

JANUARY

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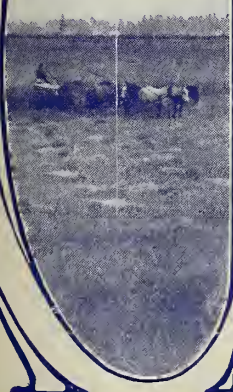
THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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Published
By
THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN
COMPANY
Knoxville, Tenn.



GRAND SEASON'S OPENING



"See that Lacing on Breast and Body"

A JONES WINNER

To test the merits of my young stock this season, as well as to retain the high rank of the old ones, I made just one Fall Show, selecting the largest exhibit in the South, Nashville, Tennessee, State Fair, 1906.

JONES, THE WYANDOTTE MAN

Having won at every show of any importance in all sections of the U. S., just decided to try the Southland and as usual captured the majority of all prizes offered, winning

ALL FIRSTS IN THE CLASSES AND ALL SECONDS BUT TWO

A record that is only a repetition of itself and equaled by no breeder in America. No other breeder has competed and won at as many large shows on

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

I have a grand lot of young birds to sell and still have quite a lot of yearling breeders that I am offering. In all I have

2500 HEAD TO OFFER AT PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM

If you haven't a copy of my handsome color plate catalog don't fail to send for one; it is a work of art and a book that is full of valuable information. Send 10 cents in stamps for mailing.

SIX LITERS OF HIGH CLASS SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE

R. E. JONES, The Pines

R. F. D. No. 30, PADUCAH, KY., U. S. A.

BOSWELL'S ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES

THEY ARE STILL WINNING THE BLUE WHEREVER SHOWN

Whether exhibited by myself or by my customers, my birds never fail to win their share—the "lion's share"—of all the prizes. They have won this season, as heretofore, in the strongest shows, North, East, South and West. For this there is a reason:

THEY ARE BRED TO WIN.

The ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES were originated and introduced by myself, and have met with marvelous success in the different shows of the country. I have shipped stock and eggs to thousands of customers all over the world, and up to date I have never heard from a single person in complaint that my stock was not as represented. How could they be other than satisfied? For the birds I sell are what their name indicates—the "ACME" of White Wyandotte breeding—bred by a man who knows what it takes to make a winning White Wyandotte, and whose business it is to breed and sell show birds.

Hundreds of Testimonials—Vouch for my ability to "deliver the goods," and testify that I always deal with my customers on the square. My customers come back to me from year to year, because they know that the birds I sell are

BRED FOR MERIT AND SOLD ON HONOR.

I mate and breed my birds for the highest possible exhibition quality, and at the same time give attention to their egg-producing qualities. There are no better egg-producers in the world than the ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES, and they have proven as superior in this regard as in their prize-winning qualities, having laid in my own yards an average of 214 eggs to a pullet in one year—individuals laying as high as 270 eggs during the twelve months. The strain that is superior to the ACME strain does not exist.

Description of Birds, Terms and Prices on Application. Write for my Illustrated Circular.

ACME POULTRY PLANT,

JOHN W. BOSWELL, Jr., Proprietor,

R. F. D. No. 1, BECKWITH, TENN.

"SHAW" WHITE ROCKS

Make clean sweep of all firsts and specials at Kentucky State Show, winning \$50.00 Silver Cup for best display, \$25.00 Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, and \$10.00 gold for highest scoring pen in show (score 192 points). **RECORD SCORE FOR WHITE ROCKS.**

At Tennessee State Show, 1906, all ribbons but two; winning the handsome White Rock Club Specials for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. These winnings are a repetition of our former records at Chicago, Indianapolis, Illinois State Shows and elsewhere, and prove that "Shaw" White Rocks are without a peer. Judge Hewes says: "The Best Strain of White Rocks in U. S." Judge Russell: "The Best White Rocks I Ever Handled." Matings better this season than ever. Eggs \$5 and \$3 per 15. Good breeding pens, cockerel and 6 pullets, \$15 up. Write for what you want.

Wabash Poultry Farm,

R. F. D. No. 3,

PALESTINE, ILL.



THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 3

Knoxville, Tenn., January, 1907

(Whole No. 32) No. 8

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—No. 3

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

THE month of November, 1906, was the most unfavorable for egg production in this section of Tennessee of any month of November for several years past.

The atmosphere was damp and raw and several days were cold and rainy, more than usual for that month, and three days experienced flurries of snow. The moult, as previously stated, was unusually late and the effects of the weather were keenly felt. In many flocks over the country the chicken pox or sorehead kept up its ravages into the month and the flocks at the Farm were no exceptions. The Barred Rock pens and both pens of Leghorns were hardest hit, but one or two hens in every pen were effected. Several hens in the Brown Leghorn pen developed severe colds, but nothing of a serious nature. In discussing this experiment, the item of cost of

eggs and the other Barred Rock pen only produced one egg. The Wyandotte Pen, No. 9, one of the best pens up to now, only produced three eggs. The only pen to increase its egg production was Black Langshans and they increased ten eggs, and reduced the price of production from 32 to 31 cents per dozen. The Buff Orpingtons only fell off eight eggs from October and the price of production was accordingly increased from 20 to 28 cents per dozen. Part of this increased price in the Orpingtons was due to the increase in amount of feed consumed, for they ate six pounds of mash and eleven pounds of grain more in November than in October. All the other pens made very much poorer records in November than in October, but this was expected. Taking the item of increase or loss of weight, it will be seen that all the pens increased

RECORD FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1906

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Weight of Eggs, ozs.	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
							Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.	1	12	53 $\frac{1}{8}$	54 $\frac{7}{8}$	77	153	62	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Barred Rocks	2	4	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	11	22	31	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	2
Barred Rocks	3	12	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
White Rocks	4	12	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
S. C. B. Orpingtons	5	8	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	38	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	11	20	4
Black Langshans . . .	6	4	20	21	17	35	31	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	4
S. C. B. Leghorns . .	7	11	32	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	67	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
S. C. W. Leghorns . .	8	12	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
White Wyandottes.	9	8	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	77	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	18	9
Total		83	391$\frac{1}{8}$	392$\frac{1}{8}$	446	861$\frac{1}{2}$	426	231	23$\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS: The nine males made a gain of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. During the latter part of the month, an average of 5 ounces of green cut bone was fed to all birds. The grain was composed of equal parts corn, wheat and oats. The mash, fed dry, was a mixture of five parts wheat bran, five parts shorts and one part tankage. In estimating the cost of eggs, labor was not considered. The grain was valued at 11-3c per pound, mash 11-5c, green cut bone 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, loss or gain in flesh, 9c.

JAS. TYLER, Asst. Poultryman.

RECORD FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1906

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Weight of Eggs, ozs.	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
							Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.	1	12	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	Record burned	53	31	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks	2	4	21	23	...	Record burned	30	8
Barred Rocks	3	12	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	...	Record burned	44	26
White Rocks	4	12	73	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	Record burned	53	37	56	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Orpingtons	5	12	60	63	30	Record burned	45	22	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Langshans . .	6	12	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	Record burned	53	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	3
S. C. B. Leghorns . .	7	10	30	31	15	Record burned	38	15	53	1
S. C. W. Leghorns . .	8	12	32	32	10	Record burned	38	17	71	...
White Wyandottes.	9	8	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Record burned	29	8	2.51	...
Total		94	439$\frac{1}{4}$	454$\frac{3}{4}$	164	...	388	199$\frac{1}{4}$	52	1$\frac{3}{4}$

REMARKS: The males made a gain of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. During the month an average of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of green cut bone was fed to each bird. The grain fed was the same as in last month. The mash, fed dry, was composed of equal parts wheat bran and shorts. In estimating the cost of eggs, labor was not considered. The grain was valued at \$1.40 per 100 lbs.; mash \$1.20; green cut bone 80c, and loss or gain of flesh at 10c per lb.

JAS. TYLER, Asst. Poultryman.

egg production has been the main theme because the great majority of poultrymen are largely at sea as to the cost of egg production. It is with a view to increase the interest as well as study in this important branch of practical poultry culture that the attention is especially directed along the cost line. By comparing the months of October and November records, it will be seen that the cost of production as a whole was very materially increased. In fact, the increase in price is nearly double for November over October, and it will be remembered that October was a little over double that of September. The cost of eggs for November, averaged for the entire flock 52 cents a dozen, for October 23 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents, and for September 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Pen No. 2, Barred Rocks, produced no

slightly in weight except Pen No. 9, Wyandottes, which lost three pounds. The increase for the entire flock was 26 pounds against an increase of only one pound in October. It should be remembered that this increase in weight helped to reduce the cost of egg production. The number of eggs produced in October was 446 against 164 in November, or over 100 per cent. decrease. The grain fed was 38 pounds less in November than October and the mash fed was 32 pounds less. During October, 5 ounces per bird was fed of green cut bone and during November 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, thus increasing the green cut bone 105 pounds for November. Taking the decrease in grain and mash for November from the increase of green cut bone, it will give a net increase of all feeds for November of 35 pounds.

The green cut bone was very greedily devoured by the birds, and although the feed heretofore has been fairly high in protein it was not so high as is used for forcing egg production.

As the hens were mated for eggs for breeding purposes, it was not thought wise to feed highly stimulating foods or to feed near the highest limit in protein. It is the aim to feed a good substantial ration such as can be kept up the year around with best results. There is a tendency to lay on fat at this time of the year and it will be noted that all the pens, as above stated, are gaining in weight. It is also noticeable that when hens quit laying there is a tendency to eat too heartily for some time and indigestion is likely to follow. There has been some slight trouble along this line during November.

The amount of feed was not cut down fast enough. The method of feeding mash was a hopper plan, as dry mash was before the birds in all pens. In examining the egg record and cost of production, it should be remembered that this is usually a low egg producing season, and for the reasons above given has been extra low this year. Also, the birds under experiment will be used for breeders and no forcing methods can be used and obtain the best permanent results.

At the first of the month of November, four hens were added to Pen No. 5, Buff Orpingtons, and eight hens were added to Pen No. 6, Black Langshans. These additions were made in order to have all the pens contain twelve hens each.

In December, the incubator house in which records of weights of eggs were kept, was accidentally burned and this lost the record of weight of eggs for the month of November.

JANUARY POULTRY WORK

BY THE EDITOR.

FROM various parts of the country, there come reports of roup and colds, with heavy fatality in some flocks. Watch out for birds that wheeze or breathe with difficulty at night. Take them away from the other birds. Confine them where they can get fresh air and plenty of exercise and pour a mixture of equal parts kerosene and sweet oil down their nostrils three times a day. If the head of the bird swells up to any extent, or a cancerous growth forms in the mouth, it is best to kill and bury deeply such birds, as they will likely prove poor breeders and may carry over disease germs and cause a fresh outbreak for months.

Houses should be thoroughly cleaned out before putting in litter for scratching and feeding whole grain into the scratching sheds. Straw makes a good litter. Any old roughness that is not too coarse will also do. The scratching shed should be as open as possible and enclosed with wire netting so that the birds can be allowed to scratch for their grain in the open air and sunshine, if the shed faces to the South. Do not allow laying hens to run out in the snow and ice in cold weather. It is not best for them to eat either snow or ice. If the weather is such as to freeze up water fountains, a pot of hot water may be used to pour in the water vessel to thaw out drinking water for laying stock.

January is mating up season, and all pens should be, by all means, mated up as soon as possible in this month. It gives birds an opportunity to become acquainted. It also allows the breeder to test the fertility of his eggs to a certain extent, although the fertility is usually low now. In mating up, allow not less than ten days, and fifteen is better, for eggs to be fertilized from the mating before testing them for fertility. Green feed is a very important item in securing fertility and it is to be hoped that you have your runs sown in rye, oats, or wheat so as to have this important item handy. If not, then by all means feed some green feed in some form. Cabbage, turnips, beets, or potatoes are all better than nothing in the green line, but rye, wheat, or turnip greens are best of all.

Drafts should be stopped out of all poultry houses. Go through the building just at night and locate and stop any draft. Shut out all winds from the north, as our coldest winds are from there usually.

It is well to make a careful inspection of your birds for lice that may be remaining over. A little fighting them now will be more effective than in the summer. Use a good dry louse powder, sprinkling it over the back and working it into the feathers carefully along the back and into the fluff along the sides and breast.

You should select and buy your incubator and brooder this month if you are going to get a new one this year, or buy your first ones. If you have not used an incubator yet, take

good advice and buy a good one this year, study it carefully, then see if you don't find it a profit-making appliance. Write at once to the various incubator and brooder manufacturers asking them to send you catalogs and price lists. Read all these carefully at odd times, and decide for yourself which appeals to your own ideas of the best methods for artificial incubation. Order as soon as possible what you decide to use. An early order is better even if you decide not to run the machine for a few weeks, as the rush in buying incubators and brooders begins in February and the makers are likely to not get shipments out so promptly as now. Of course you realize the fact that by starting your incubator the middle or last of January, you can have some extra early chicks for the early market or early show birds. The early market is nearly invariably the best for price and the early show bird generally gets the blues. It is true that early hatched birds usually run higher in percentage of losses if the brooders are not out of doors, but when you have a shed even for a brooder you can raise as large a number of chicks in February as you can in March.

If you already have incubator and brooder on hands, look them up and see if everything is ready to run, so that if you have a broken thermometer, leaky lamp, or other repairs, you can order the repairs at once and not have to hold eggs while you send for them later on.

If you are thinking of buying stock for breeding purposes, this month is your last good opportunity, for the majority of breeders usually sell off and mate up all stock by at least early in February. Write at once to the breeder you have decided to buy from. If you are going to buy eggs this year, read the ads. of those breeders who are carrying the varieties you wish to buy. If you want an early order shipped, place your order soon as possible. The outlook is already wonderful for a great, big rushing egg trade and early orders will, of course, receive early attention.

And last, but not least to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, if you have any stock yet to sell or expect to sell eggs from your breeding pens, by all means get your ad. in the February number. February is usually a heavy month for inquiries and you should be ready to take care of your part.

There is always the chance of a kick unless you take proper steps in the premises. In ordering know what you want, pay for it, and give the seller to understand fully just what you will expect.—*Ex.*

Buyers are sometimes too severe in their complaints. If you have a complaint present it gentlemanly, and the chances are you will fare better no matter from whom you purchased. Think it over.—*Ex.*

EAST TENNESSEE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY RO ERT PORTER WILLIAMS

IN the city of Knoxville, on December 11, 12, 13 and 14, the best display of poultry ever on exhibition in the city was at the second annual show of the East Tennessee Poultry Association. The city council kindly gave the association the use of the Armory hall free of charge. In the show was one hundred and thirty exhibitors, representing six states in the Union, and nearly every county in East Tennessee. Not only was the show a success from the show standpoint, but one from a financial standpoint, as the room was crowded from the time it opened until it closed. Much of the success is due to the untiring work of the officers of the association who devoted their time to make the show a success. The show was a little too early for the American class as all birds were late this year in moulting, but had it been in January the birds would have shown up better than in December as some were cut on weight.

The judges of the show were one from the North and the other from the South, men of reputation and experience as judges. They were F. J. Marshall, of Atlanta, Ga., and Chas. McClave, World's Fair judges. The work was divided. The judges, who knew how to cut when a bird was not up to the Standard, did it. A ribbon from this show is worth something as the bird was judged on its merits alone. The show was honored with the presence of Judge Brown, of Atlanta; Judge Blanks, of New Orleans, and Judge D. M. Owen, of Tennessee. All three visitors paid a high compliment to the show and stated that it would be hard to beat anywhere.

In nearly every class of birds there was hot competition, and in some cases the score was a tie and the weight had to

decide the tie. The show was held in the Armory hall, and handsome uniform coops painted white added to the attraction of the birds in the show. Everybody was happy and pleased with results. The surprise given to the visiting members was the banquet at the Hotel Imperial on the third night of the show where plates were laid for a hundred and when the banquet was over the cocks and cockerels in the Armory hall were crowing for midnight.

Upon entering the door I was first attracted by the Barred Plymouth Rock. First was Mrs. W. R. Madden's, of South Knoxville, prize winners. She had a splendid display of fine birds. Along was C. P. Hale, of Sweetwater; Walker Bros., of Madisonville; Raleigh Wright, of Cleveland, Tenn.; B. S. Davis, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. John R. Jarnigan, Tate Springs; Luke Banker, R. F. D. No. 6, Knoxville; B. Frank Kelly, Bishopville, S. C.; T. J. Cate, of Athens; J. C. Adams, Bristol, Va.; D. L. Cate, Ooltewah, Tenn.; T. D. Smith, R. F. D. No. 8, Knoxville; Smith Bros., Whitesburg, and Eugene Ragsdale, of Knoxville, all with good Barred Rocks, which took a good judge to pick out the weak points.

My attention was then called to the World's Fair prize bird that was on exhibition in the Brown Leghorn class, owned by Elmore E. Carter, of Knoxville, with his fine pen, who were in very swift company with J. H. Henderson, Knoxville; M. S. Copeland, Powells; M. Jackson, Johnson City; J. P. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; Hudnell Faulconer, Excelsior, Ky.; Smith Bros., Whitesburg, Tenn.; C. W. Hicks, Madisonville; J. E. Jennings, Knoxville; Wm. Roddy, Knoxville, and D. L. Cate, Ooltewah, who all showed up with good birds that were a credit to the good housewives that raised



Market Hall, East Tennessee Poultry Show, Knoxville, December 11-14, 1906.

those that were exhibited from Knoxville. To my surprise somewhat, being a breeder in Rhode Island Reds and thinking that I was the only pebble on the beach as Reese V. Hicks was not going to show, and that I was one of the few breeders of the bird that has lately been admitted into the American Standard—the Rhode Island Reds—going along the line of Reds I found that I was small potatoes and few in the hill. There were others who knew a good thing when they saw it, and they were there. Unlike last year I had no real competition. The Red is no longer a comer, it is a "iser" in my opinion, but there are others who think different. I have said my birds, I should have said my wife's, as I am, unlike some of the Knoxville poultrymen, I believe in giving the good woman who takes care of the chicks the credit. In the Red class I found John Brown, of Thorn Grove; O. H. C. Rogers, R. F. D. No. 6, Knoxville; L. B. Cook, Stanford, Ky.; J. R. Dorris, R. F. D. No. 2, Knoxville; E. G. Pickle, Pickle, Tenn.; Mrs. R. P. Williams, Knoxville; M. Jackson, Johnson City; Jas. P. Gorman, Fountain City; Miss Emma Jones, New Market; Walter J. Ford, Concord; J. F. Rodgers, Knoxville; W. M. Kennedy, R. D. No. 4, Knoxville, and Miss Rose Wallace, Harriman, showing that Reds were here this year.

In the Wyandotte class I found several parties after the prizes. T. L. Bayne, of Russellville, was there with his egg producers, the White Wyandottes, and he was not by himself; Miss Rena Bell, R. D. Crawford, and G. F. Milton, Knoxville; R. S. Bollinger, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. J. R. Jarnigan, Tate Spring; A. J. Lawson, Cleveland; L. C. Smith, Jonesboro; Walker Bros., Madisonville, and W. R. Teepell and S. R. Ogden, Knoxville, also were there.

John Faulkner had a walkover last year with Partridge Wyandottes, but he found others after him this year who were J. C. White, Knoxville; Z. A. Hovis, Charlotte, N. C.; Sandy Run Poultry Yards, Sandy Run, N. C.; Rex W. Sharp, Inskip, and H. A. Webster, Columbia, Tenn.

The Buff Bantam class was divided between J. C. Adams, Bristol, Va., and Miss Florence Oates, of this city.

Fred L. Beymer, of Knoxville, was the only exhibitor of Columbian Wyandottes, and Mrs. John R. Jarnigan, of Tate Spring, the only one of Golden Wyandottes, while the Silver Laced was exhibited by Chas. Emory, Knoxville, and W. M. Karnes, Corryton.

In the Buff Orpington class I found A. C. Cochran there with a good bunch of birds. John A. McMillan showed up with a fine cockerel and several nice pullets. Others were A. J. Lawson, Cleveland; Mrs. W. A. McClain, Sweetwater, Tenn.; T. M. King, Hagan, Va., and Wilson & McFall, of Columbia.

Jas. Comfort, of Knoxville, had the only pen of Buff Rocks on exhibition, while in the White Rock class there were some hot contests. Among them was Joe Knott, Knoxville; Eastland Poultry Yards, Nashville; Allison Dick, New Market; C. F. Guild, Speers Ferry, Va.; Ben Hackney, Knoxville; Porter Bros., Columbia, and D. P. Walker, Sweetwater.

In the Black Minorcas, both Rose and Single Comb, there was some warm competition among Fred Axley, Sweetwater; E. L. McLeod, Johnson City; Wm. Lambert, Madisonville; Louis Everard, Knoxville; I. W. Lovejoy, Knoxville; Mrs. R. B. Beeler, Powder Springs; H. L. Heiskell, Sweetwater; Fred E. Carter, Knoxville; Mrs. W. J. Landers, Fayetteville; Merrell Carlton, College Park, Ga.; Sandy Run Poultry Yards, Sandy Run, N. C.; Wm. Kennedy, R. D. No. 4, Knoxville, and E. H. Depue. Geo. Simcox, of Johnson City, was the only one with a nice pen of White Minorcas.

In the White Leghorn class was J. F. Childress with his prize winners, who was warmly contested for best birds by Rena Bell, Knoxville; Fred Axley, Sweetwater; J. C. Crawford, Maryville; R. L. Crawford, Knoxville; W. P. Erwin, Columbia; Mrs. L. B. Johnson, Rose Hill, Va.; A. J. Lawson, Cleveland; S. B. Maire, Clinton, and T. D. Smith, R. D. No. 8, Knoxville.

In the Rose Comb class of the Whites, Sam M. Cooper was there with a nice pen of birds, and the only opposition in this class was Mrs. J. R. Jarnigan, Tate Springs, and Wilson and McFay, of Columbia. In Buff Cochins only one

exhibitor was present, W. H. Seinknecht, of Oliver Springs. Hasket Wood, of Johnson City, had the only pen of Light Brahmas in the show, and N. H. Sletzer, of Morris-town, the only Partridge Cochins.

In the Pit Games I found some good birds who were owned by J. L. Madden, South Knoxville; W. H. Goodman and Albert Dunn, Knoxville; W. M. Jones, Madisonville; Thos. Hale, Coal Mount, Ky., and Ben Bayless, Madisonville, and W. H. Seinknecht, Oliver Springs.

Edward Rennick, of Oliver Springs, exhibited the only pen of Hamburgs. Thos. McCarty, of Thorn Grove, showed the only Houdans. Albert S. Birdsong, of Knoxville, and D. L. Karnes, of Corryton, exhibited Indian Games, which were nice birds.

In the Black Langshan I found several of my friends. R. O. Campbell, of Atlanta, had some pretty birds, they were black and resembled the coal mines he has in East Tennessee. But there were others: H. C. Austin, Johnson City; J. C. Adams, Bristol, Va.; T. J. Cate, Athens; S. J. Newman, Knoxville, and W. H. Cochran, Bristol, Tenn.

Two pens of Pekin Ducks were exhibited by W. A. Learn, of Strawberry Plains, and Mrs. J. F. DeArmond, Knoxville. Frank Oates had on exhibition a pen of Indian Runner Ducks. R. O. Campbell, of Atlanta, sent a fine coop of Chinese Geese. Jesse C. Groner, of Knoxville, placed on exhibition a pair of wild and a pen of Toulouse Geese. Embden Geese were exhibited by H. F. Webb, Johnson City, and T. J. Cate, of Athens.

In Bronze Turkeys the class was good. They were owned by J. C. White, Knoxville; John L. Meek, Knoxville; Mrs. John R. Jarnigan, Tate Springs; Mrs. R. B. Beeler, Powder Springs; Mrs. W. J. Landers, Fayetteville, Tenn., and T. M. King, Hagan, Va. The Pigeons were also there and pretty birds, too, of all colors, shapes and sizes. They were owned by I. W. Lovejoy, J. P. McMullen, J. F. Quincy, and P. J. Williams, of Knoxville; Frank P. Tomlinson, Jr., being the only out-of-town exhibitor of pigeons.

The crowning event of the second annual show was the banquet given to the visiting poultrymen at the Hotel Imperial on Thursday night. Mine Host Farr had laid plates for 100 and after seated around the table, Jas. Thompson, THE HEN Photographer, made a flash light. The boy assisting him opened the shutters of the camera and shut them, then flash went off, but no picture, to the disappointment of Mr. Thompson and many who were at the table, especially Dr. Sam Boyd, who tried to look natural.

As toastmaster Prof. Morgan, of the University of Tennessee, presided, and forgot the dignity of a professor of the great institution and got down to business as sure enough farmer and chicken man. Several of the city members brought their better halves who stay at home and attend to the birds when they are in the city working every way. Others did not bring them but will the next time.

In response to the toast which had been prepared Judges Blanks and Owen were equal to the occasion. But when it came to talk about husbandry of poultry they called upon a modest man from Russellville who told them all about it, and was hard to beat. The affairs of state was next called. Col. Jas. H. Henderson, who is considered the Chauncey Depew of the association, spoke of the affairs of the state and took his seat amid applause.

Last, but not least, THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN had set on her nest and kept quiet for some time only to applaud. But when Reese V. Hicks responded to his toast he was there with the goods. He knows a chick from the time it is hatched until it is placed upon the table and then he is the best judge in the world. The old HEN flopped her wings and took the rooster place and did the crowing for the Tennessee HEN which is not the coming industry in Tennessee, but is now one of the largest in Tennessee. Mr. Hicks was heartily applauded and if he is given a chance to make a similar talk at the Madison Square Garden Show we may expect a lot of northern poultrymen in Tennessee raising chickens next year.

"For 'tis quack, quack, goes John Oates' Little Ducks."

Cackle, cackle, goes Carter's Leghorns to give warning—
But everybody knows, when a Rhode Island Red crows

That you'll have eggs for your breakfast in the morning."

WHY BLACK MINORCAS ARE BRED

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY J. MERRELL CARLTON



NOTE you request articles on Minorcas. As a specialty breeder of Single Comb Black Minorcas, I wish to say just a few words in their behalf, and to give my reasons for breeding them exclusively. Some will tell you that they do not like a black chicken, and when pressed for a reason for this prejudice say, "they are too hard to clean." That is just the answer I want. It gives me an opportunity to tell them that they eat the

small feathers of a light breed because they can't see them so they can be removed, as is the case with Black Minorcas. I generally convert them on this point.

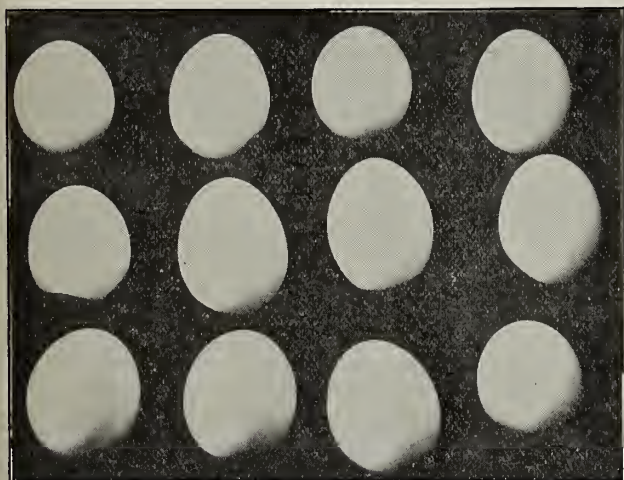
Some of my advertising matter states that Minorcas equal Leghorns in laying and equal Plymouth Rocks in size. This is true. The Standard weight of a Minorca hen is 7½ pounds; Plymouth Rock hen 7½ pounds. The weight is the same on pullets of the two breeds, viz.: 6½ pounds. The Standard weight of Plymouth Rock cock and cockerel is only one-half pound more than that of Minorca cock and cockerel. So much for size.

In my estimation, the Minorca is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," with the accent on the joy. Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte breeders, please let me down easy. Scientists tell us that any black creature is stronger and more hardy than white. It sounds reasonable.

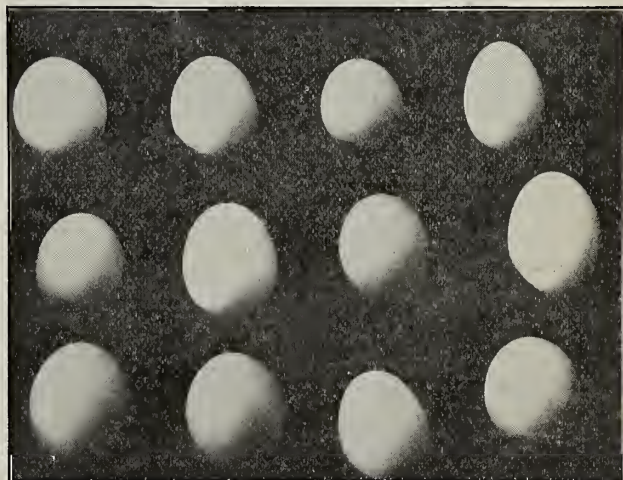
I want to have something to say later on my plan of hopper dry feeding. I believe it is the proper method of feeding poultry.

I HAVE been taking poultry journals for the last four or five years, and at the present time am taking five of them. Very seldom in all that time have I noticed an article on the good qualities of the Black Minorca. Truly the Minorca breeders are a very modest lot, or probably they are like the farmer I once heard of who was endeavoring to sell a yoke of oxen to a neighbor. He was continually praising the good qualities of the nigh ox, and said nothing about the off ox. At length the neighbor asked him why he was praising the nigh ox so much and said nothing about the off ox. The answer he got was that the off ox was so good he did not need any praising.

I have been breeding fowl for the last twenty years, although I have seldom exhibited and have had nearly all the gen-



12 Eggs, weight 31 ounces. Laid by Carlton Single Comb Black Minorcas, College Park, Ga.



12 Eggs, weight 18 ounces. Laid by Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns.

A great many breeders say that Minorcas lay as many eggs as a Leghorn. Whether or not this be true in regard to number laid, I am prepared to state, without fear of successful contradiction, that the *weight* of the eggs laid by a Minorca in a year, will equal the weight of the eggs laid by a Leghorn. As is well known, the Minorca lays the largest egg of any chicken. Being very large, and pure white makes them unusually attractive in the market, as well as when placed on exhibition. I have had pullets lay eggs which measured six inches around the short way. I blew out the contents and have the shells intact as proof.

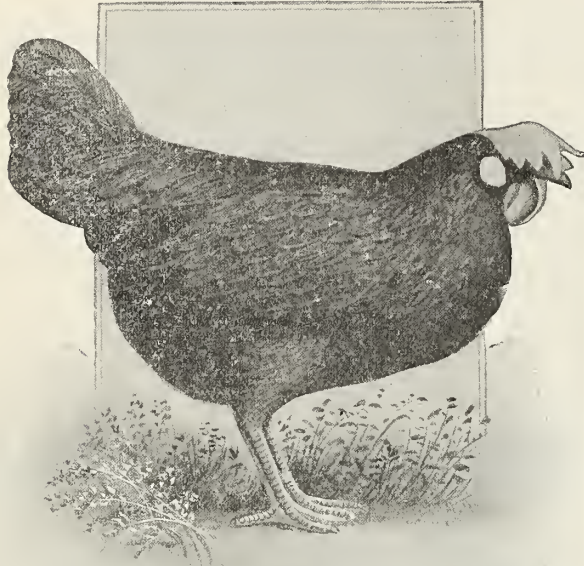
Many small breeders of Minorcas have told me that their Minorca chicks develop into broilers quicker than Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes. This I have found to be true from practical experience in regard to the latter, having at one time raised the two in the same brooders together.

To sum the matter up in a few words, this is the question I asked myself in the beginning: "Why keep two breeds, a small one for eggs, a large one for meat, when the two are combined in the Single Comb Black Minorca?" It didn't take me long to settle the question.

eral purpose varieties, and can truthfully say that I consider the Black Minorca the best in the list, both for farmer and fancier. I do not believe there is a breed of fowl on top of earth that will lay more eggs in a year than the Minorca, laying equally well both winter and summer; some are laying at the present time nearly as well as they did in April and May. When you consider the size of the eggs, as they frequently weigh 2 lbs. to the dozen, they certainly have all other breeds distanced as egg producers. The only breed of fowl that I know of that will lay as many eggs as the Minorca is the Leghorn, but their eggs are very much smaller, and when you come to kill them they are very little more than half the size. The Minorca is a very active fowl, and seldom gets too fat, either for laying or breeding. I have frequently heard it said that the Minorca is not a good table fowl. Such is not the case, as anyone will testify who has the good fortune to have had a dinner off of a Minorca. Their meat is very juicy and tender, and of an extra fine flavor, and has not got that coarse texture of flesh some fowl have. The only point I know of that can be made against the Minorca is the color of their skin when dressed, which is a little dark. Minorcas are the largest of the Mediterranean

class, and the Standard weights of cock and cockerel are only one-half pound less than for Rocks, and for hen and pullet the Standard calls for the same weights.

The Black Minorca is also a beautiful bird, and as the new Standard says, the lines of breast and body are well rounded and the general bearing of the birds, both male and female, is graceful, aggressive and commanding. I have noticed that when a breeder takes up Minoras he seldom discards them. This season was the first that I ever advertised eggs for sale for hatching, and I sold every egg I had to spare until the fifth of July. Please wake up Minorca breeders, and do not be so modest in telling the good qualities of your breed.—*T. A. Faulds.*



May Belle, Score 96½. Bred and owned by Charles G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind.

IT HURTS THE BLACK MINORCAS

Scarcely two years have elapsed since the American Poultry Association, through the influence of a few members of the Single Comb Black Minorca Club, who were far from representative, raised the standard of weight for Black Minorcas. Already it is evident that this change was a great mistake.

The raising of the weights of Minorcas goes beyond the limits within which the best form of this breed may be maintained, and casts aside the best qualities for the overgrown bird. The male is coarse in every section, ungainly, stilty, and clumsy. This has much to do with the infertility of eggs. The female is losing her typical form, is coarse, clumsy, and inactive, laying smaller eggs and less of them, and has more of a tendency to become broody. All this has been brought about as the result of efforts to attain the largest size.

Every breeder of this grand bird knows full well that it is the medium sized, active bird that lays big eggs, and plenty of them.

A movement to have the Standard weights restored to the original weights—cock 8 lbs., hen 6½ lbs., cockerel 6½ lbs., pullet 5½ lbs.,—is sweeping over the United States and Canada. A petition to the A. P. A. requesting that these weights be restored, and that, other things being equal, the bird nearest Standard weight shall win, is being prepared.

Every breeder in favor of this petition is asked to send his name and address to the undersigned.

GEO. H. DEXTER,
County Park, Everett, Mass.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES

Written for The Industrious Hen by Mrs. Tully Birdsong

I HAVE been a constant reader and admirer of THE HEN for the past twelve months and have not seen anything concerning my breed of chickens, the Game, and with your permission would like to say a few words in their favor. I have been raising the Indian Game for four years and find them to be an all-round, all-purpose fowl. To my mind they rank foremost of all the other breeds.

As to the utility side, they lay as many eggs as any of the larger breeds. The hens are heavier than any other breed of chickens. You always realize a right neat little sum even at market prices. They are quite docile, very easily tamed, though very active and are real hustlers. The hens make the best of mothers. I always set two hens at the same time and give all the chicks to one hen when hatched; and the most desirable quality for home use is for the table, they excelling all others.

The little chicks are very hardy and grow off equally as fast as Plymouth Rocks; and their beauty of plumage and proud, erect carriage make them the admiration of all who see them.

I have a little hen that will hold her own against any Leghorn when it comes to eggs and when I think she needs a rest I set her and give her about 25 little chicks and she rarely loses any and begins laying again before the chickens are weaned.

I am also a breeder of the Mammoth Bronze turkeys and think they are better suited to our surroundings and conditions than any other breed.

Any one desirous of going into the poultry business would do well to consider the Indian Game breed of fowls.

For capons, cockerels hatched in September or October are best, and usually sell to best advantage after January. Caponizing may be easily learned by practicing on dead fowls after securing a set of instruments.

Some people get \$3 a year profit from a hen, others get less than 50 cents. There is some difference in hens and some difference in people, but the difference in hens may be overcome by the difference in people.



