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The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

November, 1917



*"Lays all over
the South"*

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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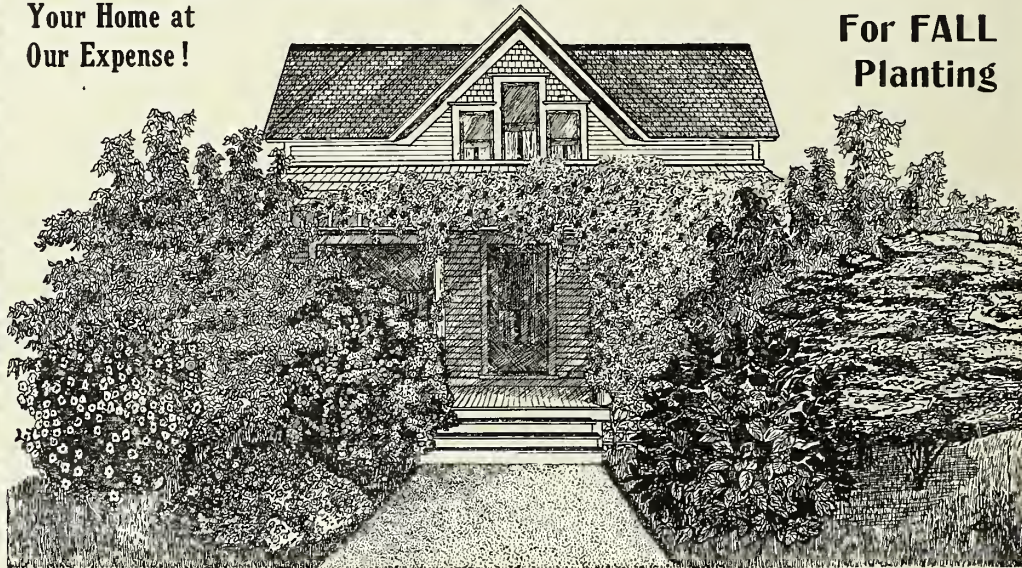
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The Industrious Hen, SHRUB DEPARTMENT
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Fine Blue Andalusians and Silver Campines. Highest egg record and first prizes at largest shows. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Stock for sale. H. R. Birchett, Lebanon, Tenn. 3-12t

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Light Brahmans, old and young. Illinois State winners. Price reasonable. Circular free. Neal & Wright, Garden Prairie, Ill. 9-1t

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MINORCAS

S. C. Black Minorca eggs \$1.50 per 15. H. B. Chambers, Minorca Specialist, Bardstown Minorca Yards, Bardstown, Ky. 4-3t

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White Orpingtons of the best quality for all purposes. Eggs from show birds \$3.00 per 15. Show Bird Farm, Register, Ga. 3-5t

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Barred Rock Cockerels, good ones— from stock that lay, weigh and pay. F. N. Dobbins, Malone, Ala. 10-2t

Excellent pen White Rocks, four yearling hens, two April-hatched pullets, splendid male bird, all large, healthy birds, worth double the money asked. Need the room. Also few good cockerels. Alamo Poultry Yards, Alice, Texas. 10-1t

Barred, Buff, Partridge and White Plymouth Rock cockerels. Best strains. Prices right. Fine registered Duroc hogs. Mrs. Allen M. Dorris, R. F. D. No. 1, Hendersonville, Tenn. 8-4t

To help serve my country, I am offering now choice Barred Plymouth Rock yearling hens at \$20 per dozen, and one fine male free with each dozen. Mrs. Rosa B. Witt, Bowling Green, Ky., Star Route. 8-1t

Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Bird Bros. strain direct. The farmers' and the fanciers' fowl. Eggs and stock. A. D. Hill, Mt. Carmel, Ill. 2-5t

Barred Rocks; have the laying habit. Baby chix \$15.00 per 100. Get your orders in early. Oakland Stock and Poultry Farm, Sumterville, Ala. 3-5t

"Zebra" Barred Plymouth Rocks. Heaviest winning female line at S. C. State Barred Rock meet, 1916. Won 2 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third in strong competition. I now have for sale a fine lot of youngsters and old birds. Write your wants at once. Ernest Patton, Pendleton street, Greenville, S. C. 9-1t

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Don't fail to start your classified advertising in our next issue. Start your copy early and keep it running and you will get your share of the business. Constant advertising brings results and our classified rates are so reasonable you can't afford to overlook them. Here is our Special low rate for the next sixty days:

Send your copy in for the next six months, beginning with next issue, at four cents per word, and we will give you one extra month free and send you the Industrious Hen while your advertisement is running.

Don't fail to take advantage of this offer. It will save you money and help you dispose of your surplus stock and eggs. Send copy now and remit by money order or check. All classified advertising cash in advance.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single Comb Reds. Eggs from prize winners \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. G. Lanham, Box 31, Fairmont, W. Va. 5-3t

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. The rich dark velvet red color that has the lustre to win in strong competition. Limited number of eggs from two of the best pens I ever mated. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. H. Briley, Antioch, Tenn. 2-5t

Owen's Farm and Farrar Reds; Dixie strain White Wyandottes; Crystal White Orpingtons. Eggs and young stock for sale. W. H. Harrison, Cottontdale, Fla. 3-5t

Single Comb Rhode Island Red pullets and cockerels, dark red, of exceptionally high quality. Ten years line bred. Eggs for hatching from three high class pens. Address Dr. J. T. Herron & Son, 429 E. Main street, Jackson, Tenn. 2-5t

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

The greatest Rhode Island White farm. Rose and Single Comb. Eggs \$1.25 per 15 and up. Also baby chicks, Catalogue free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 3-5t

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I offer guaranteed mated Homers in any quantity at \$1.00 per pair. Beautiful White Homers \$1.50 pair. Squab companies challenged to produce better stock at twice this price. Get my prices on Runt, Carneaux, Maltese Hens and save dollars. Squab Manual 25 cents. Chas. O. Gilbert, 346 N. American street, Philadelphia, Pa. 11-1t

TURKEYS

Bourbon turkeys; 20 fine young toms. Also hatching eggs in season. E. F. Trimble, Benton, Ky. 2-8t

WYANDOTTES

Champion White Wyandottes. Stock for sale. Write for prices and show record. Frank Hamrick, Shelby, N. C. 11-1t

Garner's Ideal Strain Silver Wyandottes have shape, size and lacing. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock in season. Write for catalogue. E. W. Garner, Phil Campbell, Ala. 7-2t

Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs from two choice pens, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. Susie Leek, Route No. 2, Alledale, Ill. (?)

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Barred Rock Cockerels from best laying strains. English Red Cap pullets and cockerels. C. S. Wilkins, McKenzie, Tenn. 11-2t

Make much money raising valuable Goldenseal. We furnish plants; seed; cash buyers. Dried roots bring \$4.75 pound. Wooton, Morristown, Tenn. 11-2t

Budded Pecans—Best varieties. Prices reasonable. Peach trees 8c. Kieffer pears 10c. Get bargain list. Hartwell Nurseries, Hartwell, Ga. 10-3t

Will be in position to furnish you with hatching eggs and day-old chix after January 1. P. M. Foster, Athens, Tenn. 10-1t

Wanted—Man to work on poultry and pigeon farm. Must be a hustler. Long hours, hard work and small pay. Splendid opportunity to learn the business. Address Harley L. Williams, manager The Adams Farms, Box 861, Jacksonville, Fla. 10-1t

Cornish Game, African Geese and Rose Comb White Bantam eggs. C. D. Puckett, Route 10, Box 71, Charlotte, N. C. 7-4t

Poultrymen's printing prepaid. Noteheads, envelopes, cards, tags, labels, 100 either, 55c; 250, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Postcards, catalogues, circulars, linen letterheads, everything. Finest cuts furnished. Stamp brings elegant samples. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Iowa. 9-12t

Mr. Advertiser:

LET THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN PLACE YOU IN DIRECT TOUCH WITH THE LIVE BUYERS OF THE SOUTH.



Start your advertising in the December issue and reach the live buyers all over the South and Southwest during the coming season. During the next six months there will be hundreds of thousands of new people purchasing stock and eggs in the South. You can reach the live buyer by carrying some copy in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Read the testimonials below, because they will interest you as a prospective advertiser. Spend a few dollars in either display or classified advertising and get hundreds back in return. The HEN is really a business getter for any advertiser and if you have stock and eggs to dispose of and have no market, the HEN will scratch all over the South and place you in direct touch with the buying public.

May 28, 1917.

The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky.
Gentlemen: Our anticipations as to the pulling power of The Industrious Hen have been fully realized. Good business has resulted from our advertising. We will have a fine lot of young stock to offer the public this season. Very truly yours,

M. G. SANGER & SON.

Mt. Solon, Va.

June 2, 1917.

The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky.
Gentlemen: It is with pleasure I am informing you that the results from my ad. in The Industrious Hen have been very satisfactory, and I can heartily recommend your journal to other advertisers. Yours very truly,

O. F. MITTENDORFF, Prop.,
Maple Side Poultry Farm,
Lincoln, Ill.

Send your copy and instructions in for the December issue right now. Sell your surplus birds before winter sets in and save feed and house room.

ADVERTISING RATES: Display \$2.00 per inch per insertion. Classified, 4 cents per word per insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 50 cents. New copy can be received up to the 25th. Address

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN
Advertising Department
Louisville, Ky.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS



FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS FOR EGGS

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

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

1 COCKEREL, 2 HENS OR PULLETS	- -	\$12.00
1 COCKEREL, 4 HENS OR PULLETS	- -	18.00
1 COCKEREL, 8 HENS OR PULLETS	- -	30.00
1 COCKEREL, 12 HENS OR PULLETS	- -	40.00
2 COCKERELS 25 HENS OR PULLETS	- -	80.00
4 COCKERELS, 50 HENS OR PULLETS	- -	155.00
7 COCKERELS, 100 HENS OR PULLETS	- -	285.00
100 HENS OR PULLETS	- - - - -	250.00

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

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

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



THIS FREE 32-PAGE CATALOG gives more information than is possible in this ad. Contains photos showing 35 acres of White Leghorns; describes our methods of feed and care; how we improve laying qualities; list of winnings at 20 big shows; many letters from customers; prices of exhibition, breeding and laying stock, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks. Even if you are not now in the market for stock we will be glad to send you a copy. Mail postal now while you have the matter in mind.

