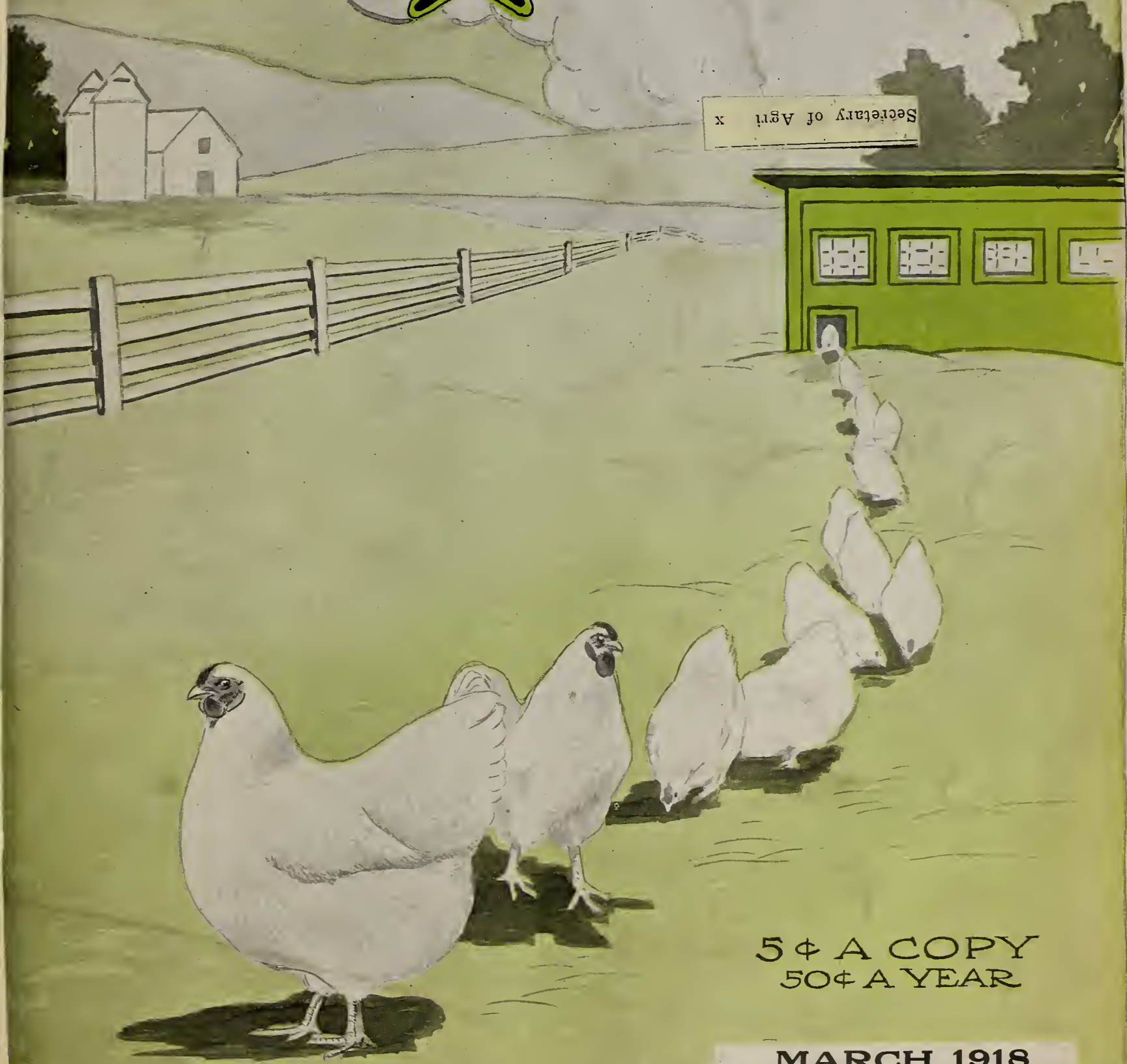


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The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

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MARCH, 1918

ROSSMOORE

THE Industrious Hen

Absorbing Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky.; Practical Poultry, Birmingham, Ala.; The Poultry Times, Norfolk, Va.; Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.; The Poultry News, Bustleton, Pa.; Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn.; The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.; Everybody's Poultry Journal, Nashville, Tenn.; The Leghorn Journal, Appomattox, Va.

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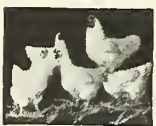
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Publishers' Announcement—All manuscript and copy for change of advertisements should be in our hands promptly by the 10th of the month preceding date of issue. **THIS IS IMPORTANT.** New business can be accepted as late as the 25th of the month, but special position cannot be guaranteed.

We always stop the Magazine at the expiration of the time paid for unless a renewal of subscription is received. Those whose subscriptions have expired must not expect to continue to receive the magazine unless they send the money to pay for it another year.

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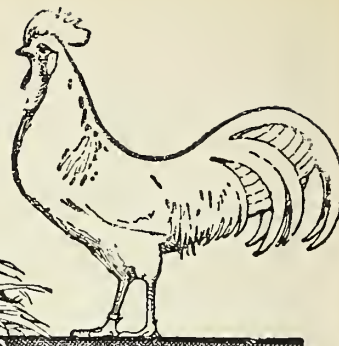
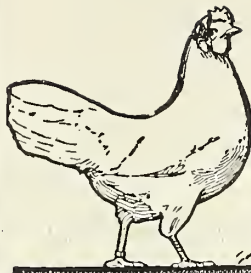
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1 Cockerel	\$10.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00
1 Male, 4 Females	30.00	18.00	12.00
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100 Females	365.00	250.00	175.00

Now is the best time to buy. Shipment can be made in cold weather with perfect safety. Hundreds of choice cockerels, pullets and hens. See catalog for complete description.

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We are now booking orders for 8-week-old chicks. At this age the pullets weigh $\frac{3}{4}$ pound, and the cockerels about one pound, and we guarantee safe arrival anywhere in the United States or Canada. Catalog gives full particulars.

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30 Eggs	9.00	5.00	4.00
50 Eggs	13.00	8.00	6.00
100 Eggs	25.00	15.00	11.00
500 Eggs	110.00	65.00	52.50
1000 Eggs	200.00	125.00	100.00

We replace all infertile eggs free of charge, or if you get less than a 60 per cent hatch we will replace one-half the eggs that do not hatch. We guarantee safe arrival anywhere in the United States or Canada.

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10 Chicks	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 3.00
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100 Chicks	50.00	35.00	24.00
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We guarantee safe arrival anywhere East of the Rocky Mountains. See catalog for full descriptions. Our first hatch comes off March 5. Our incubator capacity is 47,000 eggs or over 10,000 chicks a week; but we advise placing orders as far in advance as possible, as we expect an unusually large demand.

1918 CATALOGUE IS FREE

Send for your copy today. It describes fully the stock, eggs and chicks quoted above. Contains photos showing 35 acres of White Leghorns, describes our methods of feed and care; how we improve laying qualities; list of winnings at 20 big shows; many letters from customers; prices of exhibition, breeding and laying stock, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks.



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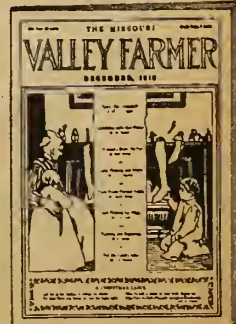
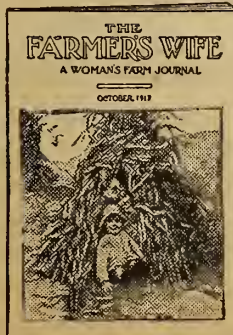
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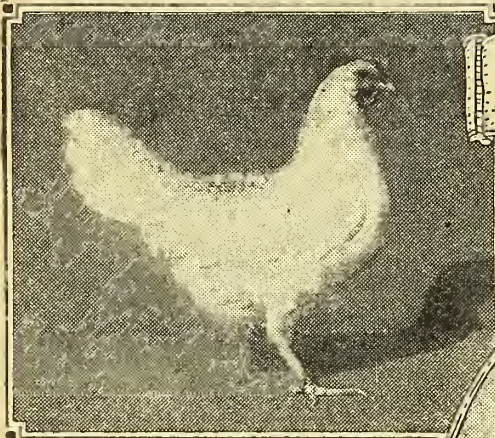
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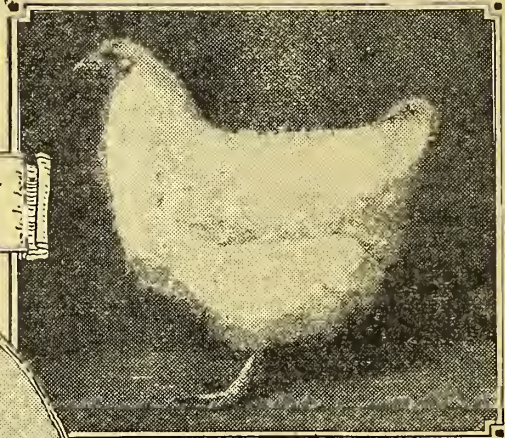


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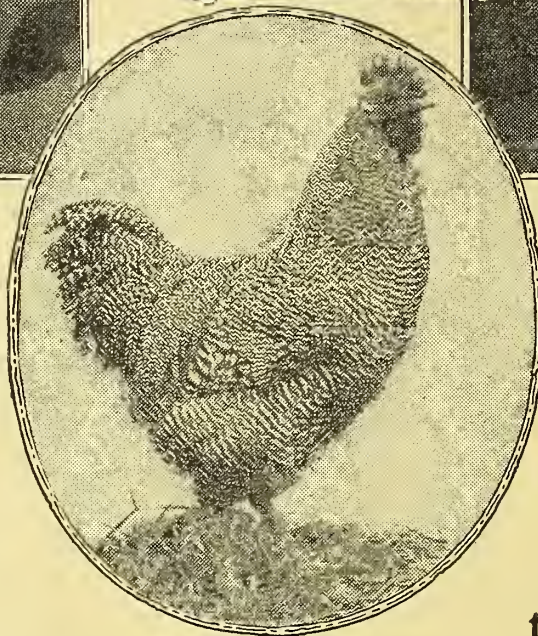
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The birds pictured on this page are typical specimens of three of the Standard breeds kept at the U. S. Government Poultry Farm, Beltsville, Md.

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THE POULTRY FEED SITUATION.

Facts and Figures Prove that More can be Made from Poultry and Eggs Today than During the Years of Cheap Feed. Record for January in the American Egg Laying Contest.

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

THERE has been a lot of things said about the poultry feed situation both pro and con, mostly "con." We had just as well face the facts and analyze the situation as it actually exists. We must all admit that from a patriotic standpoint, it is our duty to raise all the poultry and produce all the eggs we can. If Germany wins this war, your job and your property would depreciate far more than the little loss that you might suffer because of one year's high priced feed. But is there any necessity for loss? We do not think so.

It is true that the poultrymen on both the Eastern and Western Coasts have suffered more than we have in the Central States. Because of the freight congestion and the shortage of cars, more than 80 per cent of last year's crop is yet upon the farms where it was produced. So neither the extreme East or West has yet had any relief. We are told that this condition will soon be remedied. But even then, corn may stay up in price because the government is requiring substitutes to be used in the making of bread. This will of course make an additional drain on the corn crop. So if we do not get relief from that source, we can also make some substitutions and cheapen our feed in many different ways. If we can't do the thing that we are in the habit of doing, we can do something else that will bring equally as good results. It is folly to slacken your effort to raise poultry and say that "it can't be done." It is being done and done at a profit. Not by one but by thousands of people. There is no such word as "can't" in the vocabulary of the poultryman, who has a head full of brains and methods, and a heart full of energy and patriotism.

At the present prices of eggs and poultry we can well afford to pay an increase for feed. For a period of five years previous to 1914, the highest average price paid for eggs during the months of December and January in the twelve leading markets of the United States was only 26 cents to 28 cents per dozen, and they sold at an average of 16 cents during the summer. During the same years a good quality of scratch feed sold in the same markets for \$1.80 to \$2.40 per hundred. In 1918, eggs sold in these same markets at 75 cents per dozen and the same scratch feed at \$3.60 to \$4.00 per hundred. In some of these markets eggs sold as high as 90 cents to \$1.00 per dozen.

In some Eastern markets in 1912 in January eggs sold for 30 cents a dozen. Today they are selling at 75 cents to \$1.00. In 1912 table poultry sold in the same markets for 20 cents per pound. Today poultry is 35 cents and going up. In 1912 feed for poultry in that same section cost \$1.80 per hundred. Today it is \$3.60 and not likely to go higher. About the same ratio of prices prevails in most other sections. The prices of feed are now staple and we know what to depend on.

You must also figure that hens are bred up and laying far better than they did five or six years ago. There are not so many slackers. But we will say that the 1914 hen laid 120 eggs. They would bring a total of \$2.20 which was

the average price on the best markets for that year. She would eat 80 pounds of feed at \$2.00 per hundred which would cost \$1.60. Her eggs would leave a net profit above feed cost of only 60 cents. This past year, if the hen laid 120 eggs they would have sold for \$4.50 in our own local market (not even considering the higher prices in these twelve best markets) and her 80 pounds of feed would have cost \$2.88, leaving a profit of \$1.62 in 1917, against a profit of only 60 cents in 1914. But by making substitutions and growing green food and giving range and using table scraps and waste from the kitchen and garden, we can make more today than in 1912 to 1914 or previous to that date.

Poultry and feeders would not have to pay the prices for feed that they do if it was not for the unscrupulous speculators. In nearly every market you will find more being charged for bran and shorts than the Food Administration permits. Some organized effort should be made by poultrymen, producers and feeders to induce the Food Administration to take some steps toward regulating the price of feed and prevent the speculators from hindering the growth of poultry, live stock and grain. In talking with one of the leading millers of Leavenworth and of Eastern Kansas a few days ago, he said to me:

"According to the regulations of the Food Administration promulgated on December 18, 1917, the mills were compelled to sell their straight wheat bran at 38 per cent of the cost of wheat. You can take the price of wheat on the Missouri river, the government fixed price is \$2.15 per bushel. We are compelled to pay the government a grinding charge of one per cent, making the wheat cost us a trifle over \$2.17 per bushel. You can easily compute this into the cost of wheat per ton and then take 38 per cent of the cost of a ton of wheat and that would be the bulk price at the mill for bran. To this add the cost of sacks which would be about 22 cents per hundred, and the profit the Food Administration permits us to make on feed of 50 cents per ton, and you will find that this will give you a selling price on straight bran at the Missouri river of about \$1.60 per 100-pound sack, and this is the price the mills are supposed to charge for their bran.

"They are allowed to charge \$9.00 per ton more, or 45 cents per hundred for their gray shorts, which would make them worth \$2.05 in 100-pound sacks at the Missouri river.

"The price of wheat varies a little bit throughout the country. For instance, at St. Louis wheat is worth three cents per bushel more. At Chicago about five cents per bushel more. At New York about 10 cents per bushel more. In Texas about five cents per bushel more than the Missouri river price, so that you see there should not be a very great difference in the selling price of bran in the Central States nor even on the Pacific Coast, as the price of wheat there is about the same as on the Missouri river.

"You will notice the quotations in the papers as to what bran is sold for on the Board of Trade at Kansas City and you will find that it is bringing \$2.00 to \$2.05 per hundred or 40 to 45 cents higher than the established price at

which the mills are permitted to sell. Now why is this? There is a strong demand for bran and the feed dealers and speculators are buying this bran from the mills at \$1.60 and holding the public up by making these extravagant charges for it, where as the intention of the Food Administration in limiting the price at which the mills could sell bran was to protect the consumer and we understand that the poultry raisers use a large amount of mill feed in their poultry business. Call attention to this discrepancy in the price of bran and shorts, although the price of shorts is only running from 20 to 25 cents higher than the fixed price.

"The poultry raisers should demand that the mills sell them bran and shorts at prices in line with the government regulations. In our city trade we charge 10 cents per hundred more for bran and shorts than the government fixed price which takes care of the expense of drayage and carrying the accounts on our books for a period of thirty days and no mill should charge more than this amount and no feed dealer or storekeeper should charge more than the mill price plus a reasonable profit of not to exceed 10 per cent per sack.

