

**SPECIAL FEATURE--"Lice and Mites"**

**BY DR. J. H. C. WINSTON.**

*The*  
**Industrious Hen**

**An Illustrated Monthly Magazine  
Devoted to Practical Poultry Culture**

**Volume 1.**

**AUGUST 1904.**

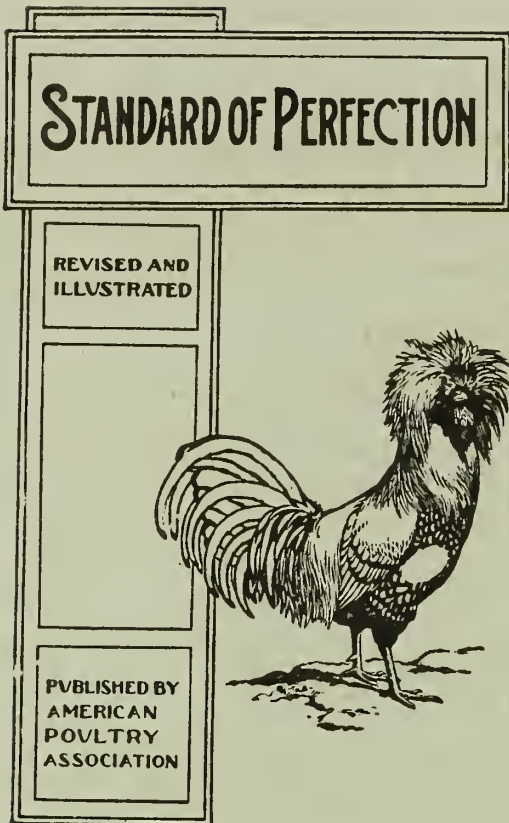
**Number 3.**



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# The Industrious Hen

Volume 1.

AUGUST, 1904.

Number 3.

## Paragraphic Pointers

Short Texts  
for the Hurried

Keep your eyes open, your hands busy and your wits at work. attention to the feathered pets it will last them through life.

Buy the best birds you can get and then take proper care of them.

If you would have beautiful plumage for the coming shows see that your birds are in perfect health.

The more experience a man has with poultry the less inclined will he be to "monkey" around with cross breeds.

Make it a point to attend a number of poultry shows with a pen or two of your own best birds this fall and winter.

The work incident to raising chickens, though made up of details, is not petty; it is worth the best there is in any man.

The man or woman who does not put enthusiasm into his poultry business will find out to his sorrow that no great amount of ready cash flows to his coffers.

Cross your breeds and nature at once gets a sling at you by enforcing that wonderful law called atavism—a reversion to some far-back type, almost certainly an inferior one.

Many who visit the World's Fair will be inoculated with the chicken fever. If the proper effort is put forth in calling their

A better general understanding of the science of poultry breeding is conceded to be quite necessary in this country, but a closer attention to the details of the business is also necessary.

Science has thus far failed to furnish us a substitute for the egg; in the sick room the egg has become indispensable, and no kitchen is complete without its supply of fresh eggs; of a truth, biddy is quite a figure in life.

Apply the old Greek law relative to marriage—that only the physically strong should marry—to your fowls when you mate up your pens. Keep all those that cannot stand a rigid examination and whose ancestry is doubtful out of your yards.

Don't neglect your old stock—see that they are free from vermin, give an abundance of fresh water and shade, add a little oil meal and meat to their mash; and be assured that, if the blood is there, they will moult out as bright as young birds.

The poultry industry is one of the best fields for a young man to enter who is not afraid to work, and who is willing to learn the business from the bottom up; but for one who wishes to start from the top we can see nothing

but a failure. The man who starts from a small beginning and works his way to the top, is the man who is bound to succeed.

Progressive poultrymen should attend, not only their local shows, but try and so arrange their matters that they can take in a full circuit of them. They will thus learn what those not so near them are doing and be enabled to judge as to whether or not they and their folks are keeping up with the procession. It would be a good plan to take some of your birds along with you.

It is not too soon to begin to plan and fix up for the coming winter. If houses have to be built they should be erected at once that they may have a chance to season and dry out. The yards should be plowed and sown to clover that they may have an abundance of green stuff. The old buildings should be looked after and the leaks all stopped and fresh earth put on the floors, after digging out about six inches of the old floor. A good coating of white wash put on the houses both inside and out and all the little details that take up time, but that are essential to success, attended to while there is leisure in which to do it. Get ready for your business and then go after it.

# Lice and Mites.

A Practical Article  
By a Practical Man

BY  
J. H. C. WINSTON.

I wish it clearly understood from the first, that the meanings assigned to the words at the heading of this article are in no sense scientific, but instead, such as obtain throughout the South. I hope thus to facilitate discussion, and prevent confusion. By lice be it understood those pests that are ever present on the fowl, day and night, knowing no other home. "Mites" will signify the "bed-bugs of poultrydom," those insidious insects that sap the fowl's life-blood at night, returning to their homes in the crevices of the house, roosts or nest-boxes, when daylight comes, and the fowl is able to take up the defensive. These insects are normally gray, but when filled with blood are red, and are therefore sometimes called "red mites" The term mite is inappropriate, as the most pestilential of these, an insect making a specialty of depluming the fowl's head, is relatively large. I consider this classification more satisfactory than a purely scientific one, giving the dozen or more breeds of lice with their characteristic habitats, in an article intended to be essentially practical.

There is no subject in all the range of poultry topics more worthy of very careful study than this; in truth, if the subject is not so well understood as to be mastered—no matter how perfect all other conditions may be—success is impossible. I will go into a discussion of the matter rather fully, so that the importance may be realized, and the steps in the simple mechanical process clearly understood.

The mind of man abhors unpleasant thoughts, and his muscles unpleasant deeds—this is almost a truism. Nature wiser than we—makes life itself de-

pendent upon the proper performance of mental and physical operations, repulsive in the extreme. This should be a lesson to us. The lice problem is the "bete noir" of poultry-raising; its mastery the "sine qua non" (excuse me.) No one enjoys writing about lice, reading about them or fighting them. It is more pleasant to allow the mind to believe that "my fowls have no lice on them." I know a lady who, in spirit, is a most ardent fancier, but never allows a live fowl on the place, because "if a louse gets on me it would throw me into convulsions." Hundreds of would-be fanciers are deterred from raising poultry, and thousands have been ruined, and driven out of the business by these pests.

