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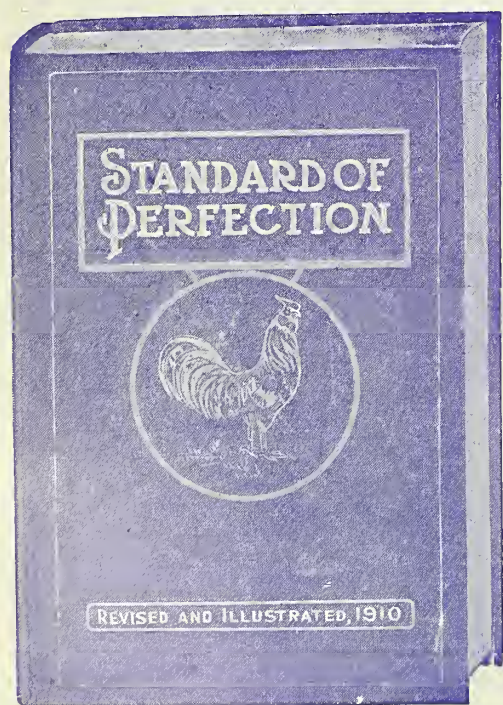
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IF YOU would like to have your friends read any special article which appears in *The Industrious Hen*, we shall be pleased to mail a copy of the issue containing the article, without charge, upon the receipt of your request. All we require is the name and address of your friend, the date of the paper, the title of the article, and permission to send a special subscription proposition, which, if accepted, will entitle you to a special reduced rate for your renewal when it becomes due.

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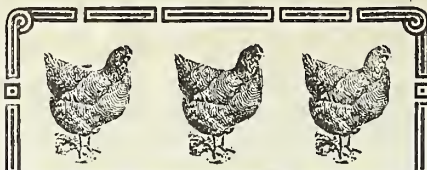
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Twice Told Tales

Funny Sayings of Funny People

Tommy went fishing the other day without his mother's permission. The next morning one of his chums met him and asked: "Did you catch anything yesterday, Tommy?" "Not till I got home," was the response.—National Monthly.

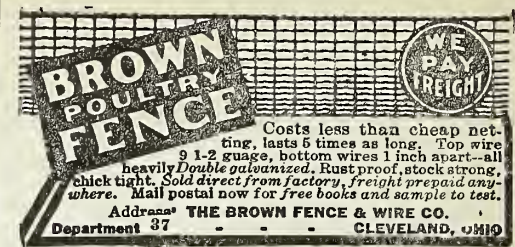
Algy's Mother: "I suppose yer gittin' a good fee, sir, fer attendin' to the rich Smith boy?" Doctor: "Well, yes, I get a pretty good fee; but why are you asking?" Algy's Mother: "Well, I 'ope yer won't forget that my little Algy threw the brick that 'it 'im."—London Opinion.

HE WORKED AT NIGHT

In the struggling days at Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington found that he would have to use an old chicken house for a school room. "Uncle," he said to an old colored man, "I want you to come down at 9 o'clock tomorrow and help me clean out a henhouse." "Law, now, Mr. Washington" the old man expostulated, "you-all don't want to begin cleanin' out no henhouses roun' here in de day time."—O. K. Poultry Journal.

A CHEERFUL SPIRIT

Senator Bristow was talking about a Washington lobby whose lobbying had failed, relates the Star. "They took their shipwreck very philosophically, very cheerfully," he said. "They reminded me of the Ohio farmer in the spring floods. "The farmer, having been flooded out, was rushing down stream with his family in a dilapidated skiff. A relief boat steamed up to him and the skipper called: "Hullo there, what do you want?" "The farmer bailing with one hand and paddling with the other, answered cheerfully: "Nothin' but wings, boss. Nothin' but wings."—Ex.



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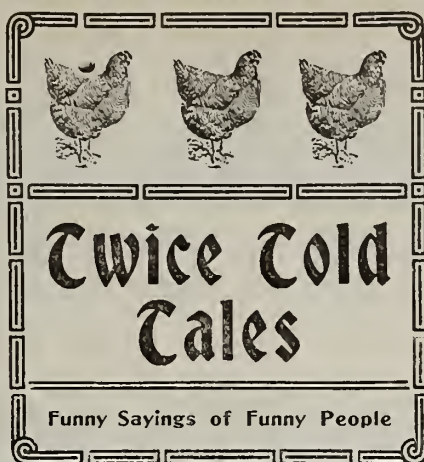
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"Great," said the hostess. "He can imitate almost anything."

"Over at Smith's," continued Harold, "they have a bird that can imitate a kiss to perfection. Can your bird do that?"

"No, indeed," answered Mabel indignantly. "Parrots can only imitate, and it is not likely that our bird would repeat a sound it is not accustomed to hear."

Then Polly spoke. "Don't Will; don't, dear," it said. "Wait until I take this wretched bird out of the room." —September Lippincott's

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Grocer—"Well, madam, the extra fresh ones were laid in the early morning when the hens themselves were fresh."—Ex.

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REASONING

"Willie," said the mother sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get a gray hair."

"Gee," said Willie, "you must have been a terror. Look at Grandpa."—Ex.

"Then the neighboring farmers do not take your garden seriously?"

"No," said the man who had moved to the country. "Not even their chickens will condescend to scratch in it."—Washington Herald.



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KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Vol. 10

Knoxville, Tenn., October, 1913

(Whole No. 113) No. 5

The Great Southern Poultry and Pigeon Show

Held in Connection with the National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, September 23-27, 1913—The Awards—By EDWARD M. GRAHAM, Associate Editor



ONE of the most successful poultry and pigeon shows ever held in the South was the National Conservation Exposition Poultry and Pigeon Show, Knoxville, September 23-27. The show, coming as it did, at the time when the birds were in heavy moult, was not as large as it would have been if held later in the season, and as the dates conflicted with Memphis, our show was deprived of

many entries which we otherwise would have received. However, the birds were on hand that represented type and quality, both utility and fancy, and all things considered, the results were all that could be desired. The show was pulled off as advertised, according to the rules and regulations.

The Executive Committee, consisting of J. H. Henderson, Chairman, C. G. Wayand, Edw. M. Graham, R. P. Williams, W. J. Baker, Prof. C. A. Willson, Prof. C. S. Cornell, and Thos. E. McLean, worked hard to insure the success of the show, and these gentlemen are due great credit for the results.

John E. Jennings, the Secretary and General Manager, and his able corps of assistants, handled the birds to the satisfaction of all exhibitors, and not a single error was made. This speaks well for Mr. Jennings. The success of the pigeon show is altogether due to the untiring efforts of its efficient superintendent, Mr. Geo. A. Collins. A more competent man could not have been selected. The pigeon exhibit came up well to expectations, and some of the finest pigeons in the United States were shown.

This article would be incomplete were we to fail to mention the ceaseless efforts and hearty co-operation of Mr. John A. Jones, the General Superintendent of the Live Stock, Agricultural and Poultry Department. Mr. Jones is the right man in the right place, and knows how to get behind large undertakings, such as the exhibits in his charge, and to push them to a successful end.

Entries of several birds had to be returned on account of the parties failing to comply with the rules and regulations, and several poultrymen who contemplated entering their birds, neglected doing so until the time limit for entries had expired.

After entries closed, September 10th, it was decided by the Executive Committee that three judges could successfully judge the show and Judges C. S. Byers, of Hazelrigg, Ind., and J. C. Clipp, of Saltillo, Ind., kindly consented to cancel their engagements. We wish to state, in justice to these gentlemen, that this action was not taken because the Committee doubted their ability, honesty or integrity, but in order to eliminate useless expense, and the arrangement was entirely satisfactory to these two able judges.

The awards were made by the following judges: D. M. Owen, Athens, Tenn.; Reese V. Hicks, Topeka, Kans.; and Geo. Ewald, Cincinnati, Ohio. The awards were placed to the satisfaction of all, and not a single appeal from a judge's decision was even suggested. The judging was practically completed Tuesday morning, but the specials

and the sweepstakes prizes were not awarded until Wednesday morning.

The birds were uniformly cooped and fed by Spratt's Patent (America) Limited, Newark, N. J. Mr. F. J. Ransom was here and personally superintended the cooping. Mr. Ransom is a very careful and painstaking man, and is a past master in his line of work. To say the least, he is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and never fails to add to his already large list of friends wherever he goes. We certainly hope Mr. Ransom will be with us again next year.

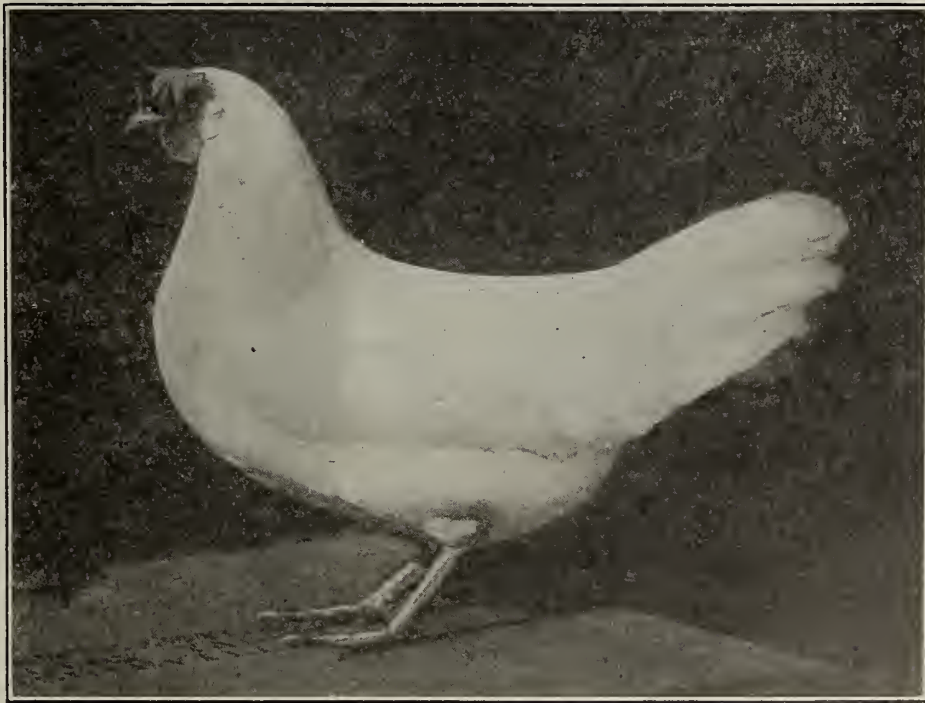
Immediately after the judging, every coop was sealed as an

extra precaution against the exchange of birds. This is a new precautionary measure adopted in the South for the first time, and it certainly proved to be a popular move.

Many favorable comments were heard relative to the exceptionally fine exhibit of poultry and pigeons. Judge Ewald said: "It surely was a nice, clean show, and one of quality."

Show Notes From an Observer

The Great National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show was a success in every particular. The management is to be complimented upon its effort to please fanciers and the general public. While the show was not so large as that of the last exposition, there were more breeds and



"Pearl Lady," Granddaughter of "Pearl Boy," champion S. C. White Leghorn cock bird. Owned by W. E. Gabhart, Bohon, Ky.

varieties represented than ever before, and quality was unusual in many of the varieties.

The old time Barred Plymouth Rocks led in number of entries, which was almost double the number seen heretofore. Among those contending for the prizes in the Barred Rock row were some of the well-known breeders, viz., Belmont Farm, of Georgia; Pope and Pope, of Ky.; Blythe Bros., Kentucky; Wolf Creek Poultry Yards., Virginia; Sandy Run Poultry Yards, N. C.; T. D. Smith, of Tenn. (or "Daddy" Smith, as the breeders delight to honor him.) As a rule, quality was excellent, but young birds not fully developed and old birds not through moulting, naturally did not show a finished product in the Barred Rocks.

The Sheffield Farm, Columbus, Ohio, carried off \$25.00 cash prize for the largest number of birds any one variety; exhibiting perhaps the best Partridge Wyandottes ever seen in the South. This fine bunch of birds contained some first-prize winners at Madison Square Garden. Mr. Hart, the genial, gentlemanly manager, seemed well pleased with the show.

There was a battle royal in the Rhode Island Red alley. Mrs. P. T. Callaway, Washington, Ga.; Mrs. Donald Donaldson, Decatur, Ga.; J. L. Marshall, Sevierville, Tenn.; Jno. W. Brown, Thorn Grove, Tenn.; M. E. Parmelee, Knoxville, and others all came to win the much coveted prizes. Many a good bird failed to get a place. Those who did not succeed in carrying off prizes had the satisfaction of feeling that perhaps if their birds had been a little better developed or in better show condition, results might have been different. All exhibitors in this class agreed with Judge Hicks in his fair and impartial decisions.

That stately bird, the Black Langshan, exhibited some of the best quality in the whole show. Rev. J. R. Brown, of Sweetwater, Tenn.; Loring Brown, Manager Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga.; and T. M. Wynn, of Sevierville, Tenn., were among the winners. Mr. Wynn, of Sevierville, had the distinction of exhibiting a Black Langshan pullet, the best bird in the entire show, all varieties competing.

The Orpington exhibit was not large, and quality generally was not as good as heretofore. Mr. Garvey McKee, Watertown, Tenn., exhibited some fine quality in the Orpingtons.

Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., had a large exhibit of different varieties of most excellent birds, but were handicapped as they were shipped here from Louisville Show, and were naturally tired, and did not show up to best advantage. Fanciers who wish to contend for prizes against Chiles & Co. must have high quality to get a place.

The White Leghorn is always in evidence in East Tennessee shows. Entries numerous; quality in females, good; entries in the male line, not up to the high quality generally exhibited in this Leghorn section. Some of the best birds in the show were numbered among the White Leghorns. Lawson & Betcher, Cleveland, Tenn., O. B. Andrews, Chattanooga, T. D. Smith, and others, were exhibitors in the White Leghorn class.

Knoxville is known to the breeders of Browns, as the home of the Brown Leghorn. The entries in Browns were not so large as usual; quality in females, excellent; single entries of males, very small, and quality not up to the usual high standard; the color of hackle and saddle in most all males was entirely too light, more on the type of the old standard ten or fifteen years ago, evidently bred from single matings. Sturtevant Bros., Kushla, Ala., exhibited some fine quality in females. Henderson's Brown Beauties were in evidence. J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn., had the honor of winning the sweepstakes cup for best pen in Knox County, all varieties competing. Graham & Lanfieri, Asheville, N. C., exhibited two nice pullets, high quality, but not far enough developed for exhibition purposes.

There were many other good birds among the different breeds and varieties shown: Buff Leghorns, Blue Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Bantams, Houdans, Anconas, Polish, Cornish Indian Games, Partridge Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, ducks, geese, etc.

The Pigeon Show held in connection, was full of high quality.

The show was successfully cooped and fed by Spratt's. Mr. Ransom, the popular manager, was in attendance.

Knoxville poultrymen have the reputation of conduct-

ing their poultry shows on a very high business basis, and their reputation was fully maintained at the Great National Conservation Poultry and Pigeon Show.

POULTRY AWARDS

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Wolf Creek Poultry Yds., Abingdon, Va.; 2 ekl.; 2, 3 pul.; best shaped female. Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 4 ck.; 1, 2 hen; 1 pul.; 5 pen. Mrs. A. S. Gorrell, Morristown, Tenn., 3 ekl. T. D. Smith, R. 8, Knoxville, Tenn., 2, 5 ck.; 3 hen; 1, 3 pen. Pope & Pope, Louisville, Ky., 1, 4, 5 ekl.; 5 pul.; 3 ck.; 4, 5 hen; 2 pen. Blythe Bros., Frankfort, Ky., 1 ck.; 4 pul.; 4 pen; specials for best shaped male and best colored male and female birds.

White Plymouth Rocks—Carl Hofferbert, R. 5, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1, 2 hen; 1 ekl.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—W. P. Hofferbert, R. 5, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1, 3 ekl.; 1 pul. J. J. Thompson, Morristown, Tenn., 2 ck.; 2 ekl.; 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Wolf Creek Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va., 1 hen; 1, 2 pul. J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Fla., 2, 3 hen.

White Wyandottes—Sandy Run Poultry Yds., Ellenboro, N. C., 1, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ekl.; 1, 2, 3 pul.; 1 pen; 2 pen.

Partridge Wyandottes—Sandy Run Poultry Yds., Ellenboro, N. C., 5 ck.; 5 ekl. Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, 1, 2, 3, 4 ck.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ekl.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pen. Specials: \$5.00 in gold for best cock in show; \$25.00 in gold for largest entry; Exposition Director's cup for largest number of points; Spratt's Patent silver loving cup.

Columbian Wyandottes—W. D. Harrill, Parrottsville, Tenn., 2 ekl.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.; 1 ck.; 1 hen; specials for best color male bird, best color and shape female, best shape male.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—W. S. Thompson, Atlanta, Ga., 2, 3 ck.; 4, 5 hen; 3 ekl.; 3 pul.; 3, 4 pen. Mrs. M. E. Parmelee, Knoxville, Tenn., 5 ekl. Jno. L. Marshall, Sevierville, Tenn., 4 ck.; 3 hen. Mrs. P. T. Callaway, Washington, Ga., 1 hen; 1, 5 ck.; 2, 4 pul.; 1, 2 ekl.; 1, 2 pen; specials: \$10.00 in gold for best pen in show; Audigier cup for best pen in show; A. P. A. medal, best ekl., American class; best color and shape female, best shape male. Donaldson, Decatur, Ga., 2 hen; 1, 5 pul. John W. Brown, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 ekl.

Black Langshans—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 3 ck.; 1 hen; 2 ekl. T. M. Wynn, Sevierville, Tenn., 1, 3 ekl.; 1, 4, 5 pul.; special: \$5.00 in gold for best pullet in show. Jas. R. Brown, Sweetwater, Tenn., 1 ck.; 2, 4 ekl.; 2, 3 pul.; 1 pen.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Graham & Lanfieri, Asheville, N. C., 4, 5 pul. Sturtevant Bros., Kushla, Ala., 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ekl.; 1, 2 pul.; 2 pen. J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn., 2, 4, 5 hen; 3 pul.; 1 pen; special: Monroe Johnson cup for best pen from Knox County.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 2 ck.; 2, 3 hen; 4 pen. A. S. Ogleby, Fountain City, Tenn., 2 pen. T. D. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 hen; 3 pen. Lawson & Betcher, Cleveland, Tenn., 1 cock; 1 hen; 3, 4, 5 ekl.; 1, 2, 4 pul. O. B. Andrews, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1, 2 ekl.; 3, 5 pul.; 1 pen; special: \$5.00 in gold for best cockerel in show and A. P. A. medal for best cockerel in show, Mediterranean class.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—C. V. Norris, Thorntown, Ind., 1, 2 ekl.; 3, 5 hen; 4, 5 pul.; 1 pen; special club for best male on shape and color. Hugh M. Clark, Maryville, Tenn., 2 ck.; 4 ekl. Woolley's Poultry Farm, Charlotte, N. C., 2, 4 hen; 3 pullet. Brook Lawn Poultry Yds., Brush Creek, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 3, 5 ekl., 1, 2 pul.; 2 pen; special club for best color and shape female.

Blue Leghorns—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1 ekl.; 1 pul.

Single Comb Black Leghorns—Bradford Bros., Bangor, N. Y., 1 ekl.; 1 hen.

Mottled Anconas—W. F. Bayless, Morristown, Tenn., 1 ekl.; 1 pul.; 1 pen. H. E. Portrum, Rogersville, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1 hen.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—G. E. Young, Maryville, Tenn., 1 ekl.; 5 pul. W. E. Watson, Sevierville, Tenn., 1 hen; 2 ekl.; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—H. M. Covert, Terre Haute, Ind., 1 ck.; 2 hen; 2 ekl. Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1, 3 hen; 1 ekl.; 1 pul.; 1 pen; special: \$5.00 in gold for best hen in show.

Single Comb White Orpingtons—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 3 hen; 3 pul. Garvey McKee, Watertown, Tenn., 1 ck.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ekl.; 1, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 4, 5 pul.; 1 pen; special: \$15.00 in gold for second largest entry. John W. Brown, Knoxville, Tenn., 2 hen.

