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IN WHITES: 4th cock; 4th hen; 4th cockerel; 2d pullet; 3d pen.

In New Orleans the next week, BUFFS: 1st, 3d cock; 2d, 4th hen; 1st, 3d pullet; 4th cockerel; 1st, 2d pen.

IN BLACKS: 2d cock; 1st, 4th cockerel, and sweepstakes again, 1st pullet; 1st, 3d pen.

WHITES: 1st pen; 2d pullet; 4th cock; 4th cockerel. Georgia State Fair, 1913, we got seven firsts, including all first pens; four seconds; three thirds; two fourths. In Augusta, BUFFS: 1st, 3d cock; 1st, 2d pen. BLACKS: 1st, 2d cock; 2d pen. WHITES: 3d cock; 3d pen.

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WHITES

220

December, 1913







#### THOROUGHBRED-REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

Three one-year-old sows, bred to Chas. Staf-ford's "Blue Ribbon" herd, \$50 each for quick sale; one six-week's-old, thoroughbred female, \$15.00. Also \$65 Paradise Brooder, in first-class condition, for \$50. Write MRS. JE-ROME TEMPLETON, R. 2, Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tenn.

## S. C. Reds-Barred Rocks

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## Adams' White Wyandottes and Single Comb Reds

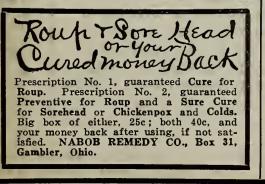
Winners wherever shown. Young stock at live-and-let-live prices. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Fairburn, Ga. C. A. ADAMS. Route 1.

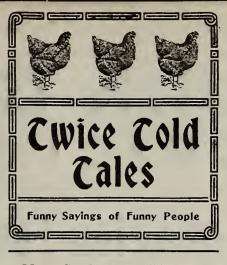
## SWADLEY'S WYANDOTTES

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Mrs. Gardensass—"Are your hens steady layers?" Chickenbillers. — "Very Mrs. steady. When they're not laying eggs they're laying plans to do so."-Ex.

#### -0-LOVE'S WARNING

Henry Yallerby—Afteh we's married we'll hab chicken feh dinnah ebery day, honey. Melinda Johnson—Oh, yo'

deary! But I would't ask yo' to run no sech risks for -Mich. P. Breeder.

#### AN EYE TO COIN

-----0--

"I understand that the ex-Sultan of Turkey has gone into the poultry business."

"I would not be a bit surprised," replied the man with the market basket, "That old chap always had a knack of getting next to the quickest profit."-M. P. B.

#### -0-CAUSE FOR DAMAGES

"Say, Tom," said Jack, "did you know that Bill was going to sue the company for dam-ages?" "No, you don't say!" was the answer. "Wot did they do to

'im ?"

"Why," explained Jack, "they blew the quittin' whistle when 'e was carryin' a 'eavy piece of iron, and 'e dropped it on 'is foot."—December Lippincott's.

#### DIDN'T WANT DUCKS

"I thought you were going into the chicken business," remarked a friend.

"Yes, but I've got through." "What was the matter?"

"Well, you have to take so many chances. When I started I bought a hen and a dozen eggs, and I asked a neighbor out there where I went, how long it took for eggs to hatch. She said "Three weeks if it's for chickens and four for ducks." Well, after my hen had set three weeks, I took her off, because I didn't want ducks."-Ex.

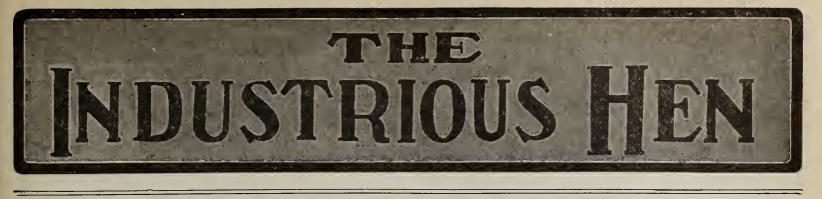


THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

December, 1913



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



Vol. 10

Knoxville, Tenn., December, 1913

#### (Whole No. 115) No. 7

## Make Your Hens Furnish You Winter Eggs

#### By E. G. WARDIN, Charlotte, North Carolina



F YOU want your hens to furnish you fresh eggs during cold and stormy days of winter, you will have to take pains in furnishing them with the proper food and with clean, fresh water. As a preliminary condition, of course, you must have the henhouse warm enough so that the fowls are safe from having their combs frozen. Any draught, if only through a knot hole, that will strike where your hens roost during cold nights, will be fatal to your chances of success in getting a paying quantity of eggs, and possibly fatal to the fowls

themselves. Don't imagine that you do your share if you fill a big hopper full of grain, whether this be wheat, oats, or corn, or peas, to which the fowls can help themselves at their pleasure and dis-cretion. Should that be your plan, however, you should at least mix oats and wheat in with the heavier grain (corn or peas) and have it arranged so that the oats must be eaten with the others in order to let in a new supply of the mix-ed grains. A much better plan, however, is the feeding at one meal only what the fowls will eat up clean, and the heavier grains only to the extent that the birds are willing to work for their grub. The morning meal consists of boiled potatoes or roots of some kind mashed and mixed with bran, lin-seed meal, green cut bone or beef scraps, fed while still warm. Green stuff of any kind, such as cabbage, rape or lettuce; finely chopped apples, carrots, beets or potatoes, as also finely cut clover, may be given at noon in any quantity. The birds will not eat too much

of it. Of all grains that could be kept within reach of fowls at all times, oats are probably the safest, if not the only one.

For an evening meal I give corn on the cob. Feed early so they will have plenty of time to shell it. It seems to me a foolish thing to shell corn for hens when they can do that work themselves, and the exercise will do them a great deal of good-indeed is almost necessary in order to keep them in good health and in best condition for laying. If the corn you are feeding is already shelled, by all means scatter it in leaves or litter of some kind so the hens will have to work to find it.

First signs of roup are dumpishness, usually, but not always, a poor appetite, breathing is loud, and sometimes there is a choking noise or cough. Then follows a discharge from the nostrils and if the case is severe in secretion, extending to the eyes, often covering them with a whitish matter. Sometimes the whole face is badly

swelled. In diphtheritic roup, the roof of the mouth and throat show patches of white matter, which later become yellowish, sometimes with a bad odor. Mild cases of roup get well, others linger a long time, and still others grow thin and die. Sometimes roup hangs around a flock for years, owing to bad sanitary conditions.

Fowls of strong stock, which are not overfed, which are induced to exercise for a living, and not much exposed to draughts, damp floors, or infection from sick fowls, will not be likely to get roup. Those which have the malady must be kept in a dry, warm place, and separate, as the disease spreads through the drinking water and in other ways, from bird to bird.



Woodrow 2d—1st Cockerel at Virginia State Fair, 1913, with 27 in Class. Bred and Owned by E. C. Spain, Church Road, Va.

The buildings should be cleaned, whitewashed and made as dry, light and warm as possible. Feed the well birds attractive food, but never leave it before them to eat at will.

A mild tonic is made by dissolving one ounce sulphuric acid and one-half pound sulphate of iron in two gallons of water. Add two tablespoonfuls of this mixture

to each quart of drinking water. As for the sicks fowls, if they are numerous enough or sufficiently valuable to be worth treatment, a simple remedy is a drop of kerosene in the nose passage and a little applied to the other diseased parts. Carbolic acid, one part to fifty parts of water may also be used. Peroxide of hydrogen, diluted one-half with water, and squirted into the nostrils with a medicine dropper will help clear the passages. Remove matter on face and eyes with a sponge and warm water and from the throat with a cotton wad on a small stick.

There are very many persons in the cities who would delight

in the luxury of fresh eggs from their own poultry yard and who would enjoy the pastime for rearing chicks and caring for a small flock of hens. Most persons have an idea that to keep poultry one must be provided with roomy and expensive quarters. It is not necessary to build expensive houses or to have free range for successful poultry keeping. A dozen hens may be kept in a yard twenty-five feet square and housed in a building three feet by six.

"The Call of the Hen" is the title of a book by Walter Hogan, of Petaluma, California. The book is a treatise on the science of selection and breeding of poultry. Many valuable illustrations show most clearly the author's ideas on various lines of poultry culture. The book contains 126 pages of valuable information, and can be purchased from J. L. Dinwiddie, Mgr., Petaluma, Calif. Price, \$2.00.

## Money-Making Ducks--Different Varieties

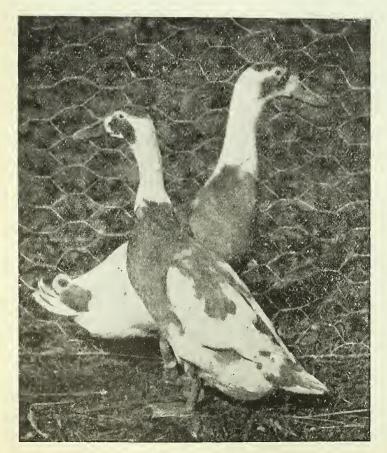
#### MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, New Jersey

F ALL the varieties of ducks officially recognized by the American Poultry Association, the Pekin stands at the head as a money-making market bird. In fact, on the largest duck farms in America it is exclusively used. The English poulterers prefer the Aylesbury variety, while the Frenchman pins his faith to the Rouen. In the early days of duck farming in this country the Muscovy was the exclusive bird, but the advent of the Pekin put that breed out of commission as a ranch breed. The only breed of ducks that can lay claim

to being strictly American is the Cayuga, but, strange to say, it is a breed that is not generally acceptable by the American poultrymen. It is the smallest of all the market ducks, but it matures early and furnishes fine meat. The objection, however, is that it is a black-feathered bird, and consequently a dressed carcass is very unattractive, principally on account of the presence of black pin feathers. This same objection has made a handicap to the Rouen duck in this country. The Aylesbury is a white-feathered duck, but is not popular with us for the reason that it has nothing to offer that the Pekin does not supply in a greater decrea in a greater degree.

The Indian Runner is a breed that is peculiar in its make-up and habits, and is also a profitable bird. In lay-ing it is to the duck family what the Leghorn is to the chicken world. It is small, slim, and racy-looking, having a long neck and a very upright carriage. It is known as a year-round layer, stopping only to complete its moult. The young duck will often start laying at five months of age. As broiler ducks they are not as profitable as the Pekin, owing to their small size, although one breeder says he has secured as high as four and a half pounds weight in eleven weeks. Such a weight, however, we are inclined to believe is a rare case.

Some years ago several of the large duck farms (James Rankin among them) conceived the idea that it would be profitable to outcross the Pekin with some other breed, believing that an infusion of foreign blood would mean better maturity and probably a more attractive carcass. James Rankin, at that time termed the "Duck King of



A Pair of Beauties

America," made a number of tests in crossing different varieties of ducks, and, in 1894, in a letter to the writer, said that he had about made up his mind before the trial that the best bird would be a cross between the Aylesbury and Pekin, and as he had two fine imported Aylesbury drakes he selected a dozen of his largest Pekin ducks for the cross and confined them for the season, giving them the best of feed and care. So confident was he of the good results of the cross, that every egg those birds pro-duced was carefully treasured and regularly placed in the machine every seven days, the balance of the trays being filled with Pekin eggs.

Those eggs hatched remarkably well, nearly every egg producing a strong, healthy duckling, so that he had during that season quite a sprinkling of flesh colored bills among his flock of Pekins. The mortality was very small, not more than one per cent, but when a duckling did die, he found it was sure to have a flesh-colored bill. As the birds grew he noticed that the crosses did not hold their own, but were perceptibly smaller, while every runt or scrub in the flock always wore a light-colored bill. Visi-tors marked the difference, and inquired if they were of the same age. He always began marketing the Pekins first and the crosses last, as he found they required more time to mature. The difference in weight was in favor of the Pekins—fully one pound to the pair. His pickers complained bitterly of the crosses, as the skin had a habit of coming away with the feathers, materially lengthening that process and cutting down the receipts. Wishing to ascertain the quality of the flesh, he at different times sent in boxes of the dressed birds by themselves. interviewed dealers on the subject, requesting them to inform their customers of the fact, and if there was a difference in quality to note it. The reply was that one was just as good as the other, but they preferred the Pekins because they were larger. The result of that experiment was a loss to Mr. Rankin of over fifty dollars, as he sold over 200 pairs of the crosses.

In his trials of Rouens he used pure bred birds, and though the Rouens ran as heavy as the Pekins when mature, yet they were not more than three-fourths as large when nine weeks old, and it required twelve weeks to make them as large as the Pekins at nine weeks. Besides he found them more delicate to rear, and when confined in large numbers they cannot rough it with the Pekins. The color of the skin was against them.

He was best pleased with a cross obtained from Cayuga drake with Pekin ducks. It made a fine, plump bird, matured as early as the Pekins; was as large, and the only drawback was the color of the skin, which was worse than either of the other breeds.

Now these experiments of Mr. Rankin are pretty con-clusive, in part they have been borne out by other duck farmers. There is nothing gained by getting away from the Pekin in its purity.

Leg weakness in ducks is often produced by damp quarters at night. They can stand all the water and rain during the day time that they may be exposed to, but at night they must have dry quarters. The floors of the duck pens should be heavily bedded with straw. Leg weakness from this cause is often a case of cramps and rheu-matism. If the trouble does not right itself in a few days, and the bird otherwise is in a good healthy condition, it is best to kill and eat it. There is however, another form of leg weakness which is more common. It is the result of too heavy feeding, especially if the feed is too concen-trated. A popular feed with duck raisers is bran, corn meal, meat scraps and green feed or steeped clover or alfalfa. If the birds are weak in the legs, and upon lifting them up it is found that they are very heavy, reduce the quantity of corn meal and meat scraps, and increase the supply of bran. Also add powdered charcoal to the mash. This in a few days generally ends the trouble. Never feed whole grain, especially corn. James Rankin once claimed that leg weakness was more or less common among ducks fed whole corn.

Poultrymen generally count on a shrinkage of a half pound on a carcass. In other words, a two and a half pound chicken would dress about two pounds.

All kinds of fowls, which include ducks and geese, are fond of the common field pumpkins, and they are good for them. It is best, however, to feed them cooked and mixed with soft feed.

Mongrelism is a haphazard mixture of bloods—a remating of first crosses. In purebreds it is a penalty for inbreeding. A systematic cross only tends to mongrelism when the brothers and sisters are yarded together. Common or mongrel hens can be graded up to good stock by mating to a thoroughbred male—continuing the same breed upon the pullets of the offspring, but changing males annually.

In England quite a demand is annually created for crossbred fowls by the poultryman there advertising such, showing that they are of a more hardy nature, and that as meat and egg producers they excel the bird in its purity. Until a few years ago, on account of fanciers sacrificing the utility points of the breeds to gain high scoring fowls, it looked as if a similar step had to be taken in this country. But the fanciers are more careful now, and we believe that better and more hardy stock is being grown. Today the fancier makes it a point to advertise the utility qualifications of his breeds, and the thoroughbred is not only as hardy, but as prolific as any cross-bred could ever boast of.

According to statistics the average number of eggs laid by each hen in this country foots up about five dozen. This is counting the good, bad and indifferent. But if the statistics were taken from poultry farm reports exclusively, the average would be ten dozen. The average farmer is careless with his fowls, and does not, as a rule gather all the eggs the hens lay, for the reason that in their free range they have hidden nests and the eggs in consequence are often lost. With the improved methods of breeding, the average with the poultrymen will in a few years run as high as 150 eggs per hen per annum. Individual records have been reported that are fast soaring up to the 300 mark, but it is very doubtful if they will ever get near it, for a hen must have a sufficient number of days to moult, and the calendar gives us but 365 days in the year.

In ye olden times planting and work generally on the farm was regulated according to the condition of the moon. Even to this day we can find people among the illiterate class who pin their faith to this moon proposition. All such theories are more or less the faith of people who are inclined to be superstitious. Some years ago a young man of our acquaintance, who had been taught the value of the moon's influence, determined that inasmuch as vegetation depended upon the increase and decline of the moon, he would run his incubator on the same principle. He strictly obeyed the law of increase and decrease, regulating his moisture and ventilation accordingly. His experiments continued through several hatches with the result that all were bad. This was enough, however, to convince him that the moon did have influence on the hatch, but that he erred in adding moisture and ventilation while the moon increased, when they should been lessened, and vice versa. So he reversed his plans, and with but similar results. The fault was with the man and not the moon. The same people who hold these moon theories, also believe that thunder kills the chicks in shells. There is much to learn in the poultry business but superstitious persons are never very apt scholars.

## Color of the Different Varieties of Chickens

#### By E. G. WARDIN, Charlotte, N. C.



MATTER that troubles many novices in the chicken season is the appearance of the chicks when they are just hatched. It is impossible, of course, to give a detailed list of the colors of the different varieties of poultry while in their chicken plumage. It may be mentioned, however, that in nearly every breed the young do not appear in their proper color until they have grown their adult feathering. Hence, a beginner should not jump at conclusion that he has been swindled and that the seller has sent him eggs from cross-bred fowls instead of those from abids do not hatch the color he thinks

pure ones, if the chicks do not hatch the color he thinks they should be.

