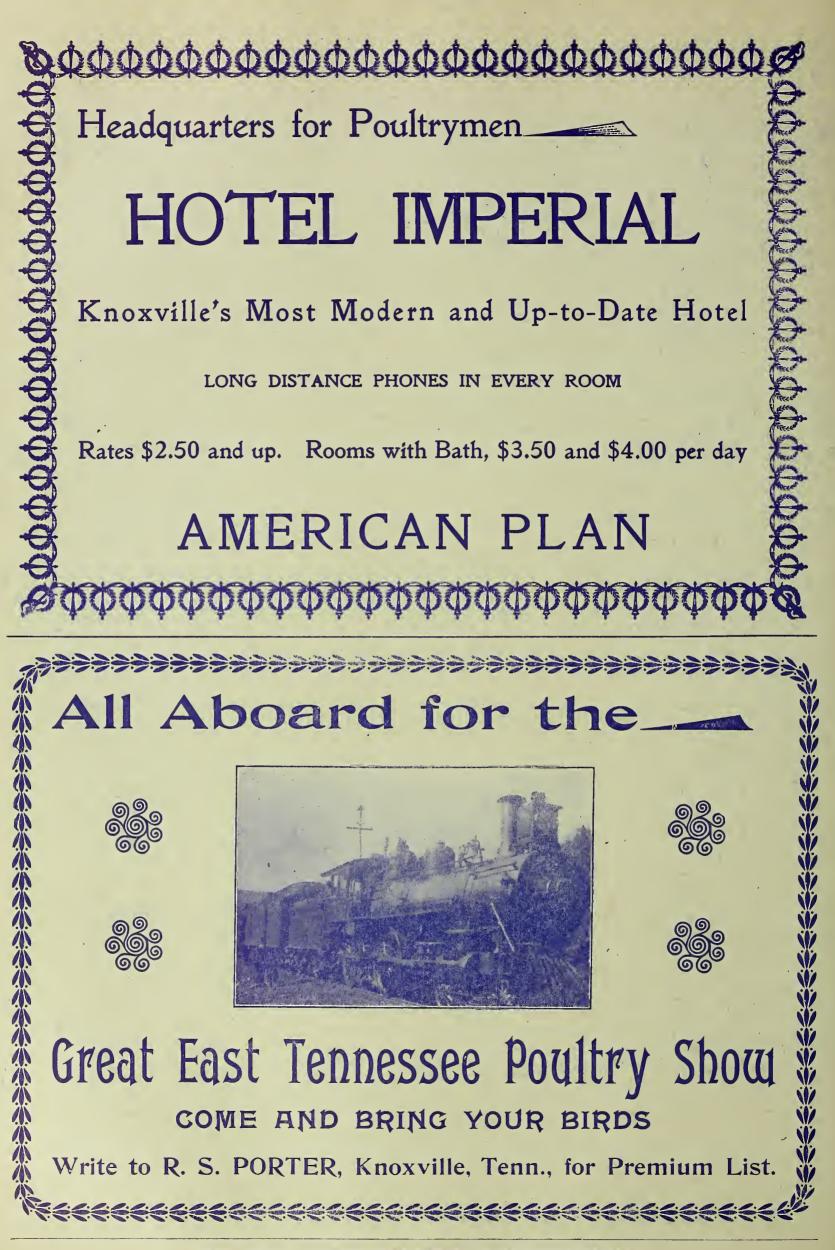


KNOXVILLE, JANUARY 17, 18, 19, 1906



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 2

Knoxville, Tenn., January, 1906

(Whole No. 20) No. 8

THE EAST TENNESSEE POULTRY ASSOCIATIONDR. S. B. BOYD, PresidentD. M. OWEN, JudgeR. S. PORTER, Secretary

HE first show for this association will be held, as before announced, January 17, 18, 19, 1906, in the Armory Hall, Knoxville, Tenn. The premium list is an attractive one and has been mailed to a large number of prospective exhibitors. No city of the South has a larger number of real live breeders of pure bred fowls than has Knoxville and they have been untiring in their efforts to get everything in shape for a good show. Every convenience and courtesy will be shown exhibitors and the crowd that will throng the aisles at this show will be such as to please you There will be music at the hall and courteous attendants who will look after your interest. The development of the Poultry industry in the South has been remarkable—beyond the advance of any other live stock or farming industry—and East Tennessee has taken first rank in this advance movement. That the movement is gaining in strength is evidenced by the largely increased demand for pure bred fowls—an increase that is gratifying to the breeders—by the increase in shipments and the lively demand for good table fowls and fresh eggs. The work of the East Tennessee Association has largely

The work of the East Tennessee Association has largely augmented this interest and the work will be prosecuted with vigor. The Association has the men to achieve success not only for the show, but a better success that of presenting the truth of the industry to the great mass of people and thus giving them the information they need to make them breeders of repute. They will not only labor for the best interests of the breeder who is an exhibitor but will be abundant in labors for the good of the industry "in season and out of season."

The Association expects to have the pleasure of welcoming you to the city of Knoxville and to their show room and every courtesy will be extended you and everything done to make your visit both pleasant and profitable. They trust that you will go through the city's market—the finest in the South —and judge for yourself as to its completeness and then they



Meat and Poultry Sections of the Knoxville Market.



Fruit and Vegetable Sections of the Knoxville Market.

want you to see the city and its charming homes and historic buildings on the banks of "the beautiful river," and your visit would be incomplete did you not visit the University of Tennessee and meet its genial President and his able corps of associates.

The rush of work will be past and your plans for a new year will be in process of development. Take the few days out of the busy hum drum of life and come up to East Tennessee's capital city, visit the poultry show and see for yourself what we have in pure bred stock. You will feel better for the outing and we'll be the happier for your coming.

You will find THE HEN has a nest at Armory Hall where she expects all of her friends to make headquarters and then down at 617 Gay Street you will find her permanent abiding place and the entire force will be pleased to show you the equipment of the HEN's house, and make you feel at home.



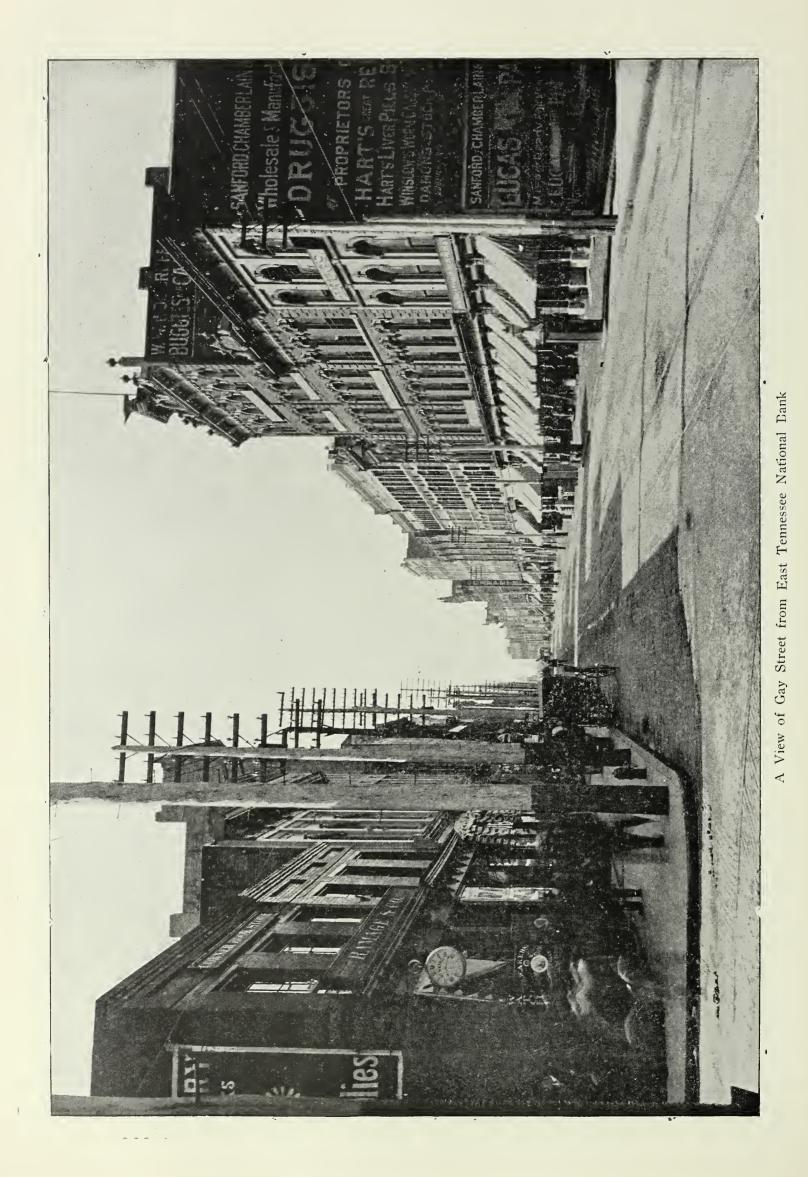
General Hospital, Knoxville.



An Open Marble Quarry near Knoxville.



Derrick for Loading and Unloading Marble on the Tennessee, Knoxville.





Island Home, on the Beautiful Tennessee, Knoxville.

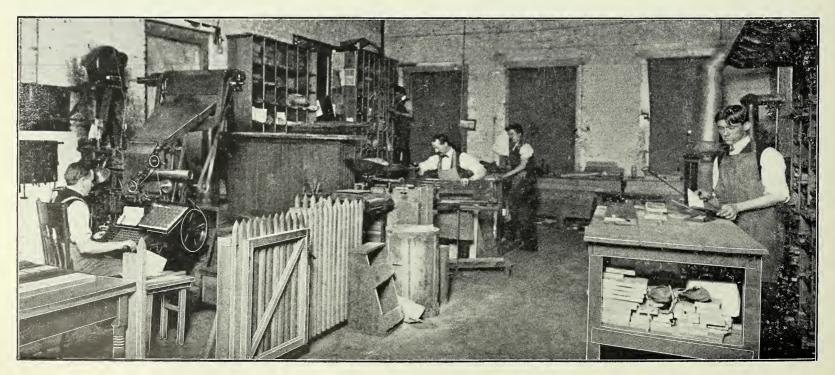


The Editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Dictating to His Stenographer-A View of the Composing Room.

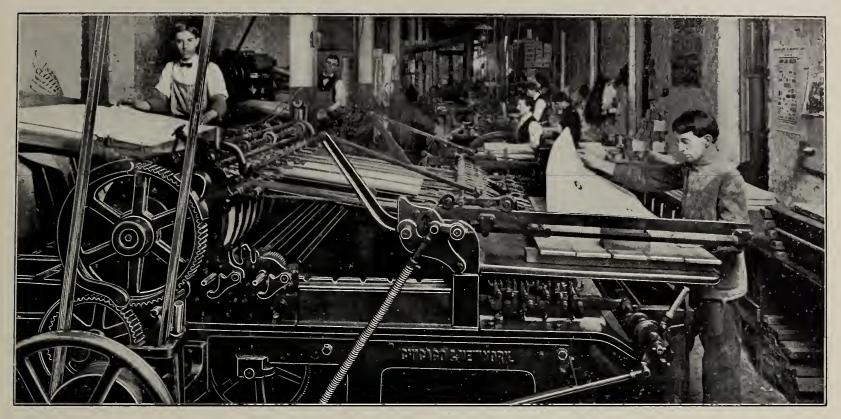
THE HOME OF THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

ESS than two years ago the egg that hatched THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at Madisonville, Tenn., was pipping its shell and struggling to break loose among the poultry breeders of the South. As a "chick," from the first, she was welcomed and coddled, and as her plumage and blood begun to show her ancestry she grew and developed into a pullet of fair proportions and likely mein. In fact it soon developed that she must have more brooding room and larger runs. She saw in the distant her possibilities under proper care and capable management. Her surroundings were cramped and her faculties limited. She needed larger quarters, more help, faster presses and better mail facilities. These things and more were necessary to accomplish the task before her, and it was with some reluctance that she consented to leave her nest and shy out into a field somewhat untried and unknown.

In the month of July, 1905, the editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN cast his lot with the well known printing and publishing



Typesetting Machine, Electrotype and Cut Departments.



Presses on which THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is Printed.

house of S. B. Newman & Co., of this city, who have so ably presented to our thousands of readers each of the succeeding months the medium through which all Southern chickendom speaks. With their able counsel and assistance we have produced within the short space of six months a poultry and farmer's journal second to none in America. Its columns each issue are full of the best that can be said and most copiously illustrated, of the things that mostly concern the poultryman and small farmer. We endeavor above all things in our utterances, expressed and implied, to be practical and true to our teachings, always giving the best that is in us. The pages of THE HEN bespeak for her. She has her quota of good news in contributions and advertising and her subscription list, we doubt not the largest in the South. Each issue we have endeavored to make better from the first and our thousands of subscribers manifest their satisfaction in every mail.

We are constantly enlarging her capacity and increasing her usefulness. Beginning with this issue we will have special articles each month on live topics nearest to the heart and purse of every lover of live stock, the field and the garden. With the able assistance of the faculty of the Experiment Station of the University of Tennessee our readers may expect



Bindery and Mailing Room of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

from these gentlemen the results of their experiments along the various lines that they specialize. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be their mouthpiece, as it were, to disseminate the knowledge gained by years of study and experience. Here they have every possible facility, including soil and climate, to develop the best that is in every experiment and, being practical men in their chosen lines, the results of their labors under such circumstances are not theoretical, but practical to the greatest degree. The Agricultural and Live Stock departments will be under the general supervision of Prof. H. A. Morgan, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Tennessee. You will find in this issue an article from Prof. Morgan's facile pen that is but a forerunner of what is in store for you. Then Prof. Mooers begins a series of articles on "Corn"-the series will run possibly through 12 numbers of THE HEN. These articles are written by one who knows whereof he speaks and their value to every reader can not be reckoned in dollars and cents. Later Professors Bain and Jacobs and Barnes will all have something for you along their respective lines. Then too, Branch of Missouri, and Bullington of Virginia, with Jeffrey of North Carolina, and Lea of South Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, and Marshal of Georgia, with Owen of Tennessee, and many others will keep you posted on the best in Poultry, while Mrs. Shofner of Tennessee, will give you out of the richness of her experience all that need be said on Turkeys.

The editorial policy will remain what it has been from the beginning: "More and better poultry on every farm in the land."

THE HEN has now larger and better quarters—in fact there is nothing better and more suitable in the South—as the illustrations accompanying this article show.

This short sketch would not be complete were we not to speak of our friends who have made the success of their journal possible. At all times we have had the advice and assistance of wise counsel, coupled with a brotherly affection that will always make us "love the brethren." To our friends, one and all, in entering upon the new year, we wish to express our kindest thanks and warmest gratitude, and extend a wish to each and every one that the year just dawning may be fraught with health, happiness and prosperity.

McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS.

PLUMMER M'CULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

W INTER is here and we should make the best of it. We should have our stock housed and should try and make our hens lay when eggs are high. You should be getting lots of winter eggs by the time this is in print. Of course you Southerners don't have to fight the zero weather like us cold-blooded people up towards the North Pole.

I have found dry feeding to give far better results than hot mashes. These hot mashes may bring the eggs for awhile but I think your flock will lay as many eggs in a year fed on dry grain, etc., as if they had been fed on hot mashes. Not only that your fowls will have much better health. I feed my chicks dry feed exclusively. I notice that since I have adopted dry feeding my Plymouth Rock hens are not bothered with that over-supply of fat commonly known as down behind. Dry feed makes a more solid compact body and gives better health all around.

Early hatched pullets should be in a warm house, free from draughts, etc., and if fed wheat in the morning, oats or buckwheat at noon, or both, corn at night, and a little ground sunflower seed occasionally and, of course, they should have fresh water at all times and charcoal, beef scraps, oyster shells, grit and bran, they will pay a very handsome profit.

It's not too early to plan for next year's breeders. You can plan to keep the best only. Don't plan to breed from any disqualified birds. You may have a pullet fine in head points, color and shape, etc., but she has a few stubs in her legs. You are almost tempted to pull out that "little" bit of fuz and breed from her but I say don't do it for it will show for generations to come.

Don't neglect your old stock just because your cockerels and pullets are showing up fine. Your old hens may not lay quite as many eggs as your pullets, but her eggs will hatch much stronger and healthier chicks.

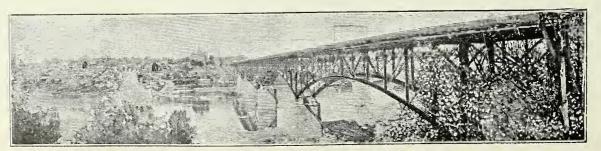
Don't be in too big a hurry about selling your big range, ganty looking cockerels off. These ganty looking fellows make the best birds often. I always keep about twice as many as I keep over and then when I pick out what I want I sell the extras.

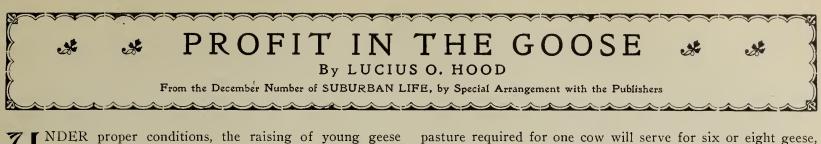
Don't keep Plymouth Rocks with Wyandotte shapes just because their color is good. A great many do this. Neither do you want too long a back in a Plymouth Rock. The Standard calls for medium. Next month I will tell you something about breeding Plymouth Rocks.

We should always try a few settings of our eggs to see if they prove fertile before we send any to our customers. But perhaps we had better go back and throw a little light on "mating up" as a great many small breeders (like myself), don't mate up until February or March. The first thing I always look for when I pick up a bird for breeding is disqualification. Look her over carefully; if she is disqualified discard her without further thought. If you can not find any disqualification then you can begin your work. First look for shape, always use good shaped birds for breeding, as shape makes the breed. Then you may look for color. See that she, or he, is also very good in this particular as you know color makes the variety. Then look for a good comb, eyes, legs, beak, etc., and, of course, lots of vigor. As for size I always like a bird to be standard weight, but a great many of them are not. I have a letter from a man who has the largest specialty poultry plant in the world and he says: "I would never discard a hen even if she was a little small if she is O. K. otherwise. If she has the blood in her and back of her she will breed O. K."

We should not breed from a male and female both undersized. We should get them both as near Standard weight as possible. Our breeding male should be a "crackerjack" for no matter how good the hens are if the male bird is poor the results will be disappointing. Get a bird good in shape, with a perfect eye, elegant comb. good legs and beak, good color. size, and very vigorous. Of course he must be free from all disqualifications. And here let me remind you to not mate too many females with your cockerel the first year for if you do you will ruin him for a breeder the next year. From 8 to 10 is enough for the large varieties, while 12 or 15 is plenty for the small and more active birds.

Don't under feed and don't over feed as one is just as injurious as the other. Keep them working if you want healthy birds and fertile eggs. Think twice in all things before you speak. Look twice before you leap. Don't try and raise February chicks when you don't have a place for them.





for the market is very profitable, and there is no particular reason why Canada and the West should have a monopoly on the industry. There are hundreds of abandoned farms which might have been made to pay a good profit had the former occupants taken up the raising of geese in an intelligent and a painstaking manner. There are hundreds of other farms which have acres of marsh land, or rough pasture, of little use in feeding cattle or sheep, which might be devoted very profitably to geese. There has been much talk of late in regard to the money to be made in raising Angora goats. The humble goose under fairly favorable conditions ought to pay fully as well, if not better.

There are many farmers owning islands, of one or more acres, in rivers, lakes or off the coast, who are situated in an ideal location for raising geese with profit. The demand for pasture required for one cow will serve for six or eight geese, and oftentimes this number of geese will yield a very much larger profit than the one cow.

It is not necessary, as many people believe, that geese should have water to swim in. They enjoy this luxury, of course, and possibly breed a little better, but a cask sunk in the ground and kept full of water will be all that is necessary. Indeed, for a small flock, a galvanized iron pail set between four stakes, so that it can not be overturned, will be large enough to supply the need for drinking water.

Geese require no shelter, and the man who has been obliged to fit up a plant for chicken raising will appreciate that fact as an important item. Geese will endure practically any kind of weather. They would not roost in a shed, if one were built for them. When the mercury drops below the zero notch, and terrific storms sweep down from the north, they simply



Reproduced from the December Number of Suburban Life

A Good Pasture is a Necessity-A Pond a Luxury.

geese is strong and permanent. The goslings may be sold alive at the door to fatteners who drive through the country, picking them up, or they may be fattened and dressed on the farm. When sold alive, they may be disposed of when two months old, at a price varying from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents apiece. When dressed, they bring fourteen cents to twenty-eight cents a pound, and, in addition, the feathers will bring about thirty cents a pound at the present time.

It is not to be understood, however, that every one with a little plot of ground can successfully raise geese. An abundant pasturage is absolutely necessary, if there is to be a fair margin of profit, for, after all, geese are more like cattle and sheep than like poultry. They will thrive on a diet of grass and water indefinitely. When it is desired to grow geese on land not now in pasture, a supply of green food may be secured by sowing rye in the fall. It is estimated that the extent of tuck their feet under their great quilt of feathers, push their heads under their wings and appear oblivious to the raging of the elements. When nearly covered with snow, they emerge from the fleecy bank, find a new place on top of the snow, and calmly go to sleep again.

Another point in favor of geese is the fact that the same breeders may be kept profitably for many years. Geese will live to be very old; it is said that many octogenarians have been known. Ganders should not be kept for breeding purposes, however, after they are ten or twelve years old. The females may be used until they are twenty-five years of age. It is best to have the gander several years younger than his mates.

In the beginning with geese, it is useless to expect success unless the breeders are at least three years old. This is the rock on which many amateurs come to grief. Breeding geese of the right age are not always easy to be secured, but to start

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with very young stock is simply a waste of time and money. Another point of very great importance must be remembered. If the geese are not mated in the fall, or at least before the first of January, the chances are they will not mate until very late, if at all. Geese are polygamists, it is true, but in a very limited way. A gander often has only two wives and seldom more than three, and remains remarkably constant to them. It often takes several weeks for the geese to mate, so that it is absolutely necessary that they should be secured early. Of course, if a trio already mated can be bought, it is an advantage and they may be purchased much later.

Geese lay from twelve to five times a season, the number of eggs depending somewhat upon the breed and somewhat upon the strain. They like old boxes and barrels in out-ofthe-way places in which to lay. The eggs hatch in thirty days. They may be incubated by the geese themselves, by hens, or by artificial means. The youngsters require little coddling, but they must not be allowed any water in which to swim until they are at least two weeks old. By this time they will be well covered with feathers. The little goslings are very active, and if mothered by a hen, will lead the old lady all over the lot, seeking the protection of her wings only when they feel the need of warming up. They eat grass from the first, and this should be the largest part of their diet until fattening time. Their rations also may include wheat, oats and cracked corn as soon as they are large enough to get the grain down. A wet mash is not conducive to the health of goslings.

It is time to begin fattening the young stock when the long wing feathers reach the tail. The fattening should be done quickly and the birds disposed of at just the right time, or they may grow lean again. They may be left in the pasture or confined to a small pen and fed a mash consisting of corn-meal and beef scraps in addition to whole grain. They should be ready for market when ten weeks old. This is for the early trade, and naturally the first birds on the market bring the biggest prices. If intended for the holiday trade, they are kept on grass until late in the summer before being fattened. At Christmas time they will dress all the way from ten to twenty pounds.

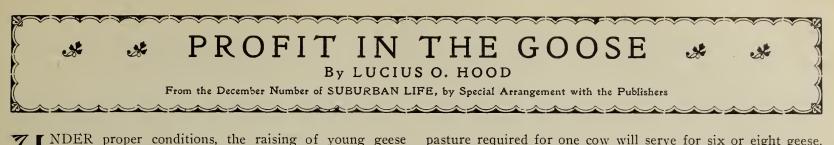
The question of the best breed to keep is a much mooted one. The Toulouse, Emden and African geese are very heavy. The China Brown and China White varieties are smaller. The Emden has the advantage of being pure white. Across the border, the Canadian wild goose is found crossed with other varieties and yields a good market bird. The Toulouse breed has dark legs and fattens rather slowly. The Emden has fine yellow legs and fattens quickly, but is late in laying and yields but few eggs. The African is a good allround goose except that its plumage is dark colored.

The Emden and African crosses are large and fatten early. Emden and Toulouse crosses make splendid birds for the Christmas trade. When African and Toulouse strains are crossed, the result will be the largest goslings at Christmas time, but the meat is not very white.

Too much can not be said in favor of keeping only uncrossed birds for breeders. The males and females may be of different breeds in order to get crosses best suited to the market, but the breeding stock should always be kept true. It is well to remember this when stocking up.



H. B. Lansden, Guntersville, Ala., Feeding His Fine Black Minorcas.



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A PLEA FOR THE A. P. A. "STANDARD OF PERFECTION" T. E. ORR, BEAVER, PA., SECRETARY-TREASURER AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

LLOW me to extend hearty congratulations upon the beauty and completeness of the December issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. It manifests a spirit of enterprise and of devotion to the cause that can not be commended too highly. In no other issue of any poultry journal have I ever seen the poultry interests of the section it represents so handsomely and effectively set forth.

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That proposed Southern Association, to whose first session at Atlanta you and several of your contributors refer, ought to do a lot of good. The suggestions of Hon. Reese V. Hicks, as to the things to be accomplished are timely and worthy of the most careful consideration. Our great Southland has problems of production and of marketing that are peculiarly its own, and in an association such as is outlined much helpful information may be given and received.

But, Mr. Editor, allow me to enter a little protest against some of the ideas advanced in your opening article by the gentleman from Missouri. They seem to me to be erroneous, hence may mislead some who are not familiar with the facts of the case. Allow me to quote him:

"My intention in writing this is to call attention to rocks and shoals that may wreck if left unperceived. \* \* \* I was forced into this contest in the defense of a great industry. I first plead with the A. P. A. to adopt national methods, but to no purpose."

I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri is not taking himself too seriously—is not setting up a straw man that he may attack and vanquish it! Having been an officer in the A. P. A. for nearly twenty years, I do not recall his pleadings, or beseechings. Can't remember that he has ever applied even for an annual membership or that he has ever graced its meetings with his presence. They are always open to the public and any gentleman with a mission or a message can easily gain a hearing. What irrational methods has he so seriously in mind? He compares the "impractical poultry" shows with the "practical" cattle, sheep and swine shows. If, as I suspect, he knows no more about poultry shows than he manifests in this article concerning cattle, sheep or swine shows he is "a blind leader of the blind."