Single Comb Blue Orpingtons—Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1, 5 pul. R. R. Campbell, Abingdon, Va., 1 ekl.; 4 pul. Garvey McKee, Watertown, Tenn., 2 ck.; 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 pul.

White Crested Black Polish—Robert E. Lee, Kensington, Md., 1 pul.; 1 ekl.

White Silkies—Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1, 2 hen.

Houdans—Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1 ekl.; 1, 2 pul.

White Cornish Indian Games—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 3, 4 hen; 1 pul.; 1 pen. Mrs. A. S. Gorrell, Morristown, Tenn., 1, 2 hen; 1 ekl.

Cornish Indian Games—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 hen; 1 pul.; 1 pen.

Black Indian Games—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ck.; 1 hen.

Golden Seabright Bantams—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ck.; 1 ekl.; 1 hen; 1 pul.

Silver Seabright Bantams—J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Fla., 1 ck.

Buff Cochin Bantams—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1 pul.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1, 2 ck.; 1, 2 hen; special: A. P. A. medal, best bird in Bantam class.

Birchen Game Bantams—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ck.; 1, 2 hen; 1 ekl.; 1, 2 pul.

DUCKS

Pekin—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ck.; 1 hen; specials: \$10.00 in gold for best pair ducks; \$5.00 in gold, sweepstakes for best duck in show.

White Indian Runner—Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1 ck.; 1 hen; special: \$5.00 in gold for second best pair ducks. Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 2 ck.; 5 hen; 3 ckl.; 3 pul. Carl Hofferbert, Knoxville, Tenn., 4 ck.; 2 hen. A. B. Solomon, Charlotte, N. C., 1, 2 ckl.; 1, 2 pul.; special: \$2.50 in gold for third best pair ducks. W. M. Goodman, Knoxville, Tenn., 3 ck.; 4 ckl.; 3, 4 hen; 4, 5 pul.

Fawn and White Indian Runner—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1 ckl.; 1 pul.

Buff Orpington—J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Fla., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1 ckl.; 1 pul. Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 2 ck.; 2 hen.

Blue Orpington—J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Fla., 1 ck.; 1 hen.

Colored Muscovy—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1 ckl.; 1 pul. J. F. McCoy, Maryville, Tenn., 3 ckl.; 2 hen; 4 pul.

Wild Mallard—Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1 ck.; 1 hen.

Muscovy—Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., 1 ckl.; 1 hen; 1 pul.

GUINEAS

White—Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1 ckl.; 1, 2 pul.

GEESE

Toulouse—Pleasant Watson, Knoxville, Tenn., 1 gander; 1 goose.

TABLE EGG PRIZES

Class D—Garvey McKee, Watertown, Tenn., best dozen White Orpington eggs.

Class G—O. H. C. Rogers, Knoxville, Tenn., best dozen R. C. R. I. Red eggs, also sweepstakes for best dozen brown shell eggs shown. Mrs. A. S. Gorrell, Morristown, Tenn., 2d best dozen brown shell eggs in show, White Cornish Indian Games.

PIGEON AWARDS

The awards in the pigeon department of the show were won as follows:

Pigmy Pouters—E. Callan Duffy, Washington, D. C., first and second prizes, cocks, hens and 1913 birds.

Fan Tails—G. D. Affleck, Columbus, Ga., nine firsts, two seconds, one third, one fourth and one fifth, cocks and hens. E. H. Galusha, Ensley, Ala., one first, two seconds, two thirds, cocks and hens.

White Homers—E. H. Galusha, Ensley, Ala., two firsts and two seconds, cocks and hen.

Magpies—E. H. Galusha, Ensley, Ala., two firsts and two seconds, cocks and hens. Roy S. Tippen, Acworth, Ga., five firsts, cocks, hens and 1913 birds.

Owls—Roy S. Tippen, Acworth, Ga., ten firsts, cocks and hens.

Archangels—Roy S. Tippen, Acworth, Ga., first cock.

A. O. C. Muffed Tumblers—E. H. Galusha, Ensley, Ala., 1st and 2d cock and hen.

Black Muffed Tumblers—Roy S. Tippen, Acworth, Ga., two firsts, cock, hen.

Red Muffed Tumbler—Roy S. Tippen, Acworth, Ga., first 1913 bird.

Red Carneaux—H. F. Happel, Louisville, Ky., first on cock and hen; second on cock and hen; first and third on 1913 bird; Chas. Hartzell, Cressman, Pa., second on 1913 bird; John A. Porter, Porterdale, Ga., third on cock and hen.

Yellow Carneaux—Chas. L. Hartzell, Cressman, Pa., first on cock. H. F. Happel, Louisville, Ky., second on cock, second and third on hens, first and fourth on 1913 birds.

Rose Wing Carneaux—H. E. Portrum, Rogersville, Tenn., first on hen and cock.



A Tri-State and Mississippi State Fair Winner, 1912. Owned by Carrington Jones, Holly Springs, Miss.

White Kings—Charles L. Hartzell, Cressman, Pa., 1st on cock.

Maltese Hens—John A. Porter, Porterdale, Ga., two firsts, two seconds, two thirds, cocks and hens.

Hen Pigeons—H. F. Happel, Louisville, Ky., 1st on cock and hen.

A. O. C. Runts—John A. Porter, Porterdale, Ga., three firsts, two seconds, cocks, hens and 1913 birds.

Dragons—H. F. Happel, Louisville, Ky., first on cock and hen.

Mondaines—Chas. L. Hartzell, Cressman, Pa., second on cock and hen, second on 1913 bird.

Swiss Mondaines A. O. C.—Geo. A. Collins, Knoxville, Tenn., two firsts, two seconds on cocks and hens; first and second on 1913 birds.

Squab Breeding Homers—Geo. A. Collins, Knoxville, Tenn., first and second on cocks; first and second on hens.

Display Pens—Geo. A. Collins, Knoxville, Tenn., ten birds; first on Carneaux; first on S. B. Homers. John A. Porter, silver cup best display ten birds, won by G. A. Collins' pen Carneaux.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Largest single entry—E. Callan Duffy.

Best cock and hen, fancy—E. Callan Duffy.

Best cock, utility—John A. Porter.

Best hen, utility—H. F. Happel.

Sweepstakes—Fancy, first, E. Callan Duffy; fancy, second, Roy S. Tippen; utility, first, H. F. Happel; utility, second, John A. Porter.

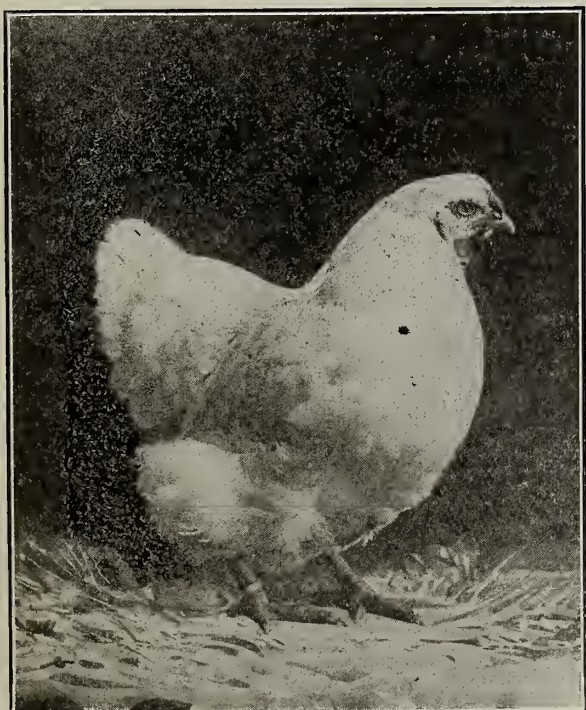
To Spend \$15,000 for Fresh Eggs

Charles M. Schwab, of Altoona, Pa., the steel maker, is having a \$15,000 chicken house erected at his country estate at Loretto, north of here, and will go into the poultry business this fall. An Altoona contractor is erecting a brick and concrete structure which will be heated by steam, lighted with electricity and will contain electric incubators.

Meanwhile a commissioner is buying up the best breeds to occupy the "poultry palace" and his instructions are to get hens that will lay. Mr. Schwab, it is said, has had difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of fresh eggs.—Evening Times, Philadelphia, Pa.

The use of permanganate of potash in the drinking water of poultry is comparatively a new thing, but one of the most effectual yet known in keeping away disease. Get ten cents' worth, put in quart bottle with enough water to dissolve, and add to the drinking water daily enough to tinge it wine color.

The use of water-glass for preserving eggs is safe, provided eggs are sterile and perfectly fresh. In using them as boiled eggs, remember the "glass" makes an air-proof coating, and the steam generated in boiling is liable to break the shell. Avoid this by drilling with a needle one or two small holes in each egg.



1st Pullet, Tennessee State Fair; 2d Pullet, Mississippi State Fair, 1912. Owned by Carrington Jones, Box H, Holly Springs, Miss.

Failure in the Poultry Business and Its Cause

By MRS. H. P. HINTON, Dallas, Texas, Route 6, Box 87



HERE are more failures in the poultry business than most any other occupation. When a beginner gets the chicken fever, nothing short of repeated failure will teach him the lesson all have to learn. There are so many that seem to think that the poultry business is all coming in and nothing going out, and to make a fortune, all one has to do is to get some hens, an incubator and they are on the road to it, but I dare say it should be spelled misfortune, for that is what is most likely to be found out later on, especially if the beginner has never had any experience at all. I do not say this to prevent the people from raising poultry nor to make them think there is no money in the business, but only to help them over the rough places, if possible.

Nine-tenths of the failures are caused by lack of preparation to begin with, and the other tenth is caused by the person having money to invest and beginning on too large a scale without first getting a fair knowledge of his business. The poultry business is just like any other business—to make a success, one has to begin at the bottom and climb up by degrees mastering each detail as he goes along, not begin at the top, and try to be like some veteran poultryman who has been in the business for a lifetime; if this is tried, a tumble will surely follow, and it will likely be a hard one too, as I have seen very forcibly illustrated. A man came to Dallas and leased ten acres of land, some few miles from the city, and proceeded to equip it for the raising of fancy poultry. His ideas were all right as to buildings, etc., but he had never had any experience whatever raising chickens and managing a poultry farm, and he had a plant with capacity enough for an experienced man. He had several incubators and was successful in hatching off great numbers of chicks, but here his success was ended, as he knew nothing about the care of little chicks, hence his loss was heavy, carrying them off by the half bushel until he had only a few left, which seemed to be as hardy as oaks and immune to any of the diseases and vermin to which little chicks often succumb. These few matured into fairly good specimens, but the expense had been so great and the loss of the chicks so great that he was discouraged and offered to sell everything at great loss. He had invested something like \$2,000 and lost a year's time, and he offered to sell for

\$500 and in the end only realized about \$250 for the entire business. Thus ended in failure what could have been a very fine business if it had been begun right. Now if this man had only tried in a small way to raise a few chicks and build up his plant as experience demanded, or had he invested one-half the money in the plant and spent the other half in hiring an experienced man to work with him the first year, it could have been put on a paying basis from the first.

This is one cause of failure, and another cause is lack of preparation. Expensive buildings are not necessarily required, but when an incubator is purchased, a brooder is an absolute necessity for raising the chicks, unless it is a small machine and hens are used to carry the chicks, coops and wire runs for each hen will be needed, and if a brooder is used there must be a run and house for the brooder; nothing expensive will be required, only comfort is what the chicks demand, and comfort means warmth, exercise and proper feed. 50 or 75 are all that should be put in one brooder, and later 25 will be enough. Fireless hovers can be used here in the South after the weather is settled and warm in the Spring, but the chicks require more attention with the hovers than they do with the heated brooders; yet it takes time and attention to keep the lamps filled for the brooders so the time required to care for them is about evened up.

There is money in raising poultry, and any one can make a living from poultry, but the long and short of it is that it takes work and plenty of good common sense.

—o—
Cut down the corn feed during hot months, especially for moulting birds. Green feeds, alfalfa or clovers especially, and wheat for grain.

—o—
Market your eggs regularly, twice a week at least. Your customers want fresh eggs, and you can't guarantee them such if you hold them in hot weather without cold storage facilities.

—o—
During the hot summer months, feeding refuse meat with table scraps may lead to trouble. If any remains in the poultry yard until it decays the chickens getting at it are liable to attacks of ptomaine poisoning, "limberneck." Prevent, by cleaning up all such offal. In case of attacks, use teaspoonful doses of castor oil and Epsom salts.



The big Coliseum, St. Louis, where the next poultry show will be held Thanksgiving week, November 25th to December 1st. The Judges selected are: Hewes, Branch, Smith, Byers, Joynson, Hobbs, Woods, and Leland. W. O. Chase, of Hillsboro, Ill., will be Superintendent. Henry Steinmesch, of St. Louis, Secretary. Premium list ready October 1st. Entries close November 15th.

The Importance of the Poultry Industry

By E. G. WARDIN, Charlotte, North Carolina



HE importance of the poultry industry is not fully realized on the average farm. That is, the average farmer does not always recognize the true value of this frequently neglected department of his farm, and hence we do not find him making the most of his opportunities along this line. On the majority of farms, the management and handling of the poultry falls to the women folks

of the family, and the farmer himself does not pay much attention to it. When this is the case, he does not usually consider that the business amounts to much, and, altogether too frequently neglects and refuses to even give the good wife ordinary assistance in it. He fails to consider that the family groceries and many of the delicacies of the table, and perhaps much of the running expenses of the household are provided through the returns of the farm poultry. Sometimes these facts are so little understood that we find the farmer grumbling about the amount of grain the hens consume, or the bother or inconvenience of having them around. We always deeply pity a farmer of this type, for he is not only standing in his own light, but displays his ignorance in such a way as to make it exceedingly unpleasant for all concerned.

But those who have given the poultry business any intelligent attention, know well that it is one of the best paying departments on the farm. The business does not merely keep the family fed, but also, under proper management, returns a good profit each year, which greatly helps out in the annual balance, and keeps it on the right side of the ledger. We fear there are many farmers who, were it not for the "old hen" and the wife's faithful and industrious care of the same, would find themselves losing ground so far as real profits and net income are concerned. Hence, we say that the farm poultry, and in most cases, the women who are back of it, need and richly deserve all the credit that can be given them. They bring to the country an immense amount of wealth which comes as a side line in connection with both general and specific farming, but which, when the true values are known, at once takes foremost rank in all agricultural statistics.

The value of the poultry products of the country now reaches an annual figure of over half a billion dollars, thus equaling the value of the wheat crop and competing with it for precedence.

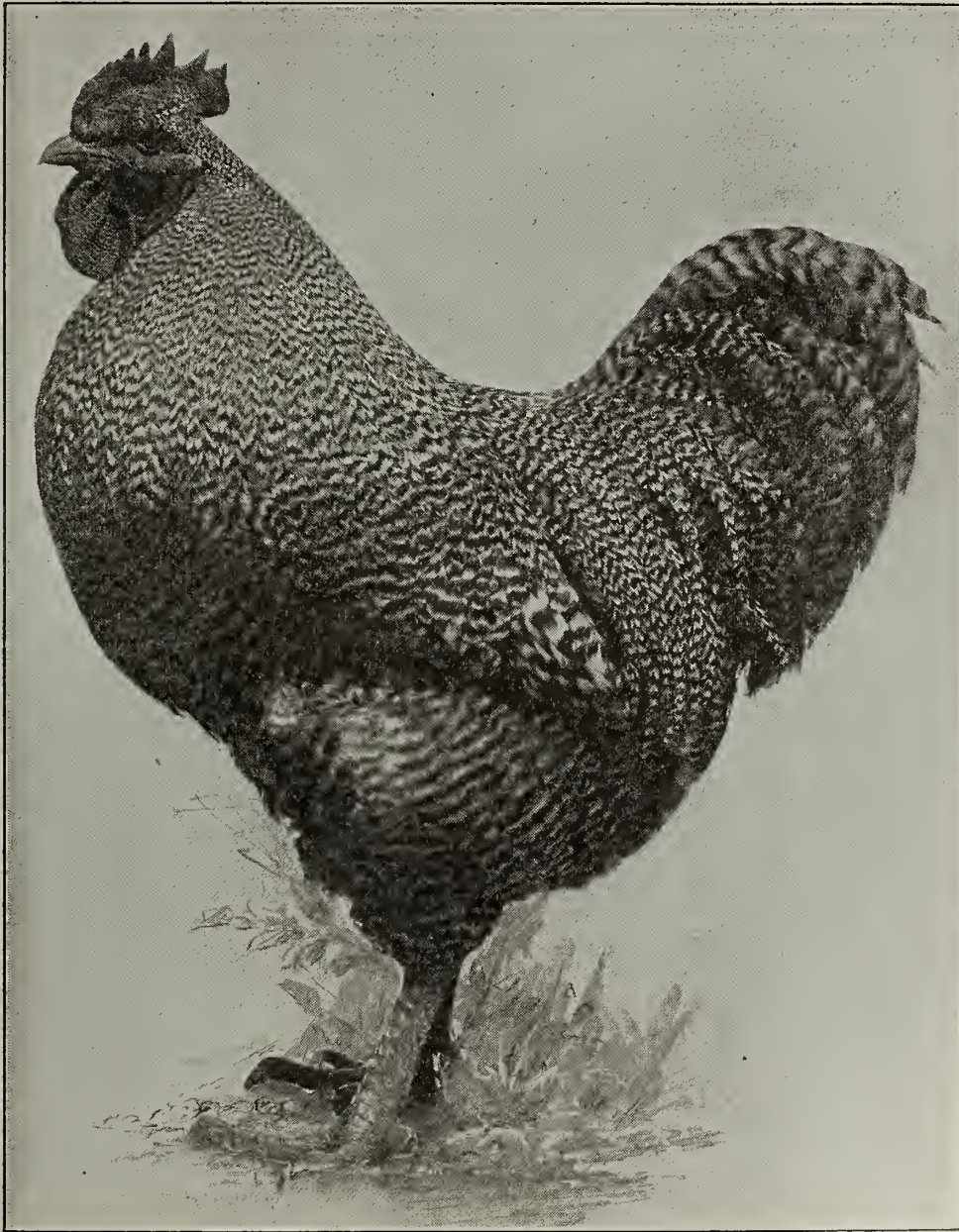
The farmer's hen is making herself felt, although as yet she has not been given the opportunity of doing anything like her best. Such a product certainly forms no small part in the evident prosperity of our farmers. But despite this apparently good showing in the aggregate, there is plenty of room for improvement. With more careful management, the poultry products can again be doubled and still not reach the maximum production possible.