GEORGE B. FERRIS

922 UNION AVE.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

VOL. XIV.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NOVEMBER, 1917

No. 6

TEST COMPARES COST OF EGG-PRODUCING FEEDS.

In a Three-Year Experiment, Department of Agriculture Specialists Learn Values of Rations Under Different Conditions.

FEEED to produce one dozen eggs cost ten cents with pullets, fourteen cents with two-year-old hens, and nineteen cents with three-year-old hens in a three-year feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices. Tables of rations and costs presented in the report enable poultrymen to make these corrections when compared to 1917 prices. In Bulletin 561 of the Department of Agriculture, "Feed Cost of Egg Production," the specialists describe in detail this test, which was undertaken to compare the costs of various rations fed under general farm conditions. Much information relating to feeding under the various conditions also was learned in the experiment.

Starting with six pens of thirty pullets each, the test was enlarged to include sixteen pens containing 366 fowls. Most of the pens were made up of thirty standard-bred pullets, bred and reared under the same conditions and selected for vigor, standard shape and color. Some flocks consisted of fowls of one breed while others contained more than one kind of purebred fowls of the general-purpose type. Pens of cross-bred pullets also were used.

With the exception of three flocks which were confined to good sized yards, all the fowls were allowed free range over several acres of rough land. Detailed records were kept of the feed used, the weight of the eggs and careful observations were made of the conditions which affect egg production, such as moulting and broodiness. The test was conducted on the experiment farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Beltsville, Md. Summarizing the results of the tests, the specialists draw these conclusions:

The average egg yield for the first laying year in all pens was 131 eggs, and the highest pen average yield was 169.5 eggs. In the second year the average egg yield of all pens was 92.7 eggs, which decreased to 78.2 eggs in the third laying year.

The average value of eggs over feed cost the first laying year was \$2.56 per hen, falling to \$1.41 the second year and to 79 cents the third year. The highest average value in any pen was \$3.41.

The general-purpose fowls consumed annually 72 pounds of feed which cost \$1.13, while the Leghorns ate 55 pounds, which cost 87 cents.

Good results were obtained with rations both with and without oats. The use of this grain added variety to the ration without increasing the cost.

Fowls not fed any beef scrap or other animal protein laid only 90 eggs during their pullet year, compared with 137 eggs from the beef scrap pens, and 84 compared with 83 in their second year. The eggs of the no beef scrap pens cost about 2.2 cents per dozen more to produce the first laying year, but these costs were about equal during the second year. The fowls not fed beef scrap laid very poorly in winter, thus materially reducing the value of their eggs.

Cottonseed meal used in place of beef scrap as a high protein feed in the ration produced brown or greenish spots on the yolks of the eggs, especially in warm weather, making a considerable proportion of them unfit for mar-

ket. Eggs were produced more cheaply and at considerably greater profit on the beef scrap ration.

Fish meal at \$7.00 a ton less than beef scrap proved to be a good high protein feed, which can be used to advantage to replace beef scrap. The fish meal did not in any way affect the flavor or quality of the eggs.

General purpose fowls allowed to select their own mash constituents ate a dry mash containing about 63 per cent corn meal, 19 per cent beef scrap, 9 per cent bran, and 9 per cent middlings. Leghorns ate a mash of about 66 per cent corn meal, 26 per cent beef scrap and 4 per cent each of bran and middlings. No better results were obtained by this method of feeding than where the ground grains were mixed together in a mash.

Good mashes as indicated by these experiments, may be made of 66 per cent corn meal, 26 per cent beef scrap and 4 per cent each of bran and middlings or two pounds of corn meal and one pound each of bran, middlings and beef scrap, with a scratch feed in each ration of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, wheat and oats, which is fed so that the hens receive about equal parts of scratch feed and of mash.

The Leghorns on free range gave a considerably greater egg yield than those confined to a fair sized yard. This difference was less marked in the general-purpose hens.

Sprouted oats fed as green feed to hens confined to yards cost about ten cents per hen a year and one cent per dozen eggs, not including any charges for labor and equipment. The hens ate on an average in one year about 1.3 pounds of oyster shell and 0.7 of a pound of grit, which together cost about one cent per hen.

The Leghorns did not lay as well in the winter as the general-purpose breeds, especially during their second year, but the Leghorns produced eggs about three cents per dozen cheaper during their first year, 6.4 cents cheaper in their second year, and 9.8 cents cheaper in their third year than the general-purpose breeds. One pen of Leghorn pullets produced eggs in their first year at a feed cost of 6.7 cents per dozen, while the value of the eggs per hen for the year was \$3.41 over cost of feed.

The average weight of a dozen eggs from the general-purpose fowls during their pullet year was 1.53 pounds, 1.60 during their second year, and 1.63 during their third laying year. The eggs from the Leghorns averaged 1.45 pounds during their pullet year and 1.49 during their second and third years.

The egg production of the general-purpose fowls decreased 32 per cent in their second laying year. The decrease was considerably less in the Leghorns, their two-year average egg production exceeding that of the general-purpose breeds by nineteen eggs. The decrease in production from the second to the third year was only four per cent with the Leghorns, compared with 13 per cent in the general-purpose breeds.

The cheapest eggs are produced in the spring, during April, May and June, while the greatest costs occur in October, November and December. The lowest monthly feed cost of a dozen eggs in any of these experiments was four cents, while in cost cases no eggs at all were produced during the month.

KEEP THE HEN THAT LAYS.

Some Rules for Culling the Yearling Hens to Determine the Producers from the Non-producers.—Report of the American Egg Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kan., for September.

By PROF. T. E. QUISENBERRY, Leavenworth, Kan.

THE good hen is now paying better than ever, while the poor hen is losing more than ever. These are facts proved by actual production of eggs, marketed from day to day as compared with the consumption of present high priced food, by the hens in the American Egg Laying Contest. The main trouble lies in the fact that all hens are not good hens. In fact, if we use as a standard of a good hen a production of 150 eggs per year, we find a large portion of all hens in America fail to qualify. It seems to be a recognized fact, based on the last census figures compiled by our government, that the average farm hen lays about seventy-five eggs. We believe this is perhaps too low a figure for the present—the 1917 average hen. We believe that the increase in breeding from standard-bred stock in the past five to ten years has already made an improvement in the egg production of the average hen.

In these days when every ounce of food should be conserved by feeding it only where it will produce its like, or more, in food value, and also in these days of high priced grains, we should take steps which insure the keeping of all hens with good laying ability while the non-producers should be culled out and sold for meat.

The present American Egg Laying Contest and subsequent contests have proven the following methods profitable, especially under present conditions:

1. Keep the birds with rather large plump combs and wattles.
2. Hens with pale vents, pale beaks and pale legs have been good layers.
3. Keep the late moulters.
4. Keep the pullets which mature quickly and start laying first. Those which start laying when less than 200 days old, or nearest that age, are the best layers if they have had the right care.
5. Market those which have been slow to feather or seem to lack vitality.
6. The skin of the best layers should be rather loose and flabby on the abdomen between the vent and breast bone.
7. The pelvic bones must be thin, straight, flexible and wide apart.
8. Market the hens which are lagging behind and which have a heavy, fat, thick abdomen, which hangs below the point of the breast bone.
9. Keep the hustlers and heavy eaters that go to bed late and with full crops.
10. Birds that have long toenails that show no signs of being workers are usually unprofitable.
11. If a bird meets the above requirements it should have a broad back, long body, stoutly built and be in good flesh.
12. If a bird is not moulting and still has a small, dried-up comb, covered with a sort of whitish substance, or if a bird has thick or crooked pelvic bones which will be found on each side of the vent and above the point of the breast bone, these are always money losers.

The Contest Report.

The hens in the American Egg Laying Contest finished September with a very good average, considering that many were just finishing the moult and that many of the hens with the best laying record also proved medium late moulters, the result being they were still in the moult at the close of the month.

Two pens tied for leading honors for the month in egg production, each pen of five hens producing eighty-three eggs. They were pen No. 113 of Barred Plymouth Rocks from Maine, and pen No. 111 of White Wyandottes from Indiana.

Forty-one different hens produced twenty or more eggs each during September, while eleven produced twenty-five or more eggs each.

Black Rhineland hen No. 461 from California leads all the hens in the contest with a record of 247 eggs for eleven months.

The six leading pens in total egg production since the

beginning of the contest up to October first are as follows:

Pen.	Breed	Eggs.
74.	White Wyandottes, Illinois	955
9.	Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	921
114.	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	901
76.	White Wyandottes, Arkansas	875
17.	Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	875
46.	Rose Comb Black Rhinelanders, California	858

KENTUCKY NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST.

September Report of the Contest Held by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

FOR the month of September there was a total production of 1,174 eggs, which averages 7.8 eggs per hen, as compared with 11.3 eggs for the month of August. A total of 23,767 eggs have been laid during the first eleven months of the contest. This averages 158.4 eggs per hen. The Single Comb White Leghorns from pen 30 won the monthly ribbon, producing 78 eggs. Pen 4, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, came second with 65 eggs, while pen 15, Buff Orpingtons, came third with 64 eggs. Pen 5, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, came fourth with 62 eggs, and pen 29, Single Comb White Leghorns, came fifth with 56 eggs. Only ten birds became broody during the last month, resulting in a loss of forty-four days.

For the contest honors to date, pen 29, Single Comb White Leghorns, holds first place, having produced 1,051 eggs. This is an average of 210 eggs per hen. Pen 24, Single Comb White Leghorns, stands second with 1,040 eggs to its credit. Pens 21, 30 and 25, all Single Comb White Leghorns, follow in the order named, with 1,022, 1,008 and 990 eggs respectively.

For individual honors the Leghorn pullet from pen 24, Lady Walnut Hill, is still in the lead, having produced 274 eggs. No. 704, from the same pen, comes second with 252 eggs to her credit. No. 724, Single Comb White Leghorn, from pen 21, stands third with 240 eggs to her credit.