He evidently does not know that ninety-nine out of one hundred dairy cattle are judged by type and conformation rather than by the milk and butter test.

He has not yet learned that a few white hairs "above the line" will disqualify one of the beef breeds, that a black spot on a white hog or a red spot on some of the white varieties of sheep will put them out of the race.

The fact is that the real expert in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine are not a whit less "whimsical" about some of these "fanciful" affairs than are our best poultry judges. Indeed I will go further, and assert that in modern methods of judging all classes of live stock whether by comparison or score card the experts are deeply indebted to the methods outlined a third of a century ago by the association he so despises —The American Poultry Association.

Once more and I am through with the gentleman from Missouri: He greatly misrepresents the facts when he says: "The Standard of Perfection ignores useful functions. A score card is meaningless jargon to a practical breeder. An A. P. A. show is organized purely for display \* \* \* and is an actual detriment to a great commercial enterprise."

We almost wonder if he ever saw a Standard of Perfection or even a score card. Those who have most frequently and most viciously attacked the A. P. A. and its Standard have been those who knew little or nothing about either. What arrant scamps they must be—Brown of Maryland, Brown and Marshall of Georgia, Emery of Missouri, Kendall and Lea of South Carolina, Owen of Tennessee—going about and defrauding "practical" men with score cards. And how will you square yourself, dear Doctor Sledd, selling the Standard and judging shows by it? I have long believed the aforesaid judges were true Southern gentlemen of the old school. How the gentleman from Missouri dispels our illusions! Take the Standard from start to finish and it gives twice as much attention to the practical points of type and shape as it does to the more fanciful considerations of plumage color.

The men who organized the A. P. A. a third of a century ago knew well that the practical and useful must outrank the fanciful and aesthetic. They knew well that commercial considerations must come first, that no purely fancy fowl could ever become largely popular with the practical dollar-getting American public. They framed the first Standard along these lines, and every revision has found these points more emphasized than in its predecessor.

Born in Virginia, from youth up personally familiar with poultry conditions in that state as well as in Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas, I am deeply interested in the poultry progress of the South. A week spent at the Tennessee University and Agricultural Experiment Station brought me closely in touch with bright Tennessee men and women who will bear testimony to my claim that every day I advocated "More and better poultry and eggs," as the foundation principle of the American Poultry Association and its hand-book the Standard of Perfection.

Gentlemen of the South, organize your Southern Poultry Association with branches in every Southern state if possible. A great work is before you. The markets of the Northern cities are begging for the products so natural to your soil and climate, if only you will make them right and ship them right. But don't allow any one to tell you that the American Poultry Association is other than your best friend and helper.

Send a good delegation to our annual meeting at Cincinnati, January 18, 1906. Six times this association has met in the South and this time it will be on the border land. Come over and help us and thus help yourselves and a good cause.





#### DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE

Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer

Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as second-class matter.

J. HOWARD SLEDD..... Editor

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 Atlanta, Ga.

 D. M. OWEN, Expert Judge
 Athens, Tenn.

 J. S. JEFFREY
 West Raleigh, N. C.

 H. E. BRANCH
 Chalk Level, Mo.

 And a staff of contributors unequaled by any periodical of its class.

## PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY The Industrious Hen Company

617 GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

#### Vo1. 2 JANUARY, 1906 No. 8

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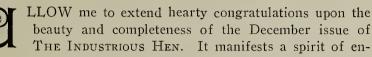
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Howard Sledd

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A PLEA FOR THE A. P. A. "STANDARD OF PERFECTION" T. E. ORR, BEAVER, PA., SECRETARY-TREASURER AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION



terprise and of devotion to the cause that can not be commended too highly. In no other issue of any poultry journal have I ever seen the poultry interests of the section it rep-

resents so handsomely and effectively set forth. That proposed Southern Association, to whose first session at Atlanta you and several of your contributors refer, ought to do a lot of good. The suggestions of Hon. Reese V. Hicks, as to the things to be accomplished are timely and worthy of the most careful consideration. Our great Southland has problems of production and of marketing that are peculiarly its own, and in an association such as is outlined much helpful information may be given and received.

But, Mr. Editor, allow me to enter a little protest against some of the ideas advanced in your opening article by the gentleman from Missouri. They seem 'to me to be erroneous, hence may mislead some who are not familiar with the facts of the case. Allow me to quote him :

"My intention in writing this is to call attention to rocks and shoals that may wreck if left unperceived. \* \* \* I was forced into this contest in the defense of a great industry. I first plead with the A. P. A. to adopt national methods, but to no purpose."

I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri is not taking himself too seriously—is not setting up a straw man that he may attack and vanquish it! Having been an officer in the A. P. A. for nearly twenty years, I do not recall his pleadings, or beseechings. Can't remember that he has ever applied even for an annual membership or that he has ever graced its meetings with his presence. They are always open to the public and any gentleman with a mission or a message can easily gain a hearing. What irrational methods has he so seriously in mind? He compares the "impractical poultry" shows with the "practical" cattle, sheep and swine shows. If, as I suspect, he knows no more about poultry shows than he manifests in this article concerning cattle, sheep or swine shows he is "a blind leader of the blind."

He evidently does not know that ninety-nine out of one hundred dairy cattle are judged by type and conformation rather than by the milk and butter test.

He has not yet learned that a few white hairs "above the line" will disqualify one of the beef breeds, that a black spot on a white hog or a red spot on some of the white varieties of sheep will put them out of the race.

The fact is that the real expert in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine are not a whit less "whimsical" about some of these "fanciful" affairs than are our best poultry judges. Indeed I will go further, and assert that in modern methods of judging all classes of live stock whether by comparison or score card the experts are deeply indebted to the methods out-

lined a third of a century ago by the association he so despises —The American Poultry Association.

Once more and I am through with the gentleman from Missouri: He greatly misrepresents the 'facts when he says: "The Standard of Perfection ignores useful functions. A score card is meaningless jargon to a practical breeder. An A. P. A. show is organized purely for display \* \* \* and is an actual detriment to a great commercial enterprise."

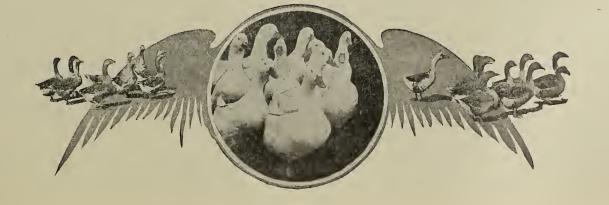
We almost wonder if he ever saw a Standard of Perfection or even a score card. Those who have most frequently and most viciously attacked the A. P. A. and its Standard have been those who knew little or nothing about either. What arrant scamps they must be—Brown of Maryland, Brown and Marshall of Georgia, Emery of Missouri, Kendall and Lea of South Carolina, Owen of Tennessee—going about and defrauding "practical" men with score cards. And how will you square yourself, dear Doctor Sledd, selling the Standard and judging shows by it? I have long believed the aforesaid judges were true Southern gentlemen of the old school. How the gentleman from Missouri dispels our illusions! Take the Standard from start to finish and it gives twice as much attention to the practical points of type and shape as it does to the more fanciful considerations of plumage color.

The men who organized the A. P. A. a third of a century ago knew well that the practical and useful must outrank the fanciful and aesthetic. They knew well that commercial considerations must come first, that no purely fancy fowl could ever become largely popular with the practical dollar-getting American public. They framed the first Standard along these lines, and every revision has found these points more emphasized than in its predecessor.

Born in Virginia, from youth up personally familiar with poultry conditions in that state as well as in Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas, I am deeply interested in the poultry progress of the South. A week spent at the Tennessee University and Agricultural Experiment Station brought me closely in touch with bright Tennessee men and women who will bear testimony to my claim that every day I advocated "More and better poultry and eggs," as the foundation principle of the American Poultry Association and its hand-book the Standard of Perfection.

Gentlemen of the South, organize your Southern Poultry Association with branches in every Southern state if possible. A great work is before you. The markets of the Northern cities are begging for the products so natural to your soil and climate, if only you will make them right and ship them right. But don't allow any one to tell you that the American Poultry Association is other than your best friend and helper.

Send a good delegation to our annual meeting at Cincinnati, January 18, 1906. Six times this association has met in the South and this time it will be on the border land. Come over and help us and thus help yourselves and a good cause.





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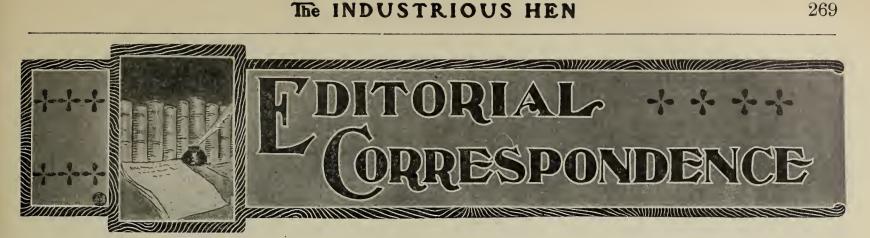
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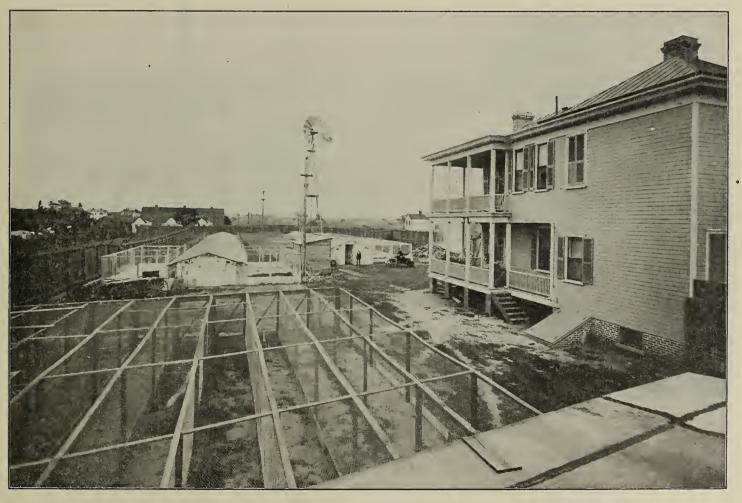
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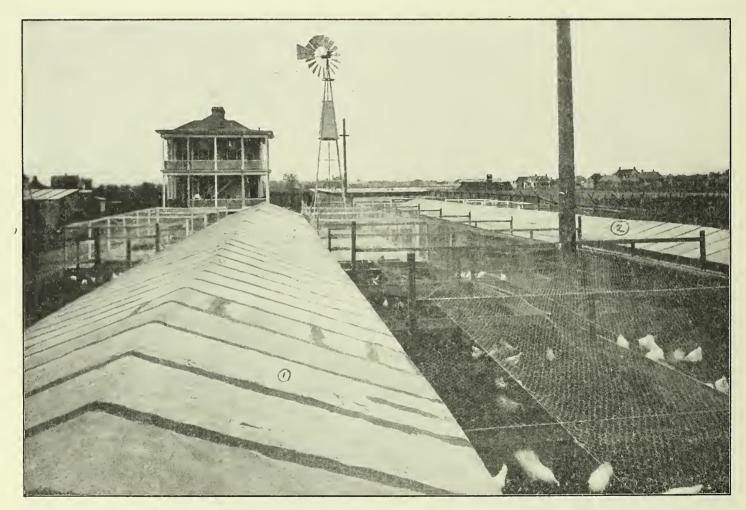
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I had anticipated having Reils, of the *Fancier*, as a companion from Atlanta, but he had gone on ahead and so I journeyed on alone and yet not alone for my memory was busy thinking of the history of the city which I was to visit for the first time. I thought of the blue waters of the bay and then of old Sumter with her history, and then of Marion and of Moultrie, and then of the great genius of the South, Calhoun, and mental pitcures grew apace and I was borne swiftly along to the most aristocratic old city in the South, many of these historic points I saw as in congenial company we sped over the bay to the outer bar and then up to the new naval station making a day long to be remembered on these waters where now Uncle Sam has builded such a defence that no more will it be necessary for old Sumter to feel that she alone is responsible for the safe keeping of her people, but I went to a poultry show and while cordiality and hearty good fellowship is evidenced at all the Southern shows Charleston was the hostess that could and did make the stranger within her gate feel that he had not fallen into the hands of the Philistines but into those of friends. It was a notable show and but the forerunner of what the future will be. No one could expect anything else who ever had the glad hand from the officials and heard the enthusiasm they put into the work and talk of the Charleston Association.

The President of the Association, Mr. J. M. Connelly is a man of parts and a breeder of note in several of the classes and his work as an executive officer, coupled with the efficient help of Mr. McCarty, the Secretary of the Association, kept every thing up to time and no show was ever blessed with a better superintendent than was the one at Charleston in the person of that prince of good fellows Frank Trouche.

#### HUNTSVILLE

to meet old acquaintances and renew the friendship of the former trip to the city with the Crystal Spring. It was not long before we found Jno. L. Hay, the hard-working, "honest John," Secretary of the North Alabama Association, and were given the entre to the Seventh Annual exhibit. In point of numbers the show was not so good as in former years though the quality shown was most excellent. The show room was all that could be desired and the birds were well cared for. Too much can not be said in praise of the work of the secretary who practically had but little support from the local members of the Association. I do not know that this was a lack of interest, but rather a dependence on their secretary, knowing his efficiency. If I may speak out in meeting I would say this should not be-they should realize the importance of active cooperation. No one man can successfully accomplish the work A general, and such is Jno. L. Hay, may direct, but his direction will not overcome the absence of a proper morale in the ranks. The North Alabama is one of the oldest



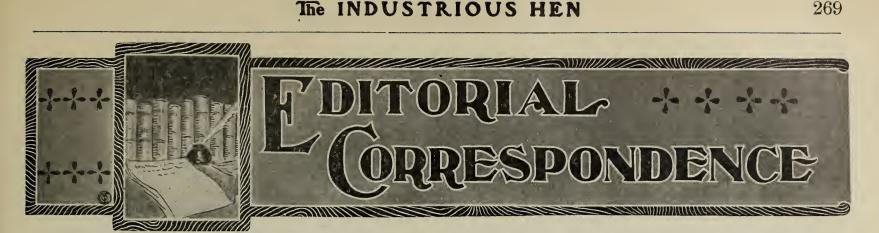
Another View of the Buildings and Yards of The Palace Poultry Co.'s Modern Plant, Charleston, S. C.

Among the friends of other days I found J. S. Jeffrey, of Raleigh, N. C., looking after a handsome string of birds and C. Wayne Fowler, of Smyrna, Ga., designated by some as the Buff Rock enthusiast who is getting ready to show Madison Square Garden a point or two and E. H. Gaines, of Gaffney. S. C., of White Rock fame, who is hunting like honors, and Dr. S. T. Lea, that charming, polished Southern gentleman of the old school, and H. F. Reils, my contemporary in Southern poultry journalism, and ever ready to take up his lance in defence of the industry, and thus I might go on and on, but I must desist.

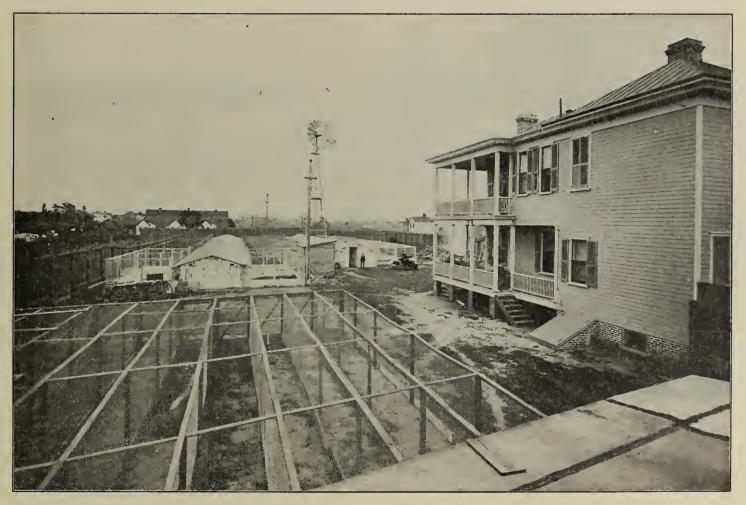
I have a specially prepared stenographic report of the individual winners, which will have to be held over for another issue—then I trust to have in these crowded columns room for it, in fact will make it. With the promise to my friends that they shall have this report later I must let follow this the run to Huntsville.

In company with E. E. Carter, of Knoxville, Tenn., whom I have heard called the "Brown Leghorn King," I left the office for associations in the South and their shows are successful ones and will continue to be so, nevertheless, I would urge a more hearty and active support of their officials.

The various classes at the show were well represented and to begin with the great favorite among the breeders was the B. P. Rocks. I find grand specimens of the breed with W. T. Darby, of Florence, Ala., an easy winner in the class. (You will find his winnings in another column.) No man at any show has had a handsomer string of the Barred birds than he has here. They have not been bought to show, but were raised by their owner. He takes a just pride in them and in getting the ribbons has only gotten what he earned. From personal acquaintance with the gentleman and a critical inspection of his birds I know he has them and that they are hot members of the fraternity of B. P. Rocks, and will be heard from all along the line. My old friend, W. L. Wall, the President of the Association, was detained by business engagements and had only a few of his Rocks in the show. He had the blue for best hen but was not on hand to enjoy the glory. Just across the aisle I found White Rocks that made one envious. Mr.



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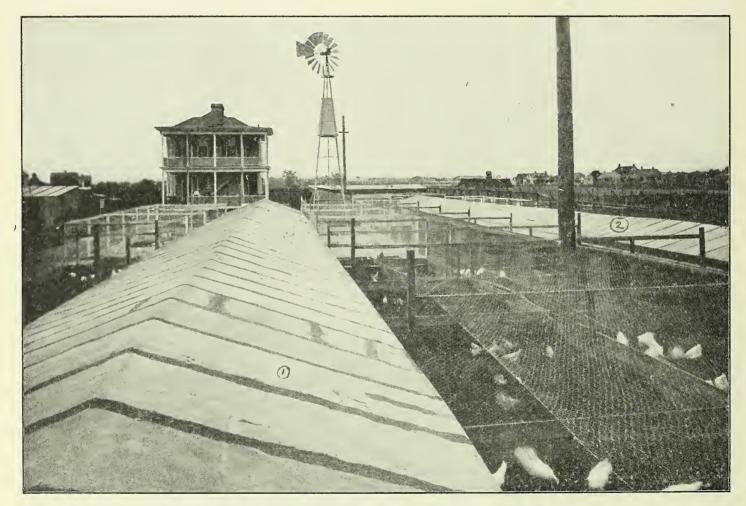
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to meet old acquaintances and renew the friendship of the former trip to the city with the Crystal Spring. It was not long before we found Jno. L. Hay, the hard-working, "honest John," Secretary of the North Alabama Association, and were given the entre to the Seventh Annual exhibit. In point of numbers the show was not so good as in former years though the quality shown was most excellent. The show room was all that could be desired and the birds were well cared for. Too much can not be said in praise of the work of the secretary who practically had but little support from the local menibers of the Association. I do not know that this was a lack of interest, but rather a dependence on their secretary, knowing his efficiency. If I may speak out in meeting I would say this should not be-they should realize the importance of active cooperation. No one man can successfully accomplish the work. A general, and such is Jno. L. Hay, may direct, but his direction will not overcome the absence of a proper morale in the ranks. The North Alabama is one of the oldest



Another View of the Buildings and Yards of The Palace Poultry Co.'s Modern Plant, Charleston, S. C.

Among the friends of other days I found J. S. Jeffrey, of Raleigh, N. C., looking after a handsome string of birds and C. Wayne Fowler, of Smyrna, Ga., designated by some as the Buff Rock enthusiast who is getting ready to show Madison Square Garden a point or two and E. H. Gaines, of Gaffney, S. C., of White Rock fame, who is hunting like honors, and Dr. S. T. Lea, that charming, polished Southern gentleman of the old school, and H. F. Reils, my contemporary in Southern poultry journalism, and ever ready to take up his lance in defence of the industry, and thus I might go on and on, but I must desist.

I have a specially prepared stenographic report of the individual winners, which will have to be held over for another issue—then I trust to have in these crowded columns room for it, in fact will make it. With the promise to my friends that they shall have this report later I must let follow this the run to Huntsville.

In company with E. E. Carter, of Knoxville, Tenn., whom I have heard called the "Brown Leghorn King," I left the office for

associations in the South and their shows are successful ones and will continue to be so, nevertheless, I would urge a more hearty and active support of their officials.

The various classes at the show were well represented and to begin with the great favorite among the breeders was the B. P. Rocks. I find grand specimens of the breed with W. T. Darby, of Florence, Ala., an easy winner in the class. (You will find his winnings in another column.) No man at any show has had a handsomer string of the Barred birds than he has here. They have not been bought to show, but were raised by their owner. He takes a just pride in them and in getting the ribbons has only gotten what he earned. From personal acquaintance with the gentleman and a critical inspection of his birds I know he has them and that they are hot members of the fraternity of B. P. Rocks, and will be heard from all along the line. My old friend, W. L. Wall, the President of the Association, was detained by business engagements and had only a few of his Rocks in the show. He had the blue for best hen but was not on hand to enjoy the glory. Just across the aisle I found White Rocks that made one envious. Mr.

J. R. Stevens, a lover of birds and a real fancier, a man of fine parts and held in high esteem, was the winner of the most coveted prizes in this class while the other awards were distirbuted between R. P. Weaden and our own "Lake" Hackney, "Lake" getting second cockerel and second pen. A remarkably good showing for a new man on the circuit. Then came the Brown Leghorn boys and it was a warm number with a hustle for first place between Carter-the King-and Henry, of Guntersville, for first place. Two of the most celebrated strains of birds in the country were brought into direct competition and only the score card could tell the tale. The "boys" tied for first cockerel and Henry gave Carter a run for first place all through, making a close second in the finish. Not far away were some R. Comb Browns that were handsome and had the ribbons up. My young friend Sam Fisk has a right to "feel his oats" as this is his first year on the course. And in White Leghorns-I do not like to say it nevertheless it is true what this scribe predicted a year ago-F. E. Murphy, of Huntsville, has all the honors and deserved them. A handsomer string of Black Minorcas than that shown by H. B. Lansden, of Guntersville, is seldom seen. They were up to weight, well groomed and in the pink of condition. Lansden is a chicken crank of the old school. He is not only a breeder but is an expert in his judgment of birds. A hustler who hustles right. He handles pit games as well and does a good business with them knowing what he handles. The Wyandotte and other classes were well represented but my space is limited and I can not fail to mention the remarkable beauty of the Bronze Turkeys shown. Mrs. J. C. Shofner, of Mulberry, and R. S. Brandon, of Normandy, both Tennessee breeders, had grand birds and on the score card as given by Judge Marshall there was a tie for first that could only be broken by weighing the fowls and Mrs. Shofner had the heaviest birds hence won out. Tennessee has the turkeys, and the folks to breed them.

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#### **BULLINGTON'S BREVITIES.**

#### F. S. BULLINGTON, RICHMOND, VA.

Better poultry and more of it should be our motto.

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They say, water is a good thing for the man's stomach, good for the roots of a growing plant, so it must be good for our poultry. See that they have plenty of it, good and clean.

\* \* \* \*

To breed a prize winner is the wish of every man. It can not be done by the hit and miss plan, but by careful selection of your matings, good care of your stock, and plenty of good exercise for the chick from the egg up.

#### \* \* \* \*

Grit should be before your fowls at all times. Crushed oyster shells, ground bone, and the prepared grits are so cheap today, and so easy to obtain, no one can afford to be without them. The hens need grit for shell making and it's the teeth to grind food for fowls of all sizes.

\* \* \* \*

Worrying over what the other fellow is doing, brings on as many gray hairs as worrying over what you are doing. Don't worry about the other fellow, keep your troubles at home, try to overcome them, and the world will seem bigger, brighter, and life more worth the living.

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Are you doing your part to help push pure bred poultry in your neighborhood? Do so by all means. You will be better thought of by your neighbors for enlightening them on the subject. No better way than distributing a few sample copies of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN around. Send to the editor for them.

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Winter is now on us, and your fowls will need closer attention than in the warmer months. Shut up your houses at night. See that no draughts can blow on the fowls when at roost. Ventilate your houses daily by opening the windows and leaving them open until late in the evening. Do not have any ventilators in your houses, they cause more trouble, and do more harm than if the birds slept outdoors. If your houses are kept clean, and well ventilated daily, no ventilators are necessary.

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I was recently at one of our state fairs, and there met a gentleman from Ohio. He was a noted breeder of pure blooded cattle, when I asked him about his poultry I was surprised to learn he only kept mongrel stock to supply eggs and chickens for the home table. I invited him up to the poultry exhibit, and well, he became interested, saw the difference, bought a few good birds at a fair price, buying quality first. Later we may hear from him, or see his birds at the shows as we now see his cattle.

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Recently I have had several calls for stock of high quality, from parties not wanting to pay over \$1.00 to \$1.50 each for same. Now this is a poor way to get a start. Its much better to buy a \$10.00 trio than a \$5.00 trio. You will get better results and certainly be more pleased. Why, common old hens will bring 75 cents and what quality could a breeder sell for \$1.00 after giving the careful attention such as is due to advance and keep up quality in our birds. Buy the best you can every time,

#### FEEDING POULTRY.

B. S. HORNE, KESWICK, VA.

HIS subject has been treated on so often that there G is apparently nothing more to be said, but in the majority of articles I have read, each month in every poultry journal, they concern some special result of experiment and most of them would keep you cooking from morning till night each day of every year while your patience lasted. Do any birds naturally get hot and cold mashes in their wild state? No; but! Chickens are domesticated, not wild. If they have free range and are allowed to take care of themselves their main supply of food is insects, worms and grain. They will attend to any table scraps thrown to them, as a luxury, but are soon on the hunt for something more substantial. Chickens are so constituted that they have a grinding machine to take care of their food; nature gave it to them, so why not feed them something to allow nature to do its work. Dentists had no show until humanity began to eat mush; we do not want to add dentistry to the chicken business. Common sense and variety of grains are all that a chicken needs. Any one keeping chickens in the city or country can get corn, oats, wheat, screenings, sunflower seed; add to this oyster shell, grit, dry ground bone and a green bone cutter and you have variety enough for an epicure among chickens. Feed them only in the morning and evening in deep straw and only enough to keep them busy for two or three hours to get enough. Only feed corn in the evening, if in the morning they will fill up and loaf around all day, the smaller grains are harder to find. Sunflower seed twice a week acts as a tonic and will show results in the gloss on their feathers; wheat and screenings are the nearest approach to a scientifically balanced ration of any of the grains, oats are next to wheat. Have a three compartment self feeder with oyster shell, grit and dry ground bone in it and keep it full so they can have all they want. Twice a week give them green cut bone; five or ten cents worth distributed among one hundred chickens is enough with half the usual quantity of grain to scratch for. Green bone is best fed in the morning as it is apparently stimulating. If there are any table scraps, better the chickens have them than the garbage man. Now add to all this plenty of fresh water twice a day, make your buckets half full of cold water and fill up with hot and by the time it is distributed around the drinking pans the temperature will be just right. For greens hang up a cabbage twice a week just beyond their reach so they can get greens and exercise at the same time. Clean buildings, low perches, fresh air and no draughts and you will find your chickens healthy and always glad to see you when you come around. This dietary is only for winter and perhaps I may try and write about summer feeding for old and young chicks next spring

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"THE HEN is bringing me a nice business right along. I'm shipping turkeys into Virginia and many other states and the orders come from my advertising in THE HEN. Success to you."—Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn.

