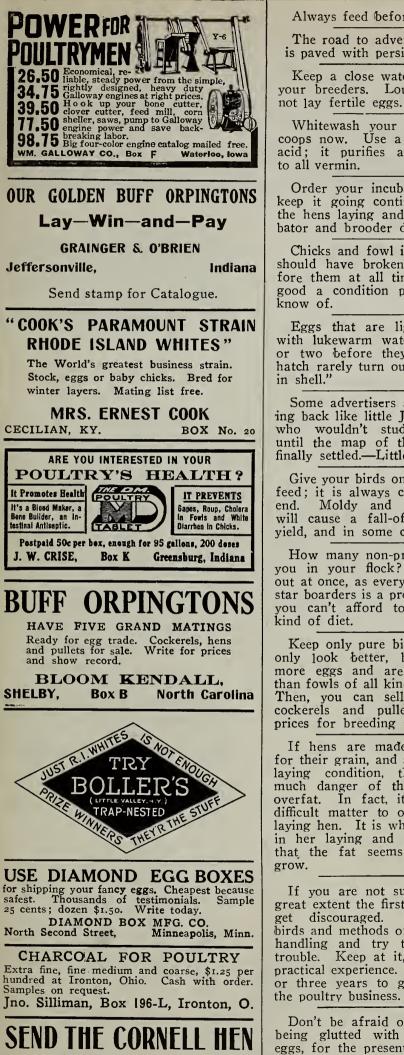
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Prices: 65 Eggs, \$12.00. 130 Eggs, \$16.00

the acknowledged leaders—they hatch better, last longer, require less attention and produce larger and stronger chicks—"the kind with the kick in them."

What other successful poultry growers have done with their Cyphers machines, YOU, Reader, can do to-day.

Why take chances —why waste time and money with *inferior* equipment?

Cyphers-Built Incubators \$12 to \$40

Three Styles—Eight Sizes

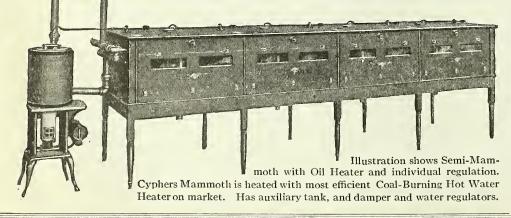
In these machines you get the benefit of the twenty years experience of the most expert incubator makers. They are the logical incubators for poultrymen who have reached success, and are especially valuable for beginners, who thus can depend upon getting big, successful hatches right from the start. Whether you prefer a hot-air or hot-water incubator, there is a Cyphers-built machine in a size to suit your needs.

The Superior Hot Water Hatcher

Has all the time-tried features of Cyphers Standard of design, construction and finish. The water boiler and tubular tank heating system are of heavy - weight copper. Lamp has seamless bowl; burner is best on market; case is *wood*, attractively finished in golden brown, with brass trimmings; has *double walls*, well insulated; equipped with Standard Cyphers Complete Regulator. Has *forced water circulation*; is automatic in ventilation. (See illustration.) *Fully guaranteed*.

The Standard Cyphers Incubator

The machine that for *twenty years* has been recognized as the "standard hatcher of the world." Tens of thousands of them are in successful use in every civilized country on the globe. They are the last word to date in incubator building. Are built to hatch successfully in all climes, under widely different conditions, in the hands of all sorts of people, and with reasonable care will last a lifetime. (See the illustration herewith.) Satisfaction guaranteed.





Hot-Air Made in Two Sizes Prices: 140 Eggs, \$16.00. 250 Eggs, \$22.00

The Columbia Hot-Air Incubator

The best incubator on the market at the price. Has wooden case, attractively finished in dark green, with brass trimmings and double, wellinsulated walls. Seamless - bottom lamp bowl, best quality brass burner, Cyphers complete regulator. Fumeproof, forced-draft heater. Automatic in ventilation and embodies diffusive principle. Fully Guaranteed.



Prices: 70 Eggs, \$15.00. 144 Eggs, \$23.00 244 Eggs, 34.00. 390 Eggs, 40.00

Cyphers Mammoths and Semi-Mammoths

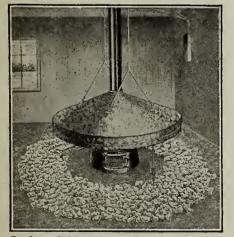
The latest-pattern Cyphers Semi-Mammoth Incubators, for 1,200 and 1,600 eggs, and the Cyphers Mammoths for 4,000 eggs and up, are **built** *in sections*, on the same principle and with the same high-grade materials that have made the Standard Cyphers famous. *Most efficient and economical* large hatchers on the market. Sections are crated separately for safe shipment; are easy to set up; fully guaranteed. Write for Special Circular.



OUR season's profits will depend largely upon the number of strong, rapid-growing chicks you are able to raise. Every requirement for successfully raising chicks is provided in the "Cyphers Way." It is necessary to have a Brooder or a Brooding Hover that can furnish all the heat needed for the chicks in the coldest and most changeable weather. A dependable regulator is essential, and to be strong and vigorous the chicks must be provided automatically with a constant supply of pure, fresh warmed air. All these highly important essentials are embodied in Cyphers Brooders and Hovers described herewith.

The Cyphers Coal-Burning Colony Hover

With this Hover you can brood chicks in flocks of 300 to 1,500 each, and do it more cheaply than ever before. In health of chicks, in low cost of labor and fuel, in simplicity and ease of operation, Cyphers Coal-Burning Colony Hover has no equal where chicks are to be brooded in large numbers. Its ample fuel capacity and automatic regulator will keep the chicks warm throughout the coldest night, maintaining a regular temperature of from 90 to 95 degrees under the hover and keeping the entire room comfortably warm. Made in five sizes. Write our nearest office for Special Circular.



Cyphers Colony Hover. Price, \$15.00 Up.

The Cyphers Adaptable Brooding Hover

For outdoor and indoor brooding. A popular and efficient Brooder at a low price. Tens of thousands of these standard Hovers are in successful use in all parts of the world. Is selfregulating, self-ventilating, fume and gas-proof, all-metal, and fireproof. Lamp positively cannot blow out. Easily attached to home-made brooder case, large goods box or small

colony house. Used as heater in all Standard Cyphers Brooders. (See illustration.) Fully guaranteed.



Cyphers Portable Hover. Price, \$9.00.

The Cyphers Portable Brooding Hover

Provides a *low-cost*, convenient, practical way to brood little chicks indoors. Set it down anywhere indoors and you will have a safe and comfortable home for the little chicks. "Movable" at a moment's notice without even turning down the lamp flame. It is an all-metal, *self-regulating*, *self-ventilating*, *complete brooding device*, automatic and economical. Does not need a brooder case or box enclosure. Chicks are on the level of room floor all the time. (See illustration.) *Fully guaranteed*.

Cyphers Poultry Foods

Equally important with proper brooding is *correct* feeding. The "Cyphers Way" provides a *complete* line of balanced-ration, special-purpose poultry foods. Look up our "Poultry Food" Advertisement on another page.



New York, N. Y., 41 Barclay St. Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal St. Chicago, Ill., 1421 W. 37th St. Kansas City, Mo., 19th and Campbell Sts. Dallas, Tex., 316-318 N. Preston St. Oakland, Cal., 2127 Broadway.



Cyphers Adaptable Hover. Price, \$9.00.

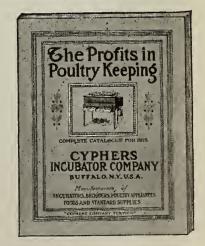
Cyphers "Free Service"

Whether you are a customer or not, you can *write* our "Service Department" for any information you may require in your poultry work or to *solve your poultry problems*. You will receive a prompt and helpful reply.

We want you to have our *free books* and bulletins—all well illustrated, practical and instructive—a complete course in poultry raising. Read our 1916 Year-Book for full information.

Send For Our 1916 Big Free Year-Book

We urge every reader to write today to our nearest office for a free, postpaid copy of this 172 page Complete Illustrated Guide for Poultry Raisers. A postal card will do. Read all about the "Cyphers Way" of making big profits with poultry—of building up an independent, money-making poultry business. Tells how you can pay for



your incubator by hatching and selling day - old chicks. The introductory "Open Letter," by Grant M. Curtis, President of Cyphers Company, is worth many dollars to every earnest, thrifty poultry keeper who will read and heed the practical advice it gives. Write Today, Before You Forget It



If your hens are not laying now it is your own fault. Your hens are now through their moult and should be laying. BLUE GRASS SCRATCH FEED is made from selected grains. If you supply her with the right kind of food for an egg maker, now will get the aggregewhich means great you will get the eggs-which means greater profits.

Blue Grass Scratch Feed

when fed in deep litter so as to make the when fed in deep inter so as to make the hens exercise, is bound to produce eggs. Give it a trial. We will be glad to send you samples and prices. Also let us quote you prices on CORN, OATS, WHEAT, MILLFEED or MIXED FEED of any kind from 1,000 pounds to carload lots. Quality and service guaranteed.

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LOUISVILLE, **KENTUCKY**



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PRINTING FOR POULTRY RAISERS

500 Noteheads, 500 Envelopes, 500 Cards, delivered on receipt of \$3.50. Low Prices on Other Work. BUNKER-STRUCK PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY. 824 E. MARKET,



the hens that lay the eggs—kill the loafers. The Potter System is a simple, certain method of picking the "layers" from the loafers or discovery of the century in the poultry world. Used and endorsed by over 50,000 satisfied poultry keepers. Saves food money and makes it possible to build up a flock of profitable egg layers. Keep less hens and get more eggs. Anyone can learn it in a few min-utes and pick layers with absolute certainty. One poultryman writes: "I had over 700 hens and after picking out the layers I had only 200, and am getting just as many eggs." Another says: "It pays to know the Potter System if you have only a dozen fowls," Ask for circu-lar, which will be sent to you free.



Power's Gold Medal Buff Wyandottes

Have won more prizes at the big shows, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Chattanooga, than all others combined. On account of moving, we are offering special low prices for thirty days. Choice breeding cockerels \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Choice trios \$5.00 to \$7.00 each. Eggs in season. Gold Medal Buffs win-lay-and pay.

J. W. POWERS. MAYSVILLE, KY. **BOX J**

KENNEY'S GIANT S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS Winners at the best shows all over the South. We are offering special bargains in both old and young stock. Get our prices on MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, either show or breeding birds. Also eggs for hatching and baby chicks. MRS. WALTER KENNEY, ROUTE No. 1 PARIS, KENTUCKY

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Bred for SHOW purposes and LAYING qualities. Splendid Cockerels and Pullets, also this year's grand breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. No heavier laying strain, no better show birds anywhere. Raised under ideal farm conditions. Twenty-five years' experience. Honest treatment and satis-faction guaranteed.

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ANCONAS Bred to lay. Free instructions that bring success on how to feed for eggs, care of poultry, to make tonics and medicines, to each purchaser. Used with common sense you will succeed. Write me. Setting eggs \$1.50; fifty, \$4.00; one hundred, \$7.00. Reference, Traders and First National Banks.

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TENNESSEE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS THAT ARE WHITE AND TRUE TO TYPE

We can furnish you with high class Utility or Exhibition stock, eggs and baby chicks. Our birds have won the BLUES wherever shown. Write for list of winnings and 1916 matings-it's FREE

LAY-A-LOT LEGHORN YARDS, вох н SHELBYVILLE, KY

LOCUST RIDGE POULTRY FARMS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

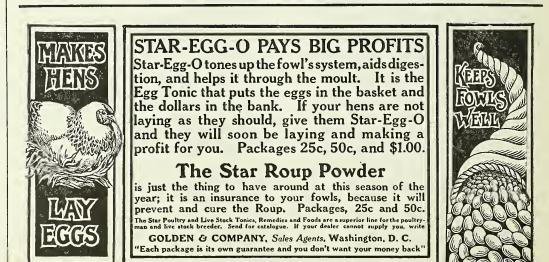
If you want birds that will win for you and keep your egg basket filled the year round, get my prices on breeding stock, eggs for hatching and baby chicks. We want your order, and remember our absolute satisfaction means our permanent success. Address

LOCUST RIDGE POULTRY FARMS

ROCKPORT,

R. No. 4.

INDIANA





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(Whole No. 132)

No. 8

PRICE GOVERNS QUALITY IN PURCHASING BREEDING STOCK

A Buyer Should Not Expect to Get a Twenty-five Dollar Bird for Two Dollars. To Save Correspondence and Confusion, State in Your First Letter What You Want to Pay and Ask the Breeder What He Can Sell You at that Figure. The Buyer and Seller Must Place Confidence in Each Other.

By MRS. JOE MULLIGAN, St. Josephs, Ky.

A

T THIS season of the year many inquiries are being made for prices on breeders. In the majority of cases prospective buyers do not state the amount of money they wish to invest in a single bird, pen or trio. If they would do so

the party who had them for sale could more intelligently answer and describe such birds as he had for sale at the price the buyer wished to pay. Many are buying breeding birds and still others are buying exhibition birds to exhibit at their local shows with the hope of winning the blue ribbon. Strange to say, these different classes of different quality nearly all bring different prices. When you think about it this seems reasonable enough, but if we will look a little farther we will soon see that birds of the same quality from the yards of different breeders command different prices, so that a \$5.00 bird from one breeder may be a much better bird than you will get from another at that price. In fact, I know I have sold binds at \$3.00 each that were the equal of \$5.00 birds I have bought. It is true, however, that there can be no set rules as to the prices charged for different birds of about the same quality. When buying stock it is best to be perfectly frank and state the quality desired, or the price you wish to invest. I do not believe in high or excessive prices, but I do believe that a careful breeder is entitled to a fair value for his best stock.

Now, what is a fair value for both buyer and seller? Suppose we wished a cockerel for exhibition. In this case we should expect to pay from fifteen to twenty-five dollars, and sometimes up a good price. However, it is not of this I wish to speak, but the kind that the average man can afford to buy. While everyone wants to get his birds as cheap as he possibly can, I really believe that people make a mistake in this way, and often buy a bird simply because it's cheap. Personally, I do not think a man should expect much of a bird for \$2.00. Most of the large breeders do not sell males for less than \$3.00 and these are simply so-called utility birds. Still, we find many beginners expecting to buy real classy stock for \$2.00 each. If a bird is of good size, strong, vigorous and healthy and well bred from a good strain of birds, and free from disgualification, I think he is worth \$3.00 or more. For \$5.00 one can usually get a good breeding bird, from the small breeders especially, but of course the larger breeders do not send out real high quality birds at this price.

One large breeder says he can furnish a bird of good color, good comb, a very stylish, attractive bird in every way for \$5.00. He does not state how good his color and comb may be, neither does he state how bad his shape and other sections, still he is as good as one could expect from a large breeder. For \$10.00 this same man says he can furnish a bird in section, good comb, back and tail, and one that will breed some quality youngsters. And these birds are not what large breeders consider exhibition birds, although in a small show or fair they will win a blue, if competition is not too hot. As I said before, it depends much on whom you are buying from. As a rule, the very large advertisers, who use advertising space by the page in all the leading journals and publish attractive catalogues, are much higher in price than many of the smaller breeders. I am not saying they are too highpriced, for often these are the very best men to deal with in the end, as you know then that your stock is all right, because they have breeding back of them.

with in the end, as you know then that your stock is all right, because they have breeding back of them. Such stock, however, cannot be bought at the lowest prices, and they should not be. They are worth good, honest money. It costs considerable money to build up a flock or a strain of birds that will breed true to type, and you must have a fair price to make any profit.

It is also a fact that a cockerel that is worth \$2.00 and \$3.00 in October is worth considerable more in March, if it is kept over and not sold. It takes feed for these surplus birds, and you know that feed is about the same thing as money nowadays. A bunch of surplus cockerels takes up extra house room through the winter and also takes some extra care, and a breeder cannot afford to keep them for nothing week after week. Besides these matters the breeders run some risk of having the cockerels frosted, injured from fighting and numerous other causes. You should not keep a bird over that is not a good one, and should be worth all asked.

Many times the small breeder has just as good stock and can sell you good specimens at quoted prices. You don't have to pay the price of a horse to get a nice pair or trio of birds, although you cannot afford to buy the dollar kind. If you are not buying for exhibition purposes, get good, healthy utility stock. These you want, no matter what line you intend to follow.

poses, get good, healthy utility stock. These you want, no matter what line you intend to follow. In conclusion, will say the parent stock cost cash and if one wants real quality in fowls he must either spend years of his life originating such birds or pay some other man for having done so. In order to be a fancier, even on a moderate scale, one must have equipment, which means an investment. Just as one would expect to invest in going into any other business. A satisfied customer is the best advertisement a man can have. In connection let me urge any purchaser of either stock or eggs to pay a little extra and be sure they are buying from a reputable breeder. It will pay well in the end.

DECEMBER REPORT OF NATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST, MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.

Importance of Size and Shape of an Egg-R. C. Reds in the Lead-Many Hens Tie for Five Highest Hens to Date.

By C. T. PATTERSON, Pathologist, State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.



UCH has been said about high records made by hens in the egg-laying contests as well as records made by hens in the yards of poultry breeders. The number of eggs produced is not all that should be considered, for an egg to be

of value should be of good size and shape and be covered with a sound, smooth shell. It is indeed very fortunate for the poultry industry that hens' eggs are all so near the same size. The eggs of the different breeds in the contest at this place varied in weight from 2.03 ounces to 2.29 ounces, while the hens themselves averaged in weight from 3.12 pounds to 6.36 pounds, and strange as it may seem, the hens whose eggs averaged 2.03 ounces averaged 5.75 pounds, while the ones whose egg averaged 2.29 ounces averaged only 3.40 pounds each. In fact, we find that the size of the hen has little or no influence on the size of an egg. A four-pound hen will lay an egg the same size as an eight-pound hen.