One factor which we believe will enter largely into the growth of the poultry business on our farms is the keeping of accurate data and records from which we can tell just what our fowls are doing for us. This knowledge will

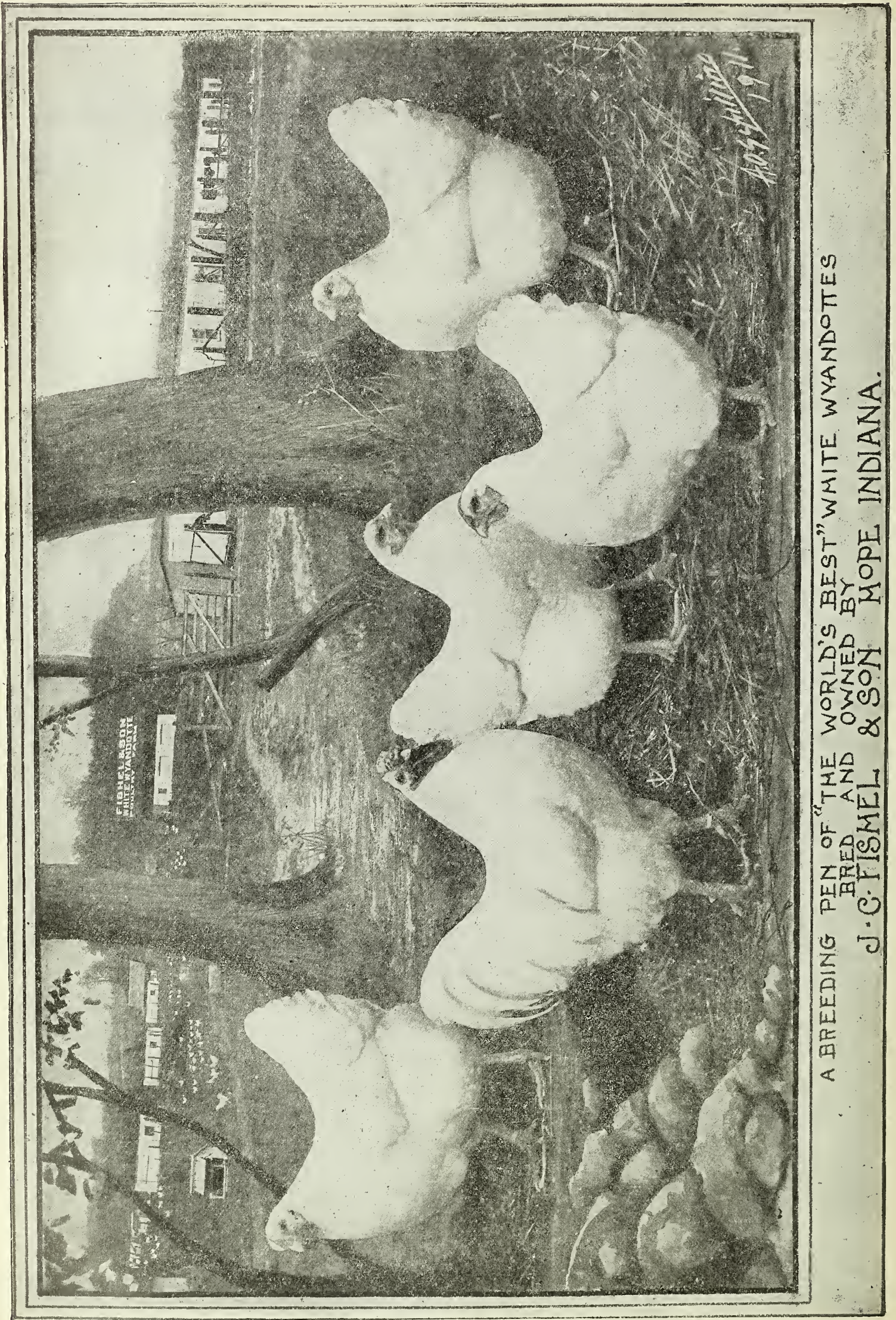
work to the advantage of the industry in two ways. It will effect better care of the flock, for one keeping records of results secured will do his best by the fowls, in order that they may in return do their best for them. Then, with records of what is secured from the poultry, farmers will begin to see their great value and will naturally enlarge this department of their business. The knowledge that the hens really pay will act as an incentive to increase the income through them. Flock records will do still more by making the work more interesting as well as profitable, and we would urge our readers to keep them. Keep them for a portion of the year, at least, and see what your hens are doing. They will doubtless contain many surprises, and probably information which will be highly profitable to you. Try it, we say, for a few months at least.

Clover is regarded as one of the best substitutes for green food for poultry. Properly housed it will furnish a bountiful supply of the

best possible food for laying hens. After being cut up fine on a cutting box, it is steamed and mixed with the mash or fed without mixing; in either shape it is relished by the flock and does much to keep them in a healthy condition as well as to increase the supply of eggs. It also reduces materially the cost of grain food. The time is not far distant when a supply of clover will be considered one of the necessities of successful poultry and egg producers. The best time to cut clover for the poultry is when the second crop is in bloom. The best way to cure the crop is to cut in the morning, and if the day is fine, put it into cocks toward night, cover, and let it remain until properly cured and dry enough to be put into the barn.



1st Cockerel at Columbus, 1910, also 1st Cock at Indianapolis, 1911, and 2d at Indianapolis, 1912. This bird has never been defeated and is a great breeder. Bred and owned by C. E. Spaugh, Box 4, Rugby, Indiana.



*W. H. Fishel
1913*

A BREEDING PEN OF "THE WORLD'S BEST" WHITE WYANDOTTES
 BRED AND OWNED BY
 J. C. FISHEL & SON MOPE INDIANA.

Throw Out a Sheet--Anchor to Windward

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



MS THE man or woman that leaves the desk, the counter or the factory for the country life with the intent of making a living from poultry, WISE in depending upon poultry alone in his effort to make good? Presupposing that they have little practical knowledge, but meagre experience and limited capital, the idea of their engaging in so-called diversified farming is of course absurd,

but we believe they can strike a happy medium between a one-crop proposition and a diversity for which they have no equipment, which will pave the way to a success that would never be theirs in poultry alone.

In a recent "Back-to-the-Farm" letter in one of our poultry journals (I failed to mark the clipping, so cannot give credit) the writer says, "Most men can do one thing well, very few men can do many things well. What we need on our farms is not a little trucking, a little live stock, a bit of poultry keeping and a little more of this and that, what we need is more specialization. Let each man specialize in the branch at which he can do the best work and let the other fellow do what he also is best fitted for. We need specialization not diversification."

This is most excellent advice to an experienced farmer or poultryman, but of little value to one who has just gone "Back-to-the-Farm," who has not as yet learned what it is that he can do better than the other fellow. For the progress that the present demands, we must have specialists, but they cannot be specialists until by training and experience and observation and study they advance to be experts in their particular line. We have too many experts who are only exploits. This is the age of specialism. There is no trade, vocation or profession but has felt the touch and been subject to division and subdivision, with the specialist in each division drawing the largest salaries and rewards.

But if specialization is only to enhance the earning power of the individual expert, if the knowledge and efficiency he has developed in himself cannot or will not be by him made available to others, if his proficiency is only a life-tenure for self aggrandizement, we have already all the specialists in poultry we need. And in other walks of life as well.

The good old "Family Doctor" has had to take to the woods to make a livelihood—but some day soon he will "come back" and God speed the day of his return. We believe that every man or woman who forsakes the town to enter the poultry business should do so with a determination and expectation of making poultry the main reliance, of giving it his best thought and effort, ever working forward to a time when instead of "keeping chickens," his chickens will keep him.

But I am also fully persuaded that he will attain this goal sooner by several years, if on the start-off, in addition

to his fowls, he will develop one or two ready money or expense saving side lines. A one-crop proposition may be all right for an exceptional individual but I have never seen a one-crop country or a one crop farmer truly prosperous, that is a prosperity that lasted.

My boyhood days were lived in the great little state of



Blue Ribbon Winner, Owned by Garvey McKee, Watertown, Tenn., the Orpington Man.

Delaware and then (in the sixties and seventies) the farmers of Delaware were not really farmers but peach growers; from year to year they were either flush with the proceeds of a good year or badly in debt as the results of two successive failures. When Delaware finally abandoned peaches as her money crop, and cut up her immense orchards into small farms devoted to diversified farming, the prosperity that the state now enjoys had its birth. In 1882 I migrated to North Dakota and found a 1-crop country. The settlers and homesteaders did not go there to farm but to grow wheat. It was an exception to find a farmer but what depended on the store for his potatoes, and he fed his help on canned tomatoes and "sow-belly" from the same source of supply. True he came through the year with a surplus to somewhat reduce his mortgages if it proved a good year for wheat, but more often when ready to start harvesting, a hail-storm took his crop instead of an elevator. I'll wager that if you made a census of Cass County North Dakota today you will not find among its farmers, one per cent of the one-crop settlers of the eighties. But reverting to the prospective poultryman and the admonition conveyed by my heading; if it be desirable to have a side line or two to fall back upon if disaster overtakes one in the poultry yard some year, what shall the side line be? The answer of that possibly vital question reaches far beyond the limits of our space, but we can specify one or two principles that ought to guide our choice.

First—Those things that appeal most to us as congenial and in which we feel we could make the best showing.

Second—Select nothing but what there already exists or it is within your power to create, a ready cash market.

Third—On general principles avoid those specialties in which your neighbors already excel and lead off if possible in a line that they may become customers instead of competitors.

And lastly, whether you "go in" for potatoes, tomatoes, onions, strawberries, apples, mushrooms, cut flowers, dogs, cats or hares, put just as much enthusiasm into the side lines as you do in your poultry; don't make the same error twice and never rest contented until the mention of your name, associates your specialties in the minds of the buying public.

If your poultry runs are not provided with shade from growing things, be a little merciful to your poultry and supply shelters 20 to 30 inches high, of light boards or even of canvas.



A Favorite, Owned by Garvey McKee, Watertown, Tenn., the Orpington Man.

Poultry Secrets--Important and Otherwise

By MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, New Jersey



IT IS remarkable how people will hang on to old-time superstitions, and how many theories they have which they safely guard as "secrets." It was not long ago that the writer was told that there never would be a poor hatch "if a horse shoe was placed in the bottom of the nest." He believed it, too, and said he tested the matter for years.

Another wrote that he discovered a secret to increase egg production. He used about a half dozen china eggs in each nest. The hens seeing such a large number of eggs, at once determined to increase the pile, and accordingly add to it. He said this secret never failed.

Another writes: "I have a real secret—always set your hens in the full of the moon. It means a big hatch." As the moon gets full but once a month, the hen can hatch and start brooding her young before the next hatch starts.

Another: "Hens become poor layers in houses that are painted red." As red is the color that adorns all the buildings on the farm of the writer it will now be in order to have the color changed—to green, for instance.

Another: "Eggs will not beat up well if they are laid by unmated hens. My mother says she cannot beat up such eggs to a froth." My, my, what an injustice we poultrymen have practiced all the years.

Another: "Hens won't begin to lay until you mate them." That's news, indeed, but what on earth has started our hens to lay?

Another: "You can tell the sex of the egg by its shape, or rather its shell condition. He said he selected 200 rooster eggs, and when they hatched there was but one pullet, and he is sure the egg producing it was a fraud. He also selected 50 pullet eggs which hatched 50 pullets. He says the pullet eggs are smooth on the ends, while the rooster eggs have a zigzag mark or quirl on one end.

Another: "The way to tell eggs that are impregnated, is to hold the egg with one hand, the large end upward, near a lamp or candle, in front of the eye, and then bring the other hand, with the fingers half closed, down over it, and the incubation spot will be clearly seen on the yolk."

There are still many who bemoan the fate of their eggs should a thunder storm come up during the progress of incubation. And so on might be mentioned scores of similar foolish beliefs.

But bona fide secrets do exist. Men in all vocations of life, if they carefully study their subjects, and follow out the dictates of their work, will sometimes come across a method that will help them on to success.

It is not unusual, however, to find that some one else, in another part of the country, has had the same ideas, and is working along the same lines.

A publishing firm some time ago advertised to pay a certain sum for real bona fide poultry secrets. The writer was delighted to be the judge. Fully 500 replies were received, and of these easily 300 referred to "a cure for cholera," "a cure for gapes," methods for destroying lice," and cure-alls for every known ailment. The text of the majority of their replies were ridiculous—even recommending "corrosive sublimate in the drinking water" for chicks afflicted with cholera.

The poultry world wants good, bona fide secrets—secrets in feeding, secrets in housing, secrets in care, secrets in management, secrets in successful operation. But there is no need for secrets in fighting disease. It is far better to know how to keep fowls well than to endeavor to cure sick fowls.

Men who are in the business because they find great interest in it, will some day discover a secret, but they may not get to that point until they have reached years of discretion. When such men as Felch, Williams, Rankin, Zimmer, and others, men who have been identified with poultry for from 30 to 50 years, declare they are "learning every day," and have "only recently discovered a secret," it follows that there is little danger of the beginner becoming the possessor of a great secret of his own finding.

If the beginner will start out with the determination of covering every detail, and gradually improve his methods, he will eventually find a secret, but it may take him, ten, yes 30 years to do so, just like it took Felch, and Rankin, Williams, and scores of other veterans.

At the outbreak of diarrhoea, there is often a cry of cholera. It is a false cry, but the case, nevertheless, needs treatment. Boil some rice, and mix it with plenty of powdered chalk—an excess of this will do no harm as it will effect a cure and pass off naturally.

Constipation in chickens is often noticed during the summer months. It has been advised to use Epsom salts in the drinking water, but this is a rather violent purgative, and very gripping in action. It is better to use oily laxatives and purgatives. Linseed meal mixed in the soft feed will act as a gentle laxative. The writer uses it daily in the mash—about five per cent—the year round and, in consequence, never has any cases of constipation among his fowls. Some prefer a few drops of castor oil in the feed, after making the chicken miss one meal, and thereby rendering it hungry.

Shipping newly-hatched chicks is carried on by quite a number of poultrymen in England. They are sent off as soon as fit to leave the nest, or, in other words, directly after being hatched, as they can then do without food, if the train service is properly selected, until they reach their destination. The following method of packing the chicks is practiced; a small, low box is chosen, in which in a little air-space remains above the chickens' heads when standing up. The bottom and sides of the box are lined with cotton-wool, which is cheap and warm, and if done with a couple of thicknesses and just tacked in, the box can be turned out in a few minutes. The cover is then perforated with many small holes, and a couple are bored at each side of the box, about half an inch below the cover. This creates ventilation without draught. On the inside cover of the box are nailed a couple of old pieces of flannel, about four inches apart. This is allowed to fall within half an inch of the floor of box. The curtains are then cut into half-inch ribbons. The chicken is thus able to pass through the slits, the curtains keep them warm when they cluster around and against them, and yet there is ventilation without draft. The box is then conspicuously labelled: "This side up; live chickens; urgent," and sent by express train.

The hawk generally carries off the young chicks, but if they attack larger ones, their bodies will be left, and it will be found that death has been caused by the back of the neck, the skull torn open, and the feathers (if the carcass has been devoured so that the skull evidence is not available) are widely scattered around, but not trailed. Should the chicken be found lying dead on its side, with its neck stretched out, and a small wound in the throat, it is the work of a weasel that has sucked its life blood. If a carcass is found with the head and breast devoured, it is the work of a cat. As a rule, the cat does its deadly work at night and here the carcass is often found very badly mauled. The entrails are generally drawn out, but not eaten, and the carcass is bitten and gnawed in many places.

Where the age of a fowl cannot be told by the legs, there is often a dull, heavy look under the eyes of an old bird, which an experienced poultryman can tell at a glance. But in all up-to-date poultry yards the birds are banded, and a record kept of them, so that there is no mistake.

Many cockerels of the Mediterranean class, especially Minorcas, are discarded because their combs lop over while they are young. If a big-combed bird be a little out of sorts, his comb will at once drop. After he comes into good condition again, the comb generally stands erect, especially if the base of it is thick and strong. If cockerels of this class are forced too much, especially if given a lot of soft food, their combs apparently lose firmness. When a comb is noticed to fall, the bird should be given a cod-

liver oil capsule at night, and fed entirely on grain. In some cases, cockerels' combs are so weak at the base that nothing will make them stand, but even such birds should not be discarded, for if they are otherwise good they will be valuable for pullet-breeding.

Like all other animal manures, that from the fowl varies in richness according to the food it eats. The average manure of a well-fed fowl consists of moisture 75.3 per cent; organic matter, 18.5; and of mineral matter, 6.2 per cent. As fowls' manure is invariably more useful when dried, an analysis of a lot which had been lying in a heap to dry before using gave the following results; nitrogen, 13.4 per cent; equivalent to ammonia, 16.3; equivalent to calcium phosphate, 6.7 per cent. It is evident that fowls' manure contains a high proportion of nitrogen matter, but a smaller quantity of phosphate than found in guano.

The latter generally contains about 20 per cent of phosphates, calculated as calcium phosphates, and yields from 6 to 8 per cent of ammonia.

The objects of the Utility Poultry Clubs of England are to encourage the breeding of pure or cross-bred birds, with due regard to utility, by breeding only from selected layers; to give prizes to the most efficient and economical system of packing and marketing poultry produce; to give prizes at shows for table poultry and eggs; to establish laying competitions between pens of birds under proper management; to obtain the best advice for members on all matters relating to the selection, breeding, and keeping of poultry; to facilitate the change of blood from good laying strains between members. Why not such poultry clubs in America?

The Safeguarding of the Sicilian Buttercups

By LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG, A. B., M. A., M. D.



MR. H. DEWEY, president of the Sicilian Buttercup Club, says the flower bird was the barn door fowl of Sicily many years before the fancy started producing fancy birds. Their names was derived from the resemblance of the combs to the wild red anemone that grows so profusely on the Mediterranean shores. The breed appears to have always had these flower-like combs and green legs, but varied in feather markings. They are good layers—excellent layers. In fact there is no breed that surpasses them, and they are good table fowls. They are about Leghorn size, active, but not wild, good foragers and hardy.

So much in their favor; but it is urged that they do not breed true to feather, and fanciers who think more of a feather than they do of an egg will think this is a serious objection. Right at this point is a chance for discussion. Shall we sacrifice laying qualities to fancy? This is a question that will come up at the annual meeting of the American Buttercup Club. An intelligent committee of the Buttercup breeders has reported a standard of perfection that is intended to safeguard the purity of the breed; that is, the proposed standard is specific as touching points that indicate purity. The peculiar buttercup comb formation must be present, so must the green shanks; but the committee would not sacrifice good birds to obtain any particular color of eyes, for what difference does eye tint make in the production of eggs or meat? Buttercups are first of all a utility breed, and there they should be kept. Many breeds have been seriously injured by feather and fancy breeding.

As promoters of a breed that has everywhere made good, one cannot afford to do anything that will injure them as egg or meat producers. In their native island, Buttercups are kept solely for eggs and meat with no thought as to feather markings, so that when rightly interpreted the criticism that they do not breed true to color becomes really a tribute to their worth. The standard which the committee has reported does not ignore color markings by any means. It requires that the female shall be a golden buff with black mottling on the back, but the committee did not see fit to specify that one feather in six, or seven, or eight, should be black. Buttercups, or Sicilian Buttercups as they are frequently spoken of and as the name would indicate, have come from Sicily, but it is a mistake to suppose that the name Buttercup is applied to them on the island.

In Sicily they are sometimes called "Sicily Spots," and the late James S. Dumaresq, at one time Consul-General to Italy, who lived for a time near Florence, has said that Italian peasants called them "Flower Fowls." At one time they were used in religious sacrifices. In these days, when a few crosses and experiments seem to be all that is necessary for the establishment or creation of a breed, it is interesting to take up the study of an old breed—a real breed with many, many years, or maybe centuries of history. At present the demand for choice birds seem to

be in excess of the supply. The little hen from Sicily does not need a single extreme statement from a single supporter. All she needs is a fair chance in a fair field, and she can be trusted to always do her part.

Retiring A. P. A. Officials

Mr. Hicks, former president of the Association has proven a faithful and energetic official, always courteous, firm and correct in his rulings; as a presiding officer, impartial. Mr. Hicks is still in the harness as a member of the Finance Committee and the committee to revise the constitution. His services will be valuable and his connection with the Editing and Publishing Committee will materially aid in getting out the 1915 Standard, which we have reason to believe, will be the best book of the kind ever published.

Mr. Curtis retires from the Executive Board with the sincere friendship of all its members. His services to the Board and the Association have been of inestimable value, and no one ever did or can serve an organization with greater zeal and fidelity. The present officers and members hope to have the council and aid of Mr. Curtis for all time.

Mr. Quisenberry served on the Executive Board for three years and proved himself a most valuable member. No duty was too great for him. In all deliberations of the Board and the work of the Association he was found willing and able, and the good wishes of his associates go with him in his work in Missouri where so much is being done for the progress of poultry culture.

Mr. Hopper, retiring vice-president, representing the great Southwest, has ably presided in the president's chair a number of times, never missing business sessions, and his suggestions and advice have been timely. There are honors in store for Mr. Hopper in the future, and it is to be hoped the progressive Southern States will present other good men who will find pleasure and profit in attending the American Poultry Association meetings.—A. P. A. Bulletin.

Time now to overhaul your poultry buildings, fumigate, whitewash, renovate soil on floors, patch leaky roofs, and generally prepare for fall work. Don't delay until time for making up your breeding pens keeps you busy.