Wayne Chief, Jr. First at Chicago. \$30 Gold Special.
Charles G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FIGHTING MITES

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY N. A. KING

THE most troublesome pest the poultryman has to contend with today is the "mite" and anything pertaining to its destruction is welcomed with open arms.

One of the replies received from my postals for information and requests for poultry bulletins, was from the Experiment Station of Ames, Iowa, entitled "The Chicken Mite."

Mr. John E. Repp, in his introductory says in part: My observations have demonstrated that chickens infested with mites are exceedingly unprofitable. The cost of keeping them is increased and the income from them is very much reduced. Indeed, when very badly infested they are totally incapable of performing work.

So much for the destructive energy of this little "cuss." But, to those who do not know—or would not know it from a barn door a description of "him" will not come amiss. The chicken mite is commonly considered a form of insect, says Mr. Repp, although it is not, properly speaking, an insect.

The mite has an average length of one-twenty-fifth (1-25) of an inch, and its width is about four-fifths (4-5) of its length. Has eight legs by which it can move very rapidly from place to place. Its color is light gray with small dark spots, showing through its skin. They are very active in their movements and on account of their vigorous and vicious habits they may be styled the wolves of the insect parasites of fowls.

These little fellows do not stay on the fowls during the day but at night when on the roosts. Cracks and crevices are their hatching and laying places and old barrels are especially inviting to them, as they lodge between the staves and under the hoops.

When spraying your houses look under the nesting straw as they delight to play "hide and seek" with you there. A good plan is to renew the straw in the nests every time you spray your roosts and dropping boards.

In case your house is free from mites and you purchase a pair or trio, or even a new bird, to head your pen or flock, be sure this new bird is clean and free from mites for they may be the means of introducing mites to the rest of your chickens. Isolate the newcomer for a few days. Meanwhile using a good powder or spray on them to make sure of them being clean.

There are not many insects that will withstand fire and yet, these "pesky" mites will not "turn their toes to the daisies" unless brought into direct contact with the flame. It was tried at Ames, but, as recorded, the process was very slow, uncertain and dangerous on account of setting the building on fire. Even then, or after the operator had gone over the house time and again the mites were seemingly as lively as ever and another plan of action was decided upon.

Kerosene Emulsion was next tried and found to be very effective.

The bulletin gives the following directions for making the kerosene emulsion and how to use it:

Take one-half pound of hard soap and shave it into a gallon of soft water and put it on a fire to boil. By the time it has boiled the soap will have dissolved. Then remove the soap solution from the fire and stir into it at once, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. This will make a creamy emulsion, which is made ready for use by diluting with 10 volumes of soft water and stirring well. It can be used as a spray, dip or wash.

It is necessary to use soft water as the boiling of hard water decomposes the soap and destroys its emulsifying qualities. After spraying your house over once do not for a moment think you have gotten rid of the mites. It requires a

constant attention of the operator of the spray to keep them any where near down and out.

A good plan is to start with one nest and spray the entire building from top to bottom, in the cracks and crevices, under the nests as well as the roosts and dropping boards. This operation should be continued until you are positively sure there isn't a mite about your houses. Even then look out for a fresh supply as they breed very rapidly. An old sack was found to be swarming with mites and before it was discovered had infected anew a house that had been rid of them.

An old poultry house—or one that has not been used for some time, will not likely have any mites in it—but it is a strange fact that it will be swarming with them in a short while after a flock of chickens have been moved into it—unless a lot of spraying has been done—before the fowls are moved in.

The cost of kerosene emulsion as given by the Ames Station is small in comparison to some of the "paints" on the market. Below is given the cost, including labor to spray an ordinary hen house once. Total amount to be made, 30 gallons:

Two gallons Kerosene at 18c	\$.36
One-half pound hard soap at 8c04
Labor05
Total	\$.45

A spray pump, such as will do good, effective work, can be purchased at from \$7.00 to \$10.000, according to the capacity and make. Do not "slop" the emulsion over the nests, etc., but use the fine nozzle so that the smallest cracks can be gotten into, thereby destroying the eggs as well as the mites at the same time.

Here is the summary arrived at, at the Ames Experiment Station on the mite:

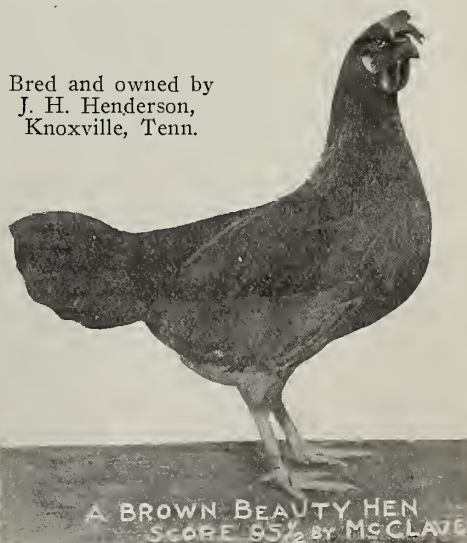
"The chicken mite is the worst enemy of chickens in Iowa (it may be added Iowa isn't alone with this trouble).

The mites live and breed upon the fissures about the building and feed upon the fowls when they go to roost or upon the nest. Mites may be introduced into a flock by a fowl or other bearer brought from infected premises.

Mites may be exterminated by thoroughly spraying the building and its contents with kerosene emulsion.

Kerosene not only kills the mites, but also their eggs when it comes into contact with them.

Bred and owned by
J. H. Henderson,
Knoxville, Tenn.



First Prize Winner—Knoxville Great Show, December 11-14, 1906. Special cash prize for highest scoring bird in show, any variety. Special ribbon for best hen—given by American S. C. Brown Leghorn Club.



DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE
Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer
 Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as second-class matter.

REESE V. HICKS, Editor

Subscriptions 50c a Year in Advance

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
The Industrious Hen Company
 617 GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Vol. 3

JANUARY, 1907

No. 8

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited.

The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertions in the issue of any month, should reach this office

Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

BREEDERS' CARDS—Rate beginning with November, 1906, issue, 2½ cents a word each month for one, two or three insertions, 2 cents a word each month for four or more insertions. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

The growing business of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN in those two great centers of poultry trade supplies, New York and Chicago, demanded the services of a special agent for each of the two cities. We have accordingly secured as our special representative in Chicago, Jacob A. Snefflet, who will be pleased to give trade business his attention for us in that city. Likewise in New York, we have secured the services of Chas. H. Dunn to have charge of the trade work of the New York field.

* * * *

While the very latest hour that we can get an advertisement into the current issue is the 25th day of the month previous, yet we do not want our advertisers to understand by that to wait until the very last moment to send in copy for new ad. or change of ad. Your copy should be turned in just as soon as you can prepare it, even if it is the first of the month. Our edition has increased to such proportions that it is much heavier work and requires more time to print and bind and mail the edition than a few months ago even required. It is the intention of the management of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN to mail each month's magazine so it will reach our readers not later than the 3rd of the month. You can help by sending in that February copy now.

* * * *

During the past six months Mr. James Tyler has been connected with the Poultry Department, University of Tennessee, and has been assistant poultryman for the past three months. He has already made progress toward developing the industry along practical lines in the field of poultry investigation. It was thought best by Prof. H. A. Morgan, Director of the Experiment Station, and the management of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, that Mr. Tyler be sent to Cornell University to take the twelve weeks course in Poultry Culture

Our Poultryman at Cornell.

there. He accordingly left December 17th for his studies at Cornell. His place at the University Farm has been taken by Mr. H. C. Austin, of Johnson City, Tenn., who is a veteran breeder and already well known to our readers as one of our regular correspondents.

* * * *

The shows this season are more abundant than for several years and as a rule the class of birds on exhibition has been better than usual. This increase in the number of shows is indeed a good omen for poultry culture throughout the country and especially for the South, for the South leads in the show increase. More shows indicate more interest and more education along poultry lines. At some of the shows much trouble was experienced on account of light weight in the heavier classes. The past season has been especially hard on the weight of the birds. The moulting was late also here in the South and that counted against high scores where the score card system was used. Breeders are seldom satisfied with a low score on a good bird, even if they know they themselves are responsible for the low score because the bird was not prepared in time for the show. This has brought on more talk favorable to comparison shows than is usual or was usual a few years ago. Unquestionably, the comparison system made converts here in the South this season. There are a vast number of leading breeders yet who declare and ably maintain that for all purposes the score card show is the best and most satisfactory. It is noticeable that some of the leading early shows this season have selected later dates for their next shows.

Showroom Remarks.

* * * *

In discussing a "great utility poultry awakening" and the signs of its coming, the *American Poultry Journal* says:

Our Egg Contest.

"Signs? There are hosts of them and all we have to do is search and find them. We predict that Kansas and Rhode Island will stand well to the front in laying contests. The other colleges that have given poultry culture more or less attention could profitably follow. Knoxville, Tenn., is well located for a South central laying contest; the California state experiment station could conduct a fair contest that would largely be made up of Mediterraneans from the heavy laying flocks of the whole coast; the station at Crookston, Minn., could and doubtless will begin one of these poultry educational tests and draw its support from northwestern fanciers and breeders. The Utah station is splendidly located for a laying contest also. We can not hold too many tests of this nature if they be rightly conducted." Our contemporary is right about the egg laying contests. The one now being conducted under the supervision of the Poultry Department, University of Tennessee, at this place, is proving of great interest to poultrymen not only in the South but all over the nation. Inquiries come in every mail asking for copies of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN containing the monthly reports. Our poultrymen of the central south certainly should appreciate this experiment that is being conducted here in their midst.

* * * *

The Atlanta Poultry Association announces that their fourth annual exhibition will be held January 7 to 11th, 1907.

Atlanta's Classification.

The advance sheet only is to hand and it divides the entries into three classes. In Class "A," a premium of three, two and one dollars will be paid for first, second and thirds, and five and four dollars for first and second pen. This class includes Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Reds, and Bronze Turkeys. In Class "B," the premiums are fifty cents less per award, and the class is S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, Ga. Shawlnecks and Warhorse Pit Games, B. B. Red Game Bantams, Buff Cochon Bantams, Colored Muscovy Ducks. Class "C" makes another reduction of fifty cents lower than "B" and the breeds are

R. C. R. I. Reds, R. C. B. Leghorns, S. B. Bantams, G. S. Bantams, White Orpingtons, Black Langshans, and B. Cornish Indian Games. Entries close January 2. Entry fees fifty cents single bird and two dollars pen. This classification might be called a strictly utility or combined utility and fancy show. It is designed beyond doubt to cut out the obsolete breeds except in a few special cases. This list can be studied with profit by the executive committees of our shows over the South as it tends to put a premium on the most popular classes and thus bid for a hot show where the competition is most likely to be hottest. Secretary H. F. Reils, Box 402, Atlanta, Ga., will give further information.

* * * *

The breeders of and around Nashville are working with energy to make the coming show in that city January 14 to 19, 1907, a notable show in every way.

Nashville Show. The premium list is just to hand and for a frontispiece gives the familiar faces of the officials of the association. Then follows the announcement that the association will pay cash premiums on single prize birds, first, \$3.00; second, \$2.00; third, \$1.00; fourth, ribbon; fifth, ribbon. The association will pay cash premiums on pen entries of following breeds: Bared Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas and Pit Games as follows: First pen, \$10.00; second pen, \$6.00; third pen, \$4.00; fourth pen, ribbon; fifth pen, ribbon. On all other breeds not mentioned as above the association will pay on pen entries: First pen, \$5.00; second pen, \$3.00; third pen \$2.00; fourth pen, ribbon; fifth pen, ribbon. Entry fees will be \$2.00 per pen and 50 cents on single birds. The entries close Saturday, January 12. The score card system of judging will be used. Special arrangements have been made for an elegant show room adjoining the city street car transfer station and thousands will have an opportunity to visit the show while they wait for cars. Knowing the progressiveness of the Nashville folks, a high class of birds and a fine attendance will be the result.

* * * *

The poultrymen of the South are rapidly realizing that to make the best progress they must equip themselves for the work by studying all the details of the business and no better time presents itself than at the popular short courses in agriculture given by the University of Tennessee in January and February. At this course, two weeks of which will be especially devoted to poultry topics, the last week in January and the first week in February, lectures will be given in all departments of poultry culture by experts in their lines. Practical demonstrations will also be given and the living birds used to illustrate the lectures. Practical lessons in judging birds will be given and the students required to score specimens under the direction of expert judges of fowls. The operating of incubators and brooders will be given special attention. "Feeds and Feeding" will be the topics discussed in ten lectures; "Breeds" will occupy twenty lectures, and "Scoring and Judging" will occupy four lessons; "Poultry Management" will have ten lectures; "Practical Marketing" will be given two lectures; "Diseases and Their Treatment" will be two lectures; "Incubating and Brooding" will have three lectures and the practical demonstration. The Saturdays will be devoted to excursions to nearby poultry plants and inspecting the work as carried on by experts. The course should and will prove a great boon to any person who is engaged in poultry raising. It will be as thorough as possible and will give a very practical start to those who desire to get their poultry raising upon a surer foundation. There are hundreds of poultrymen in the South who could well afford to take this course. No poultryman is too old to attend this course with profit but it is especially beneficial to beginners in the industry. Write at once for leaflet of information.

Birmingham, situated so favorably to railroad transportation, should be and is one of the best poultry towns in the entire South. The great manufacturing district surrounding Birmingham makes a steady demand for eggs and the price is always high.

Birmingham Show. This is a great incentive to local poultry raising and tends to make more thoroughbred poultrymen in that city. All these are partly responsible for the magnitude of the show held there December 5 to 10, but the hustle and energy put in the work by the Secretary, Dr. Elwyn Ballard, and the veteran president, H. J. McCafferty, together with the able and enthusiastic assistance of a good, live executive committee, are really the important factors. Good, live men will put up a good, live show and secure the good birds to compete for the prizes. The birds were there in superabundance. In fact, it was impossible to coop the exhibit in the association's own coops and it was necessary to use exhibitors' coops for some entries. The room was not as large as needed but it was the best that could be obtained. The securing of a good show room in many of our cities is becoming an important factor, unless all towns were like Knoxville and had an armory that was under the control of a wise city government. One of the new features of the Birmingham show was a duplicate entry sheet of the exhibitor's class for each exhibitor showing the score of all birds in the class. This required much time, but should prove a source of much study and consolation to exhibitors. The judging was done by Judges Chas. McClave and Eugene Sites, who promptly and efficiently dispatched the work in hand. These two judges are prominent in the poultry world and won many friends by their conscientious work at Birmingham. The attendance at the show was also good and the ten cents admission has proven profitable at this show where the price has been ten cents for some years. Taken all in all the show was a success in every department, and one of which the promoters and exhibitors may well feel proud.

* * * *

We find that so many of our readers are interested in subjects that are akin to the poultry industry, that we have decided to devote a part of our paper each month to these various interests, and solicit important items of news for each of these departments. Those selected are dogs, bees, Angora goats, pigeons, the dairy, and nut culture. We invite of our readers their co-operation and suggestions as to how and who shall conduct these departments. The editors of three of these have been decided upon, and in this issue will be found "The Kennels," presided over by Mr. Walter J. Hunter, of Johnson City, Tenn., a young man of ability and experience, who first of all is a lover and breeder of fine dogs. We bespeak for this department much interest, for who is it that doesn't love a dog even though he hasn't one. No subject possibly in Tennessee has been given so little study as the care of the honey bee, and we congratulate our readers that Mr. G. M. Bentley, assistant Entomologist of the University of Tennessee, has accepted the position of editor of the bee department, who will write, from month to month, his experiences and opinions. The fact that much of his time is devoted to a colony of honey makers is proof positive that this department will be made interesting and instructive. "Nut Culture" is a subject of wonderful and growing interest in the South, especially along the gulf coast, and we have been exceedingly fortunate in enlisting the interests of Mr. Fred S. Dawson, of Starke, Fla., who will become responsible for this department and to whom all inquiries should be addressed. There is the turkey department, already so ably conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, who would be glad to have from all who are interested in this line of poultry, questions, suggestions or contributions. We like for our readers to feel enough interest in these various departments that they will send to the editors any items of news, contributions or questions, that they may be given proper attention. As to who will conduct the other departments we have not decided. Can any of our readers suggest some one who knows about Angora goats, pigeons and dairying, and who can write what they know about them? If so send their address to the editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

PROFIT WITH GEESE

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY B. F. KAHLER



WHY the breeding of Geese in this country is not so extensive as is the breeding of Ducks and Turkeys I do not understand. Geese are as easily raised as ducks, chickens or turkeys. Being grazers they are everlastingly nipping off that tender blade of green grass growing along their pathway. The goose, like the turkey, is the fowl for those who can give it room, and is generally made profitable where it can pick the most of its food. Grass, weeds, and offal of vegetables from the garden when they can be had form a greater part of their food. They can be raised with very little trouble and care. As they are very intelligent they can be taught to come at your call in a short time. Given a dry place to sleep in they can live and thrive on low marshy ground suitable only for water fowls.

Geese need very little shelter, a low shed to protect them in bad weather being sufficient. A fence of almost any kind will do for geese. The height for the larger breeds need not exceed two or three feet. One thing in the favor of breeding geese, they are not subject to lice, gapes and bowel trouble, as are chickens and turkeys. Some people think in raising geese for market a cross is better than a pure bred one. My



Some Toulouse and White China Breeding Geese on Shady Lawn Poultry Farm, B. F. Kahler, Prop., Hughesville, Pa.

experience has taught me that a thoroughbred is far superior to any cross. I have found I can raise a Toulouse which, when fat, will weigh from 18 to 25 pounds, with as little care and feed as I can an old fashioned one that will weigh from 8 to 10 pounds. The Jewish trade in our market demands a large fat goose, the larger and fatter the better, and are willing to pay a good price for it. If one wants a goose for fancy, the White China is the most stylish of all geese I have ever tried. Their erect carriage, pure white plumage, yellow beaks and legs, make them most attractive. They are very good layers, and are sometimes called the Leghorn of the goose family. In getting a start with geese some prefer to buy eggs in spring which should be from stock at least two years old. I do not consider it advisable to buy eggs from young, immature geese, as it takes about two years to get fully developed. I think it better to buy stock in the fall, the earlier the better for two reasons. First, they can be bought cheaper than later. Second, they will get more accustomed to their new surroundings before the breeding season commences. If purchased near the beginning of the breeding season the birds may not mate satisfactorily, as the female is not likely to lay well until acclimated and accustomed to new surroundings. The better part of the season is lost even when the birds do mate. Females are profitable up to 10 to 15 years, males 6 to 7.

For good results I do not advise mating more than three females with one male and in some cases two females give better results than three would.

Breeding geese can be turned out to pasture precisely the same as cattle, as they will obtain their own living six months out of the year. The cost of keeping them is simply the cost of the grass consumed. Through the laying and breeding season they should be fed twice a day. Do not feed



New 60-foot Poultry House on Shady Lawn Poultry Farm, B. F. Kahler, Prop., Hughesville, Pa.

too much corn in winter as it is apt to get them too fat for breeders. Oats and barley are better. The way we feed is in the morning a mash of one part corn meal, two parts bran, with about 10 per cent of good grade beef scraps, with just enough water or milk to make it crumbly (not sloppy or sticky). In cold weather use the water or milk warm and when not on pasture we use a liberal amount of cut clover or alfalfa meal scalded the night before and left standing in a tight covered box until morning and then mixed with the mash. Geese do not usually lay until early spring, though occasionally some lay in January. Boxes or barrels containing hay or straw are placed in corners and out of the way places for nests. In cold weather the eggs must be removed to prevent them from being chilled. It is advisable always to have a nest egg, not necessarily a goose egg, any kind will do.

To break up broody geese they should be removed four



Young Pekin Ducks on Shady Lawn Poultry Farm, B. F. Kahler, Prop., Hughesville, Pa.

or five days and the nest in which they have been laying should be removed to a new position before they should be returned.

I think if more people who have marshy land or grassy roadsides would try the breeding of geese and stick to it long enough to learn how to handle them, they would be fully repaid for the time and trouble spent.

Following the lead of other industries, the poultry business is being gradually concentrated. The latest deal is that by which the Swift company becomes owner of the four large plants which have been operated by the National Poultry and Egg Company. These plants are located at Moberly, Booneville, Jefferson City and Sedalia, and many thousands of dollars were involved in the change.

Wheat, oats and corn are good chicken feed, but something else for variety makes them better.

HOW TO GET WINTER EGGS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY J. A. THORNHILL



THE first thing we must do, is to select our females. The question will be immediately asked, "What breed must I get to produce winter eggs?" The more we study this question the more we are convinced there is no "special breed." The secret is neither in the breed, nor the variety. Some people get eggs from breeds that others condemn as worthless. It is as much in the man as the hen. You need not discard the hens

you have because you don't get eggs. Simply study and adapt your methods, that is, if your methods are good. Success is possible with any and all breeds, if cared for in a proper way. The question as to "hens vs. pullets" for winter eggs, will also arise. This is a debated question in all poultry channels. Young hens, i. e., in their second year of laying, should be at their best. But so many have been sadly neglected through the summer, else over-fed, on rich feed, and allowed to lounge around and get no exercise, and start the winter with a big handicap when compared with pullets. A yearling hen given good care will begin laying in the fall and keep it up all winter, while many of the early hatched pullets will lay a few eggs in the fall, start a moult, and as a result will not lay any more until spring. April and May hatched pullets, if cared for in a proper way, will do better. But for steady laying hens, I prefer year old hens. Then again, if you desire eggs for hatching purposes during the winter, yearling hens are better than pullets, precocious pullets are not dependable. Their eggs may hatch, but the chicks lack the vitality to stand the unnatural environments of the winter season. First of all get your hens in good shape for winter eggs, and keep them in good shape. Of course, prolific egg laying decreases with age. A hen two years old has past her day for winter egg production. Here I would like to say, it is a bad idea to force hens too much that we depend on for breeding purposes, as this saps their vitality. Hence we must look for weak chicks.

The next thing after selecting our birds is a place for them to spend the long, cold winter, not costly, but warm; not dirty, but clean. I try to keep my yards as clean as any housewife keeps her parlor and you must do so too if you don't care to see sickly birds in your yards. Lice live in filthy poultry houses. A clean house and the runs kept clean and sweet, with good fresh lime, you need never look for sick fowls. Always look out for the little things about your yards; and the big things will take care of themselves.

After cleaning up and getting our birds in good condition the next thing is their feed. The hen is simply a machine—you have to put something in her before you can ever expect to get anything out of her—you have to provide her with suitable and sufficient raw material from which to produce eggs in winter. She is at your mercy in this particular. Make it as near like spring and summer, as you can; for then it is that she is at her best. Her instinct teaches her how to collect her feed. That is why hens on free range do better than hens yarded up, so let's provide for them what they get in the fields, and then, and not before, can we see the egg basket filling up. The four big "G's" for eggs, "Grain," "Greens," "Ground bone" and "Grits,"—charcoal and beef scraps go good along the feed line too. Always feed your grain in some kind of litter, as this gives them exercise and this produces heat, which is necessary for egg production. Study the egg properties in each kind of grain you feed. Wheat and oats are both good. Whole corn should be fed sparingly, as it produces heat in the body rather than induces egg production. Corn for the last feed at night, will do no harm, as it helps to keep the hens

warm, and, should be fed if the weather is cold. Do not give the hens all they will eat; let them always be hungry enough to scratch for an additional grain. If their hunger is satisfied and they mope around there will be few eggs. Don't forget to feed all grains in litter, not simply an inch or two, but a foot in depth so that it will mean abundant work for the hens. The food is always, or often much too easily of access to the hens. Hens can not gorge themselves if they have to work hard for their food. Hens that won't work and lay eggs should be disposed of.

In the matter of mash I have but to say, that it appears most natural to feed it at noon, then only in a limited amount. Fed in the morning your birds are satisfied too quickly; fed at night, it is too quickly digested. Of greens, I prefer whole turnips. Tack them to the wall of hen house, then stand a few feet away, and watch your hens work. Here, too, variety is desirable. Keep yourself on a restricted diet and then get an apple and see how good it tastes. Chopped beats, rye, cut clover, in short any green food that is palatable, and in a shape so as to be inviting, is good. But, again, do not over-feed. Grit should be where they can get it at all times. Ground bone is good, and helps to produce eggs. But do not feed stale meats of any kind. Let it be fresh, both for quantity, and quality of the eggs, as well as the health of your birds. Fresh water is indispensable, and should be changed twice a day, any way, and if the weather is cold, should be warmed. Intelligently feed your hens the necessary articles to keep up their vitality, and physical stamina. Be regular in your work; always feed at the same day and hour; if you do this, your hens will always be on hand, when you go to feed them.

We must keep our houses and yards clean. Don't allow vermin to live where your fowls do. Remove the droppings often. A house thus provided and regulated will keep your hens happy and their cheerful cackle and songs will make you happy, and gratify you too. Never abuse or mistreat your birds and they will repay you for your kindness and care for them.

Birds on free range will produce a greater percentage of strongly fertile eggs, if otherwise well cared for, than those kept in confinement, the care being the same as those on free range. For confined birds we must keep them busy to make the germs strong. If we don't the hatches will not be satisfactory, and the chicks you get will be weak. Exercise is essential to health and egg production. Here we will be asked, How can I keep my hens busy? How must I arrange to do so? Surely you have a barn of some kind. Well then we can build a scratching shed on either side of the barn, say, about four feet high, and four or six feet deep, any length you want it. If you haven't any straw, go out to the woods and get enough leaves to cover the ground twelve or eighteen inches deep. I have some of my hens arranged in this way, and they lay all the time. Here let's all say, don't get discouraged, but study your poultry journals. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, for one, and see what a help they will be.

A small incubator may often be found helpful to the poulterer who is not in business on a sufficient scale to use the incubator exclusively for hatching. A 60-egg machine can often be used to save a setting of eggs when Bidy happens to take it into her head that a change of occupation is desirable, and deserts her nest. This may happen often enough to pay for the machine in a short time.

South Carolina rock for the hens to burrow in is very disagreeable to lice and is a disinfectant.

FEEDING FOR FERTILE EGGS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY W. W. KULP, PENNSYLVANIA



THE getting of fertile eggs should be a certainty, but is not, as we all can testify. One thing that is against us is the penning, for that is not natural; but eggs as fertile as any can be produced in the pens; then why the difference? With the heavy breeds one cause is too many in the pen. The temptation is always to put too many, for the more females the more eggs. I know of a breeder who would mate twelve White Rocks, but he always had trouble with poor fertility until

he cut the number to eight when the eggs were good. I have found there are two main causes of poor fertility.

One is, male not up to par, the other is the texture or quality of the egg. Male birds that have been shown must have some time to recover before they are in condition to fertilize a good sized pen. They must be well and it would be best if they never had been sick, although some will do perfect work after a spell of sickness, but before you can depend on them you must test them. Some males when sick are affected inwardly, some not; the not ones are the good ones, later as good as any, the others are the ones that are blanks.

Some hens are ruined the same way, but not near so large a proportion as in males. Some hens go barren before they are laid out. But they must be up in years to be in that shape.

To have hens lay early when the snow is on the ground and have the eggs as near summer eggs, is the rub.

First, have the pullets well raised for you can not have first class breeders from birds that had to hustle for most of their living and when they get it have but half a living. The egg organs are not in the best of shape from such birds. If hens, have them well fed while moulting.

Do not force the birds with powders that are full of red pepper or the like. A little powder now and then, say twice a week, will do good but not every day for breeding stock.

The point is, if you make a hen lay to her full capacity you will have weak yolked eggs, and such eggs will be fertile if set at once, but will not keep long enough to ship.

There can be no absolute rule, but we can come near it. I have noticed that two men handling their birds much alike get different results, so you see you must study your birds, don't give them too much and yet too little. Feed

them so they will have some feed in their crops all day, but not give them full feeds. This you can soon learn to judge if you watch and feel their crops as you feed at noon and eve. I feed three times a day and when I come at one o'clock or half past eleven I want to find the crop about one-quarter full, or so there is a little in it. The mill should not run dry in the daytime. At evening I would want the same conditions and then would fill them full.

I want to feed some meat and some mash, but that is not important. I would expect to get the very best eggs if I fed no mash, but I have had perfect eggs and fed mash once a day, feeding three times a day. Avoid too much meat yet give enough. I would say half of an ounce of dry meat is enough for two hens or one ounce of wet meat, like lungs or liver, or any lean meat for one hen. You may say I can do without meat. Well, you can, and the eggs you produce will be good, but take all yards into consideration I think it far better to feed some where the runways are restricted. I have fed wet meat, dry meat, and green bones. All are good if used with judgment. You must watch your birds and must not over feed, better under feed of the strong feed. To keep up the red color of the yolk I use corn and green food in some shape. I have produced many tons of alfalfa hay and like it well for green food and it is rich in protein. If I do not have that I like green cabbage best of all green feed, but I use other clover, feeding it in the mash and as also dry in the pens. The birds will eat every scrap of it. I put shredded corn fodder in the pens and every bit of that finally gets away too. In the spring I use grass and a southern plant I have.

For grain I use any good grains. Corn I want all the time for Leghorns. Corn has lots of vitality in it and I feed it to the Rocks and Wyandottes too, but must watch them that they do not get too fat. Wheat comes in second, if not too high in price. This year it is cheaper than old corn. I am buying it and using it in place of middlings. I like it as part of the mash better than shorts. I use fine bran and gluten meal for the other parts of the mash.

It is best if you bury much of the grain in litter or the ground. I know one man who did well and buried meat scraps. Then again I have known pens attended by another man do well year after year and none was ever buried and the pens small. It depends more on the judgment of the person, so use all you have unless you have so much you do not need to, and if that is the case be thankful, for there is no more valuable asset in the poultry business than judgment.

SECURING FERTILITY IN EARLY EGGS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY H. C. AUSTIN

THIS is one of the most important subjects of the season as without fertile eggs early hatches are a failure.

I have found from experience and experimenting that one of the essentials is to have healthy, strong and vigorous stock. With this foundation to start with your next step is to feed plenty of vegetables with a sufficiency of meat, either in the way of dried meat scraps or fresh ground or cut bone and meat, I prefer the latter when it can be had. When I feed the dried meat scraps or meat meal I feed it in my morning mash which is my first feed in the morning. This mash is mixed with boiling water in which there has been about as much as a teaspoon heaping full of salt dissolved, and a small pod of red pepper cut up into feed for 12 hens. The pepper might be used only every three days. At night feed a

good feed of corn. You must not starve your hens to death all winter and expect to keep them over by keeping them in cold storage. When you see a man that brings eggs in town you see a man that has chickens that gets about all they will eat. Feeding hens is like feeding a threshing machine. If you want wheat you don't feed oats in the thresher. So if you want eggs you have to feed a hen feed that will produce eggs, not fat, and to do this you want to keep up with the reports from the experiment station in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN for the next year. This report will be worth the year's subscription if we did not read anything else.

If you are wronged, do not take revenge through doing wrong yourself. There is a better way to even the score.

McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

TO me it seems strange the way some breeders ship their fowls. I am not referring to the beginner here, who knows no better, but I mean actual breeders of pure bred poultry. A few days ago while at the express office I saw a bunch of chickens that were shipped in the worst condition I ever saw a bunch of birds in. They came from a breeder in Illinois who pretends to be somebody. There were 22 birds in this lot in five (coops?). There were two boxes (excuse me, coops) each about 3½ by 2½ feet. In each of these were crowded ten large Plymouth Rock females. They were actually packed so tight that they could not be fed or watered without taking some out, or let them eat and drink off each other's back. They were in this coop at least 96 hours to my own knowledge. The other two coops contained a male bird each. The coops were about one foot high and two feet long and one foot wide. The birds could not move without hurting them. You can imagine the condition these birds would be in. Now it's not necessary to ship in this way. Of course we will sometimes run out of shipping coops, and I have myself shipped in a pretty old coop, but I always give plenty of room. If these birds were going only 50 or 60 miles it would have been different, but to

be shipped this distance in such a condition it was simply awful. If this man had been written to telling him the condition the birds came in he would perhaps blamed it all on the express companies. I know the express companies have room for improvement, but the breeders of this class have more room for improvement.

The express companies are often blamed for rough handling when the blame is really on some one else, perhaps the shipper, as it was in the case I have just mentioned. It's a wonder to me that some breeders don't try to send their birds by mail as they are so saving of shipping coops. Now, every one who saw these birds at the express office would exclaim: "Oh! what a condition to ship chickens." "Isn't that awful!" "Poor things!" etc. Do you think he gained any customers from this shipment? If he had shipped in nice light, roomy coops he would, no doubt, gotten a new customer, and it would have been a good "ad." for him.

It would have also been much handier for the express companies. Let us ship our stock in proper shape and then if the express companies don't "ante" up it is time for us to kick, but not till then.

EVERY BREEDER A PLAN

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY R. E. TRAVIS

A PLAN is one of the first things to be considered. The plan of locating the yards and selecting the breeds of fowls must be done intelligently. If on the farm and there is more than one breed, the location of the yards is all-important. Land a little rolling, if one has it, with shade and water, is an ideal place. The yards connected and near the dwelling will save labor and better protect the birds from enemies. Besides, yards neatly fitted up will not make the premises look messy but will add to the art-side of the home when those yards are well kept and stocked with birds.

For the heavier breeds, any poultry netting five feet high will keep the birds in and prevent their mixing. I have had an experience about the size of the yards here at Bonnie View, and have reached the conclusion that a yard for layers should have in it from one-fourth to one acre of ground. Even a few fowls do better with room and range than in too close quarters. If it could be so, the plat of ground in oblong shape would give occasion for more exercise of the birds with decided less inclination to saunter in the roosting house or scratching shed.

As to a plan for quarters for the birds in town, one must lay off to the best advantage, and where there is lack of ground, floor space will have to be provided with plenty ventilation and light. I build my houses to slope one way; the back five feet and the front seven, and in every case build a scratching shed with roosting house of equal dimensions and have them connected with a hinged door in the partition, always fronting the southeast; this gives both light and sunshine and enhances the warmth in winter time. As to dimensions, 8x10 or 10x10 for both the scratching shed and roosting house might be sufficient, or even better if the colony plan is desired. There is no doubt but that the colony plan has advantages over the continuous form of buildings. The convenient distance that one house has from the other even where the yards themselves join, makes better sanitation and may help to ward off mites and lice. Ten or eleven acres of

the farm I will devote to these houses and yards—besides the free run or barnyard—making the balance of the farm contribute to the yards as well as other general stock kept on the place. Of course this implies time, luck and industry, but it is clear to me that for the lighter cares poultry will give better returns and quicker than perhaps any other industry for the farm.

The system of labor is going to pieces, and for home enterprises, none is more convenient than the raising of thoroughbred fowls because, without burden, the entire family can become interested. While the product of eggs and stock is always of cash value.

The indications at the State Fair in October clearly pointed to a new era in poultry raising. I was pleased to meet at the fair Mr. Hicks, the editor of one of the very best poultry journals published, THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



S. C. R. I. Red Pullet, owned by Walter J. Hunter, Johnson City, Tenn.

SHORT WINTER COURSE IN POULTRY

For a number of years the University of Tennessee has given special instruction in poultry during the Short Winter Courses in Agriculture. The course this winter begins January 30th and ends February 12th, and we take pleasure in giving a general schedule of recitations of the two weeks poultry work. Judge D. M. Owen and Mr. Reese Hicks will have charge of the work. Some outside lecturers on specific poultry topics have been invited.

The merit of this course and the demand for poultry information warrants a large attendance.

COURSE 4—POULTRY DATES

HOURS	Wed. Jan. 30 Feb. 6	Thursday Jan. 31 Feb. 7	Friday Feb. 1 Feb. 8	Sat. Feb. 2 Feb. 9	Monday Feb. 4 Feb. 11	Tuesday Feb. 5 Feb. 12
8-9	Feeds and Feeding	Feeds and Feeding	Feeds and Feeding	Excursion to Poultry Plants	Feeds and Feeding	Feeds and Feeding
9-10	Breeds	Breeds	Breeds		Breeds	Breeds
10-11	Poultry Management	Poultry Management	Poultry Management		Poultry Management	Poultry Management
11-12						Diseases of Poultry
12-1						
1-2	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner		Dinner	Dinner
2-5 1st week	Score Judg ng	Score Judging	Score Judging		Score Judging	Score Judging
2-5 2d week	Incubation and Brooding	Incubation and Brooding	Incubation and Brooding		Practical Marketing	Practical Marketing

POULTRY PRIZE—\$5.00 for best Essay (1000 words) on "Handling Poultry for Profit," given by INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN TENNESSEE

Well, a trip from Knoxville, via Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, Buffalo and Albany, N. Y., New York City and then Ridgewood, N. J., leaves a very distinct impression on the writer's mind that the poultry man who has even a small flock of birds well cared for will not need to worry for his Christmas this year and even a little to spare for his friends.