During the past month five Single Comb White Leghorn pullets have stepped over the 200-egg mark, making a total of twenty-two hens that have laid 200 or more eggs. Of these eighteen are of the lighter breeds, while only four are of the heavy breeds.

Hens 715 (pen 22) and 667 (pen 30) died during the past month.

Highest Producing Pens for September, 1917.

Pen.	BREED.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.	Value.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
30	S. C. W. Leghorns..	78	72	6	11.96	\$3.03	\$1.29	\$1.74
4	S. C. R. I. Reds....	65	65	0	9.26	2.38	1.38	1.00
15	Buff Orpingtons...	64	55	9	8.62	2.33	1.56	0.77
5	R. C. R. I. Whites..	62	34	28	7.52	2.19	1.21	0.98
29	S. C. W. Leghorns..	56	48	8	7.10	2.33	0.97	1.36

Highest Producing Hens for September, 1917.

Pen.	BREED	Band No.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.
11	Barred Rock	785	23	20	3	2.89
24	S. C. W. Leghorn	704	22	22	0	2.99
4	S. C. R. I. Red	827	22	22	0	2.9
21	S. C. W. Leghorn	724	22	22	0	2.9
15	Buff Orpington	759	21	21	0	3.0

Leading Pens for First Eleven Months of Contest.

Pen.	BREED	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.	Value.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
29	S. C. W. Leghorns	1051	862	189	132.87	\$34.43	\$11.13	\$23.30
24	S. C. W. Leghorns	1040	648	392	128.08	32.82	12.02	20.80
21	S. C. W. Leghorns	1022	923	99	133.20	33.57	12.55	21.02
30	S. C. W. Leghorns	1008	835	183	131.21	30.16	11.96	18.20
25	S. C. W. Leghorns	990	704	286	124.92	31.02	10.93	20.09

Leading Hens for First Eleven Months of Contest.

Pen.	BREED.	Band No.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.
24	S. C. W. Leghorn.	707	274	43	231	31.13
24	S. C. W. Leghorn.	704	252	238	14	33.31
21	S. C. W. Leghorn.	724	240	211	29	31.24
15	Buff Orpington ..	761	239	118	121	28.79
25	S. C. W. Leghorn.	701	233	208	25	30.33

REPORT OF SIXTH NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST.

Grit and Lime Needed by Hens.—All Hens in Contest Have Averaged 169.2 Eggs in Eleven Months.—A Pen of White Wyandottes in Lead for All Time.—White Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb Reds Tie for September.

GRIT "and" lime, not grit "or" lime, should be supplied to hens which are producing eggs. It will be observed that the first expression, "grit and lime," includes both, while the last expression, "grit or lime," means only one at a time. The same expressions might be applied to feed and water. If we give hens feed or water instead of feed and water, it would mean failure.

Grit is some sharp, hard substance used by the fowl to grind the food in the gizzard. The most common form of grit is a silicate, the common flint being used more than any other. This, however, contains no lime, and although the hens may be furnished an abundance of grit, would not get lime from it to make the egg shells, or they may be furnished an abundance of lime, yet not have any grit to grind the food. Lime may be supplied by giving the hens crushed lime rock, oyster shell, clam shell, or by giving a mortar made of lime and sand such as our ancestors used in the cracks of log houses, or a plaster made of lime and sand.

One mistake often made is to try to supply grit and lime in the same substance. The trouble is if the material is hard enough for grit it is too hard to dissolve fast enough to make enough egg shells for the high egg production, and if the material is soft enough to dissolve readily, it is too soft for grit to grind the food.

Grit and lime are supplied at all times to pens which make a high egg producing record. The hens in the egg laying contest are furnished grit in the form of crushed flint rock thrown into the yard, and lime is furnished in the form of crushed oyster shell supplied in hoppers.

September Report of the Contest.

The hens in the egg laying contest laid 3,339 eggs during September or an average of 11.5 eggs each. The 290 hens in the contest have laid 49,069 eggs, or an average of 169.2 eggs each during the eleven months.

The pens occupying the five highest places for September are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
18. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Missouri.....	98
49. White Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	98
8. White Plymouth Rocks, Idaho	97
16. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Missouri	89
35. White Wyandottes, Missouri	89
30. Black Orpingtons, Missouri	84
37. White Wyandottes, Missouri	84
15. Single Comb Rhode Island Whites, Illinois	83
19. Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey	83

The five highest hens are running a close race, there being a difference of only eight eggs between the first and fifth hens. The five highest hens to date are as follows:

Hen.	Pen.	Eggs.
4.	35. White Wyandotte, Missouri	256
1.	52. Single Comb White Leghorn, Missouri	251
2.	37. White Wyandotte, Missouri	250
3.	35. White Wyandotte, Missouri	249
6.	19. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, New Jersey...	248

The ten highest pens to date are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
35. White Wyandottes, Missouri	1,155
19. Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey	1,080
49. White Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	1,054
59. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	1,051
52. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	1,043
28. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Iowa	974
8. White Plymouth Rocks, Idaho	969
17. Single Comb Rhode Island Whites, Michigan	966
57. Single Comb White Leghorns, New Jersey	958
11. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	950

I hereby certify that the above is a correct report of the Sixth National Egg Laying Contest for the month of September, 1917.

C. T. PATTERSON, Director.

Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.

KEEP THE LAYERS.

Do not Dispose of the Laying Hens at This Time Just Because Feed is High.—More Profit can be Made Now Than at Any Time in the Past.

By A. G. PHILLIPS.

STATEMENTS have been coming in to the Purdue poultry department in many forms claiming that the keeping of poultry is not a paying proposition at the present time due to the high prices of feeds and recommending the reduction of the poultry flock. Such viewpoints we know to be erroneous on the general farm and in order that you may have some rather definite figures for your own use, I am submitting two tables. To reduce the flock of producers is not only unpatriotic but it is unprofitable. We want farmers to cull out the runts and non-producers but not the layers.

The figures in the tables will clearly show you that while feed costs have increased in some cases to almost double, the prices of eggs have risen in the proper proportion. Do not think that if feed doubles in price, that eggs must do the same. It takes about six pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs on the farm, and if feed prices double and egg prices increase only 50 per cent, the margin will be the same. There is going to be a great shortage of poultry stock on our farms this winter, and those who do keep and feed their poultry properly will profit by it. Do not let feed prices worry you for poultry but remember that if hens are not fed they will not lay. We know of several farmers who have already suffered from the false economy of cutting out feed from the chickens.

Comparison of Feed Prices for Three Years—October to October.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Corn, per bu.....	\$0.66	\$0.631	\$1.208
Wheat, per bu.....	1.165	1.092	1.97
Oats, per bu.....	.447	.356	.54
Bran, per ton.....	30.00	26.50	46.00
Shorts, per ton.....	33.00	29.00	50.00
Meat scraps, per cwt.....	3.00	3.25	4.25

These feed prices are the average of the quotations for



A flock of S. C. Rhode Island Reds on the farm of W. H. Farrar, Chattanooga, Tenn. Look up his advertisement in this issue and get his prices on stock and eggs.

each twelve months taken from the daily papers of La Fayette and are the prices offered to farmers delivered at local elevators. The meat scraps prices are taken from prices actually paid by a farmer in the State who bought in small quantities.

Comparison of Egg Prices and Income per Hen by Months for Three Years.

	PRICE 1914-15	INCOME.	PRICE 1915-16	INCOME.	PRICE 1916-17	INCOME.	Production per Hen Doz.
October	23c	\$0.101	22c	\$0.096	30c	\$0.145	.75
November	26c	.052	30c	.06	35c	.07	.44
December	30c	.075	30c	.075	38c	.095	.2
January	30c	.18	30c	.18	40c	.24	.25
February	23c	.117	26c	.132	32c	.163	.6
March	15c	.154	16c	.164	21c	.216	.51
April	16c	.206	17c	.219	27c	.348	1.03
May	15c	.199	18c	.239	32c	.425	1.29
June	14c	.137	17c	.166	27c	.264	1.33
July	14c	.134	18c	.172	28c	.268	.98
August	15c	.115	19c	.146	26c	.20	.96
September ...	21c	.158	23c	.172	38c	.285	.77
TOTAL		\$1.628		\$1.821		\$2.739	8.98
Average in- come per doz.		\$0.181		\$0.202		\$0.304	
Feed cost per dozen eggs096		.093		.1578	
Profit over feed per doz..		.085		.109		.146	
Profit over feed per hen.		.761		.978		1.311	

Egg prices were taken from the newspaper quotations to farmers in Tiptop county for the past thirty-six months except September, 1917, which was estimated. The monthly production was taken from the average of many farm flocks scattered over the State. The feed cost per dozen was worked out on the basis of six pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs which figure is supported by data-obtained at Purdue.

We believe the figures to be very accurate and an excellent criterion of poultry profits on Indiana farms. They of course are average and do not meet each local condition, but our idea is not to take up any individual case but to take conditions in general. The egg production of almost nine dozen eggs per year is not too high to expect, but will not be obtained if the hens are starved.

Boost the hen. Give her a full feed regardless of present prices, for eggs are proportionately high. Our country needs the eggs.

THE CONTROL OF LICE AND MITES.

Work Hard on These Pests During the Summer Months as They Multiply Very Rapidly and Will Cause You Great Loss and Disappointment—A Lousy Hen Will Not Lay.