The most common complaint in this direction, perhaps, is that chickens from black plumaged fowls are generally adorned with some white in their fluff or first feather stage. Just this week a complaint arrived that from eggs sold as pure Black Minorcas, a chicken showed some white in its plumage and consequently "is not pure by any means." On the bird being submitted to the seller, the reply is: "It is absolutely a pure Black Minorca, and I like them all the better for showing a little white." Any authority on Minorcas will tell you the same. Now a third party wants to know if this is so, or if the seller is "merely defending the quality of his fowls with a falsehood." To those who have bred Black Minorcas it is well known that even from the very best strains a good percentage of the progeny shows a little white in its plumage; in fact, it is somewhat unusual to see a wholly black chick among them. The chicks are at first generally of a more or less sooty black on the back, and have light colored under parts, the latter only becoming black as the feathers grow. Many chicks show white feathers in their wings, and continue to have them until they assume their adult plumage, when they are usually replaced by black ones. Some Minorca fanciers, in fact, prefer such chickens as

being the most likely ones to develop into the best colored adults. At any rate novices need not take any notice of this apparent defect.

But Black Minorca breeders are not the only ones who are bombarded with complaints concerning the plumage of chickens. Buff Orpingtons often give rise to controversy, since it is thought that, as buff is the ideal color, the chickens should not possess any other than buff plumage, and it often happens that such birds are expected from eggs costing only a dollar per setting. There is, after all, a big element of chance in buying eggs. Sometimes the best mated birds do not "nick" well; and notwithstanding what appears to be thought to the contrary, it is not so easy to blend the colors of fowls as it is to mix paints in a pot or on a palette to get the desired effect.

The Cornish fowl is perhaps more noted for the variegated colors of its chicks than any other variety. It is claimed that chicks of this breed will produce chicks of thirteen different shades. I have seen a brood of chicks, no two of which were of the same color. Some will be a light buff, others nearly black, some look very like Brown Leghorn chicks, while others will be of a grayish tint; in fact, of many colors, like Joseph's coat of old.

Although one has to take a certain amount of risk when purchasing eggs for incubation, just as one has when the eggs are wanted for home use, the trade in "sittings" is decidedly on the increase, consequently there is no question as to its popularity. If buyers would only consider that each egg cannot possibly contain the germ from which a future winner may be hatched, that the owner of the most scientifically mated birds has not sole control, and that hens are not mere machines which can be manipulated by man as he pleases, it would do much to prevent the bad feeling that sometimes arises between buyer and seller when "sittings" are the object of the deal.

## Are You a Sticker or Are You a Quitter?

"The man who sticks goes ahead with a shout While the man who quits joins the 'down and out.'"

#### By J. H. PETHERBRIDGE, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WAS "RAISED" a Methodist at a period when every member was assigned to a class at the weekly meeting, of which he was expected to be present and was called upon to "give in" his religious "experience." Whether it be retrogression or progression, I am not prepared to say, but the weekly class meeting of this day is no longer a universal Methodist institution, yet my early training still inclines me to place more reliance upon and draw more real helpful inspiration from a "personal ex-perience" that rings true, than hours of sermonizing or reams of theories. My first "break" into

the columns of a poultry journal was the relation of my own personal start as a backyard amateur in poultrycraft. In an endeavor to make it readable, I wrote in a humorous vein, and now, as I review it and the theories I evolved, from my brief experience, I find it really "funny." But it was true, and because it was true and not imagined, that modest maiden effort touched more responsive chords than all my later "efforts," if I can judge by the number and spirit of the letters of sympathy and advice it brought me. If you are one worth while, you have a story, either of success or failure, or more than likely your story would tell of both "ups and downs," why not tell it to others for their encouragement, stimulation and warning?

Editors of poultry journals are always pleased to re-ceive communications that carry the personal touch, that tell in simple words of every day home experiences. They know that their readers will skim over a learned treatise, but will read with interest every line of a letter from Tom Jones, of Wayback, Tenn.

The other day I received a letter from a young married man, by trade a printer, living in the suburbs of a big city, inquiring if I thought he "could take up chickens as a side line with profit." This same question, with variations, is a familiar one to every writer on poultry topics and no question is so equivocally answered. Avoid-ing the "ifs," "ands" and "buts," there should be but one answer, namely, success depends upon personality and cooperation. You can win out if you love the work, despite the handicap of lack of capital, room and time, but if you have the further handicap of a wife or family who do not approve and lend no helping hands and still succeed in turning a profit, you're a wonder. By system, you can find time, no matter how few the daylight hours your trade permits you—you can progress with but little cash expenditure, if you have to-but if your good wife refuses to come into the firm, you will get more fun out of raising mushrooms in your cellar, bats in your belfry, or simply raising "cain," than trying to raise chickens in your back yard at a profit. Money and leisure are mighty good em-ployees to have around a "yard," if you have had any experience in handling them, but they are not indispensable and I am going to close this exhortation by telling you about a side line poultryman who is making good; whose initial capital was \$5.00 and determination, and whose work among his birds is still often done by lantern light.

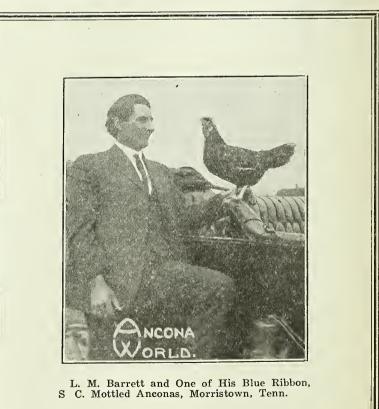
Mr. J. holds down a job as motorman on a Philadelphia trolley car. Hours long; pay shorter than it should be. But having lived his boyhood "in the country," he couldn't be content to "live" in a \$15.00 house up a densely populated, narrow city street, and then again there was the three kiddo's and Mrs. J. to be considered, so he kept "looking around." In the late winter of 1911 he found, not just "what he wanted," but what he could make do an old frame house with an acre of ground attached, within two blocks of the tracks, but on one of the extreme edges of the city. After he paid the mover and his first month's rent (\$10.00), he had exactly \$5.00 left, and immediately invested his only reserve in five two-year-old hens of no particular breed, but recommended as good incubators and breeders.

In addition to the acre surrounding the house he saw that his future flocks could have unlimited range on the vacant flats that lay between his place and the Delaware river, a mile away. In addition to the house he had the use of an old frame barn and several old wagon sheds and these he converted, at a trifling expense, into modern convenient, open-front houses by his own unaided labor in "off" hours and completed them long ere he had the birds to use them. The first year, every time one of his original five scrubs became "broody," by hook or crook, some way or how, he managed to give her a setting of Rhode Island Red eggs.

I have no record of just what Mr. J. accomplished that first year or the season of 1912, but I do know that in the Spring of 1912, just when he had a dozen clucks sit-ting on eggs, his wife was taken ill and was in the hospital all of ten weeks and that J. did not lose a day from his car and had to care for three small children night and morning as well as his chickens. In April, 1913, J. wrote me as follows:

"Since you were here (in February) I went over my entire flock and selected 24 females and two males and mated them up and now have about 225 chicks out and fourteen hens still sitting; expect to get out 400 before the last of May and will then stop hatching. Have averaged 13 chicks out of every 15 set; chicks strong, loss very slight. Some of my two-year-old Reds were my best layers this last winter. Just purchased 60 eggs from ....., whose strain of Reds are one of the best in the country. They "came high," but I simply had to have 'em."

Mr. J. has had the moral backing of his better-half and such physical help as her young and growing family will permit, but if any would-be suburban poultryman can show a greater handicap in time and money than he and yet win out, I doubt it.





## The Late Hatched Chicks--When Profitable

#### By S. P. PORTER, Mallet Creek, Ohio



LATE hatch in one section is not, of course, called a late hatch everywhere, though, perhaps, chicks hatched later than May 15th would be called late in the average or medium climates. While early hatched birds in a general way are the most desirable, if arrangements are made beforehand to properly handle and care for them, many a small flock of late latched birds might be made very profitable to their owners. First, never try to grow them with older ones running with the breeding stock, and never try to grow them in large numbers

running together, for it spells failure every time. One of the first things to be sure of if you wish late hatches is that you use eggs only from mature females, not pullets, mated to vigorous males, preferably cock birds one or two years old.

Another thing is not to try to raise late hatched chicks and lice together—it doesn't work good with early hatches and much worse with late ones. Better not try it at all unless you know how to handle the lice problem, and do handle it beforehand in such a manner that you have your breeding stock positively free from the little dev there, we came near slipping a cog; but no, it's not swearing, for who knows whether we started to write the word devotion or development?

If we set eggs hatched from stock as described above, and especially if the breed be Mediterranean, we may hatch chicks through June and even in July, if we are prepared to give them free range, and plenty of shade, together with the greatest variety of feed possible, with profit; for if these birds are pushed as they should be until Thanksgiving time, and are fat, they beat the finest turkey ever carved, and there will be no old tough legs and meatless wings left on the platter to throw away. Why we remember some years ago we had a Plymouth Rock hen to steal her nest, as we sometimes say, and brought forth some ten or twelve chicks in September (this in Ohio.) We found the hen and chicks were entirely free of lice, and we thought to give them the best possible chance and see what they would amount to by Christmas, and the old hen, with our aid, fairly pushed those chicks, and before we hardly had time to turn around we noticed this little family coming in from the field one evening, and noticed some of the little cockerels trying to crow, and the pullets were nearly covered with permanent feathers. And weren't they beauties? Well, we had set Christmas for the beginning of the feast, but they had gotten so fine and fat even before Thanksgiving time that we fell to and began devouring them, and fine eating—oh, that doesn't half describe it; why, we didn't have to chew them; they just melted in one's mouth.

Now, how does this all come about? Why do they thrive so much more hatched in September? Here are some of the reasons: All sorts of seeds begin to ripen and fall to the ground in September, this, together with the abundance of bugs, worms and grasshoppers to be found at that time of year, gives the chicks ideal food for fast development and the putting on of flesh; also after September, in the average climate, we do not have the hot weather with which to contend, and this alone is no small item, for we all know that the hot, scorching sun and hot dry winds don't aid the growth of chicks.

Now, with the fancier it's different in a way; late hatched birds with him are less profitable; while he can, for the same reason, push their growth, too young pullets are not good breeders, and late hatched cockerels are not in demand, as they are too young for the breeding pen when breeding time opens up, though there are excep-tions even to this rule. Here is one of them: Two years ago, late in July, we shipped some 20 Ancona hens to parties in the far west; thought no more of the transaction till the next April when the party wrote us for a cockerel to mate his pullets, saying he had fifteen large pullets hatched in September from the eggs of the hens we shipped him in last of July, and that most of them were laying and had been for at least two weeks. Now, eggs from these pullets, mated to a vigorous cock bird should bring good results, though this is the exception and not the rule.

When we can give them the run of the premises without having them chased, pecked and tramped on by older fowls, we can most always raise a few late hatched chicks with profit; but if we have to either keep them confined or let them run. with a lot of older ones, we better call the job off and save our feed.

## After Your Chickens Are in Winter Quarters By MRS. OLIVER PAYNE, Crossville, Tenn.



TAKE it for granted you are raising poultry rightly, not allowing it to sleep on fences or in a dilapidated shed full of cracks. To ones who love their birds and are making a success of them, this would be unbearable. It is a genuine pleasure to know every fowl is comfortable, and it makes them pay dividends. Just what type of house is used is a matter of choice. If there is a better one than "Kellerstrass" plan, I haven't found it, and being so well satisfied, have stopped looking further. A whole page could be written on "cracks" alone. Did

you ever stop on a cold, windy day and hold your hand in front of a small crack or even a nail hole? If you did, surely you decided it would make a most uncomfortable sleeping place, and would fix it immediately for yourself. It is equally as uncomfortable and injurious for poultry, and entirely your duty to fix it for them, since they are entirely dependent on you who have undertaken their care.

Plenty of fresh air is well, but there's a deal of difference between fresh air in the poultry house and wind on your birds. I give warm water in the mornings, but not a warm mash, it inclines the birds to sit around instead of hustling for their grain. If the weather is very severe, heat the grain before throwing it into the litter, and they will be warmed up from the scratching by the time the grain is cold.

If you are afraid of frozen combs, give a liberal feed of corn before supper; this, and a warm mash, will keep their blood warmed up enough through the night to prevent freezing, and is a different and better warmth for cold nights than gotten from the exercise of scratching, which is so good for them during the day while the birds are active.

Don't neglect the dust bath. Get dry sand, mix with naphtha flakes, or if nothing better, crush some moth balls into a powder, add sulphur and lime well slacked, put all into a box not less than three feet square and one foot deep; it will be one of your best day's work.

Keep your eyes and heart open; the person who closes his heart to the comfort and well-being of his chickens, refusing or even neglecting to see, in the language they speak so plainly to us of their wants, is going to be a failure, and he'd better stop before he even starts in the poultry business.

## Families Can Have Better Health-If They Can

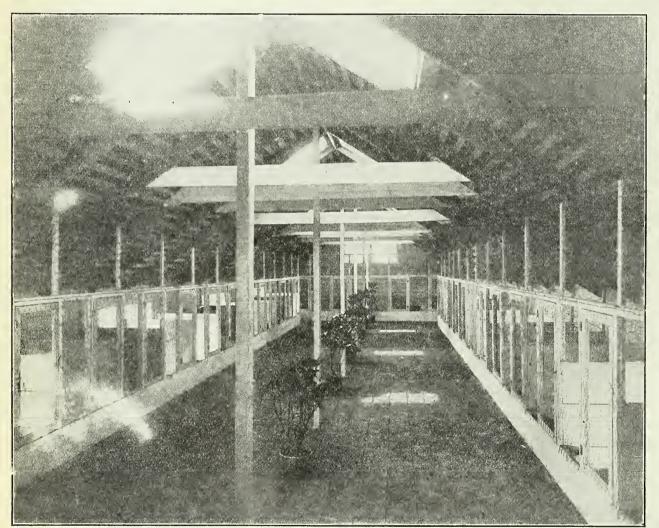
Information Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture



HE BALANCED ration of many Americans today is made up something as follows: Bread, Butter, Eggs, Patent Medicine Laxatives, Meat and Fish', Potatoes. Many Americans customarily suffer from one of the following complaints: Indigestion, constipation, rheumatism. A simple change of the daily menu might go a long way to remedy these ailments, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry's specialist in charge of Canning Club Work. This specialist recommends a change to a menu more in keeping with nature's plan, something as follows:

Bread, butter, fruit, vegetables, greens, meat, fish, eggs. He recommends that every family provide a diet of fruit and vegetables for every day in the year. This That home canning may reduce the cost of living is not generally appreciated. Even those who are accustomed to use a supply of canned goods in the winter, do not realize that they sometimes pay transportation on goods from distant parts of the country, when there is a surplus of the same product in their own vicinity during the summer months, which might have been saved by home canning.

For example, a can of tomatoes is bought during the winter in certain districts in Colorado for fifteen cents. Tomatoes are taken as an example, as this is one of the canned products which appears most frequently on the s<sup>1</sup> elves of groceries throughout Colorado. This can was put up in Maryland. The people of the section where it was purchased live in an irrigated district, where there is always a surplus of tomatoes in summer, yet they pay transportation on vegetables from Maryland, when they might have put up a



similar can during the season in their own district which would have cost about five cents. When one con-siders the number of cans used throughout the country, which have been shipped great distances, one realizes the enormous saving a little intelligent home canning might bring about. Home canning, however, should not seriously affect the business of commercial canning factories. There will always be plenty of people who have neither the time nor inclination to can their own products. More home canning, on the contrary, will accustom people more and more to using canned products in general.

Some practical experiments have been made in the laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry's Office of Farm Management, from which every home, where canning is possible might profit. This laboratory is

Interior of one of the exhibition houses on the plant of Wm. Cook & Sons, originators of all the Orpingtons, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. Incubator cellar is under this building.

would do much to eliminate the need for patent medicine laxatives that figure so prominently in many Americans' bill of fare. If every home kept on hand enough canned products so that there might be a can of fruit, a can of greens and a can of yegetables for every day during the winter, there would be little need for the laxatives now so regularly purchased from the corner drug store. There would also be a great economy in the substitution of an inexpensive food for more expensive ones.

More home canning, done at the proper season, would enable the average family always to have the proper quantity of canned products, and would save an astonishing amount of food that goes to waste every year. It is estimated that over 50 per cent of all the vegetables, greens, fruits and berries grown in this country go to waste and are actually lost to those who need them. This is simply because housewives have not learned to care for these surplus products efficiently and to make them available for the winter months by canning. not what is known as a "modern, well-equipped laboratory." In fact, it does not look like a laboratory at all. It contains simply what every average home may have, and is nothing more nor less than an every-day kitchen. Here recipes that are applicable for every home have been thoroughly tested, and are gladly furnished to any housewife upon application.

Several kinds of simple canning outfits, available for every home, are described in the Department of Agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin No. 521. This also contains valuable suggestions on tomato canning, which are applicable to other canned goods, and includes definitions of canning terms which should be valuable to housewives not familiar with some of the more technical terms.

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Embden geese are very quiet and require no more attention than any other variety to raise. Geese are becoming very profitable and the easiest fowl to raise of all fowls.