These points showed eggs to be bringing at the lowest 35 cents per dozen, and at New York City 80 cents a dozen for choice sorted eggs, and at Ridgewood, where I am writing this, 45 cents is asked for "farmers" eggs; i. e., unsorted, just as they run from the ordinary barnyard flock.

This is a poultryman's district too and the poultrymen of the locality are not delivering at these prices, but where their flocks produce a nice uniform lot of eggs as to size and color they are at a premium at 60 cents per dozen. Turkeys I have found quoted at 28 to 36 cents per pound.

One hanging at a cigar store window, with a notice of a raffle for Wednesday evening, I was told, had cost just a \$5.00 bill yesterday. He was a very nice springer, just such as any one man may raise hundreds of in the favored states of Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia.

We will allow that it cost \$150 to commissions and ship-

ping expenses, with the market man's profit (which it wouldn't) and I really believe that a hundred turkey poult, raised in any one of the states mentioned are a pretty good season's return (\$350.00) for a season's work.

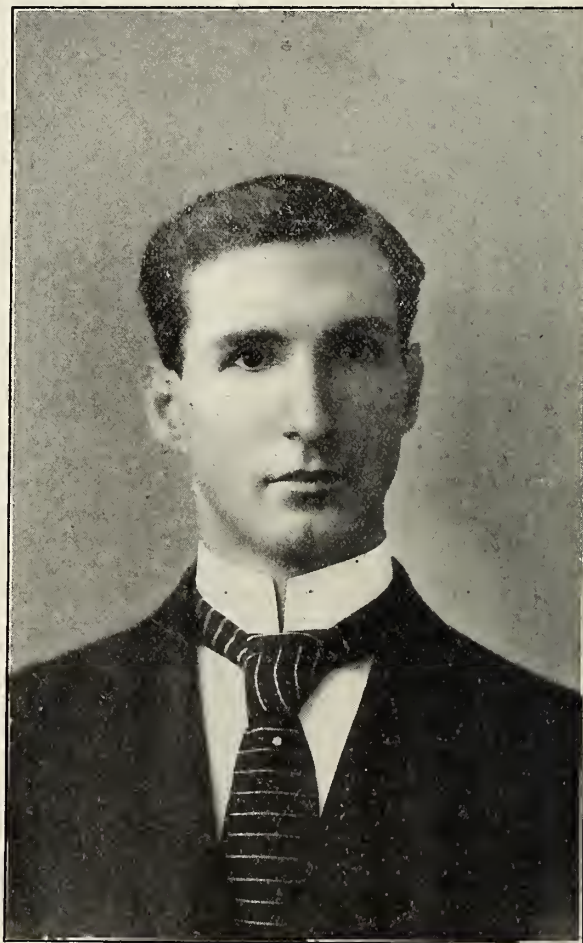
I could safely guarantee the shipper all of that tomorrow for a hundred turkeys and be safe for a nice profit. Has any other part of the farming done better than that this season, my friend? I think not.

Chickens are selling all the way from 28 to 32 cents a pound, and they are not plenty and will be higher before Thursday morning.

Let us figure a minute. It was some time before I gave up general farming to give all my time to chickens, and I did so because I thought it paid best. Now it takes two pretty good acres, with plenty of good hard work, to turn in \$350 cash at the end of a season. Have to hoe a good many hills of corn to earn \$350. Takes a right smart bit of milking, stable cleaning, churning or driving to the depot with milk before that \$350 is in sight. Now doesn't it?

I reckon that INDUSTRIOUS HEN is doing her share for the farmer's profit—if he has learned how to handle her and can make a gold nugget or two. J. ROBT. LIVINGSTON.

Hustle is a good quality. But it is not enough in itself. Some men who seem always up to something new, and who do everything upon the run, never seem to accomplish much. If one must choose, judgment is better than enterprise and persistence is better than haste.



L. K. Terrill, Birmingham, Ala., President National S. C. Rhode Island Red Club, and State Vice-President R. I. Red Club of America.



This Pen won First Prize at the Great Hagerstown, Md., Show in competition with the world's most noted breeders. Bred and owned by Jno. F. Childress, Sweetwater, Tenn.

HOW TO WASH WHITE BIRDS

“HOT water in sufficient quantity, corresponding to the amount of filth and number of fowls to be washed, must be prepared and kept in readiness to refill the tubs. The fowls are usually washed three or four days before being sent to the show room.

“For this purpose we use three ordinary wash tubs or boilers set up level, on barrels or benches about 21-2 feet high. The water in the first one has a temperature of about 92 degrees, the second about 80 and the third 70 degrees. In the third tub or boiler of water, we put a teaspoonful of liquid bluing, but not enough to color the birds blue. We keep the temperature of the room at about 90 degrees. For soap we use the best white soap obtainable, such as white castile or Ivory.

“When everything is in readiness, our assistant catches a chicken by the roots of the wings and pushes it down under the water until it is thoroughly soaked, with only its head above the water.

“As soon as our assistant puts the bird in the water we begin to rub the bird all over with our cake of soap, then to wash the head and neck.

“With an old tooth brush and soap and water, we scrub around the wrinkles of the comb, head, nose and chin until they are clean. Then we wash and scrub the feathers of the neck until they are clean. In the meantime the assistant has been soaking and soaping and scrubbing the back and wings. The assistant and myself each take a wing, spread it out on our hands, rub on the soap and rub the feathers between our hands, as we draw our hands along the soapy feathers in the direction of their growth.

“The tail feathers are cleaned in the same manner.

“We now lift the fowl out of the water and lay it on its side on a perforated board (over the tub, which has been prepared beforehand). This manœuvre readily allows the re-

maining parts of the bird, including the legs, to be thoroughly washed and cleaned.

“The fluffy feathers are taken between our hands, soaped and scrubbed until clean.

“When finished, the washboard is removed. The assistant holds the fowl over the center of the tub and water from the second tub is poured over the bird. The bird is again examined for dirty spots. If any appear, they are cleaned. The fowl is put into the second tub of water and the soap thoroughly washed out of the feathers.

“We also wipe the feathers with the ordinary soft hand brush. It is next put into the bluing tub and thoroughly soaked and washed again.

“We next place the fowl in the sink or on the table and squeeze the water out of the feathers and fluff with our hands. A nice medium sized sponge is next used to dry the body of the bird as much as possible. We now sit down upon a chair and take two rough Turkish bath towels, place one upon our knees and with the other one we thoroughly dry the bird.

“To clean the legs thoroughly we hang the bird up in a sack, through which we cut holes for the bird's head and legs to protrude, and then with a toothpick we remove the black dirt from under the scales.

“After the birds are partially dry it is best to put them in a cooler room until they are perfectly dry.

“By holding the wings and fanning against the fluff the feathers dry rapidly.”—*Dr. S. A. McWilliams, in American Poultry Journal.*

With pure breed fowls and selecting the best of the flock for breeding purposes, it is said that no bad results will obtain from inbreeding for at least three years. The poor results accredited to inbreeding are frequently the effect of keeping inferior birds for breeding and selling off the best stock.

IN DEFENSE OF THE JUDGE

THE critic of the poultry judge is quite prominent sometimes and it is but fair that the other side of the question be presented. One of the best presentations of the subject is given in the *Successful Poultry Journal* by its editor, Judge Frank Heck. His words should be carefully read by every exhibitor and spectator at our poultry shows. He says:

There are two good reasons why justice should be done to the judge and an effort made to define his position. One is that he has a natural right to justice at the hands of his critics and the other is that it is necessary for the best interests of all parties concerned. Due appreciation of the judge's work and the conditions under which he does it, is absolutely necessary if we are to have harmony and reduce the amount of dissatisfaction to the minimum.

We have no desire to place the judge upon a pedestal and point to him as a superior lot of human clay who should be given a free hand and whose acts should never be criticised and condemned. We only ask simple justice for him. That is all. And in this connection we wish to acknowledge that he sometimes makes mistakes, but who does not? From the obscure Squire at Squedunk clear up to the highest tribunal, the Supreme Court of these United States, there are mistakes made and justice is not always administered. Difference of opinion exists among all arbitrators of whatsoever class. There never was a poultry judge that never made mistakes and there never will be till the human race reaches a state of perfection, and when that time arrives we will cease to hold poultry shows. The things that poultry show managers and exhibitors need to specially guard against in judges are incompetency and dishonesty.

During the past few years the poultry industry has had a phenomenal growth. Poultry shows have multiplied and greatly increased in size and importance. On the other hand many of the older judges have for various reasons dropped out of the field. The increase in new material has not kept pace with the demand and an opening has thereby been provided for new and untried men possessing various degrees of competency. Many of them have been and are competent in a few classes but are away below requirements when it comes to handling all Standard varieties. A partial solution of the problem would seem to be the employment of specialty judges by all associations who can afford it. This however is not practical with the great majority of shows.

Perhaps the best that show managers can do is to make their contracts so far ahead that they may stand an equal chance of securing the best judges and be satisfied to pay a fair price. Good, honest, intelligent work is worth all that the best judges ask for it and in nine cases out of ten a cheap price means cheap work and therein lies the cause of much of the complaint and dissatisfaction met with each season. The judge's lot is not an easy one. The physical work is such that only long practice can fit one for it. It is a common occurrence for a judge to wear out two or three clerks at a show and the judge's work is the most laborious. The mental work taxes one severely when engaged in it under pressure daily for weeks. Under these conditions the patience and cheerful disposition of the judge is strongly tested, but when is added to that, the lack of appreciation, the unreasonable demands, the insinuations and oftentimes open accusations of incompetency or worse, then the limit is reached. It is these things that cause many of the best judges to assert at the close of each season that they are done with the business for good.

One of the most discouraging things connected with the matter from the judge's point of view is when his judgment

is criticised by people who do not know what they are talking about. They are blindly prejudiced in favor of their own stock and can not or will not see good points in the birds of other exhibitors. You've met that kind of people, haven't you? the kind who think that anything they have is just about right and that they have cornered the supply. As a general thing it requires close examination of all sections of a fowl in order to accurately determine its value. Everybody knows this who knows anything about Standard bred fowls. With two birds anywhere near alike in general appearance, what intelligent breeder would attempt to stand off and look at them and say which he would pay the most money for? Yet you will find people at poultry shows in front of two coops jabbing at a couple of birds with their hands or a stick and wanting to know how the judge could have given the one first prize and the other nothing at all. A number of equally absurd propositions contribute to what dissatisfaction may exist, and those who criticise the judges and tell us how to handle them and what restrictions to place upon them, should know something about the work of the judge and be quite sure of their ground before passing judgment.

See that the fowls eat the food up clean. Enough for today may be too much for tomorrow. There is no more reason why a fowl should have an appetite for an exact quantity every meal than there is that a human being should.

Minorcas are called the "middle-weight egg machine." They are also a good table fowl, weighing six to seven pounds for hens and nine or ten pounds for roosters. They are non-setting. The large comb is the principal objection to them, as it is easily frosted, and laying stops as a consequence.



Wm. J. Oliver, a nine months old Rhode Island Red Cockerel, owned by Mrs. R. P. Williams, of Knoxville. This bird was hatched and raised on a small town lot on Forest avenue opposite the W. J. Oliver Mfg. Co. He was sired by Red Cloud, the First Cock in Nashville and many other shows. His color is a dark cherry red and had the finest under color of any bird of his class in the last show. When six weeks old he was a broiler.

EGGS IN WINTER



GREAT many people who keep poultry often wonder why they do not get a plentiful supply of eggs in winter. Thus writes Frank M. Combs, in *American Poultry Journal*. He says: "These people are mostly ones who have only a few hens and do not spend much time making their hens as comfortable as they should be in winter. Take, for instance, the farmer who has 'too much other work on hand to monkey with

poultry.' Why, he says, this is probably because he may once have had a few hens which he let roost in the trees or any place else it suited them, winter and summer, and then disposed of them because they were not profitable enough. He may also have tried raising some chicks, and if they died from neglect or improper food he blamed the hen or ill luck for his failure. It never seemed to enter his head that if poultry is to be profitable it must be housed properly, fed properly, and attention be given to their wants—the three great stepping stones which lead to success. Of course, all farmers do not class poultry with the unprofitable things on their farm, for they have found that when properly cared for poultry is a very profitable investment.

Townpeople often keep chickens for 'pleasure and profit,' but they do not need to try raising poultry under this subject unless they give their flock proper attention, for they will neither find them a pleasure or a profit if they do not keep them in good quarters, give them the proper food they should have or anything else they may need.

The first thing to be thought of is the house. This is one of the most important factors in poultry raising, and too much reasoning can not be spared in connection with its construction. The aim of the builder should be to make it warm and dry and as convenient as possible. If the old poultry house can be made warm and dry by a little repairing it should be done at once, if it has not already been overhauled. If it is damp and cold, make a new floor (either of boards or cement), and all the cracks should be closed by nailing weather-strips over them, and if the roof leaks it should be fixed or a new one put on. A window or two is quite necessary, for a well-lighted poultry house is better in every respect than a dark, gloomy one. A scratching shed is an important addition to the house, but if the roosting room or laying room is large enough to accommodate the flock it can be used. The roosts should be about three or three and a half feet from the floor and at least two feet apart. Keep the house well ventilated, but precaution must be taken against drafts, especially at night when the fowls are on the roost. Make a frame just large enough to fit in the window frame and tack a piece of burlap over it. If this is placed in the window frame at night it will let in a great deal of fresh air, while a slatted vent (12 by 6 inches is large enough for a small room) placed close to the eaves will let out all the impure air. A ventilating device like the above should be built in each room. If the interior of the poultry house is whitewashed it will improve the looks very much, although it is not necessary. Keep the house as clean as possible, as filth breeds vermin and disease, and no one can have success with poultry and such enemies as these around.

After the house has been completed and ready to be occupied by the fowls (which should be pure bred) the next important step is the feeding. Recently great progress has been made in the feeding of poultry for the production of eggs, and it is said by the most experienced poultrymen that exercise is one of the best methods known for producing eggs; there-

fore, all dry feed should be fed in a litter. A good and simple method is as follows: Cover the floor of the apartment used for the scratching shed thickly with straw, chaff or dry leaves. After the fowls have gone to roost a feed of mixed grains such as wheat, oats, barley, cracked corn, buckwheat and sunflower seeds should be scattered in the litter. It should be scattered in the litter in the evening so the fowls will have something to scratch for as soon as they get off the roost the next morning. They will thus be kept busy until noon, when a warm mash of table scraps such as bread, meat, potato parings, etc., cooked well and mixed with enough bran and middlings to make it crumbly, can be fed. After this lettuce, cabbage, mangles and other greens should be suspended from cords about eighteen inches from the floor. The hens will jump for them and this exercises them very much. Before going to roost they can be fed whole corn that has been well warmed. They should be given water two or three times a day that has had the chill taken off. Green cut-bone is a great egg producer and can be given to the hen about twice a week. Charcoal, grit and oyster shells should be kept before the fowls at all times so they can help themselves whenever they need it.

The fowls should be kept confined in the house and scratching shed while the snow is on the ground, but can be let out when the weather permits.

To have success in the poultry business the flock must be kept healthy. Here are a few suggestions for keeping them in a good condition:

Keep the poultry house warm and dry, for damp poultry houses are breeding houses for disease.

Scald out the drinking vessels every few days and keep them as clean as possible.

The hens should always have a dust bath handy, winter and summer. This will help keep the fowls free from lice.

A little salt and pepper mixed with the mash is good for the hens.

An unsuspecting draft striking the fowls at night while on the perches is responsible for many a case of cold in the head and incipient roup. Stop up the cracks in the henhouse.

A variety of food will help to keep the hens healthy and will also be good for the egg production.

The three great factors in winter production of eggs are cut-bone or meat, green food in some shape, clover or roots and exercise.

Forcing egg production is a dangerous practice if the flock is a good one. Keep them in good condition and they will do their part.

Change the food for a day or two if the fowls have bowel disease. Half of the troubles of this kind can be traced to a lack of sharp, hard grit.

The best condition powders for the poultry consists of clean quarters, good feed and pure water.

Try this method of caring for your flock, and also keep an account of your receipts and expenses, and be convinced that poultry is profitable when well cared for. You will also find it a great pleasure.

Now that the crop of bugs and insects will soon be exhausted a supply of green stuff should be stored away. Scraps from the table, beets, cabbage, and other vegetables make excellent winter feed and help save the grain. Green cut bone should be fed to the hens at least twice a week. Many poultry raisers have mills with which to grind it, but it is almost as convenient to buy from the butcher already cut. As an egg producer, cut bone is a necessary food.

TWO THOUSAND HENS AT ONCE

B. Burr, of Maryland, owns a chicken yard (he calls it a poultry plant) and keeps 2,000 hens in one bunch or flock. He claims that the chickens are just as healthy as if kept in regulation pens with only 20 to 30 fowls to each pen. A full description of this novel and peculiar system appears in the *Rural New Yorker*, including the house in which all these feathered pets are sheltered at once.

The "Burr 2,000-hen one-man house," the writer believes, is a solution of the problem of keeping poultry on a paying scale. The superstition that hens kept in flocks larger than 20 to 30 would not give as good results as the smaller flocks, giving 10 square feet of house room and 100 square feet of yard room as the smallest area compatible with good results, is absolutely false, being based entirely upon theory, while the basic law is that results are governed by the cubic feet of clean, fresh air available for each bird. While hens require warmth only during four months of the year and during the other eight months all the active air they can get, most poultry houses are constructed to keep them warm for twelve months. The further disadvantages of a divided house is that the conditions of light, heat and air are not alike in any two pens. In regard to yards, "unlimited" healthy range for one thousand hens can be had in a yard 100 feet square, provided this yard is kept plowed and sown to green feed as often as it becomes bare. As a matter of economy in green feed and labor three or four such yards are attached to each house, front, back and at either end in a single 1,000-hen house, and a continual crop of green food is produced, the growing of which keeps the yards from becoming "sick." The same sanitary care of the dirt in the house accomplishes the same ends, viz., the dirt from the lower scratching floor is thrown to the upper roosting floor and raked out gradually with the manure, thus keeping the lower floor always sweet and clear. The straw or other litter used for scratching is changed every few weeks and spread on the land for top-dressing.

Of the system of feeding he says:

Mixed grain is thrown in litter and water troughs filled. We use a 10-foot galvanized four-inch gutter set in frame 12 inches from ground, with running board six inches from ground and trough covered with slanting roof to keep hens out of water. The plumber will solder in ends and hole for cork. In very cold weather a pail of hot water is put in each trough to take off the chill before cold water is put in. During the morning the hoppers are kept filled if you use the dry feeding method; if not, mash is fed at 11 o'clock; then green food given them (cabbage, rutabagas, mangels, sugar beets in cold weather, lawn clippings for eight months in the year). At night eggs are gathered and mixed grain thrown in litter, and after they have gone to bed the house is closed up, the windows closed in accordance with the weather, but never tight; the water troughs washed clean and left empty. During cool weather, when it can be got sweet, green bone is ground and fed every day, and it is to the hen what silage is to the cow. The work being all under cover makes it easier to take thorough care of the flock, and your presence among them at all times makes them very tame and easily handled, especially if you trapnest as you should.—*Exchange*.

BIRDS THAT PAY

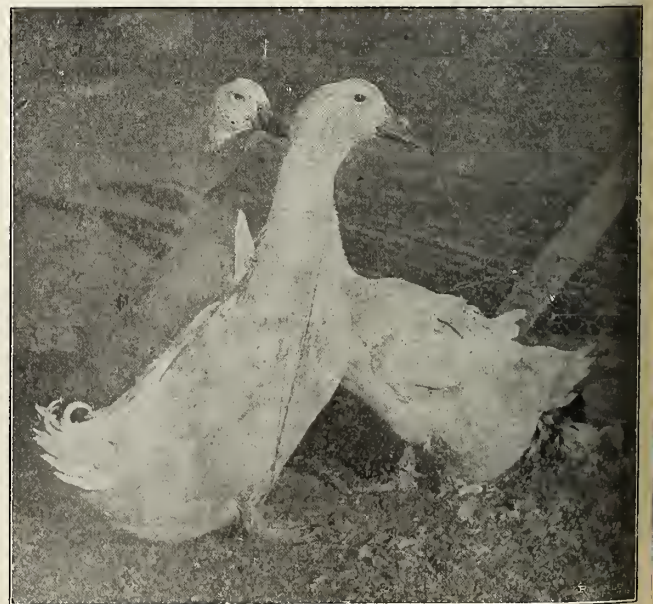
HENS may be divided into three classes: Those that are not worth their keep; those that produce enough to cover the cost of handling, and those that more than meet the expense of money and time necessary to make them worth while. Of the three classes the last is the one that we all desire and the one that we can have if we are willing to pay the cost. What is necessary to secure birds that pay? It takes more than money to do it. You may be able to buy profitable birds, it is another thing to make them profitable after they have been purchased. Not only must you have the right kind of hen, but you must use time and thought in caring for her to make her of the "paying kind."

The paying hen is usually hatched from a paying strain. The paying hen that comes out of a flock of good-for-nothing

birds is seldom met and is not worth hunting for. To find good hens in poor flocks takes time, and time means money; it takes born hen sense to produce a flock of paying hens. It takes a very little neglect to send a good flock to the class of non-paying birds. Paying birds are a delight. You like to show them to your friends; you like to linger in your description of what they are and what they have done for you. This class of birds, because they pay, receive thought and attention from you. You gladly take care of them; you are willing to properly mate and feed them; and you look for fresh blood to improve them. Paying birds never make up a large part of your flock when you sell the cream of the chicks every year. Money-making flocks are made up of the best you raise—always letting the second quality go to market.

Paying birds live in houses free from vermin; they are usually supplied with pure air and water. They get feed that is needed to bring the profit to the proper point. Cheap feed, because it is cheap, never helped to produce the paying hen or kept her running to the nest. Hens that pay can be yours if you are willing to do your part. Hens that more than pay, those that yield splendid profit, are what the world is asking for, is looking for, is demanding. Are you to be among the breeders who will fill the orders for this kind of bird?

It also pays to breed fancy birds. No one need fear that the breeding of that class of birds will be overdone. The "short term" fancier and the demand for good birds by those starting in the business will keep up an active demand for high-class stock for many years to come. The small per cent. of really high-class exhibition birds from the average mating will also help keep the market alive. From five to ten per cent. of the best matings produce top birds. Fifty per cent. of any variety or breed should be sold for table use or kept for market eggs. Line breeding, a closer following of pedigrees and severe selection will improve these averages in any breeder's yards. The breeding of fancy birds presents as much of an opening today as the breeding of any other class of pure-bred stock. It can be entered more cheaply, and for the man of real ability as a student of breeding, the returns will come sooner than in any other field. Hard work with the hands and good work with the head will put the breeder to the front early. There are many men who are putting the best they have in themselves into the business of poultry breeding, and they are making names for honesty and success. Stand up for fancy breeding and the business in general. There is room at the top and applied manhood can get there. The breeding of fancy poultry is a recognized calling, and many glory in it.—*Farmers' Tribune*.



1st Young Drake; 1st Old Duck; 4th Young Duck at St. Louis World's Fair. Bred and Owned by M. F. Sims, Wichita, Kans.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS



I HAVE noticed well-written articles on various breeds, and in turn I wish to write my experience on the S. C. White Leghorn, having received many letters of inquiry about this popular breed. While it may be an old subject to readers of poultry literature, I trust that it has not yet been worn entirely threadbare. I will succeed in striking on a few points which may interest the beginner. For the past few years the popular-

ity of breeds has depended greatly on fad and fancy. A number of the old-time favorites have fallen behind, while others have lived, improved, and are better thought of than ever. Probably never before were White Leghorns sold for such high prices, and in such great demand; and never better egg records made. The S. C. White Leghorns have never been so generally boomed as other popular breeds, but have lived on their merit, and as time goes on we may expect to see them more generally bred. I will confine this article chiefly to the Whites, as the whole field of the Leghorn family is rather too large for the space allowed. The value of the White Leghorn as egg producers during the fall, winter and spring months is well known. They stand today without a rival as a producer of fine market eggs, where they are pure bred. Many breeders of the heavy varieties make their claims for prolific egg production for their favorites. There are two questions which must be considered when determining a hen's laying value—one is how much it costs to grow her to a laying age, and the other how much it costs per year for her maintenance. There is no profit in producing 200 per year from a hen if it costs more to produce them than they are worth. It will be found that the cost of keeping poultry per head is nearly in proportion to their weight. It is absurd to state that it costs about so much per year to feed a hen, when anybody will see at a glance that a Brahma would starve on what would more than keep a bantam. The smaller a hen can be bred without injuring her egg producing qualities, the more valuable she becomes. It is natural that the so-called general purpose classes have become very popular; nearly all farmers prefer them, as their birds forage for a living, and no account of expense is kept. They stand more exposure, but in spite of all this the White Leghorn holds a place from which it can not be driven by any large breed, and as time goes on and egg farms grow, the popularity of the White Leghorn will increase. This Leghorn is, I believe, the most economical egg producer we have, and has won her just title, "the business hen of America."

As show birds, the White Leghorn is without a peer. He is trim, active and graceful as a game bird, with a hard, close-fitting plumage. It is not altogether improbable that the Leghorns and the games are somewhat akin. The two have been bred with vastly different objects in view—the one for egg producing, the other for fighting. In our leading exhibits you will always see a variation in the sizes and shapes of the birds which meet in competition. If a bird is very bad in size, shape or comb, he will, of course, not be likely to win. The Leghorn type is one of the hardest to maintain, being rather extreme in its characteristics. The bird must be in the pink of condition and feeling his best or he will show badly. Let him get tired or a little out of condition, he is perhaps ruined, whereas the heavy breeds are always quiet and sluggish, and could not get squirrel-tailed or develop lopped combs. In the face of all this a Leghorn is handicapped one and one-half points when competing for a prize against these heavy breeds, because he is not

bred to any given weight. He is, however, subject to a weight clause. No trouble is experienced in keeping birds up to weight; in fact, nine-tenths of the birds in the leadings shows are of good size. Again, a White, or in fact, all colored birds, are handicapped one and one-half points when in competition with parti-colored breeds. From this it might be conjectured that solid colors are more easily bred. Are They? Take white on a bird with a yellow shank, a pure white throughout, including the quills, is demanded. Pure white means white absolutely free from all color pigments; but the shanks of the bird, also the skin, are to be yellow. There is no power on earth that can produce such a combination. Is it just to cut a White Leghorn three points for no other reason than because he is a White Leghorn? He could not defeat a 97 point competitor, or even tie one scoring 98. To do so he would score 101 points. While on the subject of standard, let us take a look at the scale of points: Eight points are given for size, whereas there is little or no trouble in keeping birds sufficiently large; only five is allotted to condition, and everything depends on it. If a 98 point bird should get out of condition he might not score even 80; he would be cut for typical carriage and shape; again there are three points allowed for shape of back, four for shape of tail, six for shape of breast and four for wings. A Leghorn may be poor in breast and wing and still be a pretty fine Leghorn, but never will he pass muster if bad in shape of back or tail. The shape of the back and the tail have more to do with the shape of the bird than anything else, and are given less credit in the scale of points. The shape of the breast and wings are much more easily maintained and are of far less importance. If the score card is ever to be of any value it would seem that some change in the scale of points were necessary. Of course, I am no poultry judge and don't claim any such title, but they can not fool me very much on the S. C. W. Leghorn. Now, the Whites are not alone subject to a handicap; all solid colors are.

A good stock bird is necessarily a well bred bird—one whose breeding tendency is towards reproduction, a bird with established traits. Domestic breeds are brought to a high state of perfection according to man's requirements, but are not bred according to nature's laws, and in consequence there is a strong tendency towards reversion. A flock will always degenerate within a very short time unless great pains are taken to maintain it. It will be found that a poor show specimen will almost invariably exert a stronger influence on his offspring than a good one will. It is because the traits of the good bird are not well established—his ancestors were not all alike. It is the same with a bird's laying ability; her tendency is to lay only during the natural breeding season, and it is only by selection that hens have been made to lay such a large number of eggs. It is also by selection that fine exhibition qualities are gotten. If you haven't birds that are perfect it is not right to mate birds with like defects. You will intensify the faults; at best you will get a bird with a tendency to all the imperfections of the parent birds, though one may inherit the desired traits. By a judicious system of mating you will get nearer and nearer to what you desire, and secure birds that will reproduce with great accuracy. I will not attempt to describe a good bird; this is something every breeder must learn for himself if he is to be a success with White Leghorns. A fine Leghorn is a satisfaction—he is worth producing—but don't forget that the breed is popular because of their money making ability; they are egg producers as well as beauties. Get your breeding pens and eggs for hatching from a breeder who has a reputation at stake, and make a specialty of one or not more than two breeds. Take my advice, based on twenty years' experience on large poultry plants; there never was a time when the prospects were so good as right now. Do not put off getting started this year. Engage your eggs for hatching early; buy the best; remember, you can not buy silk at calico prices; start right with pure bred stock; with proper management success is sure.—*Charles Ainge.*

MATING AND BREEDING HOUDANS



WRITER in the *New Zealand Poultry Journal* makes the following interesting remarks on the subject of mating and breeding Houdans: To begin with, none but well-formed, healthy and spirited birds should be selected to breed from, and as the male bird is the half of the breeding pen, let us begin with him. The first thing of importance is size, and as this feature is of more than ordinary value because it is one of the desirable qual-

ities in a utility fowl, see to it that it is not neglected. This question of size is so great a matter to me that I verily believe that it would confer a great benefit on the future of the Houdan if the committees of shows would instruct the judge never to give an undersized specimen the blue ribbon however good it might be in other respects. A small bird will seldom, if ever, breed large ones; hence the importance of keeping close to the standard in this respect.

If he has any grave defects, or any deformity of body or limb, discard him—he is useless as a breeder, as in nine cases out of ten he will not only transmit his defects to his progeny, but intensify them. Good well-formed feet in the male bird is of the first importance, as on this point I find his influence very potent.

The crest of the male, I consider of great importance, and should never use a small-crested cock for breeding, nor one whose crest is of the Polish type. It must be smooth, if good results are to be obtained. Size, head-points, and well-formed feet are of great importance in a stock bird. So use judgment in your selection.

In color, always use a dark bird, with good dark wing, with greenish glossy back, neatly mottled, with good clean white, with no black running into it. Such a bird will grow in beauty year after year, and will keep that uniformity of color so desirable in a well bred flock of Houdans.

For shape, the Houdan is a square built fowl, built very much like the Dorking. A long body indicative of good supply of breast meat; low on the feet, the hock coming up nearly into the fluff of the body. In temperament he should have a great deal of vivacity, and restless activity. He ought, moreover, to delight in caressing the females, to be gallant in defending them, inviting them to eat, and be incessantly taken up with his mates. If he is sulky, selfish, persecuting and domineering have a divorce performed at once. In making a choice between two cocks equally fine in feather and vigor, choose always the most courageous.

The good qualities of the hen are of no less importance to be attended to than those of the cock, and here we must have size, stamina, and good condition, as it is simply to court failure to neglect these points. In selecting your females for your breeding yards, make a minute examination of the comb, as the hen will affect the cockerels very much in this respect, however good the cock may be in this respect. Never use a hen for breeding with a large, ill-shaped comb, for if you do, I will give you a positive guarantee that you will regret it for years to come. Never breed from a hen with a crooked or curved middle toe, nor from a hen with bumble feet, if you do it will cause you enormous trouble. It is hereditary, and once bred into your flock, it is there for good.

See that the crest is a crest, not a topknot, large smooth and globular, with well-shaped beard and muffling, the beard long and pendulous; and, above all, see that wattles are very small in the female, as here again she influences the male off-

spring. With such specimens on both sides, of course, the best results are to be obtained.

Regarding the age of breeding stock we may take it for granted once and for all that nothing but mature stock should be used, if the best results in vigor and stamina are wanted. My experience has been that two year old birds on both sides give the best results, but fully matured yearling birds will give good effect and can be bred with impunity.

Of course, the breeder of long standing knows the breeding value of his old stock, birds whom he can depend on, while in pullet mating the breeding value can not be known. Here it is that the skill of mating and the value of good blood come in, but even good blood in unskilled hands may be ruined, and years of judicious breeding may be upset by one mistaken cross.

Any one with money enough can buy a prize-winning bird or birds, but he can not keep them up to their high standard until he understands the art of breeding. Those who have high-class exhibition birds are most particular regarding the selection of breeding birds, and will take any amount of trouble that would be regarded by the inexperienced as unnecessary. So those whose eggs for hatching are wanted or stock birds don't buy as cheap as you can, but as good as you can afford, and from some established breeder that has been in the field for years and knows the breed you want, by long and intimate acquaintance. For a dollar saved in buying birds or eggs is in a good many instances the other dollars lost. The very best to be had is none too good.

Now that I have endeavored to show what good Houdans ought to be, I will go on the subject of mating these birds for the production of stock equal to the parents.

Of course, let it be here clearly understood that if one parent fail in any one particular point, the bird mated to it should excel in that point. For instance, if the cock should be a little faulty in comb, I should mate him with a hen extra good in this particular. If he should be too short in the back, mate him with hens not failing in this respect and so on. I may also state that double mating is not necessary whatever, as both sexes of the highest merit can be bred from one pen; no need in Houdans for a pen for cockerels and another for pullets. No breed in existence will breed truer to individual characteristics than the Houdan.

I like for preference a good dark male bird, with a good greenish black for color, to put with standard colored females. This mating will produce good colored birds of both sexes, perhaps a trifle too dark for exhibition, but they will moult into fine cocks and hens of the kind that will keep their color for years.

If exhibition pullets are wanted, that is the kind that some judges desire—"evenly mottled black and whites"—a lightish cockerel mated with dark hens will give the desired results, but such pullets will go to pieces as far as color is concerned after the first moult. The mating I like best, and that every time will give the finest results, is a two year old cock of standard color. Here we have everything that is desirable, and we are never disappointed in the offspring from such mating.

As the Houdan cock is a vigorous fellow care must be taken to mate him with a sufficient number of females, say five to eight, and nearly every egg will be fertile.

In conclusion, let me say that one mistaken cross will upset years of judicious breeding; so don't spoil a good strain of birds for want of a little forethought and trouble.

High roosts cause bumble foot, it is claimed.



TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

White House Turkeys

It is an interesting story as to how Rhode Island came to furnish the White House with its Thanksgiving turkeys. In the days just after the close of the civil war Henry B. Anthony represented Rhode Island in the United States senate. He was a bachelor and had the reputation of being the greatest epicure and bon vivant in the United States. With Gen. Burnside, he kept bachelor quarters in the old mansion at 1823 H street, this city, and some of the finest spreads ever enjoyed in Washington were given by these two gentlemen. Senator Anthony always knew where the best eating was to be had, and his table was a surprise to those who had dined at the Presidential board and at Delmonico's. He had the best of everything, and if a thing was not to his liking he searched the country over until he found that which was.

One Thanksgiving day, while Gen. Grant was chief executive, Senator Anthony was invited to the White House to dine. The Rhode Island senator was positively shocked at the size and general condition of the President's turkey, which he afterwards told some friends resembled an old rooster that had outlived its usefulness. The senator naturally thought that the President of a great nation would have the best that the land could produce, but here was a bird which he would not have tolerated two minutes on his board and would have kicked his chef for placing it there.

While enjoying their cigars after dinner Senator Anthony had a turkey talk with the President, calling his attention to the fact that there was only one man in America who understood perfectly the art of fattening turkeys for Thanksgiving—a German farmer living near Westerly, R. I. Senator Anthony told the President that this man, whose name was Voss, had made a lifetime study of fattening poultry and enjoyed a select custom, furnishing a number of New England gourmands with turkeys which stood in the same relation to the ordinary bird that champagne stands to poor cider. "This man is a jewel, an expert," declared the Senator, "and I want you, Mr. President, to agree to let me furnish you one of his turkeys for your next Thanksgiving."