"You see the price of wheat at country points throughout Kansas, for instance, would make the price of bran worth less than it is worth at Leavenworth, Kansas, because their wheat would cost the Kansas City price less the freight."

The Contest.

We experienced the severest continued cold spell in December and January that we have seen in many years. Poultry suffered on most farms in this section as we never saw it before, many flocks dropping to the point where they yielded no eggs at all. We had a hard time to keep the contest birds in anything like decent condition, but the weather man tells us the worst is over and we hope he is correct.

Very often errors are made on the part of our clerks or printers in compiling and printing the figures. Those are unintentional but often very annoying. In the final report of the last contest we reported the Red Acres pen of Rose Comb Reds of Independence, Mo., incorrectly. These five pullets laid an average of 134 eggs which is about 54 eggs per bird above those laid by the average hen. Also in last month's report the highest individual record by a Leghorn pullet was No. 784 from New York, instead of Washington, as reported.

The Leghorn Contest.

The pens in this contest lead for January. These birds reached a point during the month where 500 Leghorn pullets were laying about 50 per cent production with the temperature below zero. The best record was by pullet No. 1104 from Pennsylvania, with a record of 28 eggs in the 31 days. The five highest pen records of five pullets each for January was as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
110. Pennsylvania	105
91. Arizona	94
132. Kansas	91
101. Ohio	88
79. Colorado	81

The five highest pens in the Leghorn contest for the three months are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
110. Pennsylvania	256
70. Washington	226
121. Pennsylvania	212
91. Arizona	204
67. Washington	196

The Breeders' Contest.

While the pen record for January in this contest was not quite up to the Leghorn pen, yet the total for the three winter months has exceeded the Leghorns. Four pullets laid 27 eggs each, No. 236, Barred Rock from Indiana, No. 302, Single Comb Red from New York, No. 392, Silver Wyandotte from Illinois, and No. 355, Rhode Island White from Illinois.

The five highest pens to date in the Breeders' contest are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
43. White Wyandottes, Illinois.....	263
48. Light Sussex, Ohio	219
27. White Orpingtons, Ohio	217
35. R. I. Whites, Illinois	192
46. Red Sussex, Illinois	185

The five best pen records for January were made by the following birds:

Pen.	Eggs.
44. White Wyandottes, Kansas	83
25. White Orpingtons, Ohio	83
43. White Wyandottes, Illinois	78
47. Red Sussex, Ohio	77
37. Silver Wyandottes, Iowa	75

The Yearling Hen Contest.

Some of these pens just begun to lay the last of the month. We are quite certain that you will be surprised at the records which some of these pens will make before the year closes. The five highest pens to date are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
35. Black Langshans, Kansas	159
43. R. I. Whites, Texas	115
45. R. I. Whites, New Jersey	94
19. Silver Wyandottes, South Dakota	90
37. White Wyandottes, Arkansas	85

A Russian Orloff, No. 119, from Iowa, made the best individual record with 24 eggs to her credit.

White Wyandottes have made the highest average for the three months of 39½ eggs per bird.

Sales value of eggs for average bird for December	\$0.46
Sales value of eggs for average bird to date....	1.07
Sales value of eggs from best pen for January..	5.69
Sales value of eggs from best pen to date.....	13.15

HATCH YOUR CHICKS EARLY.

It is Up to Every Poultry Raiser in the Country to Raise All the Chickens Possible During 1918—Get Your Birds Out Early and Save the Pullets for Next Fall and Winter Laying.

By H. L. WILLIAMS, Poultry Husbandman,
Mississippi A. and M. College.



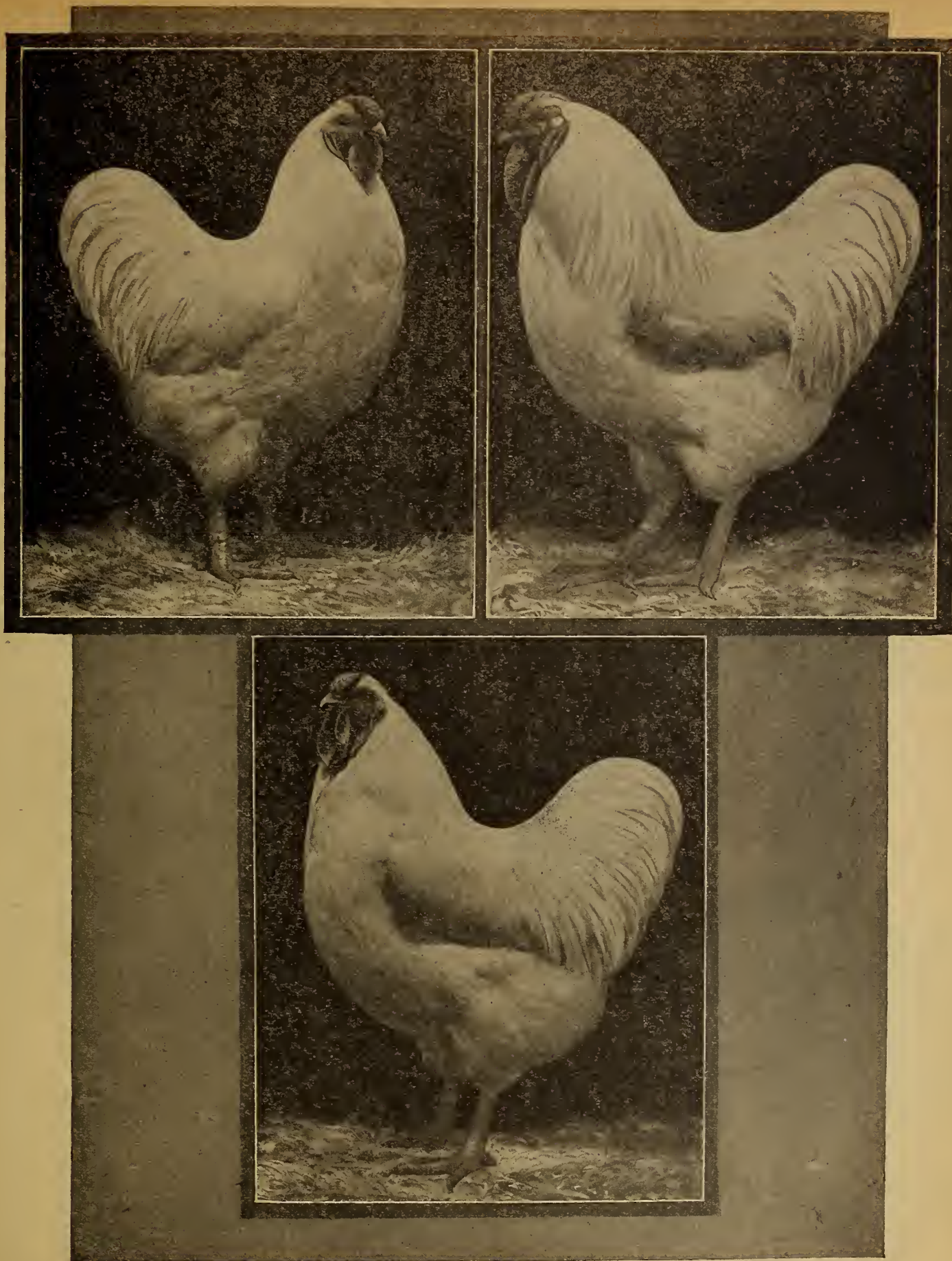
IT DOES not take many letters of the alphabet to spell "hatch early," but when we consider the many advantages to be gained by the farmers, back yard poultry keepers, or the poultryman who is in the business for dollars and cents, we realize that this is a very important subject at this time. We all know that the early hatched pullets are the ones that begin laying early in the fall, when our hens are usually growing a winter coat of feathers, and, incidentally, taking a long rest.

To have early fall layers we must have early hatched pullets. Pullets hatched late in the season will not mature in time to begin laying before the fall and winter is upon us. A dozen eggs in the winter months are worth as much as two dozen eggs in the spring and summer months, when they are plentiful.

There are quite a few other advantages to be gained by hatching early. The chicks are, as a rule, the strongest and most vigorous because they are produced from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying, hens lose something of their vitality and capacity to transmit vigor to their offspring, and so late hatched chickens, on the whole, are decidedly inferior to early hatched in vigor and constitution.

Because they are more thrifty and vigorous, early hatched chickens make quicker, better and cheaper growth than late chickens. Thrifty chickens get more from a given quantity of feed than others. Weak and undersized chickens often consume as much feed as much larger and better developed birds and still make no perceptible growth. Early chickens develop to the stage where they can withstand extreme heat, and the attacks of parasites—which are most numerous and troublesome in hot weather. Late chickens are likely to be caught by severe heat just at the stage of growth when heat is most debilitating to them. In their weakened condition they then become an easy prey to lice and mites, the growth is interrupted and when the cold, wet weather comes in the fall they are peculiarly perceptible to it and likely to develop cold, while vigorous early hatched chickens find the coolness stimulating and are not injured by the dampness.

Early hatching reduces the risk due to the vicissitude of hatching. When eggs do not hatch early in the season there is time to find the reason for poor hatching and correct it before the season is too far advanced to get reasonably early chicks in the numbers desired. In that



Three White Wyandotte cockerels bred and owned by W. J. Jennings, Midlothian, Tex. For years this strain of White Wyandottes have won at the largest shows all over the South. Be sure to look up his ad in this issue and get his prices on stock and eggs.

case poultry production may not be reduced at all, and egg production retarded only a few weeks. When late hatching is not satisfactory the crop of poultry is cut short and egg production fails.

Early hatched cockerels are ready for the market when prices are highest.

We presume most poultry keepers have already selected their birds for breeding purposes. If not, select your very best laying hens, preferably hens that are beginning their second laying year, and mate with them a good, vigorous cockerel about one year old. If you have pullets for breeders try to mate a two-year-old male with them. If you have Mediterranean breeds, such as Minorcas, Leghorns,

etc., put from twelve to fifteen females to the male in a flock; if American, or general purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, etc., ten to twelve females to the male. If birds are not given the run of the farm or a good sized yard, and are confined to rather close quarters, it would be advisable to decrease the number of females; about twelve to one male for the first named breeds and about nine or ten to the male in the latter breeds.

Give plenty of wholesome food. As a grain food for the farmer we would suggest equal parts by weight of corn and oats—cracked corn preferred. If you can add ten per cent sunflower seed to the above grain ration, so much

the better. In addition to a grain feed, a dry mash is very essential. What we call a good wartime mash is made by mixing equal parts by weight of ground oats, wheat bran, corn meal and cottonseed meal. The cottonseed meal should be fresh and the very best grade obtainable, free from linters and hulls. Mix these thoroughly and feed dry in hoppers or boxes about six inches deep with slats nailed across the top about three inches apart. The slats will prevent the birds from scratching feed out and wasting it. Keep the hoppers protected from the direct rays of the sun and where the rain cannot reach them. Keep all feedstuffs for poultry free from dampness and mold.

An abundance of green feed is needed for growing chicks, laying hens and your selected breeders. This can be produced in South Mississippi practically throughout the entire year by sowing to rye, rape or oats a small plot of ground where the chickens can have access to it at all times. Those who have not the necessary ground for this can supply the small flock with plenty of good succulent green feed by planting in the garden a few rows of rape, mustard or lettuce. In addition to the above feed, chickens need oyster shells principally for the building of egg shells and grit to grind up the feed they consume. Water is the least expensive item required in the poultry yard and one of the most important. Keep plenty of fresh water where your chickens can drink all they want at will. Don't allow your drinking vessels to stand empty half of



Popular Standard Coal-burning Colony Hover, manufactured by Buckeye Incubator Co., 56 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O. (branch house, Oakland, Cal.), one of the pioneers in the introduction of truly dependable Colony Hovers. Sold under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in practical use.

the time. Scald with boiling water or thoroughly wash with a good germicide or disinfectant once a week.

House your poultry, if possible, in a house facing the south, with a good solid roof at the end and back, with an open wire front. In extreme hot months a twelve-inch opening at the back just under the eaves is advisable. This should be covered with one-inch mesh wire to keep out varmints. Clean your poultry houses once a week in the summer and twice a month in winter. Thoroughly scald and disinfect by spraying or whitewashing. It is much easier to keep the houses, yards and drinking vessels in a clean, sanitary condition than it is to stamp out lice, mites and diseases, which are usually brought about by filthy conditions.

The world war has brought about unusual food conditions, and it behooves each and every loyal American to produce every bit of the food possible.

A hundred hens on every farm. A hundred eggs from

every hen is the slogan of the United States Department of Agriculture. However, we realize there are numbers of people in Mississippi, and through the South, especially people who reside in cities, who have not the room to keep one hundred hens. We also realize there are scores of people who could produce all the poultry and eggs they consume for home consumption and a surplus to sell. We are told food will win the war. By producing poultry meat and eggs for home use and a surplus to sell, we release beef and pork for our own soldiers and our Allies and deal a direct blow to Prussianism.

For further information address your county agent, State College of Agriculture or United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

INCUBATORS TO HATCH, BROODERS TO BROOD, CHICKS.

To Raise Chicks Profitable it is Necessary to Use Incubators and Brooders.—They are Simple to Operate and Easy to Understand.

By HUBERT D. WHITE.

THE word "incubator" still possesses in the minds of many breeders of poultry a most mysterious sound. To hatch eggs by means other than the setting hen appears to some to be a wonderful and intricate undertaking. Yet if the requirements for producing a chick from a fertile egg be duly considered it will be seen to be most simple—at least for the poultry breeder. For the incubator manufacturer it may be different; but why should the farmer or breeder worry about that? It is up to the manufacturer to "produce the goods" in the shape of an incubator that will hatch—an incubator that will do so even in the hands of a novice who has had no previous experience. The incubator manufacturer has done, and is still doing, his part in making the hatching of chicks easy and profitable. He has produced a machine that gives less trouble than a setting hen; and which on the average will hold as many eggs as a dozen hens can cover. If any eggs are broken in course of incubation, that is the fault of the operator—or the hen. The incubator does not break eggs.

What is there about the operation of an incubator that is difficult? Nothing. It is just a question of exercising ordinary care, and the thing is done. What does a hen do in order to hatch chicks? Simply applies the necessary heat, and leaves the nest now and again, which affords ventilation to the eggs. And that is all that is necessary to provide in an incubator in order that it also may hatch chicks—apply the proper heat and ventilation to the eggs. The manufacturer has provided the means. It is up to you to take advantage of it if you wish to hatch chicks profitably—numerously.

If you have an incubator, what do you do when you wish to operate it? Simply light the lamp to heat the machine to the right temperature (102 or 103 degrees); place the eggs on the tray as soon as the temperature remains stationary; cool the eggs each day as directed by the manufacturer; and that is all. You cannot prevent eggs hatching in a properly constructed machine (assuming they are fertile) unless you do some fool trick, or leave undone one or more of the few things you are instructed to do. The incubator puts it all over the hens when it comes down to commercial hatching.

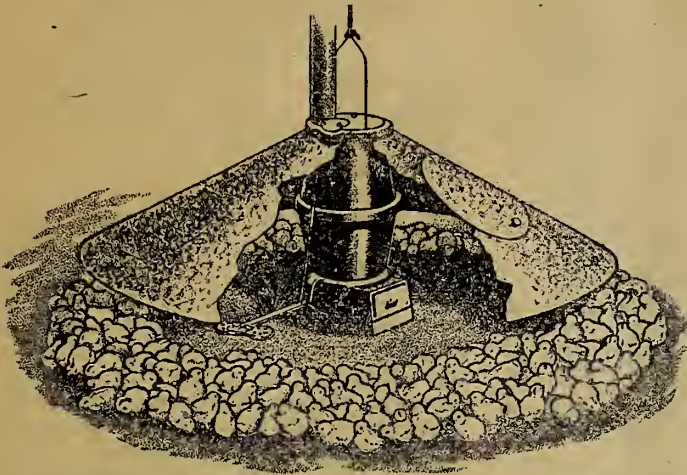
The Brooder as a Chick Raiser.