After studying the poultry business from every angle, one recognizes the fact that the size and shape of an egg is the one thing all breeders can work for, for it is the only thing in common with all breeds and varieties.

In poultry shows, the breeders of the various breeds and varieties cannot enter a free-for-all competition on size, shape, color, comb, earlobes, shanks or any other characteristic, for they are not the same with different breeds, but the size and shape of all eggs should be the same. Therefore, this is one of the most important points to be considered in breeding.

An ideal egg should be an oblong oval slightly taper-ing from one end to the other and should weigh 21-6 ounces, or 26 ounces to the dozen. Egg markets require them to weigh at least 24 ounces to the dozen. Eggs of this size and shape are the correct size to fill the standard egg case filler, and if incubated, will give better results than where various sizes and shapes are incubated together. The old idea that round eggs hatch pullets and the long eggs hatch cockerels is incorrect, for a hen lays uniformly shaped eggs regularly which hatch approximately an equal number of cockerels and pullets.

Nothing can be told from the size and shape of an egg whether it is fertile or infertile, or whether it would hatch a cockerel or a pullet, but the shape of an egg is a characteristic which is transmitted to the offspring. Therefore, use as breeders only the hens which produce eggs of correct size and shape.

The contest is moving along nicely. Five thousand one hundred and fifty-four eggs were laid during December. Pen 59, R. C. Reds, Missouri, won the cup for December by laying 114 eggs.

The five highest pens for December are:

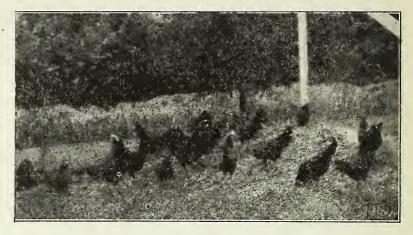
Pen.		ggs.					
59.	R. C. Reds, Missouri	114					
106.	Barred Rocks, California	100					
50.	White Wyandottes, Missouri	95					
49.	White Wyandottes, Michigan	0I					
82.	Black Orpingtons, Indiana	8o					
	he five highest hens to date are as follows:	-					
The five ingliest neus to date are as follows.							

Hen.		Eggs.		
715.	Barred Rock, Missouri	50		
754.	White Rock, Washington	48		
65.	S. C. White Leghorn, New Jersey	46		
595.	R. C. Red, Missouri	46		
753.	White Rock, Washington	46		
1024.	Oregon, Oregon	46		
592.	R. C. Red, Missouri	• • • 43		
703.	Barred Rock, Missouri	••• 43		
771.	Missouri White Fluff, Missouri	43		
806.	Buff Orpington, Missouri	43		
175.	S. C. White Leghorn, Texas	42		
452.	S. Wyandotte, Missouri	42		
823.	Black Orpingtons, Indíana	42		
The ten highest pens to date are as follows:				
Pen.		Faas		

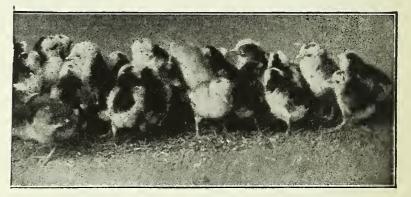
	E	ggs.
59.	R. C. Reds, Missouri	215
102.	Oregons, Oregon	187
75.	White Plymouth Rocks, Washington	172
17.	S. C. White Leghorns, Texas	169
69.	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	165
50.	White Wyandottes, Missouri	161
82.	Black Orpingtons, Indiana	160

Pen. Eggs. 106. 38. II.

The above is a correct report of the National Egg-Laying Contest for the month of December, 1915.







A GREAT RECORD FOR SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS.

The first picture shows a flock of Anconas that have a record of 256 eggs a year average for the flock. The pullets in center picture were hatched from eggs laid by these birds when they were only four months and fifteen days old. At the age of four months and seven days the pullets in center picture laid their first eggs, and the small chicks shown in bottom picture were hatched from them, and this makes three generations in less than one year. This record certainly demonstrates just what can be done with Anconas.

THE PURCHASE OF PUREBRED BIRDS.

By JOE AKERMAN.



IE first thing for a purchaser is to find exactly what he or she wants and then look up the advertisements in a good poultry journal and write for prices on the variety that they want. The greatest trouble I find along this line from beginners is that they either don't know anything about it or they think that they know it all.

Either in their minds there is no bird worth over two dollars that is not absolutely perfect or expect to get a bird guaranteed to take first prize at Madison Square for about ten dollars.

These last named buyers have a copy of the Standard of Perfection and seem to think that all birds that they buy should conform to this in every respect. Whereas the Standard only intends to give a description of what would be a perfect bird if there was one, but I have never yet seen a bird in a show that would score over 97 points if judged properly. All American varieties are originated

from long and careful crossing on several Old World varieties and will breed back to a certain extent to one or the other of the ones that they have been bred from; and all that the fancy breeder can do is to kill off those that have fatal defects and keep those that have a few small defects that are not very injurious. But the beginner is very apt to consider defects that are not very harmful and overlook others that are, instead of taking the advice of an experienced breeder. For instance, no breeder ought to sell a bird for a fancy price that would be disqualified in a show, but they can't all take prizes by a jugful.

Not long ago I had a letter from a party wanting a cock and inclosed a verbatim copy of the Standard of Perfection, describing the male of this variety, and said if I could send him a cock exactly as the above described bird for five dollars, to send him at once; if I did not, he did not want him. I wrote him that if he could get such a bird I could get him a purchaser for him who would give one thousand dollars for the bird. Another habit that prospective purchasers have is to

Another habit that prospective purchasers have is to write the breeder and not tell him what they want and ask him to price and describe everything he has got, which would take a four-page letter, and it often winds up by the buyer thinking that his cheap birds are no account and his best are too high. My advice is, for example, for a buyer to write along this line: "Price me so many utility birds. Something a little better than utility. A cock or pen that you would think would have a good chance to take first at a county fair, say, in a class of five or six. One that you could count on to take first at a State fair," and so on, asking for exactly what you want, and if he has got it he will price it to you, and don't take up his time and yours pricing what you don't want and get dissatisfied with the whole affair.

AN IDEAL POULTRY HOUSE FOR A SMALL FLOCK.

A House that will Accommodate Twenty-five Hens and can be Built at a cost of Twenty-five Dollars—Built on the Fresh-Air Plan and will Solve the Problem of Ventilation, which Insures Healthy Birds and Good Egg Yields All Winter.

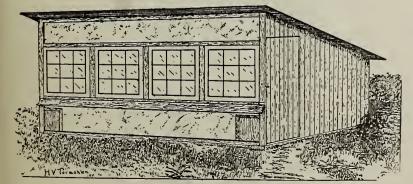
By H. V. TORMOHLEN.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We print below an article describing a poultry house for twenty-five hens which can be built at a cost of \$25.00, knowing that many of our readers are interested in a house of this kind. This house is well suited for the Southern breeder. This was taken from the November, 1913, issue of Poultry Ideas.



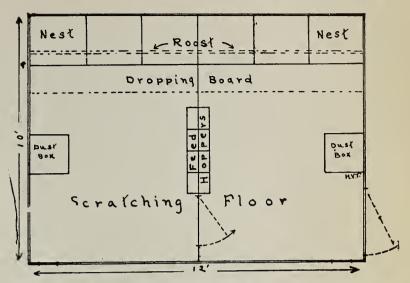
OULTRY house architecture has gone through as many and radical changes and has progressed quite as much in the last few years as dwelling house architecture. Only a few years ago the poultry house was merely a roosting room, and was dark and poorly ventilated. Then to make

a success with the flock it was found that the poultry house should be made a living room for the flock, during the winter months at least. It was then that the glass front house sprang into prominence. Whole south sides of houses were made of glass. But these houses absorbed so much heat during the day and cooled off so rapidly in the evening that the health of the fowls soon became seriously undermined. With this style of house, too, the problem of proper ventilation never became satisfactorily solved. Popular opinion then went to the other extreme and we had poultry houses with canvas fronts, and now we have them with the front entirely opened. The diffi-



The above cut shows the exterior view of Mr. Tormohlen's \$25.00 poultry house.

culty with the canvas front was the lack of sunshine—for which the fowls so much crave during the cold winter months. The canvas front admitted fresh air in abundance, but obstructed the direct rays of the sun. The openfront house admitted both, of course, but these houses do not protect the flock from the severe and many changes



Ground plan showing interior arrangements of dropping board, nests, roost, feed hoppers, dust boxes, etc.

of the weather, enough, to make the getting of eggs every month in the winter a certainty.

Primarily, all poultry houses should face the south or southwest, and the one door should invariably be on the east end. The ground upon which the house is built should be well drained and with a sandy or gravely surface if possible. Near or in an orchard makes an ideal place.

The design of the house shown is pleasing architecturally and combines economy and convenience. Built as planned with cement floor and the combination canvas and glass front, a warm, dry and sanitary house is assured. These, together with an abundance of sunshine and fresh air, are the prime requisites of a good poultry house. A trench for the foundation is dug one foot wide and

A trench for the foundation is dug one foot wide and one foot deep. Coarse grout cement is filled in the trench and the foundation built six or eight inches above the surface is made of a greater proportion of cement. The earth dug out of the trenches is filled in under the floor. Coarse stone, gravel or cinders is used to fill in the floor within an inch of the top of the foundation. This should be tamped down very tight. A thin layer of coarse cement —an inch to an inch and a half in thickness is sufficient for poultry house flooring—is filled in on the cinders. Finish the floor out with an inch of richer concrete for a top dressing. This need not be blocked out or smooth as painstakingly as concrete sidewalks. It will be noted that the two by fours and siding nailed to them is dropped an inch or more below the surface of the floor made by imbedding a two by four in the cement above the foundation and removing it after the cement hardens. Dropping the siding thus below the surface of the floor prevents water from beating rains flowing in under the siding and upon the floor as it does quite frequently where the house is built upon a flat surface cement floor.

The house may be made from tongue and grooved siding or cheap rough lumber and covered with roofing paper. In either case the roof should be covered with cheap sheeting lumber and with a good grade of roofing paper or felt. Shingles or tin should not be used in any case. The sheeting should be laid on the roof across the short dimension of the roof as shown by the interior elevation to eliminate many rafters, and to make the roof fit tighter upon the framework.

Below is approximately what is required, in the way of lumber, for the building.

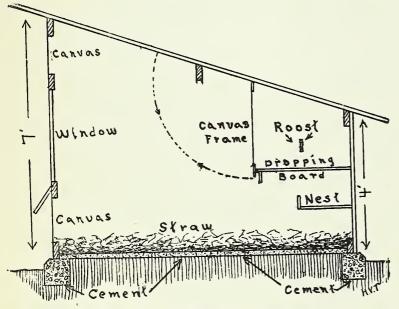
Seven two by fours twelve feet long, three two by fours eight feet long, three two by fours four feet long; 400 square feet of rough lumber for three sides and roof. The house is ten by twelve feet—the roof twelve by fourteen feet and the house seven feet high in front and

The house is ten by twelve feet—the roof twelve by fourteen feet, and the house seven feet high in front and four in the rear. Do not make the mistake of making a larger house. This house will accommodate twenty-five hens easily and if a larger flock is kept several of these houses should be built about the orchard. Fowls will not do so well where they are kept in large houses or large flocks. It is more natural for six or ten fowls to roam about together. The house is divided into two parts or pens, thus making the caring of the fowls easier and giving each bird a better chance. The partition dividing the pens should be built up solid about two feet high, so the fowls cannot fight through the cracks. Above this may be wire netting.

A single roost or perch is made along the north wall well up under the roof—fifteen inches from the roof and the same distance from the rear wall. A shelf dropping board thirty inches wide is built six or eight inches beneath the roost. This should be made of flooring or hard pine and painted with pitch to make it impregnable to moisture. With a rake or hoe the board may be cleaned in a moment's time. Three or four nests in each part are built directly beneath the dropping board. The dust boxes are also build up off the floor about twelve inches, thus leaving the entire floor space for the straw litter for scratching. The floor should be covered with six or eight inches of straw at all times into which the small grains are thrown which furnishes the fowls exercise, so beneficial to their health.

A canvas curtain tacked upon a frame is hung in front of the roost to drop down and meet the front edge of the dropping board. It is used only on very cold nights. With this curtain down the fowls are enclosed in a cozy little compartment with plenty of fresh air passing through the canvas all the time.

The windows—four in number—one may be 24 inches by 24 inches or 30 by 30 inches. They are placed midway between the top and bottom of the house. Above and



Side view showing canvas over dropping boards, windows and concrete foundations.

below the windows is covered with canvas which may be tacked to the two by fours or on frames and hinged to the two by fours so they may be opened during the summer. The windows are made to take out so the house may be left as open as possible during the summer. Frames of one inch wire netting are desirable to protect the windows on the inside and to be used during the summer while the window frames are removed. With the two trap doors at either corner of the house no other opening should be made in the house except the large door in the east end. The north, east and west walls should be made wind-tight and the roof fitting down perfectly tight upon these three walls. This house then will be draft-proof.

It will be noticed that a board one foot wide projects over the lower canvas and the eave extends out at least twelve inches at the top, so that cold, beating rains may not soak the canvas and then freeze, retarding the ventilation. The wide eave not only protects the canvas front, but, as it extends all around the house, it also protects the walls and keeps the ground immediately around the house from becoming so thoroughly water-soaked during wet weather. Carbon-dioxide gas, the principal ingredient of the expired breath of an animal, is heavier than air and damp air, it is also known, sinks to the floor and thus the reason for the canvas below the window and near the floor. Warm air rises and the house becomes quite warm during the sunshiny days even in winter if there is not a way of ventilating the upper portion of the house and so the reason for the canvas above. No system of trap door ventilator or shafts has ever been found practical in poultry house ventilation. They either do not ventilate at all or cause drafts.

With the canvas frame down in front of the fowls at night the air must pass through two sets of canvas. If the roof fits down tight and there are no cracks admitting air about the walls of the house this combination of glass and canvas front will make a cheap, convenient, attractive and serviceable house as can be built and combs will not freeze until the temperature drops many degrees below zero. As a rule, not counting labor, this house can be built for about twenty-five dollars.

IMPROVING THE FARM FLOCK.

Double the Present Average Egg Yield by Weeding Out the Poor Layers and Using Good Males that are Sons of Purebred Hens with Good Egg Records.

By H. M. COTTRELL.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We print below an article from "The Southwest Trail," a publication published each month by the Rock Island Lines in the interest of agricultural development. You will find some valuable advice in this article on improving the farm flock.



HE hen in the average farm flock lays sixty eggs a year, and most of these eggs are laid when eggs are cheapest. This number of eggs at average prices will not pay for the feed that a laying hen must have in a year, and the hens on most farms would be kept at a loss if it

were not for the fact that their food is largely grain and forage that has been scattered through careless handling and would be a total loss if the fowls did not pick it up. Farm hens get most of their meat supply from bugs and worms that cost the farmer nothing, and would cause him loss if they were not destroyed. In this way the eggs produced on the farm are clear profit and the farmer or farmer's wife is content with a flock that produces a low egg yield. Thorough culling out of all the poor layers will bring

Thorough culling out of all the poor layers will bring up the yearly average to 120 eggs a hen in a farm flock where moderate attention to breeding and care has been given.

Improving Through Good Males.

After the egg yield per hen has been increased by culling the flock, the simplest way to further increase it is by using males that are the sons of purebred hens that have made high egg records.

The egg producing ability of a hen is strongly transmitted to her granddaughters, through her sons. Males for the breeding flock should be secured that have been hatched from eggs from a hen that has laid 200 eggs or more in a year. The hen should belong to a flock where the general average egg production is high and the flock and the individual birds are robust, active and fowls that have never been diseased.

These males should be mated with the mature hens in the farmer's flock that are the best layers. The same variety and strain of males should be used year after year and the average egg yield can be raised.

Improving Through Selection of Purebred Fowls.

The farmer who is willing to pay a little more attention to the breeding of his flock than simply using males from high yielding hens, may start with a trio or more of purebred fowls that belong to a large egg-yielding strain and gradually increase them until he has a sufficient number of females to make as large a flock as he wants. Eggs for hatching should be used only from his best layers and these should be mated with males from hens that have laid 200 or more eggs per hen in a year. A close observer can make a fair selection of the highest laying hens by selecting those—

That were early laying pullets.

That have large appetites.

That get off the roost early and go to roost late.

That are always active and busy.

That are late molters.

Many breeders select heavy layers by the pale color of their shanks. A heavy layer "lays out" the color, and it does not come back again until after another molt, while the poor layer maintains the bright yellow in her shanks.

Improvement by Trap-Nesting.

The sure way to breed up and maintain a flock with every hen a high egg layer is to use trap nests. Starting with purebred males and females from flocks where every hen has made a good egg yield. The males should be from hens that have each laid 225 or more eggs in a year. The flocks from which both males and females are taken should be made up of fowls with strong constitutions, and birds of strong vitality only should be used as breeders. The "big" money to be made in the next ten years in the poultry business is going to be made in the next ten years in the and bred in this way. In three years more, the poultry raiser who has a uniform flock of this character can sell birds and eggs at extremely high prices, and the demands will far, far exceed the supply.

Such breeding will be practical on the farm only where some one member of the family can give the time, attention and thought necessary.

FEEDING AND CARING FOR BABY CHICKS FIRST TWO WEEKS.

The First Two Week's of a Chick's Life is the Important Period-If You can get Them Over this Age Safely, You will have little Trouble in Raising Them to Maturity-Read How Some of Our Largest and Most Successful Breeders Feed and Care for the Baby Chick the First Two Weeks.

By the EDITOR.