MITES, or chiggers, are very troublesome in the hot summertime. During the hot weather these pests multiply very rapidly. Mites reproduce by laying eggs. They deposit their eggs in the cracks and crevices of the perch pole and the crack made by the contact of the perch pole with its support at the side of the building. In a few days these eggs hatch into very small parasites which grow to more than half the size of a pinhead. Mites attack the birds at night in large numbers and suck the blood, making the birds weak and irritating them by their bites. The hens, harrassed by the mites, cannot rest at night, and as a result fall off in egg production and may even die. Toward morning the mites leave the birds and go back to the perch poles. If you suspect a house being infested by mites look at the under side of the perch poles where the mites may be seen in clusters, and also at the point where the pole comes in contact with its support. From this one will see the principal point of attack in ridding a flock of mites will be to properly look after the perch poles. First, have all perch poles so that they can be removed and taken out of the building. Second, as often as mites are found, thoroughly saturate the perch pole on all sides as well as its supports where mites are found, with kerosene. This can best be done with a paint brush. Objections have been raised to kerosene by the claim that there is danger of fire, but we cannot agree with this statement as there is much



The above illustration shows a flock of S. C. White Leghorns on White Hill Poultry Farm; A. J. Lawson, proprietor, Cleveland, Tenn. If you are in the market for either stock or eggs, look up advertisement in this issue and get his prices.

inflammable material about a modern poultry house and there is no excuse for having fire or matches about the building.

The Control of Lice.

There are many kinds of lice. We are making a study of the various kinds of lice found in North Carolina and we should appreciate it very much if anyone would send us specimens giving the kind of bird they were found upon.

Lice multiply by laying eggs. These eggs are cemented to the barbs of the feathers. In a few days these eggs hatch out, thus the louse spends its whole life on the bird. Lice may be brushed off a bird and thus found in the nests, on the perch poles or in the litter. Lice may then be spread from bird to bird by contact, and by being placed in buildings in which lousy birds have been kept. Lice live for several days off the birds. From this it will be seen that to rid a flock of lice two points of attack must be made. These are, first, the birds themselves, and, second, the house.

In preparing a house for spraying remove all perch poles, nests and other poultry house equipment that is movable and all litter. Then thoroughly spray every square inch

with a two per cent solution of any standardized coal tar disinfectant dip (four ounces to each gallon of water). The hens and male birds must be dusted with an efficient louse powder. A nicotine dusting powder has been found effective. We have found that dry air-slaked lime, dry flowers of sulphur or dry tobacco stems or leaves will not kill mites. The sulphur must be in solution and the nicotine freed from the stems and leaves. To extract nicotine take two and one-half pounds of stems or leaves, put in sufficient water to cover, and boil one hour, drain off and boil the liquor down to one-fourth pint. Mix four ounces of water in which there has been put one tablespoonful of the nicotine with one quart measure of plaster of Paris, stir, pass through a fly-screen sieve, and occasionally stir till dry so there will be no lumps form. It is now ready for use. Keep in tin can with tight fitting lid. Tobacco contains from six per cent in high grade to eight per cent nicotine in poor grade. When the plaster of Paris is wet, it heats on account of the liquid converting it back into gypsum, therefore it must be kept stirred till dried and the heating is over.



Here is the result of accurate trapnesting and proper mating for egg production, at Mapleside Poultry Farm, Lincoln, Ill. Mr. O. F. Mittendorf, proprietor, says it is very gratifying to report that 80 per cent of all his hens, January 1, 1917, averaged 201 eggs each. Is this not inspiration to you, fellow breeders, to strive for such a goal? His catalogue will be mailed free upon request to all readers of *Industrious Hen*.

GRAZING CROPS FOR POULTRY.

GRAZING crops can be provided most of the year for poultry in North Carolina. In part of January and February, and this especially holds in the mountain section, it is necessary to either sprout oats or provide mangles or turnips. For best results in egg production birds must be provided with succulent food. The following tabulation will be found useful information for the beginner:

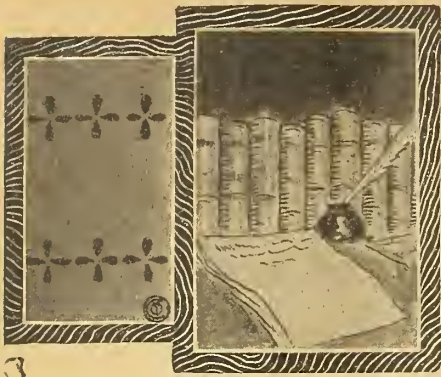
Crop.	When Sown.	Amount of Seed per Acre.	Grazing Stage.	Period Duration.
Peas and Oats	April 15	1 bu. peas, 2 bu. oats	May 20	Until full grown.
Rape	May 10	3 pounds	8 to 10 inches high	Until consumed.
Red Clover	August 20	12 pounds	May 15	Until fed down.
Turnips	August 20	3 pounds	September 20	Until snow falls.
Buckwheat	May 10	1 bushel	In six weeks	Until mature.
Soy Beans	May 10	1 bushel	12 inches high	Until mature.
Rye and Crimson Clover	September 1	1 bu. rye, 15 lbs. clover	Graze early winter and spring.	
Oats	September 1	1 bushel	Graze early winter and spring.	
Sweet Clover	August 15	25 pounds	6 to 10 inches high	Until fed down.
Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangles, Orange Globe Mangles	May 1	8 pounds	For winter use.	

Oats may be used for either summer or winter grazing. Rape may be raised spring, summer and fall if there is sufficient rainfall. Soy beans and cowpeas can be raised spring, summer and fall as a yard rotation crop if there is sufficient rainfall. Turnips and mangles make the best root crops for winter feeding. Collards and cabbage, as well as lettuce raised in cold frames, also make excellent succulent feed. In raising mangles it is best to plow the ground deeply in the fall. The freezing will pulverize the ground and tend to make it in better condition for

the crop. Good black loam soil is the best. The ground should be manured. If manure is not available, fertilize by distributing 400 to 500 pounds fertilizer to the acre. Plant the mangle seed in rows two and one-half to three feet apart, sow thick, later thin out, leaving one strong beet stock to each ten inches. The rows should be ridged, the top of ridge being about two inches above the surface of the ground. The seed should be planted about one inch deep. Gather the root crops as late in the fall as possible. Bury in the ground until ready to use them. To do this, place about six inches of straw

on the ground, then pile or make windrow, cover mangles, or turnips, with about six inches of straw or hay and cover with dirt. In securing the dirt take that close around the piles of roots so that there will be drainage away from the pile and thus keep dry. The roots thus prepared should keep till January and February, when they are most needed. During the fall and early winter grazing crops may be used.

B. F. KAUPP,
Poultry Investigator and Pathologist.



EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Eat More Poultry and Eggs During the War.

THE United States Food Administration recently sent out an appeal to all managers of hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining car service, etc., asking, on patriotic grounds, that they serve less meat of all kinds and that poultry, game, eggs and fish be substituted. This appeal does and should apply to every household in the country and every housewife should see that her family eats less meat of all kinds and more poultry and eggs, fish and game. The following is an abstract of the appeal sent out:

"Use more chicken, fish, hare, rabbit, duck, goose, lobster, oysters, clams, sea foods and egg dishes of all kinds. Use less beef, mutton and pork. Serve smaller portions of these. Have fewer of these items on the menu. If you must include one of the three, use mutton in preference. Serve 'per person' portions of these meats, of moderate size, and charge accordingly. War portions at reduced prices may be served. Provide more entrees and made dishes. Beans are more useful as they contain nearly the same nutritive values as meat. Serve bacon only as a dish, not as a garniture. The service of fresh pork to guests and employes should be discouraged."

Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, is doing a great work and should have the co-operation of every household in the United States and we appeal to every reader of the *Industrious Hen* to meet Mr. Hoover's requests in every way possible.

Every pound of meat that you can save means that you are doing your bit to help win this war and this pound of meat can be sent to France or some other European country to help feed our soldiers or the soldiers of the Allies. Eat less meat, sugar, wheat and fats.

The United States Government is urging everyone to raise more poultry meat and produce more eggs. This means a lot to the poultry industry, because it will be the means of hundreds of thousands of people taking up the breeding of poultry during the coming year. This demand will be great and every poultry breeder will find it easy to dispose of his surplus stock and eggs at good prices. Raise all the birds you can and save all your surplus breeders. Sell all the eggs you can to the new people just starting out in the poultry business. You will be doing a patriotic act and help Uncle Sam win the war.

Any farmer who sells off his surplus birds or reduces the number of

his flock in order to save feed during the coming year should be classed as a slacker. If you are too old to fight or for some other reasons exempted from service in the army, do your bit by producing more poultry and eggs, by eating less meat and by using less sweets while the war lasts. We make this appeal to every reader of the *Industrious Hen*.

The American Poultry World Changes Hands.

THE American Poultry World, which has been published at Buffalo, N. Y., for the past eight years, has been sold to Geo. H. Gillies and moved to Lockport, N. Y. For the past twelve years Mr. Gillies has been connected with the Cyphers Incubator Company in the capacity of sales manager. He will now devote his entire time to the American Poultry World as business manager and editor. He has associated with him Mr. E. D. Carson and Mr. Geo. A. Castle.

Mr. Gillies for several years before going East was editor and manager of the *Poultry Gazette*, of Topeka, Kan. We are sure that his past experience will be valuable to him and that the American Poultry World, under the new management, will be successful. We will be glad to send any of our readers the American Poultry World with the *Industrious Hen* one year for seventy-five cents.

The Louisville Show Called Off.

THE Louisville Armory Show has been called off for this year on account of not being able to secure suitable quarters for holding the show. The Louisville show has always been held in the Jefferson County Armory, which is one of the largest and best show rooms in the country, but the government has taken over this building and is using it as a quartermaster's depot and it is impossible to secure this building this year.

The Ohio Falls Fanciers Association tried to secure other quarters to hold the show in but were not successful in getting a hall large enough to accommodate the large entry of poultry, pigeons and dogs, so they decided to call the show off for 1917. There will be a larger, and better show than ever in 1918, provided a suitable show room can be secured.

Care of Birds During Fall and Winter.

BIRDS are more susceptible to colds and roup during the fall and winter months than at any other time during the year and great precautions should be used to keep down

these troubles. As a rule both are caused by drafts or over-crowding. See that your poultry houses are free from drafts and airtight on three sides. Don't forget that fresh air is a good preventative for colds and birds housed in this manner are rarely bothered with same. Allow plenty of fresh air in the house by keeping the south side of the house open at all times except during real cold weather, then use only a drop curtain. You will find that your hens will lay more eggs during the fall and winter months when supplied with fresh air and an abundance of pure fresh water.