The market (selling) price of 1½ to 2-pound broilers in the Birmingham market is 35 cents a pound, live weight. Can you keep your surplus cockerels until full grown, cover cost of extra time of feeding and get anything like the same returns?

Gather the eggs twice a day if possible, and don't allow any hens to "steal their nests." Make them lay in the laying house, and make it safe and comfortable for them to do so by keeping it clear of lice and mites. Whitewash and spraying for mites; insect powder and a little lard or grease for the lice.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

ONE YEAR 50c, THREE YEARS \$1.00

Devoted to the Interests of Commercial and Fancy Poultrymen
Entered at Knoxville, Tenn., Postoffice as second-class matter

S. B. NEWMAN & COMPANY.....Publishers

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(Signed): EDW. M. GRAHAM,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 6th day of October, 1913.

J. W. CRUDGINGTON,
Notary Public, Knox County, Tenn.

F. A. Goodlin

F. A. Goodlin is the one little busy bundle of energy about the Poultry Department of the State Fair. He is on the ground as the representative of The Industrious Hen of Knoxville, and believes that he should pattern after the name of his periodical. Mr. Goodlin has been on the road as that paper's traveling representative for years now, and there is not a poultry show in the country that he does not make. His visit to the Tennessee State Fair is an annual feature with him, and he has formed a large acquaintance here, both among the exhibitors and officials.—Nashville Democrat.

In a recent letter from Managing Editor, L. B. Audigier, who is now in Paris, France, we are requested to say that Mr. Audigier appreciates very highly his friends voting for him for executive committeeman for Tennessee Branch of A. P. A. Mr. Audigier feels very grateful for the honor bestowed. He has served as president, secretary and committeeman for a number of years, and, in fact, was the first president of the Tennessee Branch, and if he were back in Tennessee now, nothing would give him more pleasure than to join his brother poultrymen in working for the interest of more and better pure-bred poultry.

The Death of "Uncle Dudley"

Saturday morning, September 6, 1913, Mr. Jehu C. Postell, of Atlanta, Ga., answered the death summons, and another valuable man quit the walks of life and joined the silent majority. It is eminently befitting to pay tribute to his memory, and the following obituary by Judge Loring Brown, of Smyrna, Ga., one of "Uncle Dudley's" intimate friends, is reproduced from the columns of the Atlanta Journal, as it contains our sentiments:

"The sudden death of Mr. Jehu C. Postell, better known to every one as Uncle Dudley, is one that has cast sorrow and gloom over the entire poultry fraternity. Not only in the south but throughout the entire world will his death be pined with much sorrow and regret. The poultry fraternity have lost in Uncle Dudley undoubtedly one of the best friends we have ever had, and one who has done more for the poultry interest of the southern states than any one man living. His work and enthusiasm has helped thousands to succeed with their poultry who could have never done so without his advice and encouragement. His work in the daily and weekly, also monthly papers of the country for the past three years has been of untold value, and the poultry fraternity will never know how to appreciate him until now, after his death. During the past three years it has been largely through his efforts that the industry has been kept at its highest pitch, and the many poultry shows and exhibitions that have been conducted throughout the entire south owe to a large extent their organization and existence to the work that was started and kept up by our beloved friend and fancier.

Uncle Dudley from his boyhood days has always been an admirer of poultry and for some thirty-odd years has bred fancy poultry in a small way more for his own pleasure and study than for profit. I well remember a magnificent display of Brown Leghorns made by Uncle Dudley at Charleston, S. C., during the year of '89. He afterwards took up the breeding of Silver Wyandottes, of which he exhibited many wonderful birds.

Uncle Dudley, in addition to the love he had for poultry, was a great church worker, and at Macon, where he lived for many years, he did valuable work as chaplain of the Macon fire department, and through his efforts installed an organ at each of the different companies, and it was through his work that much good came from his association with the Macon firemen. Not only did he do much good among this class of people but there were other elements that had never been touched by the best ministers and were ignored by many of them, but Uncle Dudley came in close contact with many of this class and did invaluable work among them. He was probably loved as no other one man who lived in Macon for the same length of time. And, during his short stay in Atlanta he had made many friends and did a world of good of untold value. He always had a pleasant word for everyone and was ready and willing to assist in every way possible those who came to him for advice. Uncle Dudley leaves a wife, one son and two daughters to mourn his death, but he has left behind a family that any father should feel proud of.

His absence, both in person and in his writings, will be missed throughout the entire country, as it will be impossible to ever find anyone to fill his place. He was an exception, and naturally born and fitted to fulfill the mission that he had undertaken to carry out. Especially among the children, of which he was very fond and took much interest in, will he be missed. He organized what was known as the Boys' and Girls Poultry club, and through his efforts two splendid exhibitions made by the children of Georgia have been conducted in connection with the Southern International Poultry Show in Atlanta. Uncle Dudley was president of the Southern International Poultry Association for two years. It was largely through his efforts that this association was organized and through two seasons conducted the largest and most successful poultry shows ever cooped in the southern states, and last year probably the fourth largest show cooped in the United States. The poultry industry of the south has been sadly neglected, yet it is one of our most valuable assets. Uncle Dudley realized this and had worked hard to help others see it as he did as he knew what untold value this industry was to our country. There are but few people who realized as he did the importance of this

"BLUE-BAR" BARRED ROCKS

Have made their mark with the judges and a RECORD FOR MY CUSTOMERS. Last winter I sold eight (8) of my "BLUE-BARS" to a customer for exhibition at one of the largest shows in his state. After traveling 1500 miles, every bird was awarded a place and one of them made the following record: First Prize, also Special Ribbon for BEST BARRED ROCK in the show, also Silver Cup for BEST PARTI-COLORED BIRD in the show. "I am more than pleased with the Birds purchased of you and will be glad to recommend your stock to anyone." So writes this customer. They win for me. They win for my customers. If you need a Trio, Pen, or Single Bird, why not write me? I have the finest lot of young stock that I have ever raised and everything is sold subject to approval. Catalog on request.

L. H. READE (HIGHLAND PARK) RICHMOND, VA.

Originator of the "BLUE-BAR" Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

great work and but few who are willing to give it the time and attention that he did. He had been in declining health for several years and had worked faithfully at this work when really physically he was unable to do so.

Uncle Dudley's name will go down in history and will never be forgotten by poultrymen of the United States, and especially among the children who are interested in this work. While we all know that the good man has gone to eternal rest and where his spirit will forever see eternal peace and happiness, the heartfelt sympathy of every poultryman and everyone who knew him is extended to his dear family in this time of sorrow and sadness."

Proverbial Provender

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder"—don't hold good after 11 p. m.

"Conspicuous by its absence"—good ventilation at poultry shows.

"The absent are always in the wrong"—don't be in a hurry to leave the show room, Judge.

"If you squeeze a cork you will get but little juice"—at Atlantic City they used a corkscrew.

"If the cap fits, wear it"—but don't wave it; we've met people who seemed proud of being thought "devilish."

"Many a truth is told in jest," and "answering a fool according to his folly" is often the best and kindest way to eliminate his folly.

"To jump out of the frying pan into the fire" is the experience, oftentimes, of those who abandon one "system" to take up with another. Develop your own system. Good cooks can rarely write recipes.

"Abundance, like want, ruins many"—too much available capital is frequently a handicap in building up a successful poultry plant.

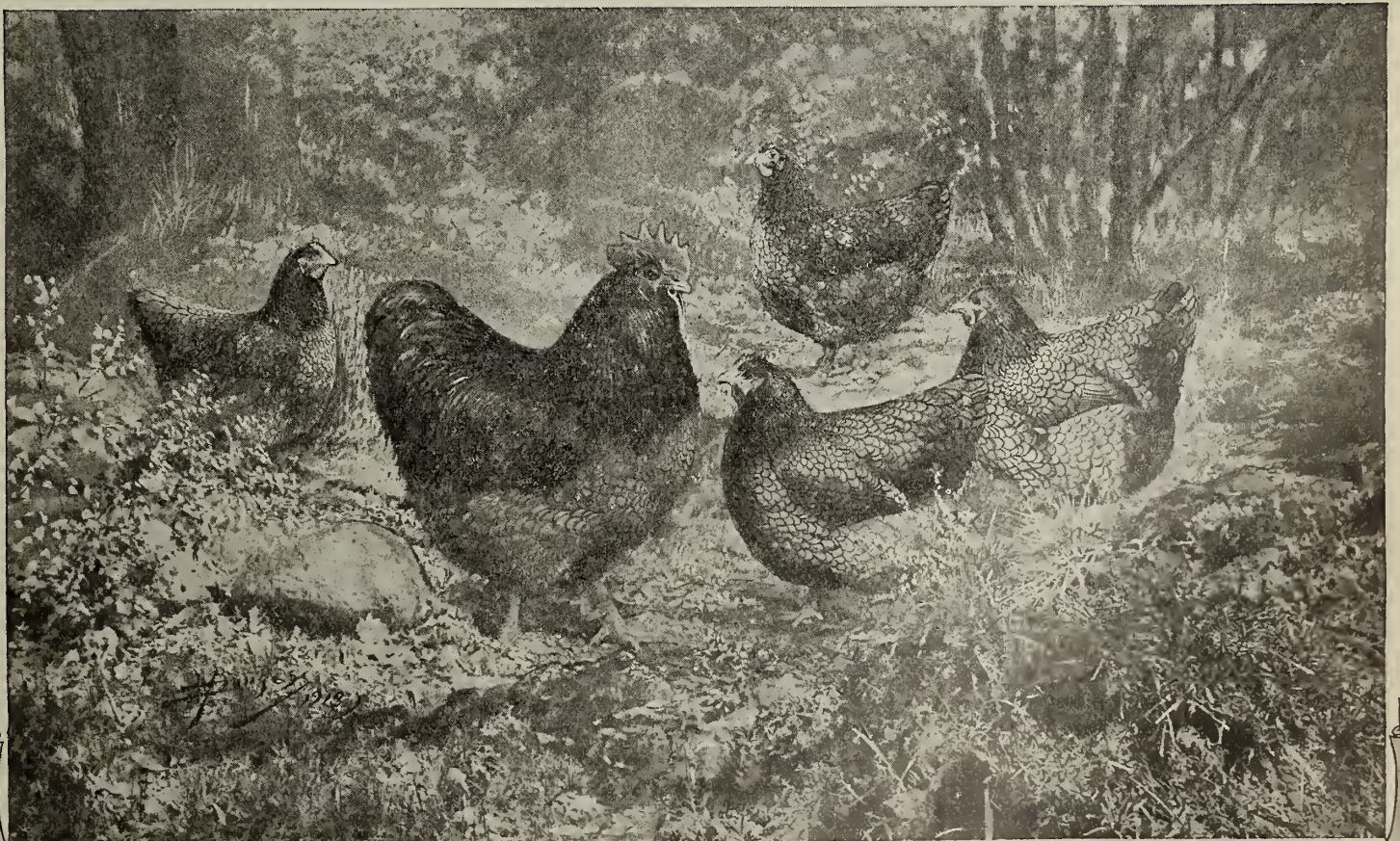
"The better the day, the better the deed" is a proverb in great repute by those who leave all the "cleaning up" to Sundays.

"One must cut his coat according to his cloth"—make the openings in your new poultry house to fit the cash you have on hand.

"Good counsel has no price"—but bad Counts sell well in Newly-Rich families.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave," and the gory path leads but to the gravy, mourns the rooster.—J. H. Petherbridge.

We are in receipt of a copy of "The Campine Book," edited by Rev. B. A. Gates, editor of the Campine Herald, Franklinville, N. Y. The author is a Campine breeder and judge, and is an acknowledged authority on this breed of poultry. The book is very concise, containing only 56 pages and cover, but it is profusely illustrated, and is full of valuable information for Campine breeders. A copy can be had by sending 75 cents to Campine Herald, Franklinville, N. Y.



FIRST PRIZE S.C. BLUE ORPINGTON PEN ST. LOUIS MO OWNED AND BRED BY WM. COOK AND SONS, ORIGINATORS OF ALL THE ORPINGTONS SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Egg-Bred Strain

Foundation stock (Duston and Fishel). They are bred for egg production, and will prove it to anyone that will try them. My entire flock has averaged 71 per cent since January 1st, and still laying. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15, delivered. 40 cockerels, from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Write me your wants. Satisfaction, or your money back, is my motto.

M. F. REDFORD

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BURKEVILLE, VIRGINIA

SPARTANBURG POULTRY SHOW

The Spartanburg Poultry Association will hold its Annual Show on

NOVEMBER 4-7, 1913

Large, new house. Empire poultry coops and lots of light. Premium list now ready. \$500.00 in cash prizes. Mail postal to

C. W. ANDERSON, Sec'y

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SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Buckeyes and Buff Cochin Bantams

Stock and eggs for sale. From the very best exhibition matings. Pedigreed collie dogs. Everything guaranteed as represented.

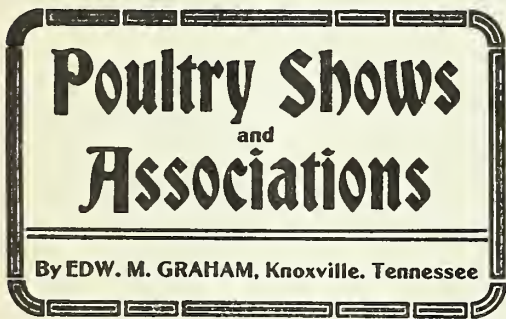
MRS. H. P. HINTON

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IRVING, TEXAS

The Industrious Hen, 3 Years Only One Dollar



The Illinois Poultry Fanciers' Association will hold their next show Jan. 5-11, 1914, at Waukegan, Ill. Chas. McClare, judge; L. A. Doolittle, Secretary.

A poultry show will be held in connection with the Pike County Fair Association, Troy, Ala., Nov. 3-8, 1913. Mrs. Florence Forbes will place the ribbons. Full information can be had by writing J. A. Henderson, Manager.

The Oklahoma State A. P. A. show will be held at Enid, January 26-31, 1914. C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, Kans. and C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo., will place the awards. For further information write I. W. Scherich, Secretary, Enid, Okla.

There will be a poultry show held at Monroe, La., Oct. 28-Nov. 2, under the auspices of the Ouachita Poultry Association. Judge Loring Brown will place the ribbons. Full information, entry blanks, etc., may be had by addressing C. E. Faulk, Secretary, Monroe, La.

There will be a poultry exhibit in connection with Charleston Fair Association, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17-22, 1913. Dr. T. M. Scharlock and Dr.

Benj. McLunee will have charge of the poultry department. Liberal cash and special premiums will be offered. Full information, entry blanks, etc., can be had by writing Dr. Scharlock.

There will be a poultry exhibit in connection with the Greater Kershaw County Fair, Camden, S. C., Nov. 12-14, 1913. Competition will only be open to local breeders, but outside exhibits are solicited to stimulate interest. Robt. R. Team is the superintendent. T. L. Little, one of the most popular poultrymen in the South, is the manager. Write for premium list.

We call attention to the display ad in this department of the Spartanburg, (S. C.) Poultry Association, which will put on their annual show, Nov. 4-7. This association has erected a new building 30 x 120 feet with plenty of light. Empire coops will be used and this show can coop 1500 birds. Large entries are expected. Full information can be obtained from C. W. Anderson, Secretary, Spartanburg, S. C.

JOINT POULTRY SHOW

The place of holding the Missouri State Poultry Show has been changed from Chillicothe to Kansas City, Mo. The date of the Kansas City Poultry Show has been changed to Dec. 11th to 16th, 1913, inclusive.

The said two associations will give a joint poultry show in Convention Hall, Kansas, City, Mo., Dec. 11th to 16th, 1913 inclusive.

Judges are Reese V. Hicks, C. H. Rhodes, E. C. Branch, Adam Tompson, C. A. Emry, D. T. Heimlich, V. O. Hobbs, T. W. Southard, E. W. Rankin,

SHOW DATES

Cartersville, Ga., Oct. 7-10, 1913.
Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 23-31, 1913.
Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 27-Nov. 1, 1913.
Camden, S. C., October 28-31, 1913.
Monroe, La., Oct. 28-Nov. 2, 1913.
Cookeville, Tenn., November 4-6, 1913.
Troy, Ala., Nov. 3-8, 1913.
Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 4-7, 1913.
Shreveport, La., Nov. 5-12, 1913.
Columbus, Ga., Nov. 17-22, 1913.
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17-22, 1913.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 1913.
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1-6, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1-6, 1913.
Dyersville, Iowa, Dec. 2-6, 1913.
Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 3-5, 1913.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 8-13, 1913.
Goshen, Ind., Dec. 8-13, 1913.
Savannah, Ga., Dec. 8-13, 1913.
Wooster, Ohio, Dec. 9-14, 1913.
Rochester, N. Y., "Flower City show," December 15-20, 1913.
Marion, Ind., December 10-13, 1913.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 16-20, 1913.
Sheridan, Ind., Dec. 22-27, 1913.
Tampa, Florida, Dec. 29, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.
Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 31, 1913-Jan. 6, 1914.
Chester, S. C., Dec. 30-31, 1913, and Jan. 1, 1914.
Elgin, Ill., Jan. 5-10, 1914.
Charleston, W. Va., January 8-14, 1914.
Eaton, Ohio, February 2-7, 1914.
Madison, Wis., Jan. 5-9, 1914.
Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 5-10, 1914.
Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 6-11, 1914.
Enid, Okla., Jan. 26-31, 1914.

TENNESSEE FAIR DATES

Paris, Tenn., Oct. 8-11, 1913.
Rhea Springs, Tenn., Oct. 6-11, 1913.
Selmer, Tenn., Oct. 14-17, 1913.
So. Pittsburg, Tenn., Oct. 14-17, 1913.
Spring City, Oct. 7-11, 1913.
Sweetwater, Tenn., Sept. 16-19, 1913.
Union City, Tenn., Sept. 10-14, 1913.

STATE FAIR DATES

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, Oct. 9, ten days.
Texas State Fair, Dallas, Oct. 18, sixteen days.
Georgia State Fair, Macon, Oct. 21, ten days.
North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Oct. 20, five days.
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, Oct. 28, ten days.
Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, Nov. 5, seven days.

Tom H. Woods, J. W. Southmayd, Ralph H. Searle and L. H. Wible.

T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary Missouri State Poultry Show.

E. L. Noyes, Secretary Kansas City Poultry Show.

For premium lists and entry blanks, address E. L. Noyes, Manhattan Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AMERICAN FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION SHOW

The next great Cincinnati show will be held at Cincinnati, December 1st to 8th, 1913. There will be over 100 beautiful silver cups and other valuable prizes. A silver cup is offered on every breed and variety besides the five cash prizes. The Music Hall is one of the finest show rooms in this country and is so well lighted that the birds can be seen as well by night as by day. Cincinnati is in the heart of one of the richest sections of the United States. It is easily reached from all points. It is the gateway



Hens Need

Green Bone

Greatest of all egg-making foods. Supply it fresh, get it low priced. Cut it at home with a

STANDARD Bone Cutter

(Greatly improved this year)

The cutter that handles bone in all conditions and doesn't break down. The favorite everywhere. It always makes good. Its easy turning, strength and nice work in cutting bones across the grain please every user. 12 sizes for hand and power, costing from \$6.75 to \$19.5. Send for free book.

STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO., Millford, Mass.

to the South. Don't fail to get your birds ready to show with us. Every premium guaranteed and the best of cooping and judges.

The premium lists will be out October 25th. Send your name in for one. Premium lists will be sent only to those who write for them. W. C. Pierce, Secretary-Treasurer, 825 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. E. B. Rogers, President, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FIRE WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH ARKANSAS STATE FAIR

The recent disastrous fire in Hot Springs will in no wise interfere with the holding of the Arkansas State Fair this fall. The fire-swept district is far removed from the fair grounds and not even the street car tracks and other communication with the fair grounds were damaged.

The progress of the plans for the fair on a magnificent scale have not been interfered with in the least and the officers of the fair wish to announce to every resident of the state that the fire which destroyed a considerable section in the residence district has not interfered or obstructed general business plans. The hotel capacity of the city is unimpaired and Hot Springs will be in as good shape as ever to care for the visitors to the State Fair.