T HAS been said thousands of times and from experience we know it to be reasonably true, that if you can get the baby chick past the age of two weeks you have him past the vital period of its life and you need have little fear of rais-

ing it to maturity. The first two weeks usually tells the whole story and at the end of this time, if the chick shows strong vitality and seems healthy and vigorous, the chances are ten to one in your favor that you will be able to raise the chick to maturity and have a strong vigorous bird. As a rule, you can usually tell a strong chick as soon as it is hatched, but after it reaches the age of two weeks it is much easier. If you will take particular notice of the chicks, even from the time they are hatched until they are two or three weeks of age, you can usually tell the strong and vigorous ones. Go into the brooder house or out in the yards with the hens and their flocks and note how they are working and their actions in general. The chick that is always scratching and working is the strong chick, and the ones you will raise to maturity. If the small chicks get the right start and are given the right kind of attention and food, you will find them easy to raise. Keep the little fellows busy and make them exer-cise and work after the grain you give them. Feed it in a deep litter on the brooder floor. Exercise means healthy and vigorous birds and when you get this you have solved the problem of raising the baby chicks.

Many breeders are raising 95 per cent of the chicks which they hatch and their good success can only be attrib-uted to the way in which they care for and feed the little fellows. Other breeders are able to raise only 50 per cent of their chicks and possibly others lose from 80 to 90 per cent of their hatch. What is more discouraging than to take off a nice hatch and have them die off one by one until possibly half or two-thirds of the flock is gone? If you hatch your chicks from eggs with strong germs that run high in fertility and they were laid by strong vigorous birds, you will be successful in raising the larger per cent of them to maturity if you give them the right feed and care and get them started right during the first two weeks.

We have written a number of our advertisers asking them to give our readers their methods of feeding and car-ing for the baby chicks during the first two weeks, and we publish a number of their answers herewith. We believe that we are giving our readers some valuable and interesting advice along these lines that will possibly help them raise more of their chicks to maturity during the coming year and likewise mean more profit to them from their poultry. These successful breeders give you their years of experience in feeding the baby chicks and if their methods are successful for them they will be just as our methods are successful for them they will be just as successful to you if you will carry them out.

O. B. Andrews' Method of Feeding Baby Chicks.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1916.

Mr. J. Gaylord Blair, Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: Acknowledging receipt of your valued favor of the 6th st., beg to advise that I am very glad to tell you briefly how we inst., beg to advise tha handle our baby chicks.

inst., beg to advise that I am very glad to tell you briefly how we handle our baby chicks. The first three days these youngsters are hatched we feed them on hard boiled eggs. We usually take the infertile eggs from the in-cubator and hard boil them, crushing the shell up, and feed it to the little fellows for three days. We give them water-always heating it just enough to take the chill off. We also put plenty of very fine baby chick grit before them the day they are hatched. We keep them in an indoor brooder for three or four days and then take them to one of our outdoor brooders, which has the hover and lamp with compartment as small scratch shed. We keep this brooder at a temperature of 85 to go degrees for the first three weeks. The floor of this brooder is kept about an inch and a half deep in O. K. litter. We usually put the chicks in this brooder after three days and then commence feeding them four times a day with Spratt's con-ditioning and growing feed-baby chick size. We buy this from Spratt's Patent. Newark, N. J. It is a prepared food and all you have to do is to heat it in warm water. We feed them about four times a day, as stated, and in addition I give them a very fine baby chick feed, which is their last meal. Occa-sionally I give them a feed of rolled oats, and after that in addition to these feeds I either give them a very fine sprouted oats cut up in very small size. This, together with grit and warm water is their diet for three or four weeks. The reason we feed Spratt's Patent is due to the fact that we find it prevents leg weakness and builds the body, and at the same time builds good bone and causes the chicks to become well proportioned. We use to feed them all dry mash after third day, but found it caused them to run to legs too much. and while it de-veloped their bodies, it would not give them the proper bone building food. food

veloped their bodies, it would not give them the proper bone building food.
After three to four days we drop the temperature in the brooder and open the doors and in good weather allow the chicks to run on the ground in little yard attached to brooder. We then feed them three times a day with baby chick feed, giving them Spratt's once a day, and keep dry corn mash before them all the time in the hoppers.
We are using, at present, Aunt Patsy's mash. We feed them along these lines, giving them sprouted oats each day for two or three months. When they are ready to go on free range, we then feed them grain twice a day and keep dry mash before them all the time. This is a little expensive method of feeding but I have found it is better to get off half the quantity and feed them properly than to get off a large amount and not take the proper care of them.
A prize winning bird or an excellent breeder is usually made the first three months of its life and not two weeks before the show starts, as a great many people seem to think.
This is as briefly as I could give a complete method of feeding baby chicks at Premier Farm, and we have been very successful with it as sour youngsters fed after this manner have developed into wonderful specimens, as shown by the winnings of Premier Barred Rocks at all the great Southern shows, as well as Hagerstown, Chicago Coliseum, Panama-Pacific at Frisco and others.
It is needless for me to add that at all times we watch very closely for lice and mites and at the first appearance we grease the chicks' heads with vaseline, mixing it with a little pure credin. We do not have a great deal of trouble with these pests, as we have our brooders throw and the great of times and at the first appearance we grease the chicks' heads with vaseline, mixing it with a little pure credin. We do not have a great deal of trouble with these pests, as we have our brooders throw a great deal of trouble with these pests, as we have our brooders have a grea

Mr. Andrews has been a successful breeder for a number of years and his method of feeding the baby chicks no doubt accounts for a great amount of his success. We believe that hard boiled eggs, taking the infertile ones from the incubator, makes the cheapest and best feed you can give the little chicks.

Carrington Jones Method is not to Feed Until Chicks are at Least 36 to 48 Hours Old.

Buntyn, Tenn.. Jan. 10, 1916.

Buntyn, Tenn. Jan. 10, 1916. Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: Below you will find my methods of feeding the baby chicks, several hundred of which are in my brooders at this writing. After the hatch is cleaned up, I leave the chicks in the incubator to harden off for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when they are removed to a hover, which has been heated up at least twenty-four hours. A fountain of rich buttermilk is kept before them from the start until noon of each day, when it is replaced by water. The first feed is given when the chicks are from thirty-six to forty-eight hours old, and con-sists of the yellows from the hard boiled infertile eggs mixed with four times their weight of stale bread crumbs. This is fed five times daily, as much as is readily eaten. After the first few feeds, I use the whole egg, shell and all, to mix with the bread. After the third day I grad-ually substitute a good commercial chick food, which is scattered in a deep litter of chaff. From this time, I keep pure wheat bran mixed with just a little fine charcoal before the second week. Green food is given daily after the chicks are three days old, and an occasional feed of finely chopped onions is very beneficial. Grit is supplied from the start by sprinkling coarse sand in small quantities where the chicks can get it. This method keeps the chicks growing every minute and has produced the Wyandottes that are the sensation of the season at the leading Northern shows.

· CARRINGTON IONES.

Mr. Jones is a firm believer that chicks should not be fed too early and he is right, for just before the chick is hatched it absorbs the yolk of the egg and this is the food that nature has intended for it to have during the first forty-eight hours and no other food should be given.

(Continued on page 164.)

HOW TO IMPROVE THE PRESENT WYANDOTTE TYPE.

Any Breeder can Improve the Type of His Birds if He Will Give More Attention to Shape in Mating the Breeding Pens-Study the Type of Wyandottes as Called for by the Standard and get this Fixed in Your Mind and You will Produce Better Birds—Birds with Good Standard Type are the Ones that Win in the Show Room.

By J. GAYLORD BLAIR.



HAT is more beautiful or touches the heart of a real fancier more than a Wyandotte in the show room or breeding pen that has good standard type? Did you ever stop to think that unless a bird has good standard type characteristic

Shape or type makes the breed and color the variety. If you have a Wyandotte, say any of the different varieties, and this bird has splendid color, good eye, comb, leg, beak, etc., but is off in shape and corresponds more to an Orpington or Plymouth Rock, do you think you have a Wyandotte? You may know that this bird is a Wyandotte, because you bred it, but its type would not desig-nate what it was to a person who knows Wyandotte type. Too much stress cannot be placed upon type or shape when mating up breeding pens. A Wyandotte to win in our best shows must have good type and must correspond to the standard as near as possible, for the first thing the judge takes into consideration in placing the awards is the type of the bird and how it corresponds to the type called for by the American Standard of Perfection.

We know of some breeders of Wyandottes who have bred them for years and it seems as though they have given little, if any attention to shape in mating and selecting their breeders. They have paid too much attention to color, head points, etc., and the result is, they have good color in their birds, splendid combs and eyes, but when

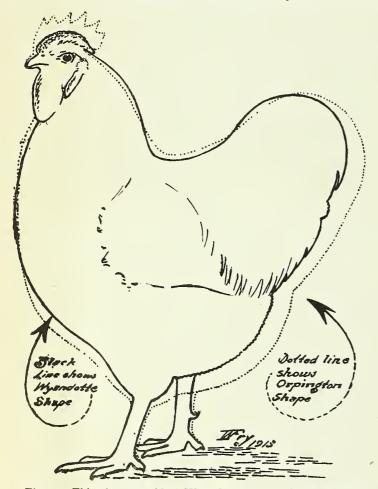


Fig. 1. This shows an ideal Wyandotte male. Avoid getting the Orpington type in your birds. The breeder who studies this type and heads his breeding pens with birds conforming as near as possible to this type, will be sure to get results from his matings.

it comes to type, you would not know they were Wyandottes. Had these breeders been paying as much attention to shape and mated their birds to produce Wyan-dotte type, they could have had a flock of splendid birds and could win in any show. We want you to study Fig. 1, which shows ideal Wyan-

dotte type, and any breeder of Wyandottes who will get this type fixed in his or her mind with a determination to produce birds as near this type as possible will eventually be the successful breeders, and win the blues at our best shows. In mating up the breeding pens a breeder should not let color and other good points which a bird might possess, though deficient in type, influence him to use this

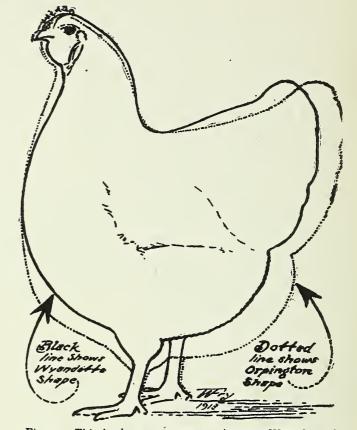


Fig. 2. This is the type you want in your Wyandotte fe-males. Note the low blocky type and short neck and back. Don't get your birds too low on the ground, for you are get-ting close to the Orpington type if you do. You can readily ting close to the Orpington type if you do. You can readily see the different types of the two breeds by studying the illustration close.

particular bird as a breeder. Do not overlook type, for in my estimation it is the most important and essential point in mating the breeding pens.

You will note in Fig. 1 that the black line shows Wyandotte type and the dotted line Orpington shape. Even a new breeder can readily see the difference in the two breeds and get the true Wyandotte type placed in his mind and after this he will have little trouble in recognizing a good type of bird when he sees it.

The Wyandottes have a type different from any other breed and with a little study as to what constitutes good shape, you can readily see how birds that have good type easily win over other birds. It seems to us that any one who will study Figs. 1 and 2, illustrating a male and female as shown herewith, should easily learn what Wyandotte type is and realize that unless they mate birds in their breeding pens that conform closely to standard type they cannot possibly get real Wyandotte shape in the young stock.

At one of the poultry shows I judged this season, I happened to find a strong and large class of White Wyandottes. One of the exhibitors happened to be a breeder of national reputation who had been breeding White Wyandottes for years and winning at the largest and best shows all over the country. His birds had good shape, splendid color and good in all other points with the exception of too large combs on some of the male birds. It was easily recognized that after years of careful breeding this breeder had produced results by getting birds with good shape and other good points, with the exception of some of his birds having too large combs. In his first pen the females were all of the same type, showing the low blocky type characteristic in Wyandottes. The male bird was also a typical Wyandotte and, in fact, the entire pen was in a class by itself. Some of the other Wyandottes that were shown had splendid color and ideal combs and eyes but badly off in shape, having the long backs as found in Ply-mouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Of course such birds could not win over birds with practically ideal type. After the awards were made some of the exhibitors wanted to know why the other birds had won over theirs, thinking

(Continued on page 171.)

POULTRY RAISING IN VIRGINIA.

The Following Article will give Our Readers Some Facts as to what the Poultry Raisers are Doing in this State -Virginia offers Great Opportunities as a Poultry Producing State as the Industry is Growing by Leaps and Bounds.

By F. H. LE BAUME.



NE of the most satisfactory and encouraging sights throughout the Southwestern section of the State is the loaded trucks of poultry and farm products that can be seen at almost all the railroad stations in that section every morning waiting for the trains to carry them to the mar-kets of the Atlantic Seaboard. The conditions throughout

the entire southwestern section of Virginia and north-western North Carolina are peculiarly adapted to the rais-ing of poultry and garden truck of all kinds, and I am going to try and outline a little plan of procedure with sug-gestions here and there that I hope may be instrumental in inducing a larger number of the farmers and small land owners to give this branch of activity more consideration and thus insure for themselves larger returns than they have been able to command heretofore.

I think perhaps the greatest opportunities lie along the connecting lines that tap the Norfolk and Western Railway

at different points throughout this section of the State. I do not know that I have seen a better territory than that lying tributary to the Virginia-Carolina Railway clear through from Abingdon to Elk-land, N. C., and if I can say anything that will induce the farmers of this region to take up poultry raising and trucking on a larger scale, I will feel amply repaid for the effort.

There is a very prevalent idea among beginners that the way to go into the poultry business is to secure a lot of fancy and high priced chickens, incubators, brooders and other equipment in order to start in on a big scale and get large results. The incubator people, the poultry supply houses and to a certain extent the poultry journals, all do their best to emphasize the necessity of these things, and probably no other condition has brought so much dissatisfaction and discouragement as this tendency to load up the beginner with more stock and equipment than he has the experience or the ability to handle economically and skillfully.

The bulk of the money obtained from poultry and poultry products in the United States, which exceeds half a billion dollars annually, is made by those raising poultry on a comparatively limited scale, with flocks of from twelve to fifty or sixty fowls, and this experience is absolutely essential before any one can get best results from a large plant with all its complicated equipment. The thing to do is to get a dozen good hens with a cockerel of the same breed, if you are just starting in the business, give them good clean quarters with plenty of clean water, green food in addition to grain and grit and if possible a good range to forage on. It is surprising indeed, how quickly poultry will show the results of careful attention. Make up your mind to confine yourself to one variety and then select the same either for eggs or for market purposes. Personally, I do not believe there are better breeds than the White Leghorn, the White Wyandotte or the White Plymouth Rock. The Leghorn is a wonderful egg machine, active, healthy and as handsome a little fowl as any. Furthermore, they grow into one pound and pound and a half broilers quicker than the larger varieties; but from that size, the growth is more slow and the average matured weight much less than the Asiatics. The White Plymouth Rock or the White Wyandottes are much larger, do not lay as many eggs but dress up a couple of pounds heavier than the Leghorn, and with the same attractive yellow legs and yellow skins.

Any of the other breeds are probably just as good and are preferred by many, including the Barred Plymouth Rock, the Brown Leghorn and others. I lean to the white chicken, because it dresses up cleaner and more easily than the fowl with dark pin feathers.

The one point I want to emphasize is to confine yourself to one breed. Nothing increases demand for a product like an attractive package with uniform contents and this applies as forcibly to a crate of chickens as it does to a box of apples, of strawberries or any product that is carefully selected and then packed in an attractive way. If you already have a flock, get some eggs of a standard variety and set your brooding hens with them, cull out your common stock and almost before you know it, you will have a uniform and standard flock that you can be proud of. Too many farmers and poultry raisers pay too little attention to feeding. Poultry are so accustomed to shift for themselves and on so many farms are compelled to get their living the best way they can from the scraps and refuse left by the other stock, that we are prone to let them do it and neglect them in a way that we would not think of doing with our cattle, sheep or our hogs. Give the birds plenty of grit, oyster shells or lime in some form or other and a little bone and charcoal. This with good grain, a few meat scraps now and then, and plenty of range, combined with clean quarters and clean drinking water, will get good returns anywhere, providing that or-dinary intelligence is used in the selection of the fowls.



White Beauties, as bred by the Norfolk & Western Experimental Farm.

I confess that I am partial to the farmers' flocks, and I do not know of any other State in the Union where poultry is raised on the farm so easily and so successfully, with decent attention, as they are right here in Virginia and North Carolina. Furthermore, prices average as well in this section as in any other section I know of, and young broilers will bring an average of 20 to 30 per cent more on the markets of Roanoke than they will bring in cities of the same size throughout the Central West.

Another branch of the poultry industry that is now commanding attention is the raising of Guinea fowls. Within the past ten or fifteen years, the wild game fowls of America have been almost totally exterminated in many sections and greatly depleted in others. The big restaurants and hotels in large cities throughout the country that have heretofore been serving grouse, prairie chicken, partridge, quail and wild water fowl, have had their supply cut short and the most satisfactory substitute for these game birds has been found in our common barnyard Guinea fowl. They can be found today in all the large hotels and fash-ionable restaurants of the big Northern and Western cities and are served at an average price of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per plate which consists of half a bird. The market for these fowls is going to increase with each succeeding year and the farmer who establishes a small flock of them now (Continued on page 174.)

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February, 1916



Beginner Should not Expect too Much First Year.

O NOT go into the poultry business with the expectation of getting rich the first year or to raise nine show birds out of every ten birds hatched, because if you do you are bound to be disappointed. I do not care what business you take up. If you are green at the business you must learn it and get some real practical experience before you can ever be very successful. You have to learn your breed, their qualifications, how to mate for best results, how to feed to get fertile eggs and what

to feed. There is money in poutlry and a good little fortune may be made out of it, but you must have the business qualifications just as you would in any other business. In other words you must be educated. Do you think for a minute that you could send a wireless message without knowing how to operate the instrument and knew the code? Do you think you could perform a surgical operation without practical experience and some knowledge of surgery? Well why should any person embark in the poultry business without any experience whatever and expect any great results the first year.