The brooder, like the incubator, is a simple machine. It is intended to raise the chicks that have been hatched either by an incubator or by hens. If the chicks have been hatched by hens, great care must be taken to thoroughly dust them with insect powder, so that they shall not carry into the brooder the lice which they have inherited from the hens. For they always get a few or many and lice multiply rapidly. If the chicks are hatched in an incubator they are free from lice when placed in the brooder; and that is nearly half the battle in raising chicks. Start with a clean sheet. In any case it is easier to drive lice out of a brooder or a brooder chick than it is from a hen, or a hen-raised chick; and economizing of labor counts in the "chicken business." The brooder can be

fumigated; every vestige of life removed (move the chicks first, of course), while it is next to impossible to get rid of every louse on a hen. Therefore, use a brooder to brood your chicks.

There is nothing very wonderful about the fact that to raise chicks requires similar methods to those required to hatch them, namely the utilization of heat and ventilation; the only difference being in the quantity of each that is required to be applied. For that reason brooders are constructed simply, and are easy to operate.

When preparing to raise chicks in a brooder all you need to do is to "heat up" to the correct temperature, and when it is heated put in your chicks direct from the in-



The above cut shows the Standard Coal Heated Colony Brooder which is manufactured by the Buckeye Incubator Co., 56 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O. This shows the chick dome lowered, hovering a large brood of newly hatched chicks. This style brooder should be found on every farm in the country, as they have proven highly successful after several years of careful tests.

cubator. Of course, you will have spread chaff or a substitute, over the floor of the brooder—and it is a good idea to add a little sand for the chicks to pick at.

Don't bother your head about furnishing food for the chicks for a couple of days after they are hatched. They need no food at that time and are better without it.

When the little wing feathers begin to appear, which will be within a week, drop the heat in the brooder to 85 degrees; and in a few more days to 80 degrees, and increase the ventilation.

Now all this appears very simple, and it is. The brooder will do its part if you do yours. And your part is to use your good judgment with the chicks in a brooder, as you would have to do if they were under a hen; only with the brooder you have less to do and less to worry about.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

They are an Ideal Bird for Both Farmer and Fancier and were Originated by Crossing Some of Our Oldest and Best Birds.—Their Popularity is Due to Their Good Qualities.

By F. W. BULP.



FEW years ago comparatively little was known about the Rhode Island Whites. In fact, the impression is gained by many that they are a rare and odd breed not bred by many, while, on the contrary, they are the favorites of many breeders. Perhaps before discussing their many

virtues it would be more fitting that a brief history of the Rhode Island Whites be given.

As the name of these birds signifies, they originated in that little Eastern State of Rhode Island. J. A. Jocoy, then a poultryman of Wakefield, R. I., had a broiler and soft roaster trade which required poultry of the highest quality. Unable to produce both broilers and roasters at a profit from any one of the standard varieties, he crossed several well known breeds, the Cochin, Wyandotte and Leghorn, until the desired quality was gained. Then by careful selection and breeding only from birds with very yellow skin and early matured birds of a plump, particular type, Mr. Jocoy was not only successful in developing a breed having superior dressed poultry qualities, but it led

most of the other breeders in persistent laying. Being originated in Rhode Island and because they resemble the Reds in shape and had pure white plumage, these birds were called Rhode Island Whites.

There are few, if any, breeds now being raised that possess as many desirable and useful qualities and at the same time have so few drawbacks. As a breed they meet every requirement for all classes of practical and fancy poultry raisers. They are like the Reds in weight, type and habits. In fact, every good quality claimed for the Reds is possessed by the Rhode Island Whites, with the added advantage of white plumage, and it is an undisputed fact that the white varieties make a more attractive, hence a more salable market carcass.

Their unquestionable popularity is due to their all around qualities. They are hardy, healthy and vigorous and first to produce eggs in any climate, first to mature as broilers, many will weigh two pounds at eight weeks and bring a fancy price in the open market. As a table fowl they are unexcelled. Their meat is fine, juicy and well flavored.

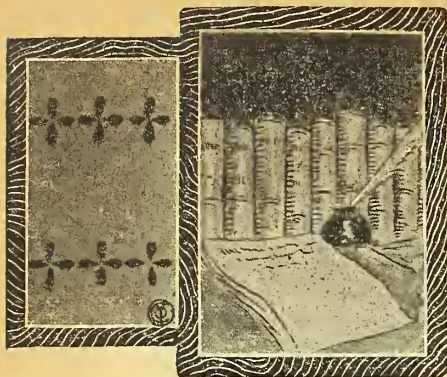
They are great layers, early beginners and winners in the egg laying contests. In the National Egg Laying Contest which closed November 1, 1915, with seventy-nine pens and twenty-six varieties competing, there were only two pens of Rhode Island Whites. One of these pens won the December cup and held second place till June. Then during the summer months it fell back to fourth place, but during September and October it won back what it had lost, winning second place for the entire year. They were beaten only by a pen of world renowned English Leghorns that had been line bred for years for eggs, thus winning over all the other American birds in the contest. The other pen of Rhode Island Whites won sixth place. Seven of the best pens were Leghorns. Thus the Rhode Island Whites have proven all we have ever claimed for them in the way of eggs—that they lay as well as Leghorns and lay better when eggs are highest.

The sensational part of their performance in the laying contests is their wonderful fall and winter laying. They are also splendid year-round layers, but as winter egg producers they are proving themselves leaders in their line. They are the hens that lay during the winter months and are therefore the most profitable.

Meat and eggs are the people's needs of poultry and this is where the Whites are doubly productive. They are a medium, well built bird for market purposes and large enough and splendidly shaped for good egg producers. Having long, broad, deep bodies, they have ample capacity for food consumption, consequently a large egg capacity. Combining as they do more good qualities and fewer bad ones than any other breed yet offered to the public, they are bound to excel when it comes to profit. On the farm, the suburban home and back yard of the town lot fancier they are winning their way because of their ability to deliver the goods in eggs and meat. If I were to stock an egg farm I would have nothing but Rhode Island Whites. They do not go on a strike or vacation when the thermometer is hovering around zero, but keep busy and the egg basket is well filled when the market is highest. For the fancier I know no better bird. Every year they are becoming more and more popular. The fancier has been recently attracted by their beauty and annually the entries at the shows are increasing rapidly. The reason they had not been more extensively advertised is because the demand for them has been growing greater than the supply and breeders have no trouble in disposing of their stock and eggs each year with very little advertising outlay.

Nothing in the poultry world will surpass the Rhode Island Whites from the standpoint of returns on an investment. No one has yet been able to disprove the fact that they combine more of the desirable qualities with fewer objectionable characteristics than any other breed. They have come to stay—destined leaders of the poultry world. Combining all these good qualities we have the world's best and greatest general purpose fowl. I have bred seven of the most popular American and Mediterranean breeds and if any had proven to be better I would breed them instead of the Rhode Island Whites.

Thus the reader will readily see that this breed has all the good points to recommend them, both to the fancier and to the farmer. If you want the most profitable, most beautiful, excellent winter layers and a number one market fowl, invest in Rhode Island Whites.



EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Beginner should not Expect too Much First Year.

DO 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 poultry 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 that 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.

April Hatched Chicks.

APRIL brings with it warm spring days, which places new life and vigor into the fancier and he is anxious to get all the chicks out this month possible. April chicks are just ripe for December and January shows

and you should make a strong effort to get out all that you possibly can. Chicks hatched during May and June will make good layers for January and February, if pushed along fast and given the best of attention. Many valuable show birds for December and January shows are hatched during these months.

Don't think that the "early bird catches the worm" always and become discouraged not to hatch many birds during the next three months for you will make a vital mistake. I know of several successful breeders who hatch large numbers of chicks every month in the year and in this way they are in a position to furnish their customers with anything desired. The buying public are in the market for the right class of birds every month in the year; if you have what they want you can sell.

Make an effort to get all the chicks hatched that you can during April, May and June; give them the right care and attention and you will be ready to place birds on the market next fall and winter that you can sell at prices you had never dreamed of. Start the incubators and hens to work and keep them busy throughout the next three months. Help make this the banner year for the poultry industry.

Hens Must Live to Lay.

As a part of the nation-wide drive to increase the supply of poultry and eggs this year the U. S. Food Administration will endeavor to reduce the killing of hens and pullets and asks for the co-operation of the country toward this goal. Heavy market demands for poultry resulting from meat-saving efforts have occasioned attractive prices in practically all markets. This, with the shortage of feed, has tempted flock owners in many localities practically to strip their farms of poultry, even with the heavy egg-laying season near at hand.

The practical certainty of continued demand for poultry products and the necessity of supplying it have led to a joint poultry campaign by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration. Stress will be placed on saving the hens that now remain on farms and encouraging a large increase in the number and size of flocks.

Poultry buyers under license by the Food Administration have been notified not to buy live or fresh killed hens or pullets until after April 30, 1918. The Food Administration is also requesting poultry eaters not to demand hens or pullets, except cold storage stock, but instead to demand roosters, cockerels and capons.

It is pointed out that the average yield of spring eggs according to past

experience will be about 80 per cent of the meat value of the hens in the country. Furthermore the cost of eggs produced in the next three months will be comparatively low on farms where poultry are permitted to forage freely.

Keep even the hen that hasn't "paid for her keep" during the winter months. Her carcass now will bring only a few cents more than it would last fall; under good management, even old hens will produce some eggs and be useful for setting. Necessity for meat conservation has thrown an unusual responsibility on the poultry industry. Let the hens live and lay.

American Poultry Association Annual Election 1918.

Statement showing the candidates who received the required ten per cent of the total number of votes cast for each office:

President, E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 395; A. A. Peters, Los Angeles California, 48.

Vice-President, C. J. Fiske, Trenton, Junction, New Jersey, 131; A. A. Peters, Los Angeles, California, 59.

Secretary, E. B. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, 475.

Executive Board, District No. 2, Florence Forbes, New Decatur, Alabama, 8; B. E. Adams, Columbus, Georgia, 5.

District No. 4, V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Missouri, 35.

Place of holding 43rd annual meeting: Chicago, Illinois, 66; Kansas City, Missouri, 53; Peoria, Illinois, 48; Detroit, Michigan, 42.

O. L. McCord,
Election Commissioner.
Peoria Illinois.

Rhode Island Whites in the Egg Laying Contest.

The Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites made an average of 226 eggs per hen in the National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., which closed November 1, 1917. An average of 31 eggs per hen more than any other variety. Every hen proved to be more than a 200-egg hen and one laid 268 eggs. This pen won both the December and January cups. Does this sound like winter egg production?

At the International Egg Laying Contest, Victoria, Canada, the Rhode Island Whites won the medal for most eggs during five winter months, making an average of 4.4 eggs more than the nearest competitor. They finished the contest holding third place for the entire year.

During the month of February, 1917, at a preliminary Egg Laying Contest at Phoenix, Arizona, the two highest hens were Rhode Island Whites. At the close of the second month the

Rhode Island Whites held first, second and third places.

The Rhode Island Whites are in the contests again this year and are nobly holding their own. Truly they are the patriotic breed, the breed that is forging ahead and proving its value during these times "when men's souls are tried."

If you don't advertise in the Hen you will lose a lot of good business. She can place you in direct touch with the buyers.

Serve the Nation by Raising More Poultry.

That the production of animal food is the most vital production problem of the nation is the statement of Mr. George M. Rommel, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Meat forms an unusually important part of the diet of all of the world powers and it is up to us to supply it. And we are reminded of the words of President Wilson in his proclamation to the people of the United States last April:

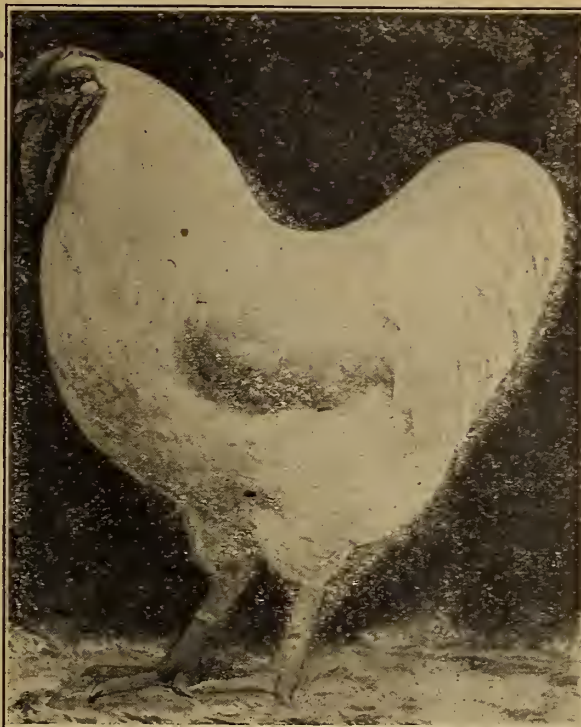
"These, then, are the things we must do and must do well besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be useless. We must supply abundant food for ourselves, for our armies and for our seamen—not only for them, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause—in whose support and by whose side we shall be fighting. Everyone who helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations puts himself or herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation."

\$150,000 was appropriated by the government for poultry work—more than for any other live stock industry—and the nation-wide movement already in progress to increase poultry production, under the supervision of Mr. Harry M. Lamon, Chief Poultry Husbandman of the Department of Agriculture, will reach to every village and farm to enlist men and women in the great poultry army. You can do your "bit" right now by planning greater production for yourself and encouraging your neighbors to do their "bit" also.

"100 Hens to Every Farm; 100 Eggs to Every Hen."

"100 hens on every farm—100 eggs to every hen." This is the slogan adopted by some of the government poultry men in charge of the work under way to encourage greater production of poultry meat and eggs. The average size of the farm flock in the United States is only forty hens. It is estimated that an average of 100 hens would increase the poultry supply 6,500,000 pounds this coming year. Some farms can have several hundred while others should keep less. There should be at least enough to produce poultry and eggs for home consumption and thereby add to the profit of the farm. A pound of poultry meat can be produced more quickly and with less cost for feed than any other. The average chick will increase its weight from 20 to 25 times or more in the first twelve weeks. Can you beat it with hogs, or cattle, or sheep? Do you wonder that the government is urging maximum poultry production?

Jennings' White Wyandottes



have been for years the largest winners in the South.

Stock and eggs for sale.

Eggs ranging in price from \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50 per setting of 15 eggs, from the best pens.

W. J. JENNINGS

Midlothian, Texas

TRUEBLOOD'S QUALITY BARRED ROCKS

Won sixty-one prizes in 1916 at New Iberia, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, besides specials, Cups, Champion, Grand Champion and Special Diplomas. Four shows and three judges. You want a winner? Let me quote you my reasonable prices.

S. L. TRUEBLOOD,

Baton Rouge, La.

Frank's White Rocks

Egg Contest Winners, Winter Layers. Write for interesting Folder, it's free.

CHAS. FRANK

Box 486-I

MEMPHIS, TENN.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Exhibition and utility qualities. My birds have won as follows this season: 1st hen, 1st pullet and 1st pen at the Jefferson County Fair; 2nd old pen, 3rd young pen and 5th pullet at the Kentucky State Fair; 1st pen and 3rd pullet at Louisville Show. They lay when eggs are high. Address

W. A. RAMSEY,

R. R. No. 11

Buechel, Ky

To Beginners.

Do not go in for poultry keeping unless 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.

The poultry yard is a good place for the boy to begin a real partnership in his father's farm.

For 80 cents we will send The Industrious Hen one year and twelve grafted apple trees. This offer is made to both old and new subscribers. See offer in this issue. Trees are fully guaranteed. Don't fail to get yours!



SOUTHEASTERN NOTES and COMMENTS

By D. R. McBRAYER, Mooresboro, N. C.

MARCH! forward march! Lest you be lost among those who have fallen by the wayside you must keep your face forward and keep the step. The world is moving on its mad rush for supremacy, and only those who are willing to put every ounce of their strength into the fray are keeping up or ahead of the procession. There is no calling today in which there is a lack of competition, and this applies to the poultryman as fully as to any other business man. Not every one who enters the ranks of poultry keepers succeed it is true. Neither do all succeed in any other line of business. It is only those who have the "push," the get-up-and-go" in them that succeed in anything that is really worth while. Times change as do methods and devices for doing things. You cannot do 1918 farming or poultry keeping with 1910 ideas and 1910 tools and appliances. They are not efficient and modern enough for today's work. Perhaps you are not efficient yourself. If not, then no amount of modern methods and good fowls and up-to-date tools will cause you to keep up with those who have "made good" by hard work. If you really want to succeed, if you really want to be numbered among those who "made good" then get busy now. Not tomorrow. Today. Get the best there is in poultry, that is hens that will lay the greatest number of eggs, the best incubators and brooders and then do something yourself. Your country needs everything you can produce and will pay you for it. Are you equal to the task? Your friends and your competitors will answer this as well as you.