Let us clearly recognize that lice are a necessary evil, and learn how it is possible to gain and hold the upper hand. The fight must be carried on continuously, as long as fowls are kept, because it is absolutely impossible to eradicate them. If a poultry plant was established in the most out-of-the-way place in the United States, by hatching eggs in incubators, and raising chicks in brooders, allowing no other fowl on the place, it would not be two years before the place would be infested with lice and mites, if preventive measures were not adopted. Their can be no doubt that birds and their nests are most fruitful agencies in the distribution of these pests. I do not believe it is possible to entirely get rid of lice and mites, and these articles seen so frequently in the poultry journals in which the declaration is made that "there is not a louse on my fowls" are all "bosh" written either by an impostor or ignora-

mus. In our present state of knowledge, or ignorance, we can not be entirely certain that lice are wholly an evil, for, who knows, that, in the economy of nature, their function is not to destroy bacteria more injurious than themselves? It is true, however, that their rapid multiplication and penchant for the fowl's body as feeding-ground, make it imperative that the upper hand should be steadily maintained over them. We need have no fear of killing too many of them.

These are hustling times and old, slow, imperfect methods must of necessity give place to better, newer, and more rapid ones. In these days it is possible with little labor and less expense to have this matter under such complete control, that there is not only no danger of personal contamination, but all suffering and ill-effects are saved the fowls. The first point that I would drive home to every raiser of a few, or a thousand fowls, is that unless proper attention has been given the matter, your fowls are infested with these disgusting pests causing a monetary loss every day. Read this over again, and then overcome natural repugnance, and prove it yourself. Your fowls may roam a 1,000-acre farm, have most perfect dust baths, or better wallow in fresh, moist loam every day, but, as long as they roost at night, the trouble is present in its worst form. Have you wondered why the hens are losing their head feathers and attributed it to every other but its true cause? Run your hand over the roost, and along the side walls where the roosts are attached; go in the house or shed at night with a lantern and examine the fowl's head. Do these things just as

soon as these lines are read—don't put it off—and you will read the residue of this article with more interest, understanding that I am not discussing the trouble with the fowls of Johann Wolfgang of Frieburg, Germany, but the trouble with your fowls.

Allow me to give a recitation brief and incomplete of the effects of a bad case of lice and mites. In adult fowls, it will increase the necessary amount of food, decrease vitality to such an extent that egg production will be lessened, or stopped; the plumage will lose luster and brightness, sometimes presenting the appearance of a premature moult. The fowls condition will totally unfit it for breeding purposes—since eggs will hatch poorly, and chicks grow slowly—and it will be in poor condition to offer successful resistance to the approach of disease. Young chicks, subjected to the ravages of lice and mites will grow exceedingly slowly and irregularly, have bowel trouble, be easy victims to gapes and all of the ills of chickenhood, feather imperfectly and if kept alive make undersized adults, failures in egg-production, and as breeders. This picture may seem overdrawn, but considering it as an end-type I believe it to be well within bounds, and am confident that at some time, our old poultry raisers have seen it in some of its phases. Can you not understand why the failure to get, and maintain the control of lice and mites has precluded success in so many instances, and lessened profits in every case?

Lice and mites may be considered as the natural enemies of all species of the bird family. When we find in nature different animal classes, coexisting one preying on the other, both necessary in nature's processes, we will always find that defence for the prey has not been neglected, else the class would soon be extinct. Thus, man, smaller than many species has intelligence, the deer, fleetness, the snail its shell, the cuttle-fish its ink-bag. The original chicken, like all birds, birds unhoused, roosting in the open, ever on free range, having its fight with preying insects limited to what we have decided to call "lice," and possibly at resting times "mites" because of the necessary time spent in one place.

The facts that the chickenfowl exists and birds in general prosper show that they have been abundantly able to cope with these conditions. Domestication and distribution to higher latitudes gave rise to the housing plan and then arose the multiplication of "mites," which prey on the defenseless birds. Nature made no allowance for this condition, because it is artificial, and in consequence arises the necessity that human assistance be afforded.

For the above reasons, it is understood that our chief battle must be with mites. The fowl will rid itself of lice in its baths in dust, and mellow earth, needing assistance only at such times, as during incubation, when it is prevented from giving sufficient time to such sanitary operations.

Throughout the South our poultry houses should be constructed as simply as possible, and all such houses should be so built as to be comparatively smooth on the inside leaving no cracks for mites to secrete themselves in. If you wish a weather boarded house, it is a good plan to cover the inside with some strong building paper, so as to give the smooth finish. The necessary basis for the control of the lice problem, as I practice it, is to give the inside of the house a good white-washing at least twice a year. I have just read from the pen of an authority on poultry subjects for a score or more years, that "nothing put in the white-wash will benefit in the way of cleaning the hen house of insect pests," but my experience and that of the majority of poultry raisers proves the reverse. I slake quick lime with hot water, add to each bucket of rather thick white-wash half pint of crude carbolic acid, and one quart of kerosene and apply hot covering the whole interior. I know that this not only kills mites but acts as well as a preventive. I have one small house, that I have used but six months, I did not white-wash it, but used a liquid lice killer more frequently and abundantly in it, than in any other house on the place. About a week ago, I was astounded beyond measure to see my bird man come out of the house with his black hat gray with mites, within three hours the house was properly white-

washed, and I defy anyone to find a mite in it today. In none of my other houses have I been troubled in the least with mites. Of course the pests will come again but such drastic measures will not be necessary again for months.

Some good liquid lice-killer and a small sprayer should be kept constantly on hand and the liquid sprayed once a month in the crevices of the house, nest-boxes (under the straw) coops and on the roosts. The lice killer in evaporating generates a gas that fills the house, killing both lice and mites. I have found that burning tobacco or sulphur, or allowing carbon bisulphide to evaporate, is helpful but not entirely satisfactory because of the necessary openness of our houses.

It pays to have a first-class lice powder on call, I use it twice on setting hens, and again on the hen and newly hatched chicks. If the chicks become troubled with head-lice, I use it again. In the fall when the fowls are quartered for winter, and again in the spring when breeding pens are mated I dust carefully every fowl. I do not consider these two last operations necessary, but carry them out as preventives for my own satisfaction.