#### \* \* \*

"The HEN is bringing us the best class of buyers of any paper that we have ever used and the cost per sale is so much less, in fact we are agreeably surprised most every day. We have sent out two pens this week to business men, men that know the value of a good bird, and still they come in at a lively rate. The makeup of THE HEN is better every issue."— Turners' Poultry Yard, by J. F. Turner. \* \* \*

"As a practical printer I want to say to you that THE HEN is the best, without any exception, in her typographical and mechanical make-up of any journal of like nature that comes to my desk and as I am Secretary of the North Alabama Association I get them all. It is a real pleasure to give THE HEN a blue ribbon —1st prize—as voted by this association. Your paper is a gem and you can command my services."—Jno. L. Hay, Huntsville, Ala.

"THE HEN brings me all the inquiries one could wish and the only question that arises in my mind is—why is it so many of these inquirers will expect prize winning stock for the price of market stuff? I'd be glad if you could convince your readers that they will get better stock for less money by half, besides the saving in expressage, by giving their orders to their brethren. The growth of THE HEN is a wonder. I congratulate you."—W. T. Darby, Florence, Ala. far this fall. At Greensboro, N. C., I won on 11 entries, 1st and 3rd Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet and 1st Pen. At Raleigh, N. C., 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Hens, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Pullet. Charlotte, N. C., 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st and 3rd Hens, 1st and 2nd Cockerel, 2nd and 3rd Pullets. I have about 250 youngsters on the park as fine as you ever saw. If nothing happens I want to send a few to Knoxville just to make it lively for some of the boys."—J. D. Payne, Burlington, N. C.

"I give you a list of my winnings so

#### An Enthusiastic Breeder.

I have wanted to say a few things through the HEN for some time, but do not know yet about her cackling for a new man or not, but am sure she has no greater admirer or closer reader than she has down here in this beautiful and fertile Cane Creek valley. This is truly an ideal section of the South for both utility and fancy breeders. Any breeder of high grade chickens, will, with proper attention, grow both utility and fancy fowls, and perhaps, all the fancy he needs. Allow me to specially commend the article in the December number, by Mr. H. E. Branch, of Missouri. Such a man is an honor and an ornament to the fraternity. Perhaps he may have a little too much strenuosity; but like our great president, it may be his natural gait.

Haw

NDUSTRIOUS

xville

If you will pardon a "tyro" for a suggestion, it occurs to me that a question department in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN would be very valuable to your patrons. It would to me. I am quite a distance from any other breeder, and there are many things I would like to know. I have never seen sorghum seed mentioned in any poultry journal as a feed for chickens. They may be useful, and they may be considered hurtful, but nevertheless I am feeding them without threshing, and my early pullets are laying right along. If the farmer must buy all the feed he uses and is at the mercy of the feed manufacturer, his eggs will cost him too much; his farm will not curtail his expenses. With a good incubator and brooder, bone mill and trap nests, with large blue grass runs, and comfortable houses and a variety of feeds and plenty of grist; with a love for the business the farmer is strictly in it. Another question, What is meant by "Line Breeding, Double and Single Mating?" I would like to give my experience through THE HEN for am proud of my flocks; they are certainly in the business of laying, but will not further tax your space. Will send you a club soon.

Yours fraternally,

J. M. JORDAN. P. S.—By all means let's have a Southern Association, and let's patronize our own close-by folks. J. M. J.

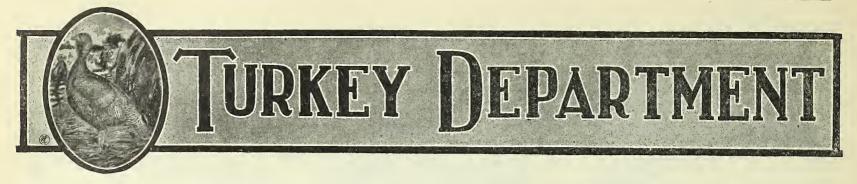




P. E. TROUCHE, Superintendent Charleston, S. C., Poultry Show.



J. M. CONNELLY, President Charleston, S. C., Poultry Association.



#### Diseases Prevalent With Turkeys at This Time of Year— Fall and Winter.

#### MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

Many breeders who have raised their hundreds of the best, their favorite, breeds of turkeys or chickens, or perhaps both, are now dreading the diseases that so often, accidentally, creep into their flocks, such as sore-head, cankermouth, colds and roupe. Any one of these, without precaution, as the weather gets more severe, may cause us a great deal of trouble and work-if not loss. I have, in time past, had them all, and battled as hard as any one ever did, and I must confess, lost a few valuable specimens, but since nature is all alike in man, beast and fowl, I find to use good, common sense and sound judgment in preventing a trouble the "battle is won." Sore-head is such a bothersome disease, and so disagreeable to handle, while it is not hard to manage if taken in time. Perhaps some of our readers do not know what it is and it may attack a flock before they are aware, and to describe it would be better. Its first appearance is seen on head, comb and wattles. Dark spots on wattles and small hard lumps on comb and head. From that, if not checked, the head becomes swollen, eyes close, and sometimes burst out; the head is covered with a hard scab all over; inflammation sets up and patient dies, but as long as they can see they will eat, and even after blind they seem to want something. I find carbolized oil of some kind a cure. I usually take five drops of pure carbolic acid to one tablespoonful of lard, melt it and mix well; rub head with this once a day for several days, and keep diseased fowls isolated, until scabs drop off; use bluestone or copperas water before them all the while; feed lightly on scalded oats or wheat, occasionally beaten charcoal in food, with plenty of grit ever before them. I have not had any of this to contend with in my own flock for years, but have had neighbors who have had it, and they have used this remedy with success, but it takes eternal vigilance, when once in a flock. The same may be said of canker-mouth, for this can be transmitted in drinking water, and the saliva from one affected fowl to another well one, is like using virus for small-pox. For a cure for that, I use

dry sulphur. After cleaning all the canker out of mouth with a sharp wooden paddle, being careful to remove it all and especially in throttle, I have seen them with the hard yellow canker in throat until it would nearly choke them to death. This sulphur treatment is blown in, or rubbed in mouth once a day until the canker quits coming—but even then do not turn out among other fowls for several days.

Now comes colds and roupe, and if a cold is not treated at once will surely become catarrhal, and go into a consumptive form and ruin the fowl, but if taken hold of in the form of cold it can be easily cured by using coal oil and lard in nostril and throat, forcing the oil through nostril, until you see that it does pass through into the small slit in upper part of mouth, sometimes ere we are aware of the trouble, a cheesy lump forms in nostril, causing the flesh under eye to swell, if this is the case I introduce the oil, two parts lard and one coal oil, in nostril, then press and work the parts until this cheesy stuff either passes out at nostril or in through mouth, and never let this lie where other fowls can get it. Keep affected fowl in dry, warm quarters at night, but allow them out in sunshine during day; feed lightly.

These dreaded diseases have not made their appearance yet, as ours has been a most beautiful autumn, and has hardly been worth while to even house the chickens. Turkeys are never housed by me—unless the weather is below zero, and then I never want them crowded. It seems that it is their nature to be in open air, and if protected at all, only from severe winds. With this protection and free range, a feed at eve is all turkeys need after the "red" puts forth until time to ship out and pocket the money.

But is this all we need? No, we need satisfied customers. Our stock to come as represented and every fowl be living advertisements for us; never sell a cull at any price, only on the market for slaughter. Every breeder needs to be represented in some good, substantial, well circulated poultry journal, to let the other breeders know what you have, and the next move is to send out just such stuff as you represent in advertisement. Too many of our fraternity are losing confidence by misrepresentations. This should not be so. We should all try to adhere as near as we possibly can to the golden rule, "Do unto others as we'll be done by."

#### Plenty of Room in the Turkey Business.

Can we not persuade the good man who is the fortunate possessor of a clover or alfalfa field that there is more money in turkeys at 15 cents to 20 cents a pound, on foot, than in hogs at 6 cents —that they require little more attention, and that it takes less to fatten them? However, there are discouragements, and some failures, in the beginning. One must be prepared for these, but by giving the business our best thought and effort (the best is none too good) success will follow.

From six to twelve hens and one tom will make a good beginning. Care should be taken not to select extremely large, small or fat turkeys. It is a matter of regret that some breeders will advertise and sell for breeding purposes toms weighing over thirty pounds and hens over twenty pounds. I believe their doing so has created the demand for them, and dissatisfaction usually follows. As an illustration: The largest hen I have has laid but one batch of eggs this year, and has remained with her brood all summer. She trampled on four of her poults, killing them. A neighbor came to me last year to secure a tom "not to weigh less than thirty pounds." I could not supply him, but wrote to a number of breeders and finally secured what he wanted. Out of his first batch of seventy eggs only eleven poults hatched, and he was obliged to rent another tom for the rest of the season. There need be no fear but that there will be very large turkeys-and many of them-among the offspring of mediumsized parent stock. All good points should be represented in hen and tom combined. Young hens make good mothers and produce strong poults. Older hens lay more eggs during the year.

The bronze hen should have a large leg bone, legs of a reddish tint, full breast, the head plentifully dotted with red, brillant plumage laced with white on breast, wings and tail. When standing "at attention" there should be almost a perfect slope from the head to the tip of the tail. The mongrel bronze is

a dull brown, blue-headed, hollow chested, and stands much like a buzzard.

In selecting a tom do not choose the largest in the flock, but rather one that is active, quick to gobble at a strange noise, of bright plumage, much pride and a good eater. He should have a full bronze breast, large leg bone and large frame, but should not be fat. Be careful that he is not related to the hens.

If you do not wish a breeder to make your selections, go to some one having a large flock to be marketed and select for yourself. It is best, however, to tell a breeder exactly what you want and let him send them to you, as you are then more likely to get stock of pure blood.

#### Turkeys from Tennessee.

While Rhode Island produces the white house turkey the greater part of Washington's turkey supply comes from East Tennessee. Every poultryman is familiar with the fact that to raise turkeys profitably one requires a mild climate, and extended range through the woods, thickets, and forests; and plenty of cheap grain for feeding purposes. All these conditions are realized in East Tennessee. The climate is mild, there is a vast expanse of forest on all sides, and corn is plentiful and cheap. The people live in primitive fashion, raising corn because it can be grown with less labor and expense than other crops, and feeding it to poultry and pigs or selling it to distilleries. Every fall thousands of turkeys are shipped from the little towns of Morristown and Jonesboro to the eastern markets, and not a week passes that hundreds of them do not reach Washington.-Washington Post.

#### Not Half Enough Turkeys.

There has never been the demand for turkeys in all the history of the United States that there now is. The good country women have lost and will lose thousands of dollars by neglecting to raise a sufficiency of turkeys. Thanksgiving and Christmas there was not one-fourth enough turkeys on the marwet to fill the demand. The price is likely to run up to 15 to 20 cents per pound for this unequaled table bird. While Tennessee is noted for growing large bronze turkeys, her people have not raised enough to satisfy our cities. Our advice is to increase the production of turkeys next season at least four-fold, and then country homes will feel the profitable effects of the turkey crop.—Agriculturist.

It is a waste of time to attempt to cross pure bred fowls, for there are enough varieties to fill the requirements of any poultry fancier, and the time can be more profitably spent trying to develop special characteristics.

#### The Hens Kep' a Layin' Right Along K A

By R. S. Thain in Agricultural Advertising

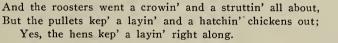
At the dawnin' of creation everything was pure and fair And the hens kep' a layin' right along Till the sarpent tempted Eve and overthrew the happy pair,

But the hens kep' a layin' right along.

Cain, the gardener, killed his brother, b'cause of jealousy and guile, The hull earth "was filled with violence," all the human race was vile. Noah knew the flood was comin' and kep' preachin' all the while, And the hens kep' a layin' right along.

In the ark he built a chicken coop for roosters and for hens; And the hens kep' a layin' right along.

He had soft biled eggs for breakfast, at a very slight expense, 'Cause the hens kep' a layin' right along. When the flood it had subsided Noah let the chickens out,



Noah wisely went to farmin', raisin' beans, and grapes, and such. And the hens kep' a layin' right along, And he went to makin' wine, and took a little bit too much,

But the hens kep' a layin' right along. Shem, he traveled off to Asia; went to raisin' chickens there;

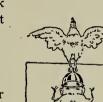
Ham to Africa migrated; chicken was his fav'rite fare; Japheth lugged a coop to Europe; soon they all had chicks to spare, For the hens kep' a lavin' right along.

When Christopher Columbus came a sailin' o'er the sea, Still the hens kep' a layin' right along;

For he brought a coop of chickens; lucky thing for you and me That the hens kep' a layin' right along:

For this country now is kivered o'er with pullets and with cocks; There are Cochins, buff and partridge, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks;

Wyandottes, both white and penciled, Leghorns-others: mighty flocks! 'Cause the hens keep a layin' right along.



There are lots of cares and worries in this life of smiles and tears, But the hens keep a layin' right along.

There are 'tater bugs and chinch bugs, and there's wet and droughty years, But the hens keep a layin' right along.

Tom Lawson may afflict us with his tale of frenzied woe;

And Hyde and Alexander to the source of Salt Creek go;

The Beef Trust be disrupted, and the Kaiser's moustache grow; But the hens keep a layin' right along.

The Japanese and Russians they have signed the pact of peace,

And the hens keep a layin' right along. They listened to our "Teddy" when he said "Let warfare cease," And the hens keep a layin' right along.

The harvests all are gathered; they're the biggest ever grown. In this blessed land of freedom, we have reaped as we have sown.

Our fathers builded wisely; we have come into our own, And the hens keep a layin' right along.



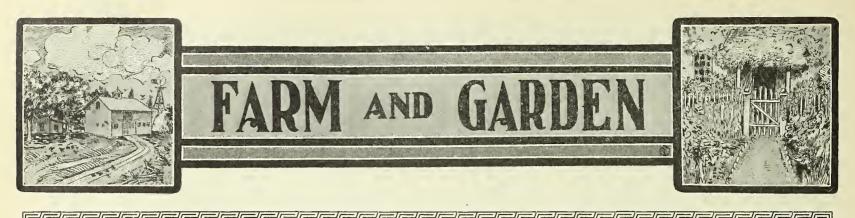
There's four hundred million chickens in this land of liberty; And the hens keep a layin' right along.

'Bout five hundred million plunks a year they earn for you and me, 'Cause the hens keep a layin' right along." Here! corn and wheat and barley, oats and rye, stand up in line!

With cotton, hay and 'taters, fruit and cattle, sheep and swine, You're mighly fat and healthy; poultry stands the fifth in line, 'Cause the hens keep a layin' right along.







# \* INCREASING THE YIELD OF CORN \*

How can the yield of corn be profitably increased? The answer may be stated briefly: By paying attention to details of corn growing. The purpose of this and of succeeding articles is to discuss some of the most essential of these details. Great improvement both in corn culture and corn breeding is not only possible, but is sure to come as the result of the present interest and awakening in the subject. Tennessee and other Southern States should have a corn breeders' association, as well as Illinois and other states in the North. There is needed in every county at least one man who grows pure-bred seed corn suited to the section where he lives.

#### VARIETIES.

The testing of varieties of corn as well as of breeds of poultry is beset with many difficulties. Variable seasons and varied soil conditions must be reckoned with, so that years may pass before entirely satisfactory conclusions can be drawn. But this is the work of the Experiment Station. Let us consider some of our needs. First, there are wanted varieties of corn adapted to rich bottom lands. The results of the Tennessee Experiment Station variety tests on this type of land last summer are of especial interest in this connection, for the season was almost ideal and gave a chance for each variety to show its full capacity. In Illinois and Iowa Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent, and Learning are among the varieties most highly esteemed, and in their place they are good corns for us, as we shall see, but they are early, or at least medium early, in maturing. Now, early maturity and high yield are incompatibles for most crops, and under the most favorable conditions corn is no exception. Some of the Southern-grown varieties yielded on this moist, fertile land from one-half to one-third more than the varieties mentioned, both with respect to grain and to stover. Huffman, Higgs, Marlboro Prolific, and Cocke's Prolific are great yielders under favorable conditions, and can be recommended for Tennessee and for a large part of the South. They all grow tall and produce ears high on the stalk-a disadvantage which can be overcome by the field selection of seed. The Huffman is a Tennesese corn of special merit. As a rule it produces only one ear to the stalk, but the ear is large and well-shaped, with deep, wedge-shaped, white grains, set on a white cob. The prolific varieties all produce small ears, with a tendency to shallow grains, but under suitable conditions two or more ears are produced to the stalk. In this connection it may be stated that there is little or no evidence to prove that the many-eared sorts yield any more than the single-eared. For ensilage purposes there may be an advantage in growing a small-eared variety, like Cocke's Prolific, which will run easily through the rollers of some ensilage cutters, but with other machines the size of the ear is of little importance.

Second, there are needed varieties of corn adapted to uplands of fair fertility, producing from 30 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre. At this point probably there will be less agreement among corn growers than in the preceding case of rich, moist bottom lands. The writer has watched many varieties growing side by side, and undoubtedly the large, late corns are more quickly affected by dry weather than certain high-yielding varieties of medium maturity. The results at the Experiment Station come again to our assistance. In fact, for the last six years this type of land has been the particular kind tested, and the results are in favor of such varieties as Boone County White, Webb's Improved Watson, Hickory King, Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, etc. These varieties not only have yielded best on this type of soil, but also show evidences of good selection. The Learning is the best early variety and sometimes is of special value on that account; for example, in the common rotation of corn, wheat and grass. However, if early planting can be done, Boone County White and Hickory King are to be preferred.

#### Agricultural Resources.

After showing the climatic advantages of the South with its great fertility, Mr. Grimes compared the growth of the North and South up to 1900. As late as 1812 the South was the leading manufacturing as well as agricultural part of the country. But the profits to be derived from cotton culture allured the people in that direction, while manufacturing was left to New England, protected by the tariff. The development of the country between 1850 and 1860 was unrivalled in the history of American progress. In that period the South's growth was little less than marvelous. The railroad mileage in the North increased 100 per cent., in the South 400 per cent. The valuation of property increased in the following ratio: North, 3; West, 10; South, 17.

When the South emerged from the civil war she was desolated as no conquered country of modern times has been by a victorious enemy. No such whole-sale sacking has been witnessed since Cortez and Pizarro submerged the civilizations of Mexico and Peru beneath waves of fire and blood. But so great has been the energy and so rich the resources that the record of the South's progress in the last quarter century is almost incredible. Farm property has increased 72 per cent., while in the whole country it has increased 67 per cent. In this period the wage earners in manufacturing in the United States increased 94 per cent., in the South 157 per cent. The increase in pig iron, lumber, coal and cotton manufacturing was from 412 to 933 per cent. It is the agricultural South that is keeping in the balance of trade in favor of the United States. The conditions in the South are of most brilliant promise. The worn out lands are being restored by intelligent cultivation. Tillage and the use of legumes have rendered barren soils productive, but we are just at the beginning of our prosperity. The yield of almost all crops can be more than doubled. In this summer-land, the land of boundless undeveloped wealth, of inexhaustible agricultural resources, lies the future of this great republic .- Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, Raleigh, N. C.

#### Bobwhite, the Farmer's Friend.

#### He Eats Bugs Table d'Hote and May Bring in Sportsmen's Money.

The Government Bureau of Mammals and Birds is about to publish a special bulletin in regard to the common quail, or "bobwhite," which, it declares, is one of the best friends of the American farmer. A single bobwhite will eat half an ounce of weed seed daily from September 1 to April 30—representing a total consumption by 354,820 quail (estimated) in the States of Virginia and Carolina of 1341 tons of the seeds of noxious plants.

In addition, the quail is a destroyer of harmful insects, such as the grasshopper, the potato-bug, the cotton-boil weevil, the cutworm and the army-worm. The chicks, it appears, are particularly fond of bugs, and actually cause a greater destruction of wicked insects, proportionally, than the adult birds. Furthermore, whereas most other useful birds confine themselves to woodlands, swamps, hedges or fence-rows, the bobwhite feeds directly among field crops, working for the farmer in the most effective way imaginable. In the South it is found in cotton fields; in the North it delights in wheat stubble; in the West its favorite feeding-ground is cornfields.

The demand for quail-shooting by sportsmen is so great that, with proper management, some farms of from five hundred to a thousand acres would probably, in the opinion of the government experts, yield a larger income from bobwhites than from poultry. Many farms in North Carolina derive a regular income from this source, shootingrights being leased to wealthy gunners, who willingly pay considerable sums for the privilege in localities where the birds are abundant. In some places in Maryland and Virginia the sportsman pays the landowner from five to twenty-five cents for every quail shot. Often the farmer or his boy is hired as a guide to locate the birds.

Millions of dollars can be made by the proper management of the quail crop of the United States. The time is not far distant, perhaps, when landowners will protect their game-birds from foxes, hawks and human poachers as diligently as they now do their poultry. The sooner the farmer realizes the value of the bobwhite and the fact that the markethunter (as opposed to the sportsman) is a bird-exterminator, profiting at his expense, the better will be the farmer's chance of a good income from his crop of quail.

The fruit grower must have a lot of "stick-to-ativeness." It is comparatively easy to prepare the ground and set out the trees, but the after care is where the "No-let-up" must come in.

#### Good Times for the Farmer.

These are great days for the American farmer. Many times in the past he has had big crops to sell at low prices, or small crops at high prices. On a fair number of occasions big crops and high prices have come together to make him forget the vagaries of nature, the whims of sun and wind and rain, and to think that after all there was something more than a fair living in farming.

Probably never before in his history has the American farmer enjoyed the combination of big crops and high prices to the extent that he does this year. On the basis of the government crop reports, it is reasonable to presume that the American corn crop of 1905 will prove to be the greatest on record. The wheat crop is one of the largest in the country's history. And both corn and wheat are selling at prices which mean a good deal more than a mere living from the land of the American farmer.

When his farmers are prosperous Uncle Sam should be glad. Our agricultural population is still the backbone of the republic. As the years go by we are becoming more and more a manufacturing, city-dwelling people. Whether or not this is cause for thanksgiving there is serious reason to doubt. But the backbone of our national strength is still to be found in the country. When the farmer is prosperous the cities are prosperous, too. When hard times touch the farmer it is only a question of time before the cities feel the chilling breath of industrial stagnation as well.

The American farmer deserves all the good things that come to him.—Farm News.

#### How to Recognize a Tree.

There is perhaps no tree more readily identified by its bark, says The Country Calendar, than our shellbark, or shagbark hickory. Its ash-gray bark is separated from the trunk in narrow strips. These are sometimes free at both ends, curving away from the trunk, and attached only at the middle of the strip, or sometimes they are loose at one end, and cling by the other. The result is an exceedingly rough and shaggy trunk, which is easily recognizable and never mistaken for another. Besides its distinctive shagginess, the bark is marked with crinkling lines, which are brought out very strongly in the photograph.

Tall and straight, the trunk of the shad-bush may easily be identified by its covering of slaty gray, marked with dark veining lines.

Another rough-barked tree is the hackberry, sugarberry or nettle-tree, the conspicuous warty knobs and ridges of which, crusting its bright gray bark, make it readily distinguished.

The bark of the sassafras tree is broken, at rather regular distances, into small plates, about five or six inches long. The lines made by these ruptures are very noticeable, so much so that the bark formation suggests the piled-up blocks of kindling wood such as grocers sell. All along the trunk of the tree one may see the cross-lines of these blocklike plates.

The beautiful vein-like marking on the bark of our common hornbeam is a feature distinct enough to make identifications of the tree a very simple matter. No one can mistake its smooth, smoky or slaty gray, swelling in ridges which suggest the muscles of the arm. But the striking characteristic of the hornbeam's bark is the overcast of silvery lines which fork and shoot in delicate veins over its surface, giving a very beautiful effect.

On some trees the lenticels (little breathing holes in the bark, which admit the air to the inner tissues of the tree) are so conspicuous and characteristic that they become easy means of identification. This is especially the case with birches; noticeably, the cherry birch and the yellow birch.

#### The Vegetable Garden.

Clean up and burn diseased plants, manure the garden, plow it and leave it all winter.

Burn asparagus tops and manure the bed.

You can make new asparagus and rhubarb beds and plant sets of extra early pearl onions for use next March.

Put some parsley plants in a box and place it in a light cellar or in a shed.

Put some frozen rhubarb roots in a barrel of earth in the cellar, where they will produce "pie-plant" for winter use.

Dig chickory for salad and store in sand in a dry cellar.

Blanch endive by tying lightly at the tips.

Bury a barrel of cabbage in a welldrained spot and cover with leaves. Or pile cabbages on the barn floor and cover with straw enough to prevent solid freezing.

Start a mild hotbed and have homegrown radishes and lettuce at Christmas. —*The Garden Magazine*.

#### Thunderstorms and Sour Milk.

A subscriber wants to know, says the Missouri Agricultural College Farmer, why milk often sours more quickly just after a thunderstorm than during ordinary weather. The primary cause of sour milk is the growth of certain bacteria that are always very numerous in the air and can not be kept out of the milk. These are most abundant during damp, heavy weather, which usually accompanies thunderstorms, as such weather is particularly favorable to their development. Hence the popular notion that thunderstorms make milk sour.

#### Interest the Farmer.

There is no greater favor you can do than to interest the farmers in fine, purebred poultry. The miserable scrubs that are being kept by a large number of farmers is enough to make any person who keeps pure-bred fowls blush with shame. It is a query how some farmers will keep fine sheep, hogs and other stock, and then keep a lot of scrawny, mixed up chickens.

With a very small outlay any farmer can in a short time have good stock. It requires skill and patience of course to raise high scoring birds, but a farmer can have a flock of pure-bred fowls and it will cost him no more to raise than it does scrubs. The pure-bred fowls will be better for egg production, better for table, and how much more beautiful to the eye. Yes, there are people that say poultry don't pay, they will tell us that cows don't pay, wheat don't pay, hogs don't pay; yet, they keep right on putting out bigger corn crops, and bigger wheat crops, and want more hogs. If you can't make poultry pay, the chances are you can't make anything on the farm pay.