Also bear this in mind: Do not try to keep more birds than your house will accommodate as this will only result in loss and disappointment to you. Sell off your surplus or build more house room for them. During these times when feed is higher than usual, I would advise everyone to keep nothing but good layers and cull out all drones and save feed bills and house room as well.

By keeping your houses free from drafts and not over-crowding your birds, you will not be bothered much with colds and roup during the fall and winter. Do not allow your young birds to crowd into the small colony houses and brood coops at this season of the year but place them in their winter quarters now.

Don't fail to read our offer on the inside front cover page. Renew your subscription and get the ornamental collection.

Higher Prices for Poultry Products.

I cannot see hope of scratch feed getting cheaper than \$3.00 per 100 and it will probably fluctuate between \$3.00 and \$4.00 per 100 so long as wheat is set at \$2.00 or over per 100. Dry mash will probably range around \$3.00 per 100. This means that poultrymen can now know where they stand for the next two years and fix prices for their products accordingly. With poultry feeds averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents per pound I do not see how fresh eggs can be sold for under fifty cents per dozen in the spring months when they are plentiful, and for the fall and winter months they should range between fifty cents and one dollar per dozen. Utility hatching eggs should bring about \$10.00 per 100 and day-old chicks \$20.00 to \$25.00 per 100. Dressed poultry will probably bring 25 to 30 cents per pound for roasters and 30 to 50 cents per pound for broilers. Breeders will probably average an advance of 50 per cent over pre-war prices.



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

Parcel Post for Live Poultry.

WHEN the American Poultry Association went on record as in favor of extending the parcel post regulations to permit the sending of live poultry by mail, a step in the right direction was taken.

It has long been a mystery to us why it should be necessary to pay a profit to be divided up among stockholders for a service that can be better done by the government, but it is now especially necessary that the government, which is so vitally interested in the proper and economical handling of poultry, should do something in this practical way to save both expense and time in the handling of this necessary food product.

If Hoover's work is to bear any fruit, Congress must back him by every means in its power, and nothing is more practical than the extension of the parcel post service.

Hen Efficient Food Producer.

The hen is an economical transformer of food into a finished product. A hen laying 200 eggs in a year is not at all unusual. A four-pound hen laying this number will produce six times her weight in eggs. To do this she will require from seventy to eighty pounds of feed. H. L. Kempster, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, suggests that for economical production it is necessary—

1. That the feed be properly selected.
2. That it be fed in correct proportion and in a judicious manner in order that her digestive organs may be kept in good condition.
3. That she be fed enough so that she has plenty of surplus for egg production.

Further suggestions on feeding for egg production will be found in Circular 76 which may be had on application to the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Keep a Little Flock for Family Use.

I'm talking to the backlotter. What of it if you don't make a cent? The very fun of having a dozen or fifteen feathered pets will be pay enough. But from fifteen hens you should be able to gather 15 times 150 eggs during the next twelve months. This is not "hot air." If you have the right kind of fowls and make the most of them, 2,250 eggs from fifteen hens in twelve months is a very reasonable estimate. The man who can't make such a business pay a large percentage on his investment, even with present high food prices, ought to keep hens for the purpose of training himself in greater business efficiency, if nothing more. And then the luxury of having an abundance of fine fresh eggs right from your own hen house all the year through! Pull \$15 out of your 3-per cent interest account. Invest it in a flock of beautiful pullets. Set yourself the stunt to make 20 per cent on it instead of three. Keep an exact account and see how well you can come out next September. I assure you it will be profitable as well as patriotic, if you know your business.

Dry Bread Made Appetizing.

Waste no dry bread. A single slice is valuable and every bit thrown away means greater hunger in Europe. Here are practical ways to use dry bread and thereby help in the food saving campaign, as urged by the United States Food Administration:

Cut it in thin slices and toast it. Crisp toast is appetizing with almost any breakfast drink.

Cut dry portions of loaves into cubes about three-fourths of an inch square, put in a shallow pan and toast in the oven to a golden brown. Serve for use in soup.

Revive the old-fashioned dish of bread and milk—an excellent use for dry bread.

Make into bread pudding, using raisins liberally to give flavor and make the dish more attractive and nourishing.

Or break up the dry bread into small pieces and crush with a rolling pin, saving the bread crumbs for future use in the place of flour. A covered glass jar is a convenient receptacle for storing them.

Get Poultry \$\$\$

Learn to make poultry pay big! We will teach you *at home*. No freak "systems"—just sense. A year's extra profits from 30 hens pays all. *If you are not satisfied it costs you nothing.* Get FREE BOOK—"Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." AMERICAN SCHOOL OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY Box 412 Leavenworth, Kansas

Dark Cornish Eggs \$3.00 per 15

THOS. M. BEALL, P. O. Box 187
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Buff Orpingtons—S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Barred Rocks

My display of birds at Kentucky State Fair showed the kind of birds I grow, and the ribbons I got tell how good they were. My young stock is in fine shape, and if you need birds of kinds named, send me your orders. I have pleased many others in several States, give me a chance to please you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. M. HARBISON, Box A, Danville, Kentucky

SHOWBIRDS GALORE

More than 2500 "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks are now growing up into superb, magnificent show-birds. The "Aristocrats" are those glorious Plymouth Rocks which are making such a

Sensational Sweep of Victories

throughout all America—from the Grand Palace, N. Y., to San Francisco, from the great shows of Canada down into South America—winning out at such great shows as Chicago, N. Y. Palace, Guelph, London, Memphis Tri-State, World's Fair, and many hundreds of other shows. This is probably the most VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN ever made by any strain of chickens.

The "Aristocrats" are Sure and Guaranteed Winners

Therefore—if you need winning show-birds—sit down and write me—now—telling me all about it. Then we can make special, nice, pleasant arrangements which will suit you just fine.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier, Box K Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.





SOUTHEASTERN NOTES and COMMENTS

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

NOVEMBER, the month for thanksgiving, and the month that ushers winter in. Winter with all its cold blasts and howling winds will soon be here searching out every crack in the poultry houses and causing colds and roup among the flocks if we do not get the houses in the very best of order now. The early pullets should be getting down to laying now and everything should be running smoothly on the poultry farm and also with the farmers flock.

Thanksgiving day will soon be here and we should be thankful this year for a great many things. Those of us who are of military age should be thankful that we are living in a time when our country needs men of character, men of physical fitness and men with red blood running through their veins that we may do our duty whatever it may be and that we may do our part in saving our country from being overrun and ruined by the savage Germans, the most cruel set of men that the world has ever seen. Others who for any reason are unable to go to the front should be thankful that they have a chance to save and sacrifice and help in whatever way they may be called upon to put an end to this awful carnage. Then we should all be thankful that our fair land and country is today safe from attack from the hordes of war-mad murderers that are invading our allies' countries and laying waste everything in their path and murdering their women and children. We should be thankful for every soldier who has heard the call and has gone on before us to fight and possibly die that we might live. All honor and Godspeed to every one of them. They have my confidence and I am thankful for them. Let us all thank God for the many blessings that He has bestowed upon us this year and let us all do our very best to bring this awful war to a close as early as possible.

There is an unusual harvest of corn this fall and we are going to be able to feed our birds cheaper next year than we have this year, provided we take advantage of the prices that are sure to prevail during this month. We believe that we are going to be able by watching our chances to buy what we will need at one dollar per bushel and if we can do so we expect to feed our birds much cheaper than we had hoped for. Corn is a good grain for poultry feeding, however, it must not be used too freely. Corn and oats, plenty of green feed and meat scraps will make a very good ration and one that may be had at a reasonable price now. As cold weather comes on we can of course increase the amount of corn given. Don't forget that hens must have plenty of exercise and fresh water also.

Entirely too many poultry keepers

and farmers fail to provide green feed for their chickens and thereby lose a large part of their would-be profits. This is the cheapest feed that we can possibly grow and here in the South where the winters are mild it is a very easy matter to have this every day in the year. It is not only cheap but it is one of the greatest egg producers that we can find and it is a great health producer also. If you have not already sown your oats, rye, wheat and rape, do so now.

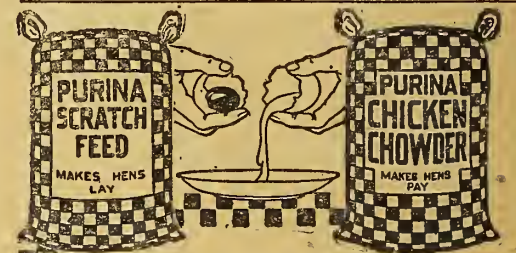
Reports from the fall fairs indicate that the poultry business is in a flourishing condition and this is a good place to judge from, since many farmers show here who do not make the winter shows. The winter shows will soon be on and we expect large entries at these. Get your birds in condition now and put them into the competition. If you do not win it will help you to learn where your birds are weak. If you do win you will be glad that you took our advice. Show your birds this winter.

We are in receipt of the premium lists of the Charlotte, N. C., poultry show to be held there in December; also the Greenville, S. C., show, to be held in Greenville beginning November 20. These promise to be two of the best shows held in the South this season and judging from their past records we are sure they will be a credit to the associations. They are backed up by a live bunch of fanciers and with this backing no show could fail. Get your premium lists now and arrange to make these shows.

The high prices for cotton is causing the farmers of the South to look out for better live stock. They have the money to spare now and they are going to invest it in good live stock. They believe in good purebred chickens, hogs and cattle and they are going to get them now, that they have plenty of money to spare. The de-

mand for purebred chickens is excellent and the man who has a few to spare would do well to advertise them in this paper. We could sell many more birds than we have to spare if we only had them, and the demand is going to be much greater later on. We are glad to see the farmers of the South realize the great importance of raising more and better live stock and the day is not far distant when she will lead the country in this line. Farmers of the South, let your slogan for 1918 be: "Better live stock and poultry, and more of it."

The past summer has been an unusual one in some respects. The weather was real warm only a short time during the summer and only from June until September was it at all like summer. The early frosts have caused much damage to the crops, especially cotton and late corn. Taking it as a whole, it was a very short summer.