I want to mention these facts so as to impress them upon you so that you will not expect too much if you are a beginner and this is your first year in the business. If you order a setting of eggs this spring, do not expect every egg to hatch and every one to produce a winner for you. This is impossible. If you get one good bird you will come out winner in the deal. I remember when I was a small boy and just getting the chicken fever, I ordered a setting of eggs from a breeder and hatched only one chick. I happened to be dealing with an honest breeder and wrote him and he sent me another setting free. I didn't get a single chick from these eggs. Of course I was very badly discouraged to think I could only get one chick from two settings of eggs. But the chick I hatched I raised to maturity and it developed into a fine male bird and proved to be a good breeder and produced many a good bird and was worth ten times the cost of the eggs.

Don't expect too much and by all means do not get discouraged, but stick to the post and as you get more experience your success will come to you.

Why Should Weight Clause Disqualification be Ignored.

Orr's Mills, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1915. J. Gaylord Blair, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: As you are an official of the American Poultry Association, I wish to call your attention to the fact that your licensed judges are ignoring the weight clause dis-qualification.

I wish to ask if you think it right to ignore that clause and then to follow so closely the

down between the toes disqualification, also foreign colored feathers, speck of foreign color on earlobe and several other foolish minor defects.

I am bringing this before you for your hon-est help as I feel that a great harm is being done when the law is only half lived up to. Personally I am opposed to all disqualification except deformities. Yours truly, D. LINCOLN ORR.

We thoroughly agree with Mr. Orr, in regard to pledges ignoring the weight clause disqualifications and think that every bird should be weighed in a comparison show just the same as in a score card show. In our opinion we think it is much worse to award a prize on a bird that should be disqualified on weight and then for a judge to dis-qualify a bird with a standard weight that shows foreign colored feathers or a small stub or feather between the toes. We really believe that the latter is the most valuable bird of the two from the standpoint of a breeder. Birds that are under standard weight are usually lack-ing in vitality and are worthless as breeders. Why should we have a standard unless we can live up to it? Mr. Orr has brought out a valuable point and one that should have the careful consideration of every breeder and judge in the country.

Egg-Laying Contest for Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 5, 1916. The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Gentlemen: One of the biggest propositions achieved during Farmers' Week was the an-nouncement this morning by J. H. Kastle that an egg-laying contest will be established on the farm of the Kentucky Experiment Station next fall. Such contests have been in opera-tion in Connecticut, New York and Missouri and they have resulted in materially increasing the poultry industry in those States. It is understood that the one at Lexington will be patterned after the National contest of Moun-tain Grove, Mo. tain Grove, Mo.

tain Grove, Mo. Fifty poultry houses will be constructed and flocks of five hens will be housed in each pen. The five birds are to be sent to the station by various poultry breeders in Kentucky and else-where. The experiment station will keep ac-curate records of the feed consumed and of the number of eggs laid by each hen. Reports will be given to the press monthly announc-ing the eggs produced by the various pens. In this way the breeders will be encouraged to lay particular emphasis on egg production and the eggs from the flocks will be sold locally.

and the eggs from the flocks will be sold locally. Egg-laying contests create great interest among the farmers, as it is a kind of race be-tween each flock. First one pen is ahead one month and then it is lower in the list the next month, and ultimately the birds that have been selected continuously for a number of years for egg production, win out. ars for egg production, win out. KENTUCKY EXPERIMENT STATION. years

Every poultryman in this State as well as all over the South will be glad to welcome this good news. It will create more interest and encourage people to lay more stress on egg production and in building up a flock of birds that will average 200 eggs a year per hen, or even better. We believe that egg-laying contests of this kind will do a great deal to boost the industry in this State and other Southern States and

hope that the Kentucky Experiment Station will have the support of everyone so as to make it the greatest possible success.

If possible every one should trap-nest their birds and find out which hens really are the best layers. By picking out these layers that are good egg producers and breeding from them only, you will soon be able to build up an egg laying strain of birds that will be known all over the country and a flock of birds that will net you just twice as much profit as in the past. This can be done by careful selection of your layers for breeders. Do not keep a hen that is a drone and will lay only a few eggs during the late spring and summer months, but weed them out and save the expense of feeding and housing a hen that will not pay for her keep.

We advise you to get in touch with the Kentucky Experiment Station at Lexington, and get your entry in early because we are sure that this contest will prove so popular that a lot of entries will have to be refused on account of the limit as to the number being Write Prof. J. J. Hooper, Ken-Experiment Station, Lexington, fifty. tucky Kentucky for particulars.

R. I. Red Club of America Election.

7E ARE in receipt of report of the recent election of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, showing that the following officers were elected for the coming year:

B. H. Scranton, president, Rising Sun, ad.; J. W. Simmons, vice-president, Ind.; J. W. Simmons, vice-president, Geneva, Ohio; C. C. Loomis, executive committee, St. Matthews, Ky.; D. Scott Quinton, executive committee, Parkers-burg, W. Va.; A. G. Studier, executive committee, Waverly, Iowa. This is the second time that C. C.

This is the second time that C. C. Loomis, of St. Matthews, Kentucky has been elected on the executive committee of this club, and we are glad to see him hold office again, because he is a hard worker for the club and always ready to boost Rhode Island Reds and the club. He won the silver trophy offered by the club several years ago, as the member sending the most new members.

Successful Exhibitor is One W Takes Defeat Good Naturedly. Who

F YOU will show me a breeder that takes defeat in a show room good naturedly, I would be willing to wager that this fellow will make a suc-cessful exhibitor and breeder. I have seen breeders come into the show room who were really afraid of competition and before their birds were judged would start to complain. Such breeders are not good sports and cannot take defeat like a man, in fact they are a menace to the industry. They are not willing to take their hat off to the exhibitor that beats them and congratulate him on

his good success, but they will start at once to find fault with the judge and to knock the show and the breeders birds which beat his. This is not true sportsmanship and such a breeder should not be allowed to show his birds.

The breeder who takes defeat like a man and congratulates the fellow who beat him is the making of a successful breeder. He will go home with the determination of coming back next year with better birds and he is usually successful in getting them. A breeder of this kind is usually willing to have the judge show him where his birds are lacking and his advice assists him in overcoming this the next year.

A breeder that cannot take defeat in the show room had better not go. There are always such exhibitors and they can be found in any show. No doubt as long as the world is here, we can still find them. And nine times out of ten they are not successful and never will be. A breeder who is jealous and selfish is always a poor sport, either in the show room or out.

One Moment, Please!

AIN we are compelled to insist that advertisers send in all copy (whether new or change) not later than the 20th of each month. It is much better to have same in our hands by the 15th, as this delay causes much inconvenience and works an injustice on subscribers who want their paper on the first of the month. Correspondents, advertisers and agencies will please keep this in mind. Pictures and cuts must be here on time to appear in the issue they are intended for. Let's all work together in this matter, beginning with the new year. Don't be the eleventh hour fellow—it's a costly habit.

Kentucky State Poultry Show.

THE Kentucky State Poultry Show, held January 3, 8, 1916, during farmers' week at Lexington, by the State University was a splendid show. This is the third annual show, and each year brings out a better class of birds. This show has and always will be the means of getting farmers interested in the breeding of pure-bred birds on their farms. It makes fanciers of farmer boys and girls, and opens their eyes to

the opportunities the industry offers them, in fact the show being held during farmer's week gives the farmer a chance to see and learn more of pure-bred birds. He also has an opportunity to attend lectures and hear talks by government experts, leading judges and breeders on different branches of the industry. In this way he gets valuable advice which will help him secure great-

er profit from his birds in the future. The interest is growing by leaps and bounds in this State and this annual State show held each year during farmer's week, should have the co-operation of every fancier and farmer in the State. Elsewhere in this issue you will find mention of the Egg-Laying Contest which will start at the Experiment Station next fall. This is another step in the right direction and will do a great. deal to create more interest in poultry in this State and the South. With the right kind of work and co-operation on the part of the poultry breeders of this State, the industry in this State will grow by leaps and bounds during the next few years. Instead of Kentucky producing only \$13,000,000.00 worth of poultry and eggs each year, let us all make it double this amount by hard work and untiring effort by co-operating with the Kentucky Experiment Station in the good work they are doing.

An Inexpensive Water Fountain.

CONVENIENT and inexpensive drinking fountain can be made by securing a pie pan, then secure and melt off the top of a can the size of a "tomato can." By placing the can, top down on a hot stove the top will be melted loose and can be removed. Punch a half dozen holes a half inch from the top edge, fill can with water and invert it in the pan and you have an excellent water fountain. As the water is drunk out of the pan more will be delivered through the holes. The pan

will stay filled to the upper edge of the holes if they are punched in the proper location.—B. F. Kaupp.

We have given away hundreds of purebred birds absolutely free to our readers during the past year. Let us tell you how you can get a pen free. Any variety you want.



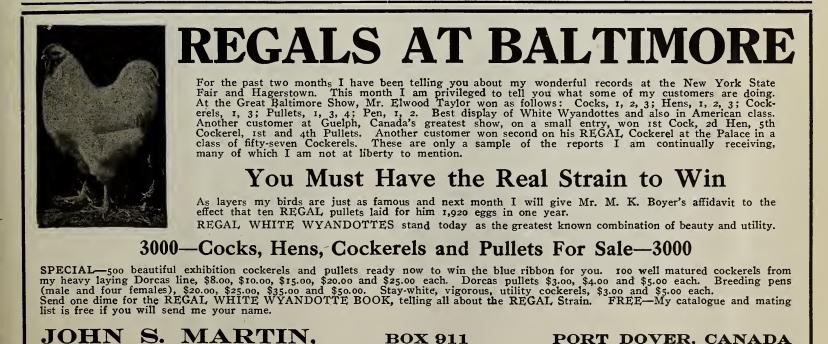
Roanoke, Virginia

PORT DOVER, CANADA

DENSMORE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

FIRST PRIZE PEN AT ALLENTOWN, PA., UTILITY CLASS. Have fifteen years of improvement back of them. Remember STRAIN is more important than variety. Last season we sold over 10,000 baby chicks without a dissatisfied customer. Some report raising 95 per cent. We are doubling our incubator capacity this season and will begin hatch-ing January 15. Let us quote you prices.

DENSMORE POULTRY FARM,



BOX 911



Egg-Laying Contest for Florida.

160

THERE is a good probability that the State of Florida will have an international egg-laying contest at a not very distant date. Plans have been submitted and it is understood that one of the leading publications of that State will stand sponsor for the contest, which will be conducted along the most advanced lines and with the determination to make it one of the most successful of those already attempted.

This will put the eyes of the poultry world upon this section, and there is no reason why, with the proper financial backing, this should not prove a winner from every standpoint, besides giving the State publicity that could not otherwise be bought for thousands of dollars.

I am in close touch with this movement, which was submitted to me recently by those who desire to undertake this experiment, and the men back of it are among those identified with similar ventures in the North, where results have warranted the expenditure, and I am sure that our advantages in every way are equal to those of every other section, and that we will get beneficial results out of it.

Further announcements regarding this will be made through these columns in due time, and I trust it will have the support of the entire poultry fraternity in the South.

Our Advantages for Profitable Poultry Culture.

T HAS only been a few months ago when my attention was directed to the idle vaporings of a supposed authority on poultry, who stated over his signature in a Western publication that he did not believe poultry from a commercial standpoint was profitable on the East Coast of Florida. His reasons, while numerous enough, lacked that finality in argument that would entitle him to the credence of the public, but at the same time, it probably served its purpose to hinder others from coming here, whose attention might be directed to the advantages of this State as a poultry producing center, for the reason that only one side of the story has been told.

The best answer to his arguments (?) would be the citing of innumerable instances where people from other sections of the country settled here, embarking in the poultry business, and that very successfully, considering their statements of profits and the better argument of their having been *zt* it from five to twenty years in some instances. And what is of more importance in this direction is the fact that they are not actuated by local pride or personal profit in making these statements, but do so from a sense of personal obligation to a State that has, through its incomparable climate, saved their lives, despaired of when they emigrated here, and who take it as a personal affront when the State of their adoption is questioned.

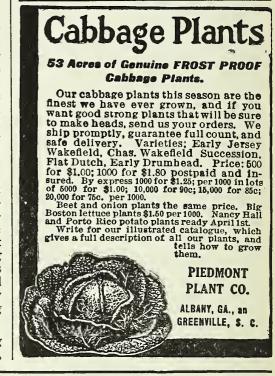
The Industrious Hen goes into the hands of people in less favored sections who look forward to the time when they can ease their burdens and move to a climate more suited to their advanced years, and where the rigors of winter are actually unknown, and it is to this large class that I address these lines.

receive letters almost daily from different sections of the country asking for information as to the Gulf Coast section, as a place of residence and for To its advantages for poultry raising. all such I say that the section is right, the time opportune, and the land here yet to be procured at a reasonable figure, but I warn them not to buy sight unseen, for the reason that there are many concerns operating from other sections of the country, who have done this section such an injustice, that it will take years to wipe out the harmful effects that have resulted. We have many advantages, among them climate, the first requisite. No one with a grain of sense will underestimate this advantage, for it means cheaper housing, longer breeding and hatching season, the continuous production of feed, both grain and greens for poultry, and better fertility in the early season, the natural breeding time for our birds.

It means the possibility of producing the early show birds for the country, the exploitation of the day-old-chick industry, so scandalously and outrageously worked at the cost of the unsuspecting by breeders of other sections, and the development of home markets that will insure reasonable prices for fresh products and keep at home hundreds of thousands of dollars that are now going to other States for an inferior article, when we have all the advantages for producing the best at home.

We realize at the start, that this is no "built-in-a-day" proposition. It will be the result of an educational campaign by the poultry press of the South and elsewhere, before we arrive at any real results.

The South too, should take her place as a manufacturing center for poultry appliances, incubators, brooders and a thousand adjuncts of poultry culture. With our vast store of practically virgin timber, cheap labor, and demand for the goods, there is no good reason why we should continue to send our money away for what can be produced at home to as good or better advantage and at no increased cost.





S. C. WHITE AND BUFF ORPINGTONS

CALHOUN'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Let them "Scratch for your Living" next winter and live well. Unsurpassed as WINTER LAYERS. Write NOW for prices on hatching eggs and day-old chicks from our vigorous free range yearlings mated to males to which they are absolutely unrelated, insuring strong chicks that live and thrive. Our many visitors are pleased with the beauty of "Woodland," our modern equipment and the high quality of our stock. YOU will be pleased whether a visitor or a customer.

WOODLAND POULTRY FARM, HALF MILE NORTH OF MAIN STREET. VISITORS WELCOME JOHN R. CALHOUN, Prop.,

I believe, in time, all these things will be worked out in regular order, but it behooves us to run the poultry business, as a business, not as a sideline to something else, as is the case in many in-stances. If you are going to keep chickens, and are going to look to the outside world for your demand, raise enough to justify an advertising campaign worthy of your efforts. If you are go-ing into the poultry raising venture simply for the sake of pleasure, that is different, and you need not consider profit in your scheme. I will say, however, that I have seen very few poultry breeders who take up the work alone from the standpoint of pleasure, and hence I advise that we raise enough to justify us in handling it as a business

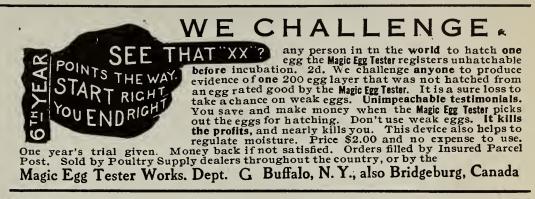
and along business lines. You send the average Southern breeder an order for 200 eggs, and the chances are that he will be unable to furnish them within a reasonable time. And yet we wonder why patronage goes to the fellow in other sections. We have got to get down to rock bottom some-time, and now is the psychological moment. There is no sentiment in busi-ness. The big fellows are out for our trade, and if they have the goods, do the advertising, win at the shows, and show us that they are prepared to fill our orders, we are very apt to disregard patriotism and sentiment, and send our money where the chances look good for getting equal value. I don't mean to sav by this that we always get equal value. I know, in fact, that we do not in many cases. I fail to see the justification for paying the prices asked for eggs and stock by some of the big fellows, but you can't blame them. There are suck-ers born every minute and as long as the demand lasts you will find the supply equal to it. The day-old-chick business offers a

good opportunity to the progressive breeders who wish to cater to this constantly growing trade. I have in mind one man here in this State who received orders for 25,000 day-old White Leg-horn chicks, which he filled satisfac-torily and within the prescribed time. Every chick came from an egg produced by his birds. This is in striking contrast to the stock that has been going out from some of the big hatcheries of other sections, an expose of which was recently made by Mr. Platt in the R. P. J.

All of which goes to show that we can produce what is wanted, if we organize for that purpose, and there is no danger of an over production now or in the future, with the rapid increase in population now going on.

Comfortable Hen Houses.

HE interior of the poultry house should be arranged so as to give the hens all the floor space pos-In a well arranged poultry house sible. nothing is permitted to take up floor space but the hens themselves. The nest-boxes are arranged above the floor, either against the wall, under the drop-



Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds —At the recent poultry show held at the Armory, Louisville, November 22-27, we won first old and fourth young pen on Single Combs and first Rose Comb pullet on four entries. At the Kentucky State Fair, 1915, we won eight regular prizes and color specials. If you want quality at reasonable prices, write us. We have a choice lot of cocks and cockerels for sale. Also fine bunch of utility pullets ready to lay, at \$2.00 each. Write for catalogue and mating list.

DIXIE RED FARM,

R. R. No. 22

Louisville, Ky.

ping-boards or else outside the house. In my opinion the best place for the nests is outside the house. Such nests are easily made by building a long box, (divided into compartments), to the outside wall of the house, the hens gaining access to the nests through the holes cut in the wall. The nests should be covered with roofing paper and the tops hinged to the wall of the house. The advantage of this style of nests are that the nests are dark, floor space is not utilized, and the eggs can be gathered without entering the house.