Exhibitors and prospective visitors are asked to make no change in their plans as the Arkansas State Fair will be the greatest and grandest exposition in all the South this year.

This information is authorized by the officials of the State Fair.

GREAT WESTERN OHIO SHOW

The fifth annual great Western Ohio show will be held at Eaton, Ohio, Feb. 2-7, 1914, in the new Armory, which is the best show place in the Central States. The Association will offer 100 valuable silver cups and hundreds of other special prizes.

Judges L. C. Taylor and H. E. Eswine will place the awards.

One of the new features of the show will be the Egg and Dressed Poultry Department. In this section some beautiful prizes are offered.

The show will be made famous with the many educational features that will be shown; one of the most valuable of these will be the exhibit cover-



JUST AS USUAL

Our customers who purchased early exhibition birds this fall are reporting they won first prizes. All we can say is

WE TOLD YOU SO

Now, if you are in need of a show string, or a bird to fill out your string, we can supply you at prices very reasonable when you consider quality.

The World's Best Strain of White Wyandottes

are acknowledged to be superior to all others; their winning record has no equal and no breeder has given as much attention to the utility requirements (meat and eggs) as we have. While we breed for exhibition purposes we never neglect or overlook the laying qualities of our breeders.

Never before have we had such a grand lot of youngsters, some now in the pink of show condition; we are confident they can win in any competition.

Let us send you a copy of our catalog, the most instructive book ever issued on poultry; it will give you more valuable information than you can get elsewhere, based on twenty years' experience. It is mailed for twenty-five cents in stamps or coin. Send for one today.

J. C. FISHEL & SON :-: Box H :-: HOPE, INDIANA

RICHARDSON'S ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Hagerstown. Catalog. Write Your Wants. Stock and Eggs

M. C. RICHARDSON, Jr. Member Red Club and A. P. A. FRONT ROYAL, VA.

ing 700 square feet made by the Ohio State University.

American Poultry Association show rules will be enforced and every one will have an equal show for the prizes and the best will win in each class.

The premium list will soon be off the press and all that wish to see it should send their name and address to the Secretary at once. Address Ora Overholser, Secretary, Preble County Poultry Association, Eaton, Ohio.

BIG POULTRY SHOW IN AUGUSTA

The Augusta Poultry association has announced to the poultrymen of the South and the country generally that another big show will be held in Augusta, the dates being November 7 to 14, and the occasion being the annual Georgia-Carolina Fair.

The Augusta association lays claim to putting on the premier show of the South, and it is generally admitted among poultrymen that the Augusta shows have gone far towards justifying the claim. The Augusta show was the first in the country to adopt the plan of paying all premiums before the show closed, and it has not failed a single time since the first show several years ago.

The premium list for the Augusta show is now in the hands of the printer and will be issued on September 14. The association claims that it has the best line of cups and cash specials ever offered by a poultry organization in the country, not even excepting the big shows in Madison Square Garden.

The show will be held in a large building on the fair grounds especially built for poultry shows. Empire exhibition coops will be used through-

out the show, and each bird will be cooped separately. The breed of the birds and the names of their exhibitors will be printed on the coops, a custom inaugurated by the Augusta show and endorsed by the judges and the exhibitors, and which renders the show much more interesting to the spectators.

The officers of the Augusta association are Dr. W. C. Cleckley, president; M. C. Jones, vice-president; R. S. Guess, secretary; H. W. Cameron, assistant secretary, and Dr. G. W. Woodbury, treasurer.

THE GREAT MEMPHIS SHOW

The Tri-State Poultry Association has just had another most successful show. Judges Savage and Kummer placed the awards to the satisfaction of all exhibitors.

Among the prize winners we are glad to note:—

First sweepstakes prize of \$100.00 went to our friend, W. J. Brinkley, Iuka, Miss.; second sweepstakes, \$50.00, awarded to Mrs. Reginald Stone-street, Nashville, Tenn.; third sweepstakes, \$25.00, won by Carrington Jones, Holly Springs, Miss.; fourth sweepstakes, \$15.00, awarded to W. F. Kilman, Bald Knob, Ark. All these parties advertise in The Hen.

Other awards worthy of special mention are:

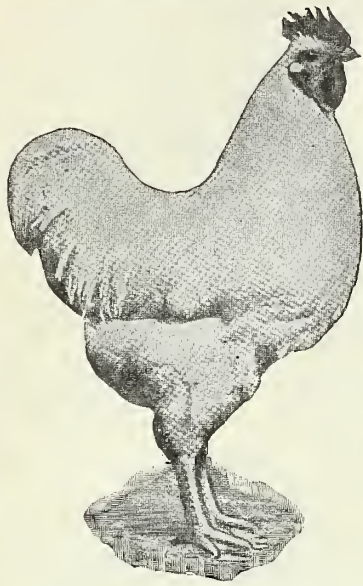
\$10.00 for best display White Plymouth Rocks, won by W. J. Brinkley, Iuka, Miss.

\$10.00 for best display Buff Orpingtons, won by Felix Creasy, Lexington, Tenn.

\$10.00 for best display of Buff Plymouth Rocks, won by Prof. Dinsmore Alter, University, Ala.

\$10.00 for best display of Rhode Is-

CHAMPION White Plymouth Rocks



1st Prize Cockerel—3rd Prize Cock

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1912-13

This winning stamps our flock as one of the best in the world, and the undisputed Champions of 1912-1913.

At Chattanooga, one of the South's greatest shows held Dec. 16-21, 1912 we won every ribbon offered, all specials, and the following sweepstakes prizes, \$35 cup for largest number of prize winning birds, and the special for the best display in the whole show. Our S. C. White Leghorns are

BRED-TO-LAY

and they do lay. They are famous the country over for their great laying qualities. There are one thousand acres of land in the Shepherd Poultry Farm and the two breeds are kept strictly separated. Write for mating list. Correspondence solicited. Address

Shepherd Poultry Farm

Quintus Shepherd, Prop.

SHEPHERD, TENN.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST POULTRY FARM

land Reds, won by W. F. Kilman, Bald Knob, Ark.

\$10.00 for best display White Wyandottes, won by Carrington Jones, Holly Springs, Miss.

\$10.00 for best display White Orpingtons, won by Mrs. Reginald Stonestreet, Nashville, Tenn.

\$10.00 for best pen of birds from Mississippi, won by W. J. Brinkley, Iuka.

\$10.00 for best pen of birds from Tennessee, won by Mrs. Reginald Stonestreet, Nashville.

Best pen in show, White Orpingtons, Maurice F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Best cockerel in show, Buff Orpington, Maurice F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Best cock in show, White Orpington, Mrs. Reginald Stonestreet, Nashville, Tenn.

Best hen in show, White Plymouth Rock, W. J. Brinkley, Iuka, Miss.

The show was a glowing success, and much credit is due the management for courteous treatment and fair dealing.

FATTENING FOR PROFIT

Several interesting letters have been received from would-be fatteners of chickens and ducklings, who desire information on this branch of poultry culture. "J. R. H." (Weston-super-Mare) inquires if a living can be made by fattening chickens for the market by purchasing Irish birds at 1s to 3d per head. A living may undoubtedly be made, but it requires some experience and a large amount of capital. An Irish chicken purchased at the price mentioned would be useless for fattening, and probably only skin and bone. The Sussex fatteners, it should be stated, pay as much as 2s 6d to 2s 9d for good Irish "ripe" chickens to fatten up for the London markets. The amount obtainable for well-fat-

tened chickens depends largely upon the time of the year, but may be estimated at 9d to 10d per lb. when plucked.

"J. R. H." could obtain better prices by supplying hotels and private customers, thus saving two commissions, that of the London wholesale salesman and the retailer. To fatten successfully 200 to 300 chickens a week would necessitate accommodations for at least 1,000 birds, inasmuch as it takes three weeks to fatten a fowl for the table (after it is ripe). It would be preferable to start near a large town, and get farmers and cottagers to bring in supplies of chickens, about twelve to sixteen weeks old, at 2s to 2s 6d. Experienced fatteners estimate about 9d for food, and are content with a profit of 6d per bird. In fact, in Sussex this is the outside price; it is the larger quantity sent to market that pays.—London Daily Telegraph.

FOR AND AGAINST CAMPINES

The receipt of the Campine Club's year book from the enthusiastic Hon. Secretary, Rev. E. Lewis-Jones (Knighton, Radnorshire), reminds the writer of an instructive argument which has appeared in the "Poultry World" (an excellent journal for poultrykeepers), where the case for and against the Campines is clearly set out. The favorable view is endorsed by many readers of these notes who have taken up this prolific Belgian fowl, and found that, as small eaters, excellent layers of large white eggs at five months old, and flesh producers at an early age, Campines compare well with any of the fifty varieties and breeds popular in this country. It is admitted that Campines are small, but when killed and trussed a Campine chicken commands as high a price as a Buff Orpington of the same age weight for weight, but it takes twice the amount of food to get the latter to that age. While the Buff Orpingtons make immense birds for the market, and are the best of winter layers, Campine breeders contend that for filling the egg basket winter and summer, and providing a moderate-sized chicken for the table, at half the cost of the heavy breeds, the smaller fowl is worthy of every consideration at hands of poultrymen.

The Poultry Press (Ltd.), 154, Fleet Street, E. C., must be congratulated on the fourth annual issued for poultrykeepers. This year's publication is an admirable reference book, and will be found of great value to the practical man. A maximum amount of information is given in as handy a form as possible. Articles on various popular breeds by experts cannot fail to prove of benefit, while a poultrykeeper's monthly guide in a few words points out the best means to adopt for ultimate success. Some hundred photographs of Dairy, Birmingham, Palace and other winners during 1911 assist breeders as to type, shape and style, while three artistic colored plates—Minorca, Bantams, and Langshan—lend value to the work. It is doubtful if a more comprehensive shilling poultry book has been published.—London Daily Telegraph.

JONES' WYANDOTTES WHITE

"Dixie's Quality Strain" won first display in their class at the Tri-State Fair, Memphis, 1913, winning 76 out of a possible 162 points in a class which was conceded to be one of the strongest in the show. They also won third best display, all birds competing. If you want quality birds write

CARRINGTON JONES, Box H, Holly Springs, Miss.

Harrison's Intensive Poultry Culture Plans

Give Every Detail for Building Correctly—

The Four-Story Hen House (\$1.00); Hot Water Oats Sprouter (75 cents); Catch-and-Pass Trap Nest (50 cents); Automatic Dry-Mash Hopper (35 cents); Box Sparrow Trap (35 cents); Top-Pour Water Fountain (25 cents); Mite-Trap Roost (25 cents).

To the first person in each community, all the above plans will be sent for \$2.75. Each plan guaranteed. Address,

INTENSIVE POULTRY SUPPLY COMPANY — David City, Nebraska

Harrison's volume, "Intensive Poultry Culture," 25 cents. Information on request.

POTTER'S White WYANDOTTES

1,000 head of grand stock for exhibition and breeding, ready to ship to you now. Birds from our great St. Louis, Indianapolis and Terre Haute winners. Some nice \$20.00 pens. Our guarantee means that you must be satisfied or money refunded. WRITE NOW.

L. L. POTTER & SON, Box B, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Smith Sealed. Prices postpaid
 -12,30c; 25,50c;
 60, \$1.00; 100,
 \$1.50; 500,
 \$6.50; 1000, \$12.50.

LEG BANDS

Leader Adjustable. Prices postpaid: 12,15c; 25,25c; 50,40c; 100,65c; 250,\$1.00; 500,\$2.75; 1000,\$5.25.

FREE SAMPLES

Write postal or order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address **THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Inc., Dept. 520** Battle Creek, Michigan




Our Breeders and Their Birds

By **EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee**

Dinsmore Alter, University, Ala., made exceptional winnings at Memphis on his Buff Rocks. He won 1 cock; 2, 3 hen; 2 cockerel; 5 pullet; 1 pen.

Carrington Jones, Holly Springs, Miss., won the following on his White Wyandottes at Memphis: 1 cock; 2, 3, 4 hen; 2, 3, 5 cockerel 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet; 2 pen. See his ad in this issue of The Hen.

Mrs. Reginald Stonestreet, Nashville, Tenn., had a fine string of S. C. White Orpingtons at Memphis and carried away a nice lot of ribbons. Her winnings were 1 cock; 2, 3 hen; 1, 3, 4 cockerel; 1, 2, 3 pullet; 2, 3 pen.

W. J. Brinkley, of Iuka, Miss., again proved the quality of his White Plymouth Rocks by their fine winnings at Memphis. Here they are: 1, 2, 3 cock; 1, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 4 cockerel; 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet; 2, 3, pen. Read Mr. Brinkley's display ad in this issue.

Prof. Dinsmore Alter, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., informs us that he has almost 100 fine Buff Rocks which he will dispose of at a great bargain if sold at once. If you are looking for some fine stock at prices lower than can often be obtained, write Prof. Dinsmore Alter. You will find his ad on the fourth cover page. Read it.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the increased display ad of J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind., breeders of "The World's Best" Wyandottes. This old reliable firm continues to fill orders to the satisfaction of its customers. Read their ad, and write them before you place your order for stock or eggs.

That W. E. Gabhart, Bohon, Ky., has the right kind of S. C. White Leghorns is shown by his record at the following recent fairs: Harrodsburg, Ky., 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pullet; Danville, Ky., 1st cock, 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st pullet. On four entries Lexington, Ky., he won 1st cock, 1st cockerel.

Write for Your Copy of the CYPHERS Book—FREE!

It is more than a catalog—is educational, helpful, valuable. Contains 244 pages—many of them filled with sound advice based upon the knowledge and experience of leading poultry authorities. Chapters on right methods, newest developments and proved results at the Cyphers \$75,000 Poultry and Demonstration Farm make this book well worth paying for—yet it is free. Also lists more than a hundred articles needed by progressive poultry keepers.

Everything For Poultry Keepers

Incubators	Fattening Mash	Anti-Fly Pest	Spray Pumps
Brooders	Scratching Food	Egg Preservative	Powder Guns
Brood Coops	Fertile Egg Mash	Fumigating Candles	Wire Fencing
Chick Shelters	Laying Mash	Drinking Fountains	Bone Cutters
Brooder Stoves	Short-Cut Alfalfa	Grit and Shell Boxes	Chick Markers
Leg Bands	Mealed Alfalfa	Food and Water Holders	Bone Mills
Caponizing Sets	Full-Nest Egg Food	Pigeon Supplies	Root Cutters
Chick Food	Nodi Charcoal	Lice Powder	Nest Eggs
Developing Food	Poultry Remedies	Roost Supports	Poultry Books
Growing Mash	Napersol (Disinfectant)	Roosting Paper	Etc., etc.

All guaranteed by Cyphers Incubator Company to give complete satisfaction or money refunded. Write today for free copy of "Profitable Poultry and Egg Production." Please mention this paper. Address Home Office or nearest Branch store.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 13, Factory and Home Office: Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: New York, N. Y., 23 Barclay St.; Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal St.; Chicago, Ill., 329-331 Plymouth Ct.; Kansas City, Mo., 317-319 S. W. Boulevard; Oakland, Cal., 2127 Broadway.

James R. Brown, the Black Langshan specialist of Sweetwater, Tenn., at recent poultry show held at Sweetwater, won 1st pen; 1, 3 cockerel; 1, 3 pullet; first on brown shell eggs. Mr. Brown says he is to move in November and that somebody can get great bargains from him in utility Langshans. Mr. Brown has birds of quality and we can recommend him for fair dealing.

In this issue you will find the advertisement of American Ballast Co., 422 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Thos. McCroskey is the manager of this company, which has been formed to supply a long-felt want in the South among poultrymen. This company can supply the best of chicken grit at lowest prices. Look up this ad and read it now, and then place a trial order with this Southern enterprise.

Quintus Shepherd, proprietor of the Shepherd Poultry Farm, Shepherd, Tenn., informs us that he has over 2000 of the finest youngsters he has ever raised, and that most of them are for sale. Mr. Shepherd is having his new catalogue printed and it will be ready for distribution by October 15th, and can be had free for the asking. Mr. Shepherd breeds Champion White Plymouth Rocks and Bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorns. See his ad elsewhere in this issue.

In this issue of The Hen you will find the display ad of C. E. Spaugh, the Barred Plymouth Rock specialist of Rugby, Ind. Mr. Spaugh has been in the standard bred poultry business for years, and knows how to supply the demands of his customers. His birds comprise some of the chief prize winners at the leading shows, which is evidence of their quality. Read Mr. Spaugh's ad, and send for his handsome catalogue before placing your order.

W. E. Watson, of Sevierville, Tenn., won handsome prizes on his Silver Spangled Hamburgs at the great Na-

A NATURAL POULTRY LAND

POULTRY do best in an open winter country. It is artificial to house birds 4 to 5 months in the year. In the open air, with ample green feeds the year round, they lay better, grow faster and are more vigorous.

The Southeast is a natural poultry region. A growing season of 200 to 300 days annually (varying with locality) allows for a wide range of green foods the year round and reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum.

If you intend starting in the poultry business and have but limited means, no section can offer you more certain success than the Southeast.

LAND AT \$15 AN ACRE, UP prices varying with improvements and location, can be purchased in many sections near to good local markets. A Northern Florida poultryman sells his eggs the year round to a local hotel for 40 cents per dozen. Thus profitable home markets are assured. Small fruit growing in connection with the poultry business makes a profitable combination.

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

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agt.

Southern Railway

Room 51, Washington, D. C.

tional Conservation Exposition Poultry Show last month. Look up his ad in this issue, and read his winnings. Mr. Watson won the gold sweepstakes at the Sevierville poultry show last season. He has been breeding Silver Spangled Hamburgs for six years, and has especially bred his strain for egg and meat qualities, and at the

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Strong, well-marked farm-raised birds. Egge— \$2.00 per 15. A trio of BARRED ROCKS for \$5.00 a pen; of S. C. REDS for \$9.00. These are the last birds I will have for sale till fall.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM

A. S. BELL, Manager, Route 13, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Brook Lawn Beauties came out with flying colors at Knoxville. For particulars, see next month's "ad." We have a limited number of breeding pens and trios for sale. Also some choice cockerels at \$3.00. A very few utility hens and pullets for \$1.00, if ordered direct from this ad.

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

A Neatly Engraved Visiting Card

Is THE proper thing for a lady or gentleman to present nowadays, when making calls.

Come and see what a beautiful line of samples we have and get our prices for 50 or more.

S. B. NEWMAN & CO.
617 Gay Street
Knoxville, Tenn.

same time, bred his birds for vitality, shape and color. Before buying, write Mr. Watson for full information regarding his beautiful birds.

Lawson's "Blue Ribbon" strain, single comb White Leghorns as bred by Lawson & Betcher, of Cleveland, Tenn., certainly prove to the people that they are bred right in type, as they entered eight birds at the Great National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, and won eight ribbons. Their winnings were 1st cock; 1st hen; 1st, 2nd, 4th pullets; 3rd, 4th, 5th cockerels.

See their large ad in this issue and write them; they will treat you white.

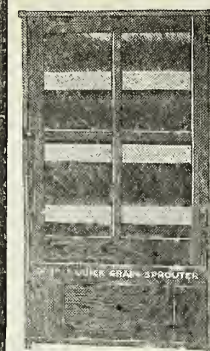
One of the foremost breeders of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds in the South is Mrs. P. T. Callaway, Wash-

ington, Ga. Mrs. Callaway never fails to carry away the blue ribbons with her string of quality birds at all the leading Southern shows. Her winnings at the Great National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show held last month were exceptionally grand. She was awarded the Audigier silver loving cup and \$10.00 in gold for best pen in the show; A. P. A. medal for best cockerel, American class; special for best color and shape, male and female; 1st hen, 1, 5, cock; 2, 4, pullet; 1, 2, cockerel; 1, 2, pen. Read Mrs. Callaway's display ad in The Hen, and then write her your wants.