Eggs depend on whites

Grain feeds fail to give hens elements required for whites of eggs. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, kafir contain (above bodily maintenance) elements to average 224 yolks and only 154 whites.

Purina Chicken Chowder with Purina Scratch Feed contains elements for 212.33 whites, 214.77 yolks.

Note perfect balance and large number. 99 out of 100 hens eat too much grain which forms fat and cuts down egg laying. Feed 100 lbs. Purina Scratch Feed to 100 lbs. Purina Chicken Chowder—you'll use less feed and get

More eggs or money back

Money paid for Purina Chicken Chowder will be refunded if hens do not lay more eggs when fed Purina Chicken Chowder as directed with Purina Scratch Feed than when fed any other ration.

64 page Poultry Book FREE
Ralston Purina Co., 819 Gratiot St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 15 cts. each.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 20 cts. each.

For Sale Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks

PINEY HILL POULTRY YARDS, Jno. G. Fletcher, Prop., Member A. P. S. A.
NORTH CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

200 GOOD COCKERELS

\$2.00 and up. We have S. C. White Leghorns of quality and guarantee satisfaction with every sale. Our birds are noted for their winning and laying qualities. Give us a trial. Demand heavy. Get your order in early. Address,

M. G. SANGER & SON,

Mt. Solon, Va.



290 EGGS
IN ONE YEAR

MAPLESIDE "Bred-to-Lay" Barred Plymouth Rock

WERE NEVER SLACKERS, BECAUSE

80% of all Hens on Hand Jan. 1, 1917, averaged 201 Eggs Each

About 2000 breeders for sale, including pedigreed stock from high record hens. Circular of facts free.

O. F. MITTENDORFF,

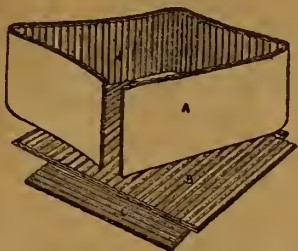
Box M

Lincoln, Ill.

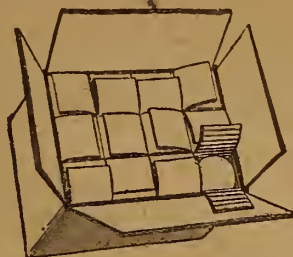
Here's the box opened to shape. Made from tough cardboard, strong enough to stand the hardest strain yet light as possible to save mailing charges. Protection number 1.



These three corrugated strips go inside the box; one completely around the sides and the others top and bottom. They absorb the shocks between the eggs and the tough outside box. Protection number 2.



This is the carrier fully packed. Note how each egg is individually wrapped in corrugated board. Also note how compactly the separate egg boxes fit. Over top of these goes the pieces of corrugated board shown in 2. Protection number 3.



Last of all the egg box wrapped for mailing. See how the short flaps on the top and bottom bend over. They form a spring that saves the box from the ordinary disaster caused by dropping. Protection number 4.



Here's How I've Made Egg Carrying Safe!

I'll bet dollars to doughnuts you never saw an egg carrier that's as safe or as economical as this New Andrews Egg Carrier. Poultrymen nation-wide agree with me on this and they're welcoming it as if it were a fortune. If you're using an ordinary egg carrier you never can tell how many eggs will be smashed before it gets through its journey. When the New Andrews Egg Carrier leaves, you know that every egg in it is going to stay whole. No worry, no loss—all satisfaction. Is there any wonder? Look how every egg is protected. Ends or sides, all 'round, every egg has walls of corrugated cushions—three on the sides and four on top—that resist shocks and jars. The New Andrews Egg Carrier comes to you flat, and is put together in a twinkling. No bother at all. And it comes and goes, over and over again, always getting the eggs there safe and sound. Made in both Commercial and Hatching sizes. Below you'll find prices on both sizes and given on dozen lots.

Commercial

1 dozen size . . . \$.60	4 dozen size . . . \$1.55
2 " "95	5 " " 1.85
3 " " 1.25	10 " " 3.60

Hatching

15 egg size . . . \$1.10	50 egg size . . . \$2.60
30 " " 1.95	100 " " 4.90

Send me your order today. Freight prepaid on shipments of 100 pounds in weight or \$10.00 in value.

There isn't a poultryman who can't make his birds produce more profit by using some of my poultry appliances—egg carriers, chick carriers, brooders, egg trays, vermin-proof roosts, nests, my wonderful medicines, etc. Write for my free book, "The Poultryman's Textbook."



THE O. B. ANDREWS COMPANY
Dept. IH, Chattanooga, Tennessee



Price List: Obaco 50c and \$1 per bottle; Deathmite, 50c and \$1 per tube; Poultry Medicine, 50c and \$1 per can; Disinfectant and Dip, \$1 per bottle.

"I think OBACO, the 'miracle medicine,' is the most wonderful poultry remedy in the world. It cures Roup, Gapes, Canker, Sorehead, White Diarrhea, by inoculation. My other remedies keep your chicks in fine condition. Deathmite is a sure cure for mites, insects, etc. No poultryman should ever be without my Medicine Cabinet."

O. B. Andrews, Pres.

Have you bought your Thanksgiving turkey yet? Or, better still, did you raise it last spring and summer?

There is a bumper potato crop this fall and these should help out the grain supply greatly. Feed all the small and undesirable ones to the hogs and chickens. Do not allow any to go to waste. It is a long time until you will have another potato crop and next year may see us in greater need of food than ever, so use every one to the best advantage. Do not allow them to rot and go to waste.

We expect to see egg prices hold up well during the next few months and if they should fail to do this the poultrymen are going to be up against a tough proposition. Eggs should bring at least five cents each with meats selling at their present prices, and then we would count them the cheapest food—that is from a nutritive standpoint—that one could buy. Of course eggs will and must go well above this price during this and next month and we hope to see them hold this price for several months to come. Everything that goes to produce eggs is high and eggs must be too, if we are to get our money out of them. Use more eggs and less meat and lessen your grocery bills.

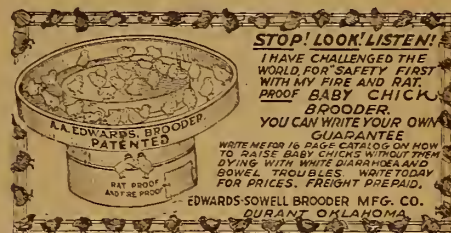
Don't forget that advice given last month—cull closely, yet carefully. Get the loafer and the weakling and be sure that you keep the laver and the good strong birds. The former are

eating up what the latter are making you. Get rid of them now.

"Keep Our Powder Dry."

The war is likely to close within twelve months. Then Europe must restock her poultry yards. Most poultry authorities today feel that both the fancy and the commercial features of the business are more promising than ever before. This will depend much on how we continue. If we get together in co-operative associations for the purchase of feed and for mutual help in every way a great boom is bound to come. But we must not only "trust in God," but we must also "keep our powder dry." We must search for our possibilities instead of studying our limitations. The time has come in our business for the master mind to forge to the front. You never saw a more interesting time. Keep in the game and try your wits with the rest of us. Be a "fan" at any rate.

The best flagpole American farmers can erect is the silo. But why not put up a flagpole too?



New Sanitary Poultry House

Ventilating Question Solved



New principle—design—results. Storm and draft proof. Ventilation adjustable and controllable. Most of care performed from exterior, making work rapid, clean, pleasant. Greatest improvement in fifty years. Easy to build or remodel. Every person who has, is or expects to

keep poultry should send at once for book of plans and details. War price—Money Order, 75c. Checks, 85c.

S. K. BURDIN, 126 Tranby Ave. Toronto, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Let us quote you prices on breeding stock. Prompt attention and courteous treatment assured. We have quality and will make you the right price.

H. F. JACKSON,

STAMFORD, TEXAS

Silver Laced Wyandottes

Winning at Ohio State Fair, two first, one third with four entries. Stock and eggs at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write

C. E. HUNTER, Route No. 6, Mt. Vernon, O.



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.

DON'T PLANT FRUIT TREES EARLY IN FALL.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Finds Root Action Does not Begin Until After Freezing of Ground Surface.

FALL planting of fruit trees should be delayed to late November or early December, advises the United States Department of Agriculture. A pomologist of the department writes in reply to a New Jersey inquirer he would hesitate to advise planting in any section as early as October because of probable injury to the trees. In sections of the North where cold weather prohibits planting in November or December, he says, it is usually better to plant in the spring. Apple trees can be planted with safety in the fall farther north than peach trees and other less hardy kinds. At the Missouri Experiment Station it recently has been shown that little or no root action takes place with fall-planted trees until the surface of the ground has begun to freeze, and the trees planted early in the fall may lose considerable vitality before they begin root action.

Make the Cows Support You.

1. Anybody can milk cows, but it takes a man with brains to milk the right sized profit out of them.
2. No man knows all there is to be known about farming—let us all get together and learn from each other.
3. The amount of brains you put into your work determines the amount of pleasure and profit you will get out of it.
4. Agricultural progress has been made by men who were not satisfied with what was good enough for their grandfathers.
5. Don't keep three cows to produce 12,000 pounds of milk when two better cows will do it with the same amount of feed.
6. There is no branch of agriculture that takes as little fertility from the soil and at the same time returns as good profit for the farmer as dairy farming.
7. The man who learns to get two pounds of butter from the same amount of feed that before produced only one, is going to get from under the mortgage quick.
8. Wherever the farm products have been turned into butter for a number of years, there has been a steady increase in the crop producing capacity of the soil.
9. The successful man in any business is the one who can and will make use of the experience of others—who has the courage to discard his own errors and adopt the truths discovered by others.

Tiling Wet Lands.

Tile should be placed at depths varying from three to four feet beneath the surface, depending upon the character of the soil. The size of the tiles should vary according to the area of land to be drained. It is generally estimated that a 7-inch tile will successfully drain 60 acres of land. It is seldom advisable to use a tile of smaller size than three inches in diameter, since smaller tubes are very likely to become clogged. The tiles should be squarely and evenly cut across both ends and without collars and should be placed in close contact end to end. The grade must be

perfectly uniform, and a grade of two inches per 100 feet is generally recommended. The lines of tiles should be laid at intervals of from 50 to 100 feet, depending on the character of the soil.