The food troughs, drinking vessels and hoppers should also be raised above the floor. This is easily done by building a platform eighteen inches or two feet above the floor and placing the vessels and hoppers on this.

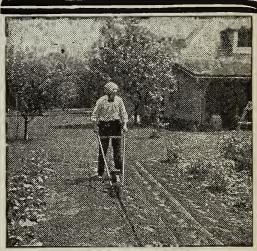
Some poultrymen cover the entire floor with scratching material. I do not think this a wise plan. I leave about one-fourth the floor space of my houses bare, holding the litter to its area with a twelve-inch board. On this bare space, feed the last grain feed of the day. Were the grain scattered in deep litter, the hens, or at least some of them, would not be able to fill their crops by dark.

Some poultry authorities still recommend the use of roosting closets. My houses carried roosting closets for several years and my experience is that the hens will keep in a much better state of health when not compelled to spend their nights in a tight, stuffy, foul smelling enclosure. My observation is that the fowls contract colds, catarrh and roup much more readily in these closets than they do when out in the open. The roosting closet does what is expected of it-it keeps the fowls warm, but the effect of a small current air entering the enclosure is often serious, if not fatal. A roosting closet cannot be built that is free of draughts, and yet well ventilated. -Ind. Farmer.

We will send you the Industrious Hen one year for 50 cents or club it with any poultry or farm paper pub-lished. See our clubbing list in this issue.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 27. 1915. The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs: I received my prize, consisting of five females and one male year old S. C. White Leghorns, shipped by Mr. Jno. O. Reid, of Stanford, Ky., on Thanksgiving day. I had something to be very thankful for. They are beauties. Could not have expected more. Please accept my many thanks. With best wishes for the Industrious Hen, I am, PARKE WILLIAMS. 2406 Twelfth Avenue, N.

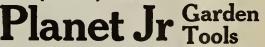
2406 Twelfth Avenue, N.



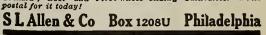
Planet Jr Seeder and Wheel Hoe at work in a suburban garden.

Grow your own Vegetables

Cut down your living expenses. You'll be astonished how easy it is to save time, labor, and money, and get bigger and better crops when you use



No. 4 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow includes practi-cally every tool needed to plant and cultivate a large or small garden and plow up scratching yards. Can be used by man, woman, or boy. Costs little and lasts a lifetime. Fully guaranteed. 30 other styles of seeders and wheel hoes-various prices. New 72-page Catalog (184 illustrations) free! Describes over 70 tools, including 12 entirely new ones, and im-provements to our Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard., Beet- and Pivot-wheel Riding Cultivators. Write postal for it today!



THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



Under this heading "Pick Ups Here and There," we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

To Beginners.

Do not go in for poultry keeping un-less you can stand disappointments. Poultry work is filled with petty discouragements, and if you are going to feel like giving up every time a cold wave strikes you had better keep out. Every poultry keeper figures on about so much loss each year, and takes things as they come. The loss of a few chicks each year is expected. Now and then an old bird will be taken with some kind of trouble and die. The birds will not lay as well as you expected. Various things might be mentioned that will affect the nerve of the beginner, but the thing to do is to be a Stoic, and keep right on with the work. There will be a bright side to the business as well as the bad and unfortunate, and the bright things will more than offset the others.—Poultry Record.

Ration for Egg Production.

An egg is composed of 65.7 per cent water, 11.4 per cent protein, 12.2 per cent ash and 8.9 per cent fat. The composition of an egg is the same in California, Texas or New York. The hen cannot adulterate her product. She cannot change the composition of her product and she cannot make something out of nothing. Before she can lay an egg she must have the proper amounts of the various ingredients of an egg. If she has not enough of the right kinds of food to make an egg she waits until she gets it before laying. If your hens are not laying, make up your mind that they are waiting for something you forgot to provide.-Poultry Item.

J. S. Martin Honored with Presidency.

At the national meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club, held in connection with the Buffalo show, John S. Martin, Port Dover, Canada, the premier breeder of this variety was signally honored by being elected presi-dent of the club.—Poultry Success.

A. P. A. Secretary Visits Southern Poultrymen.

S. T. Campbell, secretary of the American Poultry Association, visited Alabama on his way back to Ohio, from the San Francisco Exposition.

While in Alabama Mr. Campbell was the guest of Robert West, of Montgomery, one of the leading men in the American Poultry Association repre-senting the South. In company with Mr. West and W. M. Williams, Mr. Campbell called on W. F. Feagin, State Superintendent of Education, in reference to teaching poultry in the rural schools of Alabama.

It is believed that the visit of Mr. Campbell will give new impetus to the growing poultry industry of the State.

This industry has made considerable progress in the last few years in all sections of the South. - Everybodys Poultry Magazine.

Table Scraps.

Table scraps become an important item for a small flock, but are of little value for large numbers. The small flock will pay at all seasons, because the scraps lessen the cost of the food by permitting of the utilization of waste materials that would otherwise go into the slop-barrel. For this reason every family should keep a few hens, even if but half a dozen, and especially the families that live in the suburbs of cities and towns, or who have a space that



can be utilized for that purpose. greatest obstacle is the attempt to keep too many. Be satisfied with a few, and the cost will be less and the result more

satisfactory .- Poultry Record.

Ferris Leghorns–200 Egg Strain

One customer's flock averaged 102 eggs in six winter months, another 181 eggs in ten months, another 199 eggs in twelve months. You can do as well. Eggs, chicks, breeding stock from hens with records up to 264 eggs. Prize winners at largest shows. Prompt ship-ment, prices low, quality guaranteed. White Leghorns are best for eggs. We raise thousands. Free catalog and price list gives particulars. Write for it now. Sixteen years square dealing—thousands of pleased customers. FERRIS LEGHORN FARM,

922 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.



February, 1916

LOYD'S PRIZE WINNING PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Win at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, on ten entries, 2 cock, 1-2-5 hens, 7-8 cockerel, 2-3-6 pullets. Nine birds placed out of the ten exhibited. (No pens shown.) We have a fine lot of breeding and show stock for sale at right prices. Eggs and baby chicks in season.

C. J. LOYD & SON

Farm, R. R. No. 4

DEER'S QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS Won at the Great Armory Show, Louisville, 1-5; pullet, 2-3; pens, old, 3d; young, 1st. Best display in White Rocks. Write us for prices on both old and young birds. We have quality that will please you. Eggs for sale. Choice matings. Address: F. L. DEER, R. R. No. 1, Box 37a, Franklin, Indiana

Egg-Eating Hens.

Hens are never known to eat eggs unless eggs are broken in the nest, and the hens then learn to eat them. It is a vice difficult to cure, as the protection to the eggs is at the sacrifice of time and labor or an inconvenience in some other direction. The best plan is to use a soap-box, open at one end, so as to compel the hens to walk in, and have the box sufficiently high from the floor to prevent the hens from eating the eggs from the ground. That is the easiest, best and most feasible method known.

Clean Straw Makes Best Litter.

Many times hens will get quite dirty when confined in the coops without much litter. If you wish to keep them in good plumage, have plenty of fresh straw where they can work in it and clean themselves. Many times the barn chaff which is used for litter is very dusty and dirty. If the birds get wet, or are out in the rain, and then go in and work in the chaff, they will get their feathers soiled. There is nothing like clean, bright straw to clean up the feathers.

Testing Duck Eggs is Easy.

Duck eggs are very easy to test, because the shells are, as a rule, very thin. At a certain stage of incubation a duck egg presents a rather strange appearance, especially to one who is not familiar with such matters. If the shell appears to be nearly half empty don't get excited. That is the way it should be. If it is very dark at one end and very





clear at the other rest assured that it contains a duckling. It is during the last stage or rather during the latter part of the hatching period that a duck egg appears as described above.—Inland Poultry Journal.

Parker's Rhode Island Reds won as follows at Louisville's Big Armory show, Louisville, Ky., November, 1915: third and fourth hen; first and third cockerel; third pullet and third pen. Silver cup on best S. C. Red bird in show and silver cup given by Rhode Island Red Club of America for best display in State. Special on fourth hen. At the Kentucky State Poultry show, January, 1916, second cock, first and second hen, third pullet and first pen.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

We will start you in the purebred poultry business absolutely free. Write us now for particulars.



163



(Continued from page 155.) Feeding and Caring for Baby Chicks First Two Weeks.

164

R. H. Anderson Gives Fine Grit, Fresh Water and Crushed Egg Shells for the First Feed.

First Feed. Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 11, 1916. Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: Yours at hand inquiring how I feed baby chicks until they are two weeks' old. Having used a number of different methods, I have found the following by far the most satisfactory. When the chicks are about 24 hours old, I place before them fine grit, crushed egg shells and fresh water with the chill taken off. About six hours later I give them their first meal. This consists of a crumbled up mixture of hard boiled eggs, stale bread and rolled oats. Only give a little the first time, but gradually increase until they are fed all they will clean up. They are fed the above five times a day for the first three days. days.

the above nive times a day for the first three days. On the fourth day, I alternate with some good commercial chick grain and personally prefer Spratt's Chicgrain to any that I have used. This grain is fed in a litter, thus forc-ing them to exercise. When the chicks are one week old they are fed Spratt's chick meal once a day in place of the egg mixture. The Spratt's meal is a dry cooked food that re-quires moistening with either water or sweet milk. Bran, fine grit, charcoal and fine oyster shell are before the chicks at all times. Some form of green food is given to the chicks every day. I also mix a few pinhead oats with the other grain. I do not use any meat or beef scraps until they are two weeks old, as the chick meal contains some meat. I consider the first two weeks the most important period in a chicks life, for if given a good start the battle is half won. R. H. ANDERSON.

R. H. ANDERSON.

We thoroughly agree that the first two weeks of the chicks life is the im-portant period and if you can get them safely over this period the battle is more than half won. Mr. Anderson's idea of feeding the chicks when they are only 24 hours old has no doubt proven successful with him, as he is one of the largest Black Minorca breeders in the country, but our idea is that they should not be fed too soon and not until they are 36 hours old at least.

J. S. Martin Leaves Chicks in Brooder or Under Hen Until They are Two Days Old, Then Gives Them First Feed.

Old, Then Gives Them First Feed. Port Dover, Ont., Can., Jan. 10, 1916. J. Gaylord Blair, Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: Below you will find my method of feeding and caring for the baby chicks as per your letter of the 6th inst. Until the chicks are two days old we leave them under a hen or, in the incubator. Then we take them to the coop or brooder and their first food is a little fine grit, which they

soon learn to peck at. About noon of the third day they get their first food. After years of experimenting with different kinds of foods, I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing better for starting young chicks than stale bread soaked in sweet milk. This is squeezed dry and crumbled for the little chicks. This bread and milk should be fed perfectly fresh. If the chicks are in a brooder you can scatter a little cracked wheat and millet seed in the little. This encourages them to take exercise. They are given water to drink from the start, but it must be placed in a small fountain, so that they cannot get into it and get themselves wet. At the end of three weeks you may stop the mixture and feed in the morning a mash of wheat middlings, oat middlings, corn meal and a little bran. This is moistened with milk and stirred until it is a crumbly mass. The dry chick feed is used through the day and at night they get a feed of wheat. At the end of six weeks their feed is the mash in the morning, boiled wheat at noon and hard wheat at night. If the chicks are reared in the brooder they relish mangels or sugar beets, and, like the hens, they soon learn to eat them. Twice a week they should get a feed of meat. A piece of boiled liver chopped fine makes a fine feed and greatly aids growth. Be sure not to feed much yellow corn to the growing chicks or even to the grown birds when they are moulting. It is liable to color the plumage. Lastly, if the chicks are brooded by a hen, be on the constant watch for the head louse, the chick's greatest enemy. Grease their head lightly once a week with a drop of lard. Put it on at night, when the chicks are under the hens. Some prefer insect powder, but the lard is very effective. Yours very truly, JNO. S. MARTIN.

By leaving the chicks under the hens or in the incubator for two days or longer,

M. C. RILEY,

gives them time to get more strength and by this time they are ready for their first feed. Fine grit should be their feed. Keep a close watch for head lice on them for they are bad enemies and will sap the life out of the little fellows. Chicks Get First Feed After They Are Forty-eight Hours Old.

Chicks Get First Feed After They Are Forty-eight Hours Old. Rineyville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1916. Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sır: We hatch our chicks in an in-cubator and after they are about forty-eight hours old feed them the yolk of a hard boiled infertile egg, and dip the beak of each chick in lukewarm water. We feed lightly of egg, dry oatmeal and bread crumbs three times the first day, after this we begin feeding alternately of the above five times a day, being careful not to overfeed at any time and gradually increasing the feed and giving sweet milk and a little charcoal, and if they are confined on a plank floor a small amount of fine grit. We use this diet until they are a week or ten days old, after which we add the com-mercial chick feed, or a mixture of fine cricked corn, cracked wheat, millet seed, etc., but still feed the stale bread and change from sweet milk to buttermilk and keep wheat bran before them all the time. After they are a week old we supply them with green stuff. We have found with careful feeding until they are two weeks old, then providing them with a clean run and a wholesome food and seeing that they are free from lice, the battle of mortality is about fought. MRS. R. L. WILL,MOTH.

MRS. R. L. WILLMOTH.

The little chicks should be supplied with green stuff and there is nothing

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE WYANDOTTES AND S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Get my prices on old and young stock. Eggs \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per fifteen. Good hatch guaranteed. Address,

R. No. 2

LIVIA, KENTUCKY

INCUBATOR



741 E. 45th St., Chicago, III

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

AXFORD INCUBATOR CO., Inc.

February, 1916

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

165



On Buff Orpingtons at the Armory Show at Louisville, first pullet, third young pen. Kentucky State Poultry Show, at Lexington, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet as well as National Buff Orpington Club's Ribbons for best hen, best cockerel and best pullet in the show. Eggs from these winners at \$5.00 for fifteen. Eggs from other pens \$1.50 and \$3.00 per setting. I also have some good breeding birds in Reds (Single Comb) at give-away prices. Write for what you want. Also four yearling cocks in White Orpingtons cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed in anything I sell.

DANVILLE S. M. HARBISON KENTUCKY WILLIAMS S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

Make a clean sweep at Moultrie, December 16-18. Also won specials for third best pen in Mediterranean class. Last season they won the blue at Birmingham and Valdosta. BRED TO LAY—LAY THEY DO. Stock and GUARANTEED hatching eggs at reasonable prices. Write HARLEY L. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. 1, Box H, Moultrie, Ga.

better than fresh sprouted oats that are tender, or lettuce chopped up fine for them. Keep luke warm water before them at all times.

- When Chicks are Forty-eight Hours Old They are Moved to a Brooder with a Regu-lated Temperature of 100 Degrees.
- Florence, Ala., Jan. 15, 1916.

Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: We do not use a hard and fast rule in feeding young chicks, but there are certain general principles which we follow. When the oldest chicks are forty-eight hours

green feed is given, cut fine so that they can eat it. Grit and charcoal is kept in a hopper where they can get at it. We have found that hard boiled eggs should be fed sparingly, as it produces indigestion, which is sometimes mistaken for white diar-rhea. The temperature of the brooder is re-duced as the chicks grow older, and their actions will indicate when they are too cold. Yours truly,

FLORENCE POULTRY FARM.

The method of feeding the little chicks as practiced on the Florence Poultry Farm, has proven very success-



Rhode Island White Cockerel. Winner of first prize at the great South Central Show, Louisville, Ky., 1912. E and owned by Mrs. C. M. Vertrees, Cecilia, Ky. Bred

We thoroughly agree that the ful. chicks should not be removed from the incubator until they are 48 hours old, and then given their first feed and if possible get the chick to drink some luke warm water before giving them their first feed.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 20, 1915.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 20, 1915. The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Gentlemen: I received yesterday from the Catalpas Poultry Yards, Dry Ridge, Ky., the pair of Barred Rocks which you so kindly gave me for soliciting subscriptions for you. The birds are even finer than I expected to get, which goes without saying that I am more than pleased with them. I am not much of a judge of chickens, having just started to raise a few, but as far as I know, I think the pullet bred line that were sent me will give entire satisfaction. entire satisfaction.

Thanking you and Mr. Steers for the favor and general promptness from both of you. I am sure that the birds sent are of the finest stock. Very truly yours, H. E. MURRAY.





H OW about your New Year resolutions? Are they still kept? If you have broken any of them, mend them now, and don't let it happen again.

Right now is a good time to start in the poultry business. You can make the start much cheaper now than in the A pen of breeding birds and an fall incubator; a sitting of eggs or a couple of hundred baby chicks will give you a good start at a small investment. Start in a small way and grow big is good advice. However you should not make the mistake of buying the cheapest stock that you can find. Remember, quality, not numbers is what counts in the poultry business, so buy good foundation stock even though you can afford but a trio.

In mating up our preeding pens we should bear in mind that no hen that has not proven herself a heavy layer, is fit for this very important duty. More attention is now being paid to the utility side of the poultry industry than ever before. We believe in pure-bred poultry above all other things, and it bred for heavy laying by the use of the trap-nest. Lady Eglantine, the champion layer of the world, and valued at \$100,000 aside from her laying ability, would probably be worth about \$1.00. Yet by her wonderful performance in the trap-nest she has proven herself the most valuable hen in the world. So it is the breeding that counts. If you find it impractical to trap-nest all of your flock, then by all means trap a few of them. It will be a step in the right direction, and it may mean much to you in the future.

Don't fail to get a nice bunch off this month. Remember the early hatched chicks are the ones that grow off fastest, thrive the best and produce eggs next fall when the hens are moulting. You won't regret having these early pullets next fall, so get them off now.