One of the best birds on exhibition at the Knoxville show was the first S. C. Rhode Island Red pullet shown by Mrs. Donald Donaldson, of Decatur, Ga. This bird showed the exceptional type and color that is putting Mrs. Donaldson's Reds to the front. The pullet demonstrated what careful breeding can do, being the daughter of the first pullet at Atlanta and Birmingham last season and granddaughter of the second hen at the Southern International, Atlanta, Ga., two years ago. This latter has just won second at Knoxville, the fifth winning made by her in the past three years. Mrs. Donaldson made a small exhibit, but of high quality, winning first and fifth pullet and second hen. She has some choice Reds maturing in her yards, and, if you are out for something extra, write her.

It is a well-known fact that most breeders of White Orpingtons have not yet succeeded in producing the absolutely white males free from the brassy surface color that appears on so many of them. They who wish to raise white birds, free from brassiness, should look up McKee's advertisement, and write him at once. He has over 500 hens, pullets and cockerels for sale that are absolutely white, and as to quality they are the same blood direct as those winning

HENS+SPROUTED OATS=EGGS



Hens like cows must have green feed both winter and summer for best results.

**GREEN SILAGE FOR MILK
SPROUTED OATS FOR EGGS**

No feed for eggs has ever been produced that equals the *Sprouted Oats*.

To get great quantities of sweet, crisp sprouts, buy a

**DOUBLE QUICK
GRAIN SPROUTER**

The Perpetual Poultry Silo

Sprouts in 24 hours. Grows 2 inches daily. Makes 2 to 4 bu. feed from one of grain. Pays for itself quickly. Thousands in use. Has changed many an expensive flock into profit payers. Made in 6 sizes from a few hens to 1000.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY
FRONT ST., COLFAX, IOWA.

at Crystal Palace Show, London, England, and many other leading shows in England and America. They won at the Great National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, September 23-27, 1913, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cockerel; 1 cock; 1 pen; 1, 2, 4, 5 pullet; 1 4, 5 hen, which is positive proof of the quality they have. They are sending out their catalogue free to those who want to buy first-class stock. Write for a copy.

S. F. Shallcross, Odessa, Del., is breeding the true D. W. Young strain of single comb White Leghorns. He claims the best S. C. White Leghorns in his State. He has been breeding this strain for several years, always getting his new blood direct from Young. Last year, 1912, Mr. Shallcross purchased eggs from D. W. Young's pen No. 1, headed by his first-prize cock Edward XLVI, at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 1911. Mr. Young says he was offered and refused \$5,000 for this bird. Mr. Shallcross purchased the eggs to get males to head his very best yards this year. He informs us that he mated these males with his very best yearling hens, sired by his Edward XII, Jr., who was sired by Young's famous Edward XII. He has proven one of the greatest sires Mr. Young ever owned. Mr. Shallcross informs us he has raised 300 young birds this year from these young males. He says he has the best lot of cockerels and pullets, with long backs and low fan-shape tails, he has ever raised. Any one wanting new blood would do well to write Mr. Shallcross, fully describing just what he wants. He will gladly give prices. His birds are all white, no sappy quills, no creamy or brassy backs. Notice his ad in this issue. We assure you he will try to please you. His reputation is world-wide.

William Cook and Sons, originators of all the Orpingtons, of Scotch Plains, N. J., have a finer and larger stock than ever on their plant at Scotch Plains. The results have been excellent from Mr. P. A. Cook's mating up the birds in England especially for American requirements. The average English bird as imported over here is not satisfactory as many have found out to their loss, but they are sure to be satisfactory from the above firm, as they are in this country and know what is wanted. This firm had



a large display all summer at Atlantic City, which attracted a great deal of interest and also brought many orders. They have already many of their best pens mated up for their Southern business so any one desirous of purchasing hatching eggs can have them on receipt of their order. Mr. P. A. Cook exhibited at Nashville, Tenn., and will exhibit at Birmingham, Ala., and will be there himself. Mr. Cook reports business better than ever, and that The Industrious Hen is bringing in more than her share of it. They have a fine line of young stock from their American winners, including all their splendid Madison Square Garden first prize cockerels. When writing them mention The Industrious Hen, and also state your full requirements as to what kind of Orpingtons you wish and quality. Mr. Cook states that the Blue Orpingtons are very popular and that he and his sister originated them.

GET A GOOD BONE CUTTER

The relation of the bone cutter to egg getting is very close. Bone is a necessity for the laying hen. It furnishes the materials she must have to produce eggs. She cannot lay without these materials, and she does not get them in sufficient quantity in her ordinary daily rations.

This is particularly true of penned-up hens. The materials must be supplied. And there is no place where these materials can be procured so cheaply and so easily as from the green bones that ordinarily go to waste at the meat market and in practically every kitchen. These bones ought to be turned into money by first turning them into eggs. You would use the bones for that purpose instead of letting them go to waste if you were equipped to prepare them for the hen's use.

That brings us to the bone cutter. Get it, have it always ready and use it daily. Get a good one while you are about it—one that will not break, one that will handle all kinds of bone, one that you will find pleasure in using every day, because it will not wear you out in turning it.

The Standard Bone Cutter, manufactured at Milford, Mass., is such a machine. It does not clog or break, turns easily and has become famous as the machine which cuts bones across the grain as well as with the grain. It is made in 12 sizes, and it has been greatly improved this year. The machine gives such certain satisfaction that the manufacturer, the Standard Bone Cutter Co., does not hesitate to send it out on free trial. If you need such a machine, you cannot do better than write the manufacturer about it. When writing about the cutter simply address the Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass. Their booklet and full particulars will come on request, free.

BLYTHE BROTHERS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have produced hundreds of vigorous chicks this season, and these will all be ready for the early and late shows. Many of our best breeders for sale. Write us at once.

BLYTHE BROTHERS --: FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

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

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

DENSMORE'S Single Comb White LEGHORNS

WIN. LAY AND PAY

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

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

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

During the past few years a charming variety of the Wyandotte family, known as Columbians, has made satisfactory progress. In the show pen of leading exhibitions last winter it was well supported by prominent fanciers, and it evidently has a numerous following. The Brahma fowl is responsible for much of the Wyandottes' original manufacture—the first seen in this country being the silver-laced, produced by judicious crossing of the silver-spangled Hamburg and the light Brahma. But the Columbian Wyandotte of today may be traced to the crossing of the light Brahma with the white Wyandotte (a sport of the original silver-laced Wyandotte). An outstanding feature is a sound neck hackle, silvery white, with a distinct stripe down center of each feather in the male, and bright, intense black feathers entirely surrounded with a silvery white margin in hen. Sound neck hackles and pearly white body color in both sexes are demanded, it should be quite free from ticking, the under color being either slate, bluish white, or white. Clean yellow legs are important, but, as might be expected, a few feathers are seen on some of the best specimens, the Brahma blood utilized in the manufacture being responsible for their appearance. Double mating is not necessary in breeding typical Columbians, as many champion winners of both sexes have been bred from one pen.

For utility purposes, like all varieties of Wyandotte, it is worthy of consideration, being an excellent winter layer, a good table bird, exceedingly hardy, and in the chicken stage making rapid growth. These birds' beautiful markings, soft white plumage, neat rosecomb, and yellow legs are bound to attract lovers of handsome poultry. Purity of color is of great importance, and white body color must be insisted upon, and on no account must



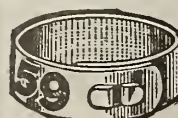
RANGE-RAISED LAYING-LEGHORNS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS YESTERLAID STRAIN

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birds displaying yellow or straw colored body plumage be used in breeding. The club's standard deducts 25 per cent for impure body color and it was gratifying to find that Columbians at the last Palace show (where sixty exhibits were penned) showed a decided improvement in this respect. Well-bred specimens make decent prices at present, and with the prospects of increasing popularity in the show pen and assured utility properties, the variety may be safely recommended as a most profitable fowl to keep, especially as it stands moderate confinement. The fact that Columbians were manufactured from the white variety is sufficient proof of their claims to productiveness.—London Daily Telegraph.

In separating the whites from the yolk of the eggs one often will break the yolk into the white. In such cases dip a clean cloth into warm water and wring dry. Touch the yolk with the cloth and it will cling to the cloth.



Ideal Aluminum Leg Band
To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c; 175-\$1.00;
200-\$1.10; 500-\$2.50. Price list and sample 2c.
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White, also Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks of the best breeding, at summer prices. Both old and young stock. Write me your wants.

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FOR SALE Single Comb BROWN LEGHORNS

15 yearling cocks, 100 yearling hens, and cockerels and pullets. I want to dispose of my yearling stock before cold weather in order to make room for my young stock. Circular free.

M. S. COPELAND, Powell Station, Tenn.

Poultry Disease Department

By J. A. THORNHILL, Hartselle, Alabama

Q.—We have a farm and I would like to gradually go into the poultry business. The man on the farm has no experience in raising chickens the new way with incubators, etc., but has quite a lot of experience raising them the old way. What I wish to know is, if I furnish the land, equipment, etc., what part of the profit should I give him if there is any?

A.—This is a proposition that you must settle between yourselves. It seldom pays to go into the live stock business on shares. Why not hire him?

Q.—What is the matter with one of my Barred Rock pullets? She has a lump or bunch on one of her eyes near the bill. It doesn't bother her now, but I am afraid that it will, so thought I would ask you what to do for her.—A Subscriber.

A.—The small bunch or tumor is an accumulation of pus. Open it with a sharp knife, press out the pus and after cleaning out the cavity, put some carbolated vaseline into it several times.

Q.—Occasionally during the spring and fall I find among my hens some with swollen eyes. They rub the affected eye or eyes on their wing and will scratch at them with their feet. No other ailment seems to molest them.

A.—I have had the same trouble.

**"DON'T WORRY!
CONKEY WILL CURE ME!"**

CONKEY would like to hear from poultry raisers everywhere who dread loss from ROUP. Your money back if Conkey's Roup Remedy EVER fails you. Many breeders use it as a PREVENTIVE. Price 50c and \$1.00. All dealers or sent direct. Get this NOW.

Send for complete list of Conkey Remedies. If you enclose 4 cents in stamps we will mail you 80-Page POULTRY BOOK free.

**The G. E. Conkey Co., Dept. 17
Cleveland, Ohio**

It is the result of a cold, and occasionally a straw will get under the eyelid and around the eye-ball and cause inflammation. If the latter, remove the cause. With the former, give a reliable roup cure.

Q.—I write for information on condition of my chickens. I have Silver Wyandottes. I have lost a number of very fine hens all along since February. The affection is very strange and I have tried everything I could think of to no effect. They die trying to lay, on the nest or near it. It is hardly egg-bound as they are not over fat. The oviduct or egg canal becomes inflamed or in cancerous, putrid condition and they can't pass the egg. None have died but laying hens. Males and young stock not affected. The hens usually die after laying out a litter of eggs and resting several weeks, and during the first week or so after commencing again, I have opened several and examined them, and found two or three eggs fully developed in some of them. I do not understand the trouble. I have tried everything suggested. Find stamp for reply.—D. W. L., N. C.

A.—I am unable to say just what the trouble with your hens is. I judge that they have some infectious dis-

WHY

Not Write to

CARTER

About His

BROWN LEGHORNS

Young Stock for Sale

E. E. CARTER
Dept. IH Knoxville, Tenn.

ease of the oviduct. If there is any foul-smelling discharge, I would kill and destroy bodies of affected birds. In all probability where so many of your hens are dying, there is something wrong with the feed and management of your flock. The symptoms are similar to those in "vent glut," but owing to the males not being affected, we know that isn't the trouble. In cases like yours, we diagnose, i. e., hens too fat, not enough exercise, poor management, too much condimental food, etc. Remedy—give all the tender, green food they will eat, light feeds of wholesome grain food in litter to get exercise, meat food in small quantities where confined, fresh water, and the quarters kept clean. Tincture of iron, ten drops to each pint of drinking water, as a tonic is good. Into a teaspoonful of permanganate of potash and with the finger anoint the egg passage once a day. If you will write me how the hens act while sick and the general appearance, whether there is any blood or offensive discharge, I will give you more information and a more specific remedy.

Q.—My chicks have something wrong with them. Can you help me? They are about one month old. They stand and gasp for breath. There were three at first. Now I have about forty sick.

A.—Your chicks are troubled with "gapeworms." There are many so-called remedies, but the best I have yet tried is a teaspoonful of chamber lye given to each chick several times. Gapes are caused by a parasitic worm that multiplies very fast. They attack the windpipe of a chick, where they cause an irritation, thus causing the gasping or gapes. Affected chicks should be confined in small runs which should be thoroughly disinfected at frequent intervals. If on sufficient land to afford frequent

Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using

Succulenta Tablets

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail \$1.00.
Drop postal for particulars to

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Brown Leghorns

"The Old-Time Favorites"

WINNERS
LAYERS

J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Breeder of Brown Leghorns Since 1890

--Experience Counts--

changing to new or fresh soil, so much the better. Dress the ground with air-slacked lime. The ground vacated should be spaded up and disinfected.

Q.—I notice writers frequently advise feeding hens raw cabbage during winter. Are the old fashioned blue stem collards, or the collards usually sold on the markets, good for laying hens? I have quite a good space on which I can grow them in the late fall. Advise me if turnip tops will prevent hens from laying.—C. C. H., Ala.

A.—Yes, collards like the ones you mentioned, are good for laying hens—cabbages are too. They should be finely cut so the hens can eat them easily. If I were you, I would sow the plot of ground into Southern rye. You will find that rye will afford splendid green food and a very small plot will grow enough for a large flock. Allow it to get a start before letting the hens on it. Experience with me is that turnip tops will prevent hens laying—why, I do not know.

Q.—Are White Rocks a good breed for this climate? A. C. A., Fla.

A.—Yes.

CONTROL CHICKEN POX BY PROMPT VACCINATION

Chicken pox, or sore head, one of the most important of poultry diseases may be controlled and prevented by the use of vaccine, supplemented, when necessary, with local treatment.

Dr. F. B. Hadley and Dr. B. A. Beach of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, have successfully employed a remedy which was discovered by a European investigator. A complete report of the experiments carried on by the Wisconsin men to determine the value of the vaccine treatment was given at the fifteenth anniversary session of the American Veterinary Medical association, held at New York City, September 1-5.

The first successful effort in America to immunize fowls from chicken pox was carried on by Drs. Hadley and Beach at the Wisconsin Experiment Station last winter during a severe outbreak of chicken pox which greatly reduced the egg production and bid fair to spread through all the

CHICKEN GRIT

MINE SCREENINGS

GROUND LIMESTONE

AMERICAN BALLAST COMPANY

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YOU
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A PAIR,
TRIO OR
PEN of
Pure Bred
FOWLS

We give you your selection of almost any variety and all it requires is a few hours work securing subscriptions to one of the best 25 cent Poultry Journals published. Here is an opportunity you can not afford to miss. Everyone interested in poultry will subscribe. One agent writes he secured enough subscriptions for a pair of birds in less than two hours' time and that he was offered \$5.00 for them before he got them home. You can do as well. Write today for sample copy and full particulars.

Poultry Post, Dept. 21, Goshen, Ind.

chickens of the University flock. The usual methods of treatment and disinfection were found ineffectual in checking the trouble. Accordingly, experiments were started to immunize all fowls which did not show pox symptoms.

It has been found that as long as the disease confines itself to the skin of the head alone the health of the bird is unaffected and the egg production is not interfered with, but as soon as the disease becomes fully established the hens stop laying, and if left to themselves 50 per cent may die.

Use of the vaccine employed at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in fighting the disease proved successful both in treating infected and pox-free fowls. Only four hens out of a pen containing 440 pox-free fowls developed symptoms after being subjected to two doses at an interval of 5 minutes. This shows the efficiency of the treatment for less than one per cent of the vaccinated fowls subsequently developed chicken pox. Used in this way as a preventive, the results are more valuable, being effective in 98 per cent of the cases.

Results of these experiments with the vaccine in treating chicken pox are doubly valuable to poultrymen and bird fanciers because of the fact that the similarity of chicken pox and roup is so great that authorities agree that it may be possible to control the latter trouble, one of the most dreaded of poultry diseases, in the same manner.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

A brilliant outlook is apparent for the Third Annual International Egg Laying Contest which opens November 1, next, at Storrs, Conn., under the auspices of the Connecticut Agricul-

tural College. Several circumstances have combined to make for a bigger and better competition.

One of the most interesting and valuable features of this contest will be entry, by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, of ten pens for experimental purposes. These pens will not, of course, compete for prizes, but will be used for testing different rations, different methods of feeding the same ration, and for other work of a similar character. The directors of the competition cannot, of course, conduct experiments with the birds of regular entrants in view of which fact they are pleased to have such an entry from the Experiment Station. Previous competitions at Storrs have been unable to have such attractive features, but can do so now by reason of the fact that the contest will be conducted under the exclusive management of the Connecticut Agricultural College and not in co-operation with other and outside institutions.

International interest in the third competition will be keener than ever. The Englishmen succeeded in securing only fourth place in the first event, but they will apparently win first honors in the second event, closing October 31st. The Englishmen are not, however, satisfied with this showing; they are coming back doubly fortified; the leader has entered Wyandottes as well as Leghorns in an effort to distance American breeders with their own breeds.

It is our candid opinion that we need better poultry and fewer varieties. Variety may be the spice of life, but too much spice is not what we want.

We want the name of every young man who is ambitious to



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Write today and let us tell you how we have made lawyers out of hundreds of young men just like you, and equipped business men with a legal training that has been of immense benefit to them. This School, founded 23 years ago, has graduates who have passed bar examinations in every state in the U. S. Courses endorsed by Bench, Bar, and Business men.

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9 firsts, 9 seconds, 5 thirds were won by our stock at the great Indiana State Fair, 1913. We have 5,000 young stock to sell, hatched from our Chicago, Indianapolis and New York winners. Our beautiful catalog of 64 pages, printed in three colors, contains much information worth dollars. We will send this book for 20 cents in cash or stamps.

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White Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, Anconas, Indian Runner Ducks. Exhibition and utility birds for sale.

EVERGREEN FARMS

R. F. D. 5

Knoxville, Tenn.

breeding. This does not mean that it is necessary to go to any great expense in constructing the loft; use common horse sense and judgment in its construction; leave off all frills and unnecessary trimmings.

The loft space should not be less than 5 cubic feet per bird. For instance, a loft 8 feet deep, 8 feet wide and 7½ feet high will accommodate about fifty pairs of birds. The fly space should be 9 cubic feet per bird. This would make the fly 15 feet long, 7½ feet high and 8 feet wide. Having determined the size loft you are to build, select a location with a southern exposure if possible being sure that it is well drained. It is not absolutely necessary, but it is far better if the floor is to be of wood, to build the loft about one foot from the ground as this will furnish ventilation and will not be a breeding place for mites and lice. If of cement, the surface of the floor should be at least 6 inches higher than the surrounding ground, to prevent its being flooded in wet weather. The framing should be arranged for planking straight up and down. Never use weatherboarding if anything else can be secured. A good material to use is what is called car sidings (seconds). It is about an inch thick, tongue and grooved and presents a very neat appearance and at the same time presents a smooth surface inside and out. If you cannot secure this, ordinary tongue and grooved flooring, No. 2 common, or 10 or 12 inch boards with the cracks broken with 3 inch strips, (any ordinary carpenter will understand this construction) will answer. The floor can be made of No. 2 common tongue and grooved flooring, and should be laid at right angles to the door so as to facilitate cleaning. After the sills are laid down, lay on the flooring, being careful to see that it comes out even with edges all the way around. This will make it impossible for the rats to get up through the floor when the siding is nailed on. Use 4 x 4s for the corner posts and door posts, and cut in a band of 2 x 4s around the entire loft with the exception of the door, midway between the plate and the floor. This is to nail the planking to in the center. If the loft is to be 10 feet deep, the pitch of the roof should be about 7 feet at the back and 8 feet in front; thus the front corner posts will be 8 feet high, less the thickness of the plate, and the back corner posts will be 7 feet, less the thickness of the plate, which is to be made of 2 x 4s and spiked down flat on top of them all the way around.

Now put on the rafters and nail on the siding, letting it come down flush with the bottom of the sill and cutting it to fit snug around the rafters.



Weelaunee Moutaines Weelaunee Carneaux Weelaunee Maltese

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

WEELAUNEE LOFTS

Porterdale, Ga.