Whether we have made good selections in mating our yards or not, is beginning to show up by now. The past winter has been a severe strain on the birds. Much extreme weather necessitating keeping the birds indoors much of the time may cause poor fertility and bad hatches. If there are any of the birds that show signs of weakness, or in any way fail to come up to your standard for breeders, then replace them at once. We cannot hope for good hatches and high fertility from our pens unless we have our birds properly mated and in the best of condition.

In selecting feeds for our birds in this time of high-priced grain we must not use an unbalanced ration just because we can buy it cheaper than the balanced one. Corn, a much and over-used grain may be used to make a reasonable per cent of the ration. We are feeding a good mash, ready-mixed, dry in hoppers all they will eat. We also give this in wet form four or five times per week. In the morning we feed plenty of good heavy oats and at night we give a feed of whole corn. Our birds are doing nicely on this and are in excellent health. As warm weather comes on we will decrease the amount of corn used. To the above we add all the

green feed that we can induce them to eat, as it is cheap and one of the best egg producers to be found. Corn is much cheaper and of better quality in the South than in the North and East according to reports from these sections, some of which show the quality to be poor and the price from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel.

The price of eggs has fallen considerably at this writing, February 20, and unless there is a recovery in prices soon it is going to be poor policy to sell eggs for awhile. We expect to see an advance in prices soon and until this comes we are going to try to incubate most of our surplus eggs. Taking the prices of meats into consideration, eggs should be selling at five cents each anyway. One dozen good fresh eggs are worth this much compared with meat at selling prices from a nutritive standpoint and unless we get this much we had better eat more eggs and less meat. Eggs are healthier than meat and may be cooked in so many different ways that one will never tire of them. A good fresh egg can hardly be beat as an article of food, from any standpoint and may be used by both the well and the sick, and the laboring and the office man with best results. While of course all eggs cannot be eaten, the surplus may be hatched and the

chicks sold thereby helping out the meat supply and at the same time making more out of them than to sell at the present prices.

Every reader of this paper who has a particle of land that will grow anything should plan his vegetable garden right now. Garden seed are very scarce and they should be bought now. The cost of living continues to go higher and higher and the things that we think we must have are growing scarcer and harder to get, so it is up to us all to grow our own food at home. The vegetable garden should lower the cost of living at least one-half during the summer and fall months and at the same time you will have a variety of better and fresher vegetables right at home than you have ever been able to buy. You will also find it a pleasure and a great satisfaction to produce these things at home. Get busy now even your land for such purposes is limited, and help yourself and your country too. The American people are not unpatriotic. Far from this. The great trouble is that they have not realized the

Artistic Homes

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Over 2000 house-plans and designs

A thick, well printed heavy-set book.

NEW EDITION

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—let ONE-DOLLAR-BILL bring ARTISTIC HOMES to you—"there's no place like home"

All home-builders need 1000-page book for style and guide, especially if cheap mill-plans are contemplated.

HERBERT C. CHIVERS

124 N. 7th ST. ARCHITECT SAINT LOUIS

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

Eggs for hatching from finest selected stock. Unsurpassed as egg producers. \$2.00 per setting of 15

E. W. STITH **Buntyn, Tennessee**

HATCHING EGGS finest laying breeds in the South

Anconas White Leghorns White Orpingtons

Handsome mating list showing cuts of breeds free.

SCOTT A. JONES

Hohenwald, Tenn.

MAPLESIDE Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

They have gone to South Africa. Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Canada & Mexico. Why not to you?

Are known the world over

EGGS \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100. Extra selects \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Day old chix. Circular free.

O. F. MITTENDORFF

Box M

LINCOLN, ILL.

WHITE ROCK EGGS

That will hatch and produce winners. Our birds won the past season at Tri-State Fair, Memphis, 1917, won 1-2 cock, 1-2-5 hen, 1-3 cockerel, 1-4 pullet, 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen. Grand Champion Cockerel of show. \$50.00 sweepstakes over all varieties. \$25.00 Southern sweepstakes. Ex-President's Silver Cup best pen. At Arkansas State Fair, Ft. Smith, 1917, 1-3 cock, 1-2 cockerel, 2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4 pullet, 1 old pen and 1 young pen. Silver Cup Champion pen. Cup, best pen American class. You need blood for this trap-nested, laying and winning strain. Write us

COUNTY AVENUE POULTRY FARM,

Texarkana

Mrs. Ira Johnson, Prop.

Arkansas

meaning of this great war. They are not awake to the great need of the hour. They do not realize what must be done, the sacrifices which must be made and the hardships that we must endure if we are to save the world from being over-run by the war-mad Germans. Once this great country of ours begins to see as "dear old France" has seen, it will no longer be necessary to ask them to fall into line with their whole souls and their all, and it will then be not only an easier task for our boys at the front, but it will have to be finished, and that in true American style before they will give up. We have all confidence in our people and we know that they are going to do whatever they are called upon, to bring to an end this most hell-like slaughter of noble men and boys, and torture of pure womanhood. To this end we throw our all.

We always have a feeling of joy when we receive orders from our old customers, not alone because of the fact that we like to be doing business, but more because of the fact that we feel like we have made good. We have customers, who year after year buy their eggs and breeding stock from us. It may be that they need a good male bird or it may be a setting of eggs, or something else. Anyway it makes us feel good to know that we have given them their money's worth, and that when they need new blood or whatever it may be, they think of us. Any poultryman who starts out to cheat and defraud, depending upon selling altogether to new men and women each year is doomed already. He may not think so, but he will soon find out. There is but one way to do business as we have found it, and that is to give every man his money's worth and treat him in such a way that when he needs anything else in your line he will think of you.

As warm weather comes upon us it is absolutely necessary for us to begin our war upon lice and mites. While we may not all have them, we will sooner or later, if we do not use preventative measures. Lice kill more chicks each year perhaps than all diseases combined and many of these chicks could be saved by a little attention to these details now. Rid all the old birds of these pests, spray the houses, roosts and nests and you will find that you will be bothered much less with lousy chicks.



MARK YOUR CHICKS

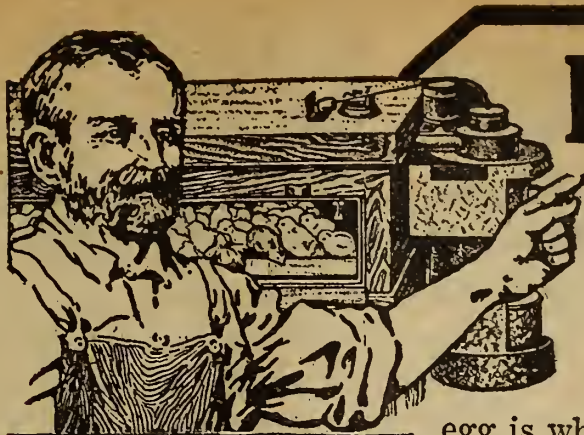
Everyone who raises chickens should use a poultry punch. By marking your chicks, they can be identified anywhere and there is no chance of their mixing up with your neighbors chickens.

POULTRY PUNCH FREE

Get one of your neighbors to subscribe to the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN** and send us 50 cents and we will give you a punch free. Or send your renewal at 50 cents. Get busy now and let us send you a Poultry Punch absolutely free. Address,

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

609 Republic Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.



BUCKEYE
THE PERFECT INCUBATOR

HATCH THEM ALL!

A good strong chick from every hatchable egg is what you should demand of your incubator. That's what you are entitled to and that's what you get when you use a Buckeye.

It is built up to a standard — not down to a price. Twenty-five years of development have established the Buckeye as correct in principle and exact in operation. There is no guess work or gambling with valuable eggs and more valuable time. Every machine is sold under this sweeping Guaranty:

The **BUCKEYE** is guaranteed to hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other incubator; to operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing; to require no artificial moisture and no attention to the regulator from the time the hatch is started until it is finished.

Perfect mechanical construction is also guaranteed. Any Buckeye or part thereof that does not fulfill our guaranty will be replaced any time within 40 days.

Used by more than half a million breeders, big and little, it gives universal satisfaction. Our guaranty goes with the first hatch. Beginners with the Buckeye stay in the business because it pays. They grow big by adding more Buckeyes. That is the greatest cause of our tremendous growth of sales.

Stop Your Brooder Losses

Raise all those good chicks. You needn't lose one if you employ the brooder that is scientifically designed and built to do the work. The Standard Colony Brooder has no rival. It stands alone. Makes three chicks grow where one grew before. Cuts installation and operating cost to less than half — labor to less than a fourth. Burns hard or soft coal. Fire lasts twenty-four hours from one filling. Completely self-regulating.



STANDARD
Colony Brooder

There is nothing to it but a smooth cast iron stove, a galvanized steel hover and the regulating apparatus. Easy to clean and keep sanitary. No wooden walls or curtains to harbor vermin and dirt. No corners where chicks can be crushed.

Write Your Own Guarantee

Write down what you want a brooder to do for you. We'll sign it, and will send your money back without argument if your Standard does not fulfill your guaranty.

Buckeye Incubators and Standard Colony Brooders are endorsed by all Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Sold by over 6000 dealers. Your dealer will be glad to show them in operation.

Write for Buckeye catalog. It contains the most wonderful testimonials of success in poultry raising you ever read, from Buckeye and Standard users.

The Buckeye Incubator Company

56 Euclid Ave.

Springfield, Ohio

Pacific Coast Branch: Box 56 Oakland, Cal.



Under this heading we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

Hatching Eggs for the Red Cross.

A plan of raising money for the Red Cross among the poultrymen and farmers, by inducing each farm family to set a hen and devote the chickens produced to the benefit of the Red Cross, comes from Walter J. Fairbanks, of Jamestown, N. J. Last year he induced fifty farmers and their wives to join in a movement of that kind. The result was 229 chickens which produced that much extra food for the people and \$175 for the Red Cross.

"This year" Mr. Fairbanks writes, "my own endeavor will be to increase the output at least six times in numbers. I shall make \$1,000 our goal this year. I intend to get 300 Red Cross flags and nail one on every house where there is a Red Cross hen setting." The plan has the endorsement of the poultry experts of the food administration.

Governor of Missouri Goes Into Poultry Business.

Governor Gardner is a strong advocate of the poultry industry of Missouri, believing that his State is peculiarly adapted to its development. Shortly after moving into the mansion he had a poultry yard built on the grounds and is now raising Indian Games, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks and White Leghorns.

Breeding Flock Increases Poultry Production.

The practice of allowing males to run with the entire poultry flock and selecting eggs for hatching by appearance alone may be compared to the obsolete crib method of selecting seed corn. The latter practice has been discarded by all progressive farmers with marked benefit to the quality of corn grown, and one of the biggest steps that can be taken toward improving the poultry flock, either for egg production or for uniform shape and color, is to abandon the practice of mass mating and establish a breeding flock. If the best hens are separated from the rest of the flock and mated to the best male that can be secured, the improvement in the young stock will be very noticeable. It is much better to spend the money allotted for the purchase of males in buying one exceptionally good male and establishing a breeding flock instead of spending the same amount for ten ordinary males to mate the entire flock.

A breeding flock can be established without much expense if two houses are available. It is not necessary to build pens to separate the flocks, in fact it is much better to give the birds free range instead of keeping them confined. By feeding each flock in

their own house and leaving them shut in for a short time in the morning the hens of each group will lay in their own house and separation will be sufficiently complete for ordinary farm purposes.

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.

Don't Put it off.

Don't delay ordering that which you need for your spring business. Your incubator may need some repairs or you may need a new one. You will want baby chicks, eggs for hatching or baskets or boxes to ship them in. You will want chick feed and milkene. You will want brooders and lice powders and disinfectants. Order them now and have them on hand when you actually need them. One day's delay at a critical time may cost you a lot of money later on.

How about that incubator and brooder lamp? Is there a new wick in it; does the burner need boiling out? Has that brooder you stored up over the carriage shed warped or shrunk? What are you going to use for litter? Are you ready to supply your breeders and chicks with green food? Are you prepared to sprout grain for them? Have you got a toe punch to mark those chicks? Are your breeders in good condition? Are they too fat and do they need more exercise?

"Success comes in cans—failure in can'ts."

Smith's S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Special mating winter layers, \$2.00 for 15. Eggs from \$100.00 pen with other prize winners \$4.00 for 15.

If you could see my birds with their deep red plumage you would order eggs from me at once.

T. C. SMITH

BRISTOL,

VIRGINIA

"The Hardy" Ozark Strain

S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons and S. C. Mottled Anconas are bred for business from strong healthy range reared stock,

State your wants now on breeders hatching eggs and chicks. Descriptive catalog free.

GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM,

Brandsville, Mo.,

Box B. 513

BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS BARRED ROCKS

I have a few good cockerels and pullets left and will close them out at bargain prices. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15. I still have all my show birds in my pens and you can get eggs from these at above prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. M. HARBISON

410 MAPLE AVE.

BOX A

DANVILLE, KY.

S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Our birds have the range of 60 acres and all are strong, healthy and vigorous birds. Our breeding pens have been mated and we are ready to ship you eggs that will hatch strong, vigorous chicks from the above varieties. Also some stock for sale. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SINKING CREEK POULTRY FARM

DR. G. E. SHIVELY, Manager

Stephensport, Ky.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Sons and daughters of winners of the leading shows of the East, anyone would be proud to own birds hatched from such matings as I have this year. My birds have low tails, broad backs, low, close-fitting combs, snow-white and stay-white plumage, rich yellow legs and beautiful bay eyes. My utility matings have splendid records as layers and, like my exhibition matings, are as vigorous as you could wish. If you would like something to fit every purpose in the way of meat, eggs and beauty for the farm, back lot or the show room, write me for my mating list today and I am sure, if you can be pleased, I can please you. Eggs for hatching \$2.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00 per fifteen.

LINCOLN POULTRY FARM,

CLARENCE ROGERS, PROP.

R. F. D. No. 2

LEITCHFIELD, KY.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Hip! Hip! Hooray! Victorious Again!

Victorious in the Largest Barred Rock Show of America

This time the glorious ARISTOCRATS win out at that mighty NATIONAL BARRED ROCK CLUB SHOW, HELD AT CHICAGO—the entire nation's big club show—the Barred Rock show of all America.

And above everything else stands out this powerful FACT: These great winnings were made with Aristocrats BY MY CUSTOMERS. THINK—My customers are able to make such magnificent winnings with Aristocrats in competition with all those big, notable Barred Rock breeders and advertisers who showed their birds at Chicago. One of my customers alone carried home six ribbons, four on Aristocrat stock purchased from me, and two on Aristocrats which he hatched from Aristocrat eggs purchased last spring. (By the way, those same identical matings which produced these winners at this great show are again mated up and my customers are receiving eggs from them.)

It is the breeders who are raising ARISTOCRATS who are making the money. Aristocrats are possessing this greatest best-paying combination of all—they are great show chickens, great market chickens and great layers, with many individual records of over 200 eggs per year and as high as 260 eggs in one year.

Therefore, WHILE YOU ARE BREEDING AND RAISING CHICKENS WHY NOT BREED, FEED AND RAISE THE BEST? Why not? It costs no more to feed and raise the very richest Aristocrats than to raise scrubs. Think.

I can help you out with wonderfully rich breeding cockerels, pairs, trios and pens—for the most magnificent collection of Aristocrats I have ever had is in my yards right now. Write me your wants and I will help you. EVERY ARISTOCRAT IS GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY SATISFACTORY OR THE FULL PURCHASE PRICE WILL BE REFUNDED.

EGGS from matings which are producing such wonderful specimens (including eggs from the same matings which produced the above great winners) \$10 for 15; \$25 for 50; \$50 for 100.



W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier,

Box K, Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A.

Be Prepared—Get a Good Incubator.