As seen from the above, the necessary work to have this matter under control is ridiculously simple. Whitewash carefully interior of hen house twice a year, spray liquid lice-killer in house (closed as tightly as fowls can stand, for the night) once a month, and dust fowls with a lice powder when it is impossible for them to wallow to their hearts content in fresh earth.

With these pests under control I believe that anyone in our climate with simple and inexpensive care, can succeed with few or many fowls, raising year after year, those big glossy active healthy beauties that delight the heart and fill the pocket book.

## The Industrious Hen

Devoted to Poultry.

Application made for admission to the mails at Madisonville, Tennessee as second class mail matter.

REESE V. HICKS, - - - Publisher.

PUBLISHED ON THE 15TH. OF EACH MONTH AT MADISONVILLE, TENNESSEE.

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BREEDERS' PLAIN CARDS will be run at the rate of one cent per word each insertion. Numbers and initials count as words. No card taken for less than 25c

August, 1904.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is glad to note the growing interest manifested in pure bred poultry throughout this section. This is as it should be for there is no better section for the business. Here we have an ideal climate, cheap lands, good water, excellent shipping facilities and hospitable people. Nature seems to have conspired to make of this a poultrymans paradise. With all of our natural advantages it would be little less than a crime if we did not take full possession of them. We already have a reputation as first class section and we are known far and wide as a shipping center for market poultry. Yet we are not beginning to live up to the possibilities of the business. The demand for eggs and poultry of the best class is constantly on the increase. The demand for the best grade far exceeding the supply.

The greatest drawback we have is the character of the stuff we are forced to ship. Mongrel stock does not demand the best prices and, unfortunately, our farmers have not yet learned that a pure bred fowl will out grow, out lay and put on flesh faster than the common barn-yard stock

they are accustomed to keep. There are, however, marked signs of improvement and our fanciers are doing good work in making them see the beauty as well as the usefulness of pure breds.

Let all of the poultry shows for the coming fall and winter make provision to have the farmer and his family present at their shows, not only to see their birds but let their be an ample exhibit of hen fruit and if the weather is cool enough some properly fatted and dressed poultry as well. The doubting Thomases will not be slow to believe the testimony of their own eyes.

'It is up to you, gentlemen, what to do.'

As the season approaches for the fall and winter poultry shows we are deeply impressed with two stubborn truths, first: That commercial poultry is the substratum of the fancy, and second, that the field of commercial poultry belongs preeminently to the farmer.

Most poultry shows, as at present conducted, do not appeal to the farmer. They are simply an arena in which "Greek meets Greek," where the plans of the fancier, with his methods of mating in order to produce show birds are discussed, and the fellow who is "up to snuff" gets the prizes.

These shows are for the exhibition of poultry and while the farmer is by far the largest producer of poultry in the country no special effort is made to attract or interest him. The advertising is nearly all placed in journals that he never sees and he is in blissful ignorance that there is to be a poultry show within one hundred miles of his home. Thus the interest is restricted to those who get up the show, and the exhibitors—fanciers. Some local enthusiasm is engendered and some recruits added to the

ranks of the fanciers. The man who needs enlightenment and whose interest should be aroused has not been reached at all. These men, who if once interested would become strong pillars in the fraternity, are now in almost total ignorance as to the requirements in pure bred fowls and of the points that distinguish the various breeds as set forth by the American Poultry Association.

The poultry press is doing a great work in education along this line, but ocular demonstration of its teachings is what the farmer needs and this can only be given by placing before him the living specimen.

That they appreciate the living bird in all his beauty, when dressed in his sunday clothes, we have had verified by the admiration given our own birds when they were going to the show. We have seen them go into ecstasies and immediately begin plans for the improvement of their own mongrel flock.

It behooves the show men to do what they can to interest these horny handed sons of toil. In planning for their shows they should arrange to get this class of buyers present. Advertise in the weekly papers that cover the territory they can expect to draw from, have their colored posters tacked up at every cross-road's post-office, instead of a surfeit of them in the city stores.

Arrange for special rail-road rates and hotel accommodations, a competent lecturer or two, one who can recite the figures that are to the credit of the great American hen so that they will make music in the ears of his listeners, one who can take the living specimen in hand and score her and tell her good and her bad points. Get an elocutionist of ability to give an evenings reading, bring all these and other attraction before the farmer and he will be there to see, to enjoy, to buy.

The September issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be of special interest to every one engaged in, or contemplating engaging in the poultry business, whether for pleasure or for profit. It will contain besides the leading article on "Breeds or Feeds—Which?" a vast amount of reading matter by such men as Dr. J. H. C. Winston, of the faculty of the Hampden Sidney College, Va., Prof. J. H. Crowell of Parrott, Ga., Mr. H. E. Branch, of Missouri, and other well known writers. Its editorial pages, its Query Department, and its Paragraphic Pointers will all be filled with matter of more than usual interest. Nor will it be lacking in mechanical beauty as the publisher will make every effort to have it surpass any thing he has so far attempted in that line. The watchword of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is "Beauty and Business." What was good enough for August is not good enough for September. Get your own subscription and that of your friends to us that you may not miss this choice issue. You will find it alone worth the price of a year's subscription which is only 50 cents. Send on the four-bits.

Read and digest the article headed "Cholera" in this issue. The writer knows what he writes about and his diagnosis of the disease is such that no one can fail to understand him, nor will they confound acute indigestion with this disease although they are very closely allied; so close, indeed, that one is often mistaken for the other. You will note as you read that the writer thinks that the drinking of impure water from foul drinking vessels was largely, if not entirely, to blame for the experience through which he had to pass. Note his prompt and yet simple treatment and its success. Learn the necessity of keeping your drinking vessels clean and of supplying your

fowls with pure water. Learn to use prompt and vigorous measures when disease attacks your flocks. Learn that if your fowls are worth any thing they are worth your best efforts in their behalf if you would make of them a paying investment. Let the facts be absorbed into your being and from the experience of another gather wisdom.