More Horses per Man.

In view of the probable shortage of farm labor next spring, now is a timely occasion to rig up several three and four-horse teams to be used on the farm implements. One man with a four-horse team will do almost as much work in preparing the spring seed-bed as two men, each using a two-horse team.

Warm Water Saves Feed.

Warm drinking water for the dairy stock will save feed and also benefit the milk flow. It saves feed because it does not draw on the vitality of the cow as does cold water. It benefits the milk flow because a cow will not reach her maximum production unless she drinks water abundantly. This she will not do if it is ice cold.

Marketing Cottage Cheese.

The utilization of skim milk by making it into cottage cheese and using the cheese as a substitute for meat has been urged jointly by the U. S. Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture. Ordinary pasteboard oyster pails make serviceable containers for marketing cottage cheese locally in small retail quantities.

Balanced Rations Save Dairy Feeds.

Dairymen can solve the feed shortage by the same method that people are using to solve the food shortage. They can make what they have go further. If food economies can result in feeding more people with the same amount of food, the same feed can feed more cows.

No one advocates the killing of part of the people in order to provide an abundance of food for the rest. It is not more necessary to kill large numbers of dairy cows because of a short feed supply. Such action, moreover, taken in the face of our national need for dairy products, would be calamitous.

Dairymen who feel the pinch of feed shortage will do well to give special attention to balancing their herd rations. A balanced ration is an efficient ration. It means making the most of the feeds used.

Unless a proper balance between the protein and fat and carbohydrates contents of the ration is maintained waste is certain. This waste may be either in feed, in production or both.

When the production of a cow is limited by the amount of protein in her

ration the addition of more carbohydrates and fat does not help the situation. More fat and carbohydrates in that case only increases the amount of fat the cow is able to put upon her back.

This extra fat constitutes still another waste of feed. The dairy cow does better work when not in a beef-fat condition. Not only does extra fat on her back mean lost energy in putting it there, but additional lost energy in vitalizing and maintaining it.

Though seldom the case, carbohydrates and fat may be the limiting element in the ration while there is an excess of protein. This is more serious than an excess of carbohydrates and fat, for protein is more difficult and costly to obtain.

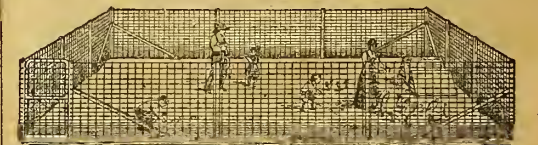
The fine point in feeding dairy cows is to use such feeds in such amounts as will give the greatest production at the most profit. This calls for balanced rations. With feed prices at their present altitudes it will pay dairymen to make a special study of their feeding practices.

PLANTS AND ONION SETS—PREPAID

10,000,000 frost-proof Cabbage Plants, \$1.50 per 1000, 85c per 500. Strawberry Plants, \$2.25 per 1000, \$1.25 per 500. White Fall Multiplying Onion Sets, 35c opund. Turnip and Rape Seed, 10c ounce.

WADD BUNTIN, Seed Farms, STARKVILLE, MISS.

FREE
New Poultry & Field Fence Book, 150 Styles
Direct From Factory Prices—Freight Paid
HEAVY DOUBLE GALVANIZED Wires. Outlast chicken netting 5 to 1—costs less. Get free Book and sample to test. Address Dept. 37
The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio



MASON'S MOVABLE POULTRY YARDS

All Steel. Comes Complete—Fence, Posts, Gate—Everything ready to put in place. Easy to put up and take down. Any size wanted. **SOLD ON A SIXTY DAY'S FREE TRIAL.** The prettiest and most durable yard you can buy. Send for Catalog and Low, Direct Factory Prices. **MASON POULTRY FENCE CO., Box 43 LEESBURG, O.**

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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.

Question Keeps Bobbing Up.

Dairy papers and the daily press are discussing the question of whether all heifers should be kept or not.

Of course the question resolves itself into one of profit and loss, which means can the dairyman afford to grow a heifer to maturity and break even if he gets beef prices for her as a cull.

More Pork.

Great quantities of frozen beef went to France with Pershing's first army, but it may be safely predicted that the meat our overseas forces will most rely upon in the war will be pork.

Sweet Potatoes for Hogs.

Sweet potatoes have been fed to hogs with some degree of success, particularly in the South. They have been fed both raw and cooked, and the hogs have also been allowed to do their own harvesting.

Because of the expense of harvesting and storing sweet potatoes, a profit realized from feeding them to hogs is possible only when the hogs are allowed to do their own harvesting.

Sweet potatoes are considered the best root crops for pigs for fall and early winter grazing on the cut-over pine lands of the South.

WYANDOTTES "DIXIEDOTTE STRAIN"

Do you want WINNERS and LAYERS. If so write us. Dixiedottes are better than ever on their new 1000 acre farm.

AXSONIA STOCK FARM Carrington Jones in Charge Route No. 1, Capleville, Tenn.

CHICKENS AND SEPARATORS This ad is run for the purpose of finding out how many readers are interested in a high-grade cream separator. Every one who writes us, answering the two questions below, will receive FREE a handsome song book (50 pages), also a booklet telling of the SHARPLES Famous Suction-feed "Skims clean at any Speed" SEPARATOR

The Economy Exerciser and Feeder Prevents Waste. Saves Feed Increases Egg Production It gives old and young fowls healthful, natural exercise by making them work for their food when they want it.

pigs are allowed to harvest them some grain always should be given in addition.

Putting Dry Corn in the Silo. Some have been disappointed with their results in putting dry or shocked corn or corn stover in the silo. Of course, it is not high class feed and not equal to green corn with the ears on.

Anyway, the fish in the pasture creek ought to be thankful that Mr. Hoover did not say to eat more of them earlier in the season.

Squirrels aren't the only animals that are laying by a store of nuts this fall. We know many patriotic farm boys who are going to eat them this winter instead of candy.

There's no law against eating turkey before and after Thanksgiving, as well as on the national holiday. The more poultry Americans eat at home, the more red meat we can spare the boys in France and our allies.

RAISE RABBITS Regular meat machines. OUR BOOK BELGIAN HARE GUIDE Tells all about them. Over 75000 copies sold. Price 25c. Free sample copy of our paper goes with BOOK.

Killing cattle ticks is cheaper than feeding them.

PARKS WINTER LAYING BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Won First Honors and Outlaid the 2600 birds in the Five Missouri Laying Contests (Under Govt. Supervision) Including the Famous English Laying Strains.

FRANKS' WHITE ROCKS Egg Contest Winners. 200-Egg Strain. Investigate. Interesting. Folder FREE. Write Today. Chas. Frank Box 486-D. MEMPHIS, TENN.

CAM-OU-FLAGE Talk about deception! The best example of perfect Camouflage is the incubation egg. The eye is deceived and no light can reveal its unfitness. But leave it to the Magic Egg Tester to pick out the good eggs for hatching.



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.

Can We Supply the Demand for Pure-bred Stock Turkeys?

IT SEEMS that at the very time we need the greatest number of turkeys, and fowls of every kind, to help out in the scarcity of meat at this time when we must feed the greatest per cent of the world, a shortage comes on. It is either caused by the high price of food to start them off on in the spring or the high price of fowls, and people selling off more of their breeders than they should have done. The greatest number of fowls that are marketed are raised among the farming class of people, because nearly every farmer's wife raises all the fowls her family consumes and sells enough fowls and eggs to help supply the table with articles of food from the stores, such as coffee, sugar, rice, etc. All of this exchange of products is from farm to farm when it is realized that all merchandise must come, originally, from the farm, and how altogether dependent is the world on the farmer.

For this reason I dislike to see a good farming boy quit and go to the city or to military service. The world must be fed from the labor of our strong farmer boys and today America is the greatest stronghold for supplies. Therefore we women must do all we can to raise all the fowls possible on the most economical plan, and I am aware that the village and city women cannot raise a great number in limited quarters, but they should endeavor to keep enough chickens to feed the table scraps and parings of vegetables and fruits to, or keep them for some poor woman who has chickens to feed at her home and would come and get them at the back door. This is both charity and conservation.

We should begin early in November and December to select our breeding stock of turkeys for next year's breeders and raise all we possibly can, because turkeys get the greater part of their living out in the fields and woodland, feeding on mosses and waste seeds, also insects of all kinds, thereby ridding the growing crops of damaging invaders. Each day they hatch out Madam Turkey and her brood catch them before any great damage is done, gaining pounds in their own bodies for the farmers, as well as protecting the growing plants in the field.

If the farmers' wives will raise all the turkeys and chickens they can next year and the village and city housewives will raise all the chickens they can on their spare lots, they can greatly help this scarcity of meat. Every little helps along where there is union.

It seems but little by itself but when so many of us are in a combined effort we can feed a whole army ourselves. And now that we are giving our boys to the nation for defense against a foe, we must do all we can to feed them.

Large flocks of turkeys cannot be raised successfully on limited range. This is why the turkey is called the farmer's bigd. They must have free range, and the more the better. The largest breeds are no more trouble to raise than smaller ones if they are managed rightly for the first few weeks of their lives. Let them range off all day, but feed them something at night to induce them to come home to roost. Feed the mother hen some too, for she is the leader and will not lead them astray if kindness is shown her.

I like the Mammoth Bronze turkey best of all breeds and have raised them for twenty-six years and sold enough to buy Liberty Bonds by the thousands if I had it all now. I can help other breeders raise fine large ones by selecting and mating them some large nice breeding stock for next season and urge them to raise all they can and of the very largest and best.

Four Handsome Ribbons.

One for best shaped male; one for best shaped female; one for best colored male, and one for best colored female.

A handsome silver cup for the best display of Buff Wyandottes by a club member, providing there are at least forty Buff Wyandottes in competition, exhibited by at least three members of the American Buff Wyandotte Club.

These specials will be sent direct to the winners thereof. See that you get your order or that it is sent to the club secretary. The show secretary will be furnished with proper order blanks and cards to place on coops of birds winning the specials.