The farmer or fancier who will say the "best is none too good for me" will always find room at the top.

One hundred good laying hens and eggs at fifteen cents a dozen will make (on the money invested) over one hundred per cent.

There are very few farms that pay over five per cent on the money invested. It requires experience to make big results, the same in the chicken business as in any other. The great trouble with many people is they expect the chickens to take care of themselves. Fowls  $a^{rr}$ sure to become lousy if neglected, and lousy hens never lay well. Manage the poultry business the same as a good farmer would manage his farm; give it the same attention that is required to conduct any other business successfully and there is money in hens.—American Poultry Advocate.

#### Pruning Shade Trees and Shrubs.

Of all garden operations pruning is probably less understood, except among the best professional gardeners, than any other appertaining to horticultural craft. There is a vague notion abroad that it is as necessary to the life of a tree or shrub as is root nourishment or water.

On the contrary, it is an operation that requires a great deal of judgment and skill, and it is very often better left undone than done. In the case of ornamental trees it should always be attended to in the early life of the tree for convenience sake, as where it is not desirable to have the lower branches sweeping a lawn, or have them so overhang a roadway as to interfere with the passing of carriages underneath them. In all such cases the growth should be watched from year to year; and one, or at most two courses of such branches removed. If more are taken off, the length of the tree will be materially weakened for lack of leaf power, for without a sufficient amount of foliage the tree can not obtain root power or development to keep it in a vigorous, thrifty, growing state.— *Twentieth Century Farmer*.

#### Plants, Like Animals, Sleep in Winter.

Plants sleep much the same as animals. Their sleep is quite real and its reality can be shown. Perhaps the best marked form of slumber in the vegetable world is that of the greater winter rest, when so many species retire altogether under the sheltering soil and lie dormant, side by side with the slumbering animals. How does the long winter rest of animals differ, after all, from the winter set of the crocus or the hyacinth, which withdraws all their living material from their leaves in autumn and bury themselves inches deep in the soil in the shape of a bulb till February rains or April suns tempt leaves and flowers out again?-Chicago Chronicle.

The condition of the farming community in the South, taken as a whole, was never as full of hope and full of achievement as it is during these closing months of the year 1905. The cotton crop has been curtailed, in the first place by the action of the farmers themselves, and, in the second place, by weather conditions. The result has been better prices for the crop and better prices for that portion of the crop of 1904 which remained in the farmers' hands.

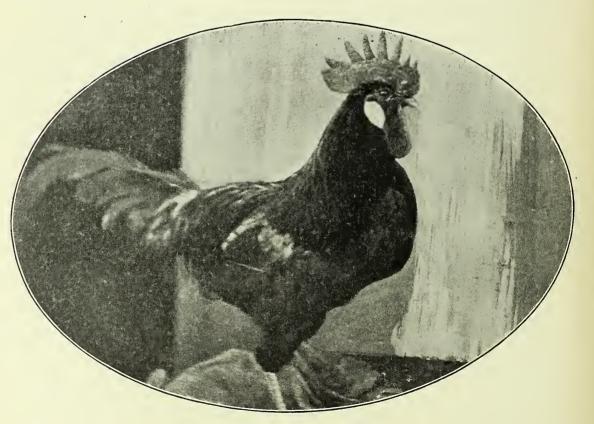
Low prices a year ago induced the farmers to withhold a large part of the crop from the market. The curtailing of the acreage and the unfavorable conditions early in the season of 1905 advanced the price and it has steadily advanced until it is over 10 cents, and 10cent cotton means widespread prosperity throughout the South.

But the South is no longer a one-crop country. Diversified agriculture has done its perfect work, and all over the Southern States there has been a change of methods, a more careful cultivation of the soil, a wiser consideration of markets in the production of crops throughout the year that bring money to the farmer.

This kind of agriculture improves the soil year by year. It improves the home on the farm year by year. It multiplies all of the comforts of living, all of the conveniences of life.

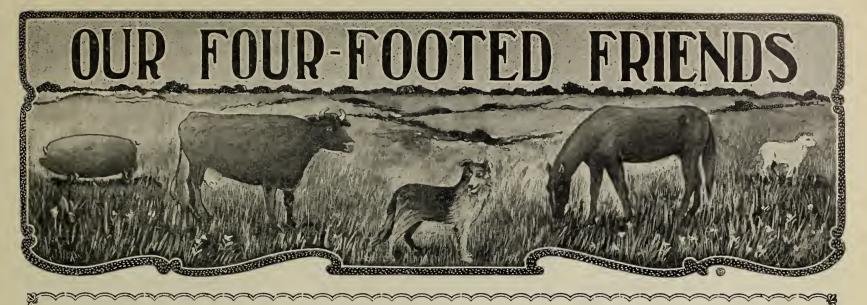
And so the farmer is beginning to reap the reward for his years of toil and selfdenial.

A community of small farms has many advantages which are not known where large farms are the rule. The farms are better cultivated and cared for, and the whole section bears a more thrifty appearance. Neighbors are nearer and generally of the most intelligent class, while roads are better, and churches, school houses, stores and other conveniences necessary to the most advanced civilization are more numerous, and their advantages can be more easily and conveniently enjoyed.



#### "FRENCH GENTLEMAN."

This big six pound Cockerel, bred and exhibited by H. B. Henry, Guntersville, Ala., is the bird that won first at Alabama State Fair and divided first honors with Mr. Carter's bird at Huntsville, Ala., December, 1905.



AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION and its INTERPRETATION H. A. MORGAN, DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

(Address delivered at Middle Tennessee Farmers' Institute, held at Nashville, December 13-15, 1905)

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ORTUNATELY for the cause of agriculture there has deeloped an intimate cooperation between the farmer and those who are engaged in working out for him the problems of soil fertility, plant and animal adaptability, plant and animal selection and nutrition, and the many phases of farm economics. In states and countries where the farm has been operated without proper appreciation of the scientific branches upon which it is based general agricultural sentiment has dwarfed and sooner or later there has been a drifting away from the farm because of its great burdens and small profits.

The attitude of pioneer farmers toward investigation was not so much due to indifference as to the fact that pressing practical problems concomitant with pioneer life gave little opportunity for reading and study. While we may regard it as criminal negligence that more attention was not paid in the past to the conservation of soil fertility, the outcome has been a natural one and it devolves upon the present and future generations to right the many evils resulting from past practices in agriculture.

The growth of agricultural investigation has been inversely proportional to the decrease in soil fertility, and it is evident from the results already attained that many of the ills of our agricultural life are directly traceable to the poverty of the soil in vegetable matter and available plant food and to its utter lack of those properties characteristic of a soil in fine mechanical condition.

While the question of proper soil conditions is an old one, so emphatically do all investigations point to this as the question of first and of greatest importance that there can be no mistake in emphasizing it to this body of intelligent Tennessee farmers.

The study of the habits and characteristics of farm crops has encouraged the recommendation and practice of a rotation system. Our knowledge of the evanescent nature of the important elements of plant food in the soil certainly warrants such a rotation as will provide for the handling of the maximum amount of live stock on every farm. In many sections of the South the farmers have placed an entirely different interpretation either upon the investigations or upon the recommendations that have come from them; for a succession of the same crops have been grown, live stock problems have been generally neglected, our soils have become impoverished, and instead of the barnyard fertilizer, made from the feeding of series of crops for beef, pork, mutton or dairy products, commercial material has been made the main instead of the supplemental source of plant food.

The insufficiency of commercial fertilizers when used alone upon soils impoverished by a single-crop system or a too limited rotation has led to many thousands of acres of land being abandoned or to the growing of unprofitable crops.

Within the past few years announcement has been made of the practical distribution of organisms that, in conjunction with legumes, such as alfalfa and other clovers, soja beans, cowpeas, and others of this family of plants, would take from the abundant stores of nitrogen in the air that element, and through such agencies restore worn-out land. This was an important application of a scientific discovery of much value, but one which has led to much confusion and a great deal of disappointment. Improperly interpreted, this discovery has led many persons to imagine that through inoculation worn-out lands could be immediately restored to a state of virgin fertility, and that the many

burdens due to soil impoverishment would be removed The fact that this impression gained rapid credence indicates in a most emphatic way that the lack of soil fertility was universal, and that the restoration of our lands was the important problem for this generation. That soil inoculation is possible, either from the much advertised nitro-culture or from effective soil, has been demonstrated, but that it is possible and profitable under all conditions and with all legumes has only been maintained by those who have become commercially associated with the nitro-culture boom. Much of our land was already well supplied with effective organisms for the growth of cowpeas, and often the lack of the proper mechanical condition or food elements was taken to mean that the necessary bacteria were lacking. In the case of alfalfa, which had only recently been introduced into our rotation crops, or which was a possible candidate for trial, inoculation has proved most effective, but with alfalfa other conditions must be considered or failure will result. In fact, in the promulgation of every important discovery or principle of agriculture the farmer must recognize that the limit of efficiency lies within certain well defined conditions. There are many soils in Tennessee upon which alfalfa may be profitably grown when judicious preparation (including, if necessary, inoculation), proper season of seeding, and care of the growing crop have been observed; but there are soils upon which the best of all these attentions may be administered and alfalfa will fail. While the knowledge that above every acre of Tennessee soil as much perhaps as \$10,000,-000 worth of plant food floats in the form of nitrogen, and that some of this may be appropriated by the growth of legumes, is of inestimable importance to

the agriculture of Tennessee, yet, until this knowledge is adequately interpreted, full application of these facts can not be realized.

The importance of the whole proposition of soil inoculation has its parallel in the average acceptance of the scope of commercial fertilizers. These means of increasing plant food must be considered in the light of conditions to obtain most economical results. Each scientific discovery or demonstration has its limitations. Agriculture is not based upon a single principle or governed by a single condition, but it is a business which involves all the laws governing the mineral, plant, and animal kingdoms and the sooner we realize that a single sovereign remedy for all soil aches and burdens of the farm is impossible, mythical, and unscientific the better it will be for our agricultural life.

Agricultural investigation is pursued by the few, but the results are only restricted by the limitations placed upon agricultural education in the rural public and high schools; in the agricultural colleges; in the district, county and division farmers' institutes; in the agricultural press; in the experiment station bulletins; and in every day life upon the farm.

That definite laws have been determined in the selection, breeding and nourishment of plants and animals is of little practical value unless accepted, understood and utilized by plant and animal producers. The Babcock butter-fat test would have been of little practical value had not the dairymen of the world used it as an accurate means of detecting the cows of their herds that were daily reducing the profits of the dairy. The great white plague will continue to claim as victims its thousands of human souls as long as the investigations which produced the tuberculin test remain uninterpreted and hence unaccepted by the great mass of milk producers and consumers. The rotation of pastures for the suppression of death-producing parasitic worms of our domestic animals can never be effectively introduced upon every farm until stock raisers interpret the life histories of the parasites as worked out by investigators. The cattle tick menace, which is at present the archenemy of the agriculture of the South, can be overcome only by a generous appreciation of the value of life history and habit study and the development of remedies in accord with facts obtained from scientific inquiry. The present system of inoculation of animals sent below the Texas fever line and the guilt of the cattle tick as the conveyer of the Texas fever germ are after all the outcome of earnest investigation, and some day will be the chief factors in redeeming the South from the

enormous financial losses it now sustains, and in establishing below the present quarantine line a cattle industry unsurpassed in this country. Not many years ago it was discovered that gapes in chickens might be contracted from devouring infected earthworms. The intermediate host of parasitic worms of domestic animals is exceedingly common, and a determination of the exact host is often an easy solution of an effective remedy. Yet the importance of investigation is too often underestimated.

The discovery of an inexpensive method of preventing smut in oats by treating the seed with a solution of formalin or bluestone is valuable only in proportion to the number of oat growers who avail themselves of the opportunities of getting this information and applying it. The whole proposition of combating plant diseases, which annually rob us of our rightful yields, is to a very great extent dependent upon the knowledge gained from the field and laboratory investigations by men especially trained to cope with these troubles. Sometimes a cultural method such as crop rotation is the remedy suggested, or the cure may be involved in the careful seed selection and propagation of resistant plants, or even in the substitution of some other crop of equal yield and value.

The late sowing of fall wheat to escape the ravages of the Hessian Fly, a recommendation now universally acknowledged, has only been made effective by a study of the habits of the fly and the general utilization of this information by wheat producers. Many of the other insect pests of the farm are reached only by basing remedial measures upon life habits or cycle. Even San Jose scale has been clipped of its terror by the fruit grower who has realized the significance of the years of work that have been devoted to the study of this scale and the value of a lime-sulphur-salt wash properly made and thoroughly applied at the proper season of the year.

The feeders for milk, beef and pork are more than ever dependent upon the analyses and digestibility of food-stuffs for the balancing of rations for economical production. The laws, national and state, governing the regulation of human and stock foods and of commercial fertilizers are based upon investigations of their source, manufacture and contents. The results of these laws have been adequate protection to the farmer; yet they would be more far-reaching if their full interpretation were realized by consumers.

Many hundred examples of the relation of investigations in agriculture and the value of their full application by the farmers might be cited, but enough has been given to indicate the necessity of both. Not until all laws of nature are determined and every individual of the farm is thoroughly informed on the general application of each will we have achieved the greatest possibilities of our profession.

In some sections, breeders for years have bred their mares to standard-bred sires with hopes of producing fast trotters and pacers. They had the idea that a fast stallion of this breed would produce a speedy colt out of almost any kind of mare. Of course the usual result was disappointment. To such extent has this line of breed been carried on all over the west that there are many mares with a strong infusion of standard blood which practically belong to no class. They are not fast enough for racing, have not size enough for carriage and are simply useful for drawing a light rig over a good road at a fair clip. The question is often asked: "How shall I breed these mares with a reasonable probability of producing a useful animal and one that will have a fair demand at a good price?" This is a difficult question to answer. If crossed with a thoroughbred, the progeny will porbably be too small, except for a lightweight saddle horse. If crossed with a sire of her own breed, it is probable the foal will be too small for valuable service and not fast enough to make it valuable. If crossed with a heavy harness horse, as a heavy hackney or coach, the same trouble as regards size, with lack of quality—unless the mare has very good quality-will probably be noticed. And of course it would be unwise to cross her with a draft horse. The late John H. Witter tried this on 5500 mares at the quarter circle F ranch, twentyfive years ago, and made such a fizzle of it that the least said the better.-Denver Field and Farm.

In 1900, when the largest sheep population ever recorded for the United States was reported to be 61,605,811 head the western division had to its credit 33,-701,380, a gain of 18,436,842 over the previous census of 1890, or an excess of 3,172,304 sheep more than double its population in the ten-year period, 1890 to 1900. The eastern division at this time had 27,904,431 sheep or 5,896,949 less than half the two or three years. A similar effort for increase, no doubt, will be attempted in the eastern and southern states of the eastern division, but with two-thirds of the sheep population of the United States now west of the Missouri river, and the superior facilities for a concentration of breeding effort, it is not probable that the eastern division will ever regain much of its once prominent character as the home and breeding grounds of the golden hoof.—G. W. Hervey in Twentieth Century Farmer.

#### Growth of the Sheep Industry.

The sheep industry is attracting a great deal of attention at the present time from business and speculative interests all over the country. Both the mutton and wool features of this industry have yielded satisfactory returns to operators for a number of years, and especially has the past year developed an energy and activity in demand and prices, bordering onto excitement and speculation.

The demand for reliable information, as to the status of the industry in our own country, from the standpoint of the producer and operator, is urgently sought from all sides by those who have been attracted by the activity in prices and movement in flocks. The present location of the sheep population of the country, the shifting of the breeding grounds from the eastern and central states to the cheap, wild grass districts of the west, is a feature in flock history that has completely revolutionized the sheep industry of the United States, as to sectional interests and the manner of conducting the business.

The great sheep breeding and sheep growing district of today may be designated as that portion of the country lying west of the Missouri river. For convenience of description we will define this territory as all that portion of the country lying west of a north and south line represented by the eastern boundaries of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas.

The sheep population of the entire United States on January 1, 1905, was 45,170,423 head, and of the district west of the Missouri river, as previously defined, 30,147,754, leaving for all the territory east of this line 15,022,699. It will be observed from these figures that twothirds of all the sheep now in the United States are in the western division, as defined, and the remaining one-third in the eastern.

It is interesting to note the change that has taken place over the United States in recent years as to the sheep breeding grounds. Only a comparatively few years ago the New England and a few of the eastern states comprised the sheep and wool producing district of the entire country. The vast plains of the west that are now the herd grounds of the teeming millions of sheep was looked upon as a barren waste, not to be inhabited by flock or flock owner.

In 1860 there was no sheep reported in the territory now known as North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho and Oklahoma, and only 2,824,946 in the balance of the district west of the Missouri river line; California, New Mexico, Oregon and Texas owned practically all of these, while the country to the east at that time had 20,000,000 sheep. To show the transformation, the gain in favor of the western district we find that in 1870 the western side had 4,795,-751 head, a gain of 100 per cent in the census period from 1860 to 1870, while the eastern section had 23,682,200, a gain of practically 20 per cent for the same time.

In 1880 the western division had 12,-301,837 sheep, a gain of nearly 300 per cent between 1870 and 1880, while the eastern section had 22,890,237, a decrease of 791,963 head.

In 1890 the western division had 15,-264,538 head, an increase of three millions in the ten years census period, sheep population of the entire country. This review of statistics, taken from the government reports, show conclusively that the western half of the United States has become the great sheep and wool center, and that it has been won. on merit as being the best adapted district of country to the successful management of the flock industry. The prospective growth and development of the sheep industry in the west indicates great effort in increase in numbers of sheep within the next few years, while the eastern division showed a decrease of 2,250,000 sheep.

#### Knoxville as a Mule Market.

Knoxville is becoming important as one of the leading mule markets of the South. The increasing demand for mules in the extensive railroad constructive work that is going on in East Tennessee, makes this a convenient point, both for sale and distribution.

A visit to one of the large sales and mule auction stables of Knoxville recently, revealed the growing importance of the live stock trade in this city, and the manner in which such sales are conducted.

About 150 mules and horses of all sizes, sorts and conditions, and seemingly from every point of the compass, were corralled in a covered enclosure, the dimensions of which were 50 by about 350 feet, with stalls and comfortable accommodations for the equine guests. It was far more interesting than the horsetrading incidents that are features at county fairs in the Southern states, and more strenuous.

Some 250 persons had assembled, being owners, prospective buyers and a few spectators. The auctioneer was soon the center of the mob and in the melee of human voices could be heard the neighing of horses and the braying of mules. They were sold singly for the most part, but, when good matches could be arranged, pairs brought better prices than the single sales. The jockeys or stable boys were expert in showing off the accomplishments of each beast as it was trotted out and put through its paces, while the auctioneer glibly had a good word for even the most "onery" looking mule.

An auctioneer on such an occasion is necessarily an optimist in exploiting the characters and accomplishments of mules, and unless one is a mule expert, he is led to believe that every mule that is not dead is a good mule.

"Now, gentlemen," the auctioneer would shout, "here is a mule that has horse sense. He (or she) is 14½ hands high, can outpull an ox, can see a squirrel on a hickory limb, can bite a ten-penny nail. in two, and you can see from the activity of its tail that there are no flies on this mule. How much am I offered? How much will you give for this mule that is as gentle as a lamb, as you can see for yourselves, is fat, sleek and healthy and can hardly be over five years old? Make me a bid, gentlemen; make me a bid."

The versatility of the auctioneer may be understood from the fact that in disposing of about 150 mules and horses between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. or at the average rate of one every two minutes, he had something good and something of special interest to say about each and every beast.

The highest price brought was for a pair of mules that were knocked down for \$375, or \$187.50 each. The lowest price was for a mule that had evidently seen about fifteen summers, was blind in one eye, lame as to its left hip, and was apparently deaf, as it showed no emotion whatever at the efforts of the stable boy to quicken its movements or the laudation of the auctioneer, and accepted in philosophical fashion the whip and spur that were intended for its own good. It seemed in no way unduly dejected when it was "knocked down" to an old darkey for \$13.25.-Knoxville Sentinel.

#### Feeding Oats to Colts.

Most horsemen will agree that oats are the natural food of the horse whether colt or adult, and that there is no danger in feeding oats if they are properly given and the colt has proper exercise.

Just here is where most of the trouble is, particularly in winter. The grains given are so concentrated that if the colt does not have sufficient exercise he naturally runs down and the trouble is laid to the oats. The best mixture for a weaned colt is equal parts of bran and oats with a small handful of oil meal mixed in with each ration. For the first winter skim milk of good quality will help the colt along in good shape with the grain recommended and this with the exercise in plenty on warmish days and a comfortable roomy box stall at night will make a colt to be proud of.

#### The Universality of "Whoa!"

"When I started on my trip around the world, I intended," said a horseman, "to find out what was the word for 'whoa' in every language. I had a little book, and in it I intended to make a long list of the various words for 'whoa.'

"Do you know what I discovered? I discovered that 'whoa' is the same in all the languages. The Russian stops his horse with 'whoa,' the Persian stops his with 'whoa,' the Chinaman his with 'whoa,' and the Dutchman his with 'whoa.'

"And 'whoa," I discovered, has been from the dawn of time the word to stop horses with. The Greeks and Romans uesd it in a slightly different form—'ohe.' The old English 'whoa' was 'ho.'

"A philologist told me the other day that many of our 'animal words'---the words we order our animals about with -are as old or older than 'whoa.' Take for instance, 'co-boss,' the soothing call to the cow. 'Co-boss' comes from the Sanscrit root 'gu,' meaning to low. Another cow word, 'soh, soh,' which might be translated 'Please keep still,' comes from the Sanscrit 'sough,' meaning to stay motionless. And you know our chicken word-'chick, chick, chick,'-the word spoken in a high key, wherewith we summon our chickens to their meals? Well, that comes directly down to us from the Sanscrit 'kuk,' a domestic fowl."

#### Train Up a Dog.

It is curious to notice the extremes to which people go regarding dogs; one man would have all dogs exterminated and another makes them more than human. Both extremes are to be avoided. Use and not abuse is the idea.

The need is for the well-bred dog that is properly trained and fed, and in this we are generally sure to find one of the most faithful and useful associates of man. But even a dog of the best breeding can be turned into an animal that is worse than worthless.

Any dog that is not taught obedience and self-control is almost sure to make trouble. One of the kindliest and most gentlemanly dogs we have ever seen was a cross between a Cuban bloodhound and an English mastiff.

Had he been permitted to grow up like a hoodlum he would have deserved shooting early in life. But his raising had been on the order of military discipline and so his style was that of an old soldier. He loved and knew well the young folks.

Inherited tendency is a splendid thing, but power turned adrift is no part of civilization.

A naturally fine dog can readily be ruined by bad association; he can be starved and otherwise be mistreated into the worst of habits.

#### Pumpkins to Hogs.

The field pumpkin contains, according to the analyses quoted by Prof. Henry, in his "Feeds and Feeding," 9.1 per cent. of dry matter; dent corn, 81.9 per cent. In 50 bushels of corn there would be 2,800 pounds, about 2,500 pounds of dry matter. In a ton of pumpkins there would be 182 pounds of dry matter. Therefore, as we figure it, it would require about 14 tons of pumpkins to equal 50 bushels of corn. The dry matter of corn contains 7.9 parts protein, 66.7 carbohydrates, and 4.3 parts of fat. Multiplying the fat by 2.4 to get its equivalent in carbohydrates and adding this result to the carbohydrates, and then dividing by the protein, you have a ratio of 1 to 9.8. Treating the dry matter of the pumpkin in the same way, multiplying .3 per cent. of that by 2.4, adding to the carbohydrates 5.8, dividing by the protein, 1 per cent., would give a ratio of 1 to 6.5, a balanced ration in itself for shoats.

Pound for pound, however, the dry matter of pumpkins when fed with corn is of higher value than this analysis would seem to indicate, for two reasons: First, because it furnishes a very desirable change of feed, as shown by the fact that hogs are exceedingly fond of pumpkin, and fonder of the "innards" than they are of the shell. The chemist will tell you why. The "innards, that is the seeds and the integuments, especially the former, contain a good deal more protein or flesh-formers than do the shells. The second reason is that the seeds are in themselves a very good vermifuge. Our grandmothers understood this when they saved pumpkin seeds and made tea of them for children who were suspected of having worms. The hog has worms pretty nearly all the time, and that is one reason why he is so fond of the "innards" of pumpkins .----Henry Wallace.

#### Smart Dog.

George Long, the well-known miner, owes his rescue from a terrible fate to the faithfulness of a mongrel dog which he picked up somewhere on the desert. Long was in the Providence Mountains prospecting and came upon an abandoned claim on which a tunnel had been driven some twenty-six feet and at the farther end of it a shaft had been sunk perpendicularly to a depth of fifteen feet.

Long groped his way into this tunnel, never suspecting the presence of the deep shaft until he stepped into it, and fell heavily to the lower level. When he recovered from the shock occasioned by his contact with the hard earth he felt about and soon became aware that the shaft contained no timbers or other means to afford him easy escape, and he set to work to cut out steps in the side of the shaft, but the rock proved too hard for this scheme.

All that night and a good part of the next day Long remained a prisoner in his black cell underground. Occasionally his dog would enter the tunnel and whine down into the shaft and would then leave for the outer air. When the old prospector had given up all hopes and was contemplating the use of his knife rather than face slow starvation, he heard a human being whistling to the dog. Then he discerned a light feebly flickering against the ledge above the shaft and next he knew he was lying by a camp-fire and James Moreland and two other prospectors were bending over him.

It appears that the dog had attracted the prospectors to the mouth of the tunnel by his whining. Long had swooned and one of the miners had been lowered into the shaft by his companions to tie a rope about the unconscious miner in order to haul him out.

In the bottom of the shaft the miners found what they believed to be human bones, probably of some other poor fellow who had fallen into the trap. They boarded up the mouth of the shaft.— *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

#### To Move a Balky Horse.

A crowd blocked the street and the horse doctor joined it to see what was up.

"Ah, a balky horse," he murmured. Then he worked his way through the crowd, saying, "let me pass, friends, I am a veterinary surgeon."

Thus he soon reached the balky horse. He said to the master of the balky animal: "Put up your whip. It will do good. I am a veterinary. I'll cure your horse of the balks. Watch me."

He took hold of the horse's front leg at the fetlock, bent it at the knee joint and held it in that position for three minutes. Then he put the leg down again and chirruped to the animal. It started off as though it had never balked in its life.