## The Average Age of the Breeding Hen

By S. P. PORTER, Mallet Creek, Ohio

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HERE ARE many who think it not profitable to keep a hen for breeding after the second year, in fact, it seems to be the prevailing custom among the average breeders, and, as a rule, the beginner invariably calls for pullets to start with, even late hatched pullets, especially if they can be purchased a little cheaper. It is surely a mistake all-round. The mature female only is fit to breed, if one wishes all-round good results. If pullets are used, they should be early hatched and also well matured, and even then we would not like to use the first

ten or twelve eggs they lay. If young pullets are used their eggs are at first small and the chicks small, and being small, are more likely to be weak and less liable to withstand the attacks of disease or bad weather. Of course, it's natural for the young breeder, especially if he has some very choice young pullets of his pet variety, to want to save the first and every egg from them for hatching, not thinking of anything only the rule that like begets like. But they have to learn that nature cannot work out its best results with too young parentage. What we call yearling and two-year-olds are perhaps as good ages for females to breed from, but it's certainly a mistake to discard them at that age from the simple fact of age. We have found that if they go through moult each year all right, coming out bright and vigorous, they may be safely and profitably kept to the age of five years or even longer. In fact, if we would have good, strong breeding hens, we should look particularly after them through the moulting season. They should not only have proper feed, but should be protected from the chilling winds and cold storms that come on at about the time of year that the moulting process is at its height. How very common it is to see hens clad in a very limited number of feathers, standing huddled together on the sunny side of a building or under most any object that protects them even in the least from cold winds. The moulting season is too important a time for our hens for them to be neglected. We can arrange little shelters for them from the prevailing wind direction. See that their roosting quarters are comfortably warm with proper ventilation, of course. There is no reason why, if we help them to successfully moult, that hens are not at their best for breeding purposes from 2 to at least 6 years of age. An abundance of high protein feed is necessary at moulting time, such as oil meal, cotton seed meal, meat scraps, wheat bran, but the oil and cotton seed meal must be fed with caution to avoid excessive looseness.

We wish to repeat, in conclusion, that the successfully moulted hen of even three to five, or six years of age, is the very best female from which to breed, either for utility or the show room.

## More Weight and Less Cost for Parcel Post Packages

Postmaster-General Burleson's proposals to increase the weight limits of parcel post packages in the first and second zones from 20 to 50 pounds; to admit books to the parcel post and to reduce rates in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth zones, were approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The maximum weight of parcels to all zones beyond the second was increased from 11 to 20 pounds. The commission's "consent" to the proposed changes was

The commission's "consent" to the proposed changes was transmitted in three letters from Chairman Clark to Postmaster-General Burleson. The approved changes in rates and weights to be in effect January 1, 1914, follow:

#### Rates Reduced

To reduce the rates for the third zone from 7 cents for the first pound and 5 cents for each additional pound to 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound.

To reduce the rates for the fourth zone from 8 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each additional pound to 7 cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound.

To reduce the rates for the fifth zone from 9 cents for the first pound and 7 cents for each additional pound to 8 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each additional pound.

To reduce the rates for the sixth zone from 10 cents for the first pound and 9 cents for each additional pound, to 9 cents for the first pound and 8 cents for each additional pound.

"It seems obvious," says the commission, "that the service to the public will be promoted by these changes provided the revenue from the service is not less than the cost thereof. Your experiences and statistics seem to show clearly that the revenue will not be less than the cost of the service.

cost of the service. "We can conceive of no opposition to the increased weights and reduced rates proposed, except from the carriers that transport the mails. We have heard some objections from them on the ground that the increased weight should not be permitted until provision for additional compensation to the carriers has been made."

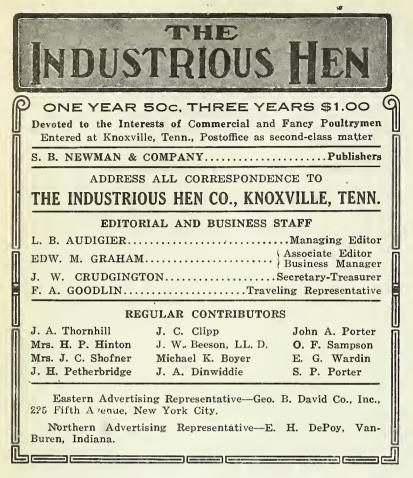
It is provided by the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the commission, "that the rate of postage on parcels containing books weighing eight ounces or less shall be 1 cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof, and on those weighing in excess of eight ounces, the zone parcel post rates shall apply." This is to be effective March 16, 1914.

"The Postmaster-General issued an order, effective Aug. 15th, last, increasing the weight limit in the first and second zones from 11 to 20 pounds, and materially reducing the rates of postage for these zones, and stated at that time that this step was in the nature of an experiment," said a statement issued tonight by the postoffice department.

"After these changes had been in operation for some time a careful record was kept of the number of parcels handled in a large number of representative offices throughout the United States and the reports received from these various offices show that the changes in the service have been greatly appreciated by the public. The number of parcels handled in the first and second zones since these changes became effective show an increase of approximately 16 per cent. The average weight limit has also increased from 1.02 to 1.07 pounds per parcel, and notwithstanding the great reduction in rates in the first and second zones the average postage has increased per parcel from 7.7 cents to 10 cents."

The statement says of the change relating to books that it "has strongly been urged by circulating libraries, schools, colleges and publishers ever since the establishment of the parcel post service as the present restrictive weight limit and rates on books are prohibitive to a great extent except in the case of catalogues," and that it "was not deemed advisable to place the order changing the classification of books in effect on January 1, as it was desired to give at least three months' notice to firms whose catalogues were now being printed."

There is perhaps nothing marketed as poorly as poultry. If alive, they are shipped in little crowded coops as thick as they can be squeezed in. If dressed—well, from what can be observed on market days one's appetite for chicken could not be enhanced. There is no reason why dressed fowls cannot be put on the market in more inviting condition.



In 1899 the great American hen laid 1,293,662,000 dozen eggs, which was 17 dozen for every man, woman and child in the country. Ten years later, 1909, the per capita had risen to 17.3, and 1913 is estimated to increase this to 17.7.

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The U. S. Department of Agriculture are suggesting that a national law be enacted to restrict the storage of eggs to six months and that shipment of eggs from one State to another be prohibited, except to retail dealers, to prevent evasion of said limit.

The boycott against high-priced eggs became national in scope. Even China was sorry on account of the deplorable condition and sent over 3,000 dozen eggs to help lower the price in Western markets. With China to help out the pullets in America, no doubt, prices will be reduced and the boycott declared off.

The American Brown Leghorn Club made wise selections when E. E. Carter was elected Southern Vice-President and J. H. Henderson was selected as Secretary-Treasurer. Both these gentlemen are Knoxville men, and Brown Leghorn breeders of note. We congratulate both the club membership and the new officials.

Over five hundred thousand broilers have been shipped from Morristown this season. Thirty cents per pound was paid by local dealers during the first four months of the year, and prices have remained good throughout the season. The demand is continually increasing and Hamblen County poultrymen should double their output next year.

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Five freight cars and one express car filled with turkeys, chickens, geese and eggs, valued at \$20,000.00 were shipped from Johnson City, Tenn., over the Southern Railway to New York the week previous to Thanksgiving. Several other cars of poultry and eggs were added to the train at Morristown. This special train was called the "East Tennessee Turkey Trot."

For its poultry shipments East Tennessee is now getting hundreds of thousands of dollars of outside money every year and while the greater part of this money comes from the big Eastern cities, a very considerable percentage comes from Southern cities which are surrounded by territories in which conditions are extremely favorable for poultry raising. The Morristown (Tenn.) Republican, in its issue of November 7th, published the following interesting items:

Ewing Bros. have recently added twelve new brooders to their poultry farm equipment and are preparing to handle about two thousand broilers for the early spring market. Their incubators accommodate 650 and brooder outfit considerably more. They have decided to hatch from Rhode Island Red eggs exclusively. Experiments last season convinced them that broiler raising is of itself a profitable industry and they are planning to make still greater additions to their equipment in the near future.

Mrs. R. B. Furman and Mrs. H. F. Skeene, proprietors of the Maple Hill poultry farm, near Alpha, have already acquired considerable reputation for producing exceptionally fine Giant Bronze Turkeys and are sustaining that reputation this year with a flock of fifty or more beautiful fowls of unusual size.

In 1899, "average fresh eggs" sold in New York for 36c wholesale, as the top notch price; in 1904 it had risen to 47c, as the high water mark; 1908 showed 55c, and 1912 exhibited 60c, at which price strictly fresh eggs are commanding today (November 15th), in the Philadelphia retail market, which is always several cents less than New York. Pennsylvania has a new Cold Storage Law which limits the time that eggs may be held in storage to eight months. It is estimated that there is in storage in Philadelphia 10,000,000 dozen eggs, stored last April that must be released in December. It will be interesting and instructive to note whether the release of these storage eggs will reduce the price of "strictly fresh."—J. H. P.

#### The Best Poultry Journal Hereabouts

The recent poultry show at Atlanta was quite successful, to say the least. In speaking of the representatives of various poultry journals at that show the Atlanta Georgian, December 7th, published the following item:

Georgian, December 7th, published the following item: F. A. Goodlin is an "old reliable," who is noted for his smile and good humor. Let him tell the story himself.

"I have been attending Atlanta poultry shows six years, travel regularly in ten States. It is always a pleasure to come back to Atlanta and observe the big growth of the city, and to notice the quickened interest in poultry. The hen is a mighty factor in our civilization. Without her our cost of living would indeed be a serious proposition. And, by the way, Bud, The Industrious Hen, of Knoxville, is the best poultry journal heareabouts."

The Industrious Hen is in its tenth year. A discussion of poultry diseases and the substitution of grains other than corn for food are two of the features of the Thanksgiving number.

#### A. P. A. Committee Meeting in Buffalo

Forty years after the organization of the American Poultry Association, the special committee appointed at Atlantic City to revise and codify the Constitution, met November 22, 1913, in the city where the Association was organized.

Members present: E. B. Thompson, Grant M. Curtis, John H. Robinson, Frank E. Hering, U. R. Fishel and S. T. Campbell. Mr. Reese V. Hicks could not attend and sent recommendations by letter

The Committee worked earnestly and harmoniously for two days and nights.

Mr. John H. Robinson will compile and edit the Constitution. This insures proper construction and perfect diction. The Committee will meet again in March in South Bend, Indiana, to further consider and complete its work. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



The Constitution as revised will be published in the Bulletin, and presented at the next annual meeting for approval and adoption.

Members of the Association are requested to send the Secretary such suggestions or changes for the Constitution as they deem advisable.—S. T. Campbell, Secretary, Mansfield, Ohio.

#### A Church Was Built on Fresh Laid Hen Eggs

Some years ago there was a produce dealer in Southern Kansas that handled quantities of eggs. In the same town there was a struggling minister of the Gospel trying to build up his little flock of worshippers into a goodsized congregation. They had a poor little church and no organ or music of any kind outside of the choir. Times were hard and the young minister was almost discouraged. It was in the early part of the month of March. The grass was green and the hens were laying many eggs for miles around and the produce dealer bought them all. They were very cheap at that time. This dealer had just made a shipment of three cars to New York City, when a fierce blizzard started all over the country, but the eggs managed to get to New York and the wise dealer ordered them held, knowing that there was bound to be a shortage on account of all the railroads being blockaded with snow. When the price in New York reached 60 cents per dozen he ordered them sold and had for a profit about \$14,000. It was easy money and the little church was getting theirs very slowly. He presented the entire profit to the church and today there is a house of worship standing on a hill in the town that was built from the profits of three cars of eggs.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." Many great reform movements have kept Kansas in the front ranks.—Cincinnati Weekly Gazette.

## Mr. Lawson's Question Answered

The Industrious Hen:

I see an article in November Hen from Mr. A. J. Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn., in regard to \$1.00 chickens. I am glad that some one is agitating the question for I see hundreds of chickens offered at \$1.00 each by the big egg plants. I suppose they think it pays them to sell at that price or they would not do it. Occasionally I sell one for a dollar, but I don't think there is any pay in it, unless it is something worn out or not fit for anything but the pot. I am sure when we consider (and we must consider all costs) the very high price of all feed stuffs, labor, housings, etc., any fair minded person can see at once that a breeder who breeds good stock and keeps it up to the standard requirements can't afford to sell anything but culls at a dollar each. A majority of buyers seem to think one chicken is as good as another and because they can buy some inferior or worn out stock or culls at a dollar a head all stock ought to be sold at a dollar or less. Not long ago I met a man who asked me if I had any Brown Leghorns for sale. He said he wanted to buy three or four pullets just to lay eggs—did not care for fancy markings at all, etc. I told him I had a few "off colored" ones that he could have for \$1.00 each. He seemed amazed and said he thought I sold my good ones at \$1.00 each. I told him he was mistaken and drove on and left him.

Only a few days ago I got a card from a party asking me to price him one male and ten females. He did not say what quality of stock he wanted, nor did he specify what breed (I have White and Brown Leghorns and White Cornish), but supposing he wanted Brown Leghorns, I priced him some utility stock as low as \$1.00 each and good stock at \$10.00 per pen. I have not heard anything more from him.

Some buyers seem to think that it is just fun to raise chickens and they live and grow without care or feed. I have no reliable statistics showing what it really costs to raise a chicken to laying age. I suppose the cost is different with different breeds. The cost of feed is not near all the cost connected with raising and selling poultry. Breeders have to advertise their stock some way and that costs money, and they have to do a lot of writing, and that takes time and postage.

It does not pay to buy dollar stock to start in the poultry business, nor does it pay to buy dollar stock to keep it up. It is better to pay \$10.00 for a pair or trio that are good ones than to get ten for \$10.00 that are only worth \$10.00. The day of dollar stock should be passed and for one I hope it is, and I buy sometimes as well as sell.

Allow me to congratulate The Hen on her latest "plumage" (Thanksgiving number).—John L. Jolly, R. 3, Anderson, S. C.

## Are You a Fancier?

There is some talk nowadays about "Breeder and Fancier" and who is who. I will let others give the definition of a breeder, but here's my definition of a fancier: He is a person who is clean, who neither looks up to the judge nor down on the solicitor; who can lose without squealing and win without bragging; who is considerate of the amateur; who will not lie nor bleach, nor in any way fake birds illegally, and who takes his share of the prizes and lets others have theirs. Are you a fancier from the above point of view?—Poultry Ideas.



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#### SHOW DATES

SHOW DATES
Rochester, N. Y., "Flower City show," December 15-20, 1913.
Marion. Ind., December 10-13, 1913.
Murphysboro, Ill., Dec. 22-27, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 16-20, 1913.
Sheridan, Ind., Dec. 22-27, 1913.
Lincoln, Nebr., Dec. 22-27, 1913.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 23-27, 1913.
Madison Square Garden, New York, Dec. 26-31, 1913.
Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 29, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.
Tarpa, Florida, Dec. 30, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.
Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 30, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.
Chester, S. C., Dec. 30-31, 1913, and Jan. 1, 1914.
Norwalk, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30, 1913-Jan. 2, 1914.
Lexington, Ky., Jan. 5-10, 1914.
Elgin, Ill., Jan. 5-10, 1914.
Korfolk, Va., Jan. 6-9, 1914.
Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 8-14, 1914.
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10-16, 1914.
Evansville, Ind., Jan. 12-17, 1914.
Madison, Wis., Jan. 5-10, 1914.
Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 5-10, 1914.
Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 20-23, 1914.
Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 20-23, 1914.
Eaton, Ohio, February 2-7, 1914.
Pitts burgh, Pa., Jan. 28-31, 1914.
Faid, Okla., Jan. 28-31, 1914.

1914, under the auspices of the Franklin County Poultry Association. Full information may be had by addressing E. E. Eckel, Secretary, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

The Tidewater Poultry Association will hold its third annual show at Norfolk, Va., January 6-9, 1914. Entries close December 20th. Judges Chas. Nixon and Fred Huyler will place the ribbons. Write Paul W. Kear, Secre-tary, for further information.

Birmingham, Ala., will have a poul-try exhibition January 20-23, 1914. Miles Bradford is president of the poultry association and Frank Riddle, City Court of Birmingham, Secretary. Judges will be announced later. Write the Secretary for full information, entry blanks, etc.

The Sevier County Poultry Association held its second annual show at Sevierville, on the 4th and 5th of December. The show was open to all persons wanting to exhibit their poultry. J. A. Dinwiddie, of New Market, did the judging by comparison. A fine line of premiums were offered.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Charleston, West Va., Poultry Asso-ciation will be held at Charleston, January 8-14, 1914. Judges R. L. Sim-mons and Percy A. Cook will place the awards. Entries close December 29. Write Julian C. Byrd, Secretary, Box 400, Charleston, W. Va., for entry blanks and premium list.

The Jefferson County Poultry Association will hold the fifth annual exhibition of poultry at Pine Bluff, Ark., December 29, 1913, to January 3, 1914. Several hundred dollars in cash prizes, from \$10.00 to \$100.00, are offered as specials and sweepstakes, in addition to regular prizes. Write H. L. Sternberg, Secretary, Pine Bluff, for premium list.