No farm equipment is complete in this present day and age without a good incubator and brooding device. The patriotic farmer of the hour, fighting in the "second line of defense" will not go into battle unprepared. In the words of Mr. W. F. Priebe, of the U. S. Food Administration: "Farmers without incubators are like an army without arms."

The average farmer does not make the effort he should to hatch early so that the chicks will have the advantage of a longer and more favorable growing season. Late hatched chicks rarely, if ever, attain the size of those hatched earlier. Early hatching likewise influences early maturity and that means early egg production. Hens do not generally go broody early in the season. They cannot be depended on for early hatching. It is the profitable bird, the winter layer, that is showing the early broodiness. She has been laying during the season of short production and high prices and is following nature's instinct to want to set and raise her young. Incubators are essential therefore, both to hatch early when broody hens are scarce and for the added important reason that the hens which are broody early in the season should be broken up and returned to laying so that their eggs may be used for hatching. It is the winter layer whose blood should be perpetuated.

Invest a few cents a month in a classified advertisement.

Eggs worth \$200,000,000 or more are wasted every year. Carelessness on the farm, dirty eggs, needless breakage and bad handling are given as the causes. We need less waste and more thrift in these war times.

Clean nests, clean hands and clean baskets or crates all help to bring clean cash.



SAVE THE CHICKS

By using the National Gape Cure and White Diarrhea Cure. Full instructions on each box. If you can not get it at your dealers, order direct and send us your dealer's name. Price only 25c each, postpaid. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Agents wanted. DR. J. M. HARDIN, Gen'l Mgr. NATIONAL GAPE CURE CO. Brandenburg, Ky.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

EGGS for hatching from winners at the Columbus and Newark, Ohio, 1918 poultry shows. A reasonable hatch guaranteed.

C. W. HUNTER,

Route No. 6

MT. VERNON, OHIO

WHITE ORPINGTONS

Quality, not quantity, and a square deal is my motto.

Send for circular

R. P. DORRIS,

Paris, Tenn.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Exhibition and utility qualities. My birds have won as follows this season: First pullet and first pen at Jefferson Co. Fair; second old pen, third young pen, fourth hen and fifth pullet at Kentucky State Fair; first pen and third pullet at the Louisville show. Great winter layers. Eggs \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Address,

W. A. RAMSEY

Route No. 11

BUEGHEL, KY.

Jameson's S. C. Rhode Island Reds—200-Egg Strain

THE ORIGINAL BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN

Eggs from our CHAMPIONSHIP winners at St. Louis, Tri-State Fair, Illinois State Show and Southwestern Agricultural Fair now ready, at \$10.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per setting.

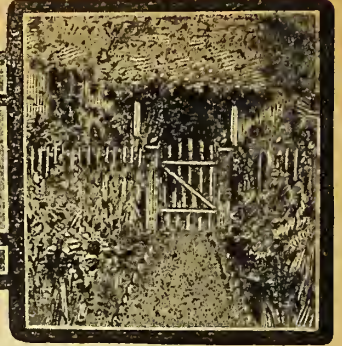
W. I. JAMESON, Jr.

Box 282-H

MAGNOLIA, ARK.



FARM AND GARDEN



Under this department we aim to give our readers the best possible news matter pertaining to the farm, garden and other agricultural interests in a condensed form each month. Poultry raisers are usually engaged in other forms of agriculture and we hope they will profit from this department each month. We will be glad to have our readers and subscribers give their experiences here each month.

Sort and Grade Potatoes on the Farm.

Convinced that potato grading will ultimately benefit all, the Food Administration is using every effort to secure proper sorting and grading of potatoes and also prevent the abuse of these practices. At the price consumers are now charged for potatoes, or at any price that will give the producer and handler living profits, the public will not buy freely such assortments as some growers are now bringing to market. Much of the stock is scabby, cut, insect-chewed, frost-sweetened and even rotting, with a considerable proportion of nut and marble sizes, trash and dirt.

The shipper will sort and grade where the farmer does not and will make the farmer pay for this work. It is consequently the part of wisdom to do this work at home—in your cellars or beside your storage pits. At home the small potatoes—those with small scab spots, with cuts or with other injured areas—can be used on the table.

Potatoes too small or too badly injured for human use are still valuable as hog feed, better if boiled; in the form of pork they will bring good money. But in the shipper's dump pile, they are a total loss.

Cause of Blackleg.

Blackleg is caused by a small germ, an organism about 1-3,000 of an inch long. This organism multiplies very rapidly by one organism dividing into two individuals and these again dividing in the same way. Also by producing very much smaller spores or seeds. These spores are very hardy and resist extreme heat and cold, remaining alive sometimes for many years. As a consequence when a pasture, corral or feedlot is once contaminated with the organism there is no telling how long it will harbor the infection. Disinfecting such premises is impractical. Safety lies in vaccination. In all contagious or germ diseases the animals most likely to get sick are those whose constitution is more or less weakened from any cause—at weaning time, after changing from poorly fed to heavy feeding, or vice versa. Immunizing beforehand insures safety. Highly bred calves are also more susceptible than scrubs. Many operators report perfect results when they vaccinate at the same time they brand, dehorn or castrate. Vaccinate any time for blackleg.

When a calf is turned upon infected ground it picks up some of the spores which gain entrance to the body in various ways—through the bruised skin, through the mouth either with the food and water or merely by the animal licking itself. These spores immediately come into active life, begin to grow and multiply, and if the animal is a susceptible one it contracts the disease. If it is immune the germ will have no effect whatever upon it. Therefore, immunize the calf with vaccine before it picks up these organisms.

Machines to Save Work.

The labor shortage, which is causing big business to install machinery wherever possible to take the place of men, is also encouraging many farmers to adopt labor-saving devices.

The makers of tractors and milking machines are doing a large business these days. With improved devices the owners are able to do more work with the same help. There are some machines, however, that are put on the market to sell—giving satisfaction if

possible. But to sell.

The stability of a firm is worth a great deal. It would be too expensive for any farmer to buy a machine that he could not get repair parts for after five years of operation. The safe way is to buy equipment that has shown by its success in operation that it is an approved type.

Do Your Tomatoes Sour?

One of our readers wished to know why tomatoes look good and yet are so sour they cannot be used. She said she canned them according to directions, and kept them in a dark place and cannot understand why they are not good. Her letter was referred to a home economics expert who said that the trouble was probably caused by the tomatoes being over-ripe. The material to be canned must be first class if first class tomatoes are desired when canned. Over-ripe tomatoes when canned will have the sourness spoken of. Perfectly sound tomatoes are the easiest vegetables to can because of their acid composition. Putting them in a dark place has no effect on their keeping qualities. It does, however, keep them from fading.

The Price of Wheat.

By proclamation, President Wilson has decreed that the price of this year's wheat crop shall be the same as that fixed by the committee for last year's crop—\$2.20 basis at Chicago for No. 1 Northern, No. 1 Red, No. 1 Hard Winter, No. 1 Durum and No. 1 Hard White.

While we regret that farmers cannot get prices for wheat which are in consonance with prices for other grains, it is hard to see what other course the President could have taken at this time. If Senator Gore's resolution to make the price of this year's crop \$2.50 had been enacted receipts of wheat so urgently needed by all allied nations before the new crop is ready would have been very much reduced. Moreover, such a shift in the administration's wheat price at present would have destroyed public confidence in any future policy. The public would reason that if the price could be advanced at any time at the request of producers it might likewise be reduced at the demand of consumers if the war should end while farm stocks are large.

It is evident that advancing the price to \$2.50 now would defeat one vital object of wheat control. In their final analysis all the arguments presented on either side of this controversy are good arguments for a different policy—the old policy of open markets and no price-fixing at all. Some day the coun-

try will realize that price-fixing is not merely an economic problem but also a profound psychological problem—too deep for any official or official board.

The Cotton Acreage.

With the coming of spring we have the usual absorbing topic of the prospective cotton acreage. The high price of the staple makes this question of even more than general interest this season. The New York cotton speculators predict an acreage of 40,000,000 acres. We think there will be a small increase but not near this amount. We cannot see how the farmers can cultivate an increased acreage with the shortage in labor, but to our readers we want to say this, "Do not be caught in a trap." You can safely count on this much: Texas and Oklahoma will make 1,000,000 bales more than last year. Last year was their short year. This year will be better for them. So if our farmers east of the Mississippi plant an increased acreage they will lose much more in the reduced price than they will gain in the increased production. Surely our farmers have learned the lesson that a small crop brings the most money. Also that corn, peanuts, velvet beans, cattle and hogs all bring as much or more clear money than cotton.



STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
I HAVE CHALLENGED THE WORLD FOR SAFETY FIRST WITH MY FIRE AND RAT PROOF BABY CHICK BROODER.
YOU CAN WRITE YOUR OWN GUARANTEE.
WRITE ME FOR 1/2 PAGE CATALOG ON HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS WITHOUT THEM DYING WITH WHITE DIARRHOEA AND BOWEL TROUBLES. WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES, FREIGHT PREPAID.
EDWARDS-SOWELL BROODER MFG. CO. DURANT OKLAHOMA

BROWN FENCE
150 Styles
2¢ per Rod Up

FREE!

Save Big Money on Poultry Fence! Get my big new Book Free! 150 Styles. Also Gates and Steel Posts. Direct from factory, freight prepaid.
SEND ME YOUR NAME, NOW!
Brown Poultry Fence outlasts chicken netting 5 times, yet costs no more. Heavy **DOUBLE GALVANIZED** Wire close spaced. No top or bottom boards needed. Get Free Book and Sample to test.
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Original and up-to-date, of progressiveness we boast, Since we first employed your Uncle Sam with his Parcel Post; Our Sanitary work will bring a smile--make happiness complete, It's Guaranteed. We Return it Prompt, packed secure and neat. Bundles fifty cents or over, the Postage Both Ways we pay, Write for Information (or better still), Send a Trial Bundle Today; Charge Accounts are opened to parties with reference, Tried once, this Laundry will always be your preference.

The Labor Problem.

Wherever we go we find the people talking about the scarcity of labor. Naturally people will talk about any question that is pressing upon them at the time. But our farmers had as well make up their minds to the fact that the labor shortage is going to be felt more and more as the war goes on. What we wish to call our readers' attention to is this: each individual farmer can materially assist the solution of "this labor problem," as they term it, in four ways:

1. By sowing down more land and putting more to pasture.
2. By using improved farm tools.
3. By utilizing the boys, the older men and the women to the best advantage.
4. By working one's self. We must not be bosses alone, but put our hands to the wheel and do all we can. One thing is greatly in our favor along this line, there never was a time when we can secure such returns from our own labor. There are thousands who would like to make money farming now, if they could secure one to do the work. This serious time in our national history calls for every individual to get to work and do his best. The conditions now will test your resourcefulness. They will call out what of management there is in you.

More Oats for Feed.

Oats are a feed crop which rarely fails in the eastern third of Oklahoma. They sometimes do well in the middle third and are quite uncertain farther west. With feed so high in price, it is to be expected that a large acreage will be sown to oats. And it is unfortunate that soil conditions generally are not the best for giving the crop a good start. But conditions justify the taking of a chance, even if it is a slim one. Where the acreage in wheat is large, such of it as is sure not to make a crop of wheat may well be sown to oats and barley. But no wheat which makes any showing at all should be abandoned. There will be need for all of the wheat and there will be more acres for cultivated crops than there will be men, women and children to work them.

BLACK MINORCAS

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Blue Ribbon winners at Ohio State Fair, Wooster, Tiffin and Shelby. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3 per setting.

SNYDER & HARVEY,

North Fairfield,

Ohio

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS

\$2 per setting of 15

are headed by prize winning stock. Ky. State Fair, 1917. Cock 9½ lbs.

H. B. CHALMERS,

Bardstown,

Kentucky

IRON AGE

GARDEN TOOLS

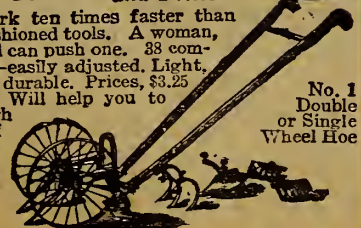
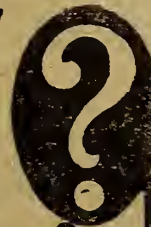
Answer the gardner's big questions: How can I grow plenty of fresh vegetables with my limited time? How can I avoid backache and drudgery? Use

IRON AGE Wheel Hoes and Drills

Do the work ten times faster than the old-fashioned tools. A woman, boy or girl can push one. 33 combinations—easily adjusted. Light, strong and durable. Prices, \$3.25 to \$15.00. Will help you to cut the high cost of living.

Write us for free booklet today.

Bateman M'fg Co., Box 60, Grenloch, N.J.

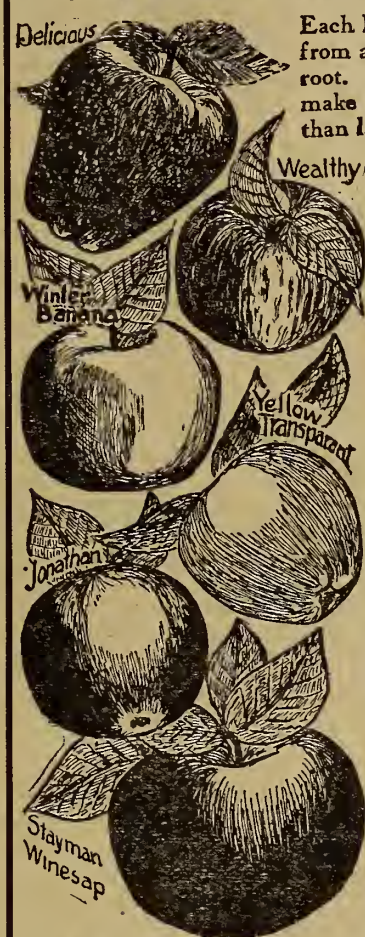


No. 1 Double or Single Wheel Hoe

DON'T DELAY Plant that Apple Orchard NOW!

and in just a short time, - a very few years - you'll have *apples by the barrel from your own Home Apple Orchard.* And the trees will add to the value of your home. You can plant them in your yard, or in a row along the fence or road, or in the chicken run, where the growing trees will provide shade for the flock. Accept our offer and *get your trees NOW!*

We'll send Twelve Grafted Apple Trees Postpaid



Each little tree is produced by grafting together a "scion" (branch) from a selected tree of heavy-cropping record, to a healthy one-year root. Each little tree is about a foot high. They take root at once, make rapid growth, and bear large crops of choice apples even sooner than larger trees, planted at the same time.

TWO each of SIX BEST VARIETIES

We have made a careful selection of the varieties of apples, which, by reason of their choice quality, heavy yield, hardiness and long-keeping qualities, have become general favorites. We will send you two each of the six fine varieties described here, if you take advantage of our offer below.

Two Genuine Delicious The finest and most beautiful apple grown. Very large, inverted pear shape. Color dark red, shading to golden yellow toward the tip. A fine keeper, sweet and juicy. The tree is strong, hardy, and productive.

Two Yellow Transparent A very early, and an abundant bearer. Often bears some apples the first year, even in the nursery row. A summer apple. Flavor acid and very good. Skin clear white, turning to pale yellow.

Two Jonathan A general favorite, and always in good demand at fancy prices. Of medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with dark red. Fine-grained, tender, and of exquisite flavor. Tree slender and spreading.

Two Stayman Winesap Deep, rich red in color, it is a marked improvement over the old Winesap, in both quality and appearance. Flavor rich sub-acid. The tree is a thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

Two Wealthy A native of Minnesota, where it has proved hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is of medium size, red, streaked with white. Excellent quality and flavor. One of the best and most productive apples grown.

Two Winter Banana A fine, vigorous grower, with large, healthy foliage. A very early bearer of large, beautiful apples, golden yellow, with a red blush. The flesh is rich, aromatic, and of the highest quality. A good keeper.

These twelve trees will grow anywhere, giving you an abundance of the best apples. We send simple, but complete, instructions for planting,

by following which, you will soon have a nice orchard like the one shown here. We guarantee the twelve trees to grow to your satisfaction, and will replace, free, any trees that fail to do so.



SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR READERS

Send 80 cents, either check, money order or 3 cent postage stamps and we will send you this collection of twelve grafted apple trees and the **INDUSTRIOUS HEN** one year. This offer is made to both old and new subscribers. Order now, don't delay, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Just think of the real value of this offer. Tell your friends and neighbors about it and get them to send in their orders with yours. The trees are guaranteed to grow to your satisfaction or we will replace them free. Send the coupon below right now. If your subscription to the **HEN** has not expired yet we will extend it another year from the time of expiration.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Subscription Department.

Louisville, Kentucky.

Gentlemen: I am enclosing 80 cents, for which please send me **THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN** one year and the twelve grafted apple trees.

NAME _____

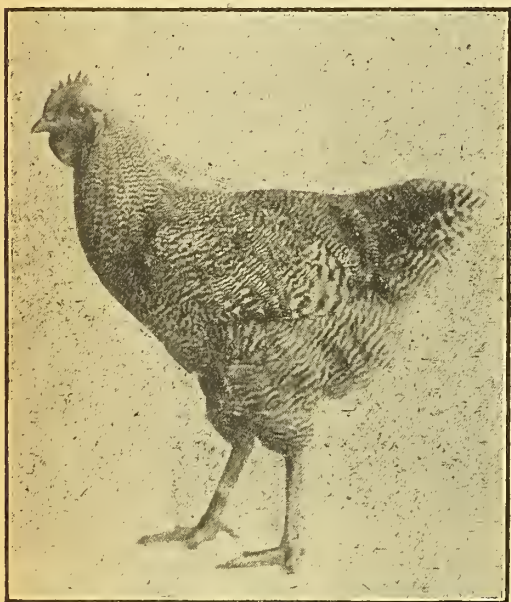
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SOUTHWESTERN NOTES AND COMMENTS

By MRS. J. F. VERMILLION, Rusk, Texas.

THE February poultry journals are in and are brim full of articles and reports of much interest to all. Our poultry journals are nearly our religion. I was very much interested in reading all about the Minneapolis show. I was keenly disappointed that conditions were not such that I could exhibit at Minneapolis. It is almost impossible for breeders in the far South to make a January show, the demand for eggs from our best matings is always so great at this time that we simply cannot break up our pens.

I note in the columns of one of our Southern poultry papers that a movement is on foot to organize a poultry association in Dallas county, the object of which will be to pull off a big winter show at Dallas; this is a splendid move and will find a real need. Our big poultry show held in



One of Mr. B. Armstrong's Barred Rock cockerels, showing snappy barring characteristic in his birds. Look up his ad and get his catalog.

connection with the State Fair at Dallas every fall is the most popular show in all the Southwest and from an advertising standpoint is really more of a success than an independent show could possibly be, but it comes a little too early in the first place, but its greatest handicap is its length as poultry is compelled to be on exhibit the entire duration of the Fair, which covers seventeen days, so birds traveling any distance at all are cooped at least three weeks. I have customers in distant States every year, who write that they would like so much to exhibit at Dallas were it not such a long show. I would be glad to hear from other exhibitors regarding this matter for I believe we could induce the Fair association to permit poultry to be returned to their owners at the close of the second Sunday of the Fair, also birds may arrive in Dallas on first Monday instead of on Saturday as has been their custom.


Mrs B. W. Pearce of Center, Texas writes that she is very busy, working in co-operation with the county farm demonstrator, organizing a county poultry club and she promises to keep me informed of their progress. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Pearce personally but have enjoyed a business correspondence with her for several years and her letters indicate that she is a live, wide awake woman with a great deal of culture. She is certainly making a success of her Red business and I predict great success for the Shelby county Poultry Club. Would be glad to have items of interest from other Southwestern breeders.

Being secretary of both Texas branch A. P. A. and Texas Rhode Island Red Club, I frequently receive letters from some injured party inquiring if this or that breeder is a member of these organizations, if so they desire to report their dealings with them claiming that they have not had a square deal. I always advise such parties to try to get the other fellows' viewpoint before he cries "stung" and also to distinguish the difference between being disappointed and being "stung." There is far more opportunity for the customer to be unfair if he is so inclined than there is for the shipper, for if the shipper is a breeder of any reputation he is in the poultry business to stay and ordinary business judgment will prevent him from trying to put over any deal that was not square, on the other hand there are so many ways in which the customer could have bad luck with eggs and chicks and if he isn't pretty big and clean, his first impulse is to insist that the entire fault was with the fertility of the eggs, or again if he orders a \$10.00 cockerel, he has in

his mind all pictured and framed a bird that the breeder could not sell for \$75.00 and hence when the \$10.00 bird arrives he is often disappointed and some of them will cry "stung." Fortunately these are extreme cases and don't occur often.

The Lone Star poultry show held at San Antonio, Texas in January was a great success, so those present report. San Antonio pulls off a good show every year and being in the center of a very prosperous territory, an exhibit of birds at that show is of great advertising value to the exhibitor. It is always held in January and I have never seen my way clear to exhibit there since 1912, when our State Red show was held there. My visit there during that show was a very pleasant one and I met many people who were well worth remembering. Mr. Gus Edwards, Secretary of the show this year reports the following Texas Rhode Island Red Club special shape and color awards:

Mr. R. J. Withers, Lockhart, Texas, best shape male and best shape



Here I am!
Start me right and I will pay you well.

Blatchford's
MILK MASH

produces a market fowl in two months or a layer in six.

It is a complete milk-equal baby food for all kinds of young poultry.

Prevents white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness.

GROWS, MATURES or FATTENS

For sale throughout the South

Write us for particulars and name of nearest dealer

BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL COMPANY
Waukegan :: Illinois

THE SUPER-REDS

are judged the best ROSE COMB REDS in the South. Winners of the Blue at all the Big Shows. Mating List on Request.

ROYCE B. ADAMSON
Box 2248 Edmond, Oklahoma.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs for hatching. Pens now mated and laying. A few choice males for sale, cocks and cockerels. My birds have won at the leading shows all over the south

OAKLAWN POULTRY FARM

W. B. JENKINS, Prop.

GLENDAL, KY.

Armstrong's Barred Rocks

Before you place your order for stock or eggs be sure to write for my new 1918 catalog and mating list. It will be mailed you free. Our breeding pens are now mated and we can ship you eggs from the finest BARRED ROCK matings in the South, either cockerel or pullet mating at only \$4.00 per 15, delivery charges prepaid. ARMSTRONG'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS are bred for beauty, vitality and egg production. Don't fail to get my catalog and mating list. I guarantee satisfaction or your money refunded. Address, **JOHN B. ARMSTRONG, Fancier** Remlap, Ala.

and color female. Mrs. Tommie Lee Kidd, Loyal Valley, Texas, best colored male. Mr. A. J. Curlee, Waxahachie, Texas, best pen.

Cut Your Feed Bills—Get Only Fertile Eggs.

This journal wants to help every reader to succeed with poultry. For that reason we have arranged with the publishers of "The Call of the Hen," that greatest of all poultry books, written by Walter Hogan, edited by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, of the American School of Poultry Husbandry, and fully explaining the "Hogan System of Selecting the Good Layers from the Poor Layers," so that we can now offer it to our readers at \$2.00, postpaid.

This book not only teaches how to tell which pullets are money making layers, but it also teaches how to tell the male that will insure strong fertility, and, better still, it will teach you how to tell the female that will produce eggs that hatch chicks that are full of vigor and which grow. This cloth-bound book will be sent you upon receipt in this office of \$2.00. If you are not satisfied with your purchase after sixty days, return the book to this journal and we will refund your \$2.00 at once and no questions will be asked.

Get the Highest Prices.

Don't worry about the price of poultry feed. It does not take as many dozen eggs at present prices to buy a bushel of feed as it took in 1912. Those who know their business have no reason to worry. Students of the American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 412, Leavenworth, Kansas, who have had the advantage of the personal help of Prof. T. E. Quisenberry and his corps

We Want YOU

To act as local representative for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. We want some special work done in every county in the entire country.

WRITE US TODAY for the plan and full particulars. You will find the work easy and profitable.

We want just one representative in every neighborhood. GOOD PAY. A chance for YOU. Now is the time to act. Don't miss this chance. Address

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN
Republic Building, Louisville, Ky.

of assistants in solving their poultry and feeding problems have been going right along making as much or more than before. Send for their big book on poultry—"Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business"—and their new bulletin—"How to Cut Down the Cost of Poultry Feed." They are sent free, but you should send ten cents in postage to cover mailing costs.

Have you ordered your twelve apple trees yet? Don't delay, but send in your order now. See offer in this issue. We will supply them to both old and new subscribers. Order your trees right now. Don't delay!

The International Poultry Yearbook.

One of the many important lines of work which the recently organized International Poultry Federation is taking up, is that of preserving, in permanent form, a record of progress and events in the poultry world. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement of the International Poultry Yearbook for 1917-18 which will be ready for distribution this month. This great book will be sent absolutely free to every person sending in \$1.00 for a year's membership in the International Poultry Federation and affiliated specialty club representing the variety bred. The Federation and allied specialty clubs are doing an important work, a work not being attempted by other organizations. The yearbook alone is worth the membership fee, and the organization deserves

PRIZE COLLECTION

-VEGETABLE SEEDS-



This collection of Garden Seeds is the biggest value we have ever offered. It is just the right kind of an assortment for the Family Garden. The kind that will surely grow, produce and please you. In making up this collection we have selected only the very best varieties that are absolutely pure and of high germination

START A WAR GARDEN

If we are to win this war it will be necessary for nearly every family to raise their own supply of vegetables. Be patriotic. Send for this collection at once.

1 pkt. Beet, Early Eclipse	1 pkt. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers
1 pkt. Cabbage, All Season	1 pkt. Parsley, Champion
1 pkt. Carrot, Oxford	1 pkt. Parsley, Mess Curled
1 pkt. Cucumber, Everbearing	1 pkt. Parsnip, Improved Hollow Crown
1 pkt. Lettuce, Blk. Simpson	1 pkt. Radish, Burgess Prize Mixture
1 pkt. Muskmelon, Rocky Ford	1 pkt. Turnip, Early Purple Top
1 pkt. Watermelon, Kleckley's Sweet	
1 pkt. Tomato, Stone	



SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR READERS

All of the above 13 packets delivered to you prepaid by parcel post. Show this offer to all of your neighbors so that we can send them this big collection of seeds. For 75 cents we will send you the seeds and give you a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. If you will get us two new subscribers to the HEN at 50 cents each and send us \$1.00, we will give you the collection free as a premium. Get busy at once and get your neighbors to subscribe. Address

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Seed Dept., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE Fresh selected eggs from grand pens of Barred, Buff, White and Partridge Plymouth Rocks.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. ALLEN M. DORRIS Route No. 1 Hendersonville, Tenn.

the support of every progressive poultry raiser. Look up the ad entitled "Worth Dollars to You!" and send in your dollar today.

New Poultry Books—Latest Information on Care, Feed and Management of Poultry.

The American Poultry Association, the oldest live stock organization in America, has just issued two great war-time poultry books, "Wartime Poultry Feeding" and "Back Yard Poultry Keeping." Both contain a fund of practical information by experienced and reliable authors. "Wartime Poultry Feeding" shows some of the short cuts in profitable feeding: how to eliminate some of the expensive feeds and to use and conserve many profitable

feeds that in many instances have been lost. Price of this work is only 30 cents, postpaid.

The "Back Yard Poultry Keeping" explains and illustrates a number of cheap and durable poultry houses, how to plan and equip a poultry house, care and methods of rearing chicks, how to grow fowls quickly, how to fatten and market either few or many. It's a great book by Homer W. Jackson, poultry authority. Price of book only 60 cents, postpaid.

We will be pleased to send our readers a copy of either of these splendid books upon receipt of price, or we will mail both books postpaid to one address for only 75 cents, or we will send both books and a year's subscription to the Industrious Hen for only \$1.00. Send us your order today.

FOR SALE

Thoroughbred S. C. Leghorn and Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Also White Wyandotte hatching eggs \$2 per setting of 15; White Leghorn hatching eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15; Buff Plymouth Rock hatching eggs \$2.50 per setting of 15, f. o. b. Mt. Airy, N. C. Cash must accompany order **NOTHING BUT THE BEST.**

3 IN 1 POULTRY YARDS.

MT. AIRY, E. J. MATTHEWS, PROP. N. C.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Winners at the leading shows and over the South. During the past season my birds won at Alabama State Fair, Kentucky State Fair and the Etowah Poultry Show, Gadsden, Ala. My pens are now mated and I can ship you eggs promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Write for my 1918 mating list. Address

J. N. BELLENGER,

259 S. 8TH STREET, GADSDEN, ALA.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS B. P. Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlets" (Cockerel Mating)

My birds won the blue at Memphis Tri-State, Chattanooga and Knoxville, in 1917. Also won county Fairs. Bred for eggs, vigor and quality. My matings are the best I have ever had. A limited number of select eggs from each variety at \$3.00 per 15. Fertility guaranteed.

S. C. BEARD,

Broadford, Smith County Virginia

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



TURKEY & WATER FOWL DEPARTMENT

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

Mating Turkeys Successfully an Important Factor.

NOW that we have our mating for another very important year, "to do our bit," on hand we should avoid failure by selecting the best breeding stock obtainable, not the inferior birds that are unsalable, but the best matured, largest frame, best shape, with long deep bodies, not all legs, to be tall, but a deep, well-rounded body above the legs, to make a big bird at maturity.

I have so many inquiries for heavy weight birds, in fact I sometimes think some people think I have feathered elephants for sale. I do not care for fat turkeys for breeders, in fact we do not want fat, but we want a bone and frame that fat can be put on and weight obtained. I want a turkey hungry from the time it is forty-eight hours old until it reaches maturity, for under these conditions we always find a bird that will forage for the biggest part of its living and keep their digestion in good condition. This insures health, as they get a mixed ration of grain, seed and green stuff, no packing of crop, when turkeys are not fed all they want without forage. In selecting a flock for breeding fancy thoroughbred turkeys, one should notice that the male bird does not have same defect that females have, in fact they should be all as free from defects as possible, but in case we need stronger points developed in offspring the tom should be very strong in those particular points, for instance if wings of hens are somewhat dark, a tom with good clear light wings should be mated with them—as the male begets like himself more than a female turkey. Thoroughbred toms that are deficient in plumage very much, and are large well-shaped specimens, should not be slaughtered, but should be sold at a reasonable price to breeders of market turkeys to encourage size and pounds throughout all turkeydom.

It is an evident fact that the majority of people are seeking size in all breeds of turkeys, many wanting size but cannot follow the Bronze with their wild nature and will keep the smaller breeds because their home cares or health will not admit of the rambles. My opinion is if our turkeys are kept gentle and fed regularly in the afternoon at a certain hour they will be very likely to come to the feeding place at, or about that time every day. We must be gentle and kind with the mother hens and see that they get their share of the food, this often brings the entire flock home and saves them from ravages of thieves and varmints by roosting out at night.

We are all aspiring to the goal of

perfection, although the perfect individual has never been hatched but we must try to breed for the most perfect plumage on the most typical shape, and largest size to bring the best bank account and the best pleased customers, which is as much to me as the bank account, for I am in this business for another quarter of a century if I'm permitted to have my health and strength and when I fail, I want my children and customers to keep up the interest of the grand old breed, the King of American fowls, Mammoth Bronze turkeys.

I have sold breeding stock this season in fourteen States, including Idaho and California. With the embargo on all express and the congested freight conditions I feared their safe arrival, but in due time I got such gratifying reports that they arrived in good condition and well pleased. These two trios were selected and mated for best results, toms and pullets, unrelated, of large size and beautiful plumage. Pullets are from a fifty pound tom at twenty months old and a beauty in color and markings. I have studied the mating of Bronze turkeys for more than twenty-five years and can almost know what the offspring of a pen of birds will be from the parent stock.

Hoping we may all raise a big flock of the largest and best to help feed the world is a sincere prayer from one who wants liberty and lasting peace the world over.

Raise More Turkeys.

In the present campaign of the United States Department of Agriculture to increase the production of poultry upon the farm, the turkey raiser is particularly well able to respond. The turkey is a farm bird, first and last, and is especially suited to the grain and stock farms where there is ample ranging ground abounding in such turkey food as grasshoppers and other insects, weed seeds, waste grain, such as is left in the fields after harvest, and nuts of such varieties as beechnuts, chestnuts, pecans, pine nuts and acorns. On such a farm, the present prices of grain affect the turkey raiser but little, for with the exception of what is used at fattening time, the feed consumed is largely of such kind as would otherwise be wasted.