Many are in the poultry business without any definite idea as to what they wish to accomplish. With them "a hen is a hen;" so is a horse a horse; a cow a cow; a hog a hog; and a man a man. But what practical farmer does not first debate in his own mind what he wants his cow or hog or horse for, and then select the best breed and the best type of that breed for his purpose, and purchases that which will supply his known needs regardless of the price, and after the purchase, gives the best possible care to it, and in so far as practicable, not only maintains, but enhances its value? Even in man there is a vast difference between the vir and the homo and most business men recognize that difference. These things being so why not ask yourself a few practical questions in regard to the poultry business? What is your object in engaging in the business? "To make money." Yes, but how? By the sale of eggs? Then from the best information at hand use the non-setters say some though others say the American types will do equally as well. Do you want both flesh and eggs? Then you can find enough of a variety from which to select. Each and every breed has its admirers and advocates. Select the one that pleases your eye most, for unless you are pleased with the looks of your fowls you will be almost sure to neglect them and neglect means failure. Determine why and for what purpose you are raising chickens and then

make a selection of some pure breed that will be productive of the best results along the lines you have mapped out to follow.

In breeding for "points" in all stock, its usefulness has in a measure been sacrificed. This is pre-eminently true in the poultry world. That for the sake of a feather, the birds best qualities, those of egg production and meat, should have been made a secondary consideration is to be regretted. That many are awakening and abandoning this erroneous practice is a matter for congratulation and hope for the future. To make money is the object of most persons engaged in business. This cannot be accomplished in the poultry yard if the vigor and health of the bird and attendant usefulness is overlooked or sacrificed to please the fancy. There is a golden mean between the extremes that should be the object of every breeder. Neither the fancy nor the utility should be sacrificed, but there should be a happy and harmonious blending of the two. That "Like produces like" is a law of nature, and a careful selection of the best, both as to points and utility, can be expected to reproduce its kind.

Raising chickens, like raising any other kind of stock on the farm, will be more or less profitable according to the degree of knowledge and painstaking devoted to the business by the raiser. There is more profit in raising chickens than any other kind of domestic stock, if they are well taken care of.

There may have been an over production of wheat and cotton in the United States in some years, but that there has never been an over production of eggs is proven by their importation every year—generally from Canada, but some have come from France.

## A WELCOME FROM TEXAS.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has been launched from Madisonville Tenn. Like A Few Hens, it is not a hen but a rooster, and, like it, promises to be more practical than other papers. That is, it promises the impossible, for all poultry papers are just what it promises to be. Success in breeding poultry for market and for the fancy trade, depends upon knowing how to mate, care for and handle the stock. The same law brings success to both alike. There is not one law for the market breeder and another for the fancy breeder, nor one way for one to manage a flock and another for the other. The principles that govern in mating for produce and vigor, also govern in mating for shape and feathers. If THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN flourishes it must revise its platform for every paper that has promised to be different from others has gone down. Don't start out with the idea that you are going to teach new doctrines for there is just one way for both branches of the business. "That we do not sell space to fakirs," should be amended by inserting the word "knowingly" between "not" and "sell." When I looked over it I found that word was needed just where I suggested it should go. You had better make that read so in your next issue, it will save you having to put it in letters before many moons. We have been faked, our readers been faked, and I can safely promise that the INDUSTRIOUS HENS' readers are going to be faked and if its publisher does not require cash in advance, he is already faked. The biggest fakes that will creep in on our brother will be those that have been in the business for some years. They are the men who have learned how to dead-beat the publishes and swindle his readers.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of THE INDUS-

TRIOUS HEN is a creditable starter, is published in a great market poultry section, where a paper is needed, and I wish it more prosperity than its publisher has even dreamed of. Give us your clubbing rate, and, if possible, we will help the good cause along.—Southern Poultry Journal.

Brother Mac., did you never notice with what strutting and crowing an old rooster will call a bright young pullet to come and see what he has found and then watched the greediness with which he devoured the find himself all the while making love to his lady? With the pretence of inviting her to enjoy a toothsome morsel he entices her to him for ulterior motives—in other words he establishes his reputation as a "fake" as great a one as the man who advertises pure bred stock and then does not live up to his promises. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is too shrewd a bird to be enticed by cajolery or led off from her work for her living by the *ipse dixit* of any cock bird on the ranch.

She started out not only to make her own way but with the avowed intention of doing her part to help feed the masses and thus far in her brief career she has met with nothing but encouragement and while she knows some will try to "shoo" her she is not prepared to take flight at every little squeak she may hear. That she is beyond the conventional fence, she knows; but as she has found it an excellent range, she proposes to make the best of it.

Hatched in an incubator and reared in a brooder she is accustomed to look out for herself and now that the restrictions of the

yards have been removed, she will not be easily cooped or confined.

You need not be astonished if you see her fly over a fence or if, in the exuberance of her youth, she even gets down into the "Lone Star State." The world is full of practical men as well as of cranks and they are on the lookout for a practical old hen.—One whose object is to feed the folks and who cannot afford to spend her time in posing. She will attend strictly to business and feels that she can depend upon you to crow, when she cackles.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN appreciates your welcome into your yards and your invitation to range with you and shall be glad of your company.

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Backward, turn backward, oh,  
time, in your flight;  
Make me an egg again, smooth,  
clean and white.  
I'm homesick and lonely, and  
life's but a dream,  
I'm a chicken that was born in a  
hatching machine.  
Compelled in this cold world sadly  
to roam—  
No mother to shelter me, no place  
to call home,  
No mother to teach me to scratch  
or to cluck,  
I hardly can tell whether I'm a  
chicken or duck.  
My brothers and sisters have all  
gone astray;  
If a pullet I prove, I'll loaf a-  
round all day,  
And never a bit of an egg will I  
lay.  
So backward, turn backward yet  
once more, I beg,  
Reverse the new process—turn  
me back to an egg.—Ex.

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Try us for any kind of poultry printing.



## A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

The Need of a Practical Poultry  
Paper Adapted to this Sec-  
tion Emphasized.—  
Some of the Wri-  
ter's Methods,

J. H. CROWELL, PARROTT, GA.

Our section is almost entirely dependent on the East and Middle West for its poultry papers and their contributions are from fanciers of those sections, unacquainted with our surroundings and our necessities. They write from their own standpoint advocating methods adapted to their environment, but most of them totally unsuited to ours, which is not only confusing but misleading to beginners in the poultry business here, thereby entailing much needless expense and often resulting in failures which greatly tend to discourage others from entering the business. We need a paper that treats as nearly as possible of the requirements of our own section eliminating as far as practicable the elaborate plans and appliances necessary in a climate much colder and generally much more inhospitable than ours. The elaborate appliances necessary in New York or Wisconsin requires large outlays of money, which deters men of moderate means from undertaking it. Our climate being mild and usually not unpleasant for any length of time we are not compelled to house our fowls the greater part of the year in double-walled and costly houses, requiring more and a greater variety of feeds than birds that can run out the whole season. In this section of Georgia it is not necessary to keep fowls shut up in houses a single day in the year. It is only necessary to have good, comfortable and especially dry houses for them to roost, and sit in. I build my houses so as to

exclude draughts from the North, East and West, but very open on the South side, often using wire netting on that side, with the roof as tight as can be made and only once in an unusually cold spell have I ever had a frost bitten comb. My fowls leave the roost as soon as they can see well and spend their time in open pure air.