The premium list of the Florida Fanciers' Association, Tampa, Fla.,

POULTRY FOODS AND FEEDING

NY R

SUCCESSET

POULTRY GROWERS \$1,000.00 ANNUAL PRIZE CONTEST

CYPHERS COMPANY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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**BEST METHODS** 

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Dry Feeding by the Hoppor Method

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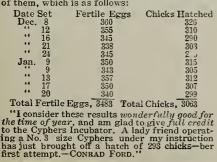


CIPHERS INCLEATOR COMPANY REFAILOR X V. ILS &



#### Sample Results in England Cyphers, the "Standard Hatcher of the World," In Mid-Winter Continuous Hatching

In Mid-Winter Continuous Hatching Read the following June 8, 1913, statement made by Conrad Ford of Hillside, Hollingborne, Kent, England. 3063 chicks from 3433 ergs-surely a mid-winter showing to be proud of: "I take pleasure in saying that after three seasons' use I am entirely satisfied with my Standard Cyphers Incubator. I could desire nothing better as successful hatchers of fine, strong chicks. They are easily adjusted and do their work with ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY IN EVERY WAY. From eggs collected in freezing weather I have secured hatches of over 90 per cent-308 chicks from 340 ergs. My hatches through the past season have been so uniformly good that I think you will be glad to see a record of them, which is as follows: Date Set Fertile Eggs Chicks Hatched



#### S your name on the Cyphers Company's mailing list? Have you found the way to secure the *latest*, most *reliable* poultry information?

We want the name and address of every man and woman in America who is *seriously* interested in the poultry industry. We want to get in touch with the businesslike people who are in *earnest* in their desire to make the most of their chances in this money-making field.

#### Cyphers Company Free Personal-Letter Service

We want to send you *your choice* of the below listed Cyphers Company Bulletins—issued for the benefit of Cyphers Company customers. Any three of these Bulletins will be sent you absolutely *free on request*. They contain a gold mine of *reliable*, down-to-the-minute poultry information.

No. 1-Winter Eggs and How to Get Them.
No. 2-Dry Feeding by the Hopper Method.
No. 3-Sanitary Conditions for Poultry.
No. 5-Green Food for Poultry.
No. 6-Dryness Essential for Poultry.
No. 7-Common-Sense Feeding of Fowls.
No. 8-Important Don'ts for Beginners to Meuorize.

No. 9-Proper Brooding of Chicks.
No. 10-Proper Feeding of Chicks.
No. 11-Handling of Incubator to Get Best Results.
No. 12-Marketing Eggs at a Profit.
No. 13-White Diarrhoea of Chicks.
No. 14-Poultry Raising for Profit on the Farm.
No. 15-Poultry Houses, Their Proper Con-struction.

Whatever <u>boultry problem</u> is on your mind, whatever advice you desire, let us be your conselors. We will glad-ly write you a letter on <u>any subject</u> pertaining to the poul-try industry, giving you the benefit of the combined expe-rience of the several poultry experts in our "Helps Over Hard Places" Department. It matters not whether you are a Cyphers Company customer. This advice or as-sistance is <u>gladly</u> extended. We want <u>everyone</u> to know

No. 16-Special Fattening of Fowls.
No. 17-Selection and Care of Breeding Stock.
No. 18-Line Breeding and Trap Nesting.
No. 19-Best Markets for Table Poultry.
No. 20 - Where to Start in Poultry Business.
No. 21-Common Diseases of Fowls and Chicks.
No. 22-Common Mistakes in Poultry Keeping.
No. 23-Comhining Poultry and Fruit Growing.
No. 24-Common Poultry Pests. that the Cyphers Company is in business for the greater success of poultry keepers. Its SUCCESS, in the long run, depends upon the progress of the industry, upon the suc-cess of ITS CUSTOMERS. We want to see <u>every</u> chicken raiser avoiding pitfalls—and making money. That's why we have established this Free Personal-Let-ter Department. And that also is why we have collected and published our truly great book of

#### \$1,000 Prize Reports of Successful Poultry Growers

No poultry book like this has ever before been published. There's not a word of theory in it. Just plain, "brass tack" day-by-day ex-periences of successful people in the poultry business from nearly every state in the Union. In this book you will find reports from peo-ple whose problems were *identical with your own* -who succeeded in our comparing inst the ob-

-who succeeded in overcoming just the ob-stacles that may be in your path. Their experi-

52 pages packed tight with the sort of everyday, <u>usable</u> information that every poultry keep-er greatly needs. Begins with the first day the chick is out of the shell and continues through step by step to complete preparation for market. No matter how successful your hatch, it is the <u>proper</u> feeding and rearing that will turn your poultry investment and efforts into *profit-dollars*. As in <u>all</u> Cyphers Company literature, the ences-their way of <u>winning success</u> will be of direct personal value to you. A free copy of this book will be mailed to any address, domestic or foreign, on receipt of 10 cents in U. S. stamps to cover cost of mailing. The con-tents alone cost us \$1,000.00 in prize money. Number of pages, 176; size of pages, 7½x10 inches; fully illustrated from photographs and original drawings.

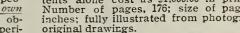
upon results <u>actually proved out</u> on the Cyphers Company \$75,000,00 Experiment and Demonstra-tion All-Purpose Poultry Farm, where liter.lly *thousands* of <u>standard-bred</u> fowls are <u>marketed</u> every year. "Poultry Foods and Feeding" is published for free distribution to all persons <u>seriously</u> interested in the poultry business. Your copy awaits your requ.st. Also write today for

"Best Methods of Brooding"—Free Successful incubation is just half virile chicks, to rear them in safe surroundings—to market as nearly 100 per cent of your hatch as is possible, you need to know the bedrock brooding facts contained in this valuable free book. There isn't a waste word in all its 52 pages. Just the practical knowledge and experience of poultry experts. bolled down—the very essence of the things you need to know in profitable chick raising. Write for your copy of "Best Metbods of Brooding" today.

#### Get the Cyphers Company 244-Page Catalogue Also

Price MCUBATOR CO. Dept 13. Buffactor Martin and a for the price of th **Get the Cypners Company 244-Fage Catalogue Also** This compendium of Poultry Facts and Inspiration pictures and describes Cyphers Incubators and Brooders-the World's Standard Poultry Equipment. Used on more Government Experiment Stations, at more State Agricultural Col-leges, by more leading successful poultry growers than all other makes ombined. Get the FACTS-that's our proof. The Cyphers Company 241-page catalogue 'size of pages 7 1-2x 10 inches) also illustrates and tells about over 100 Standard "oultry Specialties-everything you really need in poultry raising. Contains Ilustrations from pbotographs taken of actual hatching tests made in every land, proving that Cyphers is the World's Best under all conditions. Please use coupon herewith, and address, right now.

# Dept. 13 New York, N. Y., 41 Barclay Street. Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal Street. Chicago, Ill., 329-331 Plymouth Court. Kansas City, Mo., 317-319 Southwest Boulevard. Oakland, Cal., 2127 Broadway. London, Eng., 121-123 Finsbury Pavement.



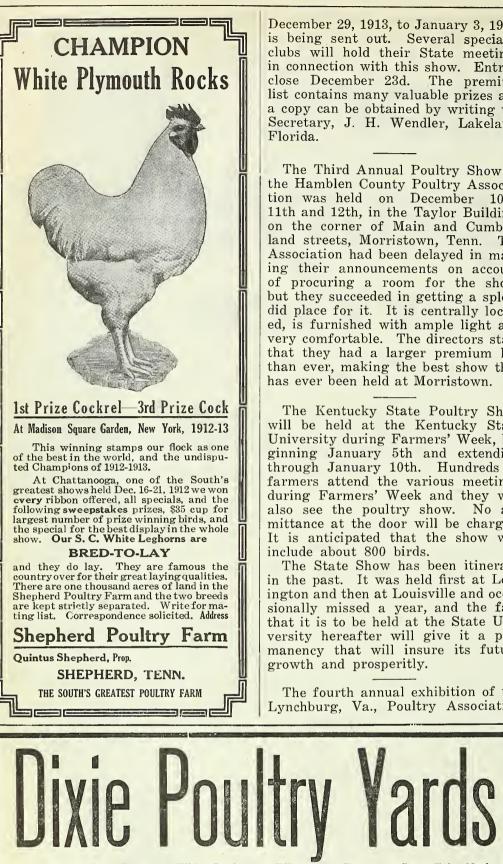
Get Your Free Copy of "Poultry Foods and Feeding"

statements and advice in this book are founded upon results <u>actually proved out</u> on the Cyphers

Prive Contrast Books



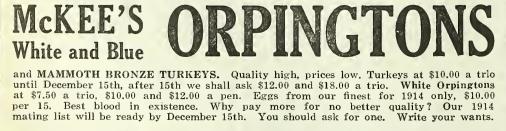
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S. C. Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Winners at Tennessee State Fair, Nash-ville. S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 1st cock. S. C. White Leghorns, 1st cockerel; 1st hen; 2d pen, and grand silver medal offered by the American Poultry Association for the best cockerel in the Mediterranean classes. Eggs from our exhibition pens, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per sitting. Free range utility stock, \$1.00 per sitting, or \$5.00 per hundred eggs. We are prepared to fill orders promptly, large or small, and guarantee every transaction. Write us for prices on stock.

L. P. HUDDLESTON, Mgr. -1-

STEVENSON, ALA.



McKEE'S ORPINGTON YARDS GARVEY MCKEE, WATERTOWN, TENN.

December 29, 1913, to January 3, 1914, is being sent out. Several specialty clubs will hold their State meetings in connection with this show. Entries close December 23d. The premium list contains many valuable prizes and a copy can be obtained by writing the Secretary, J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Florida.

The Third Annual Poultry Show of the Hamblen County Poultry Associa-tion was held on December 10th, 11th and 12th, in the Taylor Building, on the corner of Main and Cumber-land streets, Morristown, Tenn. The Association had been delayed in making their announcements on account of procuring a room for the show, but they succeeded in getting a splendid place for it. It is centrally locat-ed, is furnished with ample light and very comfortable. The directors state that they had a larger premium list than ever, making the best show that has ever been held at Morristown.

The Kentucky State Poultry Show will be held at the Kentucky State University during Farmers' Week, beginning January 5th and extending through January 10th. Hundreds of farmers attend the various meetings during Farmers' Week and they will also see the poultry show. No admittance at the door will be charged. It is anticipated that the show will include about 800 birds.

The State Show has been itinerant in the past. It was held first at Lexington and then at Louisville and occasionally missed a year, and the fact that it is to be held at the State University hereafter will give it a permanency that will insure its future growth and prosperitly.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Lynchburg, Va., Poultry Association

will be held January 13-16, 1914. Messrs. Newton Cosh and Charles Nixon will place the awards. The show will be held in the City Auditorium, which is probably one of the largest and best lighted poultry ex-hibition halls in the South. At the Lynchburg show last year there were over 1,000 birds of the highest quali-ty on exhibition. The S. C. Rhode Island Reds and the Barred Rocks led with 135 and 131 entries respectively, being closely followed by S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Orpingtons and S. C. Black Minorcas.

The Virginia branches of the American Barred Plymouth Rock club and the American S. C. Black Minorca club will be held in connection with the Lynchburg show. In addition to the State cups, numerous cash specials will be offered on these two popular breeds.

The premium list, containing a long line of attractive special prizes will be out about December 1st. R. H. Anderson, Secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

## SOUTHEASTERN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The Southeastern Poultry Association will hold its seventeenth annual show at Charlotte, N. C., in the large Auditorium Building, December 17, 18, 19, 20; and if the premium list, which is in the hands of fanciers throughout the South, is any indication of the quality of the show to be held, it will be a "corker." This Association is a reorganization of the old Charlotte Poultry Association, which made a record for high-class shows and premiums of value and quality and the new Association in this respect surpasses the former organization.

Three judges of national reputation will place the awards: J. H. Drevenstedt, Percy A. Cook and Loring Brown, and birds that win at this show will be fit for any company thereafter.

For further information and premium list, address John Bass Brown, Secretary, Charlotte, N. C.

## NATIONAL FANCIERS' CLUB SHOW, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

-0-

At no previous time, this far in advance of the great National Fanciers' Club show to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., January 10-16th, have there been so many requests for premium lists and entry blanks received. This indi-cates a wide-spread interest in the big poultry exhibition, and from every indication the entry will reach at least 3,000 birds. The National Fanciers' Club show is the recognized big cen-tral show of the country, and ranks along with the Chicago, New York, Boston and other big eastern shows. Thirty States were represented at this show last year and it is expected that the total number of States represented this year will exceed that num-ber. Mr. H. C. Dippel, Secretary of the National Fanciers' Club show, and who has just returned from an extensive judging trip, at the fall fairs in the South, reports a large entry



coming to Indianapolis in January from that section of the country. Send today for premium list and entry blanks of the National Fanciers' Club show. Address H. C. Dippel, Secre-tary, 114 N. Delaware St., Indianap-olis, Ind.

#### THE MID-CONTINENTAL SHOW

The first annual show of the Mid-Continental Poultry Association, to be held in the Auditorium at Lincoln, Nebr., Christmas week, promises to be one of the greatest shows held in that section. Breeders from all parts of the United States are lending their hearty support, some by offering valuable specials and others by assuring the Association of a large display of their stock. Two very display of their stock. Two very capable judges, Russell F. Palmer and Guy E. Schreff, have been secured to award the premiums, which will be placed by comparison.

Besides the regular cash premiums and ribbons, there will be a grand lot of very desirable specials offered, such as silver cups, settings of eggs, cockerels, etc.

Write Mr. Paul P. Bliss, Secretary, 3191 R St., Lincoln, Nebr., for fur-ther information and premium list.

#### WINTER CARE OF FOWLS

Winter is coming and chickens need shelter and good shelter. They need a place in which they can stay during the wet, cold weather and when snow is on the ground. They must have some place that is thoroughly dry in which to scratch. It is as absolutely necessary for the production of eggs that chickens scratch as it is for men and women to take daily exercise. The size of this scratching place depends entirely on the number of chickens. Some systems provide smaller quarters than others for a given number of fowls. Some are as low as two square feet to the fowl. This will do in the case of chickens which have been bred to such close conditions, but it will not be productive of the best results in the case of chickens which have been bred to roam. The average chicken raiser, that is, the average person who has a few chickens in the backyards of his home, does not have chickens bred in this manner. He usually buys chickens from the farm and these require more room for winter quarters than chickens raised under any other system.

There are three essentials for success in the chicken business-feeding, housing and dusting. Of course, feeding is above all the most important point, but it seems equally important that chickens be kept in a dry, com-

## **IO IMPORTANT FEATURES**

These 10 Important Features should be considered when you are at a loss to know just which Hover to select. 1. The Ideal Hover may be carried with lamp burning. 2. It broods the chicks the natural way. 3. Can be used in a Brooder, Colony House, Henhouse, or any place where it is suitable to brood chicks. 4. It sets on level floor with no bridges for chicks to climb. 5. Has a Hot Air Double Drum Heater that produces 15% more heat than the Single Drum Heater used in most of the better class Hovers. 6. It is the best Hover made for winter and early spring use. 7. The new Automatic Lamp is perfection in itself, oil fount is outside of the lamp box feeding cool oil to the wick and will never cause trouble by smoking. 8. Lamp flame is always in plain view. 9. It is 24 inches in diameter and will brood 100 chicks.

9. It is 24 inches in diameter and will brood 100 chicks. 10. While the quality ranks with the best it sells at a lower price. **G** Before selecting your Hover for 1914 we want you to write us for Cir-cular showing how the Ideal Hover is constructed, also showing it in actual use on the State Farm at Dayton, Ohio, where seventeen were usedlast June with excellent results. We will also send you Circular of the Queen Incubator which we sell. Ittells all about our Special Combination Offer of the Queen and the Ideal Hover, and if you will mention this paper when you write us we will include a copy of "How to Raise 90% of Your Chicks." Write us today. Dealers wanted to handle the Ideal Hover. NEW CARLISLE MFG. CO., New Carlisle, O., Successors The Duplex Incubator (co., Tremont City, 0.

#### R. A. FRAIN ORPINGTONS **BLACK** and and SON

Winnings at Augusta, 1913: BLACK, 1st hen; 3d pullet; 3d cock; 3d, 4th, and 5th cockerel.

WHITE, 4th and 5th hen. A few choice cocks and cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.

#### R. A. FRAIN & SON, 2316 Wrightsboro Road, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

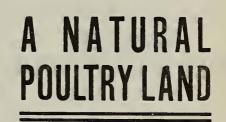
fortable place day and night, both winter and summer.

#### This Deals With Housing

The most important detail in this connection for the health of the fowl is a comfortable roost. The roosting place must be positively free from draughts. Draughts breed roup, and roup is not only usually fatal but even when chickens recover from it they are unfit for the best results and are subject to recurrent attacks. The rcost should be in the darkest corner of the henhouse or scratching house, as the case may be. It should be about two feet from the floor and should be provided with a false bottom, so that it can be carried outside of the house and cleaned off. It should be made of light material so that the work involved will be reduced to a minimum. The roosting stocks should be placed about six inches above the



"Pearl Boy." Untouched photo of the sire of many blue ribbon winners. Bred and ov ed by W. E. Gabhart, Box M, Bohon, Ky. Bred and own-





OULTRY do best in an open winter country. It is arti-ficial to house birds 4 to 5 months in the year. In the open air, with ample green feeds the year round, they lay bet-ter, grow faster and are more vig-

ter, grow faster and are more vig-orous. The Southeast is a natural poul-try region. A growing season of 200 to 300 days annually (varying with locality) allows for a wide range of green foods the year round and reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum. If you intend starting in the poul-try business and have but limited means, no section can offer you more certain success than the South-east.

LAND AT \$15 AN ACRE, UP

prices varying with improvements prices varying with improvements and location, can be purchased in many sections near to good local markets. A Northern Florida poul-tryman sells his eggs the year round to a local hotel for 40 cents per dozen. Thus profitable home markets are assured. Small fruit growing in connection with the poultry business makes a profitable combination. combination.