"An odd remedy for the balks, but an infallible one," said the doctor. "It has never failed me. Any balky horse, if you hold one of its fore legs up for three minutes, will be over its balkiness by the time the leg is lowered to the ground again."—*Exchange*.

Boiled feed is useful for colts, brood mares and stallions if fed two or three times a week. Draft horses being prepared for sale may be given cooked food once a day. An excellent feed for horses is made by boiling barley and oats in a kettle with considerable water and pouring the mass over chopped alfalfa, allowing the whole to stand until the hay is well softened. Bran, roots and a small quantity of oil meal may be added also.

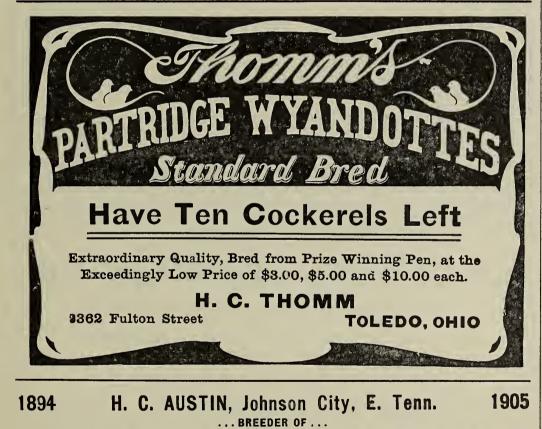
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Knoxville, Tennessee.



B. Langshans, L. Brahmas, B. B. R. Game Bantams and Belgian Hares I make a specialty of the Black Langshans, as I find them to be the best fowl on earth as per my 50 years experience with chickens and 11 years with thoroughbreds of twelve to fifteen different varieties. If you want something fine give me a trial; no scrubs to sell at any price. I will give a year's subscription to "THE HEN" with every \$3.00 cash order.



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"Your Brooder is head, neck and shoulders above them all. Nothing but 'Mandy' Lee's for me," says Jas Brown, Scottsdale, Pa. "It's the right kind." Catalog free.-Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb. \* \*

Firelands Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their third annual show at Norwalk, Ohio, February 14-19, 1906, with prospects of the best show yet. Last year their second show was the third largest in Ohio, there were seventythree exhibitors and over 700 entries, exclusively of pigeons.

The little brochure, gotten out by Chas. A. Cypers, Buffalo, N. Y., on "Poultry Feeding for Profit" is worth your reading, while it advertises the "Model Chick Food" it carries besides very many seed thoughts that will prove of value to all lovers of poultry. Write and ask for a copy, mentioning THE HEN, and it will be sent you free.

\* \* \*

F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., who has attained a national reputation on Bullington's "Blue Ribbon" strain of White Minorcas, has for past two seasons been building up a strain of White Orpingtons. Next season he will have two choice pens of these grand fowls to supply eggs from. He writes he has already booked several orders, one from California. We note his recent purchase of first cockerel, first and second pullet at the big Lewis and Clark Exposition, also first cockerel, first and second hen, first and second pullet at the Tacoma, Wash., show last winter. If quality is what you want, he certainly can supply you.

From what we can hear and see of the results obtained after using the 20th Century Hair Tonic, we are forced to believe it to be the best and most effective preparation made for the hair and scalp, for it cures any irritation of the scalp, removes dandruff, stops the hair from falling out, makes hair grow on bald heads, restores gray hair to its original color, makes the hair grow very profusely, and is an elegant hair dressing. Call on your Druggist and get a bottle. The price is 50 cents and \$1.00.

\* \* \*

A Southern Buff Wyandotte specialty club has been organized to promote the breeding and showing of this valuable, all-purpose variety noted for its persistent winter laying propensities. Membership will be \$2.00 for 1906 and it is proposed to offer \$10 for best display at one or more principal shows in each Southern state, also special handsome ribbons. Mr. C. R. Burnham, proprietor of Marion Farm, Smyrna, Ga., has consented to act temporarily as secretary and treasurer and all Southern Buff Wyandotte breeders are requested to send in their membership and vote for a permanent secretary. The first member securing a club of five will be made state vice-president.

To Buff Orpington Breeders: The National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club will offer a trophy for prize winning birds, in states where we have as many as ten members, and we urge all breeders of this magnificent variety to enroll as members of the club.

\* \* \*

We need you. You need us. Buff Orpington breeders not members of our club are losing the advantages, in an educational way to be derived from such an association.

The breed his come to the front with the biggest rush on record. It deserves it! The largest clean-legged chicken in the world; the best egg machine of all the medium or large breeds; the greatest winter layer and one of the hardiest, this beautiful breed is bound to pass all other breeds, and we want you to be in the band wagon.

Fees and dues, both for one dollar, for a short time. Let me hear from you. -W. E. Damon, State Vice-President National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club, Mitchell, Tenn.

\* \* \*

It is the determination of the management of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association to make their exhibition, to be held the week of January 22nd to 27th, both inclusive, 1906, the greatest and grandest of the series of successful Chicago shows. The most prominent of the breeders and fanciers of poultry, pigeons, cats and pet stock of all kinds have already signified their

# NEVIN POULTRY YARDS, WARDIN BROS., Proprietors. R.F.D.7. BOX 46. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Breeders of S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Houdans, W. Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Sherwoods, S. C. Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games and Pekin Ducks. Eggs for Latching, 15 to setting, \$1.50. Duck eggs, per setting of 13, \$1.25. Being breeders for the past nine years we are here to stay and have always taken our share of prizes wherever stock has been shown. We manufacture Incubators, Brooders, Exhibition Coops and Wardin's Flight Arrester. Jersey Red Pigs our specialty. Write for information. Glad to answer questions.



Buff, blocky beauties. We can fit you out for the shows or start you right with breeders. Birds right and prices right.

LAWSON & VARNELL, Route 4

A. J. LAWSON, Mgr.

Cleveland, Tenn.

# PRACTICAL POULTRY FARM STOCK FOR SALE

From my farm-raised Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for eggs, size, and standard points, at honest prices.

J. A. DINWIDDIE, New Market, Tenn.

# S. C. White Leghorns for Sale

300 PULLETS AND 100 COCKERELS

All bred from birds that won the blue ribbon in the largest shows in the North as well as the South. If you want some birds for the fall shows, I have them at prices that will please you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

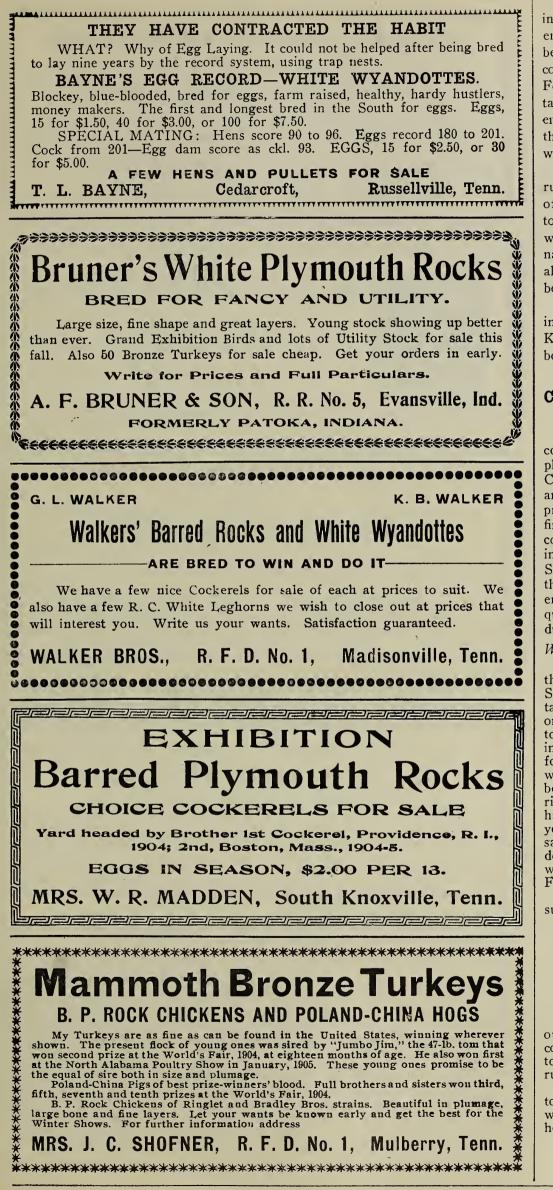
STANSBURY'S POULTRY YARDS, Richmond, Va.

# FOREST VIEW POULTRY YARD

Only the best strain is bred. S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, C. I. Games and White Face Spanish, Light Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and Poland Geese. Eggs for sale.

" AR YE DE YE

J. E. THOMAS, R. F. D. 6, Charlotte, N. C.



intention of being in attendance with an entry of their finest specimens. The best incubators and brooders of the country will be shown in operation. Foods and supplies and appliances pertaining to the great industry, which this enterprise represents, will compete for the favorable attention of the crowds which will throng the vast hall.

Premium lists with classifications, rules, list of judges and apportionment of some and all necessary information to exhibitors and patrons has been issued while the mailing list includes 20,000 names, and it is the purpose to send to all interested, yet some may by mistake be missed.

All such and those desiring specific information should write to Fred L. Kimmey, Sec., Room 500, No. 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

# **Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed** Makes Winners.

\* \* \*

From North, South, East and West come reports of the grand results accomplished where Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed has been fed to young chicks and if the stock foundation is present, prize winners are always produced. The firm whose letter we are permitted to copy below are widely known as the originators of the Wilber's Gem Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, and what they state will go far with poultry keepers who do not know of the excellent qualities of Chamberlain's Original Products.

W. F. Chamberlain, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir: It is a pleasure to state that we had five entries at the Alabama State Fair this year, 119 birds competing, taking three firsts, one tie and one sec-ond. At the Banner Show at Charles-ton, S. C., this month, with 3,000 birds in show, with 6 entries, no cocks, we tied for first on pullets, with second on pen with score of 188; took silver cup for best pen in class and special ribbon; also ribbon for best Leghorn Cockerel. We have used your Perfect Feeds, etc., for years and have found them more than satisfactory in actual results, in fact, they do more than you claim for them, hence we rear our youngsters on your Chick Feed only.

With best wishes for your continued success, we are,

Yours respectfully,

WILBER BROS.

Petros, Tenn., Nov. 28th, 1905.

\* \*

#### Read.

Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1905. Owing to the fact that a majority of our member's birds will not be in good condition this month, we have decided to postpone our Poultry show until February 1, 2, 3, 1906. We hope this change will be satisfac-

tory to all concerned, as we think there will be greater interest shown after the will be greater interview will be greater interview. Yours very truly, Yours very truly, Na.-Tenn. Poultry Association, R. L. Cannon, Secy. R. L. Cannon, Secy.

# Southern Bantam Association.

Why not have a Southern Bantam Association to build up the breeding of high class Bantams of all varieties, and put them on equality with the larger breed. In nearly every show there is a special for the largest display of any one variety (Bantams excluded) for the highest scoring bird in the show (Bantam excluded). Let us Bantam breeders get together and organize an association and offer a special at all the shows, even if it is very small at first.

Elect some well known breeder for president, another for secretary and treasurer, who will serve without pay while the club is so young, and if the members increase to numbers enough, pay them a small salary.

Charge \$1.00 for membership fee and the small sum of 25 cents a month dues.

All breeders who are in favor of such an association will confer a favor if they will address L. P. Dorris, 1316 Washington Street, Waco, Texas.

# \* \* \*

# The Chicago Show.

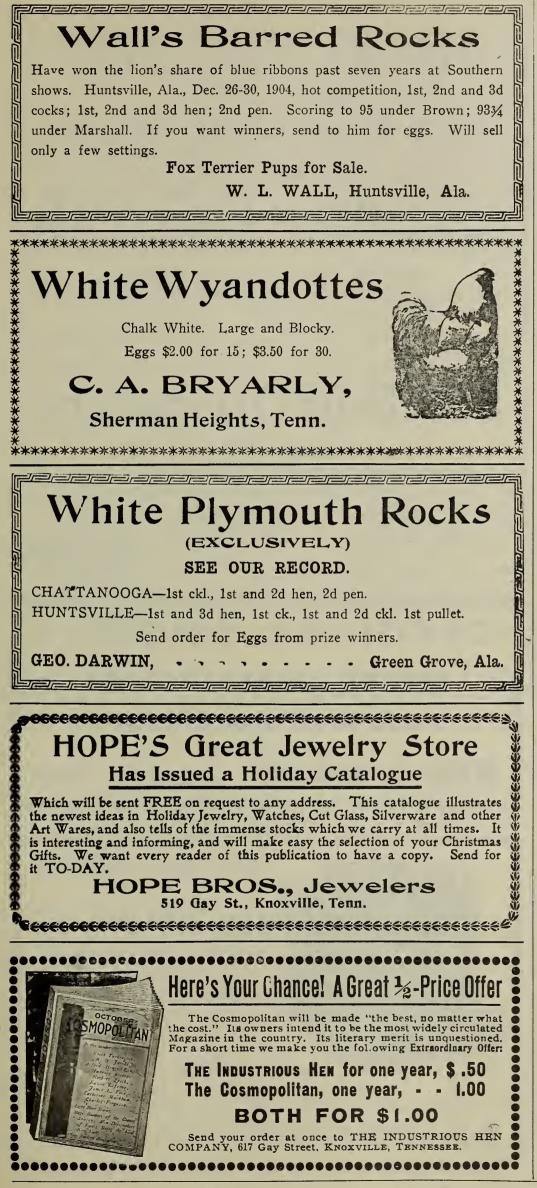
The show will be held January 22-27, inclusive, 1906, in the 7th Regiment Armory, 16th Street, instead of the Coliseum as previously announced. This change is necessitated by failure of the Coliseum management to adhere to the verbal arrangement made. Extensive repairs have made the Armory equally desirable.

O. Prescot Bennett will judge Buff Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochin Bantams, Anaconas, Dominiques, Dorkings; E. J. W. Dietz, Exhibition Games, all Bantams, except Buff Cochin, Silkies, Sultans, Sumatras; W. C. Denny Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Crevecoeurs, Favorelles, Frizzles, Malays; W. R. Graves, White Wyandottes; Daniel J. Lambert, Brahmas, Cochins, Ducks, Geese, Indians, Langshans, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Turkeys, Buckeyes, LaFlech, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Red Caps, Rumpless, Secilians, Russians; Thos. F. Rigg, Andalusians, Silver Wyandottes, Golden Wvandottes, Black Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Houdans, Javas, Polish, Jersey Blues, Buff Leghorns, Black Leghorns; and H. P. Schwab, Barred Plymouth Rocks.

ridge Wyandottes, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Houdans, Javas, Polish, Jersey Blues, Buff Leghorns, Black Leghorns; and H. P. Schwab, Barred Plymouth Rocks. The Indian Game, the Exhibition Game and Game Bantam, Buff Plymouth Rock, Bronze Turkey, Toulouse Goose, Buff Cochin, White Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, Rose Comb White Leghorn, International Bantam Breeders, the Light Brahma, the Western Tumbler, the Fantail, Magpie, and the Bark and Carrier clubs will meet in the Association's club room during show week.

room during show week. The official Premium Lists and Entry Blanks are now being distributed and persons desiring them or any information concerning show matters should apply to Secretary Fred L. Kimmey, Room 510, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.





# The Goose That Did Not Save Rome.

TRIPLE X.

An article in memory of "Betsy" truly an "Industrious Hen"—in your attractive publication, reminds me of an exhibit I saw at a very early fair of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society.

It was simply a venerable specimen of the old gray goose! Unless its history had been seriously certified, it would have excited no special interest. It was suggestive of the toughest kind of a gander patriarch—neither pretty nor fat —for it had gone by all chances for winning such credit.

This bird was really a veteran of American Revolution days. Its home was with the ancestors of Judge Joseph Thompson, one of the substantial citizens of Somerset County, N. J., who had known the exhibit from childhood.

As to the history of it, all the flock beside this sad and bereaved goose had been captured by a party of British dragoons who dashed across the lawn of the old home one day—some even having had their blood shed by mercenary sabres. How this survivor escaped no one ever knew, but it is suspected that the British soldiers did not understand foraging as a fine art. At any rate, the veterans of our civil war on both sides know of no recorded instance of such looting !

This venerable creature was over eighty years of age! Whether still living, a later generation of Thompsons might testify.

How suggestive all this is of historic changes! Think of it a moment. In its gosling days George Washington and his hard-faring little army were probably only a march away among the rocky entrenchments of Middlebrook Valley, New Jersey.

Lord Cornwallis with his fine army were striving to induce the discreet General to come down to the plains, that battle might be given, near British headquarters at New Brunswick, N. J., ten miles distant.

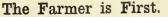
General Lee had not been trapped by a British party at Baskingridge, almost within an hour's provided to be a set of the set of the

within an hour's march of headquarters. The best laurels of the "First American" as noble citizen, civic ruler, military leader. had not yet been won!

All hail, precious be the memory of the goose! Its sire may have furnished Jefferson with the pen that wrote the Declaration of Independence. (Proof to the contrary is 'solicited!)

Out of respect to the verities of history, let forbearance as to the goose whose alarmed squawking saved Rome, be suppressed—our's, however, was a verity. As to the bird which may have nested on the classic bank of the Tiber.  $x \times x$ 

Knoxville, Tenn., January, 1906.



Wealth production in the farms of the United States in 1905 reached the highest amount ever attained in this or any other country—\$6,415,000,000.

In the first annual report of his third term, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson presents an array of figures and statements representing the products and profits of the farmers of the country which he admits, dreams of wealthy production could hardly equal. Four crops make new high records as to values corn, hay, wheat, and rice, "although in amount of production the corn crop is the only one that exceeds previous yields. In every crop the general level of production was high and that of the prices higher still.

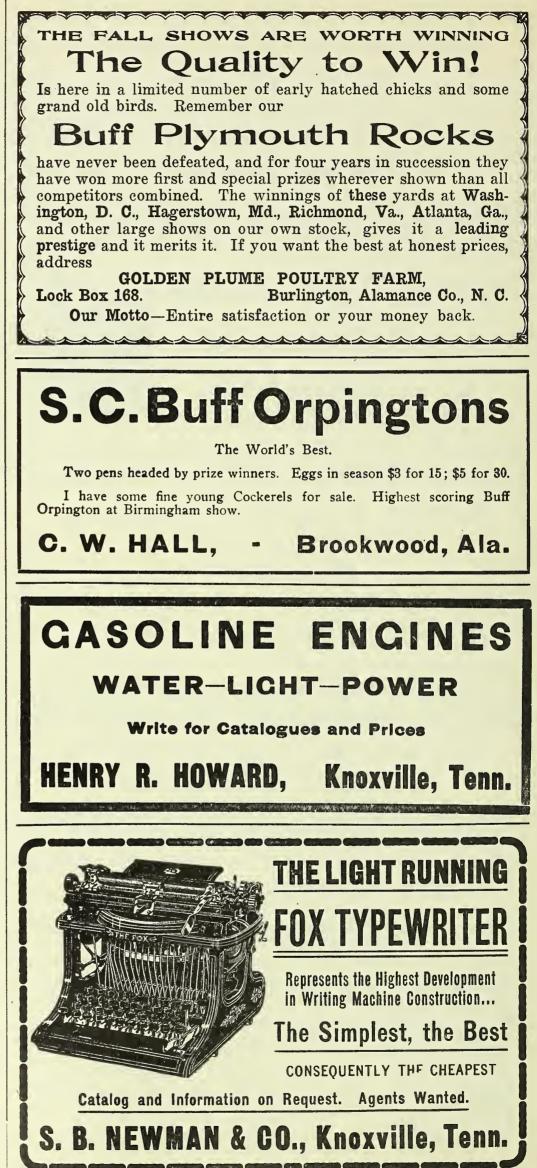
Besides this enormous yield of wealth the Secretary estimates that the farms of the country have increased \$133,000,-000 in value during the last five years.

This increased value, he suggests, is invested better than in bank deposits or even in the gilt-edged bonds of private corporations.

In dealing with the crop report "leak," Secretary Wilson, after referring to the "gross breach of trust" of one of the employees of the bureau of statistics, says:

"This department acted with vigor and dispatch when it got evidence of wrongdoing on the part of its own officials, but we have no evidence of disciplinary or preventive action at the traders' end of the line, where gamblers interested in neither the production nor consumption disturb values to the injury of both and make loud out-cries when creatures of their own kind corrupt officials to betray confidence. The responsibility for this lead is shared by every one, who to get money without work, gamble in farm products. When this form of industry ceases these parasites who tempt department officials will have to work for their bread."

The method of handling crop reports has been thoroughly recast during the year. There has also been a decided change in the methods of work prescribed for field agents, each agent being now confined to a definite group of states with which he becomes thoroughly familiar by travel each month. Analyzing the principal crops for the year, the secretary says corn reached the highest production with 2,708,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over the next highest year, 1899; hay is second in order of value, although cotton held second place during the two previous years. The hay crop this year is valued at \$605,000,000. Cotton comes third with a value of \$575,000,-000; wheat \$525,000,000; oats, \$282,000,-000; potatoes, \$138,000,000; barley, \$58,-000,000; tobacco, \$2,000,000; sugar cane and sugar beets, \$50,000,000; rice \$13,-892,000; dairy products, \$665,000,000.





The farmer, then, is becoming a worthy companion to his cow. The annual production of eggs is now a score of billions. Poultry products have climbed to a place of more than a half billion dollars in value, so that the farmer's hen competes with wheat for precedence.

There are more horses with a larger aggregate value than ever before, notwithstanding, as the secretary says, they were first threatened with the bicycle, and then later by the suburban trofley and the automobile. He estimates their value at \$1,200,000,000, or nearly as much as the corn crop, and the value of mules at \$252,000,000. Although milk cows are increasing in number and value the report states that other cattle and sheep have for several years been decreasing. There are 17,700,000 milk cows valued at \$482,000,000. Other cattle are numbered at 43,669,000, with a value of \$662,000,000. Swine number 47,321,000 valued at \$283,255,000. In the aggregate the value of farm animals has increased a few million dollars within the year and since the year of 1900 have increased 9 per cent.

With the enormous production the secretary says the wants of 82,000,000 people have been supplied, with a remaining surplus constituting a generous contribution to other nations. The exported farm products during the first year ending June 30, 1905, had a value of \$827,000,000, which was less by \$51,000,000 than the average export for the five preceding years. In accounting for this the secretary says owing to the short wheat crop there was a decrease in the export of that cereal amounting to 41,000,000 of \$5,-000,000 in the export of packing-house products and another \$5,000.000 in fruits and other minor items. The increases include \$9,350,000 in cotton, \$4.700,000 in oil cake and oil cake meal, \$3,000,000 in vegetable oils and \$2,000,000 in rice and various minor products.

During the past sixteen years, the secretary says, the domestic exports of farm products have amounted to 12,000,000,000,000,000, or 1,000,000,000 more than enough to buy all the railroads of the country at their commercial valuation, and this with a mere surplus for which there was no demand at home.—*Texas Stockman*.



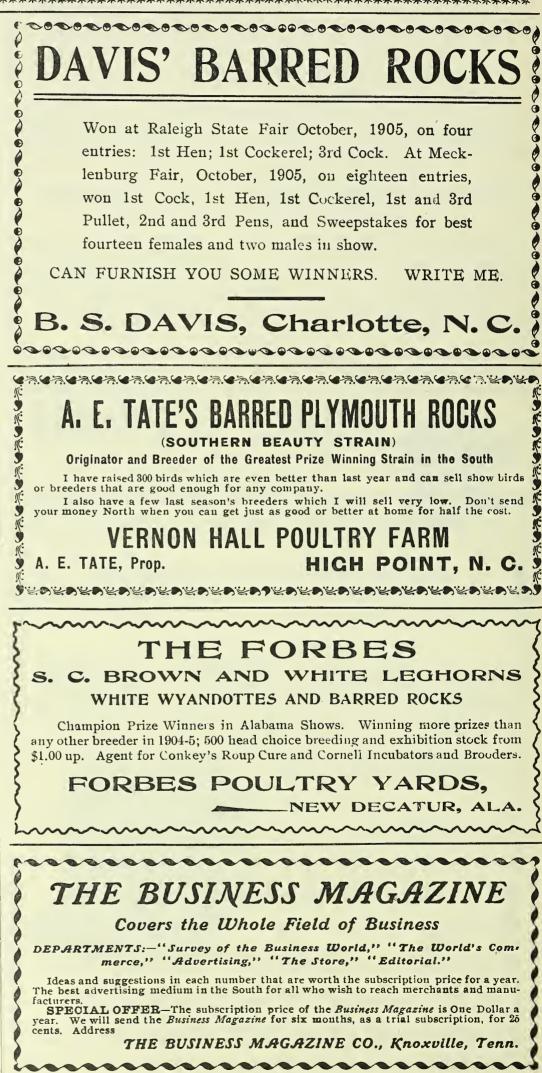
H. B. LANSDEN, Guntersville, Ala. Breeder of Black Minorcas.

# A Reply to Mr. Hudson. H. E. BRANCH.

In response to Mr. J. W. Hudson's critique in current issue of HEN on "Objects in Pure Breeding," I enclose statement from Swift & Co. and beg you to publish same in the interest of poultry culture. I was writing an address to Committee on Standard Revision for American Poultry Journal of Chicago and wrote Swift & Co. for specific information on popular weight of hens as indicated by market demand. Mr. Hudson will note the reply was written at that season of the year when he claims large fowls were at a premium on the market. It is needless for me to inform Mr. Hudson that Swift & Company handle several fowls annually.

Mr. Hudson does not tell us when he patronized the Chicago markets and the time may account for his present error. Conditions and markets change. Necessity compels markets to adapt themselves to economic conditions and the last few years have witnessed a revolution in the poultry industry. Eggs have made a wonderful advance in price and their annual value exceeds by \$10,000,000.00 all other poultry products combined, and the practical poultry breeder looks to his egg product for his net income. Putting the cost at a very low estimate, lower than I've ever seen, it will cost Mr. Hudson at least 60 cents to mature a six pound hen and yesterday's Kansas City market for hens was 91/2 cents. Suppose they bring 12 cents, the highest price mentioned by Mr. Hudson and freight and crating would still make Mr. Hudson's profit an unknown quantity. Mr. Hudson's own figures clearly indicate his profit must come from eggs if he gets any profit. Mr. Hudson tells us his hens averaged 66 per cent egg yield during the past cold winter, and further says: "They commenced laying in November and kept it up until June before one of them wanted to set." That beats any record I ever heard of and certainly entitles Mr. Hudson to the belt. He should tell us how he manages his flocks; 66 per cent means an average annual egg product of more than 240 eggs per hen.