I have found cleanliness the greatest protection against disease of every kind and all insect pests. My houses are swept out as clean as possible early every morning and all doors thrown open so that they have the whole day to air and sweeten before the fowls go roost. Once in ten days or two weeks I sprinkle the floors and dust the walls with air-slacked lime. About once a month I saturate the roosts, nest-boxes and walls with a mixture of a half-pint or pint of crude carbolic acid in a gallon of kerosene oil. I never have a diseased chicken (except indigestion) and have no mites or lice. This keeps the houses disinfected and free from mites and lice. Nature has taught the hens just when and where to use the dust bath to keep insects off their bodies. Some one will say that this requires too much labor and time.

In reply, I say we can not have anything worth having without the expenditure of time and labor but by properly systematizing the labor the time will be less. I begin before sunrise, clean out four or five houses and a number of coops before breakfast, than wash out drinking vessels and fill with clean water fresh from the well. I should have stated, that all my fowls are fed before I begin to clean up. My work is all done before eight o'clock and then I have the balance of the day for other work until late in the evening when feed time comes again. I give this daily experience to try to help others. Our people here are so immersed

in making cotton that you can't get them to consider anything else consequently there are very few who attempt to raise finely bred fowls and that in a small way, more as a recreation. If you ask a man five dollars for a fine cockerel he stares at you in blank astonishment as much as to say are you a fool or do you take me to be one. Yet I believe the time will come when this will be a great poultry producing section but it is hard to educate these people up to seeing any profit in it, and it is along this line we need more and better poultry literature. Teach them that as hogs can be raised here cheaper than in Indiana so can chickens. Make your paper instructive to the masses and you will make it a success.

Farmers should reason and learn that it costs no more to keep a strain of fowls that will lay eighteen dozen of eggs in a year, than it does to keep a scrub lot that will not lay one half that number, and that it costs no more to raise a fowl that will dress from six to seven pounds than one that will dress about one-half as much.

**CHAS. D. MYER,**

—BREEDER OF—

Silver Laced Wyandotte Chick-  
ens, Duroc-Jersey Hogs from  
Prize-winning Stock.

YOUNGSTERS ALWAYS  
FOR SALE AT RIGHT  
PRICES.

EGGS \$2.00 per 15.

Write, care of

**Oakdale Stock Farm,**  
SOMERVILLE, TENN.

## CHOLERA.

### Its Cause and Its Cure.

BY A READER.

Two weeks ago, after an absence from home of ten days, I reviewed my poultry. I was accompanied by a neighbor. One look told the tale. Said I "it has hit me hard, and it is the real thing"; he answered "that's my objection to this poultry business; you make a little profit for several years and than this thing strikes you and wipes it all out and more; you can not save half of those fowls to save your life; Mrs. "X" (a next door neighbor, less than a hundred yards off) lost three-fourths of all of her fowls while you were away. It would not be so bad if they were common fowls." My caller became heated, I had spent hours talking poultry to this man. "Which is the sickest fowl you see?" He pointed to one of my finest hens that was almost flat on the ground, with the mucus exuding from her mouth. "\$25.00 of the best money you ever saw can not purchase her this minute" concluded the discussion.

I knew I was up against it; I had never had to fight what I considered real cholera before; a most unusual feeling of joy came over me, and at that unpromising time I would not have given up the coming experience for \$50.00. I realized that some loss was almost inevitable, but I wanted to see the thing through. I made up my mind that if I could not cope with it, I would smash up my hobby-horse.

I first took the symptoms carefully. I found the houses horrible pictures in green and yellow—let me say here, always in cases of mal-digestion let the character and duration of the treatment be governed by the condition of the droppings. I found one dead fowl, which on being dissected,

showed all of the digestive organs inflamed, the heart and liver enlarged, the latter organ almost disintegrated. All of the fowls were droopy, inactive and lusterless; twenty odd mostly hens showed the following symptoms: Comb pale or black; fowl sleepy, thirsty, very weak; mucus exuding from mouth; diarrhea, liver excretion yellow, instead of white, the rest being a brilliant green, whole grain passing through unchanged. The yellow portion when freshly passed appeared alive, lines in it appearing to writhe; a hand glass failed to show anything alive so I had to conclude it was due to differences in surface tension—or nothing.

I found a sufficient cause for this disease in the condition of the drinking vessels, which were reeking with filth. They probably were not emptied and cleaned out during my absence. I can not be certain that this was the real cause, as infection may have done the work.

Treatment: I had every trace of excrement removed from houses, the interior and around sprinkled every day with dilute sulphuric acid (two ounces to the gallon.) Drinking vessels were cleaned, disinfected, and kept clean. In the drinking water one day I used Douglas mixture, strong, the next a few drops of carboic acid. Fed morning and evening mash made of 3 parts wheat bran, 1 part (each) of ship-stuff and corn meal, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part (each) of granulated milk (a tip-top article by-the-way) and powdered charcoal (the best medicine in any kind for indigestion.) To this I added pepper, mustard, or ginger in decreasing amounts as treatment proceeded. At noon, I fed a small amount of wheat which had soaked for some time in kerosene. I made one slip in feeding which resulted in the loss of two fowls—the only losses I had at all. One morning be-

ing in a hurry, and thinking the fowls were doing well, I gave instead of the mash a full feed of oats in the hull. This not only killed two fowls but delayed the cure of the rest as I noticed that some of the oats undigested, were passed a week after they were fed.