The farmers of the South are fast becoming educated to the fact that purebred chickens are more profitable than mongrels. Moreover a flock of purebreds look so much nicer that one will naturally give them better care and attention, consequently much better results are obtained. We hope to see the day when every Southern farm will be stocked with a nice big flock of purebred chickens. And that this condition is fast becoming about is obvious, as we travel about over the country observing the farm flocks.

The great Southeast will some day be one of the foremost poultry producing sections of the United States. The climatic conditions are very favorable to practically every phase of the work. Mild winters, with little or no snow; summers free from the distressing heat found further South makes this great section especially adapted to poultry raising. Moreover this section is traversed by trunk line railroads, placing us within easy shipping reach of all the great markets of the East. Only a few hours from New York City, the great "white egg" market. Too, the Southern cities furnish good markets for poultry products. People who for any reason desire to make a change, would do well to investigate the great possibilities offered them in the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and South Carolina. Any one desiring further information along this line, I will gladly furnish if you will only write me. Meanwhile we would be glad to hear from a number of our friends who have already made a success in poultry raising in this section. Will a few of you do me the favor of letting me have a letter from you telling of your work?

The growth of the baby chick industry during the past few years has been stupendous. From an infant industry a few years ago, it has grown until today there are millions of these day-olds hatched and sold annually. There are many advantages from buying these chicks over hatching them at home. By buying them we do away with the bother of mated pens, male birds and incubator cares and troubles. And there is also quite a little expense when one invests in incubators. These chicks may be bought at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per 100, the price varying as to the breed and quality furnished. While we firmly believe in this branch of the poultry industry we would not stop without first warning those who purchase these chicks, to be sure that they are getting chicks from a good quality of stock, and in order to do this, you must pay a fair price. Chicks sold too cheap may be depended upon as being from poor stock. Good chicks are produced only by experience, care and expense, therefore they cannot be bought for nearly nothing. The safe rule is to pay a fair price and demand a good quality.

Statesville, North Carolina held one of the best poultry shows, January 5, 8, ever held in North Carolina. It was way ahead of their own show of last year. Reports state that everybody is enthusiastic and that plans are already under way to hold an even larger show next year than the one held this year.



WHITE ROCKS OF QUALITY My birds have won at the largest shows. Beautiful, hardy, free range cockerels and pullets,

My birds have won at the largest shows. Beautiful, hardy, free range cockerels and pullets, yearly cocks and hens. If interested in White Plymouth Rocks, write the **PATTERSON FARM.**

FITZGERALD. **GEORGIA** Get This The DRAIRIE STATE 1916 CATALOG REE Book No matter how many other incubator catalogs you write for-be sure to get this one, too. You will find it different from all others. Contains chapter on Hatching and Rearing of Chicks, also one on Poultry Diseases. Describes the full line of PRAIRIE.STATE **INCUBATORS** and **BROODERS** Prairie State Incubators are the only ones that have these two exclusive features: MOISTENED SAND TRAY, which keeps the eggs in just the right condition for suc-cessful hatching, and the EDDY CURRENT SYSTEM OF VENTILATION, which carries off all waste gases which form in the egg chamber and supplies freely the oxygen essential to life. These two exclusive features explain why Prairie State machines READER PROPERTY COR IN CONTRACT "Ew-(4) **335 Chicks from 335 Eggs** Dear Sirs:-We have a number of your brood-ers and two incuba-tors. From the No. 3 machine, I got 335 strong chicks from 335 eggs, the best hatch I ever got. Kindly mail me cata-log.-O.F.GOUDY.College Hill Farm, Ravenna, Ohio. "Hatch Most Chicks That Live" tors. From the No.3 machine, I got 335 strong chicks from 335 eggs, the best hatch I ever got. Kindly mail me cata-log.-O.F.GOUDY, College Hill Farm, Ravenna, Ohio. free catalog and see why poultry experts and leading Agricultural Colleges the world over use and endorse Prairie State machines. Leaders for 35 years. Write for the Free Book today. PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., 143 Main Homer City, Pa.

Black Minorca Sensation at Hagerstown

Winning First and Special Cock, First Hen, Second and Fourth Cockerels, First Old Pen, in the best and largest class of S. C. Black Minorcas ever shown there. A few good show birds left.

R. H. ANDERSON

Virginia

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg

Statesville has a way of doing things that many other shows would do well to pattern after. These big shows are a healthy sign for the poultry business, and if all signs do not fail, 1916 will be a banner year in the business.

Last spring we advised our readers to make notes of their experiments and save them for future reference. If you did this, then these notes should be of great value to you during the next few months. They will enable you to go about your work with a more thorough knowledge of the duties before you and also help you to steer clear of the mistakes made heretofore.

The problem of marketing is one that will always mean much to the poultryman. Upon the proper marketing of the chickens and eggs, depends our success. No matter how many chickens we raise; no matter how many checkens we randy, no matter how well our hens lay, unless we market these products in the very best condition and at such a time and place as to receive the highest prices for them, then our success will be limited. Eggs must be shipped while fresh and must also be clean and of uniform size and color. If you do not get enough eggs to justify you in securing a fancy market, then haven't you two or three neighbors with whom you can ship? Secure a good market in some sing: Secure a good market in some city, then give each individual a certain initial with which every egg is to be marked. The consumer can then re-port the initial of any bad egg found and it may be traced right back to the man who furnished it, thus protecting the other parties the other parties.

The Industrious Hen is to be con-gratulated on securing Mr. Riels to con-duct a Gulf-Coast department. Mr. Riels is in a position to render valuable service to this paper. This move means much, to not only the readers, but to the advertisers as well. We welcome you Mr. Riels.



SPAIN'S BARRED P. ROCKS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Have crowned themselves with glory, winning at Richmond and Norfolk shows. Look them up in this issue and be convinced. A grand lot of cockerels both light and dark, large size and very snappy barred. Let me mate you up a trio or pen. Prices very reasonable for quality. Eggs after February 15. A few fine Mammoth Bronze toms and pullets yet on hand, direct from "GARDEN" tom. Satisfaction guaranteed on all stock sold.

E. C. SPAIN,

CHURCH ROAD

=SCOTT'S CAMPINES AND ANCONAS=

Led in the race for quality at Nashville State Fair, Memphis Tri-State Fair and the A. P. A. Show at Chattanooga. These BEST-OF-ALL egg producers have a very bright future ahead for them. It will pay you to get my strain. I have some very fine matings and can furnish eggs at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per fifteen. Cockerels of quality at \$2.00 each. Catalogue free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. A. SCOTT, Proprietor.

CEDAR HILL POULTRY FARM

CUMBERLAND CITY, TENNESSEE

=BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS= At the recent Indianapolis Poultry Show, January 1-14, 1916, on one entry in strong competition, we won third pen. We have now mated up our breeding pens and can ship you eggs at \$2.00 and \$5.00 per fifteen, and guarantee satisfaction. We make a specialty of filling Southern orders. Address A. S. WILLIAMS Box 134-A, Clayton, Ind.

S. C. ANCONAS

SILVER CAMPINES Handsome, thrifty, range-raised birds that lay and win. Ancona eggs and stock for sale. Campine eggs only. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. G. STICKNEY.

Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Leghorns, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Whites. She is offering special bargains and if you are interested in these breeds you should look up her advertisement and write her. Be sure to mention this paper.

Don't fail to start a classified advertisement in the March issue. We can sell your surplus stock and eggs for you at a small cost.

Queen Incubators

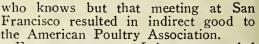


Built to Hatch Without Trouble

The Queen is built for results-under any and all conditions. We make the assertion that it will produce, year in and year out, better hatches of stronger chicks, with less attention, than any other machine on the market-at any price. Most any machine will hatch under ideal con-ditions, but if you are in the poultry business, you can't always have ideal conditions, and you must be protected against the unexpected, such as a sudden drop in temperature. The Queen Regulator will take care of a sudden change of seventy degrees.

Regulator will take care of a sudden change of seventy degrees. Richard Wayte, Gary, Ind., writes: "I have been in the poultry business and used both hot water and hot air machines. I have made a very thor-ough comparison of 12 different machines, and the Queen is the most thoroughly constructed of all." Mrs. C. C. Blake, Pocatello, Ida., just starting in the poultry business, writes: "An old poultryman told me I had made a wise choice when I selected the Queen. He has 14 different makes of machines at his large poultry plant, both hot water and hot air. Hefindshot water machines far superior to the hot air, and the best hot watermachine is the Queen.

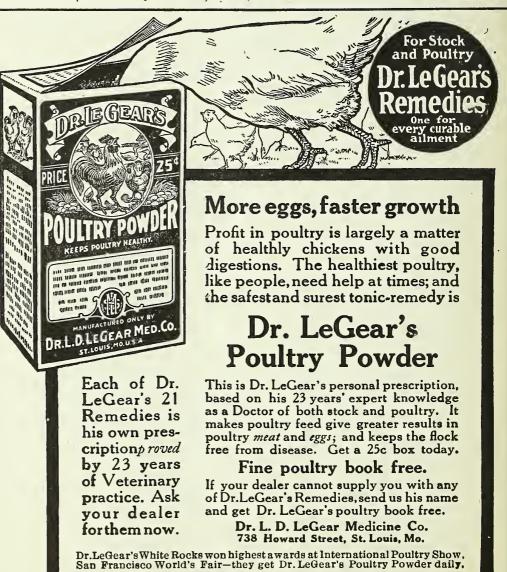




the American Poultry Association. For several years I have contended that the A. P. A. should meet in those places that were most accessible to most of its members. Because it does not necessarily take an unusual mind to understand that the larger the attendance the better off is the association, the more nearly certain will the action taken on the various questions that come before the convention be representative of the convictions of the membership as a whole. I understand that Ohio is after the next annual meeting. Naturally the members in the Southwest, if they were selfish, would rather see it meet in St. Louis or Kansas City; but as Ohio has the largest membership and probably is as nearly the center of the entire membership, the members in the Southwest will in all probability vote for their city unless a much more favorable location is advanced.

The fact that at each of the last several annual meetings of the association, resolutions seeking to better the method of licensing the judges have been adopted, proves more conclusively than any other one argument that we have not yet reached and put into practice the proper way. Under all past methods men have been granted licenses that should not have had them, while some





BY S. J. HOPPER, Dallas, Texas Former Editor Southern Poultry Journal.

SOUTHWESTERN

NOTES --- COMMENTS

Poultry Conditions in the Southwest.

RECENTLY heard a gentleman who has been connected with thoroughbred poultry culture in the Southwest for thirty years say that in all of that time he had never known conditions during the fall and winter months to so positively indicate an active trade in both stock and eggs for the next year as they do this fall. That gentleman is nearly always right. In this he is right to the best of my knowledge and belief and I have been a fair observer of events affecting poultry culture for a number of years. We have had more poultry shows in the Southwest, bigger poultry shows, poultry shows with larger attendance than ever before during the history of poultry culture in this section. I have talked with various subscription solicitors who worked the Southwest during the season and they say that they have been able to get more subscriptions and get them easier. But for the cheapness of the phrase I would say that the Southwest has gone chicken crazy. The advertiser who overlooks this field this year is missing the best bet he ever had offered him.

Right here is where I can say something in behalf of papers that cover this Of course the Northern territory. papers have more circulation, all told than do Southern papers, some of them claim six times as much as The Indus-trious Hen. The man who believes those circulation statements naturally thinks that the Industrious Hen ought not to get but one sixth as much for its space because they fail to take into consideration an important factor. With the observation and experience that comes from twenty years I unhesitatingly say that the advertiser that pays as much to the Industrious Hen as he does to the average Northern paper will get better returns per dollar spent-yes even better returns per donar open donar yes ing used. Take any breed you choose, take the Industrious Hen and any Northern paper you choose. Count the number of advertisers of that breed in the Northern paper and then count them in The Industrious Hen. If the paper claims six times as many subscribers as The Industrious Hen, look it up and see if they haven't seven or eight times as many advertisers of that breed. Of course lots of folks claim that the fact that if you have ten times as many competitive advertisers in one paper as you do in another that it makes no differ-ence. Well it doesn't make any difference to them; but Mr. Advertiser don't let them fool you into thinking that it doesn't make any difference to you. A paper can be expected to control a certain amount of trade in any given breed. If it has a hundred advertisers, naturally that trade is going to be divided be-tween those advertisers. It it had only ten advertisers of that breed its trade for that breed would not be divided by but ten. Think this over and don't forget if you overlook the Southwest this season, you will be sorry.

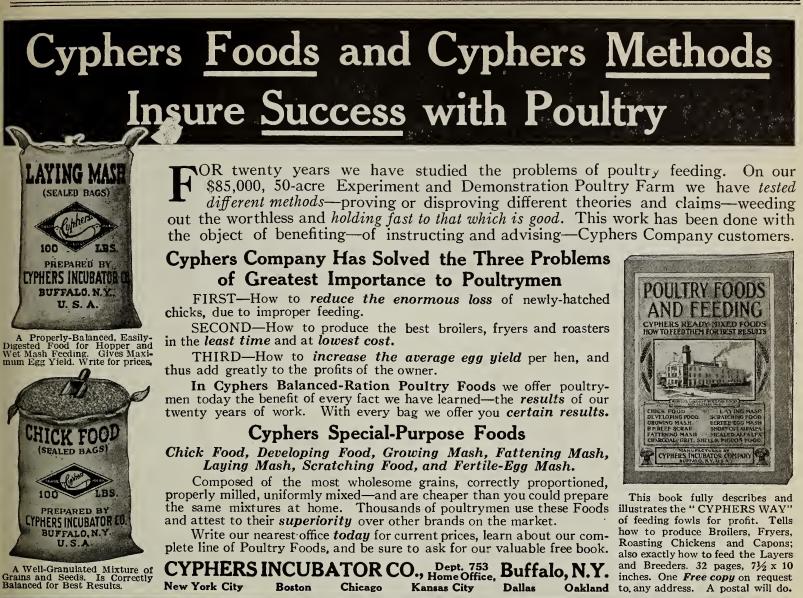
American Poultry Association Convention.

T HAT the meeting of the American Poultry Association at San Francisco should have had only eightyone members present, twenty-three of whom were from California and not more than twenty, outside the State of California, who paid their expenses is to be regretted.

That there were only three of the elective members of the executive board present at first roll call, that it was difficult to get even a quorum of either the executive board or the convention, that it was possible for a reporter to state that the business of the convention was transacted by new members many of whom were attending their first convention furnish further reasons for regrets.

But inasmuch as all of these things so forcibly call the attention of the members of the association to mistakes they have been making in the past as to make a repetition of those mistakes in the future even unthinkable, it may be that these regrettable occurrences will prove to be real blessings in disguise. If such shall prove to be the case, then nny not

ome



who deserved them could not meet the prescribed conditions. The action on prescribed conditions. The action on this question at San Francisco clothes the Standard committee with authority to examine applicants for judges license. This is a step in the right direction, but the step isn't long enough. That the ex-pense of availing oneself of this privi-lege may often be prohibitive is readily admitted. Some years ago I suggested the idea of compelling all official Stateshows to employ two licensed judges of at least three years standing and who were actively engaged in judging poul-try. Then provide that any applicant for license might have the privilege of presenting himself at any such show and be examined by the judges at said show, these judges to make their report to the A. P. A. at its next annual meeting in connection with this applicants petition. This makes examination reasonably accessible to all applicants.

Several years ago I was president of the Texas branch of the A. P. A. and in my efforts to convince poultry people that membership in the A. P. A. was valuable to them, used the argument that the association guaranteed its members to the extent that it would expel any of its members if they dealt dishonestly with the poultry purchasing public. Two years later a precedent was set that the association would not consider a charge filed against a member by one who was not a member. We contributed every effort at the time to have this changed, naturally the fact that a resolution was adopted at San Francisco that makes it possible for any one who has been mistreated by a member of the association to get redress gives us much pleasure. I think every poultry journal in the country should give publicity to this action and then every member of the association ought to state in his, her or their advertisement that they are members of the A. P. A. We can but be-lieve that the action of Grant M. Curtis, his influence and efforts contributed quite a bit toward the association taking this action. Say what you will, Grant M. Curtis is wise, loyal, courageous. Dr. Crane says: Fate, malicious

people and other factors can threaten, hurt and wound you; nothing and nobody can put you down but yourself. Not half bad. Pretty sound logic, logic that is proven every day. As it is with men, so is it to a large extent with associations for they are but an aggregation of men bound together for a common purpose. Whatever the outside world may say of the A. P. A., it re-mains for the A. P. A. to deal the death blow unto itself. The surest way for it to deal that blow is to so act as to justify the public to feel that it seeks to benefit its members right or wrong.

Read about the coop without a nail, on the inside back cover. The only coop.

Kendall's Buff Orpingtons.

Bloom H. Kendall Shelby, N. C., breeder of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, has made the following winnings during 1915-16: South Carolina State Fair, Oct. 25-29, 1st cock, and 2d cockerel; 1st and 2d hen: 1st and 2d pullet; 1st pen. Augusta, Ga., Nov. 8-12, 1st pullet; 2d cock-erel; 2d hen. Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 7-11, 1st hen; 1st pullet; 2d cockerel and 2d pen. Darl-ington, S. C., Nov. 24-26, 1st cock, 1st cock-erel; 1st and 2d hen; 1st and 2d pullet; 1st pen. Wilson, N. C., Dec. 28-31, 1st pen.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

COZY NOOK ORPINGTONS **BUFF AND WHITE**

Oakland

Are always winners at the shows. Trap-nested. Big winter layers. Two strictly high class exhibition winning pens of Whites at reasonable price. Also Buff stock and eggs for sale worth more than the price asked. DR. C. L. GRAY BOX H, LEBANON, TENN.