Send at once for the "Southern Field", Magazine, lists of farms for sale and other information you may desire.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land nd Industrial Agt. Southern Railway Room 51, Washington, D. C.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

December, 1913



That it is the most reliable incubator made. They know when they sell you a "BUCKEYE" that it is going to do exactly as claimed; that you are sure to have success with it no matter what incubator you may have used in the past or even if you have never used any at all. It is

## Guaranteed to Hatch Every Hatchable

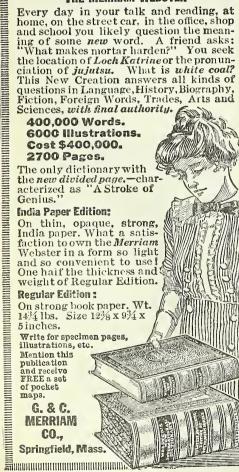
Let us give you the name of the "BUCKEYE" dealer in your town who will be glad to show it and prove to you that it will hatch more and better chicks than you can get with any other machine. Made in 5 sizes—60 eggs to 350 eggs—and sold as low as \$10. Write us today and let us send you the dealer's name and also our complete catalog. We shall also be glad to answer any questions and help you any way we can. Address, 525 Euclid Ave., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.,

# **Chicken Thieves**

will not create as much loss in your poul-try yards as a horde of lice left to work undisturbed. O. K. your Profits by getting rid of these robbers. It's easy with the getting rid of these robbers. It's easy with the old Seliable LAMBERT'S "Death to Lice" used by successful not harm ergs, hens or chicks and bert's will not harm ergs, hens or chicks and write for FREE copy of "Pocketbook of Pointers" by D. J. Lambert. O. K. STOCK FOOD CO. 513 Traders Bldg. Chicago, III.

#### Here is the Answer;"in **WEBSTER'S** NEW INTERNATIONAL THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

**THE WERRIAM WEBSTER** Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street car, in the office, shop and school you likely question the mean-ing of some new word. A friend asks: "What makes mortar harden?" You seek the location of Loch Katrine or the pronun-ciation of Jujutsu. What is white coal? This New Creation answers all kinds of questions in Language, History, Biography, Fiction, Foreign Words, Trades, Arts and Sciences, with final authority.



The Industrious Hen, Three Years Only One Dollar.

false bottom and in very severe weather curtains made from old meal or grain sacks should be provided to protect the fowls as much as possible from the cold weather.

#### A Cut in Expenses

In order to cut down expenses the house should be located in a fence corner, affording the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter months. Sunlight is as necessary to the health and well being of fowls as it is to the health of the human race. It is impossible to outline exactly the location of the house because of the varying conditions surrounding the place where the house is to be constructed, but a rough idea can be given. The house to accommodate twenty hens, and this number is about all that any person with limited means and limited facilities should attempt to keep, should be about eleven feet long and five feet deep. The rear should be about six feet high and the front about five feet high. This will accommodate a person of average height by stooping a little, of course, it would be better to have the ceiling or roof higher, but when considering expense every foot of lumber counts. The house should be built about six inches from the ground, and should be provided with a board floor, unless the ground is sufficiently high.

#### Earth Floor Better

To drain properly an earth floor when dry. is better than a board floor, because it affords a better scratching base for chickens. but a board floor is found very effective. If this house is built in a fence corner, using one fence for the back and the other fence for one end, much lumber can be saved and reduce the cost of the house. Pitch pine being the cheapest material available in this section it should be used. Practically the only necessary lumber consists of fencing dressed on one side and scantlings, better known as 2x4s.

Figuring on the basis of the dimen-



sions given above, the following results will be obtained:

9 2x4s, 12 ft. long, at 20c each..\$1.80 15 boards, ¾x12x12, at 30c each 4.50 Hardware (hinges, lock, latch, etc) .25 60 square ft. of cheap roofing.... .75 Nails-10 cents worth of 10 penny,

10 cents worth of 8 penny and

5 cents worth of 6 penny..... .25

Total .....\$7.45

The purchase of fencing, which is the most expensive item in the list, can be eliminated by persons having the facilities for hauling grain doors from the several grain elevators. These doors can be procured for 10 cents each. They measure about 6x6 feet square and are made of heavy wood. About seven or eight of these doors would be sufficient for a house such as that described.-Cincinnati Gazette.

#### -0-**INSURE EGG PROFIT**

Produce the infertile egg for market. Infertile eggs are produced by hens having no male birds with them. Removing the male bird has no influence on the number of eggs laid by the hens.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years, and unless a hen is an exceptionally good breeder she should be disposed of at the end of her second laying season and before starting to moult.

If possible, mark the pullets that lay in the fall and use them in the breeding pen for the following spring.

Soft-shelled eggs are often caused by fowls being confined, becoming overfat and from lack of mineral matter

Cleanliness at all times is essential. Provide a dust bath. Keep the roosts and every part of houses and coops free from vermin by the frequent use of kerosene and whitewash.

The chief peculiarities of the English method of dressing poultry are: Killing by wringing the neck, not by chopping or sticking; feathers left on the neck for a few inches from the head, also a few feathers on tail and tips of wings; the breast bone is sometimes broken down by pressing it to one side with the thumbs, and the wings are twisted.





Leef Poultry Yard, Rockingham, N. C., breeders of Crystal White Orpingtons, on eight entries at Marlboro (S. C.,) Fair, won 1st cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2d hen; 1st, 2d pullet.

B. D. Parker, Sanders, Ky., won at Chicago, December, 1912, 5th cockerel; and at Kentucky State Fair, 1913 (4 entries), 2d and 3d pullets. These winnings were on Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. See his ad. in this issue.

On page 219 you will find the large display ad of Southland Poultry Farm, Clarkston, Ga. Look it up and note the many fine winnings on Black, Buff and White Orpingtons.

DeWitt C. Bacon, Guyton, Ga., made the following winnings at Columbia, S. C., in hot competition: White Leghorns, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th pullets; 2d hen. Buff Orpingtons, 1st pen; 1st cock; 3d hen; 3d, 4th pullet. See Mr. Bacon's ad in this issue.

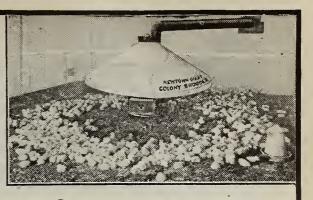
We wish to call the attention of our readers to the display ad of L. M. Barrett, Morristown, Tenn., to be found in this issue. Mr. Barrett is a specialty breeder of Anconas, and he has some beautiful birds. Write him if you are in the market for Anconas. He has just received a shipment of seven imported birds.

Mrs. P. T. Callaway, of Washington, Ga., informs us that she won on Reds at Augusta, Ga., the following: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th cock; 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th hen; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th cockerel; 2d, 3d, 4th pullet; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th pen; \$150.00 cup for largest and best display; \$100.00 cup for largest and best display from Georgia; and cup for best Red cock. See her ad in this issue.

Garvey McKee, proprietor of Mc-Kee's Orpington Yards, Watertown, Tenn., made some grand winnings at the Augusta show. Out of thirteen entries ten were under ribbons. They won: White, 1st, 2d pullet; 2d cock; 2d pen; 5th cockerel; 2d best display and silver cup. Blues, 1st cock; 1st, 2d hen; 1st, 2d pullet. See Mr. Mc-Kee's ad. in this issue.

## **Coal-Burning** Self-Regulating

Colony Houses are perfectly safe from fire with the Newtown Colony Brooder. 8 cents a day buys sufficient coal for brooding 1,000 to 1,500 chicks in cold weather.



## Newtown Giant Colony Brooder

(Ask your dealer about it)

Fill coal magazine once in 48 hours in the severest weather. In mild weather it requires less frequent attention. Rake ashes once in 24 hours.

Heat automatically regulated by thermostat. Temperature always right. Built in two sizes to accommodate 300 to 1,500 chicks. Heat Deflector need not be raised to coal and shake the fire nor to remove ashes.

Ask your dealer to show you this economical, coal-burning, self-regulating Colony Brooder, or write direct for Colony Brooder Catalog H1.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION (New Address) Harrisonburg, Virginia

## ROYAL BLUE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st cockerel Anderson County Fair, 1913. 1st and 2d hen, color special, 3d pullet and 1st exhibition pen Kentucky State Fair, 1913. 1st cock bird, 4th pullet, and 4th exhibition pen. Specials: Best shape male, best color male, best color female National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, 1913. Looks like we had the goods. Write us your wants, and if we can't please you we don't want your money. YOU ARE NEXT!

#### BLYTHE BROTHERS -:- FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

## SINGLE BROWN LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY, of the beautiful, large, thrifty, laying type, produced by the single mating plan. We have raised several thousand birds this season, and they all show up well. Can furnish young or old stock, and have some real bargains in cockerels and hens. Promptness and satisfaction our specialties.

STURTEVANT BROS. BROWN LEGHORN FARM, Box 12, Kushla, Ala.

## DENSMORE'S Single Comb LEGHORNS

WIN, LAY AND PAY

One thousand hens at bargain prices, to make room for our growing stock.

#### THE DENSMORE POULTRY FARM, Inc. -:- ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

The Shepherd Poultry Farm, Shepherd, Tenn., continues to receive its share of orders for Champion White Plymouth Rocks. This farm won 1st prize cockerel and 3d price cock at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1912-13. See the display ad on page 234.

In this issue Mrs. Jerome Templeton, Route 2, Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tenn., advertises three one-yearold female, registered, thoroughbred Berkshires for quick sale. Anyone wishing to purchase A-1 foundation stock should write her at once. Mrs. Templeton is also offering a Paradise brooder at a greatly reduced price. See her ad. elsewhere in The Hen. Carrington Jones, Holly Springs, Miss., not only won the prize for best White Wyandotte display at the Mississippi State, but at every show in which he has entered his birds this season. He won third sweepstakes at Memphis and second at Jackson for best display, one breed and variety, and what makes this win the more remarkable is that the Wyandotte class was the second strongest in the Memphis show and the strongest at Jackson. See Mr. Jones' ad. in The Hen.

Mrs. Donald Donaldson, Decatur, Ga., informs us that at the Augusta, Ga., poultry show, in a class of 28 S. C. Red pullets she won 1st pullet and handsome \$25.00 silver cup for best S. C. Rhode Island Red pullet in show. Mrs. Donaldson says she has



Purina Chicken Chowder is a dry mash which contains just the ingredients to insure an abundance of eggs right through the Winter. Dry Purina Chicken Chowder should be kept before hens all of the time. The more Chicken Chowder Biddy eats the more eggs she will lay. Hens should also have Purina Scratch Feed, two or three times a day, in a litter.

### Col. Purina guarantees Wore eggs or money back

to any poultry raiser who uses Purina Chicken Chowder according to directions and fails to get more eggs.

Purina Poultry Feeds are for sale by the leading dealers. Your dealer will order them for you, if he doesn't already carry them in stock.



**Poultry Book Free** Fourtry BOOK Free For your dealer's name I will send you this 48-page Poultry Book, containing plans of houses, breeding and feeding charts, space for daily egg records, cures of dis-eases, care for baby chicks, etc. It also contains inform-ation about Col. Purina's half price galvanized iron Chick Drinking Fountain [2 for 25c] and more details about his galvanized iron Automatic Chicken Chowder Feeder [50c]. Write today.

Col. Purina, Purina Mills, 819 S. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.

## S. C. BUFF ORPINGTOR

Make a clean sweep of all FIRST PRIZES at Indianapolis and Nashville, September, 1913. won three times as many FIRST PRIZES at Indianapolis as all attaining of September, 1915. We Orelans, Atlanta, Nashville, and three times at Indianapolis as all others combined. Exhibition birds a Breeders at right prices. specialty.

BRUCE & ABBOTT, Box 22, WHITELAND, INDIANA

ckeyes and Butt Cochin Banta Stock and eggs for sale. From the very best exhibition matings. Pedigreed collie dogs. Every thing guaranteed as represented. **IRVING, TEXAS** MRS. H. P. HINTON ------SALE!!! SPECIAL COLLEGE Ø) NANS ORPINGTONS REACK RUNNER DUC SFAWN and WHITE PENCILED LTRY WHITE WYANDOTTES .-- S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS Breeder, Shipper and Importer. Write for Catalogue FARM Woman's College Poultry Farm -:-Meridian, Mississippi



won 1st pullet at every show where her birds have been entered, beginning last season, including the principal shows in the South, Alabama State Fair, Atlanta, Knoxville, Birmingham and Augusta.

R. H. Anderson, Lynchburg, Va., the S. C. Black Minorca breeder, has a display ad in this issue of The Hen, and if you are in the market for Minorcas, write him before placing your order. Mr. Anderson's winnings this season are: Roanoke Fair, on five entries, 1st, 2d hen; 1st, 3d pullet; 2d cockerel and special for best hen in the show, all varieties competing. Lynchburg Fair, on six entries, 1st, 2d cockerel; 1st, 2d hen; 1st, 2d pullet. Hagerstown, Md., two hens entered and won 3d in a class of 13.

E. C. Spain, of Church Road, Va., furnishes us with the following list of his recent winnings: Richmond State Fair, B. P. Rocks, 1st cockerel; 3d pullet; 2d pen. M. B. Turkeys, 1st, 3d cock; 1st, 2d hen; 1st cockerel; 1st pullet, in very hot competition. Petersburg Fair, B. P. Rocks, 1st cock; 1st, 2d hen; 1st, 2d, 3d cockerel; 1st, 3d pullet; 1st pen; cup for best display in Rocks. M. B. Turkeys, 1st, 2d cock; 1st, 2d hen; 1st ckl.; 1st pullet. See Mr. Spain's display ad. in this issue of The Hen.

That Mrs. A. S. Gorrell, Morristown, Tenn., has the right kind of Royal White Cornish Games, is shown by her record at the following shows: Augusta, Ga., 1st cockerel; 1st pullet. Knoxville, Tenn., 1st cockerel; 1st and 2d hen. Morristown Fair, 1st cock; 1st, 2d and 3d cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d hen; 1st, 2d and 3d pullet; 1st pen. Also her Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks made winnings at the shows mentioned. If you are looking for fine stock or eggs for hatching purposes, write Mrs. A. S. Gorrell before making your purchase. See her ad. in this issue.

Be sure and see J. H. Wendler's display ad in this issue. Mr. Wendler's special winnings at Augusta, Ga., were, \$10.00 in gold for best display and \$25.00 cup for best pen. At Columbus, Ga., Barred Rocks, only two entries, 1st cock; 1st cockerel; silver cup for best Plymouth Rock male. Columbian Wyandottes, 1st cock; 1st, 2d cockerel; 1st, 2d pullet; 1st hen; 1st pen; best display. Buttercups, 1st, 2d, 3d hen, only three entered. Black Orpingtons, 1st, 4th cock; 2d hen, no young 'birds or pens entered; silver cup for best Orpington male.

We hear from Wm. Cook & Sons, originators of all the Orpingtons,

> TOO ATE

Dept.

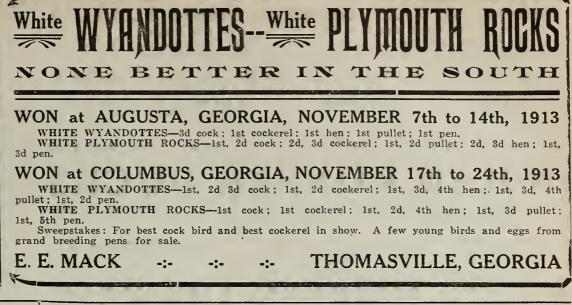


**CONKEY SAYS**—Don't be "Too Late!" You have seen your fine birds moping, sneezing, coughing, with heads swollen and eyes watering. You have seen them fight for breath and die. That's **R-O-U-P**. It's humane to relieve them—it's dollars saved to cure them. Conkey's Roup Remedy does the work. 25c; 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Sent anywhere prepaid if your dealer does not have it in stock. Easily given in the drinking water, so that the fowls take their own medicine. A fine preventive also. Always treat colds and roup promptly, or you may lose your whole flock. Don't wait; don't be "Too Late." Send dealer's name and 4 cents and we will send you a copy of Conkey's 80 page Poultry Book.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO







Scotch Plains, New Jersey, that they won at Troy, Ala., five firsts in White Orpingtons; four firsts in Buff Orpingtons; four firsts in Black Orpingtons; first Blue Orpington pen; cups for best bird in the show. (They have won this prize at every show where they have exhibited). Best pen in the show and best display. Competition was good, being over two hundred and ninety Orpingtons in the show. Mr. P. A. Cook reports excellent sales at this show, and states that the demand for good Orpingtons is on the increase, which he is well able to fill, as he has the finest and largest selection of Orpingtons in the world. Mr. Cook mentions that his customers are winning more than ever, especially the blue ribbons. Wm. Cook & Sons have their best pens mated up, and can supply eggs from them on receipt of order. Mr. Cook gives The Hen credit for bringing his firm more business than ever, this season.