All breeders who are not members should join the American Buff Wyandotte Club so they can compete for these specials. Send one dollar to the club secretary, Andrew C. DeHass, Middletown, New York, and become a member.

Bourbon Red Turkeys

We can sell you breeding birds bred from strong and vigorous stock having free range and guarantee satisfaction. You had better place your order early and get pick of flock. Prices: Hens \$5 each, Gobblers \$8. Address

NANNIE B. STOWERS,

Corinth, Route No. 2 Kentucky

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.

KOON'S QUALITY BARRED ROCKS

For the past two years I have won Champion Cock bird for the State of Kentucky. I have for sale now young stock from this bird. Cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00. Pullets, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Write your wants. I guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Address

CHAS. KOONS,

CHARLESTOWN, INDIANA

Harmon's S. C. White Leghorns

2000 BIRDS ON FARM, and they are beautiful. If you need a breeding pen from over 200 egg official records, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, or exhibition birds, write me—I can supply you.

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SOUTHWESTERN NOTES AND COMMENTS

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

SECRETARY Allen of the Houston (Texas) Poultry Show, writes that his association is offering a silver cup on best pen of Rhode Island Reds exhibited by a member of the Texas Rhode Island Red Club. The Houston show is always one of the very largest shows held in Texas and with the additional advantage the silver cup gives Red breeders there should be a large exhibit of our popular breed. Our handsome shape and color ribbons will also be offered on best shape and color male and female. Houston show is November 5 to 10 inclusive. Judge R. A. Davis, of Farmersville, Texas, will place the awards. Judge Davis is one of the most popular judges of the South and we are sure exhibitors will be well satisfied when ribbons are placed. Write Mr. F. W. Allen, secretary, Houston, Tex., for a catalogue.

Again, and for the last time, I wish to call attention of Red breeders of the Southwest to our State Red show, to be held at Bryan, Texas, December 4 to 9, 1917. Judge Tallant, of Edmonds, Okla., will place the awards. I have never seen any of Judge Tallant's work, but presume he must be a first class judge or the Bryan association would not have selected him. The Bryan show will be held in one of the buildings of A. and M. College at College Station, which is easily accessible to Bryan. The A. and M. College has a student body of over two thousand, mostly young men, who are interested in all lines of agriculture, live stock and poultry, and they represent nearly every section of the Southwest. This alone would make a winning worth bringing your birds a long distance. In addition to the regular and special prizes offered on all classes, the following cash specials will be awarded on Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Combs competing, to members of the Texas Rhode Island Red Club: Best shape and best color male and female, each \$2.50; grand champion male and female, each \$5.00; best pens: first \$7.50, second \$6.50, third \$5.00, fourth \$3.75 and fifth \$2.25; best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, each: first \$3.00, second \$2.50, third \$2.00, fourth \$1.50 and fifth \$1.00; best display, \$15.00. Best display will be judged on points as follows: first, 5 points; second, 4 points; third, 3 points; fourth, 2 points; fifth, 1 point. Pens to count double. Each exhibitor must enter not less than fifteen birds to compete for display.

A gentleman writes from Tampa, Fla., that he has tried my simple sorehead remedy that I mentioned in my August notes, that of powdered boric acid and lard, and that he found it more effective than anything that he had ever tried, but he asks if in my opinion, carbolated vaseline would not

be even more effective used in connection with the boric acid than lard. Plain vaseline might be used but it would be much more expensive and I do not believe it would be any better, but carbolated vaseline would not answer, for the amount of carbolic acid contained in carbolated vaseline might prove injurious to the birds eyes, in which case the treatment would be worse than the disease. It will be recalled that in my article I recommended the external treatment only in cases where the birds' eyes were affected by sorehead. In cases where the disease appears only on comb and wattle, the use of a strong solution of permanganate of potash in drinking water will soon affect a cure.

I am just back from the State Fair at Dallas and such a poultry show, and, oh! such a Red exhibit—something like 400 Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. The Rose Comb class was small but splendid quality. I am giving below the complete winnings in the Red class. This writer is feeling mighty good. Winning three out of the five firsts in a class like that would make anyone feel good. There

was many a good bird there that was not placed, though they ran the ribbons up to tenth place to take in as many as possible. We Southwest Red breeders are certainly proud of our Reds. The Dallas fair every year pulls off one of the best shows in the country, but this year she just simply outdid herself. "Come to Texas."

Following is the complete list of winners in the Rhode Island Red class

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in price of the Magic Egg Tester. The same price when scratch feed cost \$1.00 per hundred. Every egg saved is an egg sold. Save all eggs for hatching by first testing with a Magic Egg Tester. We started the sale of this Tester in Tennessee several years ago, and now send them anywhere in the United States by Parcel Post, \$2.00 each. You get its benefits quickly if you order now.

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The Buckeye Incubator is recognized by the largest breeders as safest and surest. It takes the gamble out of chicken hatching. It is built up to a standard and not down to a price, and has 25 years of success behind it. A half million breeders will use no other.

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Put into it everything a good brooder should be and do. We will sign it and give your money back any time in 30 days if not satisfied. Endorsed by all Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. More than 30,000 satisfied users. It has revolutionized the poultry business, and you'll see why when you use it.

Write for Catalog and remarkable testimonials.

The Buckeye Incubator Co., 5616 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O.

at the Texas State Fair, Dallas, Tex.:

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.—Mrs. J. F. Vermillion, Rusk, Tex., first, second, third cock; first, third, fifth, sixth and tenth hen; third cockerel; first pen. R. L. Penick, Stamford, Tex., fourth and ninth cock; second and ninth hen; sixth cockerel; third pullet; third pen. Sully Brown, Fort Worth, Tex., sixth cock. Mrs. F. C. Baker, Dallas, Tex., seventh cock. D. M. Bryant, Mertens, Tex., sixth and tenth cock; eighth hen; second cockerel; seventh pullet; fifth pen. A. T. Darnell, Cleburne, Tex., eighth cock; first and ninth pullet. D. G. Coffman, Josephine, Tex., fifth cockerel; seventh hen; sixth and eighth pullet. Joe Wallace, Jacksonville, Tex., fourth hen; fourth and tenth cockerel; second, fourth, fifth and tenth pullet; second pen. Roy Bracewell, Polytechnic, Tex., ninth cockerel; fourth hen. Mrs. Tommie Lee Kidd, Loyal Valley, Tex., first cockerel; fourth pen. Warner Lewis, Como, Tex., seventh cockerel. J. W. Stearman, Dallas, Tex., eighth cockerel.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.—Royce B. Adamson, Edmond, Okla., first cock; first, second, third, fourth and fifth cockerel; first, second, third, fourth and fifth hen; second, third and fourth pullet; first pen. Earl Smiley, Beaver Crossing, Neb., second cock; second cockerel; first hen; first pullet; second pen. Modlin Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan., second cock. Roy Sullivan, Louise, Tex., third cock.

GET BETTER RESULTS.

Use Modern Efficiency Methods on Your Poultry Plant.

During the last year or two many poultry keepers have been more or less discouraged by the high prices of feed. It must be admitted that in a sense the situation is serious, but the cloud has a shining silver lining. In the long run the industry will be greatly benefited by this temporary period of stress and will surely be established upon a firmer foundation. The watchword of the future will be "efficiency."

Close observers agree that in the past the majority of poultrymen have been content to conduct their operations on a hit-or-miss basis. When feed prices were low, a profit could be made even if the ordinary leaks were unchecked. Present conditions have changed this. If a profit is to be secured there must be efficiency all along the line. And efficiency in poultry management must be based upon knowledge and training. Because of the high prices received for all poultry products, the men who know how to cut costs and increase production are making bigger profits than ever before.

We strongly urge our readers to adopt modern methods in the management of their fowls; to learn how to breed for better results, how to detect the "loafers," how to prepare economical rations, how to feed without waste, how to prevent disease, how to secure big hatches and rear a large percentage of the chicks, how to sell to best advantage. Then success is assured.

There are different methods of obtaining this knowledge. The too common way is to blunder along and learn by experience. But a course in the school of experience is long and costly. It is far better to take the "short cut" and benefit by the knowledge gained through the experience of others. This saves time, money, worry and disappointment.

Fortunately, such knowledge and a thorough training in poultry husbandry under highly expert direction can be secured at little cost. The spare-time, home-study courses offered at low prices by the American School of Poultry Husbandry solve the problem. These comprehensive, practical courses were prepared by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, one of the foremost American authorities and a strong staff of competent assistants. Each student receives the personal assistance of these experts, not only in connection with the formal lessons, but in the handling of individual problems as well.

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Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of the INDUSTRIOUS HEN, for October, 1917.

State of Kentucky,
County of Jefferson.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. Gaylord Blair, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Industrious Hen.

Publisher—Blair-Young Publishing Co., Louisville, Ky.; Editor—J. Gaylord Blair, Louisville, Ky.; Managing Editor—J. Gaylord Blair, Louisville, Ky.; Business Manager—J. Gaylord Blair, Louisville, Ky.

That the owners are: J. Gaylord Blair, Louisville, Ky.; Collins Young, Louisville, Ky.; Jno. G. Blair, Carlisle, Ky.; J. W. Crudington, Knoxville, Tenn.; Jno. Guigliano, Louisville, Ky.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, 1917.

MARGUERITE SIEMERMAN.
My commission expires January 29, 1920.

Lawson's White Leghorns again make good at the Tri-State Poultry Show, September 24-29, 1917. He won first old pen, second young pen and second cock; second and fourth cockerels, second and fifth pullets. If you are in need of stock and eggs write A. J. Lawson, proprietor, White Hill Poultry Farm, R. F. D. No. 4, Cleveland, Tenn.

The nation's brood sows are needed in breeding pens far more than in pork barrels.

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(Pat. Sept. 1, 1914.)

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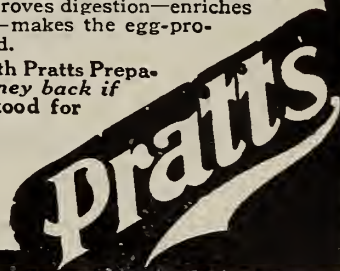
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