The treatment outlined above was continued for a week. For three days the sick fowls made little improvement, but there were no new cases. Then the good work began to tell, combs to redden, feathers brighten, interest taken in meals and what was most conclusive of all, droppings of the proper consistency and color. Today there is not a trace of disease left, the fowls are all heartier and healthier than they have been this summer and I feel in consequence much gratified and relieved. For the rest of the summer I shall feed charcoal, and use Douglas mixture once or twice a week. I should add that every morning the droppings were carefully sprinkled with land plaster which is the proper thing for this purpose. It absorbs odors, and ammonia, and is not acted on by sulphuric acid. Lime on the other hand sets ammonia free, and neutralizes the acid. The plaster will pay for itself over again in the ammonia it saves for fertilizer.

In the treatment given I had in mind two things, disinfection and stimulation to digestion. For external disinfection I used sulphuric acid, and plaster (mechanical) for internal disinfection (counteraction) kerosene, carboic acid and Douglas mixture. For stimulation spices, condiments, charcoal and Douglas mixture. This treatment should cover almost all cases of indigestion.

(To the curious I want to state that my "\$25.00 hen" is laying again.)

## CHATTANOOGA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Publisher of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN had the pleasure of attending a very enthusiastic meeting of the leading poultry folks of Chattanooga and vicinity recently at which time an organization was effected. Temporary organization was made and the following officers elected: L. S. Greenwood, President; A. E. Merriam, 1st vice-President; C. E. Sprague, 2nd vice-President; Geo. Doll, 3rd vice-President; Executive Committee, J. F. Shipp, E. C. Ortmeier, R. E. Craigmiles, Geo. Wallace J. L. Price, E. A. Merriam, E. F. Schmitz; Superintendent, Chris Bathman.

The name of the organization was called the "Chattanooga Poultry Association," after considerable discussion. The membership starts off with 37 live members and 23 applications for membership at the August meeting, which will be Aug. 17. From the prospects, we feel sure the 100 mark will be passed by the coming show, which will occur likely in January, as the time of the show will be fixed at the August meeting. All details for the show will perhaps be arranged then.

We have never met a more live set of poultry people than those around Chattanooga and you may look for a good show there.

Be sure that your birds are in proper trim before you start them to the show. A bird in poor condition, no matter how fine his feathers, should never be entered for a premium, neither is it advisable to send birds that have not had proper fitting. They should be handled and gentled so that they will not be wild in their coops. Such advice is unnecessary to the old hand but will be of service to the novice.

We learn through Mr. John F. Childress that he intends to make an effort to have a poultry and stock show at Sweetwater early in October. We are confident that it will materialize into something good for "the man behind the gun" is not accustomed to defeat. It would be wise for our breeders of fine poultry and stock to begin to get their stuff in condition for not only will the premiums be worth their while but the social feature of the occasion will be of value as the various breeders will have ample opportunity to meet and discuss all of their various plans of work. We understand that the show will be for a week.

The poultry show to be held at Ghent, Ky., December 15, 16 and 17, is under the auspices of the Tom Barrett Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and its entire body of officers is made up of ladies. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has received their premium list and advises those who are interested to send to the Sect., Miss Mary Sanders, Ghent, Ky., for a copy of same and learn how the ladies do things. Nothing but success awaits these enterprising daughters of the south.

Go to the shows and send some of your pets, even if you fail to win a prize you will be benefited by coming in contact with older and more experienced breeders and may likely learn from them where you have made your mistakes and thus be able to correct them.

B. S. Davis, of the Old North State, is a veteran in the business and is accounted an authority by those who know him. His advertisement will be found on another page and any inquiries addressed to him will receive prompt and courteous attention.

## SHOW DATES.

Under the above caption we wish to run a complete list of shows. Secretaries are requested to write the Editor at once giving dates, names of judges and secretaries with proper address. State whether score card or comparison.

Hagerstown, Md., Oct., 11—14, John L. Cost, Supt.

Waco, Texas, Nov. 22—26, W. W. Downes, Secty.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 11-17, '05 C. O. Harwell, Secretary.

Ghent, Ky., Dec. 15—17, Mary Sanders, Secretary.

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 21-24, 1904,—M. Merritt Alves, Sec'y.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan., 17—20, 1905, W. B. Alexander, Secty.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10-13, 1905—J. S. Jeffry, Sec'y., Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Birmingham, Ala.,—The Alabama Poultry & Pet Stock Association, Dec. 6-9, '04.—Charley Barber, Sec'y.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24—Nov. 5, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Chas. F. Mills, Chief of Live Stock Division; T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa., Supt. Poultry.

Says Mr. T. E. Orr, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, Beaver, Penn:—"Tennessee is a great poultry country. I wish you success with your paper."

## AN IDEAL POULTRY FARM For Sale Cheap.

Fine 15 acre tract of land, 10 acres set in young fruit trees of different varieties, 4 acres in good timber, running water, a new 5-room house, a 10x30 brooder house and 2 other chicken houses; on pike road and daily mail at the door. Price \$500.00. A bargain to a quick buyer.

## A. J. LAWSON,

White Wyandotte Specialist,  
CLEVELAND, TENN.

—Southern Headquarters  
Dustan White Wyandottes.

—Agent for Cyphers Incubator Co.

### QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

[Address all inquiries to Query Department of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Madisonville, Tenn. If personal reply is desired please enclose postage.]

How would you advise me to mate my fowls in order to secure the most vigorous chickens?

Your question is one that is difficult to answer in as much as so much depends upon the vigor and health of the parent stock. Our own experience is that the best mating for results comes from using cock birds with pullets and cockerels with hens. This is the practice of a large number of our most successful breeders.

Does the character of the food have anything to do with the quality and flavor of the egg?

The answer to this question has been given so often that we hesitate to repeat it, yet for the information of our correspondent we answer that it does. It has been demonstrated that hens can be fed on onions until the eggs are unfit for use save by those who desire such flavor and that the flesh is tainted also. The quality of your milk and butter, of your pork and mutton and your beef depends very largely on the character of the food given your stock and the same law holds good as to your fowls. When southern breeders learn this and put it in practice their shipments of poultry and of eggs will command as good a price on the northern and eastern markets as do the fowls and eggs from other sections and not before.

I find that one of my cock birds has what appear to be scabs on his legs. What is the cause of it and how can it be cured?

Your bird has what is known as scaly leg resulting from a minute parasite finding lodgement under the scales on his legs. There are a number of remedies. As simple a one as we know is to rub the leg with coal oil and lard. Keep him away from the rest of

the flock or they will become infected also.