With little additional outlay to the farmer, many more turkeys could and should be raised. The small number of turkeys per farm in the United States is surprising. According to the census of 1910, which is the latest census that has been taken, only 13.7 per cent of the total number of farms reported any turkeys at all and on these farms reporting turkeys, an average of but slightly over four breeding turkeys was found per farm.



MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE

Do you want stock from the largest and finest in the South, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, World's Fair, Nashville and many other great shows? Two flocks, unrelated, to select from. Also Barred Rocks, stock and eggs. Write at once to

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER
Route 1
Mulberry, Tenn.

Barred Plymouth Rocks EXHIBITION UTILITY
Eggs \$3.00 per 15
HOLTERMAN AND MITTENDORFF STRAINS
JAMES S. VAUGHN, Athens, Tenn.

NORMAN'S BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

From Trap-Nested, Bred-to-Lay

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Acknowledged as the World's best layers.

Eggs \$8.00 per 100 and up. Baby Chicks \$16.00 per 100 and up.
Write for catalog, it is free.

NORMAN'S POULTRY PLANT,

Amos G. Norman, Dept. 16 Chatsworth, Ill., U. S. A.

There are some farms which by the nature of the crops on them or because of unfavorable surroundings are not adapted to turkey raising, but most farms are adapted to turkey raising and could easily handle a breeding flock of from 10 to 15 hen turkeys and a tom, raising from 75 to 150 turkeys each year at a good profit.

Good prices were paid to the turkey raiser during the past marketing season. On December 15, 1917, the average price per pound, live weight, paid to the farmer was 30.5 cents in New York State; 23.7 cents in Illinois; 25 cents in Georgia; 19.3 cents in Texas and 27.1 cents in California.

The average price throughout the United States was 23 cents.

Farmers' Bulletin 791, "Turkey Raising," describes the most successful methods of breeding, feeding, and management. This bulletin may be obtained free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Less Demand for Guineas.

WAR conditions have had a peculiar effect upon the market for guinea fowls. Usually guineas are in demand at comparatively high prices for banquets and high-grade hotel trade. Their dark flesh and gamey flavor have made them acceptable substitutes for wild birds. But since the war, banquets and similar opportunities for lavish expenditures are in disfavor.

W. F. Priebe, poultry specialist of the U. S. Food Administration staff, states that owners of storage stocks of guinea fowls are offering them at comparatively low prices and now is a timely opportunity for the public to use guinea fowl for variety on the table and to conserve red meats.

The producer's chief interest in this matter is the knowledge of a reduced market demand for guinea flesh. The food administration's broad recommendations urging the use of poultry should, however, be met by growing this year an unusually large number of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other standard poultry. Every indication seems to show that there will be a strong and constant demand for all of the standard varieties of poultry. Continued reduction of "red meat" consumption should assure a continuance of this market at profitable figures. The general trend toward more economical living, however, will have its effect on the demand for fancy fowl, such as guinea and pheasant.

For 80 cents we will send The Industrious Hen one year and twelve grafted apple trees. This offer is made to both old and new subscribers. See offer in this issue. Trees are fully guaranteed. Don't fail to get yours!

Money-Saving Fence Catalogue Free.

A great many of our readers have already sent in for the fine new catalogue issued by the Brown Fence & Wire Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. This concern has been in business for thirty-six years and in that time has built up an enormous business among 400,000 farmers. It is very evident that it takes low prices and fair treatment, combined with high quality, in order to sell such a vast quantity of fencing. If you are in need of fence or gates for any purpose you will do well to send a post card to this company for their catalogue which shows over 150 different

GOLDEN ROD S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Another season has passed and a new world's record has been hung up by Golden Rod White Leghorns

Lady Walnut Hill, who holds the world's record for continuous laying, is a product from this famous egg producing plant, being hatched from eggs sold by us.

Ten pullets, from our breeding, were entered in the Kentucky National Egg-Laying Contest last year and produced 2094 eggs during the 12 months. An average of 209.4 eggs per hen.

A pen of ten pullets in the Missouri National Egg-Laying Contest, laid 1939 eggs, an average of 193.9. These are not records made at home or estimated, but are official and have the stamp of our State upon them.

Are we not entitled then to the broad claim of furnishing Eggs and Chicks from stock with records of 200 eggs and better a year.

With a deposit of at least 10 per cent we are booking orders for future delivery.

Eggs, \$2 per setting. \$10 per 100, delivery Feb. 15th. Chicks, 15c each, any quantity. Delivery March 15th.

Order from advertisement, no catalogue issued this season.



GOLDEN ROD EGG FARM, KENTUCKY

HARDINSBURG,

styles of fences and gates, quoted money-saving prices direct from factory to you, freight prepaid. It is one of the most interesting catalogues of its kind we have ever seen and will doubtless find a place in your home. We urgently suggest that you write for this new catalogue today. By sending them a post card your request will receive prompt attention. Simply address the Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 37, Cleveland, Ohio, and catalogue will come to you by return mail. Write now before you forget.

Lower the Cost of Feed.

We hope every reader of this journal will take advantage of the thirty odd years of actual hard work with poultry which Professor "Tom" Quisenberry has experienced. Just as soon as war conditions came this leader of poultrymen foresaw the high prices of poultry foods and began experimenting with foods at the poultry experiment station of the American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 412, Leavenworth, Kansas. He finally hit upon a "wheatless wartime ration" that is a balanced egg making food with a cost so low that good money can be made from commercial eggs if anywhere near "right housing is used and some care taken in culling the slackers from the layers." Then when he hit upon fresh bone soup in place of the usual amount of meat meal and beef scraps in the moistened mash he again "cut the feed bill." All of this information, the American School of Poultry Husbandry,

Box 412, Leavenworth, Kansas, printed in a bulletin which, together with a lot of other wartime helps for poultrymen, they sent to every one of their students who was making a study by correspondence of successful methods of poultry culture.

Mr. Quisenberry has just written us that his school has decided to send one of these bulletins and one of his books called "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," which gives much information on poultry and tells all about this great poultry correspondence school to every one of our readers, free of charge, who writes them at once and sends either one dime or ten cents worth of postage stamps to help pay the cost of mailing.

THE HEN THAT LAYS

Is the hen that pays. If she does not lay, kill her. But before you kill her give her B. A. Thomas' Poultry Remedy twice a day for a week, and then you will not kill her, for she will be paying you a profit. It not only makes hens lay but it is a remedy for Cholera, Roup and Gapes. We guarantee it to cure or we refund your money. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00 packages. For sale by all good dealers or write,

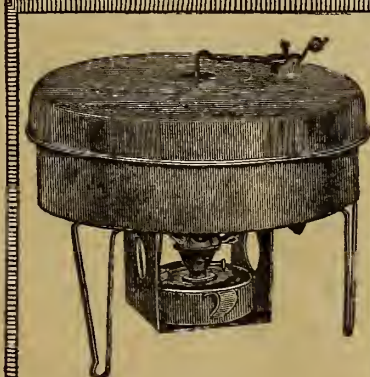
OLD KENTUCKY MFG. CO. Paducah, Ky.

White Leghorn hens, pullets, cocks, cockerels and eggs for sale from the best laying and show strain we can produce.

CLEVELAND POULTRY YARDS

J. F. Harrison, Mgr. Cleveland, Tenn.

OAKES QUALITY SUPPLIES



OAKES ECONOMY ALL STEEL INCUBATORS

—mean better, healthier more profitable flocks

Oakes Economy INCUBATOR

Steel throughout. Compact and light, occupies only 20 inches of floor or table space, 19 inches diameter, will hold 53 to 54 average eggs. Low in first cost and economical in operation.

Oakes Automatic Exerciser and Feeder

Prevents waste, saves feed, increases egg production. Makes them scratch to get the grain—the natural way. Half bushel size \$3.75. One bushel size \$4.50 f. o. b. factory.

Both Oakes Quality

Send for complete catalogue
OAKES MFG. COMPANY
301 Dearborn St., Tipton, Ind.
Incubator & Brooder Supplies, Fixtures & Repairs. All metal parts for making new machines or repairing old ones.
Eastern Branch: 303 Pearl St., New York



OAKES AUTOMATIC FEEDER AND EXERCISER

Mr. Edward Brown, of England Urges Increased Poultry Production.

AMERICA'S progress, ingenuity and earnestness as regarding our activities in the war are more in evidence each day. War conditions and circumstances as the result of our war activities confront us on all sides. As yet, however, the average person has but a faint understanding of the actual conditions as they exist in Europe and the supreme sacrifice that is being made by the Allies in their effort to stamp out forever the greatest menace the world has ever experienced. Separated as we are by the Atlantic from the scene of this great conflict we depend largely on news accounts setting forth the extent of this struggle in the magnitude of its horrors, but these word pictures do not create the impression or stimulate us to our utmost as did the expressions of realities by Balfour when he visited this country and those of Col. House and the Congressional Committee on their return from Europe. There is no question but that the message as brought home by these gentlemen has caused us as a nation to speed up in our program and accomplish what England considers remarkable progress. The national campaign that is being conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to increase poultry production has already created attention and action on the part of thousands. To further this movement to an even greater extent and to urge the imperative necessity of food production the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Edward Brown, of London, England to bring to the attention of farmers, poultrymen and others the imperative necessity of increased poultry production as a vital war measure.

Mr. Edward Brown, F. L. S. is of international reputation and without question the world's greatest authority and lecturer on poultry matters. He is not only in a position to point out clearly the necessity of poultry and egg production as a source of food supply but he can state from personal experiences how it feels to be in an air raid, for on sixteen different occasions he witnessed aerial invasions on London by German planes. Brown has made two trips to this country. On his first trip in the summer of 1917, both coming and going his ship was attacked by German submarines and in one instance the torpedo missed the stern of the boat by only fifteen yards. Since the outbreak of the war, he has made two trips to France to study conditions there relating to food production and its necessity as an element to insure victory. As a result of this close, personal contact with actual war conditions, both on land and sea surely no one is in a better position than Mr. Brown to place the hard cold facts before the American public and urge a national effort to increase poultry production. Arrangements are now being made by the Federal Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the State colleges and poultry Associations for an extensive tour whereby he will speak before representatives, audiences at various points throughout the country. Mr. Brown has a wonderful experience to relate and truly he has a wonderful impressive way of relating these things that most of us

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(PARK'S TRAP-NESTED STRAIN)

14 Years' Tested Experience

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
BUFF ORPINGTONS

Egg Circular Free

Bred for vitality, heavy laying and exhibition.

SANFORD McFERRIN

Springfield, Tenn.

Did Your White Leghorns Lay in Time of the Blizzard?

If not you did not have Lawson's Egg Machine Strain. 17 years line breeding for winter eggs. 100 fancy egg-type cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. Young hens and every day laying pullets \$3 each. Day old chicks \$25 per 100. 1918 mating list free.

A. J. LAWSON, Owner White Hill Poultry Farm,

Route 4, Cleveland, Tenn.

Hatching Eggs 15 or a 1000

have only read about. Poultrymen, farmers and all others who have at heart the interest of our country and the part that we must play in supplying food should indeed consider themselves fortunate in having an opportunity to hear him. That Mr. Brown is an authority on this subject will be readily seen from the following facts taken from his wide experience in the poultry world:

President of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators; founder of the Second Poultry Instruction Center in Europe, (1895) at Reading, England; secretary for fourteen years of the National Poultry Organization Society of Europe of which he was one of the founders; author of "Poultry Keeping as an Industry for Farmers and Cottagers," "Poultry Husbandry," "Poultry Fattening," and other standard works. Pioneer of the poultry industry in Ireland which has proven one of the most remarkable rural developments in Europe.

He has undertaken commissions of inquiry for the British Board of Agriculture, the National Poultry Organization Society of Europe and other bodies and published reports on the poultry industry in America, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Wales and Ireland.

In studying poultry conditions Mr. Brown has traveled in all of the European countries inclusive of Western Europe. Mr. Brown has seen the suffering brought about as the result of food shortage in Europe. He appreciates fully the effect of the German submarines on shipping food and supplies and not least of all he has seen the horrors of the air raids by German Aeroplanes where women and children have been the principal victims. He knows too, what it means to have a son in the trenches and how necessary food is to maintain our fighting forces. He realizes that of all meat foods none can be produced more quickly and by a greater number of people than poultry. He knows too that food is ammunition and so would urge all who hear him to "help produce the food that will win the war" and thus avoid the suffering that our Allies have experienced.

Little Chicks.

Michael K. Boyer.

After the first week of the chick's life, green cut bone, two or three times a week, is invaluable in promoting growth. But it must be fed fresh. After a few weeks old the chicks may be fed millet seed. Canary seed, in

small quantities, may be given when the chicks are about ten days old and older. Make the chicks exercise from the start. It is never too early to inculcate good habits. A little and often is a good rule in feeding chicks, allowing them but a brief time without food.

Drinking fountains should be constructed that the water will keep clean and sweet, and the chicks cannot get into them.

Broods of different ages should be kept separate. Their running together often results in trouble.



ZENOLEUM

COAL-TAR DISINFECTANT

Kills Lice and Mites

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

Endorsed By 50 Agricultural Colleges

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

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

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

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

Zenner Disinfectant Co.
900 W. Larned St. Detroit, Mich.

Great care must be taken in putting grease on little chicks, as it may close the pores of the skin, causing it to scale over. If this does not cause death, it will retard growth.

Short litter scattered on clean sand-ed floor and a little good millet seed thrown therein will keep the broods busy and in a healthful condition. A nice mellow bed of recently spaded earth will quickly be discovered by the mother hen, and she will at once teach her brood to take a vermin-cleansing bath. The little creatures will soon show that they enjoy scratching in the soft earth. They will stretch out and take a regular sun-bath, too.

Better boast of the number of chicks raised than the number hatched. It is easier to hatch chicks than to raise them, as so many reach the dying age sooner than the killing age. The main cause for much chicken mortality is over-crowding and lack of fresh air and proper exercise.

Feeding Hens.

J. H. Drevenstedt.

A theoretical ration is one quart of grain to twelve fowls. At least that was what we were told thirty years ago at a time when poultry experiment stations were comparatively unknown and the elaborate feeding rations of today would have given the average poultry raiser of ye olden times a paralytic shock of the optic nerve to even read the component parts to say nothing of paying war prices for "sich stuff." But times have changed and today we have well-balanced rations worth the price asked, even under existing conditions. But after all it is the man behind the gun that usually hits the mark, so what is gained by practical experiences in feeding poultry is after all the most valuable lesson we can learn.

The best results we ever obtained from laying hens was by feeding pullets strongly until they began to lay, using 1 to 1½ quarts of grain; after they began laying we increased the allowance to 2½ to 3 quarts of grain per day for twelve fowls. The old hens we fed more sparingly until they started laying, when the same increased allowance was made for them as for the pullets. The average per hen or pullet was 4½ eggs per week during the months of February and March. Not only did we receive the quantity but the quality in the hen fruit. The breed or variety was the Silver Wyandotte. What did we feed the fowls and how often were they fed? The first feed was given at 8:30 a. m. and the second at 4 p. m. The fowls were always outdoors long before we were ready to feed them. The morning food consisted of bran, ground oats and cornmeal, one-third of each in weight; the afternoon food consisted of either whole corn or wheat. It all depended on which was the cheaper of the latter two grains. Ground beef bones were fed every alternate day. All this was very cheap and required but little labor.

Now as to cut clover. We fed June cut timothy hay, with bran and meal long before the clover craze got started, and while it gave good results, it never struck us as being better than the ground feed alone, and cut clover proved no better. What we prefer in

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Get your hatching eggs from us. Our birds are bred-to-lay and are the result of 10 years of careful selection and breeding. Think what this means to you! Do you want to start right or improve your flock? Then get our prices on eggs for hatching now.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM,
D. R. McBRAYER, Mgr.

MOORESBORO,

NORTH CAROLINA

winter is boiled potatoes, beets and carrots mixed in the ground feed.

Garbage Transformed into Eggs.

Frank E. Hering.