We call special attention to the display ad of E. E. Mack, Thomasville, Ga., which will be found in this issue. Look it up and lead it before you make your purchase. Mr. Mack's make your purchase. special winnings at Augusta, Ga., were: Silver cup for best White Rock pullet; best pen White Rocks; best White Wyandotte cockerel, hen and pen; best Buff Orpington pullet; gold sepcial for best display White Rocks; best display White Wyandottes; best display Buff Orpingtons. At the Columbus, Ga., show his winnings were: White Plymouth Rocks, 1st cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2d, 4th hen; 1st, 3d pul-let; 1st pen. White Wyandottes, 1st, 2d, 3d cock; 1st, 2d cockerel; 1st, 2d, 4th pullet; 1st, 3d, 4th hen; 1st, 2d pen. Buff Orpingtons, 3d cock; 1st, 2d cockerel; 1st, 2d 3d cockerel; 1st, 3d, 4th pullet; 3d pen. Sweepstakes, \$10 gold and silver cup; \$10 gold and silver cup best cock bird, White Rock; best cockerel, White



Breeders of pure-bred poultry for 20 years. Bred for heavy laying as well as exhibition qualities. We have S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Black Minorcas, Cornish, Houdans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, White and Buff Cochin Bantams, White Guineas, Fawn and White and White Indian Runner Ducks, Pekin Ducks. Reasonable prices for stock of quality. Eggs, \$2.00 per sitting.

#### WARDIN BROS. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Route 7 -1--:-

Wyandotte; \$5.00 second best cock-erel, White Wyandotte; \$5.00 second best pullet, White Rock; silver cup for whitest bird, White Rock hen; 2d best display any one variety, \$25.00 in gold; \$5.00 for best display Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and White Rocks; \$10.00 in gold for largest display in variety and merit shown by any one exhibitor.

Ohio is a great market for turkeys. About this time or a little later thousands of Ohio turkeys begin to be driven in from everywhere around the foot of the mountains for the Thanksgiving season.

In an address before the Missouri Medical Association Dr. E. W. Saunders issued a warning against the common housefly as a carrier of the much-dreaded infantile paralysis. His theory was that the fly carries the germs of this disease from the carcasses of the fowls, and he said he believed that final tests would demonstrate a connection between "limberneck" and infantile paralysis. He claims that this is the reason that the disease is more prevalent in the country and in suburban districts than in crowded parts of cities where one right expect it to prevail.



Gold Standard—1st Virginia State Fair, 1913, Bred and Owned by E. C. Spain, Church Rcad, Va.

Dept.



**CONKEY SAYS**—Your fowls will look better, act better, do better in every way during the long winter months if you sprinkle a little of Conkey's Laying Tonic in the mash feed once a day. It is a conditioner and tonic that improves the ration and turns the high priced feed to egg produc-tion. **WINTER EGGS** bring the big profits. We also recommend this for use with breeding stock, to improve fertility. For sale by all poultry supply dealers on plain guarantee Your Money Back if Not Satisfied in Every Way. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Pails, \$1.60 and \$3.00. Sample mailed for 4 cents postage If not handled by your dealer, send his name and your order for any size above \$1.00, and we will prepay transportation east of Kansas City.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO



The turkey crop is very short, according to all reports that I can gather from all turkey sections-quite a number of parties who usually raise a large flock, did not raise any at all -all died during the months of July and August. I have had the same report from a great many. The turkeys would come up in the evening seemingly healthy, and probably in the morning a dozen or more would be dead or down and would soon die. Several have asked me what was the trouble, and a remedy, but I did not have any trouble of that kind and I could not tell. From the time turkeys are two weeks old and on I occasionally give them some little something to tone the liver, for that is the tenderest organ about a turkey. That is why I want all the range I can possibly get them to take and get all the natural food they need.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

This gives bone, muscle and frame to put weight on when they are old enough to take it. I do not like a fattened Thanksgiving turkey for a breeder, because the food and fat up to that time impairs the digestion, and the birds are not so vigorous in the spring, the time when we need the most feed and strength. I want my flock to grow the largest bone and frame I can get and by the time they are seven months old I can begin feeding pretty regular on corn, to heat the blood for winter and as there is little to forage on by that time it

I advise taking up, will say: Inasmuch as we would like to reply to each and every one fairly and honestly, and in view of the fact that the writer is a breeder himself, does not feel that this would have but little weight for me to say just what variety is best. You are aware that there are a number of standard varieties of turkeys-several that are very popular. The Bronze of course is the leader in popular favor, while the Bourbon Reds are now a close second. I will, for the present, take up the special characteristics of some of the most popular bred turkeys of today. You will remember we gave to the readers of The Hen, the favorable characteristic of the Bourbon Red Turkeys. Please remember we are not breeding the Bourbon Red Turkeys nor any of the several varieties we will possibly mention, save the Bronze. However, we shall deal with this subject as we have found the different varieties in the various poultry shows we have judged and in the hands of the many breeders we have met, without showing any fear or favors for any par-ticular variety. The Bronze Turkey is the most popular and profitable variety of all domestic turkeys. They have been made so by careful selection and development into the heaviest and most imposing specimens. They are the largest variety of any stand-ard bred turkey and will lay more eggs, possibly, than any others. They are clothed with what some admirers claim to be the most beautiful plumage of any other variety. This, however is a matter of personal choice and not a reality. At the same time it is true they are very beautiful in color of the various shades of burnish-

They are extremely hardy and bear the rigors of our coldest winters. They are very prolific layers, frequently laying from last of March until first of October. There is a greater demand for this variety in some sections than any other variety. With us, the Bronze is not given so much tc wandering as some other breeds, al-

ed gold.

Winner of First Ribbons at Great 1912 Atlanta Show Snowtlake White Indian Kunner Ducks Prize Winners Always. Are Heavy Layers of Pure White Eggs. Breeding and Young Stock for Sale MRS. E. E. ESHBACH INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 1402 Sturm Avenue -:-

takes quite a good deal to feed a large

I raise thoroughbreds altogether,

I have a nice flock myself,

but if I have any culls I always put them on Christmas market, as prices are usually better then, but the shortage of the crop and good prices on everything else, will undoubtedly give us fine prices on the few that are

as no disease of any kind has troubled

me, and now I have some of the largest, finest Bronze Beauties I ever

raised, and hope to please every cus-

-0-

ABOUT TURKEYS

gard to what variety of turkeys would

In reply to the many queries received during the past month in re-

nice flock of turkeys.

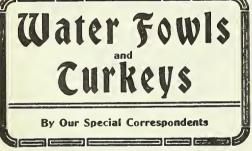
raised.

tomer.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

240

MRS. H. R. NUSZ & SON 'Cecilia, Ky. Box 300 



#### MRS. SHOFNER'S TURKEYS

We are in receipt of a letter from Mrs. J. C. Shofner, R. F. D. No. 1, Mulberry, Tenn., the most noted breeder in the South of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, in which she says she has more than one hundred of the finest birds she has ever owned. Many of her customers have won the lion's share of prizes in the largest and most representative shows in the South for a number of years and quite a number are entered and only await the blue ribbons at many shows this season. See her ad. in The Hen and write her before buying. In regard to Thanksgiving and the turkey Mrs. Shofner writes:

#### Thanksgiving and the Turkey

It is in the month of November that our President issues his annual proclamation for Thanksgiving. This we





RANGE-RAISED LAYING-LEGHORNS Superior as layers and for exhibition. Yesterlaid S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets lay at 4 1-2 months. Bought by 17 State Experiment Stations. Stock, hatching eggs, and baby chix supplied in any quantity. Prices Very reasonable. YESTERLAID Methods are bringing success to many poultry raisers. Write for details and prices. Yesterlaid Egg Farms Co., Dept. 55, Pacific, Mo.

though many writers claim they prefer other varieties because they do not range so far from home as the Bronze. This matter of ranging is governed largely by proper handling and feeding. I know of several other varieties here in our own neighborhood that wander much further from home than ours, hence it's more the management than the variety.

Some few years ago, we wrote like this: "Next to the Bronze, the White Holland is probably the most popular." But since the Bourbon Reds have been admitted to the present Standard they are without doubt taking second place. The reason I think so is because I see more of them in the shows than I do of the Holland, and I find more growing over the country than any White Turkey. You go with me over Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, and many other States we have recently gone over, and I will show you ten Bourbon Red Turkeys to one White Holland. This is a variety that is now enjoying a great boom. It will not be a spasmodic boom as many will suppose, but this boom will grow and become more and more popular, because of their many desirable qualities and hardiness. We will have to give it up that they are the heaviest breasted turkey of all others. I met up with a string of these beautiful birds over in Illinois not long ago, and to say they were attractive and fine in type is only half expressing the real merits of this flock, for I don't think I ever saw a finer flock of this variety. They were fat and in good feather, showing a very deep, round breast with long, deep body. Almost any one would be proud of such a flock of turkeys. The Bourbon Reds are about the size of the Narragansetts and develop early. They are a good farm fowl and very popular with the majority of people that admire gay colors. While the Bourbon Reds are very popular, generally due to the recent admission to the Standard and the desired features just mentioned, yet I am unable to assert that they really have any great or special features over any other variety, save those mentioned.

The White Holland Turkey has been in this country and England for more than one hundred years and are today bred very extensively in America, but appear to be giving way to the Reds and Bronze. They have a snow-white plumage almost, and a pink or flesh-



## BARRED AND PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

HIGH-CLASS SHOW BIRDS FOR SALE. We entered nine birds at the Exposition show at Knoxville, Tenn., and won six ribbons, as follows: 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullets, in Part Rocks—three entered; 2d ckl., 2d and 3d pullet on Barred Rocks. Special for best shaped female—one cockerel and five pullets entered. At the Hagerstown, Md., show, October 14-17, 1913, entered three Part. Rock females—won 5th hen. At the Washington County Fair, Abingdon, Va., September 25-27, 1913, we won every first and second prize on both Part. and Barred Rocks. Also special for best display. They are winning for us, they are winning in the hands of our customers and can win for you. Give us a trial. We can please you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WOLF CREEK POULTRY YARDS, BOX 242 ABINGDON, VA.

GABHART'S White LEGHORNS Strictly line-bred for ten years. I have won and furnished winners for nine of the very best with each bird. "A little better for a little less." W. E. GABHART, BCX M, Bohon, Ky.

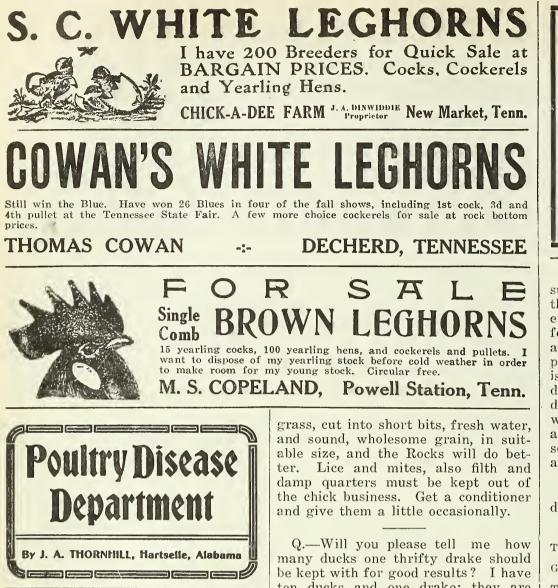
colored shank, this, with their bright red neck and head, giving them a most striking appearance. Their skin is a good pink color and free from dark pin feathers. While this is true, yet in many markets the White Hollands are a slow sale as the packers claim the carcass turns purple quickly, rendering them worthless when dressed. However, they are good layers and easily grown and are very desirable with White advocates.

The Narragansett Turkey is very popular in New England. Possibly no fowl is so popular with Rhode Island and Connecticut residents as the Narragansett Turkey. They are next to the Bronze in size. The cocks and hens are the same as the Bourbon Reds, while the Bourbon Red cockerels and pullets are two pounds heavier, which really should place them in third place in size, but the best bred birds recently shown in the leading shows came nearest the Bronze weight. They are a steel gray in color and very beautiful in every appearance. They are easily raised and good lay-ers. They are not so extensively bred in the Middle West as in the East. However, they are a good all-round variety to grow, especially where one wishes something different from his neighbors.

The Black Turkey is a noble variety to breed. Yet, they appear to be largely neglected. I have seen but one string of Black Turkeys in any of the shows the past two seasons. Those that I have seen were very choice specimens, showing that they were highly bred and very large. I have had more inquiries for Black Turkeys for the past six months than for any other variety not bred by us. If there are any breeders of Black Turkeys in the land they would certainly find easy sailing to success if they would advertise them in The Hen, as the people are wanting them and now is the time to supply the demand while they are wanted. They are good layers, very hardy and quick to mature. When you observe a well bred flock of high colored Black Turkeys you will find you are beholding a fowl of rare beauty.

Then we have the Slate Turkey, the Buff Turkey and the "Brush" Turkey, which is a native of Australia, seldom seen in this country. As to what is the best variety to breed, we leave it for you to be the judge. Personally, I prefer the one that suits my fancy best and I suppose you could be safely guided in the same way and not make a mistake. Any of the above men-tioned varieties are very desirable and worthy of your consideration. While meat prices are so high, turkeys will sell at remunerative prices and it would be to your interest to grow turkeys of some kind and get in the swim early, as all the different breeders of the various varieties failed to grow enough to supply the demand, although they usually grow a good number each season. As previously mentioned, it will be money well spent if the breeders of the Black varieties would advertise their stock as there is a demand for this variety all over the country.—J. C. Clipp, Saltillo, Ind.

Don't Feed Green Food! Do away with the bother by using Do away with the bother by using Do away with the bother by using <u>ucculenta</u> <u>Tablets</u>. They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drink. They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drink. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drin



Q.—Please tell me what is the matter with two young cockerels I have that are very poor and thin; they look like they are starved all the time. The rest of the flock are healthy and doing fine. These thin birds have good appetites, are Black Orpingtons, but I have had Buffs to get in the same condition.—J. O. W., Ark.

A .--- The two cockerels no doubt are not digesting their food. Give them all the grit and mash food they will eat. To their drinking water add tincture of iron, ten drops to a pint of water. Give them a good condition powder, and if they do not get better, I would kill them, because they may be affected with "growing light," which is contagious.

Q.-I am a beginner in poultry, and would like to get a little advice on their culture. I have some Barred Rock chicks about three weeks old, which are very droopy, with little tendency to eat, while they crave They have been gradually water. dving off. I feed them wet mash in the morning and scratch feed during the rest of the day.---A subscriber, Memphis, Tenn.

A.—Cut out the wet mash. Give all the small grit, charcoal, tender



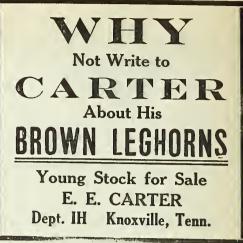
ten ducks and one drake; they are Indian Runners.

A.—Two drakes will prove more satisfactory than one; however, if another can't be gotten, the one will do. Some breeders of ducks advocate one drake to every four ducks, but I have seen good results obtained with only one to ten.

Q.—Will you kindly publish an answer to the following questions in the next issue of The Industrious Hen? (1) Will clipping the wings of a hen affect her laying in any way? (2) About how many Leghorn hens would it be possible to keep and get rood results in a yard seventy-five feet square? (3) How much roosting room should be allowed for same flock?—E. M. T., Miss.

A.—(1) No, not in the least. (2) Twenty-five or thirty, if allowed to run together; more if yarded into separate flocks. (3) A house 12x7 vill accommodate them, the back 5 feet high; the front 7 feet high: the ends and back tightly covered; front boarded up 4 feet and 3 feet wired up: nests and roost should be provided.

Q.—I have been feeding my chickens nux vomica for sore head and chicken pox. Will you please be so kind and tell me how long it will be before I can eat them? Find stamped addressed envelope for a reply.--Mrs. S. R. H., Fla.



A.-I do not believe that bad results will follow from eating one of these chickens-you might wait several days. I do not use nux vomica for sore head. Permanganate of potash, boric acid, Epsom salts and sulphate of iron will be found more satisfactory. Equal parts of the four drugs, enough to color the water a deep wine color added to the water which they drink, no other allowed, and their heads dipped in a strong solution will always cure sore head and chicken pox.

Duck raisers pack forty dressed ducklings in a barrel for shipment. -0--

October 6, 1913.

The Magic Egg Tester Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen:

Gentlemen: Since the introduction of the Magic Egg Tester to the Poultry People several scasons ago, we have found a great demand for them. We have sold during this time, many dozens, and it affords me great pleasure to say that not one of these customers have entered a complaint against the merits of this Tester. In my judgment this speaks volumes for the practicability of the Tester, and the wonderful work it accomplishes.

practicability of the Tester, and the wonderful work it accomplishes. We send you this information as we feel it might be interesting for you to know with what success we have met in the sale of the Magic Egg Tester. With the reputation that has been  $\epsilon$ stablished during the past three seasons, I feel quite sure that our sales during the coming season will be more than double of what we have previously done. We wish all of your agents have met with the same success that has been attained by us.

have met with the same attained by us. The above we send for your information. Yours very respectfully. CUGLEY & MULLEN CO., William P. Wood. Secretary and Treasurer.

## Money in Sick Chickens "OCULUM

For years HAS CURED sick fowls, sent us Express collect, which had Roup, White Express collect, which had Roup, White Diarrhoea, Cholera, Canker, Blackhead, Sore-head, Gapes, Leg Weakness. Sick and well roost together, drink from an old coal hod (never scalded) and no damage. We buy locally sick fowls, cure and sell them.

The "OCULUM WAY" means healthy fowls, prime roosters, few sitters, strong chicks, minimum labor, lots of eggs.

At your dealer's; bottle, fifty cents or dollar. If skeptical, 12 cents (postage) brings either size on trial; pay balance, if satisfactory.