"I am an expert on cucumbers and

horses," answered the President, "but my education was neglected in the poultry line. I shall be glad to try one of your German friend's turkeys if it is not too much trouble to you."

At the proper time the Senator notified his German friend, Voss, that he wanted a fine turkey for the President, and that he wanted it so fat that it could not walk. This was not difficult for Voss, for it was, and still is, his plan to select birds from the pick of his flock, properly caponized, place each turkey in a box so narrow that it could not turn round in it, and cram them incessantly, whether hungry or not, with the richest, most nutritious and fattening poultry feed that could be procured, so that when killed and stuffed with truffles and rosated they were the acme of turkey perfection.

President Grant got his turkey and Senator Anthony was one of the diners. After Gen. Grant's death Mr. Voss continued to furnish the turkey each Thanksgiving for the White House. Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt have gone into raptures over these birds from Rhode Island.—*Washington Correspondent in Nashville Banner.*

Turkey Growing

The turkey business is one of the foremost branches of the poultry industry, and the prices paid for first-class stock this year are better and the demand is greater than for some years.

The problem that confronts the beginner is, that turkeys are hard to raise. 'Tis true there are obstacles to over-

come, but such is the case in all branches of poultry culture.

A start can be made with a few birds, and the flock increased as means and experience will permit. Secure a trio for a beginning; this is a good time to buy. Do not wait until spring; the chances for good birds are better now than they will be next April.

The Thanksgiving trade in all the leading cities was large, larger than ever before, and it was hard work to get enough birds to supply the demand. In consequence, very few birds went into cold storage for the Christmas trade.

Some are asking why high prices prevail more of late than was the custom in past years; to which I can give but one reason—increased consumption.

In many localities turkeys are not raised so extensively as they were three or four years ago. Some gave up the work on account of a season's failure; disease in the flock drove others out of business.

Before you sell your stock, pick out the best for your own breeding; then get rid of the rest. Don't be like Peter Tumbledown. He always gets rid of his choicest fowls, and keeps the scrubs for his own breeding.—*Willet Randall.*

The Buff Turkey

The buff turkey is of American origin, having been brought out but a few years ago. Plumage color, pure buff, the wings being a very light shade of buff. Standard weight: Cock, 27 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock, less than 18 pounds; hen, less than 12 pounds.



Flock of Turkeys, Rhode Island Experiment Station.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT

This department will be conducted by an experienced pigeon breeder, and it will be his aim to give such advice as to make breeding of these birds a profitable as well as a pleasant pastime. Any inquiries or articles for this department should be addressed to Pigeon Department, *INDUSTRIOUS HEN*, Knoxville, Tenn. If an immediate answer is desired, enclose a 2-cent stamp.

Squab Breeding

As the prospective squab breeder must have a house before he can have the pigeons, I will give the size and arrangement of the house first. I will give the size of the house just as if the breeder was going into squab breeding on a large scale, a thing which he should never do at first, but should get a dozen pairs and after familiarizing himself with the ins and outs of the business, then he can go into it on a larger scale. There has been a great deal said and written about this industry that will not bear the light of truth turned on it, but it is a profitable industry to the man who will go into it with judgment and who does not expect something for nothing. Don't believe one-fourth of what you see in the advertisements. They are wanting to sell stock, but with good breeders and a fair market at least one dollar per year should be cleared from each pair of breeders. The commission merchant should be avoided if possible, for they seldom treat the breeder fair. A good product will always bring good prices and good first quality youngsters can be raised only by having good parent stock and giving them good food and attention.

I will describe the house which should never contain more than five sections, which is described in this manner to show how it should be done where there are many pairs. Again, I wish to state that the beginner should start with a few good pairs and gain experience and not with fifty to one hundred pairs.

Make your house a permanent house, as when you change them from a temporary pen to a permanent one you lose a month as a rule, for it usually takes this long for them to get accustomed to their new home.

Make house forty feet from east to west and sixteen feet from north to south. Have the south side ten feet high and the north side seven, and cover with a good tar roofing paper. Divide this into five compartments, which should be 8x13, this will give a space behind for an alley way from one end of the house to the other. This will be necessary in order to conveniently feed the birds and to clean the pens. Now in these 8x13 ft. pens, nail 1x12 planks running from the floor to the roof against the partition and have these one foot apart. Numbering from south to north, cut a 5x5 hole at the back part of these planks so that when the floors of the nest boxes have been put in the hole will be

on a level with it. Cut the holes in planks numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11. Now number the nest boxes from north to south, and tack a 1x8 on the front of numbers 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12. Nail cleats on these upright pieces so that the bottom of the nest boxes may be removed. Have the bottoms of the nest boxes ten inches above each other and have the bottom of the lowest tier 15 inches above the floor of the house.

By making a little diagram this can be easily understood and it will give us a pen having a row of nest boxes giving each pair a hall 12x12x10, with a nest box on each side of this hall and this is the best method to get the pairs to nest so that they can be easily kept track of. A number should be placed in the back of each hall and the pair using a set of boxes designated by that number. Watch each pair and see which are the best breeders. Keep youngsters from your most prolific and large raising pairs. There is as much difference between homers as between other feathered tribes—some good, some bad—but the homer is the only pigeon to keep for squab breeding.

Do not use crosses of any kind whatever. Make enough nest boxes for not more than 40 pairs in each section. Do not overcrowd. Have plenty of light and ventilation. I have described the house, sections and nest boxes, now make a pen out of two inch mesh wire. Have the pen 8 feet wide, 8 to 10 feet high and at least 20 feet in length. The house should be white-washed inside before placing the pigeons in it.—*Rex in Poultry Yard.*

Advice to Buyers

A little advice to those who are thinking of engaging in the pigeon business will possibly not be out of place.

First: Build good quarters for them.

Second: Do not buy old pigeons that are not mated. It will never pay to buy unmated birds unless they are young ones. We do not mean equal number of sex when we say mated birds. If you get good mated stock to start you will have success from the beginning and there will not likely be any discouragement. On the other hand, in buying old birds that are not mated the buyer will, as a rule, get more male birds than females. The buyer who gets a lot of unmated stock will have extra feed bills to pay and no returns from the squabs that he should be selling. There will be none

to sell, and as long as he keeps the extra males he will have extra feed bills to pay. You can now see at a glance that it will not pay to buy unmated stock. But if the beginner wishes to start with good stock and get them cheap should buy young birds from one to two months old and only buy birds that are nest mates then, as a rule, he will get equal number of sex. The seller will always furnish a list giving the band numbers of all nest mates; that is, if he is a reliable, honest breeder. Then the buyer can mate them up to suit himself, but in no case should nest mates be allowed to mate with each other. No buyer can expect to buy good mated stock cheap. If you look at it as I do you will see why he can't afford to. Here is the way I look at it. Every time a breeder sells a lot of mated birds he will lose lots of eggs and squabs just hatched which would turn into money soon if he could save them, but he can't, for you can't hatch and raise squabs with an incubator and brooder. As fast as he sells his breeders he must keep enough young ones to supply him with breeders again and it takes from six to nine months for the young ones to mate. In that time they are running a feed bill for their owner to pay, and bringing in no returns. So do not expect to get stock from a reliable breeder as cheap as you can from one that will sell you any kind of a bird and tell you that you are getting something for nothing, for you surely will be disappointed in a very short time, if you get a poor start. Always buy birds that are banded; as a rule, all bands are dated and so you can tell at a glance how old your bird is. Seamless bands are the safest to buy.

The best variety to buy for squab raising is the White Homers, as they are good feeders.

Pigeon Nest Materials

The question is often asked me what I use for nest material for my pigeons. Well, I use alfalfa hay, wild flax, rag weeds or any other kind of weeds that are not coarser than a small lead pencil. When cut in lengths of six or eight inches, they make very good nest material. Straw or hay is not very good and most birds refuse to use it. Always have a good fresh supply in the loft for them to build with, and you will find that your birds do better. In the summer time I get green alfalfa for them to build with. This you will find a good material for your hens' nests as it will not breed mites and lice. Try it. If you do not have enough nest material in the loft for them to build with they will rob the nests of other birds, and that means cold eggs and dead squabs on the floor. This is a loss to the owner and does not count on the profit side. I use a corn knife and a wooden block set on end to cut the nest material with. This you will find will not take up much of your time.

THE HONEY BEE

This department will be edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose a 2-cent stamp.

The articles written for this Department will deal with bee keeping under three heads, viz.: Serial Discussions of the Care and Management of the Apiary; Answers to the Correspondence Pertaining to Bee Culture; and A Monthly Calendar of Condensed Information for Bee Keepers.

It is unnecessary for me to call attention to the growth of Tennessee's fruit interests within the last year; its progress is manifest. The bee keeping industry in Tennessee, on the other hand, is but partially developed and in the near future is destined to make phenomenal progress. In making a survey of the bee interests in the state I have been astonished both with the number of persons keeping bees and the extent of their business. At present some six hundred bee keepers have been located in Tennessee, and by means of information blanks sent to these persons valuable data have been gathered enabling the writer to draw conclusions useful to the veteran as well as the amateur bee keeper.

The readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will have opportunity of learning through these columns of the successes and failures of the bee keepers of Tennessee and the causes of the same. The ultimate purpose of these articles will be to encourage the keeping of bees in a small way if conditions are not suitable for a larger apiary. To dovetail bee keeping in with another business proves not only a pleasure but a good investment for the capital involved. The following statement of the expenditures and receipts for 1905 of a small apiary is only a fair example for an average year of what many of our bee keepers are doing:

EXPENSES

Interest on investment, at 8 per cent, on 22 colonies, at \$2\$ 7.04
Supplies (hives, etc) 18.72
100 lbs. sugar for feeding 6.75

Total expenses\$42.51

RECEIPTS

Honey sold, 1,069 lbs., at 10c ...\$106.90
9 new swarms at \$3 27.00

Total receipts\$133.90

Total expenses 42.51

Profit\$91.39

Information blanks as follows have been sent to all persons known in the state interested in bees and honey:

Tennessee State Board of Entomology,
University of Tennessee
Knoxville

Dear Sir: This office is interested in gathering full information concerning

the bee keeping industry in this state, and will greatly appreciate your interest in carefully answering the questions below and returning same to us. From the information thus compiled we may be able to deduce some conclusions that will be of benefit to those engaged in this work. Any special information not covered by these questions will be welcomed.

Yours very truly,
GORDON M. BENTLEY,
Assistant State Entomologist.

Date.....

Name

R. D. No. County.....

1. How many hives of bees have you?
2. Do you sell honey or produce it only for home use?
3. What breed, race, strain, or variety of bees do you keep?
4. What is your average yield per hive each year?
5. Do you mind stating the highest and lowest prices commonly paid for honey in your locality?
6. What are the principal plants from which your honey is made in your locality?
7. What plant do you consider makes the best quality of honey in your locality?
8. What plant do you consider yields the largest quantity of honey in your locality?
9. Do you keep your bees in hollow-log gums or in hives? If in hives, what type of hive do you use?
10. Are your bees troubled with foul brood, black brood, bee moth, paralysis, or other enemies? If so, state the nature of trouble.
11. Do you subscribe for any of the bee-keeping journals? If so, for which ones?
12. Please give below the names and addresses of persons whom you know in this state who keep bees in quantities of 12 or more hives.

Additional names will be gladly added to the list and furnished with bulletins and circulars as issued by the board. Questions pertaining to bee culture will be answered in the columns of this Department, and all interested in bees are urged to avail themselves of the opportunities herein offered.

To meet a demand a course in bee culture was given during the winter term of 1906 at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. This course was well attended and much interest demonstrated.

We wish to call your attention to Course V of the Short Winter Courses to be given at the University from January 30 to February 11, 1907.

The course in Bee Culture will be given this winter for the second time.

This course treats practically and thoroughly, in so far as time will permit, all the phases of modern bee keeping. An apiary of 18 flourishing colonies of Three and Five-Banded and Golden Italian, also the Caucasian bees, will be continually used for demonstration and experimental purposes. The equipment of bee supplies is extensive, comprising the various styles of hives, bottom boards, hive covers, brood frames, sections, supers, feeders, foundation fasteners, capping knives, queen and drone traps, bee brushes, smokers, etc. Demonstration and actual use of this apparatus will materially assist the bee keeper in deciding the good and the objectionable qualities of each. In every way this course aims to be of real, practical value, not alone to the large bee keeper, but to the beginner with bees and all interested in the study of insect life.

The diseases prevalent among bees will be fully discussed and remedies given. Every bee keeper will be helped by learning the best methods for blotting out disease and keeping the bees in a vigorous condition. Special attention will be given to the bee plants. The marketing of honey will be discussed under the following heads: Gathering, storing, packing, labeling, cartooning, comb honey, extra honey, markets, etc.

Besides the regular discussions, several bee experts from this and other states will give lectures in Apiculture and devote time to the answering of questions.

The up-to-date bee keeper is not merely an operator in his apiary, but a co-operator with his bees, and we firmly believe that the bees are being educated by the partnership, as well as the bee keeper. We never doubt that in the future this co-operation and co-education of bees and bee keepers will result in a perfection of honey-production as yet undreamed.

G. M. BENTLEY.

The American Honey Bee

One hundred and sixty million pounds of honey seems like a good deal for insects the size of bees to collect every year, and yet this is credibly reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Vice Consul Charles Karminski, of Seville, to be the regular annual supply of the world.

Germany, he says, leads the nations, with 20,000 tons a year, followed by Spain with 19,000. Austria is a good third, with 18,000, and France brings up the rear of the principals with 10,000 tons per annum. Several other European countries are credited with a few thousand tons, but the United States is not even mentioned in the list.

So far as the reader might gather there might be no bees in this country at all. As a matter of fact, however, the American bee is quite busy, so say government figures, for according to the census of 1900, the bees of 1899 produced 30,600 tons of sweet stuff.

THE KENNEL

This Department is conducted by WALTER J. HUNTER, Johnson City, Tenn., to whom all queries should be addressed.

PROBABLY the most intelligent animal of the present day, is the beautiful Scotch Collie. Properly trained, he is a companion ready at all times to do your bidding, and obey your wishes; and can be learned almost anything except to talk; decidedly the most sagacious of the

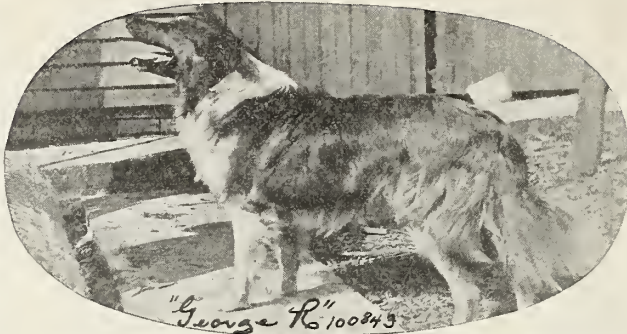
canine race. If you wish one for a companion, a protector, a servant, or a play-fellow for the child, bear two things in mind when you purchase him. Look to his physical condition; be sure he is in perfect health; then look to his breeding and see that he comes from a line of ancestors noted for their size and intelligence. You will then have one that will be a pleasure to you, and the admiration of your friends.

Some one has said regarding the Collie "they are the most pleasing dog I ever saw." And that is true. Always in a good humor, a jolly good fellow, ready for a romp at any time, but never for a cross word or a blow. Not one of my dogs knows what it is to be struck in anger; yet they are as obedient as a child. They are quick of perception and know their master; consequently they are controlled by his will. Is it a wonder then that they are so much thought of, and so much in demand?

It is a well known fact that the human face is a key to character; the expression tells what is in the soul. You who know a Collie, can tell by his face, what he is as to disposition. His eyes, ears, and nose speak to you, and tell you whether he is gentle or vicious, submissive or vindictive, kind or brutal, dull or intelligent.

Has it ever occurred to you what fabulous prices are paid for these dogs? When such men as J. Pierpont Morgan, John Wanamaker, and our president, Theodore Roosevelt, invest good round sums of money in a choice specimen, isn't it a pretty safe bet, that they are valuable? What is more pleasing to the eye, than a beautiful sable Collie, with full white collar, breast and legs, with intelligence in his face and expression almost human?

On a farm, where cattle are kept, these dogs are invaluable. They soon learn to know each animal, just where she belongs, will "round them up" for you, and



George R. Scotch Collie. Owned by Walter J. Hunter, Johnson City, Tenn.

if one gets where she doesn't belong, it takes the Collie a mighty short time to find it out, and they soon get her in her place.

I am told that they know when danger threatens a brood of chicks, either by hawks or crows, and scare these birds away from the little family. I know by experience, that when anything goes wrong with my chickens, either by day or by night, they make it known by an "unlimited quantity of barking."

The Almost Human Dog

The dog undoubtedly exhibits more human traits than any other lower animal, and this by reason of his long association with man. There are few of our ordinary emotions that the dog does not share, as joy, fun, love of adventure, jealousy, suspicion, comradeship, helpfulness, guilt, covetousness, and the like, or feelings analogous to these—the dog version of them. I am not sure but that the dog is capable of contempt. The behavior at times of a large dog toward a small, the slights he will put upon him, even ejecting his urine upon him, is hardly capable of any other interpretation. The forbearance, too which a large dog usually shows toward a touchy little



An Eight Months Old Female Collie. Bred and Owned by W. S. King, Lonoke, Ark.

whiffet, never resenting its impudent attacks, is very human. "A barking dog never bites" is an old saying founded upon human nature as well as upon dog nature. The noisy blusterer is rarely dangerous, whether man or dog. I do not agree with Stevenson that the dog is a snob. The key to a dog's heart is kindness. He will always meet you half way and more. I have been asked why the farm dog usually shows such hostility to tramps and all disreputable looking persons. It is not their looks that disturb the dog, but their smell—a strange unknown odor.—*John Purroughs in Outing.*

Collie Training

In answer to the subscriber who wishes to know how to train the Collie, I will say that, after training four, I have come to the conclusion that the secret of success is kindness combined with firmness. It is absolutely necessary that the Collie be taught to mind from the start. The dog must first have confidence in his teacher. Begin teaching him to mind by making him understand that when you say "Lie down" you mean for him to lie down. Practice on this until he will obey promptly at the command. Every time he obeys in a satisfactory manner show him that he has done so by patting him on the head. Don't try to teach a young Collie to drive stock. Very few dogs will learn to drive successfully until they are from a year to eighteen months old. In some cases excellent dogs can not be taught to drive properly until they are two years old. This is not a bad thing. My experience is that when dogs learn at from one to two years old they are better than younger. In teaching to drive I tie a light clothes-line rope to them so that I can keep absolute control—the only way I have found to teach the dog to come back promptly. Be especially careful not to permit the dog to be frightened by the animals he is driving. If he once becomes frightened he is apt to be very unsatisfactory. The dog should always be handled by one man alone until he is thoroughly trained, and the trainer should be especially careful to always use the same words and the same motions for the same things. Work with the line for a while, and as he gains confidence and shows a willingness to mind promptly, take off the line, but keep the dog within six or eight rods of you, so that you will not lose control of him. The Collie will stand rebuke of the proper kind, but he must never be abused. A sharp word or a light cuff on the ear is as severe as is often necessary. Always remember that the Collie is the most sensitive of our domestic animals. If he learns slowly you must have patience. Above all things never abuse him.—*A. L. Mason, in "Wallace's Farmer."*

ANGORA GOATS

The great interest that has been shown recently in the breeding of this beautiful and useful animal and the price paid in the west for mohair has induced us to include the Angora Goat in our new departments. We have not decided upon an editor yet and want our readers to suggest some one who is a breeder and a believer in the Angora to take charge of this department. In the meantime such information as the editor of THE HEN can get will be forthcoming.

Angora Goats

Angora goats have been in the United States more than half a century, but a large majority of the people know very little about them. It is the purpose of this paper to give, in a brief way, the information sought, so that the industry may, in the very near future, be classed as one of the important live stock industries of the country.

The first importation of Angora goats into the United States was made in 1849, when nine were brought in from Turkey. Other flocks followed from time to time until 1881 when the Sultan prohibited their exportation, both from Turkey and Asia Minor. Of late years importations have been made from South Africa, but on January 1st, 1905, a law went into effect which practically stopped the shipments from that country.

These goats were gradually distributed through the southern and western states and of later years through the northern and eastern states until at the present time there is not a state without Angoras.

As the distribution went on, the Angoras were crossed with the common goats of the country which brought about three classes of goats: the registered Angora, which is recorded in the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association of Kansas City, Missouri; the graded Angora and the common goat.

Angoras weigh from eighty to one hundred and fifty pounds. Their form is something like the common goat, but they have a rounder, smoother body, a more clean cut neck and head and a brighter, more intelligent eye. The horns grow up and back with an inward twist. The fleece, which is called mohair, should be white, very fine and silky and should hang in long curly ringlets. It should cover all parts of the body except the face and the lower part of the legs. The density of the covering, the evenness and length, the lustre of the hair and its freeness from hemp are also important points to be considered in judging. A curly foretop is desirable as a fancy point.

Kemp is stiff, straight hairs varying from two to four inches in length and is found upon the hind quarters and along the back and underline. It is objectionable, because it is coarser than mohair, has no lustre and will not take the dyes in manufacture. The expense

of removing these hairs is an important item and the fleece brings a corresponding lower price.

The Angora goats are valuable for their fleece, for their browsing habit, their meat and for pets. The fleece at shearing time should measure from six to twelve inches and weigh from three to ten pounds. Individual animals have produced fleeces which measured twenty inches and weighed sixteen pounds. Average bucks shear from five to eight pounds. The average price for mohair is from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound, but superior fleeces have sold as high as three dollars per pound. The hides when removed with the proper length of fleece are quite valuable for rugs, robes, overcoats, muffs, collarettes, etc.

GOATS CLEAR BRUSH LAND.

Angoras are used quite extensively for clearing up brushland. They much prefer brush to the tame or wild grasses within their reach. With the leaves gone, which are the plant's lungs, it dies and by the next year is trampled under foot. The thickness of the brush determines the number of goats to the acre, but on moderately thick brush, five head to the acre will, in two years make it as free from brush as a lawn. Trees and shrubs which are ten feet high or more and too stiff for the goats to lop down with their weight must be cut out as the leaves are not eaten and therefore the tree not killed. Occasionally they will kill the larger trees by peeling the bark from them. The fleece and kids produced will pay a good profit, and the goats will kill the brush free of charge. With the disappearance of the brush, grass seed may be sown and a good stand of grass obtained, unless the ground be too dry. When it costs from ten to twenty dollars an acre to clear brush land the Angora's economic value in this line is very evident.

ANGORA MUTTON.

The meat is called Angora mutton and has much the same flavor as sheep mutton; in fact it requires an expert to detect the difference. When they are sold for mutton they bring about the same per pound as sheep.

Because of their intelligence, beauty and gentleness they are much sought as pets for children.

CARE OF GOATS.

The care of Angora goats varies with

the climate. In some parts of the United States Angoras live in brush the year round, but in Minnesota they must be fed some hay or fodder and a small amount of grain during the winter. They require less feed than sheep, but what they have must be clean. They eat the same variety of grains and fodders as sheep and a sheep man will find little trouble in caring for them. They drink very little water and at times when dews are heavy will go several days without a drink. Like other farm animals they relish salt about once a week.

Angoras can stand as much or more cold than sheep, but must be sheltered from heavy, cold rains and sleets. These soak the fleece and before they can dry out the animal becomes chilled. If not shut out they will get to the barn before a storm can catch them and their coming is a sure sign of a storm.

THE FENCING QUESTION.

This is a common question and one of some importance. While a barb-wire fence will turn them if the wires are close enough together, a board or woven wire fence gives the best satisfaction. A two-thirds height woven wire with a barb-wire on top is very good.

KIDDING AND SHEARING.

The gestation period of Angoras is five months. The kids should come the latter part of April or first part of May, unless warm quarters are provided for earlier kids. A doe generally has but one kid, but occasionally two are dropped. The first day or two the kid should be watched and if the fleece is thick around the doe's udder it should be trimmed away to prevent the kid from sucking it.

Shearing in the northern states is done but once a year and that about May 1st. They may be sheared by hand or with any of the sheep-shearing machines upon the market. The fleeces are not tied up separate, but all thrown into a large sack.

Goats are harder than sheep and less liable to disease—the number of cases of tuberculosis being so small that they are all recorded, being less than a dozen in number.

The number of goats of all grades in the United States for 1900 was 1,948,952. Of these probably less than half were Angoras and yet a smaller per cent are registered stock. Minnesota had by the same census 3821. New Mexico, Arizona, California and Oregon have the largest numbers.

The domestic mohair clip for 1904 was not far from 2,400,000 pounds and the importation of mohair for the same year was 2,231,340 pounds. This indicates that our mills consume annually about 4,500,000 pounds.

When it is understood that this imported mohair is charged a tariff of twelve cents a pound, that the demand for the manufactured mohair is increasing and that the people with brush land are becoming aware of their value for clearing the same it is evident that the future of the industry in the United States is very bright.—O. A. Lathrop in *Farm Student's Review*.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Allow me to introduce myself as one of the boys whose battle cry is "better poultry," and whose ambition is to see the boys of these United States bring out of themselves the good which is in them, and start early to learn the coming greatest industry of the age.

I shall run this column in the interest of the American boy poultry raiser, and shall appreciate all the letters received from the boys of the Boys' National Poultry Club. All good thoughts and suggestions that would be of benefit to other boy poultry raisers, will be gladly received and published in this column, also any query that may be sent in will be answered in the "Query Box" of this department, so far as the answers are known. Those which can not be answered by me, will be set forth to be answered by any reader of this magazine who can give the information.

Boys, this is strictly our column, and I shall rely upon your help.

TALKS TO THE BOYS.

I suppose every boy at this time of the year is building great hopes on his



Colony Houses, Rhode Island Experiment Station.



Poultry Houses, Rhode Island Experiment Station.

What a Noted Poultryman Says:

"I would rather have a POOR bird well fed than a GOOD bird poorly fed, but take a good bird and feed it PURINA FEED and you're bound to build a winner every time."

Now, there's a reason for this. And the reason is that only the BEST grain and other ingredients go into PURINA POULTRY FEEDS, which are balanced scientifically for the building of frame, feathers and eggs.

THE CHECKERBOARD BRAND

Stands for the Best in Poultry Feeds

You will always find PURINA POULTRY FEEDS put up in CHECKERBOARD BAGS so that you can't mistake them, and in the Checkerboard Bag you'll find the best Feeds on the market. They're made by the Purina Mills, by the people who KNOW HOW from experience. Don't take inferior feeds when you can get the best.

A Perfect Feed for Every Purpose: Purina Baby Chick Feed saves the little chicks; Purina Mash makes hens lay; Purina Scratch Feed has the largest variety of the best seeds, properly proportioned; and Purina Alfalfa Meal gives a green feed the year 'round, while Purina Fattening Feed puts on the finishing touches.

Ask your dealer for THE CHECKERBOARD BAG and insist on having it. Take no substitute. Don't let anybody make you think something else is just as good. If your dealer doesn't handle our feeds, then send us his name and we will send you samples and a copy of the "Standard Poultry Feeder."

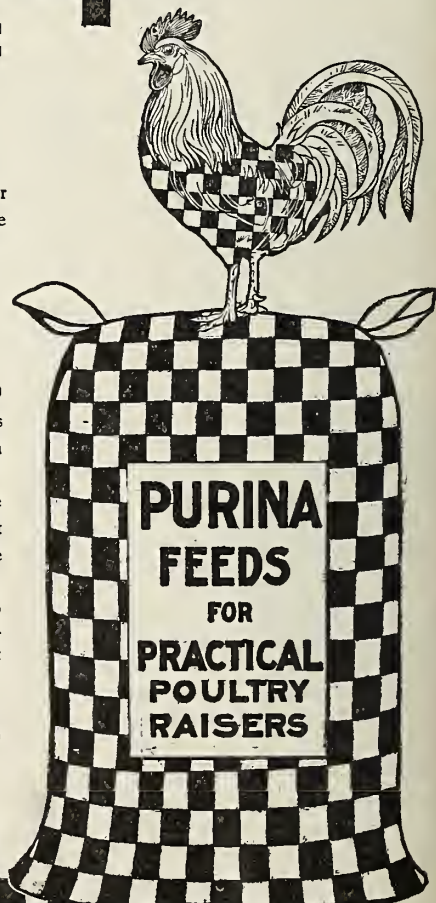
No Grit, No Burnt Wheat or Trash in Purina Poultry Foods.

RALSTON PURINA MILLS

ACME MILLS CO.,
Portland, Ore.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE TILLSON CO
Tillsonburg, Ont.



LEWIS LEONHARDT & CO., Agents, KNOXVILLE, TENN. 1001-1013 Park St. Both Phones 159.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

MADDEN'S BARRED ROCKS

RICHEST BLOOD IN THE SOUTH

Cockerel Pen

Headed by Brother 1st, 1st Cock, Knoxville, Tenn., January 1906. Brother 1st Cockerel, Providence, R. I.; 2d Cockerel, Boston, Mass.

Pullet Pen

Headed by Bradley Lee, Brother to Females 1st and 2d pens, Madison Square Garden, New York, '06

Winnings Knoxville Show January, 1906; 1st Cock, 1st, 2d Hens; 2d, 4th Pullet, 2d Cockerel, 3d Cockerel Tie, 2d Pen Eggs, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. Stock For Sale.

MRS. W. R. MADDEN

Old Phone 2545

South Knoxville, Tennessee



Brother 1st, 1st Cock Knoxville

WALKER'S Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes

We are now offering the best lot of birds we have ever raised, at a very low price, considering the quality. Write us for prices before buying elsewhere. We can also furnish Eggs at reasonable prices.

WALKER BROS.

R. F. D. No. 1

MADISONVILLE, TENN.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Line bred for 10 years. Winners at Cincinnati (big A. P. A. meeting); Nashville, Louisville, Princeton, Ind., and Owensboro, Ky. Thirteen out of 25 firsts, 9 seconds, 6 thirds, 5 fourths and 1 fifth, in competition with 825 Barred Rocks shown by 70 exhibitors from eight states.

Did your matings produce the quality that you expected? Did those eggs you bought hatch the kind of birds that you want to introduce into your flock? Don't you need one of those great big yellow legged, close, narrow, snappy, barred cockerels to help you out in the show room or to head your best pen? Then write to us. We can furnish birds with quality to suit for any purpose.

CLOVERBLOOM POULTRY YARDS

Benj. H. Baker, Mgr.

OWENSBORO, KY.

1883-BARRED ROCK HEADQUARTERS-1907

Have over 1,000 head of birds FOR SALE. Choice creamy show birds, fit for any company; hundreds of fine breeders at prices that are right.

REMEMBER—We have won more premiums on Barred Plymouth Rocks at the BIG CHICAGO SHOWS in the past 12 years than all competitors combined.

Write your wants where the good ones are raised. Fine 32 page catalogue for stamp, telling all about 17 acres of Barred Rocks.

R. E. HAEGER & CO.,

R. E. HAEGER, Pres.

B. E. ROGERS, Sec'y.

ALGONQUIN, ILL.

Lanier's "Ringlet" Barred Rocks Cockerel Mating Only

want the best. Every bird shipped on approval. Write me your wants and send for real photographs of my Cockerels.

Do you want that Zebra striping in a Barred Rock Cockerel? I have the best lot this year that I have ever produced. Cockerel bred females at reasonable prices for quality. Buy from a breeder who breeds for Cockerels only if you

DEWITT LANIER

Barred Rock Specialist, Box D, Cardwell, Mo.

coming hatches of "fine chickens." But, boys, to come out successfully, you will have to start now and work diligently till fall; for chickens, especially those under one month of age, will need all your spare time.

To begin with, look to the old birds, see if they are healthy and in good condition. Chicks from unhealthy parents never amount to much, and, as a rule, hardly ever grow to maturity, and, if they did, would turn out to be weak, puny, good-for-nothing things and, in short, fit only for the pot, and sometimes not that.

Don't let the old fowls get lousy. This not only weakens them, but lessens the percentage of fertility in their eggs. About a tablespoonful of sulphur should be burnt in the hen house at least once a month. Stop up every crack, corner and crevice, put the old fowls outdoors, and then light the sulphur. It will burn for about half an hour, and after it is done, fully seventy-five per cent of the lice and mites will be killed.

After this is done, give the whole house, outside and inside, a good coating of whitewash. Don't make it too thick as it will crack, and in that way the lice and mites will get behind it, and it is next to impossible to get them out.

PERSONAL NOTES.

One of our most active members is Mr. Frank A. Potts, of Charlotte, N. C. He was one of the first to join, and has gone into it with a vim, and secured four more members. If every member of our club would imitate his example, we would soon have one of the best clubs in the United States.

Boys, I think all of us owe our deep gratitude to the kind editor of this paper. He has given us a rate of half price for

his valuable journal, and has always helped me along in my club undertakings. If you don't take this paper, or wish to renew your subscription, send me 25 cents and you will receive this paper for one year.

I will gladly answer through this department any question (or questions) asked by any member of my club. Short articles from members of the Boys' National Poultry Club will also be published.

If any of our members have won at any of the shows last season, they should write me and tell me the when, where and whereof of their victory—it will be mentioned in these columns and may do you good.

A complete list of members of the Boys' National Poultry Club will be published in the next issue of this journal.

THE EGG BASKET.

"The hen that lays is the hen that pays."

The best prices for fresh eggs are obtained during January and February.

The fat hen lays the smallest number of eggs.

Never allow a bad egg to find its way to the egg basket.

It costs about one cent each to produce eggs.

Always clean your eggs before marketing them. This should be done with a dry woolen rag.

Never scare the hens or allow anyone else to do so, as it reduces the egg production.

Don't try to sell preserved eggs as fresh. It may cost you the loss of a valuable customer.

Eggs over one week old should never be kept for hatching.

Incubator Oil

Kimble Oil Co., Knoxville Tenn.

Gentlemen:—The barrel of Soline Lamp Oil came to hand a day or so ago, and to say that I am pleased with it, does not half express it; I am simply delighted. We are using a large number of Incubators and Brooders on our plant which are heated by means of oil lamps. While using other brands of oil, I have had to clean each lamp from three to four times daily, but since I began using your Soline Oil it has not been necessary to clean a single lamp on account of smoking. Aside from your oil being smokeless, it seems to give better heat in our machines; in fact we are able to get from 5 to 10 per cent more heat than with the oil we have been using heretofore. I unhesitatingly pronounce Soline Oil a great success and shall recommend it to all my brother poultrymen.

Very truly yours,

VALE CRUCIS POULTRY FARM.

Per W. A. Hardin, Supt.

Send orders to

TENNESSEE OIL CO.

Successors to Kimble Oil Co.

FOR SALE

ONE PAIR OF ANGORA GOATS, \$20.

BEAUTIES AND CHEAP

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn.

U. R. Fishel's
White Plymouth Rocks

Are better this season than ever before. Never have I had as many CHOICE EXHIBITION BIRDS or SELECTED BREEDERS or GOOD UTILITY STOCK to sell as I have at the present time. I know I am in position to give you better value for your money than any one else for the reason I have thousands to select from while others have but a few hundred. Remember all my birds are farm reared, strong, husky birds. I had forgot to mention the fact that the U. R. Fishel White Rocks were

Selected by the U. S. Government

in preference to all other varieties to be used on their experimental farm. You surely can not go wrong if you follow in the footsteps of U. S. At nearly every Poultry Exhibition East, North, South or West the past season the winning White Plymouth Rocks were Fishel bred birds. This with the excellent record my birds made when shown by myself surely convinces you they are

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD"

I have just issued a 56 PAGE CATALOG containing 4 BEAUTIFUL COLOR PLATES, in fact this is the most elaborate Poultry Catalog ever issued and contains information every one interested in poultry should know. Send 2 dimes for a copy, worth dollars to any one.

EGGS: \$8 per 15, \$15 per 30; \$25 per 60

U. R. FISHEL, Box H, HOPE, INDIANA



White
Plymouth
Rocks

Bought those White Rocks yet? If not let me figure with you. I have 40 beautiful early hatched Cockerels and 75 Pullets bred from prize winning birds at Fraukfort, Ky., State Show, Nashville, Chattanooga and Franklin, Tenn., the past season for sale. These youngsters are simply great and will make the best of them step around at the coming fall shows. Better order early before they are all picked over. I will also sell 20 of my last season's breeding hens. All birds shipped on approval.