Utility and Fancy Pigeons

By JOHN A. PORTER, Porterdale, Ga.

KNOXVILLE'S PIGEON SHOW



WHEN the Poultry and Pigeon Show doors opened, it was demonstrated that the Pigeon Department was somewhat of a drawing card.

The many different kinds of pigeons on display was a wonder to a great many, as there were birds of all varieties. In the fancy, there were Archangels, Pigmy Pouters, Owls, Turbits, Fantails, Show Homers, White Homers; in fact, the fancy class was well represented by such breeders as E. Callan Duffy, Roy S. Tipton, E. H. Galusha, G. D. Affleck and others.

The utility breeders were much in evidence also, with Runts, Red and Yellow Carneaux, Maltese Hens, White Hens, White Kings, Mondaines, Homers, displayed by such breeders as John A. Porter, H. F. Happel, Charles L. Hartzell, H. E. Portrum, G. A. Collins and others, and as Judge Ewald stated to me, this was the finest collection of utility Pigeons he had seen in many a day.

The birds that attracted the most attention in the utility class were John A. Porter's Runts. These birds run on an average of 2½ to 3 pounds, and stand in a class by themselves as heavyweights.

Then came the Mondaines, which was the next largest breed. Then the Red and Yellow Carneaux. The old true and tried Homers were there with the goods from the way the awards were made. The pens of Carneaux and Homers were an attractive feature of the show.

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CAPONIZING SETS
bring the largest profits — 100% more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Capons sell for 30c. a pound, while ordinary poultry brings only 15c. a pound. Progressive poultrymen know these things and use

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Many belated entries were turned down because they did not get here in time, and had birds been in feather, our entries would have been enormous.

That prince of Pigeon Judges, George Ewald, placed the ribbons, and slighted none, where birds had winning qualities. We regret very much this was not a fourth and fifth ribbon show. Many birds would have won fourth and fifth ribbons, as they had winning qualities.

Take the show in general it was quite a success, but we were sorry the Southern breeders did not show in more classes than were represented by them.

For official awards of the Pigeon Show, see page 153, general awards of the Poultry and Pigeons.—George A. Collins, Knoxville, Tenn.

POINTS ON LOFT CONSTRUCTION

Before building a Loft, thoroughly digest and keep in your mind the following five essentials to the success of pigeon breeding. 1st, No rats; 2nd, No lice; 3rd, Good feed; 4th, No air draughts; 5th, Dry clean floor. Perhaps a great many breeders will tell you that it is not necessary to be so particular and that they are raising pigeons in an old chicken coop, which, very likely, is true, but mind you I said to make a success of pigeon

Partridge, Silver Penciled and Golden Barred

Madison Square Garden Champions
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ROCKS

McKEE'S WHITE AND BLUE ORPINGTONS

are leading in the South today. As to proof, we won on whites, 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1 cock; 1-4-5 hen; 1 pen; 1-2-4-5 pullet, at the great National Conservation Exposition on Poultry Show, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913. Also we have winners of other leading shows. Catalogue free. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

McKEE'S ORPINGTON YARDS, Box I. H., Route 1, Watertown, Tenn.

at the top, so that when the siding is all nailed on it will conform to the pitch of the roof and come up flush with the top of the rafters. Now nail the sheathing down on top of the rafters and cover with two ply felt roofing, shingles, or any other suitable material.

Immediately over the top of the door cut an opening the width of the door and inches high. This will insure better ventilation and at the same time allow the birds to pass in and out when the door is closed. In the back end of the house cut an opening the same size as the one over the door. Fill this opening with an ordinary slat ventilator, inclining the slats upward, and tack $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh poultry wire over this to keep out rats. This will give good ventilation and at the same time will not permit of a direct draught of air through the loft. This opening should be as near to the top of the house as possible.

The nest boxes are built on each side of the loft, but not in the back, and should be made by standing 12 inch plank edgewise against the wall, 12 inches apart. Commencing 6 inches from the floor, tack 1 inch cleats to the plank which forms the side of the nests. Continue to tack on these cleats every 12 inches until you are up level with the back end of the loft. This will make a square block of nests on each side of the loft. The cleats are to hold the bottom of the nests, which are made from 12 inch square boards sawed off of 12 inch plank. They are then laid in loose on top of the cleats. Tack a 3 inch strip to the upright planks in front of each row of nests but do not nail to the nest bottom as they are to be movable. After this is done, the

bottom of the nest can be removed by being pushed up with the hand, from the nest immediately below. This movable bottom is essential to easy and effective cleaning. The main object in placing the nests on each side of the loft, is that the setting pigeons are not so easily disturbed when being fed and are out of the draught.

Frame the fly in front of the loft using dressed 2 x 4 scantling for corner posts and plates, cutting in a 2 x 4 midway between the ground and the top of the plate to tack the wire to in the center. The best plan is to build an 8 inch brick foundation for the fly, up to the bottom of the sills of the loft and as the sills will be about 6 or 7 inches deep, this wall will be about 6 inches above the ground and about 6 inches below the floor of the loft. Then lay a 2 x 4 scantling down on top of this all the way around as a sill, and build the fly on top of this. The space inside of the brick foundation should be filled in with preferably, cinders, which are very porous, allowing water to drain away freely and at the same time furnishing absolute protection at the bottom from rats, as it is impossible for them to come up through it. If cinders are used the remaining 1 inch should be filled up with sand or gravel.

Fasten a 12 inch plank shelf inside of the fly about half up, for birds to walk around on, with the exception of a space in the end of the fly which is to receive the door. The door should be framed of light material and should be the same size as the one in the front of the loft. This door as well as the whole fly should be carefully covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh poultry wire, and if properly put on will keep out rats and sparrows.

This loft lends itself perfectly to the unit system of loft building, as any number can be built adjoining each other, the outside of one being the inside of the next, etc. Of course if more than one unit is to be built at one time, the directions of framing, etc., would have to be modified to suit continuous construction.

It is not necessary to say anything as to feeding and watering, as this was treated in Pigeon Talk No. 2.

There are a great many people who are partial to a loft built with a hall running the entire length of the back. I do not favor this plan for the reason that it is always necessary to pass through the loft to get into the fly, which is necessary to do at least twice a day in order to water and feed or for any other purpose. Regardless of what a great many people say, nesting pigeons should be kept as quiet and as free from excitement as possible. In the loft just described it is unnecessary to pass through the loft at all only for the purpose of removing squabs, as the feeding troughs and hoppers can be placed just inside the door and can be filled without disturbing the nesting birds but very little.—John A. Porter.

ELECTRICITY USED TO RAISE CHICKENS

A long succession of ingenious experiments have been privately made in the effect of electricity upon growth, both of plants and animals. It is now possible to say with some approach to confidence, that startling results have been reached in one direction.

Beyond all question young poultry respond to electric stimulus, applied in a particular way, with astounding rapidity. They surpass the best on record in speed of growth at the time of year, they keep their health in crowded conditions and become almost independent of the season.

In the south of England, on the biggest poultry farm in the world, an experiment of this nature has just been completed. Eight hundred chickens, in two equal groups of 400, were nurtured on the intensive system, that is, in flats, almost trays, one above the other. One group of 400 was treated by this electric system, and so charged were the chickens with electricity that the shock could be distinctly felt if the finger was put to the beak of a chicken. The chickens in this 400 grew to a marketable size in five weeks, and of the 400 only six, and those were weaklings in the beginning, died. Of the other 400, nearly half died—it being late in the year for healthy growth—and the survivors took three months to reach the marketable size.

The experiment followed other experiments in which similar, though not so striking results, were obtained. Trials on a yet larger scale are being prepared, and there is, at any rate, a reasonable hope that an instrument of real value in the intensive productions of food has been found.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Donaldson's Single Comb Reds

Choice breeding pens of a cockerel and four pullets or hen, properly mated, for \$10, \$15 and \$25 per pen. Exhibition birds and eggs for hatching. First prize winners at Knoxville, Birmingham and Atlanta. MRS. DONALDSON, Decatur, Ga.

"GIANT" STRAIN M. B. TURKEYS

If you wish toms or hens that have enormous bone and frame, fine trimmings, with brilliant bronze plumage; birds that have been bred for years and winners in our hands and customers hands at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Seattle, Atlanta and Indianapolis, our birds will suit you. We are booking orders for early shows now. Fine "Nugget" strain Buff P. Rocks of the finest quality—any number. Write us for prices and catalog.

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STANDARD FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

WHITE EGG STRAIN—PRICES REASONABLE. Winners at Louisville, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. Stock for sale after June 1st. If you want winners write me.

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MAMMOTH
BRONZE

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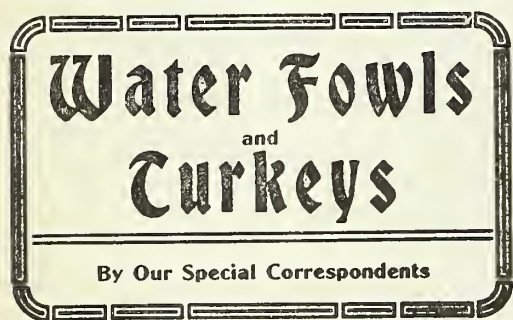
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Prize Winners and Heavy Layers. Eggs now half price. Some good breeders for sale cheap. Catalogue free.

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



BOURBON RED TURKEYS

The Bourbon Red Turkeys have proven themselves very popular throughout the country. There is a reason for this. 1st, because they have been recently admitted to the Standard; 2nd, because they are very hardy, quick to mature and attain good size; 3rd, because they are a fowl of rare beauty, proving themselves to breed reasonably true to color. They are clothed with a dark brownish red in body, with pure white primaries and secondaries. Shanks and toes reddish pink. This combination of colors produce colors of the finest effect. In many specimens the under-color is pure white, but specimens showing strong buff under-color prove the most valuable in breeding birds true to color. In fact, the majority of well informed breeders much prefer strong buff under-color

as they can more easily control the surface with a good rich under-color. However, this is a variety of turkeys that is becoming very popular. In one of the Western shows the writer made last season, he found more "Red" turkeys than all others combined, indicating they are being boomed by their advocates. There is no doubt but what they show the finest breast meat when dressed of any standard variety. They are about the size of the Narragansett turkeys and are very docile, consequently easily handled. There are many theories about their origin, some claiming they are found wild in the Ozark Mountains. This we very much doubt, as the writer has relatives and friends in that section that have hunted turkeys very extensively, and thus far never found a turkey that had the least resemblance of our domestic Bourbon Red.

There is no question but what Kentucky can claim the honor of producing this now very popular turkey. While they are worthy of consideration with all other standard varieties, yet we fail to see where they are superior to any of our other domestic turkeys, except in some minor points as previously mentioned.

Any one preferring to breed a variety different in color to that of his neighbors, provided his neighbors all have the Bronze, which is very common in many localities, he can breed the Bourbon Red turkey without danger of having his flock mixed. We know of several instances where the Bourbon Reds are grown solely for this reason; at the same time the growers find as ready sale for the Bourbon Reds as his neighbor does for his Bronze. They are easily grown. They do not get as large as the Bronze by six pounds. Hence,

growers of this variety are somewhat handicapped when it comes to selling them on the market. They do not command quite as good prices for breeding purposes as the Bronze at the present time, but with the great boom they are now enjoying, they will soon demand as good prices.

The chief advantage in breeding the Bourbon Red turkey in localities where the Bronze are extensively bred is the ease of identification, and at the same time enables you to suit your fancy in the selection of color. However, they are a profitable variety and easily raised, quick to mature, and seldom range from the buildings.—J. C. Clipp, Saltillo, Ind.

DUCKS AND GEESE

Their Characteristics and Culture.

The duck and goose are much the same in habit except that the duck is more prolific, lays many more eggs and requires less care in the mating, as good results may be obtained by having a sufficient number of drakes in the flock. But ducks require more care and feed than geese, as the former are the most voracious feeders in the poultry line. But they are also rapid growers.

Ducks and geese can't be raised in the same yard or on the same rations. Ducks need more animal food than do geese and the latter require more green food than ducks. Neither should ducks and geese be housed and fed with the chickens for the rations required are very dissimilar.

The digestive apparatus of the duck is intended to handle principally soft, moist food. Mash should form most of its ration. Whole or cracked dry grain should not be given to ducks more than once a day at most.

The bad effects of close in-breeding show very quickly in ducks and geese. Geese mate for life, hence new ganders don't have to be obtained until the young geese are ready for mating, but it is best to secure new drakes each year or, at least, each two years.

While it is not absolutely necessary for geese to have access to a pond or stream of running water, water should be provided whenever possible, especially during the breeding season and at all other times if possible,

LADIES

Here is a chance to secure a Cash Prize
We shall GIVE AWAY in all

\$50.00

NOTHING TO BUY. NO MONEY TO PAY.
NO COUPONS TO SAVE

Just mail us the name of your Grocer and ask for particulars about this splendid offer.

Remember, all it need cost you is One Cent for the postal card to us for particulars.

Write AT ONCE to avoid being too late.

D. K. LEE'S PRODUCTS AGENCY White Plains, N. Y.

SNOWFLAKE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

MRS. E. E. ESHBACH -- 1402 STURM AVENUE --

Winner of First Ribbons at Great 1912 Atlanta Show
Prize Winners Always. Heavy Layers of Pure
White Eggs. Breeding and Young Stock for Sale

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

as the birds seem to enjoy frequent baths.

Ducks enjoy water to swim in also, but they will do as well without it. But they must have plenty of fresh, clean water to drink at all times.

Ducks stand confinement well and a two-foot fence will hold them. If kept closely confined, however, the yards should be made movable, if possible, so that fresh ground can be supplied at least once a week. If this is impossible, the runs should be spaded up often to keep them sanitary.

After hatching goslings require less attention and feed than any other poultry. They are great foragers, and if a short pasture with plenty of grass and tender weeds is accessible they will do well after being fed for a week until they become strong enough to range. A shelter from hard rains must be provided and they must not have access to swimming water while young, as they are liable to drown while very young and in their down. When full feathered no shelter is necessary for geese in summer, as they prefer to remain outdoors night and day. In winter a dry shed should be provided for their use.

After the goslings are well feathered out the losses are few, as geese are free from diseases or insect pests. Nor are ducks bothered with vermin or disease of any kind, not even scaly leg.

Ducklings require artificial heat for only a few days, hence they may be hatched by hens or in incubators and the brooding is easily managed. They require dry shelter while young, however, as they must not be allowed to get wet until well feathered out.

Ducks require lots of shade in hot weather and it should be provided; the hot sun is very detrimental to these fowls and there will be some losses unless there is abundant shade in the yards. If no natural shade is at hand, provide some artificial shade.

The eggs of geese are in good demand every season for hatching purposes at from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents each if the stock is thoroughbred and kept up to the standard. Good prices are easily obtained also for breeding stock by judicious advertising.

The best paying plan for disposing of duck eggs not intended for incubation is to work up a private trade. Clean all soiled eggs and never send out any but strictly fresh eggs, and the consumer will keep on buying the duck eggs.—W. P., in *Indiana Farmer*.

**WORLD'S GREATEST EXPOSITION
TWO-THIRDS COMPLETED**

At this time, one and one-half years before its formal opening day, February 20, 1915, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is more than two-thirds completed. This estimate is based upon the total amount of work necessary in the complete preparation of the exposition. Every department of the exposition is pronounced by executives familiar with the organization of universal expositions to be further advanced than were those of any of the greatest expositions held in America at a similar pre-

WATCH US GROW

You can see it. We can feel it. Have bought 77 more acres of land and now have 105 acres on which to produce "all wools" to supply the growing demand. "There's a reason." Write for free catalog of "all wool" Buff Leghorns and White Rocks.

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

**STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB
WHITE LEGHORNS**

I have but the one strain (D. W. Young's) direct. I have raised this year the finest lot of young birds I ever raised. Write me fully, describing what you want. Also have a fine lot of young ferrets—trained ferrets a specialty.

S. F. SHALLCROSS, Box 44, ODESSA, DELAWARE

**BREEDERS OF EXHIBITION
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Young and Old Birds for Sale. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WOLF CREEK POULTRY YARDS, M. H. SMITH, Prop., ABINGDON, VA.

exposition period. Twenty-seven of the world's nations have accepted the invitation conveyed through the Department of State; this record is unprecedented at a time one year and one-half before the opening. Thirty-five States have selected sites for State pavilions. Almost seven thousand applications for concession privileges have been received. The applications for exhibit space would, if all were granted, exhaust the entire exhibit area.

Construction is far advanced. The most difficult part in exposition building is past. An immense amount of preparatory work has been accomplished. Ten of the fourteen huge exhibit palaces are now under construction. One building, the service building, is completed. Contracts for three additional buildings will be let within a short period.

All buildings are being built under time contracts with definite limits for their completion. A number of the most noted sculptors in America have advanced far in the preparation of the sculptural models to be reproduced upon the exposition grounds. Under the direction of Mr. A. Stirling Calder some of the most important models are being enlarged in the sculptural warehouses.

A phase of the exposition in which it will stand alone among all great expositions of America and Europe will be found in its representation of the South and Central American republics. These nations will participate upon a great scale.

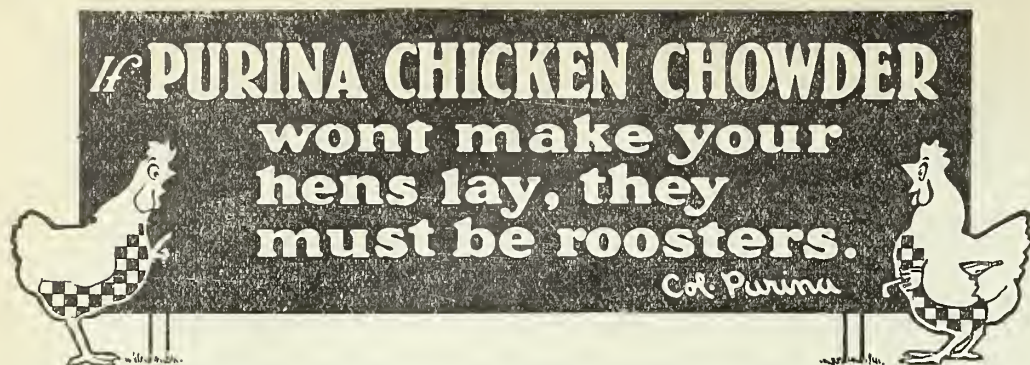
More than 140 great congresses and conventions, many of them of international interest and importance, have voted to meet in San Francisco in 1915. This number will undoubtedly be greatly augmented. Many conventions will not take final action until 1914,

owing to custom to choose the annual meeting place but one year in advance of the time of meeting. To accommodate these great bodies, which will bring together many of the world's most brilliant minds, the exposition company voted \$1,000,000 for an auditorium at the civic center. First work upon this building has started.

About 3,500 men are now employed upon the exposition grounds. The esplanade, to lie before the main exhibit palaces, has been sown to grass; the freight ferry slip at the Eastern end of the esplanade is completed and work on the passenger ferry slip is under way; the yacht harbor at the opposite end of the esplanade is practically finished; a considerable portion of the grounds is under railway track and within a short period cargoes may be unloaded at the freight ferry slips and transported by rail to any part of the exposition grounds. The exposition company operates its own railway.

—○—
SOME GOLDEN EGGS

Good, better, best.
But never let us rest
Till our good gets better,
And our better gets best.
Don't spend all your energy on poultry "enthusiasm" and have none left for work; poultry business does not thrive on enthusiasm alone.
The chirping of little chickens may be music in your ears; it also is often a call for something needed. Better see their wants supplied.
Take as much interest in carrying feed out to your hens as you do in bringing eggs in, and you will not be disappointed.
Wake up, look up, but never give up.—Mrs. Oliver Payne, Crossville, Tenn.



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

Col. Purina guarantees

More eggs or money back

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

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

Poultry Book Free



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

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



it was emphasized that no member could wilfully sell eggs other than white, or stock producing such eggs, as genuine White Egg Cumberland Runner eggs or stock and escape penalty under the discipline of the club. As this new Cumberland Fairy Fawn stock here is now three-fourths, and even seven-eighths, pure Cumberland blood, its future is most pertinent to Cumberland breeders.