Mr. Hudson gives us to understand his hens weigh six to seven pounds each and leaves us to infer that a dozen eggs from a seven pound hen cost no more for production than a dozen from a three and one-half pound hen. In other words Mr. Hudson says you can successfully





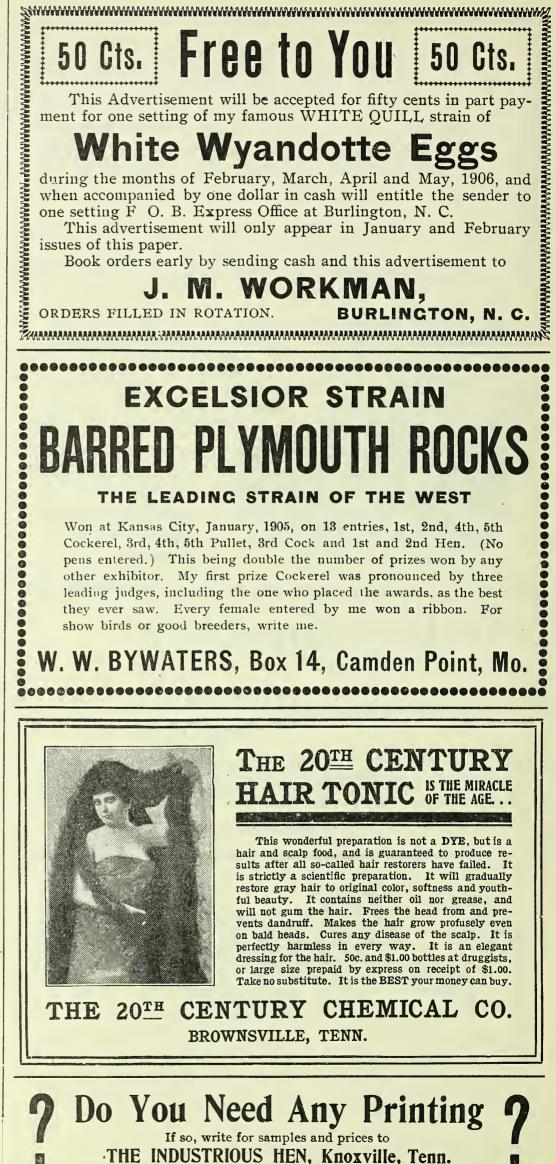
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

is the vital question in poultry culture and fully explains the rapid increase of Mediterraneans.

If Mr. Hudson will refer to Mr. Brittin's article in September issue he will find an account kept with Rocks and Leghorns during a period of five months. There were two dozen of each breed. The Leghorns laid 98 more eggs than the Rocks. In the same issue an article under the caption of "Leghorns or Minorcas," at my request, was copied in the HEN from Poultry Gazette and was written by Mr. C. S. Garline. I refer Mr. Hudson and others interested in this line of investigation to the article in question instead of quoting, and can assure them it will amply repay close and careful analysis. The concensus of opinion favors the Leghorns, Mr. Hudson to the contrary notwithstanding. Given the proper environment, food elements and climatic conditions, whether natural or artificial, and any hen of any breed will lay to the limit of her capacity either winter or summer. The hen is simply an annuated machine. Supplied with raw material in proper form and under proper conditions and nature compels her to turn out the finished product. With proper selection of breeding stock and careful breeding there will be but little difference in the egg yield of the different breeds. The difference is in the cost of production and that is what concerns us vitally. Years ago at the New York dairy show the Holstein led the Jersey in milk and butter but the Jersey laid it all over the Holstein in economy of production-didn't take half so much to run the machine, hence we find 100 Jerseys are kept where we find one Holstein. Just common sense. That's all. I repeat, the intelligent purpose of enterprise is to produce with the greatest economy and most profit. It is a well known fact that has been demonstrated by our experiment stations that the quicker you mature an animal or fowl for market the less it costs per pound for production and the greater the profit. The facts I have stated are known to and recognized by intelligent breeders and feeders. I am governed by the logic of events and not by prejudice.

# Maine's Biggest Willow.

The biggest willow in the State is at Norridgewock. It measures twenty-three feet in circumference at the base and has a ponderous spreading top. Its largest diameter is a little more than eight feet. The age of the tree is about 100 years. The tradition is that a man traveling from New Hampshire on horseback stopped to give his horse water and rest, stuck his whip, which was a small willow twig, into the ground and forgot to take it.—Bangor News.





of incubation.

# Winter Care of Hens. H. C. AUSTIN.

As you want eggs when they are high, are you making your preparations for them or do you expect your hens to roost out in the cold tree tops and scratch for a living and fill the egg basket? If you do you will get left. You should prepare a good, warm house with plenty of windows with glass in them to give light and plenty of leaves to scatter oats, wheat, etc., in for them to scratch after these cold mornings and cold rainy and snowy days. Give them a good warm mash for their morning feed composed of one part corn meal and one part shorts and wheat bran with one pod of red pepper, well chopped up in the hot matter and one tablespoonful of salt and about one-half pound of meat scraps to a two gallon bucket of the above feed each day for 100 hens.

In bad weather put some oats or wheat in the scratching pen and give them a good feed of corn at night and if you do not get eggs you had better change your breed of fowls.

Cow peas make an excellent feed for hens, leaves and peas. The hens will eat up leaves and hulls and will enjoy them when they are confined; clover hay is also excellent for the scratching shed. Fowls cared for in this way will come out in the spring in fine shape. Sulphur in their feed, once a week, is also excellent. Salt is one thing scarcely ever used by poultrymen and farmers for their chickens, if more of it is used there would be fewer deaths by cholera, indigestion and gapes. I never have a chicken to have gapes when I feed salt regular. A little turpentine, coal oil or Austin's Poultry Powders will cure Limberneck, which is caused by chicks eating maggets from some dead carcasses laying around and one dies and that starts a plant for more and they keep it up. Have no maggets for them to get and you will not have any limberneck.

# Skim-Milk Paint.

Where available, skim-milk may be made into an enduring paint almost as cheap as white wash. Such paint has been known to last over 20 years in good condition. Without added color, it makes an excellent covering for the inside of water tanks. Carbolic acid or other disinfectant added, it makes a very desirable paint for dairy work. It sets quickly and is permanent.

Use about three pounds of Portland cement to one gallon skim-milk. In coloring, such as Venetian red, paint powder may be used in mixture to secure color desired. Mix only enough for the day's use. On account of the cement settling to the bottom, it is necessary to stir constantly .- Exchange.



# **1906-Pattern Standard Cyphers**

as "the most perfect hatching machine" ever devised by human ingenuity and skill. It represents the highest degree of excellence yet achieved in incubators both in principle and mechanical construction. It overcomes practically every defect, every inconvenience and every objection urged to artificial incubation as performed by machines of other types. It not only is more convenient to operate; it not only consumes less oil; it not only is safer; it not only hatches a larger percentage of the eggs entrusted to it, but it pro-duces larger, stronger, healthier and more vigorous chicks and ducklings than any other incubator ever built. That is our guarantee to the poultry fraternity and we mean it exactly as we say it. We want the opportunity of province our claims proving our claims.

If you, reader, are thinking of buying an incubator, and want what the most successful poul-trymen have declared to be by odds the most perfect hatching machine invented, kindly send your name and address and we will mail you, postpaid, a copy of our preliminary pamphlet, "A Step Nearer Perfection in the Making of Incubators," and will also list your name to receive a copy of our complete catalogue for 1906, "Poultry Raising Made Easy and Profitable," which will be ready for mailing in December. First corne, first served. This new catalogue is to con-sist of 228 pages, 8 by 11 inches, and will contain a large amount of valuable information, includ-ing a complete, illustrated description of our full line of Poultry Supplies.

Write us to-day, addressing nearest office.

Factory and Home Offices, Buffalo, N. Y. Cyphers Incubator Company, Branch Stores and Warehouses: 23 Barclay St., N, Y.; 26-30 Union St., Boston, Mass.; 310 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 329 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri; 19-25 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C. England.





# When Father Rode the Goat.

The house is full of arnica And mystery profound. We do not dare to run about Or make a single sound. We leave the big piano shut And do not strike a note; The doctor's been here seven times Since father rode the goat.

He joined the lodge a week ago, Got in at 4 a. m.

And sixteen brethren brought him home, Though he says he brought them. His wrist was sprained and a big rip Had rent his Sunday coat—

There must have been a lively time When father rode the goat.

He's resting on the couch today, And practicing his signs,
The hailing signal, working grip And other monkey shines.
He mutters passwords 'neath his breath And other things he'll quote;
They surely had an evening's sport When father rode the goat.

# Practical Points.

We would like to have more of our readers tell us about their egg yield and market qualities of their birds. We have no trouble in getting men to write all they know about the special fancy variety they own. Articles are plentiful that describe the show points of many breeds. Clubs are numerous, clubs that boom White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

Where are there clubs that advocate more eggs per hen and more pounds of meat from less feed? Why do we not see articles of this kind more often in this and other papers? We suppose it is because these practical men are too busy to write. They are working their poultry for the most dollars and have little time to interest others in this matter.

One of the best known of the poultry journals had its best days when it was filled with material of the kind we are talking of. It is talked of, even today, by men who have not seen it for ten years and have not owned a bird for years. We are trying to present just such matter in our pages today, but are hampered in getting hold of men who know how to make poultry pay on market lines.

We know where some of these men are, but it is not easy to get them to promise to do what we want. It is still harder to get them to keep their promises to us. They put off and off the time they will sit down and get thoughts on paper. We want these items from their books: What it costs to care and feed the birds; what the receipts for eggs and poultry amount to for the year. We hope this appeal to our readers will be considered and we shall soon see helpful little articles coming our way.—Poultry Keeper.

# Bees Hatch Duck Eggs.

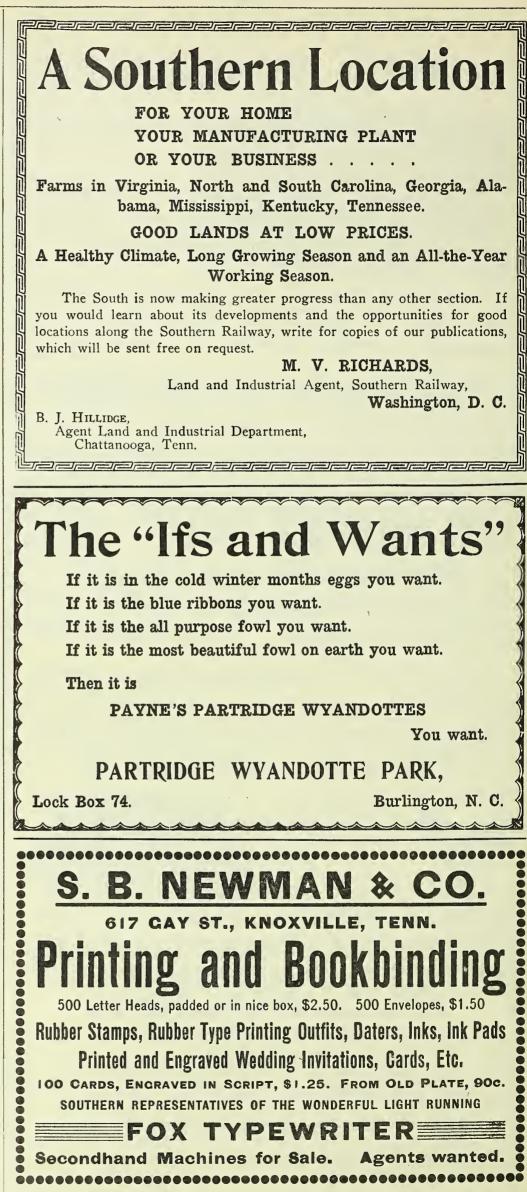
There is a Minneapolis man who claims to have been nearly as quick to discover a new way to hatch eggs as Henry Decker of Rome, O., who has hatched a brood of chickens by the use of a bee hive.

Chris Berwith, of Upton avenue, north, has been experimenting on that line for some time and first tried his luck with turtle eggs, which came out nicely. It seems that two years ago, while Mr. Berwith was taking out some honey, he was struck with the peculiar moist warmth of the hive in the lower portions. Now, moist air is a fine thing for hatching, and some weeks later, having secured some turtle eggs while at Minnetonka, he placed them in the lower compartment of the hive and hatched a half dozen of them.

This year he made the experiment with some Pekin Duck eggs, and out of ten eggs placed in the hive he secured nine healthy ducks, that are now cavorting about the yard as lively as can be. The experiment has also shown another thing, and that is that there is very little in the insistent claim that eggs in the course of hatching must be turned twice every day. It is impossible to do so in the beehive hatcheries, yet they appear to hatch as well as if handled daily.

Mr. Decker hatched eighteen out of twenty chicken eggs and Mr. Berwith nine out of ten duck eggs. Mr. Decker used a cushion under and around the eggs, and cotton cloth between their tops and the rest of the hive. Mr. Berwith used moss below and a layer of cotton batting over the tops of the eggs, which was taken off on the last day, as the eggs were picked.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

It has been demonstrated quite clearly by statisticians that bad roads are an exceedingly expensive luxury-dear not alone to farmer, but town people, city merchants and manufacturers in general. All classes are affected almost as much as the farmer himself, indeed there is no question of greater importance now before the American people than that of good roads. A few years ago the department of public roads inquiry at Washington investigated the subject and determined that the average haul by wagon was twelve miles, and that it cost 25 cents per ton per mile. The estimated tonnage brought the total cost up to the fabulous sum of \$900,000,000 per annum. Comparisons were made with the cost of hauling in foreign countries where good roads are the rule, showing that the average cost in those countries is but 8c per ton per mile, or less than one-third what the American people are paying. This seems to prove that bad roads entail a loss in our country of \$600,000,000. — Texas Stockman and Farmer.



# Some More New Improvements to Help Poultrymen



this a peculiarly effective machine for hatchin ducks. Our new Brooders, Universal Hover, Prairi state Jr. Incuba-tor and the many other good things we have been pre-senting in the past few months are all described in sep-arate catalogues which we will be pleased to send to you if you will write for them. And we will put your name on our mail list so that you will get the new books that are to follow as fast as they are publish-ed. You will want to keep posted on the new Prairie State improve-ments that are to come. Write today.

**Prairie State** Incubator Co. 512 Main Street Homer City, Pa.

How to hatch the largest percentage of fertile eggs and at the same time produce strong, healthy, vigorous chicks that shall live and grow into profit—that's the problem the incuba-tor maker must solve. How well we have succeeded in solving our problem is plainly shown by the table of hatches published below.

| ng<br>ss-<br>ow<br>de<br>ch<br>gs,<br>urd<br>his<br>tor<br>tes<br>tes<br>ng<br>rie | high per<br>during a<br>high ef<br>actual p<br>J. G. Hu<br>R. R. Ca<br>Wm. Co<br>A. W. Co<br>Mrs. Jei | centages<br>in entire s<br>ficiency<br>ractice:<br>mphrey,<br>nfield,<br>leman,<br>olvin,<br>nett Jones<br>cElwain,<br>"ubb, | as are rep<br>season, it s<br>of Prairie<br>East Rin<br>Clearfiel<br>Lyons, N<br>Schillsbu<br>5, Dodge, M<br>Dayton, (<br>Norristo | dge, N. H.<br>d, Pa.<br>. Y.<br>urg, Pa.<br>lass.<br>Ohio. | are made<br>h for the |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                                                    |                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                    |                                                            |                       |

NEW PRAIRIE STATE COMBINATION COLONY BROODER



# J THE HOGD THE HOSPITAL \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

For MITES-One quart tallow, one pint coal oil, four ounces sulphur, one ounce carbolic acid. Melt tallow and mix. Apply with paint brush to every crack and crevice and underside of perches.

\* \* \*

For Roupe-Equal parts gum camphor, turpentine and sweet oil, inject into nostrils. Touch canker spots with preoxide of hydrogen and to every gallon of drinking water add 8 or 10 drops Tr. of Aconite.

# \* \* \*

# For Cholera.

Equal parts of rosin, alum, sulphur and cayenne pepper, powdered together and fed in scalded meal, a tablespoonful to 12 adult fowls, for of course, young fowls could not take it so strong.

# \* \* \* For Roup.

A good remedy for roup that I have used with success for a number of years is as follows: Put 15 to 18 drops of carbolic acid in pail of drinking water. This for every day prevention. For swabbing throat use two or three drops of acid in teacupful of water. Swab with feather.-A. B. Henry, Sioux City,

# Enriching the Language.

Waiters in the Park Row beaneries could enrich their vocabularies if they visited one or two go as you please boarding houses near the Grand Central Station where train crews lodge between trips. The pet names by which the railroaders call their food carry the local color of the craft. The dining room tables are "round houses," the kitchen is the "freight dump," and the waiter girls are "yard engines."

Nobody ever calls ham and eggs anything but "ballast," and an order of ice cream is a "manifest run," i. e., carrying perishables. If a man desires sugar in his coffee he asks his neighbor to "sand the right of way" for him. The latest gem sprang from a switchman at a table in the corner when the girl came in with a platter of griddle cakes.

"Say, sister," he called out, "kick that string of flats down this siding."-N. Y. Snu.



DYERSBURG HARD. & FEED CO., Dyersburg, Tenn. R. L. CANNON & CO., Bristol, Tenn. WAGGONER & BRO., Johnsonville, Tenn.



It is with great pleasure we present a speaking likeness of our esteemed associate Mr. H. E. Branch, formerly of Chalk Level but now of Boliver, Mo. Mr. Branch has made a careful study of the conditions that surround the poultry industry and has had much that was pertinent to say in regard to it in the various numbers of THE HEN. You may watch for his articles through the coming season and each one will be well worth the careful study of each of our readers.

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# Some More New Improvements to Help Poultrymen

(Call THE IMPROVED **STANDARD** PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR. With Cooling Slides For Egg Trays-Save Tables

placed on the eggs, the operator finds that the temp frees change outside. In a cellar this would make ve tor cellar, and the machines are often operated in outside temperature is liable to vary from 20 to 40 degrees up and down every day. Under such conditions the Prairie State Compensating Regulator is the only one that will work success-fully. It is placed partly above and partly below the eggs, and registers the slightest outside change before there is any chance for such change in inside temperature to affect the eggs, thus giving it its compensating feature. The NEW OPEN BOTTOM makes the New Standard Prairie State a REAL FRESH AIR INCUBATOR, and has certainly solved the fresh air problem. This feature alone stamps this as the best incubator built, and explains the high percentage of hatches this a peculiarly effective machine for hatching ducks. Our new Brooders, Universal Hover, Prairie

**Prairie State Incubator Co.** 512 Main Street Homer City, Pa.

OAKES

HATCH

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Everything for building new Incubators and Brooders or repairing old ones. Catalogue 10-General Supplies. Catalogue 12 Incubator Plans and Fixtures. OAKES MFG. CO., Box 11, Bloomington. Ind.



For MITES-One quart tallow, one pint coal oil, four ounces sulphur, one ounce carbolic acid. Melt tallow and mix. Apply with paint brush to every crack and crevice and underside of perches.

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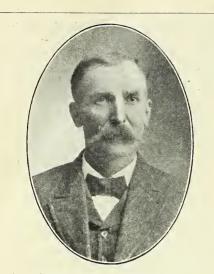


WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



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| It's not extraordinary to hear of an incubator<br>hatching 100 per cent hatches—but when such<br>high percentages as are reported below are made<br>during an entire season, it speaks much for the<br>high efficiency of Prairie State Machines in<br>actual practice: |                  |    |        |      |  |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----|--------|------|--|--|
| J. G. Humphrey,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | East Rindge, N.  | н. | 6 99 4 | 4-10 |  |  |
| R. R. Canfield,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Clearfield, Pa.  |    | 8 98 2 | 2-10 |  |  |
| Wm. Coleman,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Lyons, N. Y.     |    | 3 97 9 | 2-10 |  |  |
| A. W. Colvin,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Schillsburg, Pa. |    | 3 97 9 | 3-10 |  |  |
| Mrs. Jenett Jones,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Dodge, Mass.     |    | 7 97 8 | 3-10 |  |  |
| Perry McElwain,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Dayton, Ohio.    |    | 3 97 8 | 3-10 |  |  |
| J. W. Grubb,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Norristown, Pa.  |    | 3 97 8 | 3-10 |  |  |
| J. L. Helpman,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Freedom Sta., Of |    | 4 97 7 | 4-10 |  |  |



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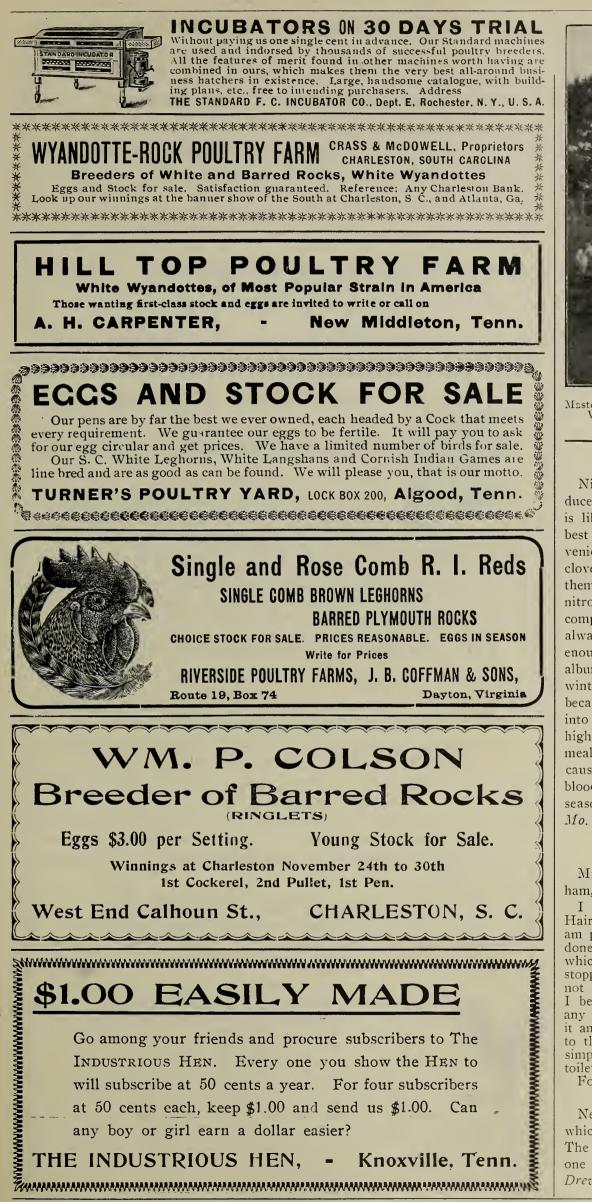
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Master Howard King Feeding His Prize S. C. W. L. Winners in the Yards of W. S. King, Lonoke, Ark.

# Cheap Protein.

Nitrogen in the poultry ration produces flesh and albumen of eggs, hence is liberally required. Lean meat is the best grower, but can not always be conveniently had. When hens can secure clover and other grasses they supply themselves with a large proportion of nitrogen. Green plants, however, are composed largely of water and it is not always possible for the hen to eat enough of such food to supply required albumen for large numbers of eggs. In winter grain may be fed more liberally because much of the starch is converted into heat to warm the body. Among the highly nitrogenous foods are linseed meal which must be fed moderately because too fattening; while skim-milk. blood, liver and skim cheese are always seasonable and safe .-- B. P. Lewis Co.,

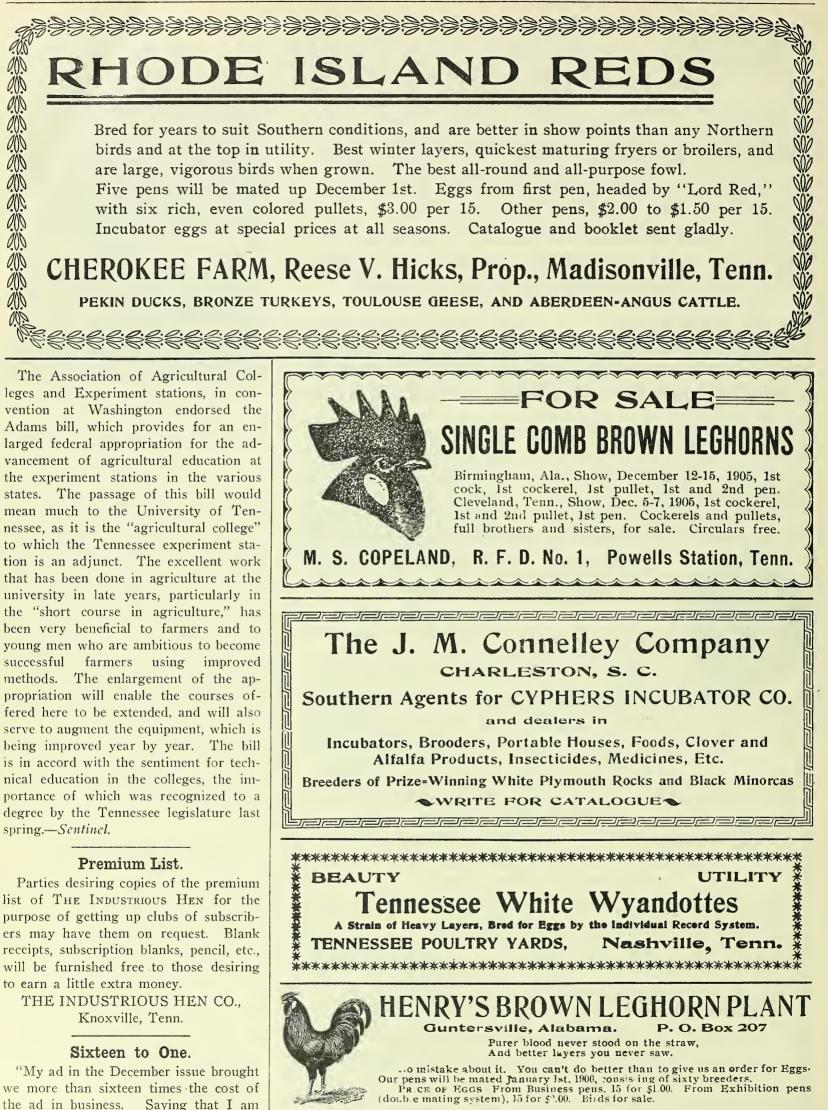
# Can Not Do Without It.

Mrs. J. B. Trunk, of North Birmingham, Ala., writes:

I have been using the 20th Century Hair Tonic for the last three years, and am perfectly delighted with what it has done for me. It has restored my hair, which was gray, to its original color, stopped it from falling out, and I have not been troubled with dandruff since I began its use. It is far superior to any preparation I have ever used. I find it an elegant hair dressing, as it imparts to the hair an attractive appearance. I simply can not do without it on my toilet table."

For sale by all Druggists.