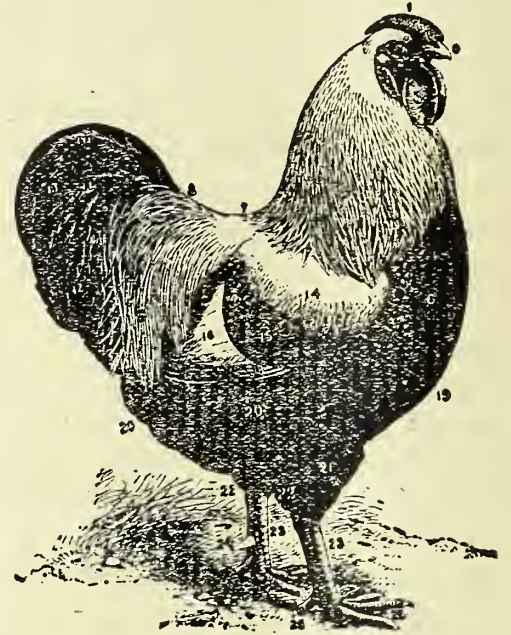
We clip the following from the Successful Poultry Journal and publish it for these reasons: 1st, It shows that the writer has practiced a plan that is harmful, more, disastrous, to his pure bred, yet a plan that is pursued by very many. 2nd, The editor has given him a rational as well as a plain answer to his question. 3rd, Our own experience and that of some of our friends has demonstrated that it is very unwise to allow a mixing of breeds at any time as it is almost impossible to tell what the result of incubation will be. By far the safest plan is never to allow any mixing. If you are anxious to allow your fowls to have range the best plan is to pen all males and let the hens run without them. They will enjoy being without the attention of the male for a season.

Supposing that you got a half dozen eggs from Partridge Wyandotte hens at the yards of a man who let three or four breeds run together through the winter, yet you knew that he separated them two months before saving any eggs for hatching, and from these eggs you got one black chick, two Plymouth Rocks and two Brown Leghorns, that the Leghorns grew up to look like the Partridge Wyandottes, only with longer tails and laid white eggs; and supposing that a flock of Partridge Wyandotte hens ran with a flock of White Wyandottes all winter but the White Wyandotte cock was taken out and killed six weeks before any eggs were used for hatching and the hens kept separate so the eggs could not get mixed, yet many of the chicks from the Wyandotte eggs came almost white, how would you account for these things?

The above letter has been received, signed "Breeder," Manchester, N. H. There is nothing mysterious or unusual in the conditions referred to. It is simply another case which shows the folly of allowing different varieties of fowls to run together. We would not purchase eggs of a

breeder who handled his flocks in this manner. The limit of time when the eggs will not be fertile from any one mating depends upon how soon the hen lays the first new eggs after mating. If she does not lay for one month, two months or three months, the union will likely be effective for that length of time.

### THE NEW STANDARD.



The above is one of forty cuts used to illustrate the glossary of the New Illustrated Standard which will come from the press about October 1st. No poultryman should be without this book. We are prepared to fill your orders at publishers price—\$1.50 per copy—and will include a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Every breeder of fowls will welcome the very timely and practical article on "Lice and Mites," by Dr. Winston, in this issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. The methods pursued to rid the fowls of vermin are readily put into practice and the little trouble entailed by carrying out the Doctor's plans will result in such an increase in the productiveness of the flock that the labor will be more than compensated for.

**LAYERS AND SHOW BIRDS.**

The longer I breed poultry the more I am convinced that fowls bred for egg production solely, and those bred for show purposes, must be kept separately and treated differently. I have followed this plan for a few years, and with success in both branches. First-class layers must be bred exclusively for the purpose, and once the strain of layers is established it must be continually improved by judicious and scientific mating.

Let us begin with the laying strain. It matters little what breed it may be. Some breeders are expert with one breed, some with another. Leghorns, for example, which are natural layers, do well in some hands, and poorly with others. Brahmans, which always have been considered better table fowl than layers, in the hands of men who understand them are today made to lay a remarkable number of eggs; and so it goes, each one to his choice. The principle however, is the same. Early layers will produce early layers, and vice versa. In order to establish a prolific laying strain, the early laying pullets must be noted, marked or penned in such a way that they can be recognized again when wanted for breeding purposes.

The pullet that will lay first and longest is an ideal breeder from which to establish the prolific laying strain. In order to produce vigor and health in the chicks, strong healthy males should be selected. After the pullets have raised their season's complement of chickens, it must be remembered that the males as well as the females come from a laying strain; therefore it becomes necessary that the laying quality be preserved in both male and female.

Of course, in order to reproduce successfully and satisfactorily, thoroughbreds must be used, and they must be kept pure.

Crosses can never fill the bill under any circumstances; but thoroughbreds though they may be, they need not be the thoroughbreds of the exhibition hall. It matters not whether the shape, comb or tail that wins be there or not, so long as the production can be depended upon.

Layers need especial care. What we require of our layers is early eggs. A pullet that will not lay before December, or a hen before January, are poor investments, when considered as layers. They are consuming feed, and are themselves non-productive when the prices of eggs are the highest. In other words they are costing us more than they are worth, and since we are depending entirely on their earning quality, they are found wanting. In order to have early layers we must hatch early. The time depends upon the breed. In Leghorns, to make October laying pullets, hatch so that the chicks are all in brooders by April 1st; this will give us six months in which to bring them to maturity. In Plymouth Rocks, hatch one month earlier; in Brahmans, Langshans or Cochins, hatch in January if you can.

From the very start the chicks must be kept growing. A setback of one day often means a lack of growth for a week. Even when pullets lay in October, they are quite uncertain, some starting well and continuing regularly, while others are fitful and unreliable. October should be the month to look for eggs, and if the start is made then, the yield will be fairly well established by Nov. 1st. So long as a pullet will continue to lay well—and this depends entirely on the ability of the breeder—she is a money maker; if she stops, from one cause or another, unless she is considered a very valuable specimen, and the delay is deemed only temporary, she had better

(Page 12.)