Testimonials from all parts of the United States Free.

AGENTS WANTED Address "OCULUM," Box M, Salem, Va.



With the high prices of meats of all kinds, the pigeon industry is on a decided increase. It seems impossible to have the supply exceed the demand in big cities like New York or Chicago, where a single hotel may order 400 or more for one dinner. Generally speaking, such customers will not take the squabs the common pigeon, but must have birds of size and weight, such as only fine birds carry. For such birds \$3 to \$5 a dozen are paid by dealers to breeders. New York has a new law that no game of any kind can be sold from January 1 up to the holidays. So hotels and restaurants can substitute only broiler chickens, young guineas and pigeon squabs. These often pass for "quail on toast."

Shippers should not take out the in-side of squabs. If this is done the birds mould. To kill a squab, hang it alive downward by a noosed cord slipped over the feet; open the mouth of the squab with the left hand; insert the squab-killer knife with the right and cut deep inside. A special knife is sold for this purpose. It has a long handle and a razor-edged, curved blade, not unlike an ink eraser. Thus the birds are bled before packing.

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#### CARNEAUX, AND WHY?

#### By Frank Lee Miles

By Frank Lee Miles Upon the earnest request of very many letters I herewith submit an article bearing upon the mooted question of that variety of birds which seems to be the all absorbing topic in the so-called pigeon world, "The Carneaux," who, like wireless telegraphy and the automobile, have sprung from things hid-den into things revealed to public favor and which are here to stay—not only for pleasure but for usefulness as well. To those who have given much study to pigeon fancy these particular birds seem to hold not only the center of the stage but the full glare of the lime-light as well. Many well versed in pigeon lore are scanning the old-time, as well as the up-to-date, histories for more knowledge concerning this stellar attraction.

attraction.

for more knowledge concerning this stellar attraction. Therefore the editors who make a specialty of accruing pigeon information have dis-played their acumen in courting correspond-ed advantages of these up-to-date and special usideratum—the Carneaux. Lovers of Carneaux court publicity believ-ing that their favorites will be benefited thereby; provided select Carneaux that really are Carneaux to be the ones in question. In giving my experience will say that it is seed upon many points of advantage—not only correspondence with nearly all managers of lofts of prominence, but coming in contact with breeders at their homes, places of busi-ness and at most of the exhibitions. My itin-erant nature affords this opportunity as I visit with few exceptions not only the States of the Union but foreign countries as well, being in close touch with France and Belgium. Many show you what they believe to be good carneaux and which are really no more en-tires. Some are innocent of the fact how inferior their birds are while others know

## **CARNEAUX PIGEONS** Kaise The young, 20 to 25 days old, from these pigeons sell for 40 to 60 cents each (according to the season), big markets always clamoring for them. Each pair will raise 18 to 22 squabs a year. Our original stock was imported from Belgium at a big cost. Each pair of breeders will clear you 5 to 6 dollars each year. ALWAYS PENNED UP OUT OF THE WAY, SMALL SPACE REQUIRED. Twenty minutes daily will care for 100 pairs. They will pay dollars where chickens pay cents. They breed the entire year. We will ship them on 30 days trial without a penny down. WRITE FOR OUR FREE LITERATURE.

WESTERN SQUAB COMPANY VERSAILLES, MISSOURI -:-

# 515.00 in GO

Why do you breed "All Wool" BUFF LEGHORNS or WHITE ROCKS, or both? For the best answer received before June 15, 1914, we will pay \$15.00 in gold. Contestants must live outside of Mecklenburg County, N. C., and not be related by blood or marriage to "Uncle Isaac." Catalogue free.

WOOLLEY'S POULTRY FARM, Route 4, Charlotte, N. C.



#### Weelaunee Mondaines Weelaunee Carneaux Weelaunee Maltese

The nobility of the pigeon world. A fine lot of young unmated stock for sale from the above breeders, at reasonable prices. Also mated and working breeders for sale. Best heavy squab breeders. WEELAUNEE LOFTS Porterdale, Ga.

A few breeders possess specimens that cause one to covet his neighbor's goods. Every one should have a copy of "Car-neaux," a book giving the origin, the copy-right standard, photographs, manner of en-try, manner of judging and preparing for shows; also photos of winning birds. The International Carneaux Club furnishes this book free to its members. Information re-garding Club or book on application to Frank Lee Miles, Danville, Pa.

#### COLOR BREEDING IN FANTAILS

By G. D. Affleck, Sec.-Treas. So. Pigeon Assn.

Being the only exclusive fancy pigeon breed-er in a city of forty thousand people I am often asked why I continue to keep Fantails in preference to some more profitable utility breed.

I keep my pigeons for the pleasure I de-rive from them as well as the money to be made with them. I have tried both Homer and Fantail pie and I cannot see much difference.

I do not know of anything more fascinat-ing than color breeding, especially in a variety that we see in so few colors as the Fantail. Last season I did quite a little experimenting with Silvers, Mealies and Checkers with good results. For the benefit of those who would like to try a hand I will give a few matings below: below. Blue C. and White H.-Blues and Pale

Blues.

Pale C. and Yellow H.—Duns and Creams. Pale Blue C. and Yellow Bred Red H.—Dark Mealies and Lavenders. Yellow C. and Blue Ckr. H.—Dun Ckrs. and

Blue Ckrs. Mealy C. and Dun Ckr. H.-Red Ckrs. and

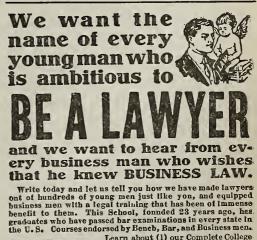
Mealies. Pale Blue C. and Cream H.—Silver and

Lavenders. Mealy C. and Silver H.-Mealies, Silvers

Mealy C. and Silver H.—Mealies, Silvers and Pale Blues. Dark Mealy C. and Yellow H.—Red Mealy. Mealy C. and Yellow Bred Blue Ckr.—Red and Blue Ckrs. Blue bred Dun Ckr. C. and Yellow H.— Light Yellow Ckr. Do not forget type in an effort to get color, for enough is lost at best. Always select the best all over birds to breed from.

Buy stock from good laying strains, if eggs mostly are wanted. Select stock for broilers from flocks that have plump breasts and broad backs. Such birds will "score" 100 in the market poultry, and yet probably be disqualified for the show room. While it is important to keep poultry within the line of thoroughbred, there is no particular value in scores for market poultry. It is almost next to impossible to have show records and firstclass utility qualities in the same stock.

۰O "Farm-raised stock" is not always a guarantee of health and vigor. If farm-raised fowls are allowed to drink from dirty pools in the barnyard; if they are compelled to roost outdoors in all sorts of weather; if they must hunt their grain among the waste in the manure piles; we had rather take our chances with yarded stock. We like to know what our fowls eat and drink, and how comfortable they are at night.





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#### THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

December, 1913



## JONES' White WYANDO

Dixie Quality Strain's remarkable record for 1913: Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.: Ist cock; 2d, 3d, 4th hen; 2d, 3d, 5th cockerel; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th pullet; 2d pen; best White Wyandotte display; \$25.00 sweepstakes for third best display in the show. Jackson, Tenn.: Five firsts; three seconds, and silver cup for best pen, on only eight entries. Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, Miss.: 1st, 3d cock; 1st, 2d hen; 1st, 2d, 3d cockerel; 3d, 4th pen; \$30.00 cup for best White Wyandotte display; \$10.00 sweep-stakes for second best display, one variety and color; A. P. A. Cup for best hen in the show. Almost an entirely different string of birds shown at each place.

CARRINGTON JONES, Box H, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

# **Exhibition ANCO**

I can supply you with winners for coming shows at reasonable prices, also utility stock, both young and old. Money refunded if you are not pleased. Write your wants today.

#### A. L. CHAPPELEAR SOMERSET, VIRGINIA -:-Single Comb BUFF LEGH

BROOK LAWN BEAUTIES won at Knoxville Conservation Exposition, 1st ck., 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 3d and 5th ckl., 2d pen. Also American Buff Leghorn Club ribbons for best shape and color female. If you want a cockerel from same strain, bred from a \$100.00 pen, send \$5.00; or if you do not care so much for show points, but want a strong, vigorous, good shape and color bird, send \$3.00 to

HOYAL JOHNSON, Box 80, Route 2, BRUSH CREEK, TENN.



10 acre Poultry Farm, including living-room, kitchen and complete outfit. Well located near town in North Florida. The farm will go to the best bidder. Lowest price \$1,264.00.



#### GRANT M. CURTIS President of Cyphers Incubator Company

That personality is Grant M. Curtis, presi-dent of the company. Talk about live wires! Here is a man who is a regular dynamo of mental strength, of initiative and of organization ability. At his office every day, and often far into the night, carrying the heavy responsibility of a business whose sales, for a period of years have exceeded a million dollars every year, he finds recreation and relaxation in the editorship of two of the leading poultry papers and in serving in many different ways the best interests of the poultry industry in best interests of the poultry industry in  $_{\rm the}$ general.

general. Mr. Curtis has been engaged exclusively in the poultry business twenty consecutive years. In the early days he developed the largest, standard-bred poultry plant in the central West and made a success of it. He became interested in the manufacture of in-cubators, brooders and poultry supplies in 1894. That same year he founded **The Re-**liable **Poultry Journal** of Quincy, Ill., one of the most influential and authoritative poultry

#### FLORIDETTE FARM, Box 151, HILLIARD, FLORIDA

#### A MAN AND A FACTORY

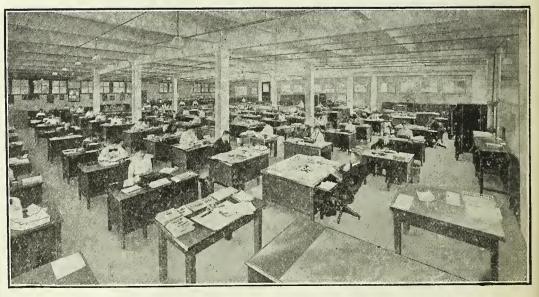
Being the Story of the Cyphers Incubator Co. —Its New Plant—Its Old, Time-Tried Principles and the Man and Men Behind It.

#### By D. HERBERT MOORE

Editor Agricultural Advertising "The biggest thing in the poultry business !"

"The biggest thing in the poultry business!" That is the unanimous opinion of those who visit the new plant of Cyphers Incubator Co., in Buffalo, N. Y. No "long distance" conception of the size and scope, the modernized perfection of this plant, can be given without resorting to figures. The new Cyphers Company plant occupies 8 1-3 acres of land near the center of the city, within 600 feet of Main Street, Buffalo's leading thoroughfare, and is considered to be the largest establishment of its kind in the world. It is built of reinforced concrete, with Fenestra steel window construction that ad-

world. It is built of reinforced concrete, with Fenestra steel window construction that ad-mits the softened daylight, in short, it is practically indestructible by fire. It is said that "not wood enough to make a box of matches" was used in these buildings. For seventeen years the name "Cyphers Company" has been recognized as standing for highest quality in incubators and brooders, as well as in the one hundred other articles they manufacture for the use of poultry breeders. In tracing the success so apparent in the Cyphers Company's new home, one naturally is inclined to look for the personality that has brought about these things.



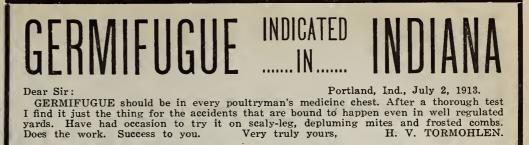
INTERIOR VIEW OF HOME OFFICES OF CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

Photographic view of General Office, including stenographic help, of Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Additional to the work of attending to correspondence connected with the receiving and filling of retail and wholesale orders amounting to over one million dollars annually, the Cyphers Company conducts a Personal-Letter Service Department that is free and open to all poultrymen everywhere, regardless of whether they are customers of the company.

papers in the field, of which he is still editor and principal owner. He is also president of the American Poultry Publishing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and editor of the American Poultry World.

World. In 1899 he became associated with the Cy-phers Incubator Co. He visited the leading countries of Europe to investigate the poultry business of the different nations. Mr. Curtis has compiled several books dealing with prac-tical and standard-bred poultry subjects and he edited the 1905 edition of the American Standard of Perfection.

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Mr. Tormohlen is not only a Poultry Lecturer and Judge, but Breeder of the "Everlay" strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Germifugue sells: 2 ounce tins, 25 cents; 1 pound tins, \$1.00; six 1 pound tins, \$5.00, all postpaid. Order from

J.H. PETHERBRIDGE, Mfg., Mt. Airy, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

or ask your dealer to stock it.

## Barrett's Blue Ribbon Strain and Imported Single Comb

the world's greatest layers. Stock and eggs. Write for mating list.

BARRETT'S ANCONA FARM -:- Morristown, Tennessee State Vice-President Ancona Club. Member Ancona Club of America.

#### **MEYER'S CHAMPION** STRAIN OF ack

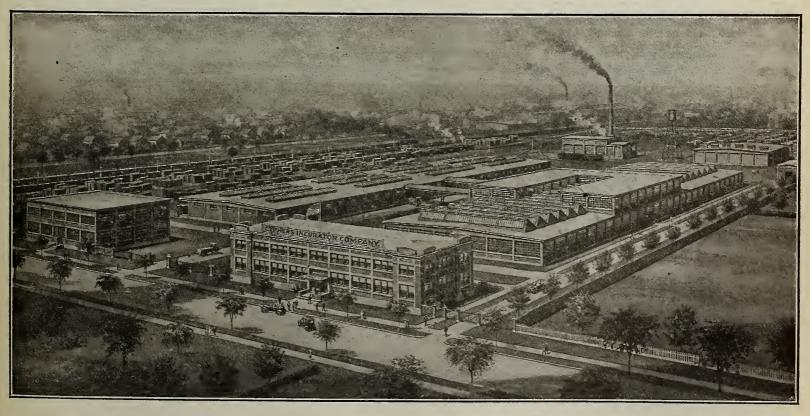
are still winning. Just won at Little Rock, Ark., October 13-18, 1913, 1st ck.; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th hen; 1st ckl. and 1st pullet, on 7 birds. Better write me for prices on stock. 4 guarantee satisfaction.

#### **BOWLING GREEN, MISSOURI** W. A. MEYER ----

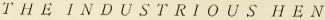
## Single Comb BUFF LEGHORN

At Augusta, the Big Buff Show of the South, in a class of over 100, I won 1st, 3d constraints, 3d pen; 3d, 4th cockerel; 3d, 4th pullet; 3d hen; silver cup for best cock; silver for best pen. Tennessee State Fair: 1st cock; 2d, 3d, 4th cockerel; 1st, 3d pen; 1st, pullet; 1st, 2d hen. Cup for best display in class of 76. Stock and eggs at all times. Prove the stock of 3d cock : Prices right.

#### DR. E. S. LANDESS -:-FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE



FACTORY AND HOME OFFICES OF CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY—View of new manufacturing plant. Erected by Cyphers In-cubator Company at Buffalo, N. Y., during the summer of 1913. Occupies eight and one-third acres of land near center of city and is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of incubators, brooders and general poultry appliances and supplies. Is considered to be the largest establish-ment of its kind in the world. Built throughout of reinforced concrete and is indestructible by fire.





Winners this season at the great Hagerstown, Roanoke, and Lynchburg Fairs. 12 ribbons and one special on 13 entries. Large, vigorous Cockerels, with long bodies and low tails at reasonone special on 13 entries. able prices.

R. H. ANDERSON -:-LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA awson's Blue Ribbon Strain the best egg

producers by test, always win the blue. 75 fine Eggs for hatching, all the time. Every shipment February and March cockerels, \$5.00 up. on approval.

Lawson & Betcher, Props. White Hill Poultry Farm Cleveland, Tenn. Route No. 4, Box 20-B

#### SPAIN'S Barred D Mammoth PLYMOUTHKU BRONZE

which have won at the Virginia State Fair and Petersburg Fair, 14 firsts thirds, has stamped them the leaders of the South and second to none. Won 1st ckl., with twenty-seven in his class. I can supply you in what you may need to bring up your weak places on either breed. State in your inquiry whether for exhibition or utility.

E. C. SPAIN -:-R. F. D. No. 2 -:- CHURCH ROAD, VIRGINIA

fireproof warehouses goods of every large

its large fireproof warehouses goods of every kind sufficient to last till after the first of the year and manufacturing in the new factory is now—November 1st—going on apace. The great size and capacity of the home plant give an incomplete idea of the real greatness of the Cyphers Company industry. For instance, a "Cyphers Co." Poultry Mill for the manufacture of chick and developing foods and the grinding of alfalfa is in operafoods and the grinding of alfalfa is in opera-tion in Chicago, representing an investment of \$140,000.00. Here Cyphers Correctly-Bal-anced Poultry Foods are produced under ideal conditions, their factory turning out hundreds

conditions, their factory turning out hundreds of carloads each year. Not only does this company have large, completely stocked branch houses in New York, Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, Oak-land, California, and London, England, but it has distributing agents and selling representa-tives in practically every well-known city and

trading center of this country. Cyphers Company also has selling houses and agencies in the principal cities of Europe, Australia, South Africa, Hawaii, Cuba and Central and South America. Reverting to the cause of the success of this

keverting to the cause of the success of this wonderful modern enterprise which has been enthusiastically and truly termed, "The biggest thing in the Poultry Business," we come back to the man whose power, whose force, whose courage, whose knowledge of the right way and how to accomplish it, have made possible a business which represents true leadership in its line its line.