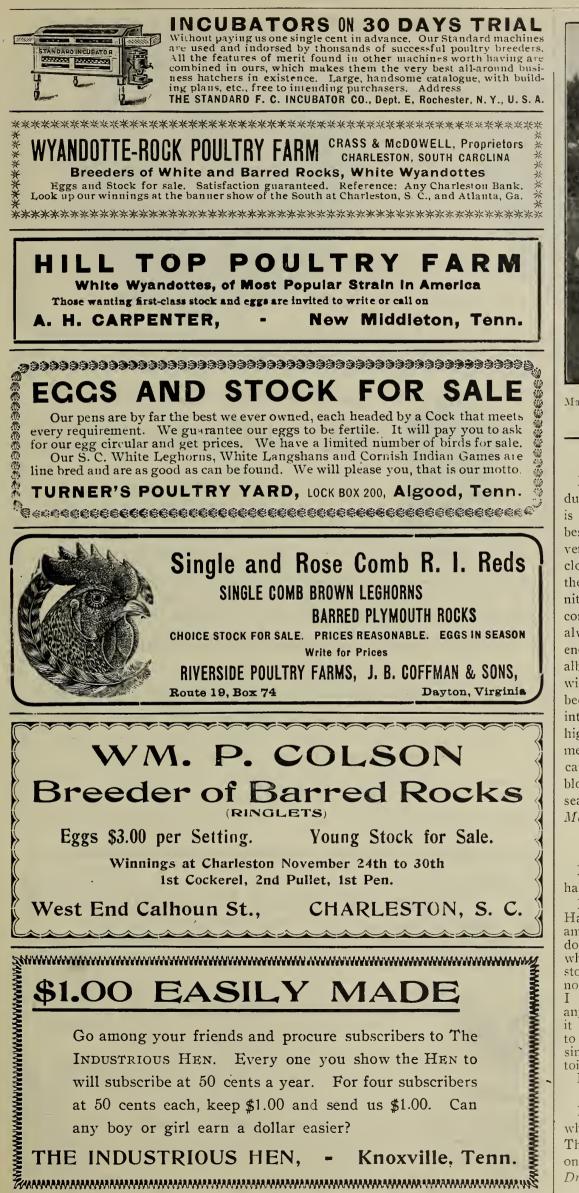
Never shrink from doing anything which your business calls you to do. The man who is above his business may one day find his business above him.— *Drew*.



"My ad in the December issue brought we more than sixteen times the cost of the ad in business. Saying that I am well pleased with THE HEN as an advertising medium does not tell half the story."—Jno. R. Baldwin, Jr., Rockwood, Tenn.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

THE MINORCA FARM showed the heaviest S. C. Black Minorca at the Atlanta show, Dec., 1905. Also won our share of prizes, Order Eggs NOW watch us come to the front-pleased customers the cause. Eggs from best matings \$2.00 for 15. Incubator Eggs 5c, each. MERRELL CARLTON, Proprietor, College Park, Ga.



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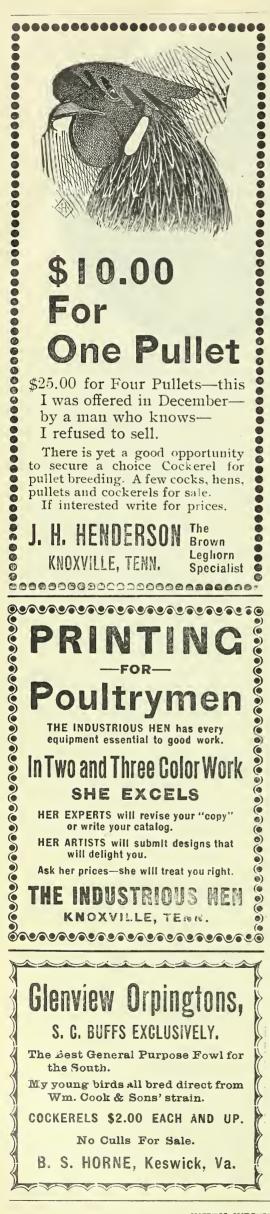


A Wilber Bros. S. C. White Leghorn Cockerel.



First Prize and Head of 1st pen at Charleston, S. C., bred and owned by Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn.

#### \*\*\*\*\* Special Clubbing Offers. Lansden's Black Giant Minorcas { Fine Males for Sale, No Females at Any Price. $1.00 \\ .50$ Write me for further particulars. As Big as Barred Rocks Non-Setters & H. B. LANSDEN, Guntersville, Ala. Heavy Layers. month .50 Agricultural Epitomist .25 \$5.25 All five for..... .....\$3.00 "PATTON'S PURE GOLD STRAIN." ORPINGTONS Won first at Atlanta, Ga. First at Cleveland, O. First at Charlotte, N. C. EGGS FROM THESE WINNERS AT \$3.00 FOR 15. STOCK FOR SALE \$2.75 All five for..... ... \$1.50 FRANK S. PATTON, Johnson City, Tenn. The Knoxville Daily Sentinel\$3.00The Cosmopolitan1.00The Industrious Hen.50 4.50The three for .....\$3.00 **Embossed Stationery** The Industrious Hen, one year ....\$ .50 The Cosmopolitan, one year ..... 1.00 Send us \$5.00 and we will send you 500 High Grade Letter Heads, beauti-fully embossed. Use good stationery—it pays. 500 Letter Heads printed in two colors and embossed for \$6.00. Embossed in Gold, 50c. extra. It will pay you to try some of these. We send prepaid. \$1.50 The two for .....\$1.00 The Industrious Hen .....\$ .50 Petaluma Poultry Journal ...... 1.00 \$1.50 TRENT PRINTING CO. The two for .....\$ .75 **Embossing Specialists**, KNOXVILLE, TENN. \$1.00 We do all kinds of GOOD printing. Send stamp for samples, and be sure to state what you want to see. The two for ..... .... \$ .75 The Industrious Hen.50The Southern Poultry Courier.50The Southern Agriculturist.50 DRAUGHON'S Business Colleges **MONEY** in **POULTRY** \$1.50 Our new 1906 book tells hew to make it. Tells how to t.eat diseases, feed and care for poultry successfully. It illus-trates and tells all about 40 varieties Famous Thoroughbred Fowls, with low price on stock and eggs. Only 6c in stamps. The three for .....\$ .50 The Industrious Hen .....\$ .50 KNOXVILLE, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, RALEIGH, WACO and JACKSON, MISS. Positions secured or money Refunded. Also teac's BY MAIL. Catalogue will convince you that Draughon's is THE BEST. \$1.50 The three for .....\$ .50 The Industrious Hen .....\$ .50 Fancy Fowls ..... .25 JNO. E. HEATWOLE For Barred Rocks of Highest Quality \$.75 Box 23 Harrisonburg, Va. The two for .....\$ .50 WRITE TO The Industrious Hen .....\$ .50 Southern Fancier ......50 W. W. BYWATERS STONE Box 14 Camden Point, Mo. \$1.00 See large ad on page 292. The two for .....\$ .50 20 INCUBATOR Make up your list. If you want to sub-scribe for any publication not in the above list write us and we will quote you lowest cash price on same. Get your reading for the win-ter. Address all orders to 6 ver it. You'll know y when you learn vit's built and oper-s. New catalog tells ty and How. Free. rite for it today. the Diehl-Schilling Co. Box 600, Easton, Pa. FENCE STRONGEST MADE, Bull-strong chick-sale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 48, Winchester, Indiana. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tennessee.



## Prizes Won in Columbia, Tenn., Poultry Show.

**Poultry Show.** The first annual exhibition of the Middle Tennessee Poultry Association closed Friday after a four-days' meeting. The show was a pronounced success. The classes filled excep-tionally well. The association is to be congratulated upon its enterprise, and it goes without saying that it will have another show next year. Follow-ings are the prize winners: Barred Rocks—First cock, second cockerel, first pen, tied first hen, second hen, first pullet, Mrs. Hugh English, Pulaski; third hen, second pen, tied second pullet, third pullet, first cock-erel, R. L. Hayes, Columbia; third cockerel, ied first hen, second hen, J. W. Armstead, Columbia; Lee Holt, Culleoka, tied first pullet; J. O. Norton, Nashville, tied first pullet; J. O. Norton, Nashville, tied first pullet, third pullet; Mrs. W. V. Thompson, Columbia, tied eccond pullet, third pullet, first cockerel, won third pen. Mottled Anconas—Collier & Gardner, Co-

becond pullet, third pullet, and third pen. Mottled Anconas—Collier & Gardner, Co-lumbia, first cockerel, first and second pullet. Light Brahmas—J. H. Mathews, Franklin, first cock, first pen, first, second and third

pullet. Round-head Games—H. G. Evans, Colum-bia, first, second, third cock, first, second, third hen, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first, second pen. Warborse Games—Longhurst Bros., Nash-ville, first cock, first, second, third hen, first pen

pen. White Games—Longhurst Bros., Nashville, first cock, first, second, third hens, first pen. S. S. Hamburgs—D. K. Minor, Match, first cock, first, second, third hen, first pen. Black Langshans—D. C. Phelan, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first

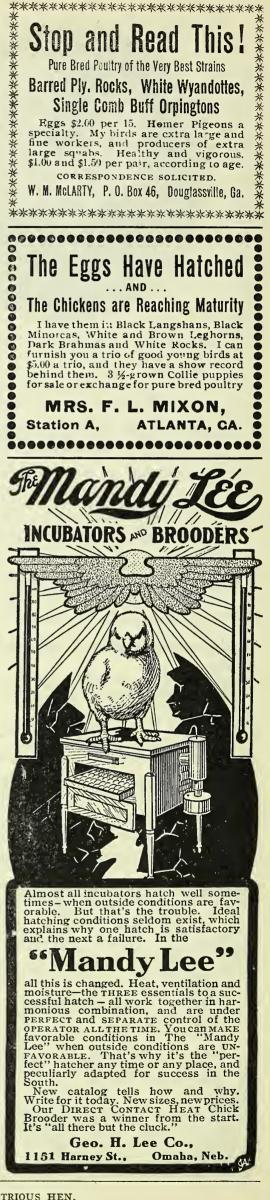
S. C. Brown Lcghorns—C. T. Looney, Co-lumbia, first cock, first pullet, second pen, tied first hen; J. H. Matthews, Franklin, second hen, tied first hen, third pullet; A. L. Buchan-an, Columbia, second hen, third pullet; A. L. Buchan-an, Columbia, second hen, third pullet; D. A. Gibson, Lewisburg, tied second cockerel, third pullet; J. A. Derryberry, Columbia, third cock-crel, second pullet. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—J. H. Crowe, Franklin, first pen. Buff Leghorns—C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, first cock; Ernest' Wilson, Columbia, first, second, third hen, first, second, third cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first, second, third pen.

first, second, third pullet, first, second, third pen. Buff Orpingtons—Spence McFall, Columbia, second cock, second, third hen, first cockerel, first pullet, first pen, tied second pullet, third pullet; Mrs. W. W. Dyer, Columbia, first cock; J. O. Norton, Nashville, third cock; Arthur Kelser, Franklin, first hen, tied third pullet; Mrs. Wallace Brown, Columbia, second cock-erel, tied second pullet; S. Thompson, Co-lumbia, third cockerel, second pen, tied second pullet; W. H. Puryear, Glendale, third pen; Mrs. George P. Webster, Columbia, tied second pullet.

Mrs. George F. Webster, Pullet, pullet. Buff Rocks—M. L. Nellums, Spring Hill, first cock, second pen, tied third pullet; W. R. Davis, Calhoun, Ga., first, second, third cock-erel, first, second pullet, first pen, tied third

Davis, Calhoun, Ga., first, second, third cockerel, first, second pullet, first pen, tied third pullet.
White Rocks—J. L. Hackney, Knoxville, first cock, first hen, first pullet, tied third pullet, second pen; J. O. Norton, Nashville, second hen, third cockerel, tied first cockerel, second pullet, third pullet, second pen; Porter Bros., Columbia, second cockerel, first pen, third pen, tied first cockerel, second pullet, third pullet, second pullet, third pullet, second pen; J. O. Norton, Nashville, second hen, third pullet, second pen; Porter Bros., Columbia, second cockerel, first pen, third pen, tied first cockerel, second pullet, third pullet, first cockerel, third cockerel; J. W. Black, Columbia, second cockerel, third pullet, first pen, tied first pullet, second pullet; J. D. Underwood, Columbia, tied first, second pullet.
Columbian Wyandottes—A. B. McLean, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second pullet.
White Wyandotte—Porter Bros., Columbia, first, second, third hen, first cockerel, first pen. Golden Wyandottes—Mrs. W. P. Erwin, Columbia, first, second hen, first cockerel, first pen. Golden Wyandottes—J. H. Orr, Mooresville, first pullet.
Partridge Wyandottes—J. H. Orr, Mooresville, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first pen.
White Bantams—J. A. Crawford, Columbia, first cockerel, first pullet.
White Orpingtons—C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, first cockerel, first pullet.
Buckeye Reds—W. D. Hastings, Columbia, first cockerel, first pen.
White Leghorns—W. O. Cherry, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second, third hen, third pen; R. S. Hopkins, Columbia, first, second, third hen, third pen; R. S. Hopkins, Columbia, first, cockerel, first, second, third hen, third pen; R. S. Hopkins, Columbia, first pen.

Buff Wyandottes—R. S. Hopkins, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second, third hen; A. W.





A Wilber Bros. S. C. White Leghorn Cockerel.



First Prize and Head of 1st pen at Charleston, S. C., bred and owned by Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | eston, S. C., bred and owned<br>Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| "PATTON'S PURE GOLD STRAIN." BUFF<br>Won first at Atlanta, Ga. First at Cleveland, O. First at Charlotte, N. C.<br>EGGS FROM THESE WINNERS AT \$3.00 FOR 15. STOCK FOR SALE<br>FRANK S. PATTON, Johnson City, Tenn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Weekly Journal and Tribune\$.50         Madame                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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#### Prizes Won in Columbia, Tenn., Poultry Show.

**Poultry Show.** The first annual exhibition of the Middle fennessee Poultry Association closed Friday ifter a four-days' meeting. The show was a pronounced success. The classes filled excep-tionally well. The association is to be congratulated upon its enterprise, and it goes without saying that it will have another show next year. Follow-ings are the prize winners: Barred Rocks—First cock, second cockerel, first pen, tied first hen, second hen, first pullet, Mrs. Hugh English, Pulaski; third hen, second pen, tied second pullet, third pullet, first cock-erel, R. L. Hayes, Columbia; third cockerel, ied first hen, second hen, J. W. Armstead, Columbia; Lee Holt, Culleoka, tied first pullet; I. O. Norton, Nashville, tied first pullet, third pullet; Mrs. W. V. Thompson, Columbia, tied "econd pullet, third pullet, first cockerel, won third pen. Mottled Anconas—Collier & Gardner, Co-lumbia, first cockerel, first and second pullet. Light Brahmas—J. H. Mathews, Franklin, first cock, first pen, first, second and third pullet. Round-head Games—H. G. Evans, Colum-bia, first, second, third cock, first, second, third

pullet. Round-head Games—H. G. Evans, Colum-bia, first, second, third cock, first, second, third hen, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first, second pen. Warhorse Games—Longhurst Bros., Nash-ville, first cock, first, second, third hen, first pen

white Games—Longhurst Bros., Nashville,
first cock, first, second, third hens, first pen.
S. S. Hamburgs—D. K. Minor, Match, first cock, first, second, third hen, first pen.
Black Langshans—D. C. Phelan, Columbia,
first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first pen.

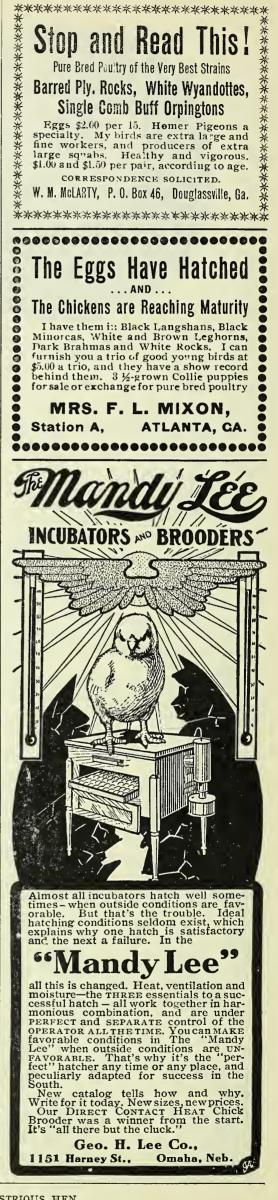
hrst cockerel, hrst, second, third pullet, hrst pen. S. C. Brown Lcghorns—C. T. Looney, Co-lumbia, first cock, first pullet, second pen, tied first hen; J. H. Matthews, Franklin, second luen, tied first hen, third pullet; A. L. Buchan-an. Columbia, second hen, third pen, tied second cockerel, third pullet; D. K. Minor, Match, first cockerel, first pen, tied third pullet; D. A. Gibson, Lewisburg, tied second cockerel, third pullet; J. A. Derryberry, Columbia, third cock-erel, second pullet. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—J. H. Crowe, Franklin, first pen. Buff Leghorns—C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, first cock; Ernest Wilson, Columbia, first, second, third pullet, first, second, third pen.

first, second, third pullet, first, second, third pen. Buff Orpingtons—Spence McFall, Columbia, second cock, second, third hen, first cockerel, first pullet, first pen, tied second pullet, third pullet; Mrs. W. W. Dyer, Columbia, first cock; J. O. Norton, Nashville, third cock; Arthur Kelser, Franklin, first hen, tied third pullet; Mrs. Wallace Brown, Columbia, second cock-erel, tied second pullet; S. Thompson, Co-lumbia, third cockerel, second pen, tied second pullet; W. H. Puryear, Glendale, third pen; Mrs. George P. Webster, Columbia, tied second pullet. pullet

pullet. Buff Rocks-M. L. Nellums, Spring Hill, first cock, second pen, tied third pullet; W. R. Davis, Calhoun, Ga., first, second, third cock-erel, first, second pullet, first pen, tied third pullet

Davis, Calhoun, Ga., first, second, third cockerel, first, second pullet, first pen, tied third pullet.
White Rocks—J. L. Hackney, Knoxville, first cock, first hen, first pullet, tied third pullet, second pen; J. O. Norton, Nashville, second hen, third cockerel, tied first cockerel, second pen; Porter Bros., Columbia, second cockerel, first pen, third pen, tied first cockerel, second pullet, third pullet. Rhode Island Reds—J. H. Crowe, Franklin, first cockerel, third cockerel; J. W. Black, Columbia, second cockerel, third pullet, first pen, tied first pullet, second pullet; J. D. Underwood, Columbia, tied first, second pullet. Columbia, second cockerel, third pullet. Columbian Wyandottes—A. B. McLean, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second pullet. White Wyandottes—Mrs. W. P. Erwin, Columbia, first, second hen, first cockerel, first pen. Golden Wyandottes—Mrs. W. P. Erwin, Columbia, first, second, third pullet; J. H. Crowe, Franklin, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first pen. Golden Wyandottes—J. H. Orr, Mooresville, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first pen. White Bantams—J. A. Crawford, Columbia, first cockerel, first pen. White Borigons—C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, first cockerel, first pullet, third pullet, first pen; John T. Mitchell, Columbia, second cockerel, second cockerel, first pen. White Leghorns—W. O. Cherry, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second, third hen, third pen; R. S. Hopkins, Columbia, first, second, third pullet, first pen; C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first pen; C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second, third pen, white Leghorns—W. O. Cherry, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first pen; C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, first, second, third pullet, first pen; C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, second cockerel, second cockerel, first pen; C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, second cockerel, second, third pullet, first pen; C. P. Hatcher, Columbia, second cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first pen;

ond pen. Buff Wyandottes—R. S. Hopkins, Columbia, first cockerel, first, second, third hen; A. W.





Warfield, Columbia, first, second, third cock-erel, first, second, third pullet, first, second, third pen. Bronze Turkcys—Dr. J. M. Moorc, Spring Hill, first cockerel, 'second hcn; second cock-erel, third pullet; S. W. Warfield, Columbia, first hen; Brown Taylor, Columbia, first cock-erel, first, second pullet. White Holland Turkeys—Mrs. W. V. Thomp-son, Columbia, first cockerel, first pullet, first hen, third cockercl; W. F. Sowell, Columbia, first cockerel; A. W. Warfield, Columbia, scc-ond cockerel, second hen. Pekin Ducks—P. N. Cherry, Columbia, first, third duck, first drake; J. T. Stovall, Thomp-son Station, Tenn., second duck; Mrs. W. W. Dyer, Columbia, second drake.

## Awards at the Charleston, S. C., Poultry Show.

Poultry Show. Barred Rocks—Bertling, 1 ck., 3 ckl., 3 pen. Jeffries, 2 ck.; Crass, 3 ck., 4 pen; McCamy, 4 ck., 4 hen, 4 ckl., 2 pen, 1-4 pul.; Lafitte, 1-2 hen; Davis, 3 hen; Colson, W. P., 1 ckl., 2 pul., 1 pen; Heinz, 2 ckl.; Smith, W. F., 3 pul. Buff Rocks—Fowler, 1-3 ck., all hens, 1-2 pen, 1-2 ckl., all pul; Jeffries, 2 ck.; Cuthbert, 4 ck., 3 pen; G. T. McGinnis, 4 pen. White Rocks (class of 200)—Ottley, 1 ck., 2 hen, 1 pul., 1 pen; Connelley Co., 2-4 ck., 4 hen, 2 pen; Crass & McDowell, 3 ck., 4 pen; Snelson, 1-3 hens, 3 pul.; Jno. Robertson, 1-3 ckl., 3 pen; Cowart, 2 ckl., 2 pul.; Tovey, 4 ckl. White Wyandotte—A. N. Smith, 1 ck., 2 hen, 1 ckl., 4 pul.; E. B. Lagare, 2-3 ck., 3 ckl., 2 pen; Crass & McDowell, 4 ck., 4 hen, 2 pul., 3 pen; Yates Bros., 1-3 hen, 4 pen; Jeffry, 2 ckl., 1 pul., 1 pen; T. K. Legare, 4 ckl.; Green-wood, L. J., 3 pul. Buff Wyandottes—P. A. Robertson, 1 ck., 3 hen, 2 ckl., 1 pul.; Jeffries, 2 ck.; McElree, 3 ck., 2 hen; Harrison, P. R., 4 ck.; Marion Farm, 1 hen, 1-3-4 ckl., 2-3 pul., 1 pen; Dr. Scharlock, 4 pul.

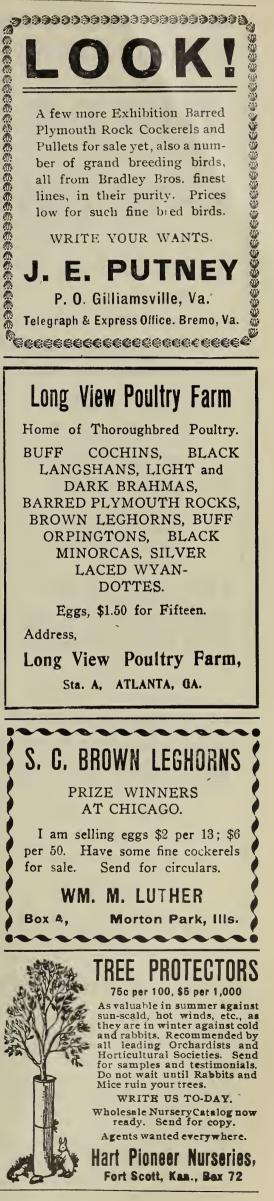
ck., 2 hen; Harrison, P. R., 4 ck.; Marion Farm, 1 hen, 1-3-4 ckl., 2-3 pul., 1 pen; Dr. Scharlock, 4 pul.
S. L. W.—Holzhouser, J. E. F., 1 ck., 2 hen, 1 ckl., pull all to H., 1 hen; Verdery, 2 ck., 1-3 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pen.
Ptg. Wyd.—Harrill & Co., 1-2-3 ck., 2-3-4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3 pul.; McElree, 4 ck., 1 hen.
Buff Leghorn—P. H. Walker, 1 ck., 4 hen, 2-3-4 ckl., 1-3 pul., 1 pen; Howe, 1-2-3 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pen; Wilson, 2-3 pul., 3 pen.
S. C. Black Minorcas—Conelly Co., 1-3 ck., 1-2-3 hen; McDowell, B., 2 ck., 4 hen; Jeffry, 4 ck., Litschge, 1 ckl.; Collins, 2 ckl., 4 pul.; Harrill & Co., 3-4 ckl., 1-2-3 pul.
White Minorcas—All to Snelson. Domimicks—All to Fulmers.
R. C. Brown Leghorns—All to Collins.
White Leghorns—Collins, 1 ck., 3 pen; Schar-lock, 2 ck.; Snelson, 3 ck.; Pringle, 4 ck.; Wilber Bros., 1-3 hen, 1-2 ck., 2 pul., 1 pen; Strohecker, 2 hen; Maund, 4 hen, 4 pul.; Jeffry, 3 ckl (tie), 4 ckl.; Childress, 1-3 pul., 2 pen; Stanbury, 4 pen.
R. C. Whites—Collins, 1 ck., 1 pul.; Schar-lock, 2-3 ck., 1-4 hens, 2 pul., 1 pen; Ortmier, 2-3 hen, 3-4 pul.
Buff Orpingtons—Muse, 1-4 ckl., 1-2 hen, 1 ckl., 1-2-4 pul., 1 pen; Elliott, W. J., 2-3 ck., 3-4 hen, 2 pen; McElree, 2-4 ckl.; Jeffry, 3 ckl., 3 pul.

pul

hen, 2 pen; McElree, 2-4 ckl.; Jeffry, 3 ckl., 3 pul.
Black Orpingtons—All to McElree.
White Orpingtons—All to McElree.
Black Leghorns—Killingsworth all.
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Collins 3 hen;
Greenwood, 1 ck., 1-3 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 2 hen;
Jeffrys, 2 ck., 4 pul.; (tie) R. B. Watson & Son,
3 ck., 4 pen; Howe, 2 hen; McElree, 4 hen;
(tie) Carter, 2-3 ckl., 2-3 pul, 1 pen.
Lt. Brahmas—Jeffry, 2 ck., 4 hen, 1 ckl., 1
pul.; Pringle, 2 ck., 1-2-3 hen, 1 pen.
Black Langshans—All to J. W. Stevens.
Black Polish W. C.—All to Mrs. Dawson.
B. C. Bants—Jeffry, 1 ck., 1-2 hen, 2 ckl., 1-2
pul., 1 pen; Verdery, 2 ck., 3 hen, 3-4 ckl., 2
pen; Walker, 3 ck., 4 hen; Galusha, 4 ck., 2
ckl., 3 pul.
Black Cochins—Harrill & Co. all.
White Cochin Bants—Alexander, W. B., 1-2-4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 2-3-4 pul.; Galusha, 3 hen, 1 pul.
Golden Seabright Bants—McDowell, 1 ck., 1
pul.; Sharlock, 2 ck., 2 ckl., 1 pen; Jeffry, 3
ck., 2 hen, 1 ckl.; Galusha, 4 ck., 2 pul.; Crass & McDowell, 3 hen, 3 pul.; Harrill & Co., 4
hen.
Silver Seabright Bants—All to McDowell.