RECORDS For Southern Bred Poultry Established by **DIXIE'S QUALITY STRAIN** WHITE WYANDOTTES

1915 WINNINGS SENSATION OF THE SHOW

Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Jackson, Chattanooga, Indianapolis

CHAMPION LAYERS MISS. A. & M. **EXPERIMENT STATION**

My birds have gone North unattended, bring-ing home the "bacon." and EGGS from my best matings will prove to you the Vigor, Laying qualities and superior type of this strain. Pens on green runs practically every day in the year. Eggs tested 75 per cent to 100 per cent strongly fertile Christmas day. Best Eggs \$5.00 per fifteen; Utility \$2.00 per fifteen. Free 16-page mating list tells the story.

CARRINGTON JONES, BUNTYN, TENNESSEE Box 145

The South is the greatest poultry eld in the country. Why not read field in the country. the Industrious Hen, the leading poulpaper covering this rich field? try Send in your subscription now.



This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask vill be answered through this department, if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If a personal reply is wanted, enclose a stamped envelope.

Mammoth Bronze as a Mortgage Lifter.

THIS Southern climate of ours is particularly adapted to turkey growing, because early in the spring we have the green grass and tender insects for the early poults to begin eating, weeks before our Northern friends have a vestige of vegetation; and through the summer season we have such an abundance of wild berries of every kind that they are so fond of. We then have the pea and the corn fields for them to follow our fattening hogs in, only picking up the waste of the hogs and gleaning the fields of insects. My idea is to get all there is to be gotten off of a farm. If it takes turkeys to get the insects while the crop is growing, invest a few dollars in turkeys in the spring. If you cannot afford to buy pure-bred birds, get market fowls and then as soon as you feel that you have the money to spare invest in a few eggs of the very best. In this way one can probably raise a few to breed from the following year, and get birds from the very same flock that the breeder gets her own stock from. In this way one gets a start the following year, but loses time that can be profitably used by paying a little more money and getting breeding stock, say a trio or pen, that



Scene on F. G. Stickney's Ancona Farm, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

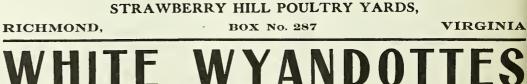
I believe every farmer should raise a nice flock of turkeys to protect his growing crops, by allowing them free range to gather the crop of insects. They eat very little grain of any kind until after the insect crop is killed by frost, and that is rarely ever before the first of November. This gives us Southern people at least seven months out of the twelve that the Bronze turkey gets practically his own living with just enough food at night to keep them gentle. Another great advantage we have is that we do not need to house our turkeys in the winter. I have noticed mine numbers of times, as the weather gets colder, getting higher in the trees, and a tighter tuck of the head under their wings.

The Mammoth Bronze variety is the most popular, and is deservedly so, because of such rapid growth and enormous size. Then, they are such mortgage lifters when Thanksgiving and Christmas times come. I have been a breeder of this variety for 25 years, and each year I find by scientific breeding I increase both size and beautiful plumage in my flock. will lay a number of eggs and the second year be as good as the first for breeding. MRS. J. C. SHOFNER. Mulberry, Tenn.

We will give you a setting of eggs absolutely free, any variety you choose, and start you in the purebred poultry business. Let us tell you how.



guaranteed winner for any show. Believe I have the best ever produced in both pullet and cockerel line.



Eggs for hatching from prize winning stock. Also a few nice cocks and cockerels for sale. I have won prizes at all of the shows that I have entered both this year and last. Write for mating list—FREE.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

ce cocks

favor long that does not "make good" in the laying pen, for the poultry business of today may be summed up in an egg shell, whether for eggs, meat or fancy. My ideal of a fowl is one that lays plenty of eggs, furnishes an abundance of tender, juicy meat and is beautiful and attractive in type and appearance. The I. R. ducks are making good on the farms and city lots, in fact every one who has tried them speaks their praise. It is generally admitted Runners are the best of layers, both winter and summer. The eggs are larger than hens' eggs, and just as good and sweet, commanding the highest prices on the market. And, of course, the more eggs they lay, the more fowls for the market at least cost. The eggs from well-mated birds are very fertile, and hatch well. The ducklings are strong and healthy, grow very rapidly, and are ready for market in eight to ten weeks. Duck-lings can be successfully raised in the spring, or in the summer when it is too warm to raise chicks, as they do equally as well then not bothered with lice, mites or disease. Then one can do double duty with their hens or incubator, by using them for hatching ducks, after the chicks are out of the way, dur-ing summer and fall. Ducks are very easy to raise, with very little expense,

trouble, or worry and very little loss. And for fancy they head the list, with their upright carriage, lovely plumage, neat trim bodies and racy appearance catching the eyes of the poultry fancier. To see is to admire them. The demand for both ducks and eggs is enormous. In the show room no breed attracts



FOR beauty and profit the Indian Runner Duck meets the requirements. No breed will stay in popu-

February, 1916

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Scene on Woodland Poultry Farm, John R. Calhoun, proprietor, Morristown, Tenn., where thousands of Single Comb White Leghorns are produced annually.

more attention and winning sweep stakes and blues proves they have reached that degree of perfection seldom attained by the oldest breeds.

Would say to the beginner, you can make no mistake to buy the beautiful, useful and profitable Indian Runner Duck, and any and all who are seeking a popular breed for eggs, meat or fancy. The field is a large one; there is always room for one more. They are moneymakers for me. Why not for you. MARIAN HOLT.

Savannah, Mo.

How to Improve the Present Wyandotte Type.

(Continued from page 156.)

that because their birds had good color and much better combs, they should have won. After I explained to them the weak points of their birds and that combs only count 8 points, they could easily see why their birds could not win. These breeders realized then the value

of type and I am sure they will breed for type more in the future than other



Fig. 3. A defective Wyandotte comb. Note the size, also the cup or hollow in the center. Avoid the extra large combs on your breeders.

points. As I have said above, what have you if you have a bird absolutely perfect in all points except shape. Shape makes the breed unless you have it you have a worthless bird.

We take for example a White Wyandotte breeder who has been breeding this variety for several years. He is ignorant as to what good type is; he has spent his time and energy but he has overlooked an important point that would have meant success for him as a breeder, because in these years he could have had a good flock of birds showing uniform Wyandotte type, but as it is his time and energy has been wasted and he is no closer to success than he was when first starting. He should have started right at first. Had he started with only a pair or trio of good typical birds, coming up to other standard requirements as near as possible, he would have built up a flock of White Wyandottes, having a foundation



Fig. 4. This is a defect as the spike on combs should follow the line of the head. A lopped rose comb is a disqualification.

of the right kind of ancestors behind them.

I do not want anyone to misconstrue this or think that I am a fanatic on type and do not take any of the other qualifications into consideration, for I believe in having good color in all sections, good comb, eye, beak, leg, etc., and when you do have these together with good type you have Wyandottes, and birds to be proud of, that will win and attract attention in any show room.

Avoid the large combs; breed for the medium comb, free from the cup as shown in Fig. 3 and see that the comb follows the line of head and not like the comb shown in Fig. 4. Select birds with reddish bay eye and avoid any other color if possible, although the eye is only two points for color and two for shape, still it is essential and important to get the reddish bay color. We would advise every one to secure a copy of the latest standard and study your breed carefully before mating your breeding pens or attempting to produce standard birds. To make a success as a breeder and to know why and how

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

you produced your winners, you have to understand your breed to know where your birds are weak and how to overcome this in your next mating. You get this only in the standard. Study your breed, learn what color you should have, learn how to mate to produce this, and above all learn to recognize good standard type characteristic to your breed, and get this fixed in your mind.

When you get these important points before you and get them settled in your mind you will soon climb the ladder to success and produce birds that will win for you a reputation in the show room.

March, April, May and June are four good months to advertise. You should start your copy and run in these issues. Let us send you proof that the Industrious Hen pays its advertisers.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS KENTUCKY BEAUTIES

For size, style, form and color, they are Standard of Perfection. Eggs only \$3.00 for fifteen.

DR. J. HOGAN BRAY GREENVILLE, KENTUCKY

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS With a record behind them, 46 ribbons, 6 silver cups, 2 gold specials and sweepstakes pullet at two shows is my record this season, 1915, at Bennettsville, Darlington and Sumter. Some good stock for sale. Eggs \$3.50 and \$5 per 13. Incubator eggs \$7 per 100. Write me your wants.

L. C. BREEDEN BENNETTSVILLE, South Carolina

VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM

Bargains in Leghorns, Brahmas, Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Bantams, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas and Collie Dogs. 1500 prizes won in 1915, including Indiana State Fair and Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Many good breeders and show birds for sale.

J. E. SMILEY, Prop.,

Judson,

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Indiana



This department is conducted by the Editor, 901-902 Great Southern Building, Louisville, Ky. If your birds are sick, write him. He will tell you through this department where your trouble lies. If you want a personal reply, send stamped envelope.

Starting a Poultry Farm.

Starting a Poultry Farm. Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: I have bought a well improved piece of land in Georgia which has a new house and barn on it. There is plenty of water and a twelve-acre timber lot near the house. Last year ten acres of this land pro-duced \$1,000. Now I intend to go into the market poultry business on a large scale and the object of this letter is to get your opin-ion of what I should do. I can raise all my feed, which naturally will increase the profits. Help is cheap, which again is in my favor. Don't you think that I can make more on this farm raising and selling poultry than corn, cotton, etc? Yours truly, A. C. E. Canton, Ohio.

ANSWER .--- You fail to mention the amount of your experience. You can take a ten-acre plot of this land, fence and arrange it so as to be easily cared for at the least expense, stock it with stock that are well bred and with proper management make as much, if not more, than you could on all of the balance of the farm in crop. But unless you are already experienced along lines of poultry culture, continue your farming until you have gained enough experience to post you in the different avenues you will be compelled to travel.

Poor Hatchers.

Poor Hatchers. Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: Will you give me a little in-formation? I purchased two hundred R. I. eggs for incubators and out of the first hun-dred hatched 43 per cent; 12 per cent were infertile and 45 per cent had chicks nearly fully developed but died in the shell. The second hundred only hatched thirty-four; fif-teen not fertile and fifty-one dead in the shell. This is not my first experience with an in-cubator; have been at it three years and my former lowest hatch was 83 per cent, so I know it is not the fault of the machine. I run the incubator under the same condition in every way as heretofore. Is it the fault of the eggs? Yours truly, Buena Vista, Ohio. ANSWER—Complaints like yours have been

ANSWER-Complaints like yours have been quite numerous this season. There are many contributable causes for infertile and weak genned eggs. In your case, if the incubator received the same attention as in your former hatches the eggs are at fault. No doubt the breeding stock were out of condition at the time of laying the eggs. Condiments will often force egg production to the extent that eggs show up a poor percentage in fertility.

Poultry on Gulf Coast. Editor Industrious Hen,

Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: Please advise me as to climate, soil, etc., for poultry on Gulf Coast, near Gulf-port, Miss., especially S. C. White Leghorns, and market for eggs if you can furnish this information. Yours truly, C. H. B. Brownsville, Tenn.

ANSWER-The Gulf Coast country. like all others, has its advantages as well as those that are not. Poultry culture in and around Gulfport, Miss., can be made profitable if judiciously handled. There is a ready market for eggs and poultry. The seasons are early, which enables one to get out their crop of chicks soon after Christmas. As a rule, late hatched stock do not thrive well.

Toulouse Geese Eggs. Editor Industrious Hen,

Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: Will you please tell me where I can get some Toulouse geese eggs. Yours W. V. P.

Ridgecrest, N. C.

ANSWER-There are several poultry farms where Toulouse geese are raised. It is too bad that one of them does not advertise in the Industrious Hen. I have had several in-quiries about them. They are a large bird, easily raised and on the market demand a

Buckeye

"The Best Incubator Made"

good price. Look through the pages of other papers if you cannot find what you want in

Dark Comb.

the Industrious Hen.

Editor Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir: My White Rock cockerel which I purchased some weeks ago has a very dark comb and I am afraid we are going to lose him, for he seems to have little energy to move about and seems like a bird that is lousy. Will you please give me some remedy for this Will you please give me some remedy for this trouble, for I want to save him if possible? Yours truly, H. J. G Montgomery, Ala.

ANSWER-Your bird has some kind of liver trouble and I advise you to place him in a coup and begin treating him at once. Get five cents' worth of muriate of ammonia from your local druggist and place a teaspoonful in a pint of drinking water and allow no other drink for at least three days. Make fresh every day. Feed only light diet and I believe this will bring him about all O. K. You might try some of Carter's Little Liver Pills on him. They are good for any kind of liver trouble. Give him one every night for three nights.

If you want results feed Producer scratch and chick feed.

TheStandard

COLONY BROODER

The Greatest

Coal Burning Brooder

Ever Invented

Self Feeding—Self Regulating — Everlasting. Heavy cast iron stove that requires coaling but once in 24 hours in any temperature.

Fifty-two inch hover that will positively brood 1500 newly-hatched chicks.

30 Days

Free Trial

The Standard Colony brooder is the most practical brooding device ever invented. It will do anything and everything that any other brooder will do and do it better. It is infinitely more satisfactory than brooders sell-ing at twice the price. We are so positive that it can not fail that we will permit you to try one for thirty days and

Write Your Own

Money-Back Guarantee

Only

\$15.00

Broods 100 to 1500 Chicks The System That HATCHES MORE CHICKS AND HATCHES BETTER CHICKS Than any other incubator regardless of size, price or method.

Recognized by the largest breeders and the largest poultry supply dealers as the safest and surest incubator ever built. Every machine a guaranteed success.

It's the Best Incubator Made Not the cheapest incubator but the best.

Not the cheapest incubator but the best. It's the incubator that is built UP to a stand-ard and not DOWN to a price. That's why the "Buckeye" is sold by more reliable dealers than all the others combined — that's why so many of the large, successful breeders will use no other. The "Buckeye" is sold by more than two thousand of the largest poultry supply dealers and there are over 400,000 in successful operation! Let us send you a list of some of the big breeders who use the "Buckeye" and their reasons for using it. Let us send you the names of the largest dealers and their reasons for selling it. Let us tell you about the won-derful success of the "Buckeye" system and why so many have tried to imitate it. The "Buckeye" is made in seven sizes — 60 eggs to the the terms of the the seven sizes — 60 eggs to the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms to the terms terms to the terms terms that the terms the terms the terms the terms the terms terms the terms terms the terms terms the terms the terms the terms terms the terms the terms the terms the terms the terms terms the terms terms the terms the terms terms the terms the terms terms terms terms terms the terms ter 600 eggs.

600	Eggs	-	-	\$50.00
200	Eggs	-	-	17.50
110		-	-	12.50
	Eggs	-	-	7.50
	ON	40 D	AYS	TRIAL
nd guara	inteed to	hatch e	every l	hatchable egg.

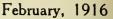
Try a "Buckeye" in the same room with any other incubator and if it doesn't hatch more chicks and better chicks the first time you try it, we'll take it back.

an

Write for "Buckeye" Catalog and Proof of "Buckeye" Superiority

The Buckeye Incubator Co. 512 Euclid Ave.

Note: Prices are a little higher west of the Rockies on account of freight rates.



Build on this Foundation

First, build up the health of the breeding stock, the fathers and mothers of the little chicks that are going to be hatched in the spring. That is the way to make sure of fertile eggs. Don't waste time and incubator heat on eggs that cannot hatch out strong, livable chicks. Successful breeders know that in thic pre-hatching season they should use

Pratts. Poultry Regulator-and Remedies

Then they can figure on a healthy, husky chick for almost every egg. Chicks will grow rapidly and mature early. Your poultry will have abounding health, strength and stamina, and be kept free from vermin and disease.

Here are some Pratts Remedies you should use:

Pratts Poultry Regulator. Unequalled for putting breeding stock into condition and to produce fertile hatching egos in large quantities. 25c; 50c; \$1.00; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50.

Pratts Baby Chick Food. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. 25c; 50c; 14 lb. bag, \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.75. **Pratts Powdered Lice Killer.** Rids the sitting hen of lice and protects the chicks. Sifter top cans, 25c; 50c. **Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.** A liquid lice and mite killer. Germicide, antiseptic and deodorant. One quart, 35c; one gallon, \$1.00.

Pratts Roup Remedy. Tablets or powder. The sure, safe, guaranteed remedy for colds, roup, canker and similar diseases. 25c; 50c and \$1.00.

The Pratts Label means satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

The better class of Feed, Seed and Poultry Supply Dealers all sell Pratts, so ask for them and accept no others.

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PRATT FOOD COMPANY







Philadelphia, Chicago and Toronto

Pratts .

Poultry

Disinfectan

ratts

UP REMED

by Mr. Peter. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him for prices, mention-ing this paper.

Harrod's White Leghorns.

Be sure to look up the advertisement of W. M. Harrod, of Flat Rock, Ind., and note the splendid winnings he made at the recent Indianapolis show on his S. C. White Leg-horns. He advertises day-old chicks and eggs for hatching from these winners at reasonable prices. He has quality and you will be pleased with his birds.

William's Barred Rocks.

Beginning in this issue, we are carrying the advertisement of A. S. Armstrong, Clayton, Ind. If you are in the market for Barred Rocks or eggs for hatching, look up this breeder's advertisement and write him for prices. On one entry at the late Indianapolis show, he won third pen in strong competition.

Producer scratch feed produces eggs. See advertisement in this issue.

"MONTE VISTA" WHITE WYANDOTTES

We have left a few EXTRA CHOICE birds, both male and female, that we are offering at very ATTRACTIVE PRICES, in order to make room. Ask for our SHOW RECORD.

MONTE VISTA POULTRY YARDS,



The above is a good likeness of Carrington Jones, originator and breeder of Dixie's Qual-ity strain White Wyandottes, the birds that have established records for Southern-bred pou'try at the leading Northern shows the past season. The inserts are heads from unre-touched photographs of birds from his first prize pen at Chicago Coliseum, 1915, which pen was pronounced by one prominent judge and editor to contain the best matched four females he had ever seen put together, and

to be one of the best pens of Whites shown in a long time. Mr. Jones will be glad to send you his '16 catalogue and mating list which tells you how he has succeeded in breeding up his strain of Southern-bred Wyandottes to the point where they win in the largest shows of the country.