Rather unexpectedly, unanimous and emphatic endorsement of the Cumberland Club's Standard as presented to the Revision Committee of the American Poultry Association at Atlantic City, was voted; although a yielding in minor points in the interest of harmony was approved.

In general, the plans and policy of the Club are even more definite than they were a year ago.

Wm. C. Degelman received a unanimous vote for the position of Secretary. The other officers received practically unanimous endorsement in the preliminary vote and a unanimous vote at the meeting. Wm. C. Degelman, Secretary.

NATIONAL WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB

The National White Wyandotte Club, probably the largest specialty poultry club in the world, will offer a set of five handsome silk ribbons during the coming show season at all shows possible. These ribbons will be for competition by club members only, and will be placed for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. Show secretaries desiring these ribbons placed at their shows are requested to make application for same at once to A. J. Gies, Secretary-Treasurer, Delmar, New York.

The club issues a handsome Year Book which will be sent free to any White Wyandotte breeder upon application to the secretary. One dollar pays the membership fee and first year's dues, and all those who join now will be credited with a paid up membership to October 1, 1914.

AMERICAN BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB

The Buff Rock Club has a live paid up membership of 600 annual members and 44 life members.

The club not only publishes a quarterly for the exchange of ideas among the Buff Rock breeders and to standardize the shape and color of the Buff Rocks, but it has just finished two handsome paintings by artist Schilling of the Buff Rock male and female and it will soon have reproductions of these handsome paintings to send to all the club members.

With so much to be done and so much having been done by the club, can any Buff Rock breeder fail to become a member of the club?

Life membership is only \$10.00, which pays up for life.

Annual membership is only \$1.00, and in addition to the above the club gives handsome ribbons and silver



NOTICE TO POULTRY SHOW SECRETARIES

The National Black Langshan Club desires to increase its membership and secure larger exhibits of Langshans in all shows.

We offer silver cups, ribbons, and cash specials to every show, as follows: At one show in each State where we have ten or more paid members, we offer a silver cup to be competed for by club members residing within the State; there must be at least two members compete and show not less than ten birds each. We also offer five special ribbons for competition to club members at the same show.

Associations desiring to have the State meeting should communicate with the Secretary at once, stating what specials they wish to offer.

In addition to the above offer, the club will offer to any show in America five handsome silk ribbons to be com-

peted for by club members and those who make application for membership previous to date of show; and will be awarded for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. John A. Rhodes, Secretary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MEETING OF THE CUMBERLAND RUNNER CLUB

The annual meeting of the Cumberland White Egg Indian Runner Club was held during State Fair week at Syracuse, N. Y., under date of September 9th. The president's report stated that every definite plan made by the club at the 1912 meeting had been successfully carried out. Both membership and balance in the treasury are satisfactory in view of the conditions.

The club strongly reaffirmed its position as to type, voting to make no concession at this point since the members believe that the demand for legs set well back and close together is the one essential and fundamental demand in breeding Runners of true and distinctive shape and carriage. The Cumberland Club believes that the present American Standard breed demand that this point be modified before America can breed the best Runners.

Possibly the point most interesting to the entire Runner contingent and to the public at large was the unanimous endorsement of the 1912-13 policy of experiment and publicity in connection with the new Cumberland-Fairy Fawn stock. At the same time,

S. C. White LEGHORNS

No Other Breeds :- ADAM FISHER, Charlotte, North Carolina

cups at the various shows to be competed for by its members.

Send in your membership today and become a member of the club. Thos. B. Elliott, R. R. No. 29, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary and Treasurer.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME CLUB

The American Cornish Club will hold its annual club show at Warrenton, Va., December 16 to 20, inclusive. The inducements, both in cash and plate premiums, are greater than ever before. A modern hall, with excellent light, new cooping, and spacious rooms, insures each exhibitor prominence, especially as the Association will feature the Cornish Club exhibit. Everyone interested in boosting the Cornish development will do well to communicate with H. M. Hubbell, Secretary, or Courtland H. Smith, Club Representative, Warrenton, Va., at their earliest opportunity.

THE INTERNATIONAL ANCONA CLUB

With deep regret the resignation of the recently elected Secretary and Treasurer of the International Ancona Club, Mr. B. D. Cutting, has been accepted.

Mr. Robert A. Tierney, 1555 East 82d St., Cleveland, O., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Tierney is well qualified for the position, so we may look forward to great things from the International. He will doubtless make up the ground lost through the protracted illness of our former Secretary, Mr. McNary.

Club membership fees are \$1.00 per year. H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, O., President.

RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDERS

The Rhode Island Red Club will hold its State meet in St. Louis, November 24th to 29th, inclusive, at 1015-17-19 Washington Ave., the headquarters of the St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. We expect the largest display of Reds ever held in the West. The association offers one hundred dollars in gold for an entry of four hundred birds, or twenty-five dollars per hundred; also six beautiful cups have attracted a great many of the specialty clubs who have advised that they were endeavoring to hold their State meet in St. Louis. Entry list will be ready for mailing October 1st. Jas. J. Long, Secretary, 4115 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL R. C. ORPINGTON CLUB SHOW

The National Rose Comb Orpington Club will hold its next annual exhibit at the Madison Square Garden Show in December, and present indications

GABHART'S WHITE LEGHORNS

With ten years experience in line breeding this one variety, we feel our claims are entitled to your consideration. We have won at nine of the largest shows and 3rd in the International Egg-Laying Contest, Frankfort, Ky. 400 utility pullets for fall delivery, old and young stock for any competition. Cock birds \$2 and \$3. W. E. GABHART, Box M, Bohon, Ky.

FOR SALE

We have a large number of S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Light Brahmans, Cornish, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Cochin, Bantams, Mammoth Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. Our prices are reasonable when quality is considered and we guarantee satisfaction. Eggs balance of season \$1 per setting.

NEVIN POULTRY YARDS, Wardin Bros., Route 7, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

are that there will be the most extensive exhibition of the different Rose-Comb varieties that has ever been shown. The Rose Comb Orpington Club will offer the largest line of cups and special prizes at this exhibit that have ever been offered, and it will be to the interest of every Rose Comb Orpington breeder to be present with his best string.

The club will give a special club ribbon prize on first cock, first hen, first pullet, first cockerel at all Canadian and U. S. shows, as well as other specials at some of the larger shows.—H. C. Faulkner, President, Marshall, Mich.

AMERICAN WHITE ORPINGTON CLUB

The American White Orpington Club is offering this season at all of the poultry shows in the country handsome white silk club ribbons with gold fringe, on the best cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, and an engraved medal for best pen, and at many of the State shows beautiful silver cups.

To compete for any of these specials you must be a member of the club in good standing, with all dues paid in full. The initiation fee, which includes the first year's dues, is only \$1.00, or life membership of \$10.00. Application blanks, club book, and full information can be had of the Secretary, F. S. Bullington, Box 328, Richmond, Va.

LIGHT BRAHMA CLUB

At a recent meeting of the club in Philadelphia, Pa., the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Shaw, Brockton, Mass.; Vice-President, Joseph Elias, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank P. Johnston, Station A. Indianapolis, Ind.; Assistant Secretary, Isaac R. Hinchman, Merchantsville, N. J.; Executive Committee: C. I. Balch, Manchester, Conn.; A. E. Wohlert, Narberth, Pa.; Frank L. Platt, Toledo, Ohio; George V. Flecher, Belmont, Mass.; George Underhill, Fort Ann., N. Y.

The next annual meeting will be held in Boston, Mass.

START PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER EARLY

How many hens for this winter? Decide, then dispose of the extras, giving the remainder the benefit of extra care and attention.

No doubt but that eggs will be a good price all winter, for in many sections the supply will be below the average, partly on account of the drought cutting short the feed supply.

To clean houses, first all accumulations that can be shoveled up should be removed, then a hoe or scraper should be used on the floor if they are of clay or wood. Then give a vigorous sweeping with a stiff broom. Sweep the roof and walls also, to remove all dust possible.

Scrubbing with a broom is next in order, some insecticide and disinfectant being used in the last water. Whitewash may then be applied or wait a few days until the house is thoroughly dried.

Forest leaves make good litter and are to be had for the taking by almost any one, straw, chaff, clover, or hay shatterings are all good.

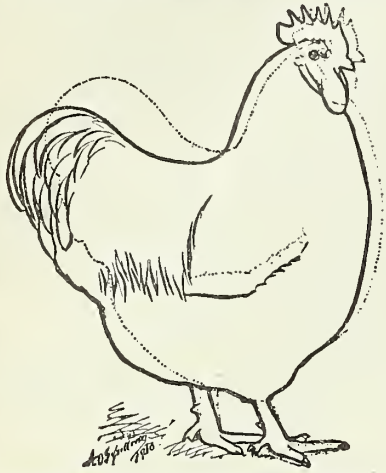
Where the floor is cement or boards, it should receive a thorough scrubbing too. After floors are dry, cover with dry sand or litter, this covering to be removed and fresh used, just as often as it becomes foul, the time depending upon the number of fowls, and the length of time they occupy the room.

Hens are what the owners compel them to be, they are largely creatures of habit. If we habit them to filth and dirt, they seem to prefer dirt even when they can be clean, also the other way around.

If made to hunt for their feed, they will do so cheerfully and be the better for it; if given all they want without effort, they accept that with a good grace and act accordingly, becoming dumpy and sluggish, depending upon the kind and amount of food, or they will be ragged and nervous, with the wild, hungry look in the eyes, if poorly supplied with feed.

When kept reasonably busy they are at their best.—Indiana Farmer.

The . . .
Orpingtons
 Black, Buff and White



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

A COMPLETE AND AUTHORITY-ATIVE TEXT BOOK and Instructive Treatise devoted to the Orpington Fowl, the most popular breed in England and one of the leading favorites of Standard-bred Poultry in America. This book (80 large pages and cover) tells how to select breeders and how to mate for best results. Care, feeding and management fully discussed.

Edited by

J. H. DREVENSTEDT,

Breeder and Judge of twenty-five years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee 1898, 1905 and 1910

Fully Illustrated by

F. L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.

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 Chapter VIII—What Breeders Say
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THE MOST VALUABLE FEATURE OF ALL

Text and Illustrations are based on the changes in the 1910 American Standard of Perfection

Tells what changes were made, why they were made and how they will affect the mating and breeding problems that now confront the breeders of Orpingtons. Progressive breeders and exhibitors who wish to keep abreast of the times cannot afford to be without this book. Text supplemented by over sixty illustrations, by Sewell, Schilling and Burgess, a study in pictures that will prove valuable to breeders, bringing clearly before the eyes of all Orpington admirers, in the minutest detail, every point of value in the fowl. The text and illustrations not only bring the book down to date, but anticipate the advancement of the breed for years to come.

The book consists of 80 large pages, 8½x11½, is printed on first-class paper and bound in a handsome cover.

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**Popular Talks
 on Law**

By **WALTER K. TOWERS, A. B., J. D.,**
 of the Michigan Bar

MILK AND MUNICIPALITIES



AS THE regulation of the milk supply is a matter that is of vital interest to all of us. To the babies the difference between good milk and bad milk is the difference between life and death. To a great many of us milk and cream mean either nourishment or disease according as it is pure or impure. Typhoid epidemics have been frequently traced to an impure milk supply and tuberculous cows spread a dreaded plague to those who consume the milk.

The law has given the weight of its authority to the regulation of milk by municipal ordinances and state legislative enactments. These laws have for their purpose not only the safeguarding of the milk supply against disease but also the separation of all relations between the product of the cow and the far-famed milkman's pump. Watered milk has frequently drawn down the lightnings of the law as well as furnished inspiration for the professional jokesmith. It was the subject of the following diatribe, of which a St. Louis judge recently relieved himself in the case of the city against a purveyor of diluted milk.

"Milk," said the wearer of the ermine, "an object of profound and vigilant concern to the modern lawmaker, has been always part and parcel of the daily life, the adages and folklore of mankind. For example: We are told not to cry over spilt milk—that is not to fret over real loss that can't be helped. The Russian has an adage, 'that which is taken in with the milk only goes out with the soul'—that is, early impressions last till death. The Swede has one denoting hospitality, viz., 'When there is milk in the can for one, there is milk in the can for two.' In the phrase, 'The milk of human kindness,' is expressed the very heart and office of that gentle but noble virtue. The bard of bards does not hesitate to connect milk and philosophy, deeming that neither loses dignity by the juxtaposition, he speaks of 'Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy.' All such amiable metaphors, saws, similes, associated ideas and folklore eschew the belittling idea of water in milk. Contra, the milk held in mind is good milk. I recall but one instance to the contrary (seemingly the inadvertence of a daring and erratic genius), viz.

'Oh Mirth and Innocence! Oh, milk and water!

Ye happy mixtures of more happy days.'

Indeed, the universal, primal and spontaneous mental conception we

have of milk, in the first instance, is that it is unwatered. Take one case for example: Milk and honey are emblems of pastoral good luck, peace and plenty—a large and a goodly land. Witness the phrase, 'A land flowing with milk and honey.' (Ex. iii, 8; Jer. xxxii, 22.) But what a derisive picture would rise to harass the imagination by use of the phrase, A land flowing with watered milk and honey? We think the ordinance proceeds on the notion that however much the cow waters her own milk in her own humble and honest way (letting nature take her course), the milkman has no right to designedly duplicate nature's gift of water by a furtive gift of his own from the barnyard pump. It proceeds on the underlying theory that it is a fraud, a trick and a veritable cheat—contrary to the common law and hence of that phase of it known colloquially as the 'square deal'—to sell water, when milk, not water, is the commodity dealt in. If one is not to get a stone who asks for bread, no more (under the spirit of the ordinance) is he to get water who asks for milk."

The regulation of a matter of such general and vital concern as milk is properly within the province of the State Legislature. It is for the legislative power representing the people as a whole to prescribe the measures that are to safeguard the supply. But the legislature may, and very frequently does, delegate this power to its creature, the municipality; and so we find the individual communities supported by the courts in their enactment and enforcement of drastic ordinances regulating the production and distribution of milk.

As these measures entail additional labor and expense on the part of those engaged in the milk business, many of the laws have been bitterly opposed in the courts, but quite generally, they have been sustained. It is now clearly understood that municipalities having the usual powers may license milk dealers and prevent all unlicensed persons from selling milk within the municipality. A reasonable license fee may be enacted and the health officers may be given the authority to issue or withhold licenses; and, unless it is shown that they acted from improper motives, their action in refusing to issue or in revoking a license, under the authority of the municipality, will be supported by the courts.

The legislative bodies may also prescribe laws against adulteration. In the absence of a legal enactment an adulterant must be unwholesome before action can be taken against the parties responsible. But modern laws forbid all adulterants, whether harmless or not. Under these regulations water is an adulterant. So any preservatives, or other unnatural substances, no matter how harmless, are adulterants. If the law forbids the adulteration any person who adulterates is guilty and may be punished under the law. Usually the statutes and ordinances also prohibit the sale of adulterated milk, and under the usual form of the law it is not necessary to prove that the dealer knew

that the milk was adulterated. It becomes his duty to see to it that the milk which he sells is pure and up to the standard set by the law, and if he does not he is legally liable. Both the man who owns the business and the servant who drives the wagon are, in general, liable under the law.

But the laws have gone even further than requiring licenses and prohibiting adulteration. They have regulated the conditions under which the milk is produced and transported and prescribed standards of richness. Regulations forbidding the sale within the town of milk from cows fed on slops, or brewer's malt, or kept in unsanitary premises have been upheld. The defendants in these cases were not allowed to show that the milk was, nevertheless, perfectly wholesome; the fact that the law prohibits the sale of such milk is final. It is a matter properly within the regulation of the law-making power. The municipality may also require that all cows be subjected to tuberculin and other tests, and that no milk be sold within the town limits except from tested cows.

Even though the dealer be licensed and his milk come from properly fed and cared for cows, and there be no adulteration of any kind, the milk may yet be barred because it is not up to a required standard of richness. A requirement of three per cent of fat in milk and of twenty per cent of fat in cream has been held reasonable. Where the laws provide, the health officers may seize without compensation sufficient quantities of milk to make tests. The analysis of competent authorities, unless shown to be erroneous, is taken by the courts as the final test as to whether the milk in question was up to the required standard. Ordinances permitting the seizure and destruction of all milk found to be impure or below the required standards are supported by the courts and generally enforced.

Of course the municipality may make valid regulations governing the measures of quantity in use by the dealers. The citizens, through their legislative representatives—be they aldermen or members of the village board—may provide these regulations as well as those protecting them against impure or weak milk. All but officially-tested measures may be barred and ordinances not infrequently require that milk shall be sold only in bottles or jars permanently marked with their capacity.

If you are a consumer of milk recognize your rights. You can compel the enforcements of the regulations you now have and, if they are insufficient, you may do much to secure the passage of acts that will be adequate.

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HELPING TO CAN GOOD EGGS

Department of Agriculture Cooperating with Manufacturers to Preserve Eggs for Winter Use

The Food Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry is conducting experiments in a number of egg breaking establishments in order to

assist the manufacturers in canning perfect eggs for winter use. According to the specialists of the Department, there is no reason why eggs can not be broken, canned and kept as an excellent food just the same as other products are canned and kept for use when the fresh supply is low.

As in all canning, however, the specialists have made clear that it is essential that nothing but perfect eggs be canned and that they be canned under such conditions of cleanliness and kept in such low temperatures that they have no chance to spoil.

Under the new system of canning, the eggs are canned in rooms and with utensils that rival in cleanliness the appointments of the hospital operating room. Everything is sterilized and those who actually break the eggs have to clean their hands much as a surgeon does before operating. Each egg, before being broken, is candled and nothing but perfect eggs come into the breaking room. Each egg is broken separately into a cup. If, by any chance, the egg is other than first-class, it is not dumped into the can, but is removed from the breaking room and before the breaker can resume work, she must clean her hands and sterilize all the instruments she has used. The actual breaking is done with eggs at a low temperature and in a room where the air is cold enough to prevent any change in the nature of the egg. The cans of eggs are then sealed and frozen and kept frozen until they go to the baker at the time of egg shortage. Through these means the specialists are confident that good eggs can be canned at the time when eggs are plentiful and thus provide an ample supply of reasonable priced eggs for bakers when eggs mount up in price. Eggs canned under these conditions are in no sense to be confused with the carelessly canned or doctored eggs put out by unscrupulous egg breakers and used by unscrupulous bakers as a cheapener for their cakes and other products.

THE CONSIDERATE TAR

The paying teller of one of the big banks down town says that on a certain day last October while the fleet was lying in a river, a jolly tar, arm in arm with his friend, John Barleycorn, came rolling up to the window, says Puck.

"How's business, mate?" began the seaman, sprawling both arms on the glass ledge.

"Fair," replied the paying teller, indulgently. "Only fair. But we hope it will pick up before long. By the way, what can I do for you?"

"Well, you see, it's like this," said the tar, pulling out a check for \$30, made payable to bearer, "here's a check as calls for a lot o' money, but I ain't going to be hard on you if business ain't good."—Grit and Steel.

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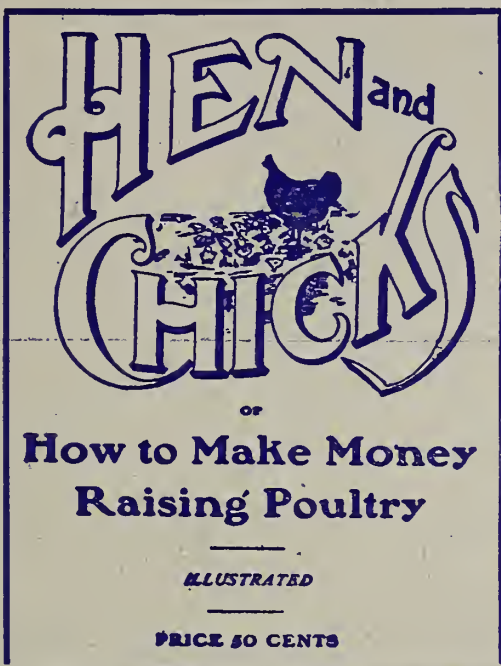
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