& McDowell, 3 hen, 3 pul., Harrin & Co., hen.
Silver Seabright Bants—All to McDowell. White Indian Games—Alley, 1 ck., 1 hen.
R. I. Reds S. C.—Easley & Son, 1 ck., 1-4
ckl., 1 pul., 1 hen; Ponnely, J. R., 1 hen, 2-3
ckl., 2-3 pul., 2 hen.
R. C. R. I. Reds—Lebby, J. H., 1 ckl., 1-2-3-4
pul., 1 pen; Brooks, R. R., 2 ckl., 2 pen. Japanese Fantans—All to Wacker.
B. Red Game Bants—Cleckley, 1-4 ck., 1-2-4 hens, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pul., 1-2 pen; Riley, R. E., 2 ck., 3 hen, 4 ckl., 3 pen; L. W. Smith, 3 ck.

2-4 hens, 1-2-5 ckl., 1-2-5-4 phil, 1-2 peni, Kney,
R. E., 2 ck., 3 hen, 4 ckl., 3 pen; L. W. Smith,
3 ck.
Cornish Ind—Hyer, 1-2 ck., 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl.,
1-2 pul.; Shadick, 3 ck.
B. B. Red Games—Leonard & Gayer, all but
2 ck.; Pringle, 2 ck.



# Awards at North Alabama Poultry Show, Huntsville, Ala.

Judge Marshall graded every fowl on exhi-bition yesterday and made the awards last night as follows: Pit Games—H. B. Landsden, Guntersville, 1st cock, 1st stag, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet. Louis McCary, 1st trio, 2nd hen, 2nd stag, 2nd cock

cock. S. S. Hamburgs—All awards to John L. Ray, Albertsville.

Indian Games—All awards to W. J. Mastin, Huntsville.

Huntsville. S. C. Brown Leghorns—E. E. Carter, Knox-ville, Tenn., tie first cockerel, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet. H. B. Henry, Guntersville, tie 1st cockerel, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd pen. J. D. Hereford, New Market, 3rd cock, 3rd pen. R. C. Brown Leghorns—All awards to Sam Fisk, of Huntsville. S. C. White Leghorns—J. D. Humphrey, of Huntsville, 1st cock, tie first and 2nd hen. F. E. Murphy, Huntsville, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock-erel, 1st pullet, tie 2nd pullet, 3rd pullet, 1st hen. Black Minorcas—H. B. Lansdon, Cunters

Black Minorcas—H. B. Lansden, Gunters-ville, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st cockerel, 1st pen.

Ist cockerel, 1st pen. Buff Orpingtons—All awards to J. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss. Barred Plymouth Rocks—W. T. Darby, Florence, Ala., 1st cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. W. L. Wall, Huntsville, Ala., 1st and 2nd hen; 2nd pen.

cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd punct, 1st pen. . . . L. Wall, Huntsville, Ala., 1st and 2nd hen; 2nd pen. White Plymouth Rocks—J. R. Stevens, Huntsville, 1st cock, 1st hen, tie 2nd hen, 1st cockerel, 3rd cockerel, tie 1st and 2nd pullet; 1st pen. R. P. Weeden, Huntsville, tie 2nd cock, 2nd hen, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pen. J. L. Hackney, Knoxville, tie 2nd pullet, 3rd pen. Rhode Island Reds—All awards to J. L. Ray, of Albertsville, Ala. Silver Wyandottes—All awards to Oaklawn Poultry Farm, Aberdeen, Miss. White Wyandottes—All awards to Oaklawn Poultry Farm, Aberdeen, Miss. Bronze Turkeys—Mrs. J. C. Shoffner, Boon-ville, Tenn., 1st tom, 1st pullet, 1st young tom. R. S. Brandon, Normandy, Tenn., 1st hen, 3rd tom.

tom. Poultry Journals—All awards to The Indus-trious Hen, of Knoxville.

# Awards at the Cleveland, Tenn., Poultry Show.

The Cleveland Poultry Association held its Second Annual Show on December 5th and 6th, 1905. While it was almost entirely a local show yet certainly there were a fine lot of birds— 210 entries.

Prizes were awarded and paid as follows: 1st cock, 50c; 1st cockerel, 50c; 1st hen, 50c; 1st pullet, 50c; 1st pen, \$1.00, and Blue Ribbon. 2nd prizes, Red Ribbon; 3rd prizes Yellow Ribbon.

Ist pullet, 50c; 1st pen, \$1.00, and Bille Klubon.
2nd prizes, Red Ribbon; 3rd prizes Yellow Ribbon.
Judge D. M. Owen, of Athens, judge of the show. A. J. Lawson acted as superintendent.
T. J. McKamy and W. E. Rodgers, as secretaries. G. W. Coleman, is president.
Hot competition in Barred Rocks, surprisingly good; also on White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.
Winners as follows:
Barred Rocks—K. C. Walcott, 1 ck.; T. J. McKamy, 2-3 ck.; G. W. Coleman, 1 ckl.; K. C. Wolcott, 2-3 ckl.; K. C. Wolcott, 1-3 hen; J. T. Hampton, 2 hen; G. W. Coleman, 1-2-3 pul., 1 pen; K. C. Walcott, 2 pen; T. J. McKamy, 3 pen.
Buff Rocks—Walter E. Rogers, 1 ckl., 1-2 pul., 1 pen; L. W. C. McCulley, 2 ckl., 2-3 pul. White Hocks—All tó J. W. McCulley.
Buff Orpingtons—McKamy, 1 ck.; O. A. Knox, 2 ck.; J. C. Edwards, 3 ck.; Lawson & Varnell, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2 hen, 1-2 pul., 1 pen; J. C. Edwards, 3 hen; McKamy, 3 pul., 1 pen; J. C. Edwards, 3 hen; McKamy, 3 pul., 1 pen; J. C. Edwards, 3 hen; McKamy, 3 pul., 1 pen; J. C. Edwards, 3 hen; McKamy, 3 pul., 1 pen; J. C. Edwards, 3 hen; McKamy, 3 pul., 1 pen; Lawson & Varnell, 3 pen.
White Wyandottes—All firsts to Lawson & Varnell, 2nd ck. to J. G. Cowen, 2nd ckl., 2nd hen, 2nd pul., to Lawson & Varnell, 2nd pen to McKamy. All 3rds to T. J. McKamy, except ckl. to J. T. Hampton.
Buff Wyandottes—All prizes to L. W. C. McCulley.
Buff Leghorns—All prizes to P. H. Walker, entered 18 birds and 2 pens.
White Leghorns—All prizes to Lawson & Varnell.

Varnell. Brown Leghorns—All firsts to M. S. Cope-land, Powell's Station; 2 ck., and 2 pen to A. N. Bowden; 2 pul., to Copeland; 3rd prizes all to A. N. Browder. Ducks—First all to J. T. Hampton; 2nd to Mrs. J. C. E. Easterly. Best dozen eggs—P. H. Walker; 2nd dozen eggs, Lawson & Varnell.



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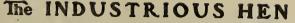
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Warfield, Columbia, first, second, third cock-crel, first, second, third pullet, first, second, third pen. Bronze Turkcys—Dr. J. M. Moore, Spring Hill, first cockcrel, second hen; second cock-crel, third pullet; S. W. Warfield, Columbia, first hen; Brown Taylor, Columbia, first cock-crel, first, second pullet. White Holland Turkeys—Mrs. W. V. Thomp-son, Columbia, first cockcrel, first pullet, first hen, third cockerel; W. F. Sowell, Columbia, first cockerel; A. W. Warfield, Columbia, sec-ond cockcrel, second hen. Pekin Ducks—P. N. Cherry, Columbia, first, third duck, first drake; J. T. Stovall, Thomp-son Station, Tenn., second duck; Mrs. W. W. Dyer, Columbia, second drake.

#### Awards at the Charleston, S. C., Poultry Show.

Awards at the Charleston, S. C., Poultry Show. Barred Rocks—Bertling, 1 ck., 3 ckl., 3 pen. Jeffries, 2 ck.; Crass, 3 ck., 4 pen; McCamy, 4 Leftries, 2 ck.; Crass, 3 ck., 4 pen; McCamy, 4 pen, 2 pen, 3 hen; Colson, W. P., 1 ckl., 2 pul., 1 pen; Heinz, 2 ckl.; Smith, W. F., 3 pul. Buft Rocks—Fowler, 1-3 ck., all hens, 1-2 pen, 1-2 ckl., all pul; Jeffries, 2 ck.; Cuthbert, 4 ck., 3 pen; G. T. McGinnis, 4 pen. White Rocks (class of 200)—Ottley, 1 ck., 2 hen, 1 pul., 1 pen; Connelley Co., 2-4 ck., 4 hen, 2 pen; Crass & McDowell, 3 ck., 4 pen; Snelson, 1-3 hens, 3 pul.; Jno. Robertson, 1-3 ckl., 3 pen; Cowart, 2 ckl., 2 pul.; Tovey, 4 ckl. White Wyandotte—A. N. Smith, 1 ck., 2 hen, 1 ckl., 4 pul.; E. B. Lagare, 2-3 ck., 3 ckl., 2 pen; Crass & McDowell, 4 ck., 4 hen, 2 pul., 3 pen; Yates Bros., 1-3 hen, 4 pen; Jeffry, 2 ckl., 1 pul., 1 pen; T. K. Legare, 4 ckl.; Green-wood, L. J., 3 pul. Buft Wyandottes—P. A. Robertson, 1 ck., 3 hen, 2 ckl., 1 pul.; Jeffries, 2 ck.; McEIree, 3 ck., 2 hen; Harrison, P. R., 4 ck.; Marion Farm, 1 hen, 1-3-4 ckl., 2-3 pul., 1 pen; Dr. Scharlock, 4 pul. Buft Wyandottes—P. A. Robertson, 1 ck., 3 hen, 1 ckl., pul all to H., 1 hen; Verdery, 2 ck., 1-3 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pen. Buft Leghorn—P. H. Walker, 1 ck., 4 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1-3 pul.; McEIree, 4 ck., 1 hen; 1 ckl., 2 pen; Wilson, 2-3 pul., 3 pen. Buft Leghorn—P. H. Walker, 1 ck., 4 hen, 2-34 ckl., 1-3 pul.; McEIree, 4 ck., 1 hen; 1 ckl., 2 pen; Wilson, 2-3 pul., 3 pen. Buft Leghorn—P. H. Walker, 1 ck., 4 pul.; 1 Harrill & Co., 3-4 ckl.; Collins, 2 ckl., 4 ul.; 1 Harrill & Co., 3-4 ckl.; 1-23 pul.; 2 C. Black Minorcas—Conelly Co., 1-3 ck., 1 -2-3 hen; McDowell, B., 2 ck., 4 hen; Jeffry, 4 ck., Litschge, 1 ckl.; Collins, 2 ckl., 4 ul.; 1 Harrill & Co., 3-4 ckl.; Collins, 2 ckl., 4 ul.; 1 Harrill & Co., 3-4 ckl.; Collins, 2 ckl., 4 ul.; 1 Jeffry, 3 ckl (tie), 4 ckl.; Collins, 2 ckl., 4 ul.; 2 Jeffry, 3 ckl (tie), 4 ckl.; Collins, 2 ckl., 4 ul.; 2 Jeffry, 3 ckl (tie), 4 ckl.; Collins, 2 ckl., 4 ul.; 3 J

ckl., 1-2-4 pul., 1 pen; Elliott, W. J., 2-3 ck., 3-4 hen, 2 pen; McElree, 2-4 ckl.; Jeffry, 3 ckl., 3 pul.
Black Orpingtons—All to McElree.
White Orpingtons—All to McElree.
Black L,cghorns—Killingsworth all.
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Collins 3 hen;
Greenwood, 1 ck., 1-3 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 2 hen;
Jeffrys, 2 ck., 4 pul.; (tie) R. B. Watson & Son, 3 ck., 4 pen; Howe, 2 hen; McElree, 4 hen;
(tie) Carter, 2-3 ckl., 2-3 pul, 1 pen.
Lt. Brahmas—Jeffry, 2 ck., 4 hen, 1 ckl., 1
pul.; Pringle, 2 ck., 1-2-3 hen, 1 pen.
Black Langshans—All to J. W. Stevens.
Black Polish W. C.—All to Mrs. Dawson.
B. C. Bants—Jeffry, 1 ck., 1-2 hen, 2 ckl., 1-2
pul., 1 pen; Verdery, 2 ck., 3 hen, 3-4 ckl., 2
pen; Walker, 3 ck., 4 hen; Galusha, 4 ck., 2
ckl., 3 pul.
Black Cochins—Harrill & Co. all.
White Cochin Bants—Alexander, W. B., 1-2-4
4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 2-3-4 pul.; Galusha, 3 hen, 1 pul.
Golden Seabright Bants—McDowell, 1 ck., 1
pul.; Sharlock, 2 ck., 2 ckl., 1 pen; Jeffry, 3
ck., 2 hen, 1 ckl.; Galusha, 4 ck., 2 pul.; Crass & McDowell, 3 hen, 3 pul.; Harrill & Co., 4
hen.
Silver Seabright Bants—All to McDowell.

hen.
Silver Seabright Bants—All to McDowell. White Indian Gamcs—Alley, 1 ck., 1 hen.
R. I. Reds S. C.—Easley & Son, 1 ck., 1-4
ckl., 1 pul., 1 hen; Ponnely, J. R., 1 hen, 2-3
ckl., 2-3 pul., 2 hen.
R. C. R. I. Reds—Lebby, J. H., 1 ckl., 1-2-34 pul., 1 pen; Brooks, R. R., 2 ckl., 2 pen. Japanese Fantans—All to Wacker.
B. Red Game Bants—Cleckley, 1-4 ck., 12-4 hens, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pul., 1-2 pen; Riley,
R. E., 2 ck., 3 hen, 4 ckl., 3 pen; L. W. Smith,
3 ck.

b ck.
Cornish Ind—Hyer, 1-2 ck., 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl.,
1-2 pul.; Shadick, 3 ck.
B. B. Red Games—Leonard & Gayer, all but
2 ck.; Pringle, 2 ck.



# Awards at North Alabama Poultry Show, Huntsville, Ala.

Judge Marshall graded every fowl on exhi-bition yesterday and made the awards last night as follows: Pit Games—H. B. Landsden, Guntersville, 1st cock, 1st stag, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet. Louis McCary, 1st trio, 2nd hen, 2nd stag, 2nd cock.

cock.

S. S. Hamburgs-All awards to John L. Ray, Albertsville. Indian Games—All awards to W. J. Mastin,

Huntsville

Huntsville. S. C. Brown Leghorns—E. E. Carter, Knox-ville, Tenn., tie first cockerel, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet. H. B. Henry, Guntersville, tie 1st cockerel, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd pen. J. D. Hereford, New Market, 3rd cock, 3rd pen. R. C. Brown Leghorns—All awards to Sam Fisk, of Huntsville. S. C. White Leghorns—J. D. Humphrey, of Huntsville, 1st cock, tie first and 2nd hen. F. E. Murphy, Huntsville, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock-erel, 1st pullet, tie 2nd pullet, 3rd pullet, 1st hen.

erel, 1st pullet, tie 2nd punct, difference, Black Minorcas—H. B. Lansden, Gunters-ben. Black Minorcas—H. B. Lansden, Gunters-ville, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st cockerel, 1st pen. Buff Orpingtons—All awards to J. R. Young, Aberdeen, Miss. Barred Plymouth Rocks—W. T. Darby, Florence, Ala., 1st cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. W. L. Wall, Huntsville, Ala., 1st and 2nd hen; 2nd pen.

cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. W.
L. Wall, Huntsville, Ala., 1st and 2nd hen;
2nd pen.
White Plymouth Rocks—J. R. Stevens,
Huntsville, 1st cock, 1st hen, tie 2nd hen, 1st
cockerel, 3rd cockerel, tie 1st and 2nd pullet;
1st pen. R. P. Weeden, Huntsville, tie 2nd
cock, 2nd hen, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pen. J. L.
Hackney, Knoxville, tie 2nd pullet, 3rd pen.
Rhode Island Reds—All awards to J. L. Ray,
of Albertsville, Ala.
Silver Wyandottes—All awards to Oaklawn
Poultry Farm, Aberdeen, Miss.
White Wyandottes—All awards to Oaklawn
Poultry Farm, Aberdeen, Miss.
Bronze Turkeys—Mrs. J. C. Shoffner, Boonville, Tenn., 1st tom, 1st pullet, 1st young tom.
R. S. Brandon, Normandy, Tenn., 1st hen, 3rd
tom.

Poultry Journals—All awards to The Indus-trious Hen, of Knoxville.

# Awards at the Cleveland, Tenn., Poultry Show.

The Cleveland Poultry Association held its Second Annual Show on December 5th and 6th, 1905. While it was almost entirely a local show yet certainly there were a fine lot of birds— 210 entries. Prizes were awarded and paid as follows: 1st cock, 50c; 1st cockerel, 50c; 1st hen, 50c; 1st pullet, 50c; 1st pen, \$1.00, and Blue Ribbon. 2nd prizes, Red Ribbon; 3rd prizes Yellow Ribbon. Judge D. M. Owen, of Athens, judge of the

1st pullet, 50C; 1st pen, \$1.00, and Blue Ribbon.
2nd prizes, Red Ribbon; 3rd prizes Yellow Ribbon.
Judge D. M. Owen, of Athens, judge of the show. A. J. Lawson acted as superintendent.
T. J. McKamy and W. E. Rodgers, as secretaries. G. W. Coleman, is president.
Hot competition in Barred Rocks, surprisingly good; also on White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.
Winners as follows:
Barred Rocks—K. C. Walcott, 1 ck.; T. J. McKamy, 2-3 ck.; G. W. Coleman, 1 ckl.; K. C. Wolcott, 2-3 ckl.; K. C. Wolcott, 1-3 hen; J. T. Hampton, 2 hen; G. W. Coleman, 1-2-3 pul., 1 pen; K. C. Walcott, 2 pen; T. J. McKamy, 3 pen.
Buff Rocks—Walter E. Rogers, 1 ckl., 1-2 pul., 1 pen; L. W. C. McCulley, 2 ckl., 2-3 pul. White Hocks—All to J. W. McCulley.
Buff Orpingtons—McKamy, 1 ck.; O. A. Knox, 2 ck.; J. C. Edwards, 3 ck.; Lawson & Varnell, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2 hen, 1-2 pul., 1 pen; J. C. Edwards, 3 ck.; Lawson & Varnell, 2nd ck. to J. G. Cowen, 2nd ckl., 2nd hen, 2nd pul., to Lawson & Varnell, 2nd pen to McKamy. All 3rds to T. J. McKamy, except ckl. to J. T. Hampton.
Buff Leghorns—All prizes to P. H. Walker, entered 18 birds and 2 pens.

Buff Leghorns—All prizes to P. H. Walker, entered 18 birds and 2 pens. White Leghorns—All prizes to Lawson & Varnell.

Varnell. Brown Leghorns—All firsts to M. S. Cope-land, Powell's Station; 2 ck., and 2 pen to A. N. Bowden; 2 pul., to Copeland; 3rd prizes all to A. N. Browder. Ducks—First all to J. T. Hampton; 2nd to Mrs. J. C. E. Easterly. Best dozen eggs—P. H. Walker; 2nd dozen eggs, Lawson & Varnell.



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#### GAMES

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- BARGAINS in breeding stock. A few choice S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels from my 250 egg strain of non-setters, that will improve your flock, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Also few choice pullets at \$1.50 each. Let us start you right at reasonable prices. Jno. R. Baldwin, Rockwood, Tenn. tf
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- FOR SALE—100 R. C. Brown Leghorn Pullets, now laying; also Buff Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets; enclose stamp. Page Valley Poultry Yards, Luray, Va. 21
- FOR SALE—Cheap, 50 S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels, 50 Pullets and Hens, to make room. Write me your wants; there is no better Leghorns in the South. W. S. King, Lonoke, Ark. tf
- LONG View Poultry Farm, Smithsburg, Md., still has a few choice young S. C. White Leghorn cockerels and pullets for sale, that are bred from Hagerstown winners and are winners as an egg strain; has been bred in line for egg production for ten years and today surpassed by none. W. B. Dayhoff, Proprietor. 20
- REV. J. M. JORDAN, proprietor of Cane Creek Poultry Yards, Single Comb and B. R. C. Brown Leghorns, Bidwell, Tenn. In looks, laying and fecundity my flocks satisfy me, and patrons and customers shall continue satisfied. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. 25
- SINGLE COMB White Leghorns! Cockerels from Wyckoff's celebrated laying strain, one dollar each. Eggs one dollar for fifteen. Cotton Valley Farm, Tarboro, N. C.
- SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Van Dreser, Blanchard and Wyckoff strains. Our birds have records of 201 to 234 eggs per year. Show birds for any show. We are the largest breeders of S. C. White Leghorns in the West. Send for largest and best circular published. North Lake Farm, Lake Mills, Wisconsin. 24
- 20 THOROUGHBRED Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs \$1, packed to go safely anywhere and a good hatch guaranteed. Brown Leghorn cockerels, two months old, 50c each. Choice thoroughbred Belgian Hares shipped anywhere on approval. Fancy Pigeons. Don't delay; write today. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. Sterling Windes, Route 1, Leighton, Ala.
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- S. C. BLACK MINORCAS that won at Birmingham 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets and at Montgomery 1st cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pullets, 1st pen. Eggs in season \$2.00 for 15. Stock for sale. Address Mrs. W. S. Porter, Petersburg, Tenn.
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- BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Brown Leghorns—The two leading breeds. Pure blood stock for sale. Eggs 15 for \$1.50. Order now. E. C. Fewell, Dublin, Texas.
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- SURE CURE for sore head and cankerous roup; 50c box. Brown Leghorns, farm raised. For prices apply to Mrs. Lewis H. Williams, Sunflower, Ala.
- WANTED "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks; choice farm raised birds of early April hatch. Must be strictly first class and cheap for cash. Box 1, Shawanee, Tennessee.
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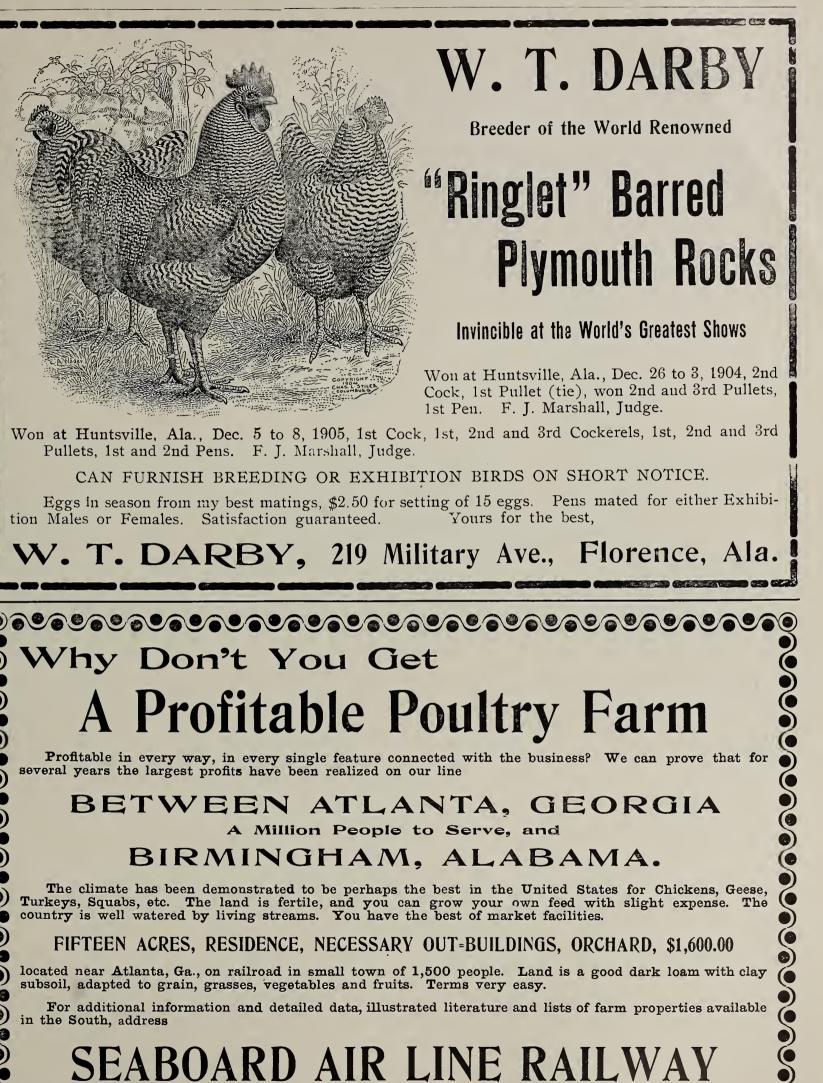
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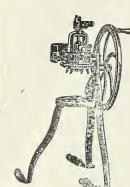








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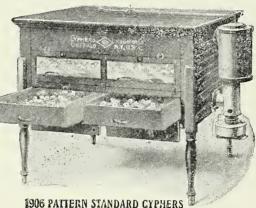
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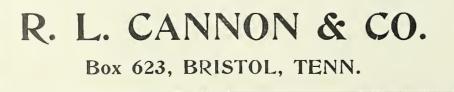
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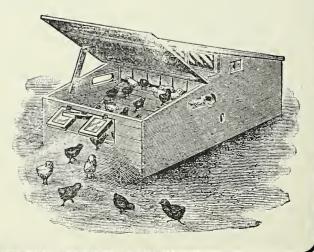
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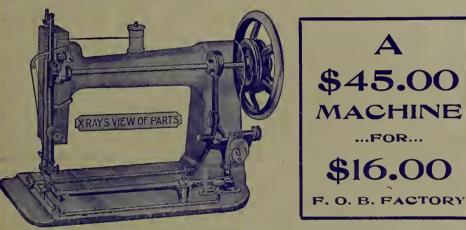
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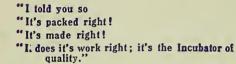
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