Blue Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex.

Johnson & Rau, Indianapolis, Ind., breed-ers of Blue Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex, are starting their advertisement in this issue of the Industrious Hen. We have known these breeders for years and they are perfectly re-liable. Their birds have won in the largest and best shows in the country and this speaks for the quality of birds they are breeding. Be sure to look up their advertisement in this issue. issue.

Quality Partridge Rocks.

At the recent Indianapolis Poultry show, W. C. Peter, Mulberry, Ind., breeder of Partridge Plymouth Rocks, won first pen on one entry. This speaks well for the quality of birds bred

SOUTH CAROLINA For Sale-S. C. Brown Leghorns



GREENVILLE,

I have several good breeding birds left to select from-Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets. Eggs from fancy pens \$3.00 per setting of 15 eggs; two settings for \$5.00. Other pens mated for good laying purposes \$1.00 per setting; \$6.00 per 100. Write for particulars. Old phone

M. S. COPELAND, POWELL STATION, TENN.

R. F. D. No. I

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

No. 24.

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First pen White Plymouth Rock cockerel at the Palace show, Decem-ber, 1915, in competition that was especially keen. Bird of wonderful type and color. Owned by Lewes P. Doerhoefer, Anchorage, Ky.

First White Plymouth Rock cock. Palace show, December, 1915. Well stationed bird throughout and of good type and color. Owned by Lewes P. Doerhoefer, Anchorage, Ky.

Poultry Raising in Virginia.

(Continued from page 157.)

is going to see the price increase gradually as time goes on. I believe that they should continue to pay as well as any other bird, and a market can be had for them by addressing any of the numerous Washington or Philadelphia houses to whom you are now shipping.

We have on our Norfolk & Western Experimental Farm in Eastern Virginia, two varieties of fowls. The White Leg-horn and the White Plymouth Rock. Our only object in carrying the two varieties instead of one, is to give a better selection to parties who write us desiring to purchase eggs for breeding purposes.

I do not want to take up unnecessary space in this article on the general care of poultry because that has been covered to so much better advantage in small bulletins and pamphlets which can be obtained by any farmer who desires this information. Write your Congressman or the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. D. L. Houston, Washington, D. C., for farm bulletins

No. 41. Fowls-Care and Feeding No. 51. Standard Varieties of Chickens

No. 141 Poultry Raising.on the Farm. These bulletins give some very excellent advice and cover the subject quite thoroughly in a brief way. Another bulletin, which is one of the best that I have seen recently, is issued by my friend Geo. W. Koiner, Richmond, Va., from material supplied by J. D. Mason, of the Maxwelton Poultry Farm. Mr. Mason is a gentleman who has made a wonderful success of poultry raising on a large scale and what-ever he says in regard to this subject

always interesting and instructive. This bulletin has been prepared for dis-tribution by our Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Geo. W. Koiner at Richmond, and a request addressed to him will secure a copy promptly. Do not fail to get these booklets if you are in-terested in poultry raising. Then subscribe for a good poultry paper, there are a number of them in the field.

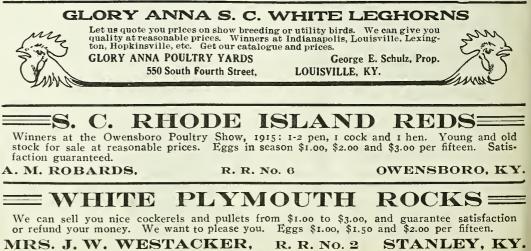
If further information along this line is desired, I would suggest that you write either to Mr. Mason or to the Manager of our Railway Experimental Farm, at Ivor, Va., who will be glad to contribute such information as he can give.

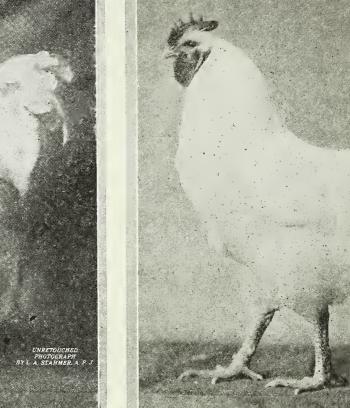
First Incubator in 1875.

Mr. H. W. Axford is the pioneer incubator maker in America. In 1875, he built the first incubator ever built in this country. That was forty years ago. At that time an incubator was a rare novelty in this country and Mr. Axford's machine was exhibited far and near. People were curious to see a mechanical con-trivance which would hatch more eggs than a hen. Mr. Axford devoted a lifetime to the

study of the mysteries of incubation and his ex-perience covers more years than that of any other man in the incubator building business in America.

This incubator seems to have stood the test. The many improvements added to this ma-chine in recent years, with its record for good hatches, is worth the consideration of the prospective buyer.





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February, 1916

We Have Given Hundreds of **Purebred Birds Absolutely Free**

During the past year our friends have taken advantage of our splendid offers and have secured purebred birds absolutely free by spending a few hours of their spare time securing subscriptions from their friends and neighbors. The work is easy and you will find it no trouble to get them to subscribe to the INDUSTRIOUS HEN, and many will consider it a favor as they want to read a good Southern poultry paper.

READ THESE LETTERS

The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs: The pair of S. C. Rhode Island Reds reached me on the 19th all O. K. Am well pleased with them. pair of birds, I am, Yours truly, MRS. C. D. GRAY.

The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky. St. Elmo, Tenn., November 2, 1915. Dear Sirs: I thank you for the Ancona cockerel received on last Friday, and wish to say that he is very satisfactory. Sincerely, JNO. HARTLEY.

FREE EGGS! FREE BIRDS!

We will give you a pair, trio, pen or eggs for hatching, absolutely free. They can be selected from any breeder's yards who advertises in the columns of the INDUSTRIOUS HEN. You have choice of any variety. We want you to get your neighbors to subscribe for the INDUSTRIOUS HEN. Show them a copy of the paper and they will gladly subscribe and will thank you for suggesting it to them. OFFER: Eight Yearly Subscriptions—One Setting of Eggs (15). Twelve Yearly Subscriptions—One Male and Female (Pair). Twenty Yearly Subscrip-tions—One Male and Two Females (Trio). Thirty Yearly Subscriptions—One Male and Four Females (Pen). Write us for sample copies and full particulars right now and be the first in your neighborhood to get some purebred birds. The work is easy and you can get into a paying and profitable business and grow year after year.





MAYWOOD WHITES



WHITE LEGHORINS WYANDOTTES BREEDER OF EXHIBITION AND HIGH CLASS UTILITY

REGISTERED AIRDALE TERRIERS Write for catalogue, breeding stock, baby chicks, eggs for hatching MAYWOOD POULTRY FARM,

Box 141, ANCHORAGE, KY.

ARE WHITE

ngle Comb Brown Leghorns!

Winners at Louisville, Lexington, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., New Albany, Ind., Hamilton, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Augusta, Ga. Cockerels at \$3 and \$5 each; Pullets at \$2 to \$5 each. Exhibition stock special prices.

BONNYCASTLE POULTRY YARDS

The Cyphers Coal-Burning Colony Brooding Hover

912-13 Republic Bldg.,

The use of mammoth hovers where chicks can be brooded in flocks of several hundred each is of comparatively recent development,



but these hovers now are indispensable articles of equipment on thousands of poultry plants. The Cyphers Incubator Company informs us that they have had a remarkable demand for the Cyphers Coal-Burning Colony Hover,

Bratton's S. C. Rhode Island Reds were heavy winners at the Great Armory 2-4 cockerel; 1-2-5 hen; 2 pullet; 1 young pen and 2 old pen; champion cock bird of the show. These winnings were made in strong competition. If you want show, breeding or utility birds, write me for prices. Eggs in season. B. L. BRATTON R. L. BRATTON. R. R. No. 2 NEW ROSS, INDIANA

placed on the market after several years of careful study and development, and that it has proved a complete success. This enter-prising concern announces this season a new model to sell at \$15, complete with automatic regulator

prising concern announces this season a new model to sell at \$15, complete with automatic regulator. The Cyphers Incubator Company now manu-factures colony hovers in five sizes, with capacities varying from 300 to 1,500 chicks (see illustration shown herewith). These hov-ers are supplied with or without automatic regulators. The Cyphers Company states that they have a stock of these "mammoth" hovers at each of their seven places of business so that orders can be filled without delay. Readers of this journal are invited to write to the company for their latest eight-page circular illustrating and describing the Cyphers Coal-Burning Col-ony Brooding Hover, which circular will be mailed free on request. When writing kindly mention this paper. Address nearest office of Cyphers Incubator Company, Dept. 13-W, Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass., New York City; Chicago, III.; Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Tex, or Oakland, Cal.

Read about the coop without a nail, on the inside back cover. The only coop.

Bargains in Rhode Island Reds.

LOUISVILLE. KY.

Look up the advertisement of G. E. Tabb, of Elizabethtown, Ky. He offers some great bargains in cockerels and pullets. Be sure to mention this paper in writing him.

Barred Rocks.

L. C. Breeden, of Bennettsville, S. C., starts an advertisement in this issue. Look up his advertisement and note his remarkable win-nings this season and get his prices on stock or eggs.

Goodlett's Buff Rocks.

T. J. Goodlet, Greenville, S. C., is booking orders for his eggs at this time from his Royal Buff Rocks. Look up his advertisement and write him now.

Campines and Anconas.

The Cedar Hill Poultry Farm, H. A. Scott, proprietor, Cumberland City, Tenn., have won at the following large shows and fairs this sea-son on their Campines and Anconas: Nash-ville, Memphis, Chattanooga, etc. They are offering both stock and eggs in their advertise-ment in this issue. Look this up and write them.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

BRED TO LAY-RAISED TO WIN

At Armory Show, 14 birds won first pen, second young pen, first cock-erel, second cockerel, first hen, third pullet. First exhibit I ever made there. Birds came off free range, untrained or washed. All first at Pennyroyal Fair at Hopkinsville. Stock for sale and eggs from these winners and others. Write

R. R. No. 3,

W. F. McREYNOLDS,

ROGERSVILLE.

ANCONAS 1909 16

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere. Investigate my "EGG OFFER" whatever you do.

H. E. PORTRUM,

TENNESSEE

GRACEY, KY.



Jacksonville to Hold Big Show.

Jacksonville, Florida is to hold a big poultry show, February 22-26, inclusive, which will be open to the world. This exhibition to be staged by the Jacksonville Poultry and Pet Stock Association, promises to eclipse all previous shows in this section from several standpoints.

Jacksonville, the metropolis and gateway to the State is the mecca for thousands of winter tourists, and the show will take place at the height of the tourist season there. In view of this fact, a very large attendance is anticipated by the association who are now very active in making final arrangements for a successful exhibition.

Attractive cash prizes will be awarded. In addition, a great many loving cups and other valuable prizes will be given. All prizes, money and premiums will be in the hands of the executive committee by the time premium list goes to the press.

Judge F. J. Marshall will officiate at this show.

A cordial invitation is extended to all exhibitors and assurance that all will be given a square deal. Entry blanks, pre-mium list and full information will be cheerfully furnished by Mr. C. R. Bill, Secretary, Jacksonville, Florida.

This show is endorsed by the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and is under the rules of the American Poultry Association.

Lawson White Leghorns.

A. J. Lawson, of Cleveland, Tenn., who has been one of the Industrious Hen's advertisers since she began to scratch first at Madisonville, Tenn., at that time. in addition to White Leg-horns, Mr. Lawson was a breeder of White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Indian Run-ner ducks. But for several years he has been giving all his time and attention to the White Leghorns. Working hard to combine in his Lawson strain the blue ribbon winning and egg power, and is now wanting a thousand more people who have not tried this egg machine to do so, and is offering to give the readers of the Industrious Hen fifteen selected eggs from best layers to every one

who will send for his 1916 mating list and buy from fifteen to one thousand eggs for hatching, and his prices for eggs are as low as any one could ask, running from \$1.50 per fifteen to the one of fifteen fifteen to \$10.00 per fifteen.

> SEND FOR THIS BOOK. It Is Free.

Here is a book that tells the difference be-tween a good incubator and the other kind. It tells why some incubators succeed and others



fail. It tells in an honest, straightforward manner about the fakes and frauds on the market and contains a lot of additional in-

formation about incubators that will interest every poultry breeder. If you own a hundred incubators this book will help you a lot and if you are just con-templating the purchase of your first machine it will be invaluable to you. Just send a post card to the Buckeye In-cubator Co., 512 Euclid avenue, Springfield, Ohio, and they will send you the book without charge. It costs you nothing and may be worth many dollars to you. Send for it today.

How Many Farmers Do You Know?

To Industrious Hen subscribers sending us in December and January the largest and best list of farmers owning their own farms, with P. O. Address, we will give \$10.00 in gold; second prize, \$5.00 in gold; third prize, \$2.50 in gold.

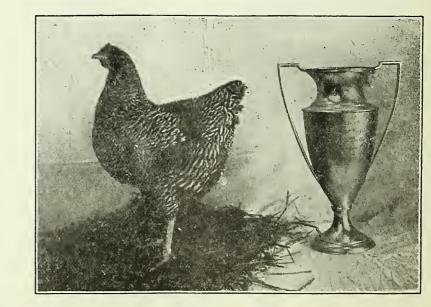
No names will be counted but those of bona fide farm owners, and where two or more lists are sent from same locality, we reserve the right to take equal number of names from each list. Use care in making lists, as larger premiums will be awarded later to those sending in the lists yielding largest amount of business.

All lists must be in before January 20. The names of winners will be published in the first February issue of this paper.

We sell direct to the user Galvanized and Lead Coated Roofings, Metal Shingles, Rubber Roofing and Shingles, Wire Fencing, House and Barn Paints, Tree Trimmers, etc.

We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

FROM MAKER TO USER Consumers Mfg. & Supply Co. Moundsville, West Virginia



First Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet, shape and color special, also for best bird in show Bennettsville, S. C., 1915. Bred and owned by L. C. Breeden, Bennettsville, S. C. Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

The Safest Way to Send Eggs

Positive Protection



"Ask the Judges"

See That Air Chamber.

Andrews' Efficiency Egg Carriers

Guaranteed to be the safest carriers you can buy. They protect every egg, prevent customers' complaints and stop allowances for breakage. The Hatching-Egg Carriers come all in one piece (top and bottom) and have

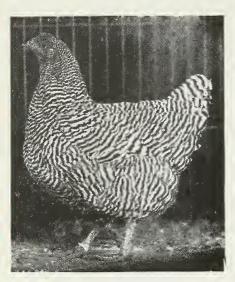


Bowling Green,

Missouri

Box D

The Real Champions of America



PRINCESS EFFICIENCY 1st Hen and color special; Champion Female Barred Rock, Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1914. Cut made from unretouched photograph. At Hagerstown, Chicago, Chattanooga, Panama-Pacific Exposition, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans and scores of other shows, my birds have been judged by many judges and have made wonderful records. "ASK THE JUDGES" about

ANDREWS' PREMIER STRAIN BARRED ROCKS

It is useless for you Southern Fanciers to send your money away from home and then get values which will not compare with what you can buy at home.

My pens are now mated up, and I am booking orders for eggs from these sensational champions at

per setting of 15

After winning throughout the South, I exhibited and won (defeating breeders of great reputation) at Hagerstown, Chicago Coliseum and Panama-Pacific Exposition, simply to show you that Andrews' birds, raised in the South, are the sensation of American Barred Rocks. Why not buy your eggs and stock at home and

get a square deal, in addition to securing blood lines from this wonderful strain Send for Handsomest Poultry Catalog Published

O. B. ANDREWS, Box H 303 Chattanooga, Tenn. Originator-Breeder America's Premier Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks

Does This Look Good to You?



SHEPPARD'S

\$3.00 HEN THAT LAYS \$21.27 IN EGGS IN ONE YEAR.



This is why there is such an increasing demand for my Anconas.

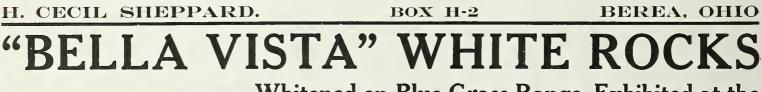
FAMOUS ANCONAS Have won first at the world's greatest shows, including London, England, Cleveland and Madison Square Garden, N.Y. For seven consecutive years

my birds have won three times as many first and second prizes at the Nation's greatest shows as all my competitors together, so have earned the distinction of being

THE WORLD'S BEST

They are famous egg machines and the greatest winter layers, with the wonderful egg record of

256 Average for a Flock If you want to win at your show or increase your egg production, write for a catalogue. Stock, eggs and chicks for sale.





Whitened on Blue Grass Range, Exhibited at the Three Leading Shows, and Won as Follows :

Central Palace, New York, 1915—1-2 cock; 1-2 cockerel; 1-5 hen; 1 pullet; 1-2-3-4-5 pens. Armory Show, Louisville, 1915—5 cock; 3-5 cockerel; 2 hen; 1-4 pullet; 1st old pen and 2nd young pen.

Kentucky State Fair, 1915--1 cock; 1 cockerel; 2-3-4-5 hen; 1-2-5 pullet; 1-3-5 pen.

A clean sweep at the Greatest White Rock shows in the country. Every breeding pen contains one or more of these winners.

WE HAVE THE QUALITY

We will mate twenty breeding pens during the coming season for our egg trade and tohatch our winners from. These matings will contain all of our prize winners at the aboveshows. When you buy eggs from our yards, you get quality and the same eggs we hatch our winners from. Get our prices and description of matings before placing your order elsewhere, if you want the best WHITE ROCKS in the country.

"BELLA VISTA" FARM, LEWES P. DOERHOEFER, Prop.,

First White Rock Cockerel at Kentucky State Fair, 1915.

ANCHORAGE,

KENTUCKY

80 Acres Blue Grass Devoted Exclusively to White Rocks.