PRICES:

2 Cock Birds \$20 each

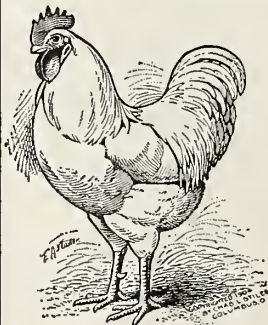
GRAND ONES

Hens	-	5	"
Cockerels	-	5	"
Pullets	-	3	"

G. E. MANN

R. R. No. 10
(Porter Pike)

Nashville, Tenn.



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
EXCLUSIVELY

—FARM RAISED—

Vigorous birds from the best parent stock obtainable.

FOR SALE---TEN WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,
ALSO A FEW PULLETS.

Write your wants to

D. P. WALKER

Route 1, - Sweetwater, Tenn.

White Plymouth Rocks (Exclusively)

Hardy, Vigorous, Farm Raised. Stock and Eggs for Sale. Eggs \$2 per Setting

JOE KNOTT, R. F. D. No. 2, Knoxville, Tenn.



WM. B. SHELTON

WATKINS CROCKETT

EASTLAND POULTRY YARDS WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(Exclusively)

We practically MADE A CLEAN SWEEP at the recent Knoxville Show, winning 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st 2nd and 4th Cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 4th Pullet and 1st and 2nd Pen.

We also MADE A CLEAN SWEEP at the recent Alabama State Fair, held at Birmingham, Ala., winning all firsts and Special Sweepstake for best display in American Class.

We will have mated up for egg trade next season, 9 of the best Pens of White Rocks to be found anywhere. If you want eggs from PRIZE WINNERS you can get them from US. Our Catalog will show the male heading each Pen and price of eggs from each. You can select for yourself.

PRICE PER SETTING OF FIFTEEN \$2, \$3 AND \$5.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all our dealings.

Write for Catalog.

Address Edgar Avenue and Gallatin Pike, Nashville, Tenn.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCK

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE LANGSHANS

AND PEKIN DUCKS.

Extra Lot of S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, Every One Extra Good.

Write us for Particulars.

TURNERS' POULTRY YARD, ALGOOD, TENN.

Box 400

MILLIGAN'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Again show their quality over other leading strains at the great Birmingham Show by winning four ribbons on four entries, also Silver Cup for whitest bird in show, tied on Silver Cup for highest scoring bird on exhibition. This, with my great winnings at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and the World's Fair, demonstrate my title to the best. I guarantee my birds to win for you in any competition and, considering their quality, my prices are very reasonable.

J. R. MILLIGAN, 335 26th STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, TREES, ETC.

Send \$1.80 for 1,000 assorted plants of Klondyke, Lady Thompson and Excelsior or Gandy Strawberries. All kinds of fruit trees 6c and up. Garden Seeds, etc. Send for free catalogue.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT

DEPT. 9, R. F. D. 3, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

BLWDALE STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Polled Durhams, Jacks and Jennets, Poland Chinas, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, 200 S. C. B. Leghorns, 200 B. P. Rocks.

Our Leghorns scored 92 to 93½ at East Tenn. Poultry Show, Knoxville, December, 1906.

25 Cockerels for sale. Eggs \$4.00 per 100 or \$2.00 per 15.

Cockerels for sale from 1st Prize Winning Turkeys E. T. Poultry Show, Knoxville, January, 1906. Also Eggs, \$3.60 per Doz.

S. S. SMITH & BRO., WHITESBURG, TENN.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

WINNINGS 1906

1st Cockerel, Nashville.
2d Pullet, Nashville.

1st Pullet, Franklin.
2d Hen, Franklin.

1st Cock, Knoxville.
1st Cockerel, Knoxville.

1st Hen, Knoxville.
1st Pullet, Knoxville.

Special on largest Tom, Knoxville.

STOCK FOR SALE.

EGGS IN SEASON.

Mrs. W. J. Landess, Prop'r, Eastview Poultry Yards, R. 6, Fayetteville, Tenn.

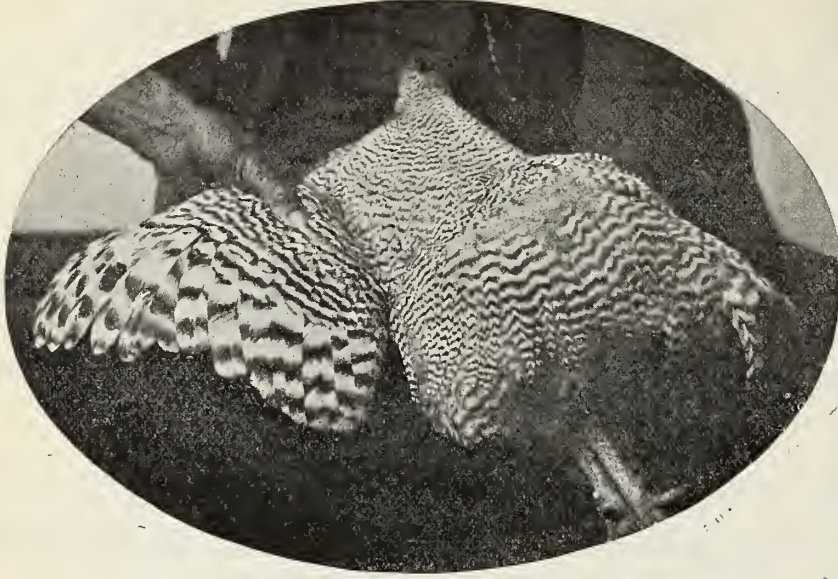
Is The Industrious Hen Visiting Your Home?

Mr. Austin Appointed Superintendent of Poultry Department

It is with pleasure that we learn of the appointment of our townsman, H. C. Austin to be superintendent of the Poultry Department of our State University and congratulate the University upon their selection, believing that this branch of experimental work connected with the Experiment Station will thrive and flourish under the able management of Mr. Austin, who has long been a poultry fancier and practical breeder. He has made a success of his poultry, and during the many years he has been thus engaged, he has bred many varieties. Mr. Austin is widely known in the poultry world, enjoying a national as well as a local reputation, especially over the Southern states where he has continually visited and exhibited at the leading shows all over this section. The appointment is an honorable recognition, worthily bestowed upon a good citizen and a christian gentleman. We regret to lose him, but share in his joy over the promotion, and wish for him success and happiness in his new field of labor. The poultry lover and fanciers of our town will miss the good advice of "Uncle Henry" when they get a sick chicken, we feel quite sure.—*Johnson City Staff.*

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE

IN BREEDING

Barred RocksHIGH CLASS BREEDERS
A SPECIALTY400 Youngsters From 1906
MatingsShow Birds for the Fastest
Company or your money backPERSONAL ATTENTION
TO YOUR WANTSHUTCHISON & LAMAR
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

"Hero" Heads Pen No. 3. Best Colored Cock South.

LIVE STOCK**Good Word for Sheep Outlook**

A Shropshire breeder says:

"I have been breeding Shropshire sheep now for over twenty years, and business never was better, and I think it will continue so for some time to come. Many farmers in our country who have been keeping small flocks of sheep have sold them and have gone into cows. As the west settles up the free range must give way, and the American people are eating more mutton, so, as I view the situation, sheep business must continue good. Rams were bought up very close last year, and a good many ram lambs went on the ranges.

"This year breeders are beginning to inquire for lambs now, so looking at it from a breeder's standpoint the sheep business never looked better. As to my way of caring for my sheep, in the summer I run them on pasture, and in the winter I feed hay and corn fodder with a little grain, namely, corn, oats and bran. Nothing beats good clover hay. I like to have my lambs dropped before they go to grass, say March or April.

Age for Feeding Jerseys

A well known Jersey breeder says that one mistake many farmers make is in breeding Jersey heifers too young. A better way is to let them get their growth, at least three years. Keep them in a separate lot if necessary, after they are 18 months old. If permitted to bring calves before they have their growth they make small cows and yield less milk. The calves also are smaller as a rule. It is not always best to be in too great a hurry to get ahead in the world; a space of six or nine months is not long to wait, and it is infinitely better for the cow.

To place a pan of milk in the sun and allow the little chicks to help themselves is not the best method. For chicks the milk should be used for moistening the ground grain. Adult fowls may be al-

Here is the White Hill Poultry Farm

What have You for Sale? We Have the Very Best.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns and White Wyandottes

High quality and low prices is our motto. We can furnish you any number and at prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each for breeding and exhibition stock. Write us your wants; we do not leave our customers dissatisfied. Nothing but nice, healthy vigorous stock for sale. Eggs for hatching after Nov. 1st.

A. J. Lawson, Mgr. R. No. 7. Cleveland, Tenn.*Agents for Cyphers' Incubators and Brooders***DINWIDDIE'S STANDARD AND BUSINESS BRED
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

Stock for sale, better this season than ever before. Standard Bred, fit to win; Business Bred for eggs; for size, Business fed on a balanced ration; raised on a free range. These are the guaranteed combined qualities of my birds. Write for prices, stating your wants. HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.

J. A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENNESSEE**SPRING GROVE POULTRY FARM**

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Good Breeding Cockerels and Pullets for Sale

Won 1st cock, 1st hen, 2d cockerel, 2d and 4th pullets, 2d pen, Knoxville Show, Jan., 1906. Competing with all Reds—both Rose and Single Comb. No Eggs until January 1

R. F. D. 6

O. H. C. RODGERS,

Knoxville, Tenn.

BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, White Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 each, \$7.50 for Trio, \$12.00 for Breeding Pen. : : : : : : : : : Catalogue Free.

EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS

EDWARD G. NOONAN, Proprietor, MARIETTA, PA.



CHILDRESS' S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Best Egg Producers in the World.

They Have Won First Prizes Over the World's Most Noted Breeders

At Hagerstown, Md., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala.,
Charleston, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Sweetwater, Tenn.,
Knoxville, Tenn., and Nashville (Tennessee State Fair.)

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BREEDING THIS POPULAR BREED

Their show record demonstrates their superior quality.

EGGS! Seven Grand Yards Mated---Every Yard **EGGS!**
Headed by First Prize Winners

Price of Eggs, \$3 for 15, or 30 for \$5, just as they run, from these prize
pens. One pen specially mated. Eggs carefully selected, \$5 for 15 eggs.
Send order from this ad. or write

JNO. F. CHILDRESS (Box H) Sweetwater, Tenn.

KULP—CHICKENS—EGGS

When you think of one you will think of the rest and remember I breed

Rose and S. C. Brown and Rose and S. C. W. Leghorns

With Records of 242, 240, and the Whites 236, and I have
size and size of Eggs. Winners at MADISON SQUARE, too.

White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Buff Rocks

Are the Finest Strains and are bred to lay. Big money has
been refused for our White Wyandottes in the last year.

Collie Pups. W. W. KULP, Box 75, Pottstown, Pa.

BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Second Pen, at the
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

Over 200 regular and special prizes at fifteen great
shows. Eggs \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Free circulars
on Matings and Show Record.

E. E. CARTER, 967 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.

S. C. WHITE AND R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS AND S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.

Winnings of First Prizes, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Cleve-
land, Sweetwater, Tenn., Huutsville, Ala. I mate for best results in
fancy points and egg production. Eggs and stock for sale.

FRED AXLEY, R. 5, Sweetwater, Tenn.

Russell's S. C. Brown and White Leghorns

won at the Ohio State Fair, 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet and 2d Pen on each. 1,000
CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE. Also a fine litter of Scotch Collie Pups. Catalog free. Write

F. H. RUSSELL, Box H, WAKEMAN, OHIO

BRED TO LAY AND WIN AND DO IT

Wilber's Single Comb White Leghorns Acknowledged World's Best

Grand flock very choice Exhibition and Breeding Cockerels, Pullets and Hens that will win and improve your flock
From our past season's Grand Winners at Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.;
Birmingham, Ala.; Charleston, S. C., etc., shows. Quality counts. We have it. Write your wants.

EGGS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15; \$3.50 and \$5.00 for 30; \$10.00 and \$15.00 for 100
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue Free.

WILBER BROS., Box G, PETROS, TENN.
15 Years Specialist. Tenn. Vice-President National S. C. W. L. Club.

lowed skim milk, buttermilk, curds, or even whey, but the supply should be fresh every morning. One of the reasons why milk is said to cause bowel disease is that it is sometimes placed in open pans, to remain until it is used, during which period it becomes filthy, and is then an excellent carrier of disease. Milk should not be given to any flock that contains a single sick fowl, unless the sick bird is removed, as milk will more easily serve to distribute disease than water. If given under the supervision of a careful attendant, and changed daily, the flock being free from disease, milk is one of the best and cheapest of foods, but it is not a substitute for water, nor will it take the place of meat. —Farm, Field and Fireside.

The exposure of milch cows to winter rains results in serious loss. A test made at the Indiana station demonstrated the fact that milch cows exposed to the weather in winter, but provided with night shelter, made a very unfavorable showing, as compared with those given shelter in a stable, except for a brief airing when the weather was suitable. The exposed cows ate more food, lost in weight, also in milk yield, while the sheltered ones gained in weight and made a better showing.

In feeding the dairy cows consideration of their future must first be thought of. The supply of milk must be permanent and not temporary. Consequently any system of feeding that will reduce the normal yield or injure the animals should be condemned. Concentrated foods are all right in their place, and every dairyman can avail himself of them to a certain extent to help increase the milk supply, but the animals must depend upon a variety of food in which succulent food, such as grass and ensilage, is the great foundation, if their health is to be retained and their normal yield of milk kept up.

Attention, Secretaries!

We have sent to secretaries of poultry shows samples of Coop Labels and Score Cards—and a large number have expressed their delight and have ordered. Many have undoubtedly overlooked this great opportunity of properly labeling their show coops.

A show room with every coop of birds properly labeled is an education to visitors. Do not be too late. For further information see third cover page.

Packing Dressed Poultry

All poultry should be thoroughly cooled and dried before packing, preparatory to shipment to market. In packing fowls, use neat, clean and as light packages as will carry safely. Boxes holding about 200 pounds meet these requirements best and are greatly preferable to barrels. Boxes are better for turkeys and geese and barrels for chickens, and for hot weather shipment, when the fowls are to be packed in ice.

Commence packing by placing a layer of thoroughly cleaned rye straw on the bottom. Bend the head of the first fowl under it, and then lay it in the left hand corner with the head end against the end of the box and the back up. Continue to fill this row in the same manner until completed; then begin the second row the same way, letting the head of the bird pass up between the rumps of the two adjoining ones, which will make it complete and solid. In packing the last row, reverse the order, placing the head against the end of the box, and pushing the feet under the bodies of the other fowls. Lastly, fill tightly with straw, so the poultry cannot move. This gives a firmness in packing that will prevent moving during transportation. Care should be taken to put plenty of straw between each layer and on top, so as to have the box filled full.—*American Agriculturist.*

Selling Pure Bred Fowls

Good breeding fowls are seldom sold in the home neighborhood for the prices they are really worth. Anything that comes from a distance seems to be enhanced in value in the eyes of some people, and, though the home-grown or home-made article may be superior, the inferior article from abroad meets with most favor. Though you are perhaps depending on your poultry for a living, your neighbor sees no reason why you should not exchange roosters or a setting of eggs, and, if buying a bird for breeding, considers that the market price per pound should be a satisfactory return for your pure-bred stock. If you would sell your fowls at a fair profit, seek your purchasers at a distance. This can only be done through advertising, and if the advertising is wisely done and honestly lived up to, gratifying results are sure to follow.

Are all birds protected against cold nights and frosty mornings? The chill that strikes you going out of doors affects the hens in the same way. Have them sheltered right and in so doing prevent sneezing, running nostrils, swelled eyes and roup, finally followed by emaciation and death. Treat the least little symptom. Remember the old saw of prevention and cure. If you neglect prevention start the cure early. Cold oil is a sovereign remedy for almost all colds in the first stages. Swab it over the head inside and out of birds affected once daily for three days, give them a little internally if the throat is closed up and it will cut the matter. Kemp's Balsam is good. A two-grain pill of quinine once daily is good. Keep sick birds in a pleasant, warm place and separate from the rest and feed a little bread soaked in milk and they will soon find the road to wellville.



No. 6: Score 93, Egg Record 197.

A HAPPY COMBINATION For UTILITY, FINE POINTS, PLEASURE BAYNE'S EGG RECORD STRAIN of WHITE WYANDOTTES

What we are all after, the ideal combination of heavy layers and prize winners—I've got them
At Knoxville show I won 3rd Cock, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd and 4th Hen, 4th Pen. At Bristol show I won 1st Cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Hen; 2nd Cockerel; 1st and 3rd Pen. Five Hens shown scored 95½, 95½, 95, 94½, 93½. Average egg record 197.

Eggs \$2.00 a Setting, \$8.00 per 100

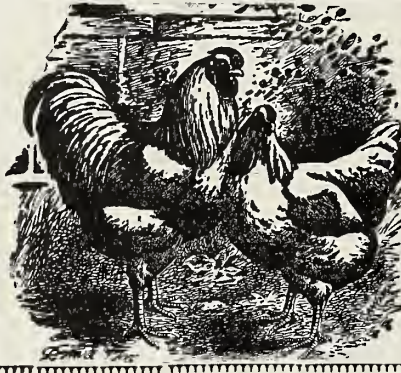
T. L. BAYNE, Russellville, Tenn.

Doak's White Wyandottes

Greenwood Poultry Yards
E. L. DOAK, Owner
NASHVILLE, TENN.

First Pen headed by First Prize Cockerel. First Pen and first Pullet Winners Tennessee State Fair. :: :: Cockerel cost \$150 and Pullet \$75. Everything in yards from highest priced and highest scoring birds

Young Stock for sale and Eggs for Hatching. Write for Prices



SANITARY POULTRY YARDS "FAMOUS" WHITE WYANDOTTES

Foundation stock of the noted strains of A. G. Duston, J. C. Fishel & Son. Jno. W. Boswell, Jr. and Dr. Bricault. From these I have built up by the Trap-Nest Individual record system, using nothing in breeding but the best, what I am pleased to call the . . .

FAMOUS STRAIN

I breed for merit and sell on honor a strain of heavy layers. They are snow white, prolific and strong—the best all purpose fowls. No stock for sale this season, but am booking orders now for **ECCS \$3 FOR 15.**

W.T. ROBERTS, Curley, Ala.

Member National White Wyandotte Club

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW

ABOUT MAUND'S PRIZE-WINNING

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Then Write for Free Circular

A. T. MAUND, :: :: :: Geneva, Ga.

FERGUSON'S WYANDOTTE YARDS

High-Class, Pure Bred WHITE and SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale

Ask for information and prices

L. FERGUSON, Propr. :: :: New Middleton, Tenn.



WOODCOTE POULTRY YARDS WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY

Bred in the country on the blue-grass, these birds are feathered aristocrats. A letter will give you full information and be more satisfactory than a brief ad. A few April-hatched Cockerels for sale. All stock shipped on approval. Eggs for sale December 15th.

MRS. WM. R. LUKE, R. R. No. 5, Nashville, Tenn.

RHODE ISLAND REDS,

Original Wilber Strains Rose and Single Combs.

Also the beautiful Buckeye Reds, M. B. Turkeys and Toulouse Geese

Pens No. 1 all select show birds, Rose and Single Combs and Buckeye Reds, 15 Eggs \$3.00; Pens No. 2 Select birds 15 Eggs \$2.00; Pens No. 3 Rose and Single Comb Reds, good birds, 15 Eggs \$1.00. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. All prize winners, 41 pound Tom and 25 to 28 pound two year old hens, 9 Eggs \$3.00. Imported Prize winning Toulouse Geese, 7 Eggs \$2.00. Send in your orders early for best results.

CHEROKEE POULTRY YARDS,

E. R. CASH, Prop'r., GAFFNEY, S. C.

TERRELL'S

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Winners last season at all the big shows. This season, Nashville State Fair; Birmingham State Fair; the Great Banner Show, Charleston, S. C., and the Great South and East Texas Shows, at Houston and Marshall, Texas.

ALL WINNERS ARE IN MY YARDS

My matings will be the strongest I ever bred from.

EGGS:--Special Matings \$3.00 for 15; \$5.50 for 30; \$15.00 for 100.

Special Prize Mating \$5.00 straight, Book your orders early.

1907 Circular of Winnings and matings mailed on request. Stock a matter of correspondence.

L. K. TERRELL, Birmingham, Ala.

President National S. C. R. I. Red Club.

State Vice-Pres. R. I. Red Club of America.

S. C. Black Minorcas
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Toulouse Geese

THAT HAVE WON FIRSTS WHEREVER SHOWN

Birds in the first pens score from 92 to 95 points.

Second pens from 90 to 92 points.

Eggs From Same at \$2.00 and \$3.00 per Fifteen
Goose Eggs \$2.50 per Seven.

Mail all orders to

Satisfaction Guaranteed

O. D. ANDERSON, Box 316, ABERDEEN, MISS.

RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South

All birds standard bred, correct color, hardy and prolific. None but the best allowed to live. Send us your orders if you wish to start right. List of winnings, with matings for 1906 free.

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special Prize Matings, \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM,

WEST DURHAM, N. C.

WARD'S RHODE ISLAND REDS.

BRED FOR FANCY AND UTILITY. STOCK FOR SALE AND EGGS FOR HATCHING \$1.50 AND \$3.00 PER FIFTEEN. WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULAR.

LAKEMONT POULTRY FARM,

C. FRED. WARD, Proprietor. (President Florida State Poultry Assn.) WINTER PARK, FLA.

Annual Sale of Rhode Island Red Stock

Will sell about 1,200 of my last year's breeders (no pullets) at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 each; 500 choice cockerels, both ROSE AND SINGLE COMB, at prices to suit. Pairs, trios, and pens mated for results. We are veterans in the business; try us and be convinced; our motto is—WE AIM TO PLEASE.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, S. L. Barr, Prop., BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Care of Breeders Through the Winter

Much has been written about care of breeding pens through the moulting season, etc., but little, so far as I can recollect, as to the care and manner of handling after the moult. Perhaps it is because poultrymen, generally, assume that this is unimportant; all they simply need do, is to prevent laying if possible, until the hatching season, in order to get fertile eggs then. This is the impression I get from what little I have read on the subject, and in talking with some poultrymen in this section. It strikes me as being a mistake. Here is what I have practiced, in this respect, for a few years past, and have had good, strong, fertile eggs during the hatching season: After my fowls (which, by the way, are White Wyandottes) have moulted, I give them access to the scratching houses, only allowing the male birds with them at intervals during the winter. I first prepare the scratching houses, by filling in over the floor eight or ten inches deep



S. C. R. I. Red Pullet, owned by Walter J. Hunter, Johnson City, Tenn.

with straw, leaves or whatever I happen to have gathered for that purpose, and feed a variety of grains only, such as cracked and whole corn, wheat, oats and barley, scattered in the litter, throughout the whole period between the moult and beginning of the hatching season, also supplying grit, shells and charcoal, and occasionally a head of cabbage, or some other vegetable.

By this method I keep the fowls working continually, consequently they are always healthy and vigorous, - laying moderately right along all winter. They do not get fat because of the exercise; everything goes to make good solid flesh, and they are in the best of condition to shell out good, strong, fertile eggs in the course of ten days or two weeks after the male birds are turned in permanently. My contention is that males will not perform their duties properly when hens are not laying, and I am more convinced

each year that there is something in this worth closer observation.

When one rests up his males, he is retaining the necessary vitality for his eggs for hatching, and you will note that the males can also be made to work for their living through the winter months and thereby increase their vigor, being separated from the hens most of the time.—Charles J. McNabb in *Successful Poultry Journal*.

Hen and Horse Friends

Henry Ransome, a farmer living near McKeever, has a Leghorn hen a year and a half old which is never happy unless it is near a horse he uses for general farm work. The attachment is mutual and strong, and where you find one you are pretty sure to find the other.

A year ago last spring a Bidy made a nest in Dobbin's manger and refused to get out. As the horse offered no objections, Mr. Ransome left the hen undisturbed, and in due time she hatched out a fine lot of chicks. It was one of this flock that took a shine to Dobbin. At first the horse didn't pay much attention to the little one, but after a time, as he seemed to miss it when it was shut up in the hen house, it was given the run of the barn.

When Dobbin went into the field to work the chicken followed, always keeping in sight of the horse, and when the work was done it returned and roosted on the headstall. This kept up for many weeks, and all the time the attachment grew stronger. Finally, one day Mr. Ransome's road mare went lame and he drove old Dobbin to the village. Before starting he shut up the hen, but she managed to get loose and started in pursuit. Helped by her wings, she made fast time, and when Mr. Ransome was about a mile from home he found her trailing at the wheel. Since then she has accompanied Dobbin on the road as well as in the fields.—*New York World*.

The cutting out of corruption is the first requisite of successful poultry business. The intent to deceive by borrowing an exhibition bird is just as commendable as a highway robbery. The elastic conscience that convinces itself it is justifiable because it is common is honestly surprised when called on to account and actually sets to work to build a defense. With some who unthinkingly transgress this simple law of honesty the measure of guilt is in being found out. The spirit of pure sportsmanship revolts at such competition even though the specimen may be ever so good. Don't forget in passing that the lender is equally to be condemned with the borrower.—*Valley Poultry Journal*.

THE WORLD'S RECORD BY THE WORLD'S BEST



2nd Cockerels, 1st and 3rd Pullets, 1st and 2nd Pens. This record surely sustains our claim of

We do not boast of winnings made at County Fairs nor refer to records so old they are rusty. We point only to victories won in large shows, where competition was strong and where America's leading judges officiated.

LOOK AT THIS RECORD MADE BY US

and compare it with that of any breeder East, West, North or South. Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 1906, The American Poultry Association Show, T. E. Orr, Judge. In the largest class and the strongest competition ever brought out in this city we won 1st Cockerel, 1st Hen and 3rd pen, special for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, and for best display. Indianapolis, Ind., February, 1906, W. C. Pierce, Judge, 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st and 2d Hen, 1st and 2nd Cockerels, 1st and 2nd Pullets, and 2nd and 3rd Pens, and three silver cup specials.

Again at Indianapolis, Ind., State Fair, September, 1906, Frank L. Shaw, Judge, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Cocks, 1st Hen, 2nd Cockerel, and 1st Pen.

At Nashville, Tenn., October, 1906, F. J. Marshall, Judge, in competition with 253 White Wyandottes, representing seven different states and conceded to be the best White Wyandotte show ever held in the South, we won 1st and 3rd Cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hens, 1st and 2nd Pens. This record surely sustains our claim of

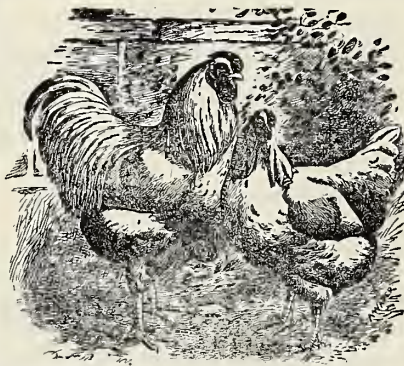
THE WORLD'S BEST WHITE WYANDOTTES

We have 1,500 birds for sale and the best we ever raised, and they are good enough to win in any show. We will not exhibit during the winter of 1906, but will devote our time in fitting birds for our customers. Our Catalogue, containing reproduction from oil painting of our Prize Cock and Hen at many of these shows mentioned, together with a world of information on this popular variety, mailed for 10 cents. If you want show birds or breeders, we can furnish them. Please write us.

J. C. FISHEL & SON,

24 Jackson St.

HOPE, INDIANA



White Wyandottes

Bred to Win. Bred to Lay
They make you happy because
they pay.

Our winnings at Birmingham, Ala,
December, 1906

1st Pen, 1st Cockerel, 2d Cockerel (tied)
2d Pullet, 5th Cock, and 3 Specials.

Eggs, \$1.50 Per 15.

Young Stock for Sale
Write Your Wants

B. A. HASTINGS, Box 24, Gallatin, Tenn.

Schuyler's In-to-Date and Bred-to-Pay White Wyandottes

Have excellent records as steady winter layers. Line bred Cockerels—big vigorous fellows—\$4, \$5, \$6 each. Breeding Pullets \$3.50 to \$5 each. Good serviceable yearling hens \$3, \$4, \$5 each.

SPECIAL OFFER GOOD FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

4 Breeding Hens and a good Cockerel for \$12.00, real value \$16.00. My need of room creates your opportunity to save \$4 cash money. Don't neglect it and be sorry for it afterwards.

Exhibition birds a matter of correspondence. Write

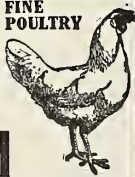
COLFAX SCHUYLER (Box 1-H) Jamesburg, N. J.

PURE Paxton's White Wyandottes WHITE
Exhibition Stock Best Strain in the State
Eggs \$2.50 per 15
A. J. Paxton Jr. Indianola, Miss

WHY NOT Come to the fountain for your stock and eggs? My winnings at four shows, including Atlanta, Ga., 40, and 16 first, more than all of my competitors. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Some fine cockerels and good breeding pullets for sale. Address the
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PARK, Lock Box 74, Burlington, N. C.

Why So Sure?

It's made on the right plan, it works right. It brings best results to the beginner as well as the experienced poultry raiser.



The Successful

is the nearest of all the out and out automatic machines, both Incubator and Brooder. They can be depended upon under all conditions to hatch the most and brood them the best.

100 pens standard fowls. Incubator and Poultry Catalogue FREE. Booklet "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks, Ducks & Turkeys," 10c. 50c poultry paper 1 year, 10c. Des Moines Incubator Co., 267 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

MRS. J. A. MARTIN, Johnson City, Tenn.,

Breeds the Winners in S. C. Buff Orpingtons

1st and 3rd Cockerel, 1st and 4th Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pen, at Knoxville, Tenn., show, January, 1906.

Eggs and Stock at Any Time.

FAIR VIEW FARM

Single Comb **BUFF ORPINGTONS** Exclusively

I have a few Cockerels ready for service, that are second to none, that I will sell at \$5.00 each. None sent from my farm but the best. Prize winners at State Fair, Nashville, October 8th. There is no better blood than these. Money cheerfully refunded if not as represented. These birds win. Eggs from Pen No. 1, \$5 for 15. Eggs from Pen No. 2, \$2.50 for 15.

MRS. MARVIN M. FORD
ELMWOOD, TENNESSEE.

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE



Some very fine bred S. C. Buff Orpington Pullets, one year old Hens and Cockerels, also S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels and R. C. White Wyandotte Cockerels.



EGGS AFTER JANUARY 1ST. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FOREST PARK FARM,

CHARLES W. SMITH, Proprietor

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.



S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

I have a few pens of choice birds that I will sell.
1st and 3rd Cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullet, and 1st Pen, Knoxville, 1906.

A. C. COCHRAN

Eggs \$3 per 15; \$1.50 yd. Eggs. Knoxville, Tenn.

THE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON THE FAMOUS WINTER LAYER

Mates to Prize Winners at the Tennessee State Fair

Address J. M. KELLY, Gordonsville, Tenn.

1894 AUSTIN STRAIN 1907

I make a Specialty of **LANGSHANS** Bred Right, Fed Right
To Produce Best Results

Have bred them for fourteen years; won all first, second and third prizes on young stock at Knoxville and at Bristol last winter, and a good share of premiums at the Knoxville Show, December 11-14, 1906. Select Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of fifteen. Show breed a specialty; 300 fine ones to select from.

H. C. AUSTIN, Box 198, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SHOW WINNINGS

Knoxville Show

Light Brahmas—Hasket Wood, Johnson City, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, pul; 1 ckl.

Pit Games—John Madden, South Knoxville, 1, 2, ck, 2, 3 hen, 3 ckl; Thos. Hale, Coal-mont, Ky., 3, 4 ck., 4 hen; W. M. Joine, Madisonville, Tenn., 1 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pul., 1 pen; Benj. Bayless, Madisonville, Tenn., 4 ckl., 3, 4, pul., 2 pen; W. H. Seinknecht, Oliver Springs, 1 ckl.

Hamburgs—Edward Rennick, Oliver Springs, Tenn., 1 ck., 3 hen.

Houdans—T. W. McCarty, Thorn Grove, Tenn., 1 ckl., 1, 2, 3 pul.

Cornish Indian Games—A. S. Birdsong, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 ck., 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 2 ckl.; D. L. Barnes, Corryton, Tenn., 2, 3, 4 pul.

Black Langshans—H. C. Austin, Johnson City, Tenn., 1 ck., 4 ckl., 4 pen; T. J. Cate, Athens, Tenn., 1 hen, 3, 4 hen; R. A. Campbell, Atlanta, Ga., 2 hen, 2, 3 pul.; W. H. Cochran, Bristol, Tenn., 1, 2 ckl., 1 pul., 1, 3 pen; J. C. Adams, Bristol, Tenn., 3 ckl., 4 pul., 2 pen.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—M. S. Copeland, Powell Station, Tenn., 1 ck., 4 ck., 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 pen; E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 ck., 2 hen, 3 ckl., 3 pen; J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 ck., 1, 4 hen, 1 ckl., 3 ckl., 3, 4 pul., 2 pen.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—C. W. Hicks, Madisonville, Tenn., 1, 2, 3 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 pen.

S. C. White Leghorns—Rena Bell, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 ck.; J. F. Childress, Sweetwater, Tenn., 2, 3 ck., 3 hen, 3 ckl., 3 pen; W. P. Erwin, Columbia, Tenn., 4 ck.; Edward Montgomery, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 hen; A. J. Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn., 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1, 3 pul., 1 pen; T. D. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pen; Fred Axley, Sweetwater, Tenn., 3, 4 ckl., 4 pul., 4 pen; S. B. Mann, Clinton, 2 pul.

R. C. White Leghorns—S. M. Cooper, Fountain City, Tenn., 1 ck., 1, 2 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl., 1, 2, 3, 4 pul., 1 pen.

Buff Leghorns—Wilson & McFall, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ck., 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.; Mrs. J. R. Jarnigan, Tate Springs, Tenn., 2 ckl.

R. C. B. Minorcas—E. H. DePew, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 ckl.; I. W. Lovejoy, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 ckl., 1, 2, 4 pul., 1 pen; Mrs. R. B. Beeler, Powder Springs, Tenn., 3 ckl., 3 pul.

S. C. B. Minorcas—Fred Axley, Sweetwater, Tenn., 1 ck., 1 hen; Wm. Lamberts, Madisonville, Tenn., 2 ck., 2 ckl.; Merrill Carlton, College Park, Ga., 3 ck., 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.; Harry L. Heiskell, Sweetwater, Tenn., 4 ck., 2 hen, 4 ckl.; Fred E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn., 3, 4 hen, 3 ckl.; Sandy Run Poultry Yards, Ellenboro, N. C., 3 ckl.

White Minorcas—Geo. R. Simcox, Johnson City, Tenn., 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1, 2, 3 pul.

Buff Orpingtons—A. J. Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn., 1 ck., 3 hen; Wilson & McFall, Columbia, Tenn., 2 ck., 4 hen; B. S. Horne, Keswick, Va., 1 hen, 4 pul.; T. M. King, Hagan, Va., 2 hen; A. C. Cochran, Knoxville, Tenn., 1, 3 ckl., 1, 2, 3 pul.; Mrs. W. A. McClain, Sweetwater, Tenn., 2 ckl.; J. A. McMillan, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 ckl.

Brown Plymouth Rocks—Mrs. W. R. Madden, South Knoxville, Tenn., 1, 2, 3, 4 ck., 2, 4 hen, 2, 3 pen; F. B. Kelly, Bishopville, S. C., 1 hen; Raleigh Wright, Cleveland, Tenn., 3 pen; C. P. Hale, Sweetwater, Tenn., 1, 2, 3 ckl., 1, 3 pul., 1 pen; Walker Bros., Madisonville, Tenn., 1 ckl.; T. D. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 ckl., E. S. Davis, Charlotte, N. C., 2 pul., 3 pen; D. L. Cate, Ooltewah, Tenn., 4 pul., 4 pen.

White Plymouth Rocks—Porter Bros., Co-

BROWN LEGHORNS Magnificent single comb farm range birds. The kind that will please you and come up to your expectations. 15 eggs \$1. or 100 for \$4.50. Remember me when placing your order. M. M. HAMILTON, SHAWANEE, TENN.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From carefully selected pens of heavy egg producing females of both WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Penned on separate farms. Prices on application.

A. H. CARPENTER, New Middleton, Tenn.

PARALYSIS
LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

lumbia, Tenn., 1 ck., 3 pul.; Eastland Poultry Yards, Nashville, Tenn., 2 ckl., 1 2, 3 hen, 1, 2, 4 ckl., 1, 2, 4 pul., 1, 2 pen; Geo. T. Mann, Nashville, Tenn., 4 hen, 3 ckl., 3 pen; Joe Knott, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 pen.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—O. H. C. Rogers, Knoxville, Tenn., 2, 3 ck., 2, 3 hen, 2, 3 ckl., 2, 3, 4 pul., 1 pen; W. J. Ford, Concord, Tenn., 1 ckl., 1 pul.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Mrs. R. P. Williams, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 hen, 4 pul., 3 pen; Jno. W. Brown, Thorn Grove, Tenn., 3 hen, 1 ckl.; L. B. Cook, Stanford, Ky., 2 ckl., 2 pul., 1 pen; W. M. Kennedy, Knoxville, Tenn., 3 ck.; Jas. R. Davis, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 pul.; W. J. Ford, Concord, Tenn., 3 pul.; Miss Rose Wallace, Harriman, Tenn., 2 pen.

Wyandottes—Fred L. Bcyman, Knoxville, Tenn., Best Display Columbian Wyandottes; Mrs. J. R. Jarnigan, Tate Springs, Tenn., Best Display Golden Wyandottes; C. M. Emory, Knoxville, Tenn., Best Display Silver Wyandottes.

White Wyandottes—Rena Bell, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 ck., 1 pen; Walker Bros., Madisonville, Tenn., 2 ck., 1 ckl., 3 pul., 3 pen; A. J. Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn., 3 ck., 2, 3 hen; W. R. Teepell, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 ck., 4 hen, 4 pen; T. L. Bayne, Russellville, Tenn., 1 hen, 2 pen; Arthur Ogden, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 ckl.; R. L. Crawford, Knoxville, Tenn., 3 ckl.; T. J. McCamy, Cleveland, Tenn., 4 ckl., 2 pul.; Mrs. J. R. Jarnigan, Tate Springs, Tenn., 1 pul.

Partridge Wyandottes—Z. A. Horas, Charlotte, N. C., 1 ck., 2 pen; R. W. Sharp, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 ck., 1 hen, 4 ckl., 2 pul.; Sandy Run Poultry Yards, Ellenboro, N. C., 3 ck., 3 hen, 4 pen; Jno. Faulker, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 ck., 4 hen, 3 pen; W. J. Ford, Concord, Tenn., 2 hen; J. C. White, Knoxville, Tenn., 2, 3, 4 ckl., 1, 3, 4 pul., 1 pen.

Buff Cochins—J. C. Adams, Bristol, Tenn., 1 ck., 1 hen, 1 pul., 1 ckl.; Miss Florence Oates, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 hen, 3 ck.

M. B. Turkeys—Mrs. W. J. Landers, Fayetteville, Tenn., 1 ck., 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul.; J. C. White, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 ck., 3 hen; Jno. L. Meek, Knoxville, Tenn., 3 ck.; T. J. Cate, Athens, Tenn., 4 ck., 4 hen; Mrs. J. R. Jarnigan, Tate Springs, Tenn., 2 hen, 3 ckl.; Mrs. R. B. Beeler, Powder Springs, Tenn., 2 ckl., 2 pul., 3 pul.

Pigeons—Frank Tomlinson, Tate Springs, Tenn., Best Display.

Pekin Ducks—W. A. Learn, Strawberry Plains, Tenn., 1 prize; Mrs. J. F. DeArmond, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 and 3 prize.

Indian Runner Ducks—Frank S. Oates, Knoxville, Tenn., Best Display.

Chinese Geese—R. O. Campbell, Atlanta, Ga., Best Display.

Canadian Geese—Jesse C. Groner, Knoxville, Tenn., Best Display.

Emden Geese—Hugh F. Webb, Johnson City, Tenn., Best Display; T. J. Cate, Athens, Tenn., Second.

Toulouse Geese—J. C. Groner, Knoxville, Tenn., Best Display.

Columbia, Tenn., Show

The following are the winners of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association, 1906 show, with 108 exhibitors and 1,870 entries:

B. P. Rocks—J. T. Davis, Lewisburg, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 pul., 1, 2, 3 pen, tied 3 ckl., 3 pul.; Mrs. Hugh English, Pulaski, Tenn., tied 3 pul. and 3 hen; Joe Shannon, Franklin, Tenn., tied 3 hen.

W. P. Rocks—Porter Bros., Columbia, tied 1, 2 ck., tied 2 ckl. with two, won 2 hen, tied 2 pul., tied 3 ck. with two, tied 3 pul. with six, won 3 pen; J. O. Norton, Nashville, tied 1 ck., won 1 pul., tied 2 pul., won 2 pen, tied 3 ck., tied 3 hen, tied 3 pul.; George E. Mann, Nashville, 1 ckl., 1 pen, 3 ckl., tied 3 hen with three, tied 3 pul.; Eastland Poultry Yards, Nashville, 1 hen, tied 2 ck., tied 2 ckl. with two, tied 3 hen, tied 3 pul.; W. F. Williams, Columbia, tied 2 ckl., tied 3 pul.; G. B. Hayes, Columbia, tied 2 ckl.; W. P. Erwin, Columbia, tied 3 pul. with three.

Buff P. Rocks—W. R. Davis, Calhoun, Ga., 1 ck., 1 hen, 3 hen, tied 1 pen, 2 ckl., 3 pul., 3 pen; C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ckl., 2 hen, 1 pen, tied 2 ckl.; M. L. Nellums, Spring Hill, Tenn., 1 pul., 2 pen, tied 2 pul., 3 pul.; Dr. C. O. Fowler, Spring Hill, 3rd ckl., tied 2 pul., 3 pul., 1 pen.

R. C. B. Minorcas—Mrs. George P. Webster, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ck., 1 pul., 1 pen.

S. C. B. Minorcas—Alex Collins, Lewisburg, Tenn., 1 ck., 1 ckl., 1 pul., 2 hen, 3 hen, 3 pul., 1 and 3 pen; Miles Cook, Columbia, Tenn., 1 hen, tied 3 ckl.; Mrs. W. S. Porter, Petersburg, Tenn., 2 ckl., 2 pen.; Miss Agnes Walker, Columbia, Tenn., 2 pul., tied 3 ckl.

S. C. Buckeye Reds—W. D. Hastings, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ck., 2, 3 hen, 1, 2 pul., 1 pen. Pea Comb Buckeye Reds—W. D. Hastings, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ckl., 2, 3 pul.

S. C. R. I. Reds—Frank Langford, Nashville,

GIDEON O. HARNE'S MINORCAS



Cochins, White Leghorns, and White Plymouth Rocks. Place your order quick and avoid the rush.

GIDEON O. HARNE.

V.-Pres. Black Minorca Club for Maryland

Box 138, Wolfsville, Md.



The World's Undisputed Champions, Developed by Careful Selection from Foundation Stock of First Prize Winners. Bred for Vigor, Beauty of Shape and Laying Qualities, True Winners of the Blue.

Greatest winners at the Great Hagerstown Show, 1904 and 1905, where I won in 1904 more prizes than all other competitors combined, including the Silver Cup for Best Minorcas in the show, and gain in 1905 in competition with World's Air Winners I won the 1st, 2d, and 3d Pens, 2d and 5th Cocks, 3d Hen, 5th Pullet and 5th Cockerel in Blacks, including the Silver Cup for Best Minorca Pen in show, also Cornell Special; in Whites I won 1st and 2d Pens, 2d and 5th Cocks, 2d and 3d Pullets, and First White Cochins Pen. Therefore Don't Waste Money and Time as well on cheap stock, but begin with the best by placing your orders with me for anything in Black or White Minorcas, Buff or White

MONTE VISTA POULTRY FARM

GEO. P. SIMCOX, PROP., Route 4, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

WHITE MINORCAS

Winnings at Knoxville (Dec.) show, first Cockerel, first Hen, first Pen, first Pullet, second and third Pullet.

THE MINORCA FARM LEADS THE SOUTH AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO, WITH SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. "Ask the Judge."

Look up my winnings, if standard weight is what you want. Buy eggs of me, then do your duty. Pens 1 and 2, \$3. Pens 3 and 4, \$2 for 15. Incubator eggs, \$3 per 100. Day old chicks, \$3 per doz.

MERRELL CARLTON, College Park, Ga.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Carries eight varieties of thoroughbred birds from whose pens we are able at all times to furnish eggs, trapnested and true to breed.

Pen No. 1—White Wyandottes.

Headed by a fine cockerel true to type and color and properly mated to twelve handsome females. These birds possess both beauty of form and color and have proven themselves prolific egg producers. Up to weight and pure white. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 2—Barred Rocks.

No finer male can be found in the South than the one that heads this pen. Typical in shape and fine in station with the real blue barring so pleasing to the eye. He is most excellently mated to twelve grand females. Eggs from this pen are \$5.00 per 15 straight.

Pen No. 3—Barred Rocks.

In this pen are twelve exceptionally fine hens mated for best results to most excellent blocky birds of good color. They are up to weight and good egg producers. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

Pen No. 4—White Rocks.

The cock at the head of this pen is typical in shape. He is grand in size and color, and mated with due regard for results to twelve hens specially selected for size and vigor. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 5—S. C. B. Orpingtons.

The S. C. Buff Orpington has many admirers and no one could fail to admire this handsome pen of twelve females, head-

ed by a magnificent cock. The mating has been made with due regard to results. They are fine layers and excellent table fowls. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 6—Black Langshans.

The male bird heading this pen is of fine size and color and the twelve females are fully up to standard weight with excellent feathering and color. This mating will give fine results. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 7—S. C. B. Leghorns.

A pen of twelve Brown beauties headed by a richly colored cockerel. The mating would please the most exacting as due regard has been paid to color and size. These birds are bred for eggs and for beauty and they have measured up to the requirements. Eggs \$3.00 per setting of 15.

Pen No. 8—S. C. W. Leghorns.

This is a pen of white birds. The females are properly mated to an active, vigorous cock that is typical of the breed. They are fine layers and the results of the mating should be excellent. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No. 9—Rhode Island Reds.

This popular breed is a pen of prize winners, and have had a good yard to range and forage. Orders for eggs booked now at \$3.00 for 15.

Eggs are trapnested, numbered and dated, absolutely fresh, selected with the greatest care, properly packed and shipped same day order is received.

We can furnish superior stock and eggs in limited numbers from any of the above varieties, and can fill orders for any variety of stock or eggs. Write us your wants. Orders booked now for future delivery.

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Poultry Department,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SCHREIBER'S S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

The Autocrats of Poultry

They have been bred ten years by a specialist, and won under Judges Heimlich, McClave, Heck and many others, winning first at Rockford; Belvidere, Jan. 16 to 21, 1906, first cock, first, second and third cockerel, first, second, third and fourth pullet; first, second and third hen and first pen—pen scoring 188 15-16. Greatest Layers; none better on earth. Vigorous stock for sale. Buff Turkeys and Pearl Guineas of the finest type.

S. T. SCHREIBER, - - - - - Rockford, Illinois

BRED FOR UTILITY
BRED TO LAY

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

BRED FOR FANCY
BRED TO WIN

At Sandy Creek, Phoenix and New York State Fair, the hottest shows in New York State in 1904-05, I won 76 prizes and special on my Blue Banded Rocks. Brahmas, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Bantam, Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Hatch guaranteed. Rouen Duck Eggs \$1.25 per 11; Toulouse Geese Eggs 40c. each. Catalogue free.

PULASKI, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1906.

Dear Sir:—Out of the 26 eggs I purchased of you I got 26 chicks, 11 of them were pullets, and yesterday I got 11 eggs, and get from 6 to 10 eggs every day.

Yours truly,

THOS. WILDER.

MAPLELING POULTRY YARDS, H. DAILY, Propr.

Box S.

PULASKI, OSWEGO CO. NEW YORK.



BROWN LEGHORNS

YEARLING COCKS and HENS FOR SALE

A number of Cockerels and Pullets from Prize Winners are now ready to ship. Ask for Circulars

OUR PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU

M. S. COPELAND, Powell's Station, Tenn.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

B. P. ROCK CHICKENS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS

"Goliath," at 19 months old, weighed 48 lbs., scored 97½ points, won first prize at Nashville show, January, 1906; also two specials for largest fowl in show. I also won 4th hen and 4th pullet, score 95 points. At North Alabama show, December, 1905, I won 1st on yearling cock "Goliath," 2nd on yearling hen, special \$5.00 on pair, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, special \$5.00 on young pair. Goliath heads my flock of breeding females, 1906, six of which are daughters of "Jumbo Jim," the 47 pound, 18 months old tom that won 2nd prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. I also have 1st and 2nd prize winning pullets at Columbia, Tenn., in my flock. I carry B. P. R. chickens of best prize winning blood—Bradley Bros. and Sid Conger strain direct. Young and old stock for sale. Patronage solicited and everything guaranteed as represented. For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER

R. F. D. No. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.

SANDY RUN POULTRY YARDS

W. D. HARRILL & CO., Props. - - - - - Ellenboro, N. C.

Breeders of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff and Banded Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Part-ridge and Buff Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Belgian Hares.

We have won this season at Atlanta, Charleston, Raleigh and Charlotte, on our birds 43 1st prizes, 32 2d, 27 3d, besides scores of specials. Prices of eggs \$2.50 per 15. We have a few good cockerels for sale, including the 1st and 4th prize winning Part-ridge Wyandotte ckl. at Raleigh, also 1st, 2d and 3d at Charlotte, price \$5 to \$10 each.

::: SAVANNAH VALLEY FARM :::

D. L. CATE, Prop.

High grade Banded Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from best matings \$2.00 per 15. Second pens at only \$1.00 per 15. My stock is bred from first prize winnings at all the leading shows. I carefully line breed my strains.

OLTEWAH, - R.F.D. No. 1, - TENNESSEE

1 ckl., tied 1 hen, tied 1 pul., 1 pen, 2 hen, tied 2 pul., tied 3 ckl., 3 hen; W. N. Butler, Carter's Creek, 1 ck.; J. R. Pouncey, Birmingham, tied 1 hen, tied 2 ckl., 2 pen; J. P. Warnock, Mt. Pleasant, 2 ck., 3 pen, tied 1, 3 pul.; J. W. Black, Columbia, tied 2 ckl.; Park Poultry Pens, Nashville, tied 3 ckl., tied 3 pul.; W. H. Shotts, Columbia, tied 3 pul.; Bert L. Sims, Murfreesboro, tied 3 pul.

R. C. R. I. Reds—J. D. Underwood, Match, Tenn., 1 pen, 3 hen; W. R. Tally, Franklin, Tenn., 1 pen, tied 1 ckl., 3 pul.; H. M. Laycock, Thompson Station, Tenn., tied 1 ckl., won 2 ckl.; Mrs. Ewing, Spring Hill, Tenn., 1 pul.; W. N. Butler, Carter's Creek, Tenn., 2 pul., tied 3 ckl., 3 pul.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—H. B. Henry, Guntersville, Ala., 1 ck., 1 pul., 2 hen., 1, 3 pen, tied 1 ckl., 2 ckl., 2 pul., 3 ckl., 3 pul.; Miss Lou Almon, Match, Tenn., tied 1 ckl.; W. D. Cameron, Columbia, Tenn., 1 hen, 2 pen, tied 3 hen, 3 pul.; J. H. Matthews, Franklin, Tenn., tied 2 ck.; D. K. Minor, Match, Tenn., tied 2 ck., 2 ckl., 3 hen; Mrs. Mayes Hume, Spring Hill, Tenn., tied 2 pul., 3 ckl.; A. L. Walker, Columbia, Tenn., 3 ck.

S. C. W. Leghorns—W. P. Erwin, 1 ck., 2 pen, 2 hen, 3 hen; R. S. Hopkins, Columbia, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 hen, 2 ck., tied 2 ckl., won 3 ckl., 3 ck., 1 pen; C. P. Hatcher, tied 2 pul., tied 2 ckl., won 3 pen; A. J. Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn., tied 2 pul.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—Wilson & McFall, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ck., 1, 2, 3 ckl., 1, 2, 3 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul., 1, 2 pen.

Black Orpingtons—E. R. Farrel, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ckl., 1, 2 pul.; H. M. Laycock, Thompson Station, Tenn., 1, 2 hen; 2 ckl.; G. B. Hayes, Columbia, 2 ck., 3 pul.

White Orpingtons—G. B. Hayes, Columbia, Tenn., 3 ck., 3 pul.; C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, 3 ckl., 2 pul., best pen; Walter Fraser, Columbia, 1 pul.

Black Langshans—Park Poultry Pens, Nashville, Tenn., 1 ck., 2 pen.; J. P. Bouldin, Mayesville, Ky., 1 ckl., 1 hen, 2 ck., 3 hen, 1, 3 pen, tied 1 pul, 2 hen, 3 pul.; Mrs. Chas. Kelso, Fayetteville, Tenn., tied 1 pul., 2 hen, 3 pul., won 2 ckl., 2 pul.; Major White, Columbia, Tenn., tied 3 pul.

Buff Wyandottes—A. W. Warfield, Columbia, Tenn., 2 ck., 1 ckl., 1 hen, 3 pul.; J. C. Taylor, Hampshire, Tenn., 1 pul., 2 pul., 1 pen, 3 ckl., tied 2 ckl.; G. B. Hayes, Columbia, Tenn., tied 2 ckl.

Columbia Wyandottes—O. C. Wade, Columbia, Tenn., 1 ck., 1 ckl., 1, 2 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul., 1 pen.

Golden Wyandottes—T. G. Layhart, Nashville, Tenn., 2 ck., 1, 2, 3 pul., 2 pen.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—W. H. Puryear, Glendale Poultry Farm, Glendale, Tenn., 1 ckl., tied for 1 pen, 3 pul.; Wilson & McFall, Columbia, 1, 2 hen, 2 pul., tied for 3 ckl., 3 hen, won 2 pen; R. A. Bennett, Nashville, 1 pul., tied for 1 pen, 3 pul., 3 ckl.; Mrs. W. C. Brown, Columbia, tied for 2 ckl., won 3 pen; Mayes Hume, Spring Hill, tied for 2 ckl., 3 pen; J. W. Laycock, Thompson Station, tied for 3 pul., 3 hen; A. J. Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn., tied for 3 hen.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—J. B. Holshouser, Franklin, 1 ckl., 1 pul., tied for 2 pul, 3 pul., 1 pen; D. K. Minor, 2 hen; O. S. Shannon, Franklin, 2 ckl., tied for 2 pul., tied for 3 ckl.; W. H. Fitzpatrick, Groveland, tied for 3 ckl., won 2 pen.

White Wyandottes—A. J. Lawson, Cleveland,

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

First Prize Winners at World's Fair, St. Louis; Herald Square, New York; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
WHITE AS SNOW

winners of first pen at 3 shows under Hughes, Thompson and Emery. . . . Hens score to 95%. Send for Catalogue.

R. L. CASTLEBERRY
OSWEGO, :: :: KANSAS

FOR SALE.

S. C. W. Leghorns and Collies. Second Prize Pen Central Arkansas Fair, Oct. 23 to 26, 1906. Twenty-four Cockerels and Pullets at the right prices, also a few hens. The Collies, Vermont Butte and Kirkmore Prince at Stud. Fee \$7.50. Pups for sale all times. Write for circular.

W. S. KING, - - - Lonoke, Ark.



SINGLE COMB
Rhode Island
REDS
THAT ARE RED.
STOCKS FOR SALE
Eggs \$3.00
SCOTCH COLLIES.
WALTER J. HUNTER.
JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

SINGLE COMB
Rhode Island Reds

Ideal in shape and color: Won at
Columbia, Tenn., 1906:
2nd Cockerel; 1st and 3rd Hen; 2nd Pen.
Birmingham, Ala., 1906:
1st Cockerel, 2nd Cock, 1st and 3rd
Hen, 2nd Pullet, 2nd Pen, Silver Cup.

Special on shape and color, and gold
purse best display American class.

EGGS; \$3.00 PER SETTING

J. R. POUNCEY,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

RED COAT STRAIN
R. & S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

THE STRAIN WITH A RECORD.

Silver Cup winners this season
at Englewood, Paterson and
Rutherford, and ribbons enough
to fill them.

Egg orders booked now from choice
matings \$2.00 per setting. Limited
number settings from special prize
mating \$5.00.

C. & H. P. WADSWORTH,
Box 112, : : : RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

In strong competition we won at
Charleston, S. C. Nov., 1906, 1st
cockerel, 1st hen, 2nd cock, 4th
pullet. Stock for sale. Illus-
trated Circulars.

FRANK LANGFORD, R. R. 10, Nashville, Tenn.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Reds that are winners. Exclusively bred
for their distinct color, laying, utility and
show qualities. Some nice cockerels now.
Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Correspondence
solicited.

T. M. NESBITT,
908 South 29th St.,
Birmingham, Ala.

S. C. R. I. REDS (DeGraff Blood)

A few Cockerels for sale.
Eggs for hatching after Jan. 15.

E. E. ELLSWORTH, Johnson City, Tenn.

1 ck., tied for 3 pul.; E. L. Doak, Nashville,
tied for 1 ckl., won 1 hen, tied for 3 hen, 3
pul., and 2 pen; W. P. Moore, Columbia, tied
1 ckl., 3 hen, 2 pul., won 1 pul., 1 pen; Baird
Jones, Murfreesboro, tied for 2 ckl.; Dr. A.
G. Dinwiddie, Columbia, tied 2 ckl., 2 pul., 3
pen; Frank Langford, Nashville, tied for 2 ck.,
2 pul., 3 pul.; Mrs. W. T. Richardson, Colum-
bia, 2 hen, 3 ck., 3 ckl., tied for 3 hen.

Cornish Indian Games—R. F. Moore, Colum-
bia, 1 ck.; W. D. Hastings, Columbia, 1 ckl., 3
pen; T. H. Watts, Franklin, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul.

Partridge Wyandottes—H. A. Webster, Col-
umbia, 1 ck., 1 ckl., 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 pul., 1
pen, tied 3 pul., 3 hen; George W. Nichols,
Jr., Columbia, 2 ck.; Mat McMaury, Nashville,
2, 3 ckl., 2 pen, tied 3 pul.

Black Breasted Red Games—J. T. Davis,
Lewisburg, 1 ck., 1, 2, 3 hen, 1 pen.

Pit Games—O. W. Chaffin, Columbia, 1 ck.,
1 ckl., 1 hen, 1 pen, 2 ck., 2 pul., 2 hen; W.
P. Moore, Columbia, 1 pul., 2 ckl., 2 pen; G.
B. Hayes, Columbia, 2 hen, 2 ck., 2 pen.

S. C. White Bantams—D. K. Minor, 1 ck.,
1 hen.

R. C. White Bantams—A. L. Meek, Colum-
bia, 1 ck., 1 hen.

Golden Laced Bantams—Miss Mary Man-
grum, Columbia, 1 ckl., 1, 2 pul.

S. S. Hamburgs—D. K. Minor, Match,
Tenn., 1 ck., 1 ckl., 1, 2, 3 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul.,
1, 2 pen.

B. B. Red Bantams—D. K. Minor, 1 hen.

M. B. Turkeys—J. T. Davis, Lewisburg, 1
ck., 2 hen; Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry,
Tenn., 1 ckl., 1 pul.; Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Col-
umbia, 2 ck., 1 hen; J. M. Moore, Spring
Hill, 2 ckl., 2 pul., 3 pul.; Mrs. Mary Meek,
Columbia, 3 ck.

W. H. Turkeys—Under 2 years—A. W. War-
field, Columbia, 1 ck., 1 hen; W. V. Thomp-
son, Columbia, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 2 pul.; G. B.
Hayes, Columbia, 2 ck.; Mrs. John P. McGaw,
Columbia, 3 hen.

W. H. Turkeys—Two years and over—W.
V. Thompson, 1 ck., Mrs. John P. McGaw, 2
ck.

Burbon Red Turkeys—Mrs. T. E. Jameson,
Columbia, 1 ck., 1 ckl., 1, 2 pul.

Pekin Ducks—W. D. Hastings, Columbia, 1
ck., 1, 2 hen; W. H. Puryear, Glendale, 1 ckl.,
1 pul.; D. K. Minor, Match, 2 ckl., 2 pul.

Indian Runner Ducks—J. N. Gant, Colum-
bia, 1, 2 ck., 1, 2 hen; J. W. Laycock, Thomp-
son Station, 3 ck., 3 hen.

Colored Muscovy Ducks—W. D. Hastings,
Columbia, 1 ck., 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1, 2 pul.

White Crested Ducks—W. D. Hastings, Col-
umbia, 1, 2 pul.

Toulouse Geese—D. K. Minor, Match, 1 ck.,
2 pul.; G. B. Hayes, Columbia, 1 ckl., 1 pul.

White and Colored Guineas—D. K. Minor,
Match, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., on both.

Free, Free, Free

To all Single Comb Brown Leghorn breed-
ers and to parties wishing to buy Brown Leg-
horn eggs or fowls this coming season. Write
a postal card to J. H. Henderson, Knoxville,
Tenn., the Brown Leghorn Specialist, request-
ing him to mail you one of his handsome Cal-
endars for 1907—same will be mailed promptly,
free of charge, provided all have not been sent
out when he receives your request. Better write
today.

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If so clip this out and send 25c and fill out
this coupon with your name and we will send
you a copy of our beautiful Magazine and
also a bunch of circulars like this.

You can mail or distribute the circulars, and
out of all the orders you get you keep 15c and
send in 10c in stamps or dime and we will
send the Magazine and a bunch of the circulars
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Send your order to Cupp's Advertising Bu-
reau, Mansfield, Ohio.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS
EXCLUSIVELY.

21 acres and all my care devoted to them.
Winners at Elgin and Nunda, Ill., scoring to
94 points. Eggs \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45;
\$10.00 for 100. Some grand dark cockerels
with score cards for sale.

HENRY T. SHANNON, Cary Station, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND REDS
RED TO THE SKIN
PRIZE WINNERS

As proven by their records at the re-
cent great Birmingham show, a show
of the tops: 1st Cock, 1st Pullet,
1st Cockerel, Tie 2nd, 1st Pen, 2
Specials, in a strong class of 175 birds.

NO STOCK FOR SALE

EGGS FROM BEST BIRDS \$3.00 PER 15 STRAIGHT

YOU BETTER BUY THE BEST

H. B. LANSDEN
GUNTERSVILLE, - ALABAMA

Cherokee Farm

Rhode Island Reds

As good as the best. Young stock
ready for early fall delivery.
Send for circulars.

Bronze Turkeys

Pekin Ducks

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Reese U. Hicks, Prop.
Madisonville, Tenn.

BUTLER'S CHAMPION
S. C.
RHODE ISLAND REDS

At Columbia, Tenn., November 25 to 30
(Marshall, judge), in class of 250 Reds,
largest display of Reds ever in South, won
1st Cock over champion Cock in U. S.
(This champion Cock is a typical bird and
won North and East, and was purchased
by Southern breeder). This shows that I
have the best in the world.

This Cock of mine has never been
beaten. Won at Nashville last show 1st
Cockerel. Montgomery, Ala., November,
1906, 1st Cock. I have him mated to 12 of
his Pullets. Am booking orders now for
eggs, 15 for \$5.00. I have 10 of his Cock-
erels for sale, extra fine.

W. N. BUTLER,
R. R. No. 24.

CARTER'S CREEK. . . . TENN.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Orders booked for eggs now. \$2.00 per 15
from 2nd pen at Knoxville Show, December,
1906. Also few choice cockerels.

MISS ROSE WALLACE
HARRIMAN, TENN.



**YOUR NAME
and Address
is Wanted**

If you are
Interested in

Silver Laced Wyandottes


The Dutchman with a Square Deal
J. A. MUECKE, Jr.
Kingston, .. Tenn.

YES, SIR! IT'S A FACT!

The Remarkable Increased Popularity of

**COLUMBIAN
WYANDOTTES**

During past few years clearly indicates they are destined to be acknowledged the standard commercial fowl of America. Undoubtedly I have one of the richest and truest reproducing strains in the United States.

PROLIFIC LAYERS  THEY ARE EXPEDITIOUS GROWERS

Shall deem it a pleasure to quote prices—reasonable prices, on birds of the richest breeding and highest quality

COLFAX SCHUYLER

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Oakdene Poultry Farm

White Wyandottes Exclusively

Eggs \$2.00 per 15. — Special Price per Hundred

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS

S. A. OGDEN, Proprietor

P. O. Box 317 Knoxville, Tenn.

OAK HILL POULTRY YARDS

Breeders and exhibitors of

PRIZE WINNING BLACK LANGSHANS

My birds win for me and will win for you. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Order now and save delays.

F. R. NOBLE, Prop.,

R. R. 7, Station B Nashville, Tenn.

REX PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

In order to make room, will sell fine breeders and exhibition specimens at half price. Blood tells. Buy the best.

REX POULTRY YARDS

INSKIP, TENN.

Cooper's Rose Comb White Leghorns

Lay the Eggs and Win the Ribbons.

SAM M. COOPER,

Fountain City, Tenn.



Brown and White Leghorns

The kind that Lays & the kind that Wins wherever shown. I have over 300 Choice Birds now ready for sale. Eggs \$1, \$2 and \$3 per setting. :: :: Write or phone your wants to

Hoyt V. Drewry, Route 4, Greenfield, Tenn.

To the Advertiser

Your ad. placed in weekly newspapers for only 1c a line. I represent 5000 of these weeklies. These 5000 read by 15,000,000 people weekly. No less than 66 of these weeklies can be taken at once. No less than 3 lines. 75 per cent. of these weeklies are in towns where no other papers are printed. 50 per cent. in county seats. Think of it only 1c a line. These are clean, clear, bright, brief weeklies. What, 100 weeklies only \$1.00 a line? Yes. Discount for large ads. or long time. Write for estimates on large ads. Cupp's Advertising Bureau, Mansfield, Ohio.

From Paducah Jones

Paducah, Ky., U. S. A., Dec. 3, 1906.

The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

GENTLEMEN—The Hen Feed reached me in good time, really before the bank notified me the draft was there. I have given this feed all the test that could be given a feed of any nature and find that your "Corno Hen Feed" is the feed for the hen, as well as a most excellent feed for growing chicks, it is the most rapid muscle growing feed I have ever used, my growing stock matured faster and better on this selected grain ration than any straight grain feed I have heretofore used. Your mixture of all the essential grains needed to produce best egg results in laying hens as well as produce strong muscle in young birds is evidently a well balanced ration, it proves to me to be the cheapest feed I can buy, the reason that it goes farther is that it is all feed, no waste, no grit, they eat every speck of it, results from stock fed on it have proven this to be an absolute fact.

You will please ship me another ton of Corno Hen Feed as soon as you possibly can, this will last me until I can get some additional bins in my feed house to take care of larger quantities, after which I will order in large lots. Thanking you in advance for promptness and ship same as before, I am,

Yours very truly, R. E. JONES.

IF YOU WANT CASH FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE

Or Other Property I Can Get It, No Matter

Where Your Property is Located or

What It is Worth, or I Can

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Do you want it sold without publicity? If these are your wants, I can fill them. For 20 years I have been filling these wants for people in every section of the country.

Remember, it doesn't matter whether your property is worth \$500 or \$500,000, or in what state or territory it is located. Just send me a description, including price. You will be under no obligations whatever by so doing.

If you want to buy any kind of a property in any part of the country tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and save you some money at the same time.

G. W. CUPP, Mansfield, Ohio

Black Langshans

Bred from
WINNERS

Stock and Eggs for Sale

W. H. COCHRANE, BRISTOL, TENN.

**BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS
BUFF ORPINGTONS
R. C. R. I. REDS
BUFF COCHIN
BANTAMS**

—AND—

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Thirteen White Rocks at Georgia State Fair, all of them scored among the winners; first Cock and first Hen in the lot. Heavy winners on R. C. R. I. Reds at Atlanta and Charleston. Sweepstakes Boar and Sow at Georgia State Fair in my Berkshire herd.

Pullets and Cockerels \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Pigs \$5 to \$10. Show birds a matter of correspondence.

**WHITE OAK FARM
COMMERCE, CA.**

IRA B. SLEET,
Warsaw, Ky.,

..BREEDER OF..

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Stock a Matter of Correspondence.

Warsaw, Ky., Nov. 21-24, '06,
Pierce, Judge.

Four specials given by National White Wyandotte Club: 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hen; 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet; 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st and 2nd pen.

Ve v, Ind., December 6-8, 1906.

Special for highest scoring bird in American class, also in the show, 96½: 1st 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st cockerel; 1st pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

At Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association Show, Dec. 5-10, 1906: 1st cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d hen; 1st, 3d and 4th pullet and 1st pen. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per setting, \$4.50 per 30.

M. H. BEMISS, Box 865, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

Winners at the great A. P. A. Show. Both young and adult stock for sale; also Jubilee Orpington-Cockerels. Write for prices and Circular.

W. K. LEWIS, Proprietor

Blue Grass Poultry Yards, Dry Ridge, Ky.

BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS.

I breed prize winners. Won at Birmingham, December, 1906, eight prizes on ten Buff Rocks, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 3rd hen and 1st pen.

Eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. CROWELL, Parrott, Ga.



VICTORY

**13 PRIZES
12 FOWLS**

**AT THE GREAT KNOXVILLE SHOW
DEC. 11-14, 1906**

**4 MALE BIRDS
8 FEMALE BIRDS**

with an average score of 933 points.

One of my Brown Beauty hens received the highest score of any bird in show—any variety.

J. H. HENDERSON
THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST
KNOXVILLE, - TENNESSEE

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

At Birmingham, December, 1906, in a class of 52 birds I won 1st Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Pullet, 5th Hen, 1st Pen. Also special for best Cockerel, best Pullet and best Pen. Nine regular and three special prizes.

Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 15.

Free Circulars.

J. F. HALLMARK,
Route 4, - ONEONTA, ALA.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Buy your eggs from trap-nested layers, pens averaging 190 eggs.

Eggs for June only, \$1.50

Also four beautiful St. Bernard puppies sired by Black Knight, best son of Champion Alta Bruce.

Would be glad to quote prices on all kinds of live stock and poultry.

Southern Agent of Owen Farms; also Cyphers Incubators and Supplies. Secretary-Treasurer of Lexington Poultry and Pet Stock Association. We invite you to show with us; entries booked now; Dec. 16 to 20.

J. S. GWIN, - Lexington, Miss.

BRIEF MENTION

Mrs. J. R. McNair, Ozark, Ala., can furnish you some fine stock in Black Minorcas, her specialty.

Rex W. Sharp, proprietor of the Rex Poultry Yards, Inskip, Tenn., won some choice blues at the recent Knoxville show on his Partridge Wyandottes.

S. S. Smith & Bro., Whitesburg, Tenn., breed live stock and Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. They have some special offerings to make in young stock and eggs.

On two entries at Mercer, Pa., fall show, Plummer McCullough won 1st and 2nd pens on White Plymouth Rocks. He also bought the first prize pullet at Stoneboro, Pa.

J. A. Thornhill, the well known breeder of Brown Leghorns, tells us his methods for keeping a full egg basket in the winter. His egg record shows his methods are a success with him.

H. B. Henry, Guntersville, Ala., is winning a big share of the blues at the various shows this year. His winnings have been strong at Nashville, Birmingham, Columbia, and Alabama State Fair.

In a R. I. Red class of over two hundred at the Florida State Fair, Tampa, C. Fred Ward, of Lakemont Poultry Farm, Winter Park, Fla., won 1st pen, 1st and 2nd hens, 1st and 2nd cock.

The Siloam Springs, Ark., show will be held January 14 to 17, C. A. Emory, judging. A nice list of specials have been secured and are offered the breeders in the show list which is just out. Entries close January 14th.

Merrell Carlton, College Park, Ga., has won the cream of the blues at the Birmingham and Knoxville shows in Black Minorcas and has the stock to continue in the winnings. Mr. Carlton is a clever gentleman who enjoys breeding good birds.

Mayes Humes, Spring Hill, showed a Buff Orpington cock at Columbia that while a little off in color was an ideal in shape and won a place easily on that account. Mr. Humes takes an especial delight in Orpingtons and is breeding some good ones.

B. A. Hastings, Gallatin, Tenn., has A1 White Wyandottes in shape, color, and comb. His pullets are especially strong in color, and the cock birds have remarkably good combs. He won two first at the Birmingham show and also a number of specials in his class.

The White Minorca as a breed is rapidly coming into its own and if all were of the

H. B. HENRY

GUNTERSVILLE, ALA.

Breeder of

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

STOCK FOR SALE

PENS MATED JAN. 1st

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 FOR 15

Alabama State Fair, 1906—1st Cockerel, 1st and 2d Pullet, 1st Hen, 1st Pen.

Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 27-30—Four Blues, Three Reds, Two Yellows.

—BLOOD TELLS—

FOGG'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS.

WINNERS

At one of the largest Southern Shows

—AND—

Great Layers

Hundreds of choice birds for sale.

Can furnish

BIRDS THAT WILL WIN

—OR—

Breeders of the Very Finest Quality

—AT—

Prices Within the Reach of All

Write to-day for

MY NEW CATALOGUE.

—IT TELLS—

ALL ABOUT MY BIRDS and FARM

Write for prices on eggs to

N. V. FOGG

The Largest Breeder of S. C. White Leghorns in the South

MT. STERLING, KY.

R. F. D. No. 5.

SUNNYSIDE LEGHORN FARM

JNO. R. BALDWIN, Prop.

HARRIMAN, Box B, TENNESSEE

SPECIALTY BREEDER AND SHIPPER

WORLD'S BEST Single-Comb White Leghorns, Bred to Standard with due regard to utility points. Greatest Laying Exhibition Strain in the South. The Birds—Par Excellence—for the Farmer as well as Fancier. Stock and eggs all seasons. Reasonable Prices.

200 Choice Cockerels for Sale

Co. Vice-Pres. E. Tenn. Poultry Ass'n.
Mem. Nat'l S. C. White Leghorn Club.

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KNOXVILLE, :: TENNESSEE

Buff Rocks

That have the proper shape and color that will win in the show-room and will produce winners.

BIRDS THAT YOU WILL FEEL GOOD

to have in your yards and be proud to see in the show-room. Not being an exhibitor myself, I am willing to sell any bird in my yards. I sell you the stock, you do the winning.

I raise and sell more Buff Rock winners every year than any other Western Breeder.

Winning at New York, Hagerstown, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and other large shows.

WRITE FOR WHAT YOU WANT

B. E. JOHNSON
KIRKWOOD, MISSOURI

We have "Birds of Quality" in White Plymouth Rocks

U. R. Fishel strain direct. Last year we refunded orders amounting to over \$500. This year we have mated

SIX GRAND PENS

That are unequalled in quality. Never before have I offered you such value. Egg orders booked now at \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 100. Send for mating list; it's free.

COOLSPRING POULTRY YARDS

PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Prop.
MERCER, PA.

"JAMES" WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Whole Farm devoted to this most popular breed. My original stock was purchased from U. R. Fishel, the most noted White Plymouth Rock breeder in America. :: They are

BRED TO LAY AND WIN

Stock and eggs for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Address

T. J. JAMES, Jr., :: Adrian, Ga.
DRAWER O

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Pure buff, large and healthy. Our stock is the very best. Eggs \$2.00 for 15.

DERRY FARM,
BRISTOL TENN.
Reference, this paper or any Bristol Bank.

S. C. Black Minorcas

WINNERS IN HOT COMPANY

Eggs \$2.00 Per Setting. Write

WM. LAMBERTS
MADISONVILLE, TENNESSEE

"I'll treat you right."

high class shown by Geo. P. Simcox, Johnson City, Tenn., at the recent Knoxville show, this breed would come even faster. His birds easily made a clean sweep of the field.

Treasurer T. H. Sclater reports the Lewiston, Maine, show a decided success and the attendance from the country especially large. That is an important item, getting the farmer friends to attend the show and see the good stock and advantages of pure bred birds.

Lexington, Ky., will have a show January 8th to 11th. M. F. Norris and Stanley Milward will place the ribbons. The show will be for members of the local association only but any breeder may become a member upon payment of two dollars dues and making application.

The Oconomowoc, Wis., show, December 7 to 13, was a very successful exhibition of 850 birds entered and a good attendance. A nice list of the awards was printed and sent to all interested parties. The success of the show was largely due to Secretary Chas. D. Behrend, Jr.

J. F. Hallmark, Oneonta, Ala., exhibited some very excellently marked cockerels and pullets at the Birmingham show in S. C. B. Leghorns. He did well in the awards too. He has a well established strain of Leghorns and will continue to make it interesting for the boys.

Recently there has been incorporated in Washington City "The Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Show," which will be held January 22-26, 1907. It is expected this show will be a great success as entries and inquiries are going in from all points South as well as from other vicinities.

R. E. Haeger & Co., Algonquin, Ill., have won for years at the great Chicago shows on their famous Ben Lee male line of B. P. Rocks and have bred their winners at home. They have a neat pamphlet explaining their matings and their winnings. Write for it. It's worth while.

Sturtevant Bros., Kushla, Ala., are careful and painstaking breeders of S. B. Leghorns. Their winnings at the leading shows stand sponsor for the high class of stock that they breed. J. M. Sturtevant, one of the firm, is superintendent of the Mobile show and a good one he is, too.

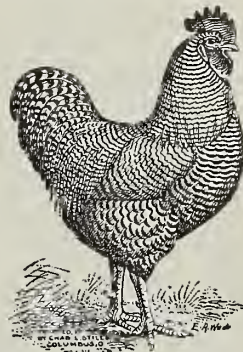
Fred Axley, Sweetwater, Tenn., has made a special mating of S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas for eggs to sell to those who want the very best, at \$3 per 15. These birds score up to 95, and none under 94. If you want new blood this stock will furnish it as good as was ever shown or went on a nest. Give me a trial order for eggs.

H. M. Laycock, Thompson Station, Tenn., at the recent red hot show in Columbia got in the winnings as a glance at the awards will show. Mr. Laycock is a careful breeder who knows how to mate for results. He is also a

Only \$12.75 and we pay the Freight.
This 230 Egg
ROYAL INCUBATOR
the world's best hatcher. Don't pay more for poorer machines. Investigate our bargain offer, our bank guarantee and our free trial. It will pay you. Incubator and poultry supply catalog Free. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys." 10c; 50c poultry paper one year, 10c.
Royal Incubator Co., Drawer 90 Des Moines, Ia.

Southern Poultry Farm

WADE HAMPTON, Prop'r,
ROGERSVILLE, TENN.



Barred Rocks (Ring'let)
S. C. W. Leghorns (Wycoff Strain)
Rose and S. C. R. I. Reds
S. C. Black Minorcas

Write me your wants. My birds win for me wherever shown and they will win for you. Choice birds for sale. Eggs \$2.00 for 15.

WHITE ROCKS.

Fishel's best on Earth

BARRED ROCKS.

Thompson Ringlets

YOUNG AND OLD STOCK FOR SALE

Can Furnish Show Birds to Win In Fast Company.

I won 26 prizes at Columbia, Nashville and Franklin last season and 6 at Tenn. State Fair, Oct. 8 to 13. All on Birds raised on my own yards. Satisfaction or your money refunded.

Eggs in Season. Circular Free.

J. O. NORTON,

East Station. NASHVILLE, TENN.

POULTRY EXPERT WANTS SITUATION

25 Years Experience North and South. A PRACTICAL UP TO DATE POULTRYMAN. Not Afraid of work. Married. Age 42.

Address **POULTRYMAN,**
Care **INDUSTRIOUS HEN.**

T. J. CATE

Route 1, Athens, Tenn.

Breeder of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Partidge Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Black Langshan chickens. Book your orders for eggs early and avoid the rush. Stock first class. Write me your wants.

**Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
AND BLACK ORPINGTONS.**

Prize winners and great egg producers. My Reds are bred in all their purity unsurpassed in surface and under color. At Columbia, November, 1906, won 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd pullet. A few good cockerels for sale. On Black Orpingtons won 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel.

Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.
H. M. LAYCOCK,
THOMPSON STATION, - - TENN.
(R. R. No. 1.)

**North Alabama Poultry Farm,
ISBELL, ALA.**



Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks Toulouse Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs and stock for sale.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Goose and Turkey Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Out of 12 birds shown at Birmingham, I won 6 prizes. Place your egg orders early.

JULIAN B. WEBB.

HILL TOP POULTRY FARM
Breeders of the Winners in
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS
Buff Cochins, Black Minorcas
EGGS AND STOCK AT ANY TIME

PRICES OF EGGS—Buff Orpingtons \$2.50 per 15, Black Minorcas and Buff Cochins \$1.50 per 15.

G. W. MILLER, Russellville, Tenn.

1907 CATALOGUE FREE.



Describes and gives prices of forty-five leading varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Every person interested in poultry for pleasure or profit should send their address for this book.

S. A. HUMMEL, Box 39, Freeport, Ill.

VALLEY FARM
S. C. Brown Leghorn (Forsyth strain direct) Barred Plymouth Rocks (Parks). Stock and Eggs for sale. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHAS. C. WINE,
R. F. D. No. 1, - - MT. SIDNEY, VA.

* ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND *
* REDS AND BUFF WYANDOTTE *
* COCKERELS AT \$1.00 EACH *
* Pure bred, correct color, size and shape *
* Grand layers of A-214 egg strain *
* Satisfaction guaranteed *
* REGINA JETT, Proprietor *
* Athol, Ky. *

noted breeder of Barred Rocks and has won the blues on them at a number of leading shows.

H. B. Lansden, Guntersville, Ala., recently closed out his line of Minorcas, and has taken up the R. I. Reds. At the recent Birmingham show, he won three firsts and that is a killing for a new breeder. Mr. Lansden is an old-time breeder and knows his business, it matters not what the breed is, for he studies until he has it mastered. Look out for Lansden's Reds.

M. H. Bemiss, Birmingham, Ala., won at the late show in that city on his famous Buff Wyandottes under Judge McClave, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st, 3rd and 4th pullets, and 1st pen. The judge paused to especially compliment his magnificent cockerel as one of the best of the breed he ever saw. Look up Mr. Bemiss' ad. in this issue and write him for eggs.

Every owner of fowls should send for the new illustrated booklet sent out by Wm. Rust & Sons, New Brunswick, New Jersey. It contains practical information of just the kind needed to make poultry keeping and stock keeping successful and profitable. The booklet will be sent free to any one requesting it, also a very convenient and useful egg record good for one year.

One of the splendid birds that attracted attention at the Columbia show was W. N. Carter's famous S. C. R. I. Red cock bird. He was elegant in shape and color and easily won first place. Mr. Carter made a fine display of Reds and has some elegant birds yet to sell. He can furnish the quality and at a price to suit. Write him at Carters Creek, Tenn., and also see his ad. showing his winnings.

T. Reid Parrish, of Nashville, won everything in sight at the Columbia show on Light Brahmas. Mr. Parrish has the kind of Brahmas it delights the old-time breeder to see, for his have all the markings of the best blood. He is certainly strong in Brahmas. Brahmas are a very useful bird and should be more widely bred than they are, as their many good points are being overlooked in the rush for something new.

J. R. Pouncey, the well known S. C. R. I. Red breeder of Birmingham, won first cockerel at that show on a very deeply colored bird, a color that is especially admired by many Red fanciers and judges. Mr. Pouncey is breeding some nice birds and winning a big share of the awards, as reference to the Columbia and Birmingham lists will show. Mr. Pouncey is an enthusiastic breeder who goes in to win and usually does it.

Jno. F. Childress, the noted White Leghorn man of Sweetwater, Tenn., visited our office a few days ago and made new contract for more space in the HEN. Mr. Childress has been very successful with his whites and possibly is the best known breeder of White Leghorns in the South, his birds are fine and his square dealing has made him very popular with all the fanciers. See his new ad in this issue and you will see "John" believes in advertising.

Prof. J. H. Crowell, Parrott, Ga., is one of the first contributors to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN and one of her first warm supporters in Southern Georgia. It is with pleasure that we see the fathers in Israel like Prof. Crowell take a big slice of the winnings as he did recently in Buff Rocks at the Birmingham show. Owing to his age, Prof. Crowell does not breed a very large flock, but his experience enables him to breed only topnotchers for quality.

CAPON TOOLS

CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use **PILLING CAPONIZING SETS**

Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c. Gape Worm Extractor 25c. French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free. **G. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
AND BARRED ROX.**
IT'S THE BREED, NOT THE FEED
that has caused such a demand for my birds. Leghorns bred for eggs and show room requisites. Rox of the 198 Egg Strain.

Pens headed by males whose mothers have a record of over 200 eggs per year. Baby Chix after March first. Send for catalog.

N. A. KING, Mifflintown, Pa.
Route No. 3.

ARE YOU LOOKING
for prize winners in S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, White Minorcas, and S. C. White Leghorns, then order your Eggs for hatching from the

OAK GROVE POULTRY FARM,
Mrs. CLARA MEYER, Propr.
NORFOLK, VA., R. R. 2.
Price for setting of 15: 1st pen \$5.00, 2d pen \$3.00, 3rd pen \$2.00. Incubator eggs \$10.00 per 100.

BREEDERS SEVERAL VARIETIES.
S. C. White, Buff and Black Orpingtons, Pekin, Rouen Indian Runner and Labrador Ducks. Eggs in season. Also English Runts, Maltese Hen, Hungarian Hen, Polish Lynx, White Homers, Blue Homers. Austrian Strassers, German Larks and the best of Squab Breeding Pigeons. Write for prices.

FERNLAND FARM,
R. F. D. No. 2. **NILES, ILL.**

Fleming's Barred Rocks, White and Golden Wyandottes
again victorious at the great North Carolina State Fair Oct., 1906, they winning eight prizes. The grandest lot of youngsters I ever raised. \$2.00 each, \$5 00 trio.

JOHN H. FLEMING
Route 1 Warren Plains, N. C.

Red River Farm,
IKE ROGERS, Proprietor.
COTTON TOWN, - TENNESSEE
Barred Plymouth Rocks and Standard-Bred Trotting Horses. Stock for sale. Eggs from prize-winning strain, \$1.50 for 15 eggs.

RHEUMATISM CURED.
Vita-Ore has been successful in curing thousands of cases of Rheumatism, many old and chronic. Sent on thirty days' trial. Read offer on last page.

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CORNO HEN FEED

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Corno Chick Feed

Complete grain rations for Poultry, and feeds singularly free of Dirt, Chaff and Screenings, we have established a new and higher standard of excellence in the field of Poultry Feed making. They possess

QUALITY IN EVERY GRAIN

We absolutely guarantee

PURITY SALE AND SATISFACTION

TO THE CONSUMER

If your dealer don't sell them and won't get them for you send us a postal card showing your shipping station and we will name you a *special*, all *freight paid price* on a trial shipment of 300 pounds.

THE CORNO MILLS CO.
 MAKER OF
THE FEED THAT IS ALL FEED
 EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Show Dates Claimed
 The attention of secretaries of the coming fall shows is called to the following dates. If any errors are found they will please report the same to this office for correction.

GEORGIA.

Piedmont Poultry Association, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 23-29, 1907. F. L. Mixon, Secretary; F. J. Marshall, Judge.

Atlanta Poultry Association, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 7 to 11. H. F. Reils, Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 23-30, 1907. Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary, 325 Dearborn street.

Rockford, Ill., January 21-26, 1907. Shellabarger and Riggs, Judges; C. S. Gilbert, Secretary.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind. Feb. 2-8, 1907. Lane, W. C. Pierce, Russell, Rhodes, Campbell and Baker, Judges; E. A. Pierce, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 15-19. S. L. Roberts, Secy., South Attlebury, Mass.

Worcester, Mass. Jan. 23-26, 1907. Fred Midgley, Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Jan. 28-Feb. 2, 1907. G. R. Cooper, Secretary; Tucker & Campbell, Judges.

MISSOURI.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 21-27, 1907. C. H. Rhodes, Adam Thompson and Chas. Heuschle, Judges; E. L. McDonald, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen, Miss., Jan. 1-4, 1907. F. J. Marshall, Judge; J. W. Eskridge, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

Auburn, N. Y., Auburn Fanciers' Association, January 7-12, 1907. T. E. Orr, Thos. E. Rigg, Newton Cosh, Eugene Sites, M. Davenport, W. C. Denny, M. S. Gardner, Andrew Riddell, H. Trafford and Clarence W. King, Judges; J. H. Scott, Secretary, 80 State St., Auburn, N. Y.

Meeting of American Poultry Association same time and place.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte Poultry Association, Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 14-19, 1907. W. B. Alexander, Secretary; G. O. Brown, Judge.

North Carolina Poultry Association, Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 8-11, 1907. J. S. Jeffreys, Secy.; W. C. Denny, Judge.

Monroe Poultry Association, Monroe, N. C. T. P. Dillon, Secretary. Jan. 8-11, 1907. Geo. O. Brown and Geo. W. Mean, Judges.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O. Jan. 15-19. T. J. Foy, Secy. Springfield, Ohio. Jan. 28-Feb. 2, 1907. Albert Seitz, Secretary; Ira C. Keller, Judge. Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 24 to 28, 1907. A. T. Baker, Secy.; Judges J. E. Gault and others.

OKLAHOMA.

Enid, Okla. Jan. 8-12, 1907. Fred Roy Ziller, Secretary; C. A. Emry, Judge.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Scranton, Pa. Jan. 14-19, 1907. A. W. Close, Secretary; Drenvestedt, Pierce and Stanton, Judges.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Greenville Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Greenville, S. C., Jan. 15-18, 1906. W. G. McDavid, Secy.

TENNESSEE.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn., January 2-5, 1907. Geo. O. Brown, Judge; M. D. Andes, Secretary, Bristol, Va.

Franklin, Tenn. Jan. 7-12, 1907. T. M. Campbell, Judge; E. C. Truett, Secretary.

Tennessee State Show, Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 14-18, 1907. F. J. Marshall, C. H. Denny, C. H. Hansen, Judges. J. A. Murkin, Jr., Secretary.

TEXAS.

Dallas, Texas. Jan. 8-12, 1907. F. J. Marshall, S. B. Lane, Judges; Elbert Beemon, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Clarksburg, W. Va. Feb. 5-8. T. E. Orr, Judge; W. H. Lewis, Secretary.

LELAND POULTRY FARM SPRING HILL, TENN.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Barded Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Fine lot young birds from all strains for sale. Eggs in season. Must sell. Write for prices.

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A Free book of 32 pages on the care of poultry and "How to Prevent Disease." Gives symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. Write for it today. Dept. R. CUGLEY & MULLEN 1229 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. F. TILLERY & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**RAILS, LOCOMOTIVES
 ROLLING STOCK
 SCRAP IRON AND METALS**

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For dating your Eggs.
 For dating your Letters, Etc.

Only 25 Cents

Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Etc.

CATALOGUE FREE

KNOXVILLE STAMP COMPANY

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

F. J. MARSHALL,

**EXPERT JUDGE OF POULTRY,
 COLLEGE PARK, GA.**

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D. L. Cate, Ooltewah, Tenn., is breeding one of the best strains of B. P. Rocks in the country. He also has some fine S. C. Brown Leghorns. Mr. Cate comes in for his share of the winnings at the shows as the awards at the recent Knoxville show will prove.

Julian B. Webb, the efficient superintendent of the Birmingham show, is a well known breeder of B. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorns, Light Brahmans, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys. See his ad. of the North Alabama Poultry Farm, of Isbell, Ala., and his winnings at the shows.

J. R. Milligan, Louisville, Ky., reports following winnings at Birmingham show: First hen, 2nd cock, 2nd cockerel and 3rd hen; no pullets or pen entered; also won the Proctor & Gamble Silver Cup for whitest bird in show and tied on cup for highest scoring bird on exhibition. He sold the first hen to a prominent breeder of the South.

Monroe, La., reports one of the best shows in the South this year. The standard of birds on exhibition was very high and the number of entries was surprisingly large. One of the novelties of the show was a big auction sale of many fine birds on exhibition. The entries were nearly one thousand. Judge H. W. Blanks placed the ribbons.

The Cornell University Poultry Association will hold its fourth annual pigeon and pet stock exhibition at Ithaca, N. Y., February 13-15, 1907. They point with pride to previous exhibitions which have attracted the attention of the poultry press. The premium list will be issued on the 15th of January and the show will be judged by Mr. T. F. McGrew.


On an entry of five birds, Jno. R. Baldwin, of the Sunny Leghorn Farm, Harriman, Tenn., won on S. C. White Leghorns at the Harriman, Tenn., show under Judge H. S. Marble, of New York, 1st cockerel, score 96½; 1st pullet, score 96½; 2nd pullet 96¼; 3rd pullet, score, 95; 4th pullet, score 94¼; 1st pen, score 192¼, and two specials for best male and female in the show. He offers eggs from these birds and others just as good at special prices.

A. J. Paxton, Jr., Indianola, Miss., showed only two pullets of White Wyandottes in the

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Simply put the Cure in drinking water, and the fowls take their own medicine. Flood's Roup Cure will cure colds, roup and canker in chickens, turkeys and pigeons. 50c and \$1.00 per package, postpaid. A 50c package makes 50 gallons of medicine. If your fowls are sick write us their symptoms, and we will tell you their ailments, and how to cure them.

Flood's Roup Cure only manufactured by
W. H. FLOOD, Dept. A,
No. 7509 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

MAKE HENS LAY

Our automatic self-feeding Poultry Drinking Fountain furnishes fresh pure water for fowls and makes them lay during cold weather when eggs bring a high price. It takes the chill from the hen house. Costs about 5 cents a week for oil.

Only non-freezing water fountain made. Shipped on approval. AUTOMATIC HATCHING CO., Detroit, Mich. We also manufacture the best Poultry Brooder ever made.



GREEN BONE

Makes Hens Lay

Ground and Delivered Fresh Twice a Week

Leave your orders at 817 Gay St., with

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

EGGS ALL WINTER if you feed Austin's Ideal Mash Mixture. Will increase profits. Prepared from pure grains and beef scraps. Scientifically balanced. Made only by

E. E. ELLSWORTH, Johnson City, Tenn.

DISEASED KIDNEYS.

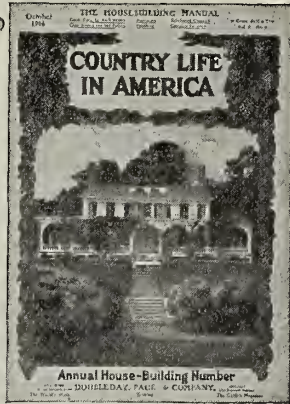
Thousands of people have said there is nothing like Vita-Ore for curing Kidney Troubles, people who knew what they were talking about from having used it. Read offer on last page.

Country Life in America.

It is really a new *Country Life in America* that the publishers offer for 1907. Many important new features have been added:

The Homebuilders' Supplement will be a large separate magazine, which *Country Life in America* subscribers will receive each month: The Nature Club of American will give subscribers monthly nature study notes, free lectures and stereopticon slides, and a personal correspondence with the Secretary of the Club; Stable and Kennel, and Stock and Poultry are departments of great practical value. *Country Life in America* publishes annually three sumptuous double numbers, which sell at 50 cents each, but are included without cost in the regular subscription.

It is still the most beautiful magazine in the world, and it is thoroughly practical—a necessity to every one who has any country or outdoor interests.



Publishers' Price \$6.00	}	Country Life in America.....\$4.00	Our Price \$3.95
		Any \$1.00 magazine mentioned below. 1.00	
		Any 50c publication mentioned below.. .50	
		The Industrious Hen..... .50	

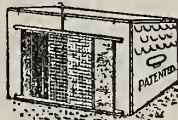
FOLLOWING ARE \$1—Harper's Bazar, Cosmopolitan, Garden Magazine, Woman's National Daily, Rural Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Bob Taylor's Magazine, American Boy, Success Magazine, Apple Specialist 2 years, Farming, and \$1,000 Accident Insurance Policy free, for one year, without any dues or assessments.
 FOLLOWING ARE 50c—Farm Journal 2 years, Successful Farming, Green's Fruit Grower, American Farmer, Southern Agriculturist.

DO YOU WANT GOOD STOCK?
 THEN TRY
F. L. SNYDER & CO.'S
 BULL DOG STRAIN OF
MOTTLED ANCONAS. WHITE WYANDOTTES.
 SOME SPLENDID COCKERELS FOR SALE.
 WRITE US YOUR WANTS. LEXINGTON, KY.



Farmer's Friend Nest and Brood Coop

RAT, MINK, WEASEL, LICE, MITE AND VERMIN PROOF
 Made of galvanized steel plate and will last for years. Sanitary, there being no place to harbor disease germs. Easily taken apart and cleaned. The coop has three sliding doors: one of rods that keeps the mother in; one of wire cloth that ventilates it and keeps out rats and minks; a solid door that regulates the ventilation and keeps out rain and cold. We also make metal Exhibition coops.
 Agents wanted in every county.



C. HOSKINS & CO., Dept. I, 318 State St., Quincy, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CHICKEN FEEDS AND SUPPLIES
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EHRHARD & WAGGONER

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Birmingham show and both were pronounced very fine in shape by all who saw them. They were especially admired and pronounced equal to the finest in the land. Mr. Paxton is making headway as a breeder of Wyandottes and is making his pace hard to keep up with. Being a member of the National Club, the boys will have to look out for those ribbons for shape.

Sleet's quality White Wyandottes, Warsaw, Ky., are line bred for exhibition and heavy egg production. That they are bred for quality has been proven by an unbroken chain of winnings in the largest shows, and by making the high score of 96½, by Pierce. He has won, with birds of this breeding over 100 prizes at the Great A. P. A. show, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1906, Hagerstown, Md., Kentucky State show, Louisville, Ky., Warsaw, Ky., Vevay, Ind., and many others.

The fifteenth annual show of the Missouri State Poultry Association was the greatest and most successful ever held in the state, with the exception of that at the St. Louis world's fair. More than 2,000 birds were entered, ranging from the smallest bantams to the largest turkeys, and coming from all over Missouri and surrounding states, including Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Arkansas. Many of these birds shown were valued at many hundreds of dollars.

The American White Plymouth Rock Club desires the name of every party interested in White Plymouth Rocks to place it on the mailing list for the Club Year Book now in preparation. If you send in your name at once, accompanied by the membership fee of one dollar, you will be in line to compete for the valuable club specials at the poultry shows the country over for the balance of the season, and also, your name will appear in the list of members in the Year Book.—Seth W. Gregory, Secretary-Treasurer, Delavan, Wis.

E. E. Ellsworth, Johnson City, Tenn., has just recently gotten in for his best breeding pen, one of DeGraff Farm's finest cockerels, and has a breeding pen of hens that will be hard to beat. Also has one fine yard of pullets, early hatched, headed by another grand male, besides a yard of utility fowls. He will also have one small yard of Salmon Faverolles, a fowl that will be highly appreciated, when well known, as they are rapid growers. He will have a few settings of eggs from this mating for sale, but not many, as he intends to hatch most of them himself.

The management of the Western Poultry Fanciers' Association, St. Joseph, Mo., has se-

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THE PORTER-GEORGE POULTRY CO., Knoxville, Tennessee

Agents for Model Incubators and Brooders. Orders given prompt Attention. Send for Catalog or for Poultry Feeding for Profit, or Eggs, Broilers and Roasters and they will be sent you.

WE BREED EXHIBITION BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

cured one of the best halls in that city for its annual show, January 21-26, 1907. It has a floor space of over 15,000 square feet, is well lighted and centrally located. Arrangements have been made for opening the show room on Saturday before show week so that birds shipped from other shows and arriving at St. Joseph Saturday or Sunday will be placed in position at once, and not allowed to remain in the hands of the express companies. The officers believe they will have the largest and best poultry show west of Chicago this winter.

The second annual exhibition of the Caddo Co. Poultry Association was held at Anadarko, Okla., December 5-6-7-8, 1906, and was a grand success. Those in charge of the show were very much gratified to see the great improvement which had taken place during the past year. The prizes awarded were very liberal and all the exhibitors were well pleased with their treatment. The awards were placed by Judge M. S. Fite, of Oklahoma City. The third annual exhibit of the association will be held at Anadarko, Okla., on January 15-18, 1908. At this show a cash prize of \$25.00 will be given to the exhibitor showing the fifteen highest scoring birds of one variety.

Taylor Brothers, of Camden, New Jersey, proprietors of the well-known Keystone Food for poultry and pigeons, need no introduction to those who have been in the habit of using their food, and who are familiar with its excellent qualities, but for the benefit of those who have not tried it, we suggest that you communicate with the proprietors and ask for their prices. At the present time they are sending out a useful souvenir free. Also their booklet. In addition to the Keystone Foods, they also carry a complete line of Incubators, Brooders, fixtures and other appliances of many kinds. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

Every reader of this paper should write a postal to the H. M. Sheer Co., of Quincy, Ill., requesting them to send their latest catalog and hook of free incubator and brooder plans. It is hrimful of practical information and interesting reading, particularly for those who are interested in building their own machines. Every step of the work is shown by over one hundred photographic illustrations, leaving no chance for even those who know nothing whatever about incubators or brooders to go wrong. All parts not possible for you to make, such as lamps, regulators, doors, legs, hardware, etc., are supplied by this company at a very reasonable cost.

At the Columbia, Tenn., show, Mrs. J. C. Shofner won in M. B. turkeys, 1st young tom and 1st young pullet on an entry of only two birds, the two scoring 97 and 97½ each, being the highest score of any birds in the show, thus winning the much prized silver cup for the highest score. She also won third cockerel in the B. P. Rocks. Mrs. Shofner's turkeys are of the very finest and one judge at a recent show stated to a friend that he had judged Mrs. Shofner's turkeys for the past six or seven years and she undoubtedly had the best in Tennessee, and that is saying the best in the land. The president of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co. can testify to the toothsome-ness of Mrs. Shofner's turkeys, for the one

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Established 1868

Our Sales Department has every case crowded with the finest, newest and most attractive Jewelry, Gems and Watches.

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625 GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Poultry Supplies, Field and Garden Seeds

DARLING'S FEEDS. BEEF MEAL, BONE MEAL, SHELL AND GRIT.

A full line Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Write me your needs

Darling's Laying Food.

Your trouble is to get eggs at right time. One dozen now is worth three dozen in June. Feeding is everything. We've solved the problem in our egg producing mash.

MAKES EGGS COME.

Scientifically prepared to accomplish the one result, most eggs at least cost in cold weather. It does the work. Price, \$2.00 per 100 pound bag, f. o. b. Chicago or New York, cash with order. Also the following Darling Standard Foods in 100 pound bags on same terms: Scratching Food \$2.00, Forcing Food \$2.00, Chick Feed \$2.50, Mica Crystal Grit 65c, Oyster Shells 60c. Also Beef Scraps, Beef Meal and Bone products. In short, a complete line of Poultry Foods and Supplies. Get our 1906-7 Poultry Supply Catalog. Mailed free. Address nearest office.

Box 41, Long Island City,
New York.

DARLING & COMPANY,

Box 41, Union Stock Yard
Chicago.

SENT FREE Booklet entitled "Draughon's Eye Opener." It will convince you that Draughon's Colleges can, by their SUPERIOR and COPYRIGHTED methods, teach

you more Bookkeeping in THREE months than others can in SIX, and that Draughon's teach the BEST systems of shorthand.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges,

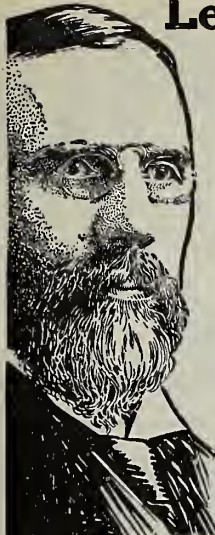
\$300,000.00 capital; 28 Colleges in 16 States; 17 years' success.

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Let Me Quote You a Price on a CHATHAM Before You Buy an Incubator



It will take one penny for a postal, and a minute of your time, to write for Special Prices on 1907 Chatham Incubators and Brooders. No matter what kind of a machine you have in mind—no matter where you intended buying, or when—**TODAY** you should send me a postal and get my catalog and prices.

My book will tell you how good Incubators are made—will tell you what you ought to know about poultry business—will tell you about brooders—will post you on the best way to make money out of poultry—and my prices on Chatham Incubators and Brooders will show you how to start in the poultry business for a small amount of money.

Chatham Incubators Sold on 84 Days FREE Trial

freight prepaid—guaranteed 5 years. That's the story of the celebrated Chatham Incubator. We sell them on trial, pay the freight, and guarantee them for 5 years. With proper care, they last a lifetime. I am going after the Incubator business of the country this season, and I intend to get it—on great, big value in the machine and a very low price. Chatham Incubators are the best possible to make. They are tested, and known to produce the largest percentage of strong, healthy chickens. We have two immense factories—one in Canada and one in the United States—and run our own experimental station where a battery of Chatham machines are in operation every day in the year, under the care of expert poultry men.

If you are most ready to buy a machine now, put it on for a day or two, until you can get my prices and catalog—then decide on what to buy. We have warehouses in all the leading trade centers—where Chatham Incubators and Brooders are kept in stock—insuring prompt delivery. Depend on this:—With the immense amount of money—\$500,000—that we have invested in the Incubator manufacturing business, we are sure to give our customers every improvement worth having in the Chatham Incubator. We can afford it, because that is what brings us the largest business in the world. That is all I can say in an advertisement. I invite you to write for my prices and book. Address me personally.

MANSON CAMPBELL

President Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.
305 Wasson Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.
If you live west of the Mississippi River, address me Box 395, Topeka, Kan.



Guaranteed Five Years

received from her on Christmas day was certainly "one of the finest."

The year 1907 marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill. The estimate placed by the public upon the product of this firm is evident by the constant patronage and increasing trade which they have enjoyed during the past twenty-five years. It has been the constant aim of this concern to keep abreast with the times and to manufacture a strictly high grade line of goods. Their catalog this year they have styled their Silver Jubilee Edition. It is an interesting book of 136 pages filled with useful information in regard to the hatching and rearing of poultry. Those desiring it should address Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., mentioning this paper.

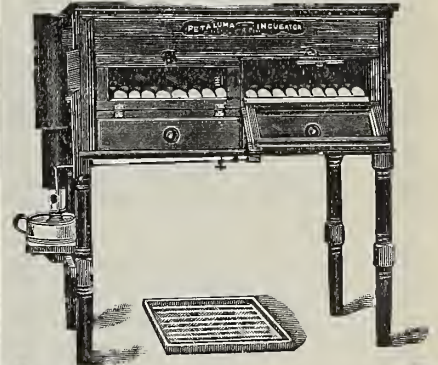
Because the word "machine" is often used in describing an incubator, many people suppose that hatching chicks in one is a complicated job. Not so, unless an incubator is selected that has a lot of unnecessary, useless, untried apparatus to confuse one. There are many good incubators, but one that stands in the front rank for simplicity and ease of operation—a favorite with beginners, is the Pineland Incubator, made by the Pineland Incubator & Brooder Company, Jamesburg, N. J. There is nothing about the Pineland to confuse or mystify, no matter how little a person knows about hatching

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR or WOODEN HEN



Send for free Catalogue.

Economical and perfect hatching. Absolutely reliable and self-regulating. Thousands in use to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



You Can Get More Eggs And Save Feed Bills

EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the food they eat. They can't get it anywhere else.

That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that not only eggs, but the bones, the lean meat and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "protein."

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they need such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter or when they are yarded, so you must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its raw state it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is

rich in lime and other egg-making materials. That's why fowls like it so well and why it doubles the egg-yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatches and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers and makes heavier market fowls—

Because it "balances the ration" by supplying what is most scarce in grains. You can't get the best results without it.

Green bone is easily and quickly prepared, with

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

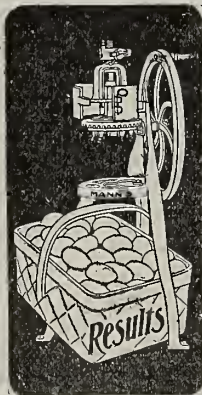
We want you to try this machine. You don't have to buy it—just try it first.

To prove to you what it will do, we will send you any one you may select from our catalogue on **10 Days Free Trial** (No Money in Advance.)

It cuts all bone with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogging and wasting nothing. It automatically adapts itself to your strength, so that any one can use it.

It is strong, durable and does not get out of order.