**B. S. DAVIS,**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

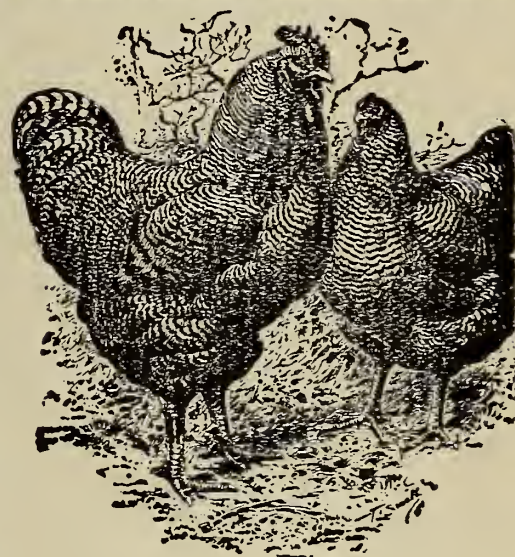
—BREEDS—

*Barred Plymouth  
Rocks and White  
Cochin Bantams*

that always have won, and always will.

**Watch Them.**

Always glad to hear from you.



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EXHIBITION BLUE BARRED PLY-  
MOTH ROCK.

Buff Plymouth Rock, Golden Laced Wyandottes, Single Brown and Buff Leghorn, Red and Brown Part Game, Black Spanish Chickens.

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W. W. BROWN, Proprietor.  
Breeder of S. C. B. Minorcas (only), extra Winter layers; none better—non-setters; eggs \$1.50 per sitting; young stock for sale.  
SPRINGFIELD, - TENN.

**LAYERS AND SHOW BIRDS.**

(From Page 11.)

be killed and eaten. It is folly under ordinary circumstances to waste time and care on what may turn out a hopeless case.

Many egg farmers of the present day believe only in pullets for layers; consequently when they begin to moult, they either sell or kill them. I cannot say that I altogether agree with this idea, although it is a business principle, and it would seem folly to feed for three months a layer that does not earn her cost. I believe in yearling and two year old hens; hence I do not believe in depending entirely on pullets.

Yearling and two year old hens are very valuable. In the first place they must be kept, if a continuous and annual egg yield is desired. They will moult later than pullets, and thus will fill up the gap before the pullets start. The problem of a continuous egg supply is thus solved, and the hens lay while the pullets moult.

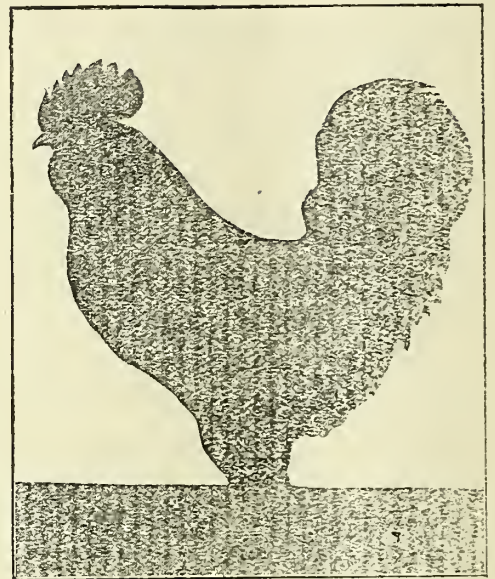
Let us now turn our attention to the exhibition strain. According to the date of the particular show which we have selected to make an exhibit, we breed to suit. If it be Boston, Jan. 17, we hatch so that our pullets may be exactly right at this time; if it be New York, Feb. 1st, we hatch

at the same time or later, and we take pains that our pullets do not lay before the exhibition takes place. We pay no attention to an early egg yield; in fact, we do everything to prevent it. It is not possible, therefore, to produce an early and consequently prolific egg strain from stock hatched for these two exhibitions. The fancier, he who breeds only show birds, may claim that his eggs from such stock bring him in more money than the yield of the egg farmer. I am not arguing on this line, hence will not dispute him. My original proposition was that the two strains must be bred separately, and that egg strain fowls are not show birds, and show birds are not egg strains.

Chickens hatched for early shows, November and December, may be much better layers than those hatched for January and February shows, but they will be poorer show birds, and in fact, if pullets, for the fall shows they would hardly be able to win in mid winter shows, the laying having developed them into hen shape.—Country Gentleman.

W. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., has been known to the poultry world for some years as a breeder of choice fowls. His reputation is most excellent and he lives up to his promises.

A. J. Lawson as a breeder of White Wyandottes, has established a most enviable reputation throughout the south, and a visit to his poultry yards shows that he has the stock—the “stay-white kind.” He breeds the Duston strain and has greatly improved them. He has about 300 youngsters that are growing nicely and are white as snow.



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## Special Sale.

Following my usual custom, I am offering special bargains during the summer months, in BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and eggs. Have 50 yearling hens to offer at less than

**HALF PRICE.**

This is the greatest opportunity of your life to secure some of my famous prize winning strain of Rocks. **Nothing Like Them in the South.**

Will sell eggs from my best matings at half price—\$1.50 for 15.

Write me your wants and see if I don't please you. Catalogue giving show record if you want it.

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HIGH POINT, N. C.

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## Buff Rocks

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I have a number of good young birds for sale at very reasonable prices, considering quality. A dollar buys as good birds from me as \$5.00 will from Northern breeders. EGGS: \$1.50 per 15.

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REGISTERED  
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7 Ram Lambs—like their sire, a prize winner from Ohio—at \$7 00 each. Thick fleshed, heavy quartered and well covered. None better for producing early Lambs at a profit.



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*C. P. Hale, Sweetwater, Tenn.*

—ARE—

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IT KILLS LICE  
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FOR POULTRY HOUSES

FOR YOUR POULTRY'S SAKE.

Do you want to make a profit on your poultry? Do you realize that you must keep them clean and well if they are to pay you? Do not let them be devoured by lice or weakened and destroyed by diseases. CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP is the best preventative and cure of poultry diseases. We guarantee it to keep the fowls free from lice. It cures roup, gapes, and leukaemia. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip is your best friend. Sprinkle the houses and coops with a strong solution of it. It will keep your fowls strong, healthy and clean.

It will pay for itself long before you have used it up. We will ship prepaid, 1 gallon \$1.50; 2 gal. \$3; 5 gal. \$6.75; 10 gal. \$12.50. Write for our free book on poultry, cattle and swine diseases. A postal card will bring it.

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R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Eggs, \$1.00 per 15.

Prizes 1900---1904.

Stock, a matter of correspondence.

17 firsts, 17 seconds, 23 thirds, 10 fourths. Gold Medal and Silver Cup.

**C. W. HICKS,**  
Madisonville, Tenn.

**W. B. ALEXANDER,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



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