The Poultry Industry in America certainly owes a lot to Grant M. Curtis. -0

Having things convenient saves labor and discouragements.

### THE NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION

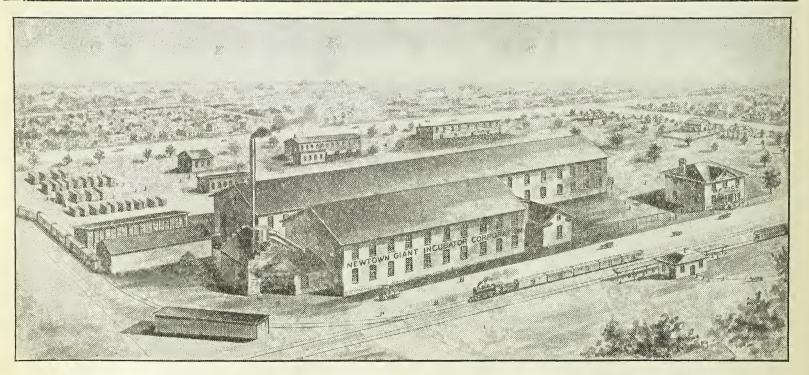
For a number of years the Newtown Giant Incubator, with which readers of our adver-tising columns have grown familiar, has been manufactured at Newtown, Pa., near the city of Philadelphia. The machine was perfected and patented by the Newtown Producing Com-pany, by whom it has been manufactured all these years. Recently, however, with the in-troduction of many most valuable improve-ments, came a reorganization of the company. New capital went into the enterprise, a new name was adopted and last, but not least. a new and more advantageous manufacturing location was secured.

new and more advantageous manufacturing location was secured. The fact is that the business of the New-town Producing Company has developed in such a phenomenal way that it had outgrown its Newtown quarters. It was a case of move, or build a new plant. With this problem before them, the management began to consider also the securing of better advantages in the way

Newtown quarters. It was a case of move, or build a new plant. With this problem before them, the management began to consider also the securing of better advantages in the way of raw materials. The solution of all problems was most hap-pily found in the location at Harrisonburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, and the plant as it now appears below is the completed and permanent home of The Newtown Giant Incubâtor Corporation by which name the company is now known. The management claims that in its new lo-cation, the Newtown Giant Incubator Corpor-ation has the largest and most complete manu-facturing establishment in the country. It is understood that the citizens of Harrisonburg held out strong inducements to secure the lo-cation of the enterprise in their city. Much of the new capital which has gone into the corporation is located there. The proprietors are in a happy frame of mind. Great as the business of manufacturing Giant Incubators had become, they look upon it as in reality just beginning. They are start-ing up at Harrisonburg with renewed energy and enthusiasm. With their new location, new and up-to-date factories, new capital, new men and their superior shipping facilities and abundance of labor and excellent lumber right at hand, the business of turning out Giant Incubators and Brooders will go on stronger than ever. The new Coal Burning Giant Colony Brooder, which has suddenly become so popular, and the Newtown Trap Nests will receive special attention in the new location. The business will likely be extended in other directions. The company already have plans matured for building portable brooder and hen houses. Foultrymen confidently invest in Newtown

houses. Foultrymen confidently invest in Newtown equipment because of its proven superiority and the excellent results Newtown Giant Incu-bators and Brooding Systems have given thous-ands of owners during their many years of use, in all parts of this country and abroad. They are investing in 1914-Improved Giant Incubators, Brooding Systems and other pro-ducts, with full confidence, because they know the established high Newtown standard and the certainty of worthiness the name Newtown im-

certainty of worthiness the name Newtown im-plics; and because they know that every fca-



Bird's-Eye View of the New Plant of the Newtown Giant Incubator Corporation at Harrisonburg, Virginia.



Eggs from my Reds are producing winners at national shows. Only \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Write for beautiful mating list. MRS. DONALD DONALDSON, Decatur, Ga.

## Links of Success HATCHING

**BOOK FREE** 

Most successful poultrymen began hatching with small incubators, recognizing experience as the most profitable teacher. This 60-Egg Hatchalot incubator will start you right. It is not only an excellent hatcher but the best constructed incubator for the price on the market today. It is made of No. 1 Cypress. The boiler is large and is so constructed that it will heat the incubator under all ordinary climatic conditions. Its mild heat prevents evaporation of the moisture, so that all eggs with chicks in them will hatch, and every chick will be as large as the eggshell will allow.

#### RAISING

Since the inception of the International Sanitary Hover, chick raising has become a pleasure to poultrymen. Many of our customers tell us they have raised 90, 95, 98 and some even 100% of the baby chicks put under the hovers. There is nothing complicated about the hover. It is warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere. No crowding or smothering of chicks-no kneeling in dust or mud to get at the lamp-no cutting of holes or building of platforms. To set it up, you simply light the lamp and set it down and it is ready for use.

#### FEEDING

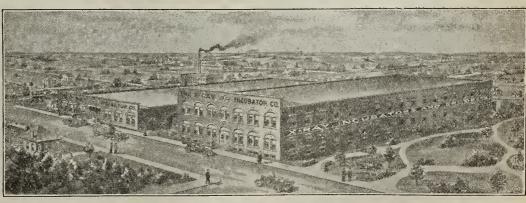
This Exerciser-Feeder is just what its name implies. It is a large hopper supported on four strong iron legs and devised to hold all the food necessary for poultry. In addition to the grain exerciser, it contains six other compartments for dry mash, beef scrap, charcoal, grit, oyster shell, etc. All are easily accessible to the fowls, and the feeder is so constructed that none of the food can be wasted. It eliminates all other feeding devices.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Send for complete catalog.

HOVER-INCUBATOR MFG. CO. Box 187, Browns Mills, N. J.

stead of the five gallons made necessary by

stead of the five gallons made necessary by other forms of construction. A visit to the X-Ray factory at Des Moines, discloses not only this but other important advances in incubator building. To those who can not come, however, the X-Ray Incubator Company will gladly send illustrations and full description of the machine to those who write write.



Plant of X-Ray Incubator Co., Des Moines, Iowa



Remember the World's Best

FISHEL'S WHITE

WYANDOTTES

They Fear No Competition

This

is the winning strain from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the gulf

Farmers are beginning to learn that there is profit to be gained from the small things on the farm, and that the capital invested in poultry, though not usually great, is sure to bring in a return, and they are turning their attention in that direction, having the advantage of ready sales at all seasons and home markets for their products.

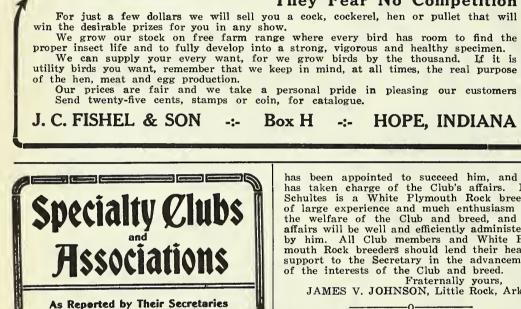
But the neglect of years places them at a disadvantage, as they find that while they are familiar with details of farm management and the care of animals, they are lacking in the knowledge so essential to success with poultry, especially when they want to venture in the keeping of poultry in large numbers.

Without any real experience in that direction, though accustomed to having hens in the barn yards from boyhood, they make failures that might otherwise be avoided with the posses-sion of knowledge in the matter of poultry raising. Failures occur from attempting too much without experience.

There are essential details that can only be performed by those who are experienced, and the first steps should therefore be gradual. The farmer should ascertain what breeds are best suited to his use, and the best breed for the climate. He must know the conidtions under which the breed he selects will do the best and give the greatest returns. The best laying breed may prove a miserable failure.

It is a difficult matter to teach any one who has never considered the matter that the common barnyard stock is not as good as any other. That one stumbling block the farmer seems determined not to remove, and it is a dangerous one, for as long as he clings to old traditions and adheres to former customs he will fail to recognize the importance of improvement in other directions. It takes a nerve and determination to make these radical changes, but better houses, better breeds, systematic feeding, cleanliness, and the careful selection of breeding stock are essential, and if neglected will surely result in failure.—F. J. Marshall, in Atlanta Georgian.

White apple, cherry and plum trees are greatly benefited by constant visits of poultry; peach trees should not be planted in hen yards. The peach can not stand the overfeed of organic nitrogen which hen manure is so rich in. If it is overstimulated it goes to make woody growth instead of fruit.



The National Rose Comb Orpington Club will offer several special premiums at the Madison Square Garden Show, New York, De-cember 26-Jan. 1.

The American Brown Leghorn Club recently held the annual election, which resulted in the selection of the following well-known poultrymen: President, W. G. Warnock, Illi-nois; Eastern Vice-President, G. H. Burgott, New York; Western Vice-President, J. C. Williams, California; Northern Vice-Presi-dent, A. L. McCall; Southern Vice-Presi-dent, G. L. Hornbrook; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn. The an-nual meeting will be held in Chicago, Decem-ber 17, 1913.

#### AMERICAN CAMPINE CLUB

The Executive Board of the American Cam-pine Club being desirous to increase the mem-bership of the Club has decided that no initia-tion fee be charged to those who apply before January 1, 1914. \$1.00 paid before that time entitles appli-cant to one copy of Campine Standard and covers dues to December 31, 1914. The Club has a membership of over four hundred. This membership will, without a doubt, be increased to one thousand members within the next few months. M. R. Jacobus, Secretary Treasurer, Ridgefield, N. J.

#### TO WHITE ROCK BREEDERS

Owing to long and serious illness in his family, and press of business, the undersigned has resigned from the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the White Plymouth Rock Club, and Mr. M. T. Schultes, of Bartlett, Tenn.,

has been appointed to succeed him, and he has taken charge of the Club's affairs. Mr. Schultes is a White Plymouth Rock breeder of large experience and much enthusiasm for the welfare of the Club and breed, and its affairs will be well and efficiently administered by him. All Club members and White Ply-mouth Rock breeders should lend their hearty support to the Secretary in the advancement of the interests of the Club and breed. Fraternally yours, JAMES V. JOHNSON, Little Rock, Ark.

-:- HOPE, INDIANA

#### RHODE ISLAND WHITE CLUB MEETING

The second annual meeting of The Rhode Island White Club of America will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, January 21, 1914, at 1 o'clock p. m. The Club Show will be during the week commencing January 19th. An effort will be made to make this a very interesting and helpful meeting, and it is hoped that a large number of members will be present.

present. be

be present. Already we have nearly \$60.00 for cash specials besides several silver cups. All Rhode Island White breeders are invited to join the club and compete for these and other valuable premiums. Send \$1.00 to Mrs. C. M. Vertrees, Secre-tary-Treasurer, Cecilia, Ky., and she will issue you a membership card good to November 1, 1914.

#### POULTRY FAILURES ON THE FARM

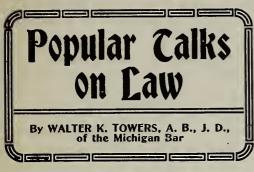
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It is a strange fact that farmers know less about the proper management of poultry than almost any other class of people who attempt to do any-thing with it. The principal reason is that, while they have given good attention to other farm stock, they have not looked deeply into matters relat-ing to poultry. They have not con-sidered the raising of poultry as a business at all, but simply a lean-to or adjunct.

The consequence is that while the farmer gives attention to other farm stock, he has simply allowed his hens







#### CEMETERIES

Not only do the courts apply the laws for our protection while we are living, but they often find it necessary to protect our remains after we are dead. The law recognizes the sacredness of a grave, and within certain limits, will exercise its authority to protect it. The control of cemeteries is a matter within the province of the State Legislature. The State lawmakers may, and do, enact laws reg-ulating places of burial, providing for the establishment of new ones, or the abandon-ment of old ones.

At the present time it is common custom

At the present time it is common custom for a cemetery association to secure title to a suitable tract of ground. What ground may be used for this purpose is within the control of the State or municipality. Individuals se-cure the rights of burial in particular lots from the company. They do not take title to the lot, but only purchase a right to use, and the right to such care by the association as is specified in the contract. A written con-tract or deed is not necessary, an oral agree-ment being sufficient in law to confer rights in a cemetery lot. cemetery lot.

ment being sufficient in law to confer rights in a cemetery lot. Public cemeteries may become established by general and long-continued usage. In which cases it is held that land has been dedi-cated to use as a cemetery by the original owners. Thus it has been held a good dedi-cation in law where a landowner stated to people living in the vicinity that the land might be used as a place of burial and allowed it to be fenced, improved and exclusively used as a cemetery for a long period of time. Unless one can be very sure that a neigh-borhood burial place which has not been se-cured by purchase by a corporation or asso-ciation, has been legally dedicated, he cannot be assured that graves in it will be undis-turbed. In a recent case, the Missouri court very reluctantly declared it had no right to protect a burial ground which had never been dedicated to that purpose by the owners of the land. Later owners insisted on tearing down the old fence and allowing cattle to pasture in the old burial ground. Descendants of those buried in the ground objected and sought to secure by force of law the permission to fence the graves of their ancestors. The court in-formed them that their only rights were to remove the bodies. But once a cemetery has been properly estab-lished, the courts are inclined to guard it

remove the bodies. But once a cemetery has been properly estab-lished, the courts are inclined to guard it from interference except in cases of the most obvious necessity. The growth of a city may sometimes make it necessary to move a bury-ing ground, or long continued neglect may re-sult in its eventual abandonment. Many State laws have been passed to protect cemeteries from soliation.

suit in its eventual abalance. The law have been passed to protect cemeteries from spoliation. The law is strongly inclined to protect the individual grave as well as the cemetery as a whole. This is shown by the statement of the court in a recent case where an effort was being made by the accused in a murder trial to have the dead body of the victim ex-humed for examination. The court said in part: "Can it (the court), without the consent of the kindred of the dead, invade the sacred precincts of the cemetery, and tear open again and lacerate afresh the hearts of those that loved him, and to whom his memory is sacred and dear? With what reverence do we all regard the graves of our dead, and each returning spring cover them with beautiful flowers. There is an instinct planted by nature

LE'S White W By their remarkable winnings at Columbia, S. C., Show, January 28-31, again prove their superiority. My birds have won from New York to Atlanta, in some of the hottest competition ever known in White Wyandotte classes. Absolutely the Best in the South.

T. L. LITTLE,

President S. C. Branch A. P. A. CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

## HAMPION BARRE

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#### **B. A. STOREY** -:--:-

in the human breast to feel a strong aversion-almost horror-at the desceration of the grave. The maxim, 'Requiescat in pace' (Let him rest in peace), speaks this feeling. The great dra-matist impressively tells this tender emotion in the prayerful epitaph written by his own hand for his tombstone: "Good friends, for Jesus' sake forbear To dig the dust enclosed here; Blest be the man that spares these stones, And cursed be he that moves my bones." "The conclusion is that a court will only exercise the power, if it has such power, to order the body of a deceased, in a murder prosecution, to be disinterred, when to do so is plainly necessary and essential to the jus-tice and fairness of the trial and is a matter in the discretion of the court." While there can, generally speaking, be no

tice and fairness of the trial and is a matter in the discretion of the court." While there can, generally speaking, be no property rights in a dead body the relatives of the deceased have a recognized right to dis-pose of the remains in a proper manner. A husband or wife is generally recognized as having the first right to care for the remains and select a place of burial. In the absence of a husband or wife, the next of kin has the right and also the duty to provide for the burial. Where the parties most closely con-nected with the deceased, who have the right of burial, select or agree to a place of burial, that is regarded as final, and the law will not allow a removal except for some necessary or laudable purpose. Where the deceased had clearly indicated a wish as to burial, the courts will enforce it, even though the relatives oppose. Not only has the nearest surviving rela-tive the right to arrange the burial, but the duty also rests upon him. For failure to ful-fill this duty he may be punished in a crimi-nal action. Whether a man can be nunished for failing

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nal action. Whether a man can be punished for failing to provide a Christian burial for his deceased infant was the question raised in a recent case. A child of defendant's having died, he set about to bury it. Taking some pieces of rough board, he made a rude box to serve as a coffin. Although he had good lumber out of which he could have made a better and more presentable box, he said that he did not pro-pose using his good lumber for this purpose. This box was taken to a point in a woods lot, and a grave was dug, by two neighbors, about two feet deep. Defendant brought the corpse from the house in a small paper box, to where the grave was being dug, placed it upon the ground, and assisted in digging the grave.

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

When completed, the paper box with the corpse in it was placed in the wooden box and lowered. The grave was then filled to a level with the surrounding ground, defendant assisting in tramping the dirt as it was being put back into the grave. No services of any kind were held at the grave. The court held that it was the right of defendant to select the place where the child should be buried, and he violated no law or duty in selecting a spot in the woods, rather than in a cemetery. There is no rule of law defining how a corpse shall be dressed for burial, or the character of coffin or casket in which it should be inclosed, or the material out of which the box shall be made, or the depth of the grave; nor is it an offense not to notify relatives and friends so that they may be present at the present. There is no law imposing upon those having in charge the burial of the dead any duty to have the interment accompanied with religious ceremony. The court said in conclusion: "It was no doubt the extreme miserly and niggardly disposition manifested by appellant that aroused the indignation of his mately induced the jury to assess the fine against him, which he did. While by the facts in the record, appellant is shown to be a man utterly lacking in parental instincts, he has

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