But try it! Send today for catalogue—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest.



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Petaluma Incubators and Brooders Are Best

FIELD SEEDS
Clover, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Arctic Grass, Wheat, Rye, Etc.

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chicks. The Pineland Brooder is just as simple. A postal card sent to the makers will bring a catalog free that explains all about both incubators and brooders.

The Sure Hatch people have gotten out what they call the *Sure Hatch Book*, which is certainly the finest book of its kind we have ever seen. It's a good big book of 102 pages, with a cover in three colors that is a gem of art. The *Sure Hatch Book* is mighty well written, and scattered all through it are fine pictures that add immensely to its attractiveness.

The man who wrote it knew how to make everything clear and plain. It is more than a mere incubator and brooder catalogue. It is really a condensed Encyclopedia of Poultry Raising. Covers the whole subject thoroughly and interestingly. Tells how the best Incubators and Brooder sare made. How to operate them profitably. How to have "Early Hatched" Chickens. How to build practical "Hen Houses." How to build a "Colony House." How to build a "Double Poultry House" and "Scratch Shed."

Gives good advice on the kind of Fowls to keep; Improvement of Breeds; Care of Fowls; Selection of Stock for breeding, etc.

Drop a postal to The *Sure Hatch Incubator Co.*, Box 51, Fremont, Neb., or to their Eastern office, Dept. 51, Indianapolis, Ind., and they will send you the *Sure Hatch Book* free, post-paid, by return mail.

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FAMOUS
INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Nothing hard to understand about running a Pineland Incubator. 10 minutes easy work daily. No danger; no wasted oil; fresh air ventilation; regulator sensitive; heat uniform. Beginners can succeed first time. 20 years of success back of our guarantee. We take risk—not you. **Pineland Brooders save chicks.** Better than freaky hens—more economical. Agents wanted. Free catalog contains chart of chick growing in shell.



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FIDELITY POULTRY FOODS

LEE'S LEADERS 3

Keep your hens in a laying condition all winter—feed **Lee's Egg Maker**. Every egg the hen lays is made from the food she eats—if she don't get the materials that make eggs she can't lay.

Egg Maker

is composed mostly of granulated blood (deodorized)—a concentrated protein, the main ingredient necessary for a large egg yield. It does not contain a particle of sand, grit or cheap filler but every ounce of it is **egg food**. **Egg Maker** has been fed by successful poultry raisers for years—that's one reason why you should try it—the main reason is it pays.

Price, 25c., 50c. and \$2.00 according to size of package. Sold by dealers or sent direct.

Just now you need **Germozone** to cure Colds, Roup, Frosted Combs and all ailments peculiar to this time of year.

Germozone

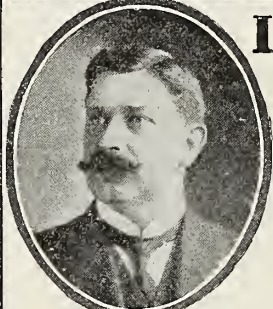
twice a week in the drinking water prevents sickness, cures Canker, Swelled Head and prevents Cholera. A 50c. package will keep your chickens well. Sold by dealers or sent direct.

This is the no bother kind of lice killer—no greasing, dusting or handling of fowls. Simply spray

Lice Killer

on the roosts, nests—the lice die. Sold everywhere or sent direct. Price per can 35c., 60c. and \$1.00. Write for poultry books and "Mandy Lee" catalog.

GEO. H. LEE CO.,
Omaha, Neb.



Learn About the Model Farm and Our Co-operative Work

I can Vastly Increase Your Poultry Profits if You Will Allow Me An Opportunity.

I want to become acquainted with every poultry keeper in the United States, large or small, who raises poultry for profit and desires to obtain the greatest results from his flock.

I know there are thousands of farmers and others who are not realizing one-half what they should receive from their poultry.

It is surprising how some apparently insignificant change in the care of poultry can speedily turn this branch of farming from "a small payer" to the most profitable industry on the whole farm. Sometimes it is a question of marketing, how, when and where to sell your eggs and poultry to the greatest advantage. Again, it may be some small mistake in the feeding or care of growing chicks, or any one of a hundred possible errors apparently small in themselves, but yet great enough to prevent one from making the money which poultry should bring.

I have visited hundreds of poultry farms, large and small, and in about every instance I have been able to make some suggestion that has effected a decided improvement in the business.

I believe I can extend this idea further and increase the profits of every poultry raiser if I can become acquainted with the conditions under which the poultry is raised and marketed. If you, Mr. Farmer, or the member of your family who looks after the poultry, will answer the following questions and mail the same

to me, it will give me the information I need to analyze your individual requirements, and advise you just what changes are required to increase your profits.

The Model Poultry Company is handling eggs, and will shortly be handling poultry as well. It is possible we may be able to buy your product at better prices than you are now getting.

Give full name, Town, County, State. How many layers do you keep? How many are pullets? Are they yarded? Are they of any particular breed? What breed have you a special liking for? Have you any market for your eggs and poultry other than the local town store? What are the highest and lowest prices you are now paid for eggs in the fall, in the winter, in the spring, and in the summer? What prices are you paid for old fowl alive and dressed? How many did you raise last season? Have you accommodations to raise more? If you have not enough hens for a full case of eggs each week, is it possible to club with neighbors so as to make up a full case of strictly fresh eggs from yarded hens for delivery at least once a week? How many layers will you try to grow and keep next year? Do you use incubators and brooders or depend upon the old hens as mothers?

Answer these questions carefully, as I will be best able to form an accurate judgment of what we can do for you by having a full understanding of existing conditions.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, Pres., Model Poultry Company, 332 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

Is over two hundred and fifty miles the shortest and twelve hours the quickest line from points reached through Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham and Meridian to Shreveport, Dallas, Ft. Worth, El Paso and points reached through these gateways. Operating the most modern vestibule trains with through sleepers and dining cars to both Shreveport and New Orleans. For cheapest rates, schedules and other information apply to

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If so, write for samples and prices to

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn.

HOW MANY CHICKENS DID YOU RAISE LAST YEAR?

I suppose you raised some chickens. In fact it is a pleasant and healthy occupation. I might say a delightful pastime for young as well as old people. Then, there is money in it too if you can raise chickens properly.

How do you raise your chickens, still the old fashioned way, or with an incubator? What success did you have?

That is the burning question.

Everybody is anxious to raise chickens. An incubator is easily bought, you can easily spend a few dollars in high priced eggs; you may be able to hatch them fairly well, but then, how many did you raise?

Then, your experience may be, chickens dying in the shell, just as they are ready to come out? Full grown, feathered, big strong chicks, dried up in the shell. What is the reason?

You would learn in time. It might take you one, two or three seasons, then you would know all about artificial incubation. There is no mystery about hatching chickens and raising them, you simply have to learn.

I started to hatch chickens seven years ago. I was not the first one to hatch chickens, nor the only one that knows about hatching them either, but from the start I liked the business, and stuck to it good and strong.

My first season's experience was anything but rosy. I cooked a few hundred eggs and finally got a dozen chickens out of \$56.00 worth of thoroughbred eggs. How anxiously did I feed and nurse those chickens, I can't help laughing when I think that after three months time I was left with one single bird, which cost me \$56.00 without counting the oil, feed and labor. Then he was such an ugly bird that I killed him.

Yes, that was my first season. I knew it was my own fault, and I tried the next season, and learned many a thing. I learned year after year until today, I can hatch pretty nearly every fertile egg that goes into my machines and I can raise with very few losses every chicken hatched.

I have increased my plant until today I have one of the largest plants in the world, and the only one selling EGGS AND STOCK ON CREDIT.

What I have learned will be written in different articles and printed in POULTRY AND DOGS, my monthly paper, and I will start with the January number.

Now I want you to get my catalogue and subscribe to my paper for one year, and all I will ask you will be to send me TEN CENTS IN STAMPS or a dime by next mail with the coupon below. Ten cents is not a killing matter anyway and if at the end of a year you don't like my paper, you can drop it, that is all.

READ MY OFFER. IT WON'T COST YOU ANYTHING.

Send me 10 cents in stamps or silver, and I will send you my paper for more than a year. I will send you my paper until January, 1908, and I will also send you my large illustrated catalogue showing all about my plant. All you have to do is to sign the coupon below, or if you don't care to cut this fine poultry paper, make out a coupon and mail it.

Mr. J. R. Cote, Chatham, Ont., Canada.

Send me POULTRY AND DOGS until January, 1908, and also a copy of your large illustrated catalogue of your plant, The Golden Kennels and Poultry Company, Limited. I enclose herewith TEN CENTS which is full payment of the subscription to your paper until January, 1908.

This is according to your advertisement in The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

Name

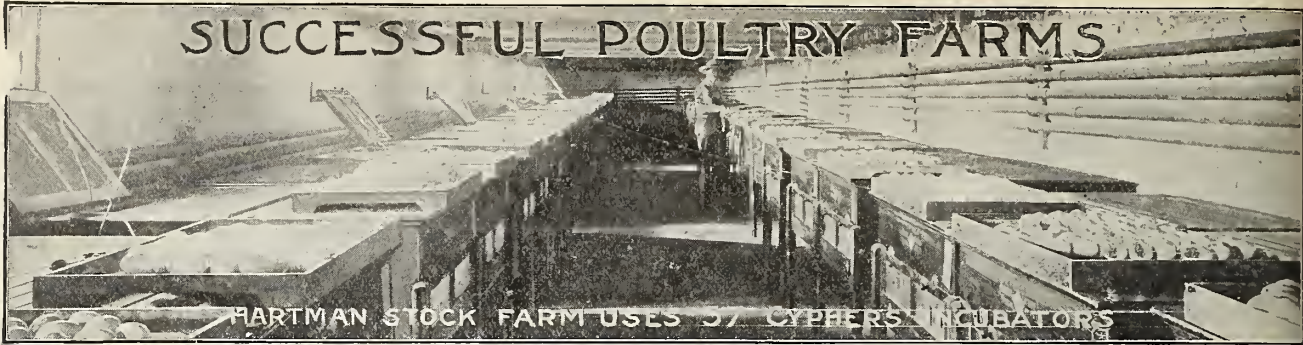
P. O.

R. F. D. State

The regular price of POULTRY AND DOGS is \$1.00 a year. A sample copy will be sent upon request, but to avail yourself of this 10c rate, your subscription must be sent at once.

J. R. COTE, Chatham, Ont., Canada.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARMS



HARTMAN STOCK FARM USES 57 CYPHERS' INCUBATORS

POULTRYMEN OF EXPERIENCE

Managers and Owners of the Largest Successful Money-Making Plants Use and Recommend

CYPHERS (Latest-Pattern) INCUBATORS

Because their business depends upon it, they must Regularly obtain the largest, strongest hatches. Small hatches or weak chicks or ducklings mean Loss. Regulators that cannot be trusted to regulate; thermometers that fail to register correctly; lamps that flicker and smoke; direct ventilation that dissipates the "moisture content" of the eggs—all these cause worry, loss of time—Loss of money.

Largest Plant West of New York State.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 10, 1906.
CYPHERS INCUBATOR Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our hatches this season were better than ever, and my feeling towards Cyphers Incubators grows warmer and stronger each season. Have personally operated Cyphers Incubators in large numbers during the last six years and can cheerfully recommend them as being superior to all others I have tried. We are now using fifty-seven (57) of your largest-sized incubators. You are authorized to say that we recommend your make of incubators to be the best on the market.

HARTMAN STOCK FARM, H. B. HARK, Mgr.

Write for Free Illustrated Catalog of 260 pages, entitled "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators." It's a big one. We pay postage. It contains six of the most valuable chapters ever published on Poultry. Chap. I.—Magnitude of the Poultry and Eggs Industry. Chap. II.—Review of our Great Poultry Markets; Chap. III.—Profit-Making Broilers, Roasters and Capons; Chap. IV.—The Profitable Pekin Market Duck; Chap. V.—Successful Chick Rearing; Chap. VI.—Profitable Egg Farming. Also photographs of Successful Poultry Plants, both Fancy and Commercial; Photographs of Government Experiment Station Experts; America's Foremost Exhibitors, Owners and Managers,—their Poultry and Duck Houses, Incubator Cellars and Brooding Houses; Our Complete Line of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses and Supplies. If in return for this book, you send us the names and addresses of two acquaintances who keep poultry, we will consider it a favor. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Factory and Home Offices, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Branch Stores and Warehouses: 23 Barclay St., New York, N. Y.; 26-30 Union St., Boston, Mass.; 310 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 701-711 Linden St., Oakland, Cal., and 119 Finsbury Pavement, London, Eng.

Used Them for Eight Years.

OSSINING, N. Y., September 5, 1906.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

I have been using your incubators and brooders, as well as your supplies, for the past eight years, and I have always been well satisfied. After carefully comparing your machines with others I have used, I do not hesitate to say that I consider the Cyphers Incubator Company's latest types of incubators and brooders the best in existence. Another matter of importance: I have invariably found the officers and employes of this company painstaking and obliging, and I therefore heartily recommend them to all poultrymen.

ROCK HILL POULTRY FARM, F. W. COREY, Mgr.

The Knoxville Storage Co.,

SOLE AGENTS, 123 Jackson Avenue, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
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Prospective buyers are invited to call or correspond. They can save you money and show goods before you buy.



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With comfortable new three-room cottage like this. These 25 acre poultry, fruit and vegetable farm are only two miles from Waverly, Va., a modern little town on the N. & W. Ry., midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Climate, water and markets for produce cannot be excelled. Write for further information and for lists and booklet showing farms and plantations from \$10 per acre up. F. H. LaBAUME, Agri. & Indl. Agent, Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 42, Roanoke, Va.



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If your Stomach is ailing, if your food distresses you and fails to feed you, you ought to try Vita-Ore. Sent on thirty days' trial. See offer on last page.

The Cornell Incubator Factory, built and owned by ourselves, is the largest and most complete Chick Machinery Factory in the whole world. With the Guns and the Men Behind the Guns, we are prepared to give you the best that is made in Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Farm Appliances.

ONE ARGUMENT IS THE FACTORY BEHIND THE HATCHER!

Another point of vital importance to you. We did our experimenting years ago. We have not changed the position of even one nail in the construction of the Cornell during the past three years.

There's a reason for it!
But why is it that the other fellows change regularly each season?
There's also a reason!
Write at once for our Free Catalogue. It describes the Cornell Chick Machinery and Cornell Method.

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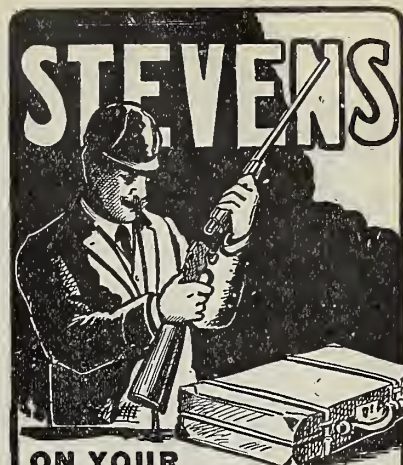
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Headquarters for
Poultrymen

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LONG DISTANCE PHONES
IN EVERY ROOM

Rates \$2.50 and up. Rooms
with Bath, \$3.50 and
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BLOOD DISORDERS.

If your blood is not right, you ought to set it right, and right now. Hundreds of diseases owe their origin to impure blood. Vita-Ore has been most successful in curing blood disorders. Read the trial offer on last page.

Sure Hatch Incubators

Have the Highest Hatching Record

and the lowest selling prices. They will hatch chicks for you cheaper and better than hens, or other incubators.

The Sure Hatch runs itself and pays for itself, or we take it back at our expense. Guaranteed for 5 years and made to last a lifetime.

You can set it any place where a hen might be housed. Hatches when you "set" it, and you "set" it when you are ready, summer or winter.

No trouble to have "early hatched" chickens, if you use a Sure Hatch. Used successfully and most highly recommended by more practical poultry raisers than any other incubator on earth, none excepted.

For ten years we have been making and selling the Sure Hatch, freight prepaid, for prices that put it in a class by itself.

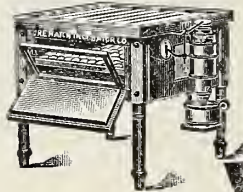
Anybody can make a cheap incubator, but when it comes to delivering one that positively will hatch cheaper and better than hens, and is covered by a responsible guarantee that it will do its work year after year—that's a proposition that is not so easy.

We do this very thing. We have the facilities and experience that make it possible.

We operate the greatest incubator

Sure Hatch Incubator Company
Box 51, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 51, Indianapolis, Ind.

Note—July 1, 1906, our main office and factory were removed from Clay Center to Fremont, Neb.



and brooder factory in the world. Our experimenting for improvement never stops. These facts enable us to turn out machines, strictly up-to-date—leaders always—imitations never.

Our customers are successful from the start, because we know how and what to tell them, that they may get the results that pay, without disappointments.

Our new 100-page illustrated Sure Hatch book tells all about our machines and low prices. Besides it is a very helpful poultry book. Write us today for one of these free books.

Have You Heard

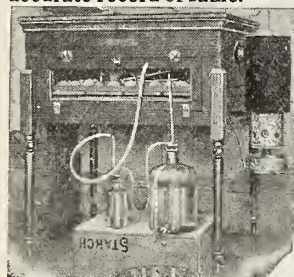
About the 1907 Improvement in the PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

While artificial incubation is a great many years old, the successful practice of it is in its infancy. There is much yet to learn and as it has proven to be such a deep, perplexing problem, we naturally feel considerably elated when we do make a new discovery which works out successfully in practical every day experience.

We are satisfied we have made one of the greatest steps forward the past year that has ever been accomplished and, in short, it is the hatching of chicks so near like those hatched under the old hen that an expert can not tell the difference.

First, we determine to find out just how Mrs. Hen succeeded in bringing off livelier, healthier, stronger chicks than could be hatched in an incubator. To do this right and to let nature have full sway, we waited until she "stole" her nest as her natural instinct has much influence.

We then started in to get at the actual conditions from time to time as they really exist in the hen's nest, and by the aid of a very sensitive and accurate hygrometer we made notable notations of the heat, humidity, ventilation, etc., making a very accurate record of same.



Hygrometer Testing Prairie State

We tested in like manner the hen set in a tight nest, thoroughly dry; also a hen in a ventilated nest, so that air circulated freely around and about the eggs and obtained more valuable points.

The next step was to reconstruct the egg chamber in the Prairie State so that it would give us the same relative conditions as we obtained from the natural hen and we did it. We subjected the machines to the same hygrometer tests.

Our success was truly gratifying and we attribute it solely to our close adherence to nature.

We have this year a machine that will bring off chicks just like the old hen brings off—big, strong, full of nutritious blood. Chicks that have activity and strength. Send for our New Catalog—tells how we do it. You'll make a mistake if you buy a machine before investigating the 1907 Prairie State. Ask for our new Brooder Catalog—it will interest you.

The Prairie State Incubator Co., 512 Main Street, Homer City, Pa.



THE RELIABLE'S 25th BIRTHDAY

We have been at it 25 years. You take no chances when you buy a Reliable. Scientific construction, double heating system, automatic regulation, and simple operation, are not experiments. No draughts, no hot spots, one-third less oil. Guaranteed. Your money back if it's not as we claim. Free Silver Jubilee catalog. Get prices for Reliable Farm pure bred poultry and eggs. Incubators shipped the same day order is received.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A401, Quincy, Ill.



LEE—the name insures quality



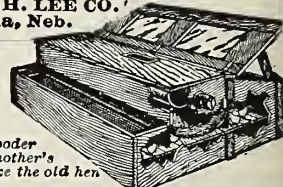
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of an INCUBATOR or BROODER would be appreciated by every member of the family—father, mother, brother, sister—provided it was the right kind.

"MANDY LEE"

Incubators and Brooders excel in every way—construction, durability, result-giving properties. They'er the SATISFACTORY kind.

There is no GUESS WORK about the "Mandy Lee." Results are certain. You place eggs in the incubator knowing that they will hatch if fertility is there. Unfavorable outside conditions have no effect on our machine because you can always make favorable conditions in the egg chamber of the "Mandy Lee."

CATALOG TELLS WHY also tells about our DIRECT CONTACT HEAT brooder—the one which will raise successfully every chick placed in it. Send today to **GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.**



The Brooder that mother's them like the old hen

DIRECT TO YOU \$4.88 AND UP

This means we save you the agent's profits. You buy direct from the manufacturers at factory price. That is why we can sell you one of the best incubators built at such a low figure. The



\$4.88 UP

GEM INCUBATOR is a well built and guaranteed hatcher. Has a Removable Chick Tray and Nursery and other desirable features. Write for our free money-saving catalog. Remember you get 2 hatches free and we give 5 years guarantee. **GEM INCUBATOR CO., Box 407, Trotwood, O.**

MODEL INCUBATORS

WILL HATCH AT STATE FAIR. BEST ON EARTH. CATALOGUE SENT FREE

FRITH & CO., State Agents, 147 Second Ave. North, Nashville.

Poultry Feeds and Supplies.—Beef Scrap, Meat, Bone, Alfalfa and Linseed Meals, Grit and Shell, Kaffir Corn, Conkey's Remedies, Lambert's Death-to-Lice, etc. Model Incubators and Brooders. * E. E. ELLSWORTH, Johnson City, Tenn.

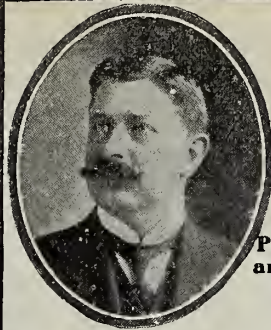
JOIN OUR COLONY
OF
NORTHERN FOLKS
IN
SOUTH GEORGIA
THE
LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES

WHY spend another winter in the cold North, and thus spend your hard-earned money to keep warm? The 1906 Colony Company offers you many inducements in the Sunny South to get a home for almost nothing. They give work to all. Fuel free. City lots free to actual settlers. 10,000 acres of fertile soil to be divided into farms and truck patches. Excellent bee, poultry and fruit country. Climate unexcelled, water pure and fresh, railroad facilities excellent, rates cheap. Don't lay this magazine aside until you write for further particulars. The lots and close in land tracts are going rapidly. We are filling up with North Georgians and Northwesterners; in fact, every State in the Union is represented. Remember we help you to a home if you are honest and willing to work. Lazy, shiftless and dishonest people need not write for particulars.

ADDRESS

1906 COLONY CO.
FOLKSTON, GEORGIA.

C. W. WAUGHTEL, Mgr.



MODEL

Incubators and Brooders

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

Sends a New Year's Greeting to all Progressive Poultrymen. Let Our Concentrated Aim be for More and Better Poultry, Higher Prices and Bigger Profits

PROGRESS

A New Year is with us, and those of us who have been actively engaged in poultry work feel encouraged for a fresh start;—feel that progress has been made. The reports coming in show that Model customers in every part of the country have increased their flocks, and in every way have had a most successful year.

Let the New Year be more successful. Let us shun the fake, and work shoulder to shoulder for better poultry, higher prices and bigger profits. There is big money in market poultry and eggs. Let us go after it with renewed energy.

The work at the Model Farm the past season has given me a new grip on poultry matters. We have worked in a larger way, and accomplished some things heretofore not attained. We raised over 20,000 chicks with mostly portable equipment. We did this with Model Incubators and Model Colony Brooders.

While the Model Incubators and Model Methods were proving winners for the Model Farm, they were helping others to success:—helping others to build up flocks that were money-makers; to put their poultry farms on a dividend paying basis. There is no sham about the farms where the Model equipment is used. They are not all buildings filled with emptiness, and garnished in the papers with the hot air stories of those who sold them inefficient equipment and gave incompetent advice. Where the Model

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

332 Henry Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

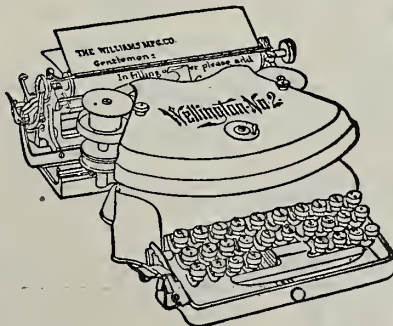
Hatchers are used you will find real live chickens in goodly numbers; the mortgages paid; and a balance in the bank.

What a Model customer says who produced 7,000 layers with Model Hatchers:—

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 14th, 1906.
MR. CHARLES A. CYPHERS,
MY DEAR SIR:—To create a flock of seven thousand Single Comb White Leghorns means healthy breeders, and an equipment that will hatch and rear perfect chicks. We sincerely believe that without the "Model" hatchers we could not have perfected our Lakewood Farm layers into the great profit payers they are.
Mr. Cyphers our results last year will place us in the first rank of successful poultry farms; and we feel that we owe our success largely to you. The years of research and accumulated knowledge that have enabled you to give us poultrymen an incubator that hatches chicks; and the advice and counsel to which you have made us welcome, and which have helped us to avoid money-wasting errors, have, with our own work, made the Lakewood Poultry Farm a financial success. We wish you and the Model a prosperous year.
Very truly yours,
LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY,
AUSTIN G. BROWN, Pres.

Write for catalog of these Model Incubators and Brooders; and let me tell you of the work at the Model Farm.

Also send two dimes for a copy of my book "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." It gives the cost of production in all branches of the poultry business. It gives the market quotations week by week averaged for three years. It shows when a chick hatched any week in the year could be marketed as a broiler or as a roasting chicken, and the profit it would make. It also tells of the profits of egg production and how best to secure them. Write me today.



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Simple, Durable, VISIBLE WRITING
PERFECT ALIGNMENT

"We make the statement positively that they are absolutely the best, excelling all others in simplicity, durability and accuracy; we are using 75 of them in our Philadelphia and New York Stores. They have our unqualified endorsement."
—John Wanamaker

Sold and Guaranteed by
KNOXVILLE STAMP CO.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Advertise in The Industrious Hen. It pays others, will pay you

For Twenty Years the Prizes
 HAVE BEEN COMING TO THE
WOODLAND POULTRY FARM

and as I have decided not to exhibit any of my birds this season I have some exceptionally

FINE SHOW STOCK FOR SALE

In B. P. Rocks, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs \$2.50 and \$3.00 for 15

The blood lines are behind my birds. They win for me and will win for you.

MRS. R. H. BELL, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

BARRED ROCKS FOR SALE

I am now offering 400 of the best birds I have ever raised, bred from my noted prize-winning, heavy-laying strains of Barred Rocks. Many show birds fit for any show room. Pairs, trios and pens mated for best results. Am going to sell you these birds at a ridiculously low price, considering quality of stock.

1st PRIZE WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN

Send me your order. Start with the best, and you will never have cause to regret it. WRITE TODAY to

C. P. HALE, Barred Rock Specialist,
R. F. D. No. 1, Sweetwater, Tenn.

PARRISH'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

 Put up 14 out of a possible 15 Ribbons at the Tennessee
 State Fair, October 8-12, 1906. ✪ Write for Circular

T. REID PARRISH, 17TH ST., E. NASHVILLE, TENN.

S. C. Brown Leghorns Winners at Mobile, Jan. 1905 and November, 1905	Blue Andalusians Winners at Mobile, Nov., 1905, and at Atlanta, December, 1905	Columbian Wyandottes Winners at Birmingham, Dec., 1906
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PENS MATED JANUARY 1st. STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE

STURTEVANT BROS. + BOX 20. + KUSHLA, ALA.

GLENVIEW ORPINGTONS S. C. Buffs Exclusively.

ONLY A FEW FIRST CLASS BIRDS LEFT TO SELL THIS MONTH.
YOU NEED THEM TO HATCH YOUR WINNERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

B. S. HORNE, : : : : Keswick, Va.

ORPINGTONS

1000 Buffs, Blacks and Whites. All farm grown. Show birds a specialty. They are now winning for my customers throughout the States and Canada. It's not the tone of printers' ink that should appeal to you, but what you get for your money. Now, if you want Exhibition Stock that will Win the Blue or Breeding Stock scientifically mated to produce winners, all line bred from our late Chicago and State Show Winners, I will positively guarantee to please you thoroughly.

State quality wanted. - C. S. BYERS, - The Orpington Specialist, - HAZELRIGG, INDIANA

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS

BREEDERS AND EXHIBITORS FOR OVER

TEN YEARS OF PRIZE-WINNING

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes
Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, M. B. Turkeys.

CHOICE KENNEL OF ROUGH-COATED SCOTCH COLLIES

Which we are offering at a sacrifice to close them out, in order to make more room for our Poultry.

Write for Special Price List.

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS, Biltmore, N. C.



REAL BILTMORE ROCKS
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR CLUB
MEMBERS \$2.00

CLUBB'S BARRED ROCKS

Are one of the greatest prize winning strains in America. If a show record proves the quality I certainly can give one that is unequalled. At Louisville, Ky., in the last 4 years I have won 15 first prizes out of 20; 12 seconds; 11 thirds, and 9 fourth prizes. Louisville, Jan. 1906, I won every 1st, two 2ds, four 3ds, and three 4ths. Louisville show is considered by the leading judges as one of the best in the United States—as good as Chicago, when speaking of quality.

At Frankfort, Ky., Dec., 1905, I won every 1st prize and every 2d but one in very strong competition. Judge Hewes said it was one of the strongest classes he had judged in many a day.

At the Kentucky State Fair, 1905, in very strong company, I won every 1st prize. In fact, every prize offered was won by me or some of my customers. At the Kentucky State Fair, 1906, I made a clean sweep, winning every prize offered—a remarkable victory never before accomplished by any breeder in this State. I have made four shows in the last year, winning every 1st prize and many of the smaller prizes. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1905, I won more 1st and 2d prizes than any one competitor. I have also won many specials, including some \$50.00 silver cups. My birds have never failed to win in the hands of my customers in some of the best shows in America. I have often been in competition with the best birds that could be bought in the East and would invariably win. We don't have to go East to buy; we have as good right here in the South as there is in the country. I try to improve my stock and I have by far the finest lot this season I ever raised. I am now prepared to furnish winners or fine breeders. Write your wants to

HARRY CLUBB

PLEASURVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY

BLACK LANGSHANS BUFF COCHINS

SAMPLES OF COOP LABELS

SECRETARIES OF POULTRY SHOWS:

The above are samples of Coop Labels to be put on every coop in your show. Many people visiting the poultry shows are compelled to ask questions about birds that could be easily answered by a label. These labels are 1½x11 inches, printed in black ink on good white board and are to be tacked on the coops.

We furnish a printed list of these labels that you may select exactly what you want at \$2.00 per 100—some of every variety.

STANDARD SCORE CARDS—15c to 30c per 100. With advertisement of Industrious Hen printed on back, 10c to 20c per 100.

Send for List, Samples and Prices, AT ONCE.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.

KNOXVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE

KEEP YOUR WALLET CLOSED



Just Say the Word

Don't spend a cent, just ask us to send it. Don't send any money for it—not a penny. Send for it today, then watch its action for 30 days. Be prompt in sending for it, in trying it—be slow in judging it, in paying for it. Wait until you know, until you see, until you are sure. We give you thirty days to try it, to use it, to test it, to make sure, to see for yourself.

Don't Send a Penny

Your final judgment, Yes or No, closes the deal. We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose, not a penny. How can you refuse such a fair, plain-spoken, liberal offer? Over a million people in the United States and Canada have already accepted it.

until you are sure—keep your wallet closed until you know. If you are not sure, you do not pay at any time—not a cent, for there is nothing to pay for. You pay for the benefit—not the medicine. You pay for results—not the treatment. If it does not help you, the matter is ended. You have nothing to return, as you use all we send you.

If You Don't Feel Right

If there is something wrong in the workings of your system, something wrong with your sleep, your digestion, your blood, your nerves and your vitality, you cannot afford to suffer another day, when the thing that has set thousands right is offered you without a penny's risk, when it takes but a letter to start you on the treatment which has won international reputation by the work it has done for thousands. You cannot lose a penny—you win back health or pay nothing. Read our 30-day trial offer and judge for yourself. Then send today for that which thousands have used and are using with the success denied them in other treatments.

A WONDERFUL RESTORATION

Doctor Exhausted Medical Skill.

HAMBURG, IOWA—I feel that I cannot praise V.-O. enough, as it has restored me after having been a helpless and hopeless invalid for three long years. I had Rheumatism and Paralysis, and my Kidneys and Liver had been very much deranged for years. There seemed no limit to my nervousness. I was reduced from 165 to 75



pounds in fact was called a total wreck. I could not feed myself, could not rest and much of the time I could not speak. We tried many physicians and patent medicines and also sanitariums. My last doctor said he had never seen anything to compare with my case and that he had exhausted his medical skill upon me. I have now been using Vitæ-Ore for six months and can say that I enjoy life and my work. My weight has been increased to 144 pounds. I can do all of my own work and go when and where I please. The doctor now tells me to recommend it. MRS. W. G. VANDERPOOL.

Our Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized \$1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

WHAT VITÆ-ORE IS.

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

Thousands of People

In all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vitæ-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Nervous Prostration, Anæmia, Old Sores, and worn out conditions.

Out of the Jaws of Death

Permanently Cured in One Month's Time of a Serious Kidney and Rheumatic Trouble—Was Broken Down, Disheartened and Almost Helpless.

ATLANTA, GA.—When I look back on my condition and suffering during recent years, and think of the herbs, roots, barks, tinctures, powders and linaments I have taken and rubbed with, all to no purpose, and think that I was cured at last in one month with Vitæ-Ore, I stand dazed and amazed at the result. I feel that I have in truth been drawn out of the jaws of death.

Thirty years ago I contracted a disease of the kidneys and commenced passing gravel from them, the pain often throwing me into spasms, though only those who have passed through this ordeal can give an idea of the suffering connected with it. These spells continued at irregular but frequent intervals down to a month ago. During all this time my urine was highly colored, sometimes profuse and sometimes scant, but at all times charged with a yellowish, albuminous brick-dust deposit.

About three years ago I was attacked with Rheumatism in my right hip joint, knees and the muscles all over my body. Physicians told me I had Diabetes and marked symptoms of Bright's Disease and commenced to dope me with mercury, soda, lithia, salicylic acid, potash, etc., all of which were constantly constipating me, and nearly everything I ate disagreed with me. You can well imagine my condition and state of mind. I was broken down, disheartened and helpless.

By chance I had placed in my hand a paper containing an advertisement of Vitæ-Ore, and, like a drowning man, caught at it, sent for it, and it has proved to be the "Oar" that enabled me to paddle my frail bark into the haven of Health. I used it in hot water and it commenced to benefit from the first dose. In four days I saw a marked change for the better. My urine became cleared up and natural in color. In six days the brick-dust deposit was gone. My bowels became regular, I could eat what I wanted, and what I did eat did not hurt me and was perfectly digested. I slept soundly at night without those terrible hallucinations that had haunted my slumbers so long; but best of all, the pain was leaving my limbs. I could walk without crutch or stick.

Now, after taking a dollar package of Vitæ-Ore, I say I am better in health than I have been in thirty years. All this wonderful change in my condition is due to the virtue contained in one ounce of substance from Mother Earth. Would that I could impress on every one suffering with Kidneys, Stomach and Rheumatic Troubles, what I know of the virtues of Vitæ-Ore. Take it according to directions and you will not be long in joining with me in singing the praises of Vitæ-Ore and praising Theo. Noel for his efforts in introducing this grand boon to suffering humanity.

M. V. Estey

Re-affirmed Over One Year Later

ATLANTA, GA.—My faith in Vitæ-Ore grows stronger every day. I suffered with Kidney Trouble for years and never got any relief until I used Vitæ-Ore, more than a year ago. That did the work, and I am still well. Can get insurance on my life in any company that accepts men of my age.

M. V. ESTEY.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Read it again and again. No stronger words have ever been written about any other medicine; no better expressions are truthfully commanded by any other treatment. Vitæ-Ore is different from other remedies as is pure milk from chalk and water, or the sun-light from a tallow candle. It does not take FAITH, does not take CONFIDENCE, does not take BELIEF, does not take even HOPE to cure with Vitæ-Ore. It takes only a trial—all we ask. This medicine enters the veins of the sick and suffering person and cures, whether the sufferer believes in it or not, even whether he wants it or no. Its substances enter the blood, the vital organs, and work, work, work—a work that cures.

THEO. NOEL COMPANY H. A. DEPT. **CHICAGO, ILL.**
VITÆ-ORE BUILDING