The need of food production has been emphasized in connection with the conservation of the last few months. It has been shown that not only should wastefulness be checked, but production should be increased. In no line can the latter be affected by so many persons as in the raising of poultry, both for the flesh and the eggs. The egg may well be defined as "Nature's Condensed Food Package." In no other form is provided as much nutriment in as little volume. It would then seem wise to increase the egg product in every possible way.

It is unfortunate, however, that, owing to the high price of grain, there has been an actual falling off in the amount of poultry in the nation, since the price of eggs has not kept pace with the cost of grain. Now, there are two ways to remedy this evil. One is by substituting, as far as possible, other food. This can be done to a great extent by utilizing the waste from the kitchens. Paring and cores from fruit and vegetables should be cooked, and with scrapings from the table be mixed with a little meal or bran, to make a crumbling mash, and fed warm to poultry. Not only farmers but townspeople with a small back yard could thus feed their fowls at small expense—could actually transform garbage into eggs.

Another and very important way to meet the high cost of grain is to use only standard-bred poultry. It costs just as much to keep a "dunghill hen" that lays 75 eggs a year as it does to feed a carefully bred pullet that will lay 150 eggs in the course of twelve months. Families who are already raising poultry, and especially those who propose to engage in the business even on a small scale, ought, therefore, as a business proposition to select some standard-bred fowls—of which there are various kinds—and use them for production of both eggs and broilers. In one sense a hen is an egg-producing machine, and the more perfect the machine the greater is the output. Utilize the garbage with standard-bred fowls and poultry raising will pay.

American Buff Leghorn Club.

The club offers a special prize to every poultry show in the United States and Canada that will publish in their premium list and send copy of the same to the undersigned, the following notice. Orders for ribbons will be sent on request from the secretary, Geo. S.

Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

Handsome Ribbons for Buff Leghorns.—The American Buff Leghorn Club will offer beautiful ribbons valued at one dollar each for the best shaped male, best shaped female, best colored female and best colored male, Single and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. One members of the club can compete for these prizes. Orders will be given to the winners by (put name of secretary of local show here). You can become a member of the club any time inside of one week before the show, and compete for these ribbons by sending one dollar to Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich. Send five cents in stamps for eighty-page book about Buff Leghorns that is better than many two dollar books on the market.

"FRESHWATER" is now ready to ship you eggs for hatching from his quality pens of Single Comb R. I. Reds and White Plymouth Rocks. Only a limited number of eggs for sale from first pen of S. C. White Leghorns. Write me your wants.

MY MOTTO—To Please.

Robert E. Freshwater, Route No. 1, Haw River, N. C.

ROBERTSON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The Strain That Paid

The following letter is from a well-known White Leghorn specialist and owner of one of the most successful poultry plants in the State.

REST HAVEN EGG FARM

Addison, Ky., Feb. 20.

Mr. R. W. Robertson,
Stephensport, Ky.

Dear Sir: We wish to state that the day-old chicks which we purchased from you last year developed into a flock of the greatest layers that we have ever had on our farm. They were toe-marked when received and placed under a mammoth colony hover with other chicks of the same age which we bought from two prominent breeders. The superiority of your strain was marked in the beginning by chicks of unusual vigor and later by pullets that began to lay when four months and eight days old. Practically all pullets were laying by November during which month their eggs had become of such fine size that they were graded fancy on the New York market. The flock of 318 yielded a net profit of over \$100.00 in that month which production was diminished, but very little during the severest weather on record in December and January. At the present rate they are going to average considerably more than 200 eggs a day for this month. With this fine showing to their credit during the winter months we feel safe in predicting that this flock of pullets will wind up their first year's laying with an average of 200 eggs each. Wishing you a successful season, we remain, Very truly yours,

REST HAVEN EGG FARM.

J. R. McMillen, Proprietor.

Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting,
\$8.00 a hundred. Chicks, \$18.00.

BOX 295

R. W. Robertson, Stephensport, Ky.

Memorandum No. 8—Emergency Poultry Work.

The Department of Agriculture's advertisement in the February poultry journals urges everyone who has a back yard to keep at least enough hens to supply the home table with eggs. This advertisement reads as follows:

Uncle Sam expects you to keep hens and raise chickens.

Two hens in the back yard for each person in the house will keep a family in fresh eggs.

Even the smallest back yard has room for a flock enough to supply the house with eggs. The cost of maintaining such a flock is small. Table and kitchen waste provide much of the feed for the hens. They require little attention—only a few minutes a day.

An interested child, old enough to take a little responsibility, can care for a few fowls as well as a grown person.

Every back yard in the United States should contribute its share to a bumper crop of poultry and eggs in 1918.

In time of peace a profitable recreation.

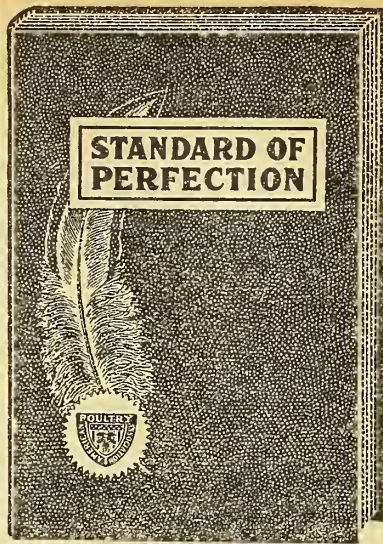
In time of war a patriotic duty.

For information about methods of back yard-poultry keeping suited to your location and conditions, write your State Agricultural College or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The poultry and egg statistics of the last census indicate a per capita consumption of 27 dozen eggs and 12 head of poultry on farms, and 14 dozen eggs and 2½ head of poultry in towns and cities, per annum. A poultryman who sold eggs for many years to a family trade found that the average city family in moderate circumstances used about one egg per person a day. If the receipts of eggs at large Eastern cities (which do not reship to any extent) are considered as the amounts consumed by their respective metropolitan districts, both Boston and New York receipts indicate a per capita consumption very close to an egg a day. These figures, however, are for times of quite free consumption. With the general economy due to war conditions, consumption is now somewhat lower and that fact is taken into account in making the estimate of two hens in the back yard for each person in the house.

Another point considered in making this estimate is that while the indicated average consumption is an egg a day for each person, many persons have been eating much more than that, while many others have been eating much less. It is known as a matter of experience and observation that town and city people who have to figure costs of food closely have not been accustomed to use eggs freely except in the season of flush production and low prices.

A great many such families can keep a few hens in the back yard and even with low production get many more eggs than they have been accustomed to use. The argument for back yard poultry keeping should be made as strong as possible to this class, not only because the immediate results in greater supplies of eggs, but also for the permanent effect that regular supplies of fresh eggs will have on their



THE NEW REVISED AND ENLARGED Standard of Perfection

368 pages; 6x8 inches in size; 112 full-page illustrations; cloth bound.

The one great book that every poultry raiser needs. It will teach you to know every Standard requirement of all standard-bred fowl—Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

PRICE \$2.00 PER COPY, POSTPAID

Gives weight, color, markings and shape, all disqualifications. With 15 pages of glossary describing and illustrating many technical terms used by poultry breeders. Buy a copy and know the standard requirements for all standard-bred fowl. Send us your remittance today. Address:

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN,
REPUBLIC BLDG., LOUISVILLE, KY.

living and for the extension of the habit of eating eggs freely. Every back yard poultry keeper who gets satisfactory results is both an apostle and an advertisement of back yard poultry culture and its benefits. This campaign aims to give new impetus to interest in poultry, first by interesting as many people as possible directly and then by the further spread of the ideas by those who take up the work. Ask every beginner in this line to do what he can to interest his friends and neighbors. Urge him especially to do his work with his little flock so well that his results will be his strongest argument to others to go and do likewise.

To provide an egg a day for each person, two hens would have to lay 183 eggs per year. This is by no means an impossible average for small flocks. It is perhaps not too much to say that in cases where the person attending the flock is practically "on the job" all the time—that is, in a position to look after the wants of the birds three or more times a day, an average of better than 13 dozen eggs per hen can easily be secured—if the hens are mature and in good condition at the start, and have vitality to carry them through a year of heavy laying. Without overdoing the point, attention should be called to the fact that with good stock and good care a flock of two hens to a person may provide eggs for consumption well above the common average.

Don't overlook the money saving clubbing offers in this issue. Subscribe to your favorite magazines at greatly reduced prices through The Industrious Hen.

HALLERS

Headquarters for Poultry Supplies

Agents for leading makes and brands of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Remedies, etc. Mail orders given prompt attention.

Haller's Pet Shop, 103 W. Mkt. St., Louisville, Ky.

WYANDOTTES "DIXIEDOTTE STRAIN"
WHITE

Do you want WINNERS and LAYERS. If so write us. Dixiedottes are better than ever on their new 1000 acre farm. We also breed as good Hereford cattle, Duroc hogs and Airedale Terrier dogs. Write us your wants.

AXSONIA STOCK FARM

Carrington Jones in Charge

Route No. 1, Capleville, Tenn.

Gary's White Wyandottes Let me quote you special price on cockerels for quick sale. No better blood line nor layers. Also limited number of pullets. Let me supply you with eggs. Three pens mated. Mating list free. No baby chicks I will please you. Mrs. Sabe Gary, R. 5, Mayfield, Ky

THERE IS MONEY IN EGGS

YOUR CHANCE

to cut living costs and add to your income by keeping large or small flocks of poultry by the latest, most scientific methods. The demand is big now, prices are higher than ever. We will start you right and keep you right.

Success assured. Investigate now.

Get our 2 booklets—
"How To Save Money on Feed and Produce Eggs at a Profit" and facts about our School. Send 10c to pay mailing costs.

We guarantee to satisfy you or our help costs you nothing. Write

American School of Poultry Husbandry
BOX 412 LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

VERMILLION'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Have added another season of complete victories in the big shows. At Dallas, Texas, 1917, in a class of 400 S. C. Reds we won 1st pen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cock, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 10th hen and 3rd cockerel.

At the big Official State Red Show at Bryan, Texas, December, 1917, where more cash specials were offered on REDS than any show in the United States and where the first and grand champion birds from other big shows were exhibited we won: 1st, 2nd pen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th hen and 5th pullet. Best shape and best color male, champion Red male and best display REDS. Grand champion cock, cockerel and pen and champion male bird of the show, also second champion cock, cockerel and hen.

Our winnings in these, the two very strongest shows in the country prove our quality and every bird exhibited by us was hatched right here from our own matings. Our customers are winning all over the country on birds hatched from our eggs. Our 1918 pens are now mated and are the very best matings we have ever had.

WRITE FOR MATING LIST

MRS. J. F. VERMILLION,

Rusk, Texas



MAJESTIC WHITE WYANDOTTES

"Bred to lay eggs and bring home blue ribbons"

During 1917 won eight blue ribbons, six red ribbons, two yellow and three purple ribbons and laid eggs all over the place. There will not be enough high-class stock and eggs to supply the demand. I have five Cracking Good pens mated; get my mating list and get your order in now. Eggs from pens as they run \$3; from one pen \$5 per 15.

BUY THEM BRED IN THE SUNNY SOUTH GUARANTEED TO SATISFY YOU

MAJESTIC IV.

G. M. FEILD.

ROUTE 2, BOX 59

DALLAS, TEXAS

WORTHINGTON'S

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Arkansas Best

In their NEW home and ready for business. The very best of our whole flock in THREE yards which means QUALITY. We solicit your inquiries; get a mating list. Hatching EGGS \$2 and \$3 per 15. What we want is a SATISFIED customer.

— TRY US —

Worthington's Poultry Yards

WEONA, -- -- ARK.

Try the New Way to Kill Lice

NO DUSTING, NO DIPPING, NO PAINTING. HANG UP THE BOTTLE

—THAT'S ALL

"Good Enough for Me"

"Enclosed please find money order for another bottle of LICECIL. I find it the best and easiest to use. My birds were lousy when I put LICECIL in the house, but they were soon free from the pests. I wanted to make sure, so put other lousy birds in the same house with the same results. That is good enough for me."
—George W. Goode, Thornton, Wash.

Likes It Very Much.

Lacey, Iowa. Gentlemen: Please find enclosed \$2.00 for three bottles of LICECIL. Please send by return mail.

Have used one bottle and like it very much.
—Everett E. Whitehill.

HOW TO USE LICECIL

Simply put a few drops in nest and hang uncorked bottle in coop or henhouse. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air and descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by LICECIL vapors. WILL NOT INJURE CHICKS. ACTS LIKE MAGIC. Bottle 75c, prepaid. Money Back if it Fails

AMERICAN SUPPLY CO., Quincy, Ill.

KOON'S QUALITY BARRED ROCKS

For past two years I have won Champion Cock Bird in State of Kentucky, Ohio Falls Fanciers' Association show, November 13 to 18, 1917. I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th prize on Cockerel. First Cock bird, first old pen and first young pen. Have a few pens for sale, \$15.00 and up. Cockerels \$3.00 and up. Eggs from these winners, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting.

CHARLES KOONS,

CHARLESTOWN, IND.

Straight Answers to Timely Questions

What is Pratts Poultry Regulator?

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

What does it contain?

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

What does it do?

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

Has it been fully tested?

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

Does it give general satisfaction?

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

How is it best used?

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

What does it cost?

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

Where can I get it?

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

How can I learn more about it?

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

23

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

Pratts

Oak Grove 200-Egg Strain Single Comb White Leghorns

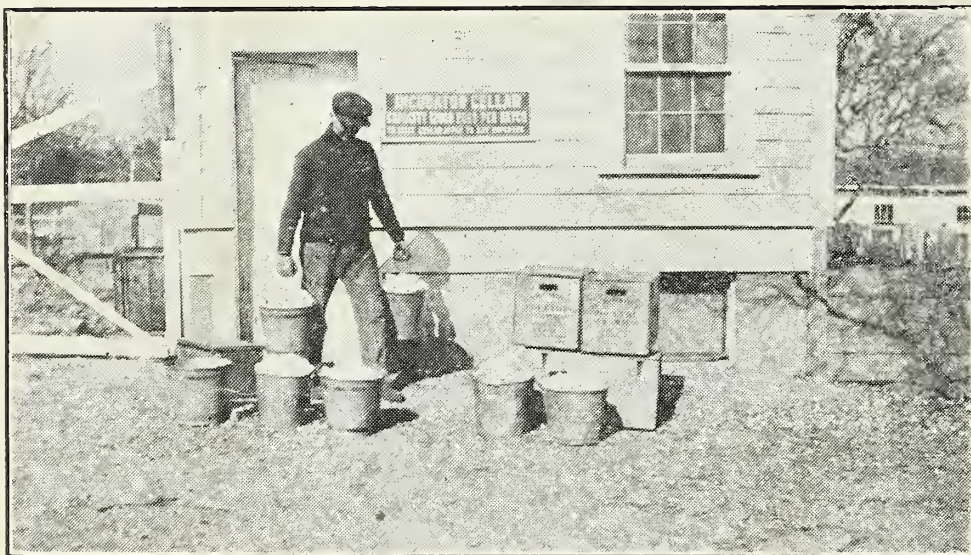
Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks.

ORDER NOW! Don't wait until it is too late and be disappointed.

All of our breeders are selected birds whose dams have records of over 200 eggs and sired by males from hens with records of 204 eggs and over in a year, including nieces and nephews to

"LADY EGLANTINE" Champion Layer of the World.

Official Trap-Nest Record 314 Eggs in 365 Consecutive Days



**Profit in the
Poultry busi-
ness.**

Where does it come
from ?

EGGS

EGGS 90 per cent fertility and a satisfactory hatch guaranteed.

EGGS—15 for \$1.50; 30 for \$2.75; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.00; 500 for \$35.00.

CHICKS SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. CHICKS—12 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.00; 50 for \$9.50; 100 for \$18.00; 500 for \$80.00.

STOCK: Selected yearling hens \$2.50 each; 10 hens and cockerel, \$25.00. Selected pullets \$3.00 each; 10 pullets and cock \$30.00. Cocks and cockerels \$5.00 each and up. Order direct from this ad and save time. All stock guaranteed to please or money refunded. Write for prices on any number you wish. Mating and price list free.

Oak Grove Poultry Farm

SAN ANTONIO,

Route 2, Box 349-D

TEXAS

When answering this ad